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OF NATIONAL DEFENSE

RECONSTRUCTION RESEARCH DIVISION

HERBERT N. SHENTON, Chief

Readjustment and Reconstruction Information

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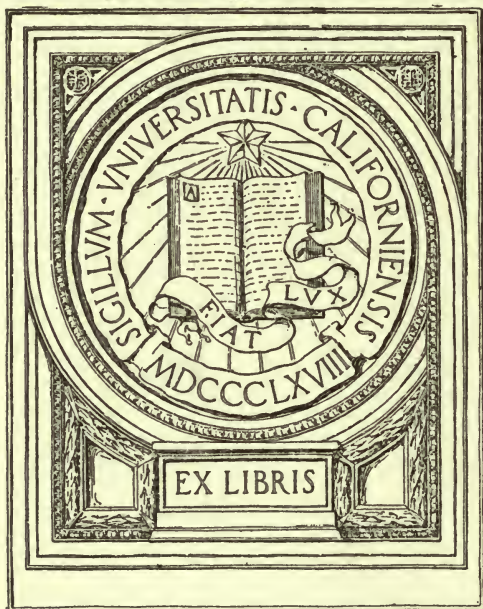
READJUSTMENT AND RECONSTRUCTION
ACTIVITIES IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES



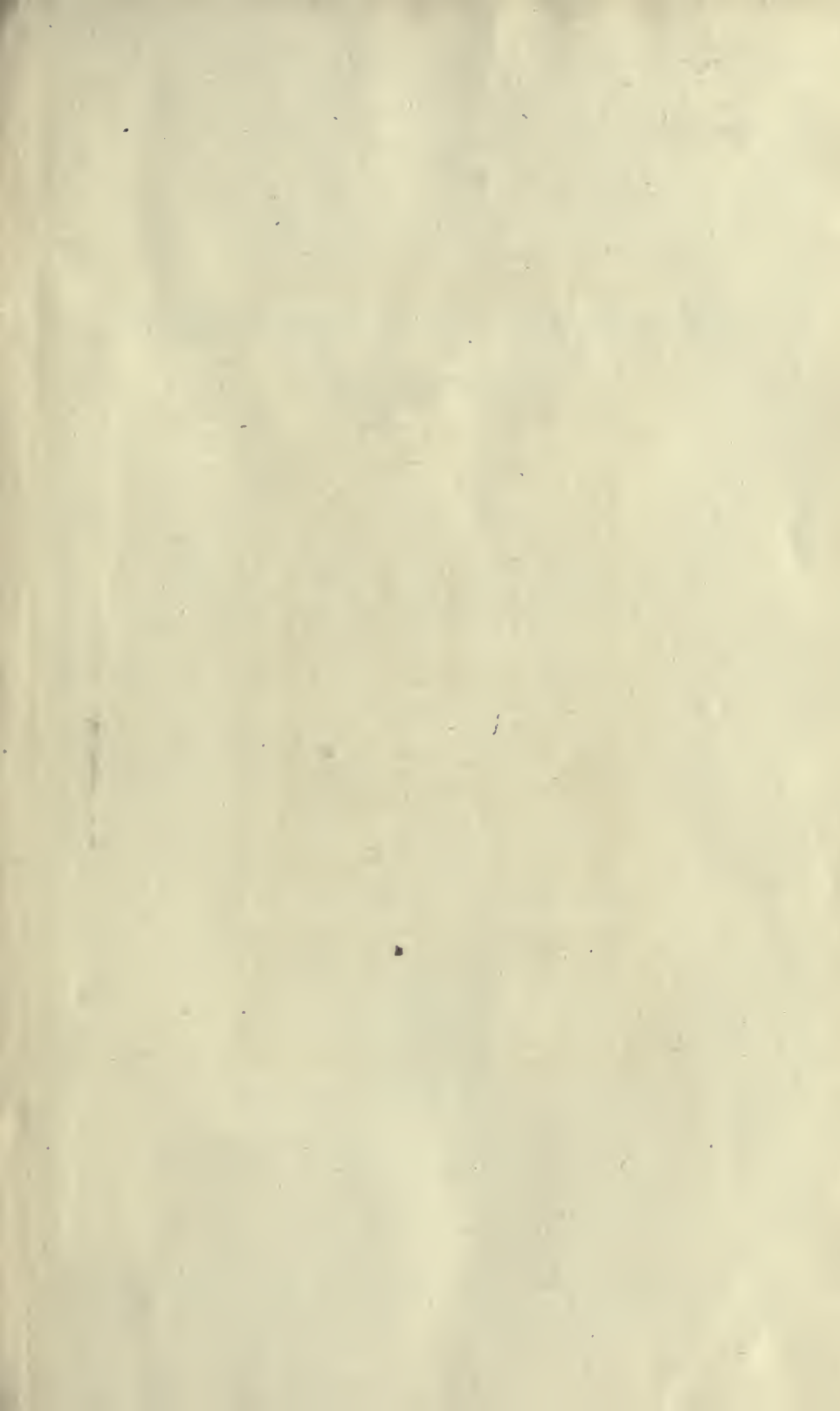
WASHINGTON, D. C.

May 1, 1919

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UNITED STATES COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE

RECONSTRUCTION RESEARCH DIVISION

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Readjustment and Reconstruction Information

READJUSTMENT AND RECONSTRUCTION
ACTIVITIES IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE,
Washington, May 1, 1919.

The Hon. NEWTON D. BAKER,
*Secretary of War and Chairman
of the Council of National Defense.*

MY DEAR MR. SECRETARY:

SIR: This report, prepared by the Reconstruction Research Division, of which Herbert N. Shenton is chief, contains extracts from and digests of articles concerning readjustment and reconstruction activities in foreign countries which have appeared in recent publications. The material selected consists, mainly, of accounts of governmental activities in the organization and administration of readjustment and reconstruction work and of similar activities of important national industrial, commercial, and welfare organizations. In making this selection the following publications were consulted:

Commerce Reports, Daily, August 1, 1918, to April 16, 1919. Published by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, United States Department of Commerce.

Other United States official publications.

Board of Trade Journal, Weekly, October 10, 1918, to February 13, 1919. Published by the British Board of Trade.

The Bulletin of the Federation of British Industries, Weekly, November 21, 1918, and January 2 and 16, 1919.

British Labor Gazette, Monthly, November, 1918, to January, 1919.

Italy Today, Fortnightly, vol. 1, Nos. 1 to 8.

Reviews of the foreign press, published by foreign Governments.

American newspapers and other periodicals, of which an extensive clipping file on the general subject of readjustment and reconstruction is maintained in the office of the Council.

In arranging the items for each of the countries, no attempt has been made to bring related subjects together, the items being arranged in chronological order according to the dates of publication of the sources consulted.

The information given is necessarily incomplete and fragmentary, but it is believed that all the important readjustment and reconstruction activities in foreign countries, at least those which have occurred since the date of the signing of the armistice, were mentioned in the sources used in the preparation of this report.

Although the utmost effort has been made to check the actuality of the reported activities in enemy countries, the limited facilities for verification have restricted the possibilities of these efforts. It is possible that some of the statements to which reference is here made were issued primarily as propaganda. However, even if this be the case, the statements have been issued and the issued statements are themselves active factors which can not be ignored.

The digests of the various reported activities, although they are put in the declarative form and are not regularly preceded by some such phrase as "it is reported," are to be considered merely as digests and not as statements of the Council of National Defense.

Faithfully yours,

GROSVENOR B. CLARKSON,

Director of the Council of National Defense.

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EXTRACTS FROM AND DIGESTS OF ARTICLES IN OFFICIAL AND PRIVATE PERIODICALS CONCERNING READJUSTMENT AND RECONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

ALSACE-LORRAINE.

Civil Government under French Administration.

According to a decree of November 28, 1918, Alsace-Lorraine will be administered as follows:

Until the signing of peace, civil government remains under the direct authority of the secretary of the council of the war ministry, who, in so far as he may judge fit, shall delegate it to the under secretary of state.

A representative of each ministerial department (and, if necessary, in each ministerial department, a representative of each important public service) is temporarily appointed for the purpose of coordinating and controlling throughout the recovered territories of Alsace and Lorraine the operation of the services of the ministerial department which he represents; to provide for proper connection with the services of that department and to study the conditions of final administrative organization after the signing of peace.

A Chief Council of Alsace-Lorraine will assist the under secretary of state, who is by right its president. It will be composed of the president and vice president of the Alsace-Lorraine Conference and the presidents of the six sections appointed by the decision of August 22, 1917, for the purpose of examining and studying the conditions of Alsace-Lorraine.—[Temps, Nov. 28, 1918.]

Economic, Political, and Social Problems.

The economic, political, and social problems involved in the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine to France have formed the subject of a recent meeting of the Société d'Economie Politique de Paris. The paper read before that society November 5, 1918, deals with the solution of the problems of citizenship and property, and those involved in the general adjustment of the economic life of the restored provinces to France.—[Commerce Reports, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Jan. 21, 1919, p. 321.]

Potash Output Needed for France.

The United States War Trade Board has announced that France will be unable, at least until April, to ship potash from the mines of Alsace. The entire output will be urgently required for agricultural purposes in France. Under the most favorable circumstances no Alsatian potash will be available for agricultural uses in the United States before June, 1919.—[Commerce Reports, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Jan. 25, 1919, p. 385.]

ARGENTINA.**Agricultural and Live-stock Development.**

A large banking and investment company has been engaged in Argentina by the Swift packing-house interests which promises to take an active part in the agricultural and live-stock development of the country. It will engage to a great extent in the financing of cattlemen along the line of the cattle-loan companies in the United States.—[Commerce Reports, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Sept. 12, 1918, p. 971.]

Shipbuilding, Encouragement of.

On August 31, 1918, the President of Argentina submitted to Congress a project of law relative to the encouragement of shipbuilding, in order to augment the mercantile marine of that nation.—[Commerce Reports, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Nov. 8, 1918, p. 530.]

AUSTRALIA.**Disabled Soldiers, State Help for.**

Amended regulations issued under the Australian soldiers' repatriation act provide that a State board shall not grant loans for a longer period than 10 years. Where a borrower who has obtained a loan from the Government is unable to repay the amount due from him, a State board may write off the whole or any portion of the amount, but if the sum exceeds 100 pounds, it must be referred to the minister of repatriation for determination. Where soldiers with dependents are under treatment in hospitals, or institutions after discharge, they or their dependents may be given sustenance granted at a rate which will bring their incomes up to rates presented in regulations, which rates vary from 2 pounds 2 shillings to 3 pounds 2 shillings and 6 pence. Where it is necessary for the establishment in civil life of a returned soldier, a State board may make a loan up to 35 pounds for the purchase of furniture. In case where a soldier has land, but is not eligible to receive financial assistance under a State settlement scheme, a State board may advance by way of a loan amounts up to 50 pounds for the purchase of material, plants, and seeds.—[Argus, Melbourne, July 5, 1918.]

Discharged Soldiers, Land for.

In Victoria a number of properties have been purchased and negotiations for other purchases are in progress, according to announcements by the minister of lands, for soldier settlers. A visitor to some of the soldier settlers reported that they appear to be contented and to be making a success of their rural life.—[Argus, Melbourne, July 6, 1918.]

Returned Soldiers' Political Federation.

The returned soldiers' political federation has been formed by the affiliation of the soldiers' political parties in Victoria, New South Wales, and Queensland. The general secretary said the platform provided for voluntary reinforcements, destruction of pro-Germanism and disloyalty, elimination of exploitation, solution of war and repatriation problems, construction of mercantile marine, strategic railways, and of numerous air fleets, supplemented by adequate naval and military measures, electoral reform, elimination of party strife, restriction of borrowing, legislation to deal with menaces to public health, and other planks. The federation could not affiliate with existing political parties, but would cooperate with them to achieve common aims.—[Courier, Ballarat, July 6, 1918.]

Soldiers' Widows, Assistance for.

The minister of repatriation stated that soldiers' widows are now eligible, according to their circumstances, to receive grants for furniture, loans for the purchase of business establishments, assistance towards the transfer of onerous mortgages on homes, rental allowances, vocational training with sustenance during the period of training, and allowances for the care and education of children. These benefits are not bestowed indiscriminately, but with proper regard to the necessities of the individual.—[Argus, Melbourne, July 11, 1918.]

Land Settlement, Advances for.

The South Australian system makes advances to soldiers up to 600 pounds for purchasing residences. This grant is withheld to unmarried men and to those with an income of 300 pounds per annum. Where land is bought with a view to building, it is stipulated that not more than 100 pounds can be paid for the site.—[Argus, Melbourne, July 12, 1918.]

Discharged Soldiers, Land for.

The minister for lands of New South Wales said that he would deal with the scheme for settling soldiers on the land on the principle of giving to each man an area sufficient to provide a living for himself and his family.—[Daily Telegraph, Sydney, July 13, 1918.]

Vocational Training.

The vocations chosen by returned soldiers who have received vocational training in Victoria include clerical work, French polishing, artificial limb making, poultry farming, cabinet making, book shiving, fruit growing, picture operating, and wool pressing.—[Argus, Melbourne, July 19, 1918.]

Approval was given July 23, 1918, to a scheme for carrying on vocational training for partly incapacitated soldiers at State institutions. The scheme provides for the continuous training of at least 2,000 men at the 22 technical schools.—[Argus, Melbourne, July 24, 1918.]

Children of Fallen Soldiers, Scholarships for.

The education department's circular for August announces that 10 places in two educational institutions will be reserved annually for children of fallen and disabled soldiers.—[West Australian, Aug. 9, 1918.]

Community Settlement Plan for the Subnormal.

The Commonwealth ministry of repatriation proposes to establish community settlements where partially incapacitated men may be employed with advantage to themselves in industries suited to their capacity. It is expected that the majority of the dwellers in the settlements will be engaged in the national workshops, but provision will also be made for their employment in rural and other industries. Each settlement will consist of a workshop with housing accommodations for 100 workers and social accessories, such as hall, school, and church. The settlements will also contain the convalescent homes instituted by the ministry. The area of each settlement will be about 500 acres.—[Argus, Aug. 29, 1918.]

Returned Soldiers, Employment of.

The department of repatriation has called attention to the returned soldiers, with varying trades, who are registered for employment, and has requested employers requiring their services to communicate with the department.—[West Australian, Aug. 31, 1918.]

Proposed Aerial Service Between Australia and London.

A company has been formed in Australia for the purpose of developing an aerial route for mail and passenger service between Australia and London. The purpose of the company is to explore the proposed route for landing sites which are to be approximately 300 miles apart. After the completion of the survey it is proposed to finance a company in London to operate the aerial service to Australia, which contemplates a complete journey in 150 hours between London and Sydney.—[Report of U. S. consul, Adelaide, Dec. 3, 1918, Commerce Reports, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Feb. 5, 1919, p. 561.]

Unemployment Insurance.

An employment measure has just been passed which is still in a tentative state, and provides, in general, that a fund shall be created for each separate industry by contributions from employees and employers, plus a Government subsidy. Thus a number of funds will be created and not one big national fund. In any industry in New South Wales the Government can form an industrial council which creates the fund which is called "an equalization of wages fund." The State can thus double this fund. The Government provides the chairman for this committee and the committee represents employers and employees, while the Government administers the fund.—[Interview with the minister of New South Wales, U. S. Employment Service Bulletin, Jan. 24, 1919, p. 2.]

Government Settlement Plan.

Large tracts of public or purchased lands in New South Wales are subdivided for settlement purposes. The subdivisions are purchased by the settlers on a 33-year loan on easy terms. After a large tract is divided into community settlements, there is often a Government experiment farm located in the center, where a man in charge acts as adviser. Most of the farming is grains and fruits, also pig and poultry raising.—[Interview with the minister of New South Wales, U. S. Employment Service Bulletin, Jan. 24, 1919, p. 2.]

Land-Settlement Act, 1916.

Soldier settlement act, 1916, 7, George V, places the provisions of the act under the administration of the land board and land settlement advisory commission of South Australia. Advances up to \$2,400 will be made, repayable in 21 years, at an interest rate of 4 per cent; \$220,000 has been appropriated and 10,000 acres have been purchased at \$22 per acre. Settlers will be given a perpetual lease. Training will be given on farms comprising similar land. By provisions of the act the board is also empowered to make advances for improvements, equipment, stock, and seed. It may also purchase land worth \$1,500,000 per year. It is desirable that applicants have some capital.—["Work and Homes for Our Fighting Men," Reclamation Service, U. S. Dept. of the Interior, 1919, pp. 20, 21.]

Soldier-Settlement Plans.

Discharged soldiers' settlement act, October 22, 1917, provides for soldier settlements. Provisions of the act will be administered by the Victoria land purchase and management board and State water commission. Advances up to 70 per cent of value of improvements, with maximum of \$2,500 will be made, repayable in 31½ years. Interest at 6 per cent is charged. An appropriation of \$11,250,000 has been made for this purpose. Irrigated lands in Victoria are to be opened

in settlements and 500,000 acres for wheat growing. Settlers may purchase their holdings in 31½ years by depositing 3 per cent of the capital value and making 6 per cent annual payments, principal and interest thereafter. Previous agricultural experience is required before taking lands. Applicants should have at least \$1,500 capital.—[“Work and Homes for Our Fighting Men,” Reclamation Service, U. S. Dept. of the Interior, 1919, pp. 20, 21.]

Returned soldiers' settlement act No. 21, 1916, amended 1917, of New South Wales, provides for soldier settlements under the administration of the minister for lands. By its provisions an advance up to \$2,500 on improvements is made to soldier settlers. Interest at 2½ per cent of capital value is charged. About 1,500,000 acres have been acquired on which settlers will be given a perpetual lease at 2½ per cent on the capital value besides water rent. Settlers must have six months agricultural experience, and education will be provided. Already there are 500 men on holdings, the average size grant being 50 acres. It is desirable that applicants have from \$250 to \$500 capital.—[“Work and Homes for Our Fighting Men,” Reclamation Service, U. S. Dept. of the Interior, 1919, pp. 20, 21.]

Discharged soldiers' settlement act, 1917, provides for soldier settlements. The provisions of the act will, in Queensland, be administered by the minister for lands and land court. Buildings to the amount of \$2,500 will be built on each farm and \$3,500 worth of equipment furnished, payment for which can be made in anywhere from 10 to 40 years. Interest at from 1½ to 5 per cent will be charged, according to length of the loan. The sum of \$50,000 for administration expenses has been provided. Sixty thousand acres of Crown lands have been set aside and 500,000 acres acquired by agreement or compulsorily. Settlers will be given a perpetual lease only, no fee simple title. Training farms will be established. Applications for farms can be made by relatives of soldiers, and terms can await their return.—[“Work and Homes for Our Fighting Men,” Reclamation Service, U. S. Dept. of the Interior, 1919, pp. 20, 21.]

Returned soldiers' settlement act, 1916, 7, George V. 20, provides for soldier settlements. Administration of provisions of the act in Tasmania will be under the minister of lands. Advances up to \$2,500 are made to soldiers, to be repaid in 21 years, no payment the first year. Three and one-half to 5 per cent interest is charged. An appropriation of \$750,000 has been made for this purpose. A grant of 100 acres will be made each settler on a 99-year lease or purchase after 10 years. Experience is necessary, and training may be obtained at State farms. There will be no taxes for four years, and loans may be made for clearing, fencing, drains, equipment, and seed.—[“Work and Homes for Our Fighting Men,” Reclamation Service, U. S. Dept. of the Interior, 1919, pp. 20, 21.]

At a conference in 1917 of Federal and State authorities a board consisting of the minister from each State was appointed to work out plans for advancing money to soldiers desiring to settle on Government lands. One hundred million dollars was appropriated for the purpose of buying land and making loans to soldier settlers. Circulars were sent out to soldiers and it was found that 40,000 soldiers wanted land. At the time circular was sent out there were 300,000 soldiers.—[“Work and Homes for Our Fighting Men,” Reclamation Service, U. S. Dept. of the Interior, 1919, pp. 20, 21.]

Government Factories.

The Commonwealth of Australia owns and operates five factories—clothing, cordite, harness and saddlery, woolen-fabrics, and small-arms. The report of the small-arms factory has not yet been audited, but the total output of the other four factories from the date of their opening to June 30, 1918, has amounted to \$13,997,225. The total cost of operating these factories since their establishment has been \$13,786,075, which includes depreciation of plant and buildings, and interest on capital investment amounting to \$2,392,950. The operation of the factories was recently investigated by a royal commission, which congratulated the defense department upon the efficiency of the works, particularly the woolen-fabrics factory, which supplied the Government with materials said by the commission to be superior to goods supplied by outside contractors. The woolen-fabrics and clothing factories have not only fully supplied the Australian troops at home and abroad, and the employees of the post-master general's department, but have provided returning soldiers with civilian clothes at a cost, for pure wool, no higher than that formerly prevailing for cotton and shoddy garments.—[Commerce Report, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Mar. 12, 1919, p. 1166.]

Unemployment.

To take care of unemployed returned soldiers, the Federal Government of Australia has appropriated \$2,500,000 to construct public works pending completion of a larger scheme to provide work for home-coming Anzacs, along permanent lines.—[The Public, New York, N. Y., Mar. 22, 1919, p. 310.]

Vocational Training for Soldiers.

The Australian cabinet has approved a plan for the expenditure of \$6,500,000 in the extension of vocational training to returning soldiers who were under 20 years of age at the time of enlistment.—[The Public, New York, N. Y., Mar. 29, 1919, p. 331.]

Shorter Hours Urged as Means of Solving Unemployment Problem.

As a means of solving the unemployment problem, the trades hall council of Melbourne have inaugurated a movement for the establishment of a 44-hour week in all industries in Australia. They

point out that the increased productivity during the war, the stoppage of work since the signing of the armistice, and the demobilization of soldiers have increased the unemployment problem.—[American, New York, N. Y., Apr. 14, 1919.]

Government Training Returned Soldiers.

The State of New South Wales will bear the cost of training returned soldiers for the government railway workshops. The step will be taken in order to replace men who are leaving the shops through natural causes, and also to meet contemplated extensions of the railway.—[Republican, Springfield, Mass., Apr. 22, 1919.]

Public Works Construction.

A bistate scheme of public works construction, involving an expenditure of nearly \$12,500,000 and offering ample employment to returned Anzacs, has been approved by a joint commission from the States of Victoria and New South Wales.—[Republican, Springfield, Mass., Apr. 29, 1919.]

Aerial Service.

A company called Aircraft (Ltd.) has been organized for the purpose of establishing an interstate air service which expects to begin operations in the course of 9 or 10 months. Regular aerial service, charging $2\frac{1}{2}$ pence per mile, will be operated between the capital cities of the Commonwealth. The planes will probably carry 20 passengers each and maintain a speed of 100 miles an hour. It is thought that a commercial air service could profitably carry goods at the rate of 1 shilling per ton per mile. This service would be especially useful in conveying garden produce and similar perishable goods.—[Commerce Reports, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, May 5, 1919, p. 676.]

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

[See also German-Austria and Hungary.]

Collieries, Public Ownership of.

An appendix to the mining law, which will shortly come into force, has for its object the giving to the central Government, the provincial administrations, and the municipalities, facilities for producing coal on their own account sufficient to cover their own consumption.—[Neue Freie Presse, Mar. 19, 1918.]

Transition Organization.

In March, 1917, a general committee for war and transition economy was attached to the ministry of commerce. It is chiefly concerned with the Austro-Hungarian commercial and shipping policy in the transition period. The commissioner general for war and transition economy has published a pamphlet on the tasks and fundamental questions of transition economy, from which it becomes

evident that a certain amount of Government regulation will have to continue for some time after the war, in order to avoid certain grave evils and inflation of prices.—[Hansa, 1918.]

Transition Economy, Ministerial Commission for.

The dissolution of the Austrian ministry for transition economy has been completed. The Government has ordered the creation of a ministerial transition economy commission to prepare and accelerate the agenda of transition economy. A central committee has also been formed to deal with matters connected with import, export, and transit trade.—[Wirtschaftszeitung der Zentralmächte, July 12, 1918.]

Transition Economy, Committee of Private Organization to Deal with.

The imperial union of German industrial associations has combined with the imperial handicrafts council, the German-Austrian industrial association, the central association of economic cooperative societies, and the chief industrial associations of employees in forming an industrial central committee which is to take over the functions of the war economic association for industries, and is to be considered as the general representative of industries as regards legislation and administration.—[Wirtschaftszeitung der Zentralmächte, Aug. 23, 1918.]

War Material, Utilization and Release of.

In order to supply the necessary organization for the utilization of war material three departments have been formed: The "war material utilization office" in the Austro-Hungarian war ministry, the "common distribution committee" (gemeinsame verteilungsausschuss), and the "special committee for the release of war materials."

The first department decides what war material is to be retained for military purposes and what material is to be released for civilian use, the second manages the apportionment of the released material between Austria-Hungary and Bosnia, and the third has to see to the reemployment of the released material.

Special "utilization companies" are to form the superstructure of the organization.—[Wirtschaftsdienst, Aug. 30, 1918.]

Consumptive ex-Soldiers, Treatment of.

The Austrian ministry for national health has announced an arrangement according to which consumptive war-disabled soldiers will be handed over to the civil authorities. These will place them either in convalescent homes or with private families where the living conditions are suitable. The patients will be taught some craft, and eventually suitable places will be found for them. Those placed in private families will be under the care of Government doctors, and the families will be paid for their board and lodging.—[Neue Freie Presse, Sept. 8, 1918.]

War-Disabled Men, Technical Assistance for.

An association was formed in Austria four years ago known as the association for providing technical assistance for the war disabled.—[Neue Freie Presse, Sept. 17, 1918.]

Reconstruction Conference, Ministerial.

Early in September, 1918, a reconstruction conference was held at the ministry of public works in Vienna, attended by representatives of all the ministries and by the leaders of the sections of the reconstruction central. Various measures were issued to hasten the speedy building of dwellings and of providing the necessary materials for the devastated section of Galicia and to secure a supply of seed and corn.—[Nova-Reforma, Sept. 17, 1918.]

BELGIUM.**Reconstruction.**

A number of Belgian manufacturers and traders whose business establishments are in Paris, London, and The Hague propose to form a purchasing body intended to insure a supply of tools and stock for Belgian industries and trade during the transition period, with the assistance of the Government. It is a cooperative society, entitled "Comptoir National pour l'Activite Economique en Belgique."—[Informations Belges, Apr. 19, 1918.]

Reconstruction, Industrial and Agricultural.

An Interallied Commission for the Industrial and Agricultural Reconstruction of Belgium has been sitting for some time and has been dealing with the practical side of the reconstruction of Belgium. Its main center of activity is London.—[Commerce Reports, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Dec. 7, 1918, p. 920.]

Import Licenses.

Licenses for the importation of foodstuffs, clothing, textiles, and tobacco are issued by the ministry of industry, labor, and revictualizing. Licenses for importation of all other commodities (except certain foods and fats which require no licenses) are issued by the minister of economic affairs.—[U. S. War Trade Board Ruling 488, Commerce Reports, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Jan. 9, 1919, p. 114.]

Preparing for Resumption of Trade.

The Belgian Government has taken steps in the direction of the reconstruction of trade and industry. Among the measures adopted is the immediate granting of ample credits to business concerns which have suffered from fires, without their having to wait for the effect of the war indemnity, which has still to be legally fixed. They are only to be granted to business concerns whose activities are in the interest of the general community, which are of Belgian nationality, and can show that they are actually and directly needed.

President Wilson, in his message to Congress, said that an indemnity in money was insufficient, and that Belgium must not be left to her own resources in the general struggle for raw materials and tools. Belgian manufacturers interpret this as meaning that Germany will have to pay an indemnity not only in money but in materials. Belgium is already endeavoring to resume and develop her commercial relations with the Argentine. It is intended to take Germany's place as an importer to that country and to encourage especially the export to Belgium of raw materials and foodstuffs from the Argentine.—[Wirtschaftsdienst, Jan. 10, 1919.]

Export and Import Control.

In accord with a royal decree of November 8, a comité des exportations et importations is to act in an advisory capacity to the minister of economic affairs in controlling imports, exports, and goods in transit.—[Official U. S. Bulletin, Jan. 14, 1919.]

Repatriation.

The first consignment of Belgian refugees seeking shelter in England and Scotland has been returned to Antwerp. Those living in other parts of Belgium will be sent as soon as they can be received. The repatriation is at the expense of the British Government.—[Star, Washington, D. C., Jan. 14, 1919.]

Railroad Equipment Loan.

Belgium has asked the United States for a loan of 400 locomotives and 2,000 passenger cars in addition to the return of all the Belgian locomotives placed at the disposal of the American Expeditionary Forces.—[Official U. S. Bulletin, Feb. 7, 1919; Wall Street Journal, New York, N. Y., Feb. 8, 1919.]

Credit for Manufacturing to Reduce Unemployment.

The Belgian Government has asked the Allied Powers for credit with which to recommence manufacturing and alleviate unemployment.—[Post, Washington, D. C., Feb. 11, 1919.]

Import Restrictions Removed.

Many restrictions on Belgian imports have been removed. The remaining exceptions are cereals, sugar, tobacco, wines, spirits, malt, and coal.—[Official U. S. Bulletin, Feb. 13, 1919.]

Exports.

According to an official Belgian statement, all exports from that country are prohibited except under license.—[Official U. S. Bulletin, Feb. 14, 1919.]

Belgian Indemnity Investigation.

The Peace Conference appointed, on February 15, a special committee to study the claims of Belgium for indemnity. This com-

mittee will consult with the Belgian commission in possession of figures as to Belgium's loss.—[Sun, New York, N. Y., Feb. 16, 1919.]

Finances.

London bankers are said to be anxious to invest heavily in financing Belgium's renascent industries. Nevertheless, the Belgian financial institutions have taken steps to establish a large credit in the United States; \$100,000,000 is being asked for and a first advance of \$50,000,000 actually being prepared by American bankers, for it is here that raw materials and machinery for the upbuilding of the Belgian industries will largely have to be bought. This credit, it is expressly stated, has nothing to do with so-called "rehabilitation financing" and is on a purely business basis, as beneficial to American industry as it is to the Belgian. Neither the United States nor the Belgian Government is directly concerned in the transactions, though both, of course, have to consent to them and are interested in so important an operation.—[The Survey, New York, N. Y., Mar. 1, 1919, p. 795.]

Conflict in Handling Reconstruction.

Miss A. Ruth Fry, in charge of the London committee of the Friends' War Victims Relief Committee, in a recent speech revealed many facts as to how Belgium is attempting to handle her reconstruction problem. Miss Fry's speech may be summarized as follows: Belgium for many years has been divided by race—the Walloons and the Flemish. In recent years there has been considerable strife between the Catholics and the Socialists which, if anything, has been increased in intensity by the events of the war. There is now added a new factor of misunderstanding—the emigrés and the nonemigrés, those who fled before the invader and those who remained through all the hardships. In Paris, under the wings of the Allies, a committee of Belgians have been working and planning for the reconstruction of the country. At the same time other committees have been evolving their own plans under the shadow of the invader. Neither of these two groups knew of the existence of the other until after the armistice. Therefore, when the chairman of the Paris committee went to Brussels he found himself and his work unknown, and his plans did not harmonize in all particulars with those who had remained at home. He also found that three ministries of the Belgian Government were each separately concerned in directing this work—the ministry of the interior, the ministry of public works, and the ministry of economic reconstruction. To-day Belgian relief is a mixture of stagnation and luxury. Food is scarce and prices are high, yet luxuries are plentiful as compared to necessities. The Belgian Government is anxious to assume control of its own relief work and has even seemed ungrateful in its refusal of offers of relief.—[The Survey, New York, N. Y., Apr. 5, 1919, p. 50.]

BRAZIL.**Protection of Allied Trade.**

The Portuguese, French, and Italian Chambers of Commerce in Brazil have decided to request their respective Governments to discharge from the army those individuals who as managers, directors, etc., of large concerns might be able to contribute toward the extension of the influence of the Allies in Brazil, in order to counteract the influence of Germany, which is purposing to regain Brazilian trade after the war.—[Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, May 21, 1918.]

Domestic Agricultural Production.

Since the entrance of Brazil into the war, great efforts have been made to increase domestic production of agricultural crops, in order to avoid using tonnage in importing commodities which might be produced in Brazil and to assist the Allied Nations in making up the shortage of food and other essential war supplies.—[Commerce Reports, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Aug. 28, 1918, p. 788.]

Industries Stimulated by War Conditions.

The Brazilian minister of foreign affairs has requested the governors of the several States to report upon the economic situation of the districts under their jurisdiction, especially with regard to the establishment of new industrial plants since the beginning of the European War. These reports are published in detail as received.—[Commerce Reports, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Oct. 19, 1918, p. 262.]

Coffee.

Over 500,000 bags of coffee are ready for shipment to the United States, requiring 10 steamers during the next six weeks.—[Report of U. S. commercial attaché, Jan. 12, 1919, Commerce Reports, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Jan. 28, 1919, p. 417.]

Japanese Colonization and Development.

By a decree issued December 11, 1918, the Vice President of Brazil has authorized all Japanese international development to continue to operate in Brazil. A commission has been organized to engage in immigration and colonization projects, and related maritime, industrial, and mineral industries. Its capital stock is about \$4,500,000.—[Report of U. S. vice consul, Rio de Janeiro, Dec. 14, 1918, Commerce Reports, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Feb. 14, 1919, p. 735.]

BULGARIA.**Transition Economy.**

Preparations are to be made for the organization of transition economy in Bulgaria by the creation of an autonomous bureau in the ministry of trade. To this bureau will be intrusted the task of organizing the economic life of the country during the transition

period immediately following the war, and of working out a plan for the commercial treaties to be concluded with foreign nations.—[*Der Welthandel*, Aug. 16, 1918.]

Economic Conditions, Report of.

A report has been issued by the director general of alimentation, who has recently made a tour of the country to ascertain actual conditions.—[*Commerce Reports*, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Nov. 14, 1918, p. 621.]

CANADA.

Discharged Soldiers in Search of Land, Reduced Fares for.

An agreement has been made between the soldiers' settlement board and the Canadian railways, by which returned soldiers who are in search of land may obtain vouchers permitting them to travel at the rate of 1 cent a mile. Each application for a voucher for the reduced fare must be accompanied by a certified copy of the original discharge certificate of the soldier.—[*Morning Bulletin*, Edmonton and Alberta, July 24, 1918.]

Disabled Soldiers, Treatment, Reeducation, and Employment of.

The work that Canada has done and is doing for her disabled soldiers in the way of hospital treatment and reeducation is fully set forth in a five-reel serial produced by the department of soldiers civil reestablishment, entitled "Canada's Work for Wounded Soldiers." It will be exhibited in theaters throughout Canada. The film shows every phase of the work from the deck of the hospital ship in a Canadian port, to the shop, office, or farm where the returned-soldier is working after having been educated at Government expense. The film took eight months to complete.—[*Morning Albertain*, Calgary, Aug. 28, 1918.]

Disabled Soldiers, Reeducation of.

An order-in-council passed in July, 1916, empowers the invalid soldiers commission of the department for civil reestablishment to grant reeducational courses to discharged soldiers who, as a result of their disability received in service, are unable to carry on their former occupations. These courses extend over a period of from 3 to 12 months and are given in schools and colleges equipped and staffed by the men, and in factories and industries whose directors are willing to train men. As soon as a man joins a vocational class he receives an allowance equal to the highest rate of pension, and the pension previously allotted to him is suspended. As soon as a man's course of training is completed his former pension is resumed, subject only to medical reexamination. During the period of training, the disabled men are given free medical attention, their homes are visited, and the welfare of their families is furthered in every

way by the commission. When the men have completed their courses every effort is made by the commission to secure employment for them, and the commission keeps in touch with them as long as possible after they go out.—[Daily Gleaner, Montreal, Aug. 31, 1918.]

Government Encouragement of Flax Spinning.

An order-in-council was passed by the Canadian Government on September 3, offering a bonus to Canadian manufacturers installing machinery and producing Canadian-made linens, threads, and yarns. Negotiations are under way between textile manufacturers, the Government, and the war trade board to start the industry.—[British Board of Trade Journal, Nov. 7, 1918, p. 588.]

Financing of Provincial and Municipal Public Improvements.

As a result of the rescinding of war-time restrictions upon the issue of provincial and municipal securities, there will be a brisk demand for money from Manitoba and Saskatchewan municipalities during 1919. During the past four years a great deal of public work has been postponed until the end of the war, and there is a disposition now to start work on all these improvements.—[Commerce Reports, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Dec. 9, 1918., p. 939.]

Export Trade, Organization for Development of.

An important step toward securing for Canada a substantial expansion of its export trade was the creation of a Canadian Trade Commission, with headquarters at Ottawa. It will closely cooperate with the Canadian Trade Mission in London with a view to securing for Canadian producers a share in the business arising out of the reconstruction work in France and Belgium and in other war-devastated parts of Europe. The commission will be concerned chiefly with postwar export trade. The Canadian Trade Mission has been established in London, through which the Canadian Government is kept directly in touch with the activities and deliberations of the agencies concerned, with a view to securing orders for Canadian products for reconstruction purposes in the devastated areas and for the promotion generally of the Canadian export trade.—[Commerce Reports, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Dec. 21, 1918, p. 1106; Feb. 8, 1919, p. 621; British Board of Trade Journal, Jan. 23, 1919, p. 99.]

Price Regulations.

New cost of living regulations have been issued by the Government providing for extending facilities of investigations, for the publication of fair prices, and for prosecution by municipalities or by the minister of labor in addition to the present method of prosecution by the provincial attorney general. The new regulations make it possible to investigate rentals and authorize procedure against hotels and restaurants which sell necessaries of life at a price higher than

is reasonable and just.—[Monthly Labor Review, U. S. Dept. of Labor, December, 1918, pp. 150, 151.]

Labor Policy.

Several resolutions were adopted at the conference of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, held in Quebec, September 16 and 21. These include one asking that a six-hour day shall apply to all underground mine workers and an eight-hour day to all surface workers in all mining properties in the Dominion; one declaring for a six-hour day and a five-day week for all labor; one asking for a complete control by Canada of her immigration policy, the discontinuance of bonuses to immigration agents, literary tests for immigrants, prohibition of immigration until the returned soldiers have been provided with employment, registration of immigrants, and legislation against the entry of Asiatics. Indorsement is given of Government ownership of railways. The Government is asked to adopt an old-age pension scheme, and establish a department of health.—[Monthly Labor Review, U. S. Dept. of Labor, December, 1918, pp. 355-357.]

Maintenance of War Tariff.

A private organization which has the backing of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association is of the belief that the one economic solution of Canada's financial burdens comes through the maintenance of the present tariff on which there was a $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent increase all around in 1915 as a war measure.—[The Survey, New York, N. Y., Jan. 4, 1919, p. 442.]

Demobilization and Rehabilitation.

The militia department, the department of soldiers' civil reestablishment, and the labor department in cooperation with other branches of the Government are completing their organization to deal with the problems of finding employment for the soldiers as soon as possible after they land, and of restoring them to a satisfactory status in civil life. The medical branch of the militia department has charge of the sick and wounded.

The department of soldiers' civil reestablishment which has been formed within the last year will care for the restoration of disabled men to fitness for their old employment and vocational training to men who desire to acquire knowledge of new trades.

The board of pension commission are intrusted with the important matter of soldiers' pensions.

The repatriation committee has for its duties the coordinating of these various activities, devising new policies, and insuring against any overlapping.—[The Survey, New York, N. Y., Jan. 4, 1919, p. 441.]

Soldier-Settlement Plans.

An act of the Dominion Government of August 29, 1917, provides for a soldier-settlement board of three members and advisory boards in each province. By its provisions advances of \$2,500 are made to soldiers on first mortgage, repayable in two equal payments, the first two payments being deferred. Interest at 5 per cent is charged. An appropriation of \$2,916,000 has been made for this purpose. All Dominion lands within 15 miles of railroads have been reserved. Free entry of 160 acres is provided at demonstration farms or with approved farmers at current wages. Applications from 606 persons for \$690,800 have been approved, but no colonies have yet been established. Special transportation rates have been made for the settlers. Applicants must have some capital in order to secure loans.—[“Work and Homes for our Fighting Men,” Reclamation Service, U. S. Dept. of the Interior, 1919, pp. 20, 21.]

Act 150, 1916, of the Province of Ontario, provides for soldier settlements, under the supervision of the deputy minister of lands.

By its provisions the Dominion amount of \$2,500 and provincial amount of \$500 for stock and tools are advanced to soldiers on first mortgage repayable in 20 years. Interest at 5 per cent is charged on the Dominion amount of \$2,500 and 6 per cent is charged on the provincial amount of \$500. An appropriation of \$5,000,000 has been made for this purpose. One hundred acres have been set aside for each settler—10 acres cleared cooperatively. Training is provided at the Monteith experiment farm at a wage rate of \$2.50 a day to single men, and \$1.10 a day to married men with \$20 a month to wife and \$6 a month for each child. There is already one colony of 40 men, 24 men in training, and 500 applications on file. Applicants must have some capital in order to secure loans.—[“Work and Homes for our Fighting Men,” Reclamation Service, U. S. Dept. of the Interior, 1919, pp. 20, 21.]

Under an act designated as 6 George V. 9, April, 1916, soldier settlements are provided for under the administration of the farm-settlement board of New Brunswick. By its provisions the Dominion amount of \$2,500 and a provincial amount ranging anywhere from \$500 to \$1,500 will be advanced to settlers on first mortgage repayable in 20 years. Twenty thousand acres have been set aside, each farm to be from 10 to 100 acres in size. Training is provided at demonstration farms, and employment can be obtained until farms are taken up. It is desirable that applicants have from \$500 to \$2,000 capital.—[“Work and Homes for our Fighting Men,” Reclamation Service, U. S. Dept. of the Interior, 1919, pp. 20, 21.]

Under an act designated as 6 George V. 59, 1916, the government of British Columbia provided for soldier settlements under the ad-

ministration of the agricultural credit commission. By its provisions the Dominion amount of \$2,500 and an additional fund to be provided is advanced to soldiers on first mortgages repayable in 20 years. Interest at 5 per cent is charged. The board is empowered to spend \$500,000 per year to purchase private land. Free entry of 160 acres is provided for each settler, with preemption claim for \$10. No mention is made as to what training will be provided, or whether or not applicants must have some capital in order to secure loans.—[“Work and Homes for our Fighting Men,” Reclamation Service, U. S. Dept. of the Interior, 1919, pp. 20, 21.]

Land Settlement for Returned Soldiers.

The soldiers' settlement board, which comes under the jurisdiction of the department of the interior, has formulated plans for land settlement in conjunction with the department of agriculture and the department of colonization and immigration and with the agencies working under the provincial governments. Arrangements have been made that the soldiers should have priority of entry on free Government lands to the extent of 320 acres, and that, subject to the approval of the settlement board, they should be granted an advance of \$2,500 at a low rate of interest to buy stock, implements, and erect buildings. Investigation has revealed the fact that the Government land now available is either of poor quality or lies at a considerable distance from railways and other facilities, such as schools. There are in Western Canada between 20,000,000 and 30,000,000 acres of excellent land adjacent to railways in the hands of land corporations and private speculators.—[The Survey, New York, N. Y., Jan. 4, 1919, pp. 441, 442.]

Commercial Propaganda by Film.

Realizing the value of moving pictures as a publicity medium for illustrating the natural resources of the Dominion and the national value of industrial development, the Canadian Government and the industrial reconstruction association are undertaking a comprehensive scheme of moving-picture propaganda. The labor body is issuing an initial one-half dozen pictures to be followed by others as the activities of the association develop. Pictures for the woolen industry will show flocks and grazing lands in Western Canada and will trace various processes of manufacture to the finished wool and knitted products. Other similar pictures will relate to the pulp and paper industry, grain and milling, the iron and steel industry, the packing industry, and agricultural implements.—[British Board of Trade Journal, Jan. 23, 1919, p. 100.]

New Labor Bureaus.

The Province of Quebec will establish immediately three labor bureaus. Through these offices civilian labor will be handled and re-

turned soldiers will be taken care of and helped to secure civil occupations. These bureaus will not complete the operating organization but every postmaster in the Province will be a representative and will be supplied with forms so that in the more remote localities service may be obtained by those wishing work. On the staff of each bureau will be a returned soldier whose duties will consist in meeting all returned soldiers applying for positions and giving them what help is needed in order that they may settle down to civil life.—[*Christian Science Monitor*, Boston, Mass., Jan. 24, 1919.]

Foreign Branches of the Royal Bank of Canada.

Proposals of the Royal Bank of Canada for the establishment of foreign branches in some of the chief cities of South America and elsewhere are being discussed. Already this institution is represented in Cuba and other countries of the Caribbean, and it now plans to extend the sphere of its influence by opening branches at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; Buenos Aires, Argentina; and Montevideo, Uruguay. A branch at Paris, France, will also be started, according to reliable local report.—[*Report of U. S. consul at Quebec*, Jan. 13, 1919, *Commerce Reports*, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Jan. 29, 1919.]

Office of Labor, Research, and Employment Service.

In view of the labor conditions in Canada incident to the ending of the war and the consequent necessity for developing and standardizing the provincial employment offices, so as to work out the unemployment problem with the least possible friction and inconvenience to employers and workers, an order-in-council passed December 16, 1918, established under the minister of labor an office known as the director of labor, research, and employment service. The main duties of the new office will be to study and report on unemployment; ways and means of lessening unemployment; on unemployment conditions, including wages and hours, industrial accidents and diseases; and on ways and means of improving conditions of employment.—[*Monthly Labor Review*, U. S. Dept. of Labor, February, 1919, p. 136.]

Railway Adjustment Board.

By an arrangement with the Canadian War Board and representatives of the six railroad brotherhoods a board known as the Canada Board of Adjustment, No. 1, was established to handle all controversies growing out of the interpretation and applications of the provisions of wage schedules or agreements, which are not promptly adjusted by the officers and employees of any of the railroads operated by the Government.—[*Monthly Labor Review*, U. S. Dept. of Labor, January, 1919, pp. 165, 166.]

Organization for Soldiers' Civil Reestablishment.

The fitting back of veterans into civil life is intrusted to a separate Government department of soldiers' civil reestablishment, with a representative in the cabinet. To this department are attached the invalid-soldiers commission and the pension board. This department centers in one civilian organization the service of picking the man up after discharge from the army, looking after his disabilities, giving him his industrial reeducation, and endeavoring to locate him in a position where his capabilities will be best suited to the trade or profession he wishes to enter. The work of the department, apart from that of the pension commission, which is a self-contained branch of the department, is divided into five branches as follows: Medical service, commandants' branch, demobilization branch, vocational branch, and directors' branch.—[American Review of Reviews, New York, N. Y., Feb. 1, 1919, p. 177.]

Model Houses for Industrial Workers under the War-Measure Act.

A fund of \$25,000,000 has been created by the Dominion Government and will be available by way of loans to the several provincial governments in connection with the carrying out of the program for the construction of model houses for industrial workers through municipalities or otherwise.

The Dominion Government has fixed a low rate of interest of 5 per cent and will accept bonds, debentures, and other forms of security from any of the provincial governments for loans made to it.—[U. S. consul at Calgary, Commerce Reports, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Feb. 4, 1919, p. 551.]

Production for the Rebuilding of Europe.

The Canadian Manufacturers' Association is calling upon Canadian manufacturers to organize into trade groups so as to be ready to compete for a share of the work of rebuilding Europe. They point out that manufacturers must be prepared to turn out standardized products in quantity. They have issued a condensed list of materials needed immediately in Belgium which includes copper, brass, contractors' equipment, transportation material for railroads, dredging equipment, and agricultural machinery.—[Iron Age, New York, N. Y., Feb. 6, 1919.]

Demobilization.

The Government at Ottawa had worked out plans for bringing the men home which involved a careful process of selection by which men would be brought home according to their occupation and the demand there would be for the labor and skill which each soldier had at his command. When the men in the army heard of it they objected, as they wanted to go home by units so that each battalion when it

detained at its destination could form up and parade with its colors flying and bands playing. The soldiers' protests have been heeded and the army will come home by units.—[Record, Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 16, 1919.]

Expenditures to Provide Employment.

In an address to the members of the Engineering Institute of Canada, the minister of public works stated that it is the duty of the Government to expend the public money so as to provide employment for the people whether the expenditures are politically sound or not, that for the next year money will be spent where it will do the most good in the prevention of unemployment, and that unemployment is always most acute in the larger centers of population. He added that the Government intended spending large sums of money on the construction of highways.—[Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass., Feb. 22, 1919.]

Dissemination of Trade Information.

The Canadian Trade Commission receive a great deal of information pertaining to business which may be obtained in Europe. Much of this business is of an urgent character, and, in order that information relating thereto may be made immediately available to all concerned, the commission has asked manufacturers to organize into groups through which any information received by the commission may be transmitted.—[The Canadian Official Record, Mar. 4, 1919, p. 4.]

Plans for Unemployed.

The specific steps the Canadian Government is taking to solve the unemployment problem may be summarized as follows:

1. Twenty-five million dollars have been set aside for housebuilding. This is in the form of a loan allocated through provincial governments to the municipalities on which devolve the operation of the scheme.

2. Veterans are encouraged to go farming, and Government literature describes this as "the most extensive settlement scheme ever evolved." Under it returned men may obtain land, funds, seed, equipment, and instruction. The essential part of this project is a system of loans under which a veteran may secure capital up to \$7,500, with 25 years to repay it.

3. All public works are to be immediately resumed.

4. There will be construction and expansion on both Government and privately owned railways. One railway, it is said, will require 120,000 men this season.

5. Shipbuilding construction will be continued, providing Canadian yards can compete in cost with British yards.

6. Public highways on ambitious lines are to be constructed under a system of cooperation with provincial governments.—[World, New York, N. Y., Mar. 9, 1919.]

Price Reductions to Soldier Land Settlers.

The chairman of the soldier-settlement board has announced that soldiers who participate in the benefits of the land-settlement provisions will be given considerable reductions in price on the purchase of agricultural implements, live stock, and harness. Very favorable arrangements have been made with manufacturers of implements and harness, by which soldiers will be given a wide range of choice of first-class implements at prices substantially below those quoted to civilians. Twelve hundred retail lumber merchants will cooperate with the soldier-settlement board by giving soldiers who go on the land wholesale prices for lumber required for permanent improvements, plus the bare cost of unloading, handling, and other charges.—[The Canadian Official Record, Mar. 18, 1919, p. 3.]

Demobilization.

Canada is demobilizing her fighting corps, including the four divisions at the front, by sending them home as units, so that Canadian committees are able to give a welcome to their home battalions. Through a system of exchanges each battalion has been reconstituted so as to consist of men from one given area. The rest of the army is to be demobilized on the "standard-draft" plan.

Canada has been divided into 22 dispersal areas, the principal city in each area being the dispersal station. Men who have signified their intention of going to the same dispersal area are assembled in concentration camps in England in drafts of 500. Each soldier chooses the area to which he wishes to go. In making up the drafts long-service men receive preference over those who have served a shorter time, and married men have priority over single men. The men receive their medical examination before leaving England, so that all delay in Canada over this detail is avoided. Questionnaire cards, asking among other things for the soldier's previous occupation, the occupation which he now prefers, and the locality in which he intends to settle are distributed to the men overseas. These cards, after being filled out, are sent to Canada for the guidance of officials.

On arrival at the dispersal station men who have been sick en route are immediately received by the district depot for medical treatment and receive pay as part of that unit. All other men fall in alphabetically and are paraded to a military depot, where, under one roof, are arranged the offices of the ordnance officer, the soldiers' reestablishment disposal staff, the paymaster, the officer commanding the dispersal station, and the railway agent. At the ordnance office each man turns in his equipment, except his steel helmet and

clothing, which he is allowed to keep. A representative of the soldiers' civil reestablishment department gives him such information and advice as he may require and a card of introduction to the nearest branch of the provincial returned soldiers' commission. To the head office of the latter a record is sent of all men interviewed by this representative. The paymaster issues the man a check covering his back pay, clothing allowance of \$35, and first month's war service gratuity. Finally the officer commanding gives each man his discharge certificate and passes him on to the railway agent from whom he receives a free ticket to his home town. The military authorities supply adequate quarters and rations for the men until train time and for those who wish to stay overnight.

In order to secure employment for discharged soldiers, employment offices are established in all the urban centers, and when necessary in smaller places. In each Province the local offices are linked together by a provincial clearing house in the capital city, which furnishes information as to labor needs and opportunities in every locality. Also in every Province there are returned soldiers' commissions to keep former soldiers in touch with the nearest employment offices and to safeguard their interests.

Regarding the wounded men, there are 32,000 hospital cases in England and 10,000 in France. While these men are receiving the best of care, just as soon as they are fit to move they are brought home on hospital ships in care of the Canadian Army medical corps. On arriving at the Atlantic ports they are taken on hospital trains to the various military hospitals and are kept in charge of the military authorities until certified by a board of medical officers as either cured or in such a condition as to require prolonged or permanent institutional care. In the latter case they are taken on the pay rolls of the medical service branch of the department of soldiers' civil reestablishment and placed in suitable hospitals. Soldiers so incapacitated through service that they can not resume their former occupations are trained by the Government for new activities. While undergoing training a single man receives \$50 a month, a married man \$38 a month for his wife. If he has a wife and child the allowance for them is \$42. Where there are more children, larger allowances are granted, the maximum being \$55.—[Literary Digest, New York, N. Y., Mar. 22, 1919, pp. 22, 23; 49-56.]

Housing.

The city of Toronto has appointed a permanent housing commission whose procedure will be as follows:

1. Houses will be built to sell; not to rent.
2. The commission itself will not build the houses, but an incorporated company will be formed.

3. About 300 houses will be built; not all in one place, but in different parts of the city, so that people of every section will have a chance to buy. Houses will probably be of the semidetached type, with a 25-foot lot for each; the cost to the buyer will be \$3,000; and the exterior of the houses will differ in appearance.

The reason why homes will be built for sale only was explained by one of the members of the commission by the statement that "the man who buys a home is more valuable to the city than the man who rents."—[Commerce Reports, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Mar. 22, 1919, p. 1428.]

Creation of Department of Industry.

On March 28 the British Columbia legislature approved a bill providing for the creation of a department of industry, for the administration of which the provincial government intends to set aside \$2,000,000 to be raised by a domestic loan. This action is to some extent the result of representations made by returned soldiers to the effect that sufficient employment was not being provided, and that the Government should adopt stronger measures. The work of the department of industry will be a wide one, providing, as it does, for industrial research; to carry out an economic survey of natural resources and furnish advice as to the best methods of utilizing the same; to coordinate various industries, bringing together producer, manufacturer, and purchaser; to publish technical, scientific, and statistical information and encourage technical and industrial study; to report on the establishment of industries in British Columbia where it appears such can be profitably carried on; to aid by loan, guaranty, or guaranty of securities on approved plans, any enterprise calculated to encourage the economic and commercial manufacture of the natural resources or products of the Province; and to deal with representative bodies of returned soldiers concerning employment through the establishment of new industries. An advisory council, consisting of not more than seven members, who will serve without pay, representative of the financial, commercial, industrial, manufacturing, and labor interests, will assist the minister of industry in this work.—[Commerce Reports, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Apr. 17, 1919, p. 379.]

CHILE.

Extension of Irrigation.

Plans have been laid before Congress for the construction of secondary canals for feeding the large Laja Canal now nearing completion. It is also intended to ask the Government to extend the irrigation law so as to allow for these branches being built on the same lines as the large canal. This latter will be finished next spring, but will be of little use without these secondary canals. Therefore

it is very urgent that immediate action should be taken. This network of canals would cover about 333 kilometers and cost \$1,657,256.—[Mercurio, Dec. 4, 1918.]

CHINA.

Foreign Trade, Monopolization of.

It is reported that a central office for foreign trade has been established which will monopolize the entire import and export trade of China. The venture has been launched by the Japanese financial agent in China, and the requisite capital is said to have come from Japan, only 40 per cent of the shares being in Chinese hands.—[Deutscher Aussenhandel, Sept. 25, 1918.]

Shipping.

The Chinese Government is reported as considering favorably a joint proposal made by British and Japanese capitalists for the development of Chinese shipping. Shanghai is said to be developing into an important shipbuilding center. The Wangpoo conservancy board, the body that controls the port of Shanghai, plans an expenditure of \$100,000,000 during the next two decades in making the harbor available for largest ocean-going steamships.—[Engineering News-Record, Nov. 2; Journal of Commerce, New York, N. Y., Nov. 8, 1918.]

The American Legation has lodged a protest with the Chinese Government against the sanctioning of an export and import monopoly by a Chinese limited liability company.—[Tribune, New York, N. Y., Dec. 30, 1918.]

New Alphabet.

It is predicted that the change in alphabet recently announced, showing a shift in the political thought of the Empire, will have a marked effect on the future of the new Republic through greatly facilitating the education of the nine-tenths of the population now illiterate.—[Times, New York, N. Y., Jan. 13, 1919.]

Conciliation of Local Factions.

The Chinese President has proceeded so far in his efforts at conciliation between the northern and southern factions of the Republic that the solution of the difficulties dividing the country seems now in sight.—[Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass., Feb. 8, 1919.]

Disclosure of Secret Treaties.

The conciliation of local factions has been greatly aided by official instructions sent the Chinese delegation in Paris to disclose the secret agreements with Japan.—[Tribune, New York, N. Y., Feb. 18, 1919.]

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.

[Including Bohemia.]

Economic Prospects.

From an economic standpoint the Czecho-Slovak is the most prosperous of all the national States in what was formerly the Dual Monarchy. Its wealth in natural products of every sort proves this conclusively. While the output of coal is from 35 to 40 per cent below the peace figures, none is being exported and consequently there is enough to work the railways and important undertakings. The sugar factories are able to handle all beets harvested, and are figuring on having a large surplus of sugar for export. This with a number of other products is intended to procure an equivalent value of foodstuffs and raw materials, especially, the latter which are greatly needed. The harvest is sufficient to feed the population for several months and the prices of foodstuffs have fallen. Production is not normal, however, except in the foodstuffs industry. Textile and other industries are being held back on account of inability to secure foreign raw materials. The banks foresee a great business boom coming and most of them have increased their capital, although for the time being they have no use for it.—[Oesterreichischer Volkswirt, Jan. 11, 1919.]

Agreement with Germany.

A provisional commercial agreement has been made between Germany and Czecho-Slovakia whereby Germany agrees to deliver to the new Republic certain important commodities in return for others needed in Germany. In respect to the traffic on railways, trucks, and coaches the two Governments agree that until further notice this traffic shall be equal in both directions, the details remaining to be settled. Both Governments are prepared to release ships of the other party line and their territory together with the cargo of such ships. They agree that in the interest of an early resumption of railway traffic the detailed regulations shall be settled without delay by direct agreement. The two Governments will place no obstacles in the way of the unhindered passage of diplomatic couriers and their luggage.—[British Board of Trade Journal, Jan. 16, 1919, p. 93.]

Oversubscription to Liberty Loan.

The Bohemian Government called for a loan of 500,000,000 crowns. The amount subscribed was 1,948,431,100 crowns by 191,410 subscribers. The loan bears interest at 4 per cent and was issued at par.—[Supplement to Ceskoslovenska Samostatinost, Dec. 11 and 25, 1918; Commerce Reports, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Jan. 28, 1919, p. 417.]

Resumption of Trade by the United States.

In accordance with the recognition by the United States State Department of the Czecho-Slovakia Council as an independent Government, and in agreement with other associated Governments, the United States War Trade Board has announced the reestablishment of trade relations with Czecho-Slovakia. Further announcement will define the exact limits of this territory, but in a general way the portion now open to trade is the area which constituted the Provinces of Bohemia and Moravia, as they existed on August 1, 1914.—[Commerce Reports, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Feb. 14, 1919, p. 721.]

DENMARK.**Trade Education for the Unemployed.**

The ministry of the interior has appointed subcommittees to arrange trade lessons for the unemployed. This will afford an opportunity to equip those out of work for other trades or to educate them so that the forced unemployment may be used to the best possible advantage. One course has been started for unemployed woman servants. A course on automobile questions is to be started for chauffeurs and for laborers on motors. Also courses on staining and polishing will be established for cabinetmakers, and courses on accounting, leveling, iron concrete, understanding of drawings, etc., for laborers. It is planned to get the cooperation of the different trades in this movement.—[Monthly Labor Review, U. S. Dept. of Labor, January, 1919, p. 149.]

Shipping Activities.

With the prospect of peace at an early date and the resumption of normal trade routes, the Copenhagen free port expects to play an important part in Scandinavian and Baltic trade. Considerable work has been done toward enlarging the area, dockage, and warehouse facilities of the port during the war.—[Commerce Reports, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Mar. 22, 1919, p. 1427.]

Eight-hour Day for State Employees.

The Government has acceded to the demand for an eight-hour day for all State employees. This will cost the State over \$2,000,000 a year, as the new arrangement also allows one day off every week, while the present one gives them only one every two weeks. The Government, however, has refused to grant the extra war allowances which were asked for.—[Commerce Reports, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Mar. 31, 1919, p. 1612.]

EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.

Aerial Postal Service.

Austria has had since April an aerial postal line from Vienna to Lemberg; Hungary has instituted one between Budapest and Odessa, and Brest-Litovsk and Kiev; Denmark, between Copenhagen and Skagen, for mails and passengers; and Italy, between Rome and Turin, and between the mainland and Sardinia. A service between Paris, Brussels, and London is contemplated after the war. Lines are projected, but not yet working, between Paris and St. Nazaire; Paris, Marseilles, and Nice; Stockholm and Gulf of Finland; Petrograd and Moscow; Odessa and Constantinople; Stavenger and Aberdeen. In Holland postal air communication is contemplated between Amsterdam and Groningen; and Rotterdam and Groningen.—[Deutscher Aussenhandel, Aug. 15, 1918.]

Agricultural Conditions in England, France, and Italy.

A summary has been issued of the report of the commission sent abroad last August by the United States Department of Agriculture to study agricultural conditions in England, France, and Italy. The report, which was prepared before the armistice was signed, states that the countries at war will become increased consumers of agricultural products when governmental restrictions are removed. Among other recommendations, the commission suggests that an international agricultural council be formed to consider the situation and needs of the various nations with regard to agricultural production.—[Official U. S. Bulletin, Jan. 7, 1919, p. 1.]

FINLAND.

A National Fair in 1919.

At the suggestion of the commission of commerce and industry, the National Industrial League of Finland has decided to organize a national fair during the summer of 1919, the purpose of which will be to encourage all phases of agricultural, commercial, industrial, social, and educational life of Finland, and to strengthen and ameliorate the industrial and national developments and changes brought about by the war.—[Commerce Reports, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Dec. 21, 1918, p. 1108.]

FINLAND AND SWEDEN.

Commercial Agreement.

An agreement has been entered into between representatives of the Finnish and Swedish Governments whereby these Governments will aid each other by exporting quantities of goods, the exportation of which will not in any way injure the exporting country; and will also facilitate the transit of goods through the two countries in a

way most beneficial to both.—[Svensk Export, November, 1918; Commerce Reports, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Jan. 3, 1919, p. 17.]

FRANCE.

Economic Needs and Resources, Inquiries into.

The ministry of commerce announces the beginning of two large economic inquiries. An order of the under secretary of state of this department, published in the *Journal Officiel* of June 10, directs, simultaneously, the preparation of an "inventory of the economic needs and resources of France after the war," and an inquiry concerning the expediency of a protective tariff law (*droit protecteur*) to be enacted for the benefit of the industries which claim this assistance from the State and which demonstrate its justifiable needs.—[*Exportation Française*, June 27, 1918.]

Land Settlements for ex-Soldiers and War Victims, Loans for.

An act of April 9, 1918, allows military pensioners and civil victims of the war to obtain loans from the *credit agricole* for the acquisition of small holdings in the country. The loans will be redeemable in 25 years and granted at 1 per cent interest. The guarantee demanded from the borrower will be a mortgage on the property and a life insurance effected in favor of the lending company. [*Journal Officiel*, July 21, 1918.]

Electricity as a Factor in Reconstruction.

The directors and representatives of the large central power stations and electric-lighting plants situated in the invaded regions have banded together under the auspices of the *syndicate professionnel des producteurs et distributeurs d'énergie électrique*, and are studying the problem of reconstructing their central power stations.—[Commerce Reports, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Aug. 8, 1918, p. 515.]

Collective Buying in Industrial Reconstruction.

The French manufacturers in rebuilding the destroyed or damaged factories will buy their materials, not individually, but collectively through a small number of central purchasing agencies, each agency representing a group of French manufacturers engaged in the same or related industries and assisted by the credit of the French Government.—[Commerce Reports, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Aug. 27, 1918, p. 773.]

New Commercial Highway.

There is a movement in France which aims at providing Switzerland and the Central European hinterland, Bohemia, and other nations, an Atlantic port in France, rendering them economically independent of Germany.—[Commerce Reports, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Sept. 5, 1918, p. 886.]

Fiduciary Societies.

Among the more practical reforms tending toward the establishment in France of new postwar methods of work are the fiduciary societies (*sociétés fiduciares*) to act as intermediaries between the bankers and the heads of industries and commercial enterprises. Their aim is to study by means of close investigation the position, prospects, and potentialities of any given business establishments, in order to determine whether these warrant the extension to its promoters of such credit as they may desire. They will be entirely free from Government support.—[*L'Economiste Francaise*, Sept. 14, 1918.]

Division of the Country into Economic Regions.

The French ministry of commerce is engaged upon the task of creating economic divisions in France, in order to insure the most effective cooperation of French chambers of commerce in solving the after-the-war economic problems. In this plan the existing departmental boundaries are ignored, the country being divided into 16 economic regions.—[Commerce Reports, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Sept. 30, 1918, p. 1201; *British Board of Trade Journal*, Nov. 7, 1918, p. 583.]

Collective Trade-Mark.

A group of industrial and commercial organizations have adopted the collective trade-mark "Unis-France," to guarantee the French origin of certain products.—[Commerce Reports, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Oct. 2, 1918, p. 24.]

Aerial Postal Service.

The interministerial commission has planned and elaborated to its smallest details the most complete system of aerial communication between the principal towns of France, which is ready to be brought into action the moment circumstances permit. The service most carefully worked out is that from Paris to Nice, calling at Dijon, Lyon, and Marseilles, to be eventually extended to Genoa and Rome.—[*L'Economiste Francaise*, Oct. 26, 1918.]

Disabled Soldiers, Reeducation of.

The American Red Cross in Paris has recently published a report on the reeducation of disabled soldiers in France, the object of which is to show: How the American Red Cross can help in reeducating the disabled in France; and in what way the experience thus gained can be of service in the United States in dealing with its own disabled men. It is the result of a survey made of the work actually done.—[Report of Miss Grace S. Harper, American Red Cross, Paris.]

Industries in the Invaded Regions.

A special commission appointed by the ministry of commerce is investigating the condition of all industrial establishments in the neighborhood of Lille, Roubaix, and Tourcoing, with a view to ascertaining which of these can be reestablished in working order with the briefest delay, and organizing their supply with raw textiles, thus to reduce to a minimum the import of manufactured goods.

A second mission appointed by the minister of blockade is engaged in ascertaining details as to the needs of the invaded regions in materials of all kinds, such as coal, leather-belts, copper, etc., and also their labor requirements.

The two bodies are working in conjunction. Factories are classified under four categories. Forms have to be completed showing their prewar and their present situation, in order to establish in the shortest possible time the measures necessary for the progressive revival of the textile industries.—[Temps, Nov. 12, 1918.]

Reconstruction of Iron and Steel Industry.

A "Société Cooperative des Mines de Fer et de la Siderurgie des Regions Sinistres" has recently been created in France for the purpose of conducting commercial or industrial operations necessary for the bringing about of the reconstruction and reorganization of the iron mines and steel works of the invaded regions.—[Commerce Reports, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Nov. 13, 1918, p. 593.]

War Factories, Conversion to Peace Work.

The minister of armament indicated in a recent statement to the army commission that a department had been created with the special function of settling rapidly all questions connected with the reorganization of war factories. Steps are being taken as far as possible to prevent unemployment, and to assure the French workmen and workwomen priority of employment over foreigners and prisoners. The manufacture of war material will cease progressively, taking into account outstanding military requirements and the extent of the available labor.—[Echo de Paris, Nov. 17, 1918.]

Linking up Alsace-Lorraine Railways.

A deputation representing the eastern railways of France recently met a German delegation, who came from Metz to Nancy in order to arrange details with a view to the connection of the railways of Alsace-Lorraine with the French system.—[Temps, Nov. 17, 1918.]

Transport Conditions Return to Normal.

The minister of public works had issued to all the managing bodies of railways a circular requesting them to speed up traffic, clear their stations, and return with the utmost promptitude to a normal state of affairs. He requests all railroad companies to hasten the trans-

port of manures, seeds, and everything subservient to food production, wines, and coal, especially from the northern mines.—[Nouvelliste de Lyon, Nov. 19, 1918.]

Employment of ex-Soldiers.

A new law providing for the compulsory reemployment of men in the posts they held before the war was enacted in November, 1918. The terms of the law are, briefly:

1. Government departments, as well as private employers, are compelled to reinstate their employees who have been serving in the army, provided, on the one hand, that the changes in economic conditions caused by the war make such reemployment possible; and on the other hand, that the men are not so severely disabled as to be unfit for their posts.

2. Men who were engaged under contracts for a definite period must be taken back to complete the terms of their contracts. All contracts made with men in the absence of those who have been called up will expire automatically as soon as the latter are reemployed.

3. Reinstated men will be eligible for any promotion, increase in salary or wages, or for any bonus provided for in the regulations existing before the war. Where owing to economic conditions or to a man's disablement, it is impossible to reinstate him in his former post, a similar or suitable one should if possible be given to him.

4. Failing proof by the employer of the impossibility of reinstating a former employee, he will be liable to damages according to the labor code.—[Journal Officiel, Nov. 22, 1918; *Matin*, Nov. 26, 1918.]

Labor Reforms.

The French workers general committee in their program advocate: Establishment of a League of Nations; no economic war nor economic protection; no reprisals, only reparation for destruction; and general disarmament. They urge that labor be represented at the Peace Conference, and that an international labor congress be established. They ask for restoration of freedom of speech; suppression of censorship; liberation of interned aliens; various trade-union rights for workmen and employees; an eight-hour day; and compulsory education up to 14 years of age. Demobilization and economic reconstruction measures should be in the hands of a national economic council on which labor should be represented directly. They recommend that the work of restoring the devastated provinces be put in the hands of new committees on which producers and consumers should be represented, and that measures be taken to make profiteering impossible in this work. Other reforms asked for in this program are: State control over all branches of trade and industry

essential to the life of the individual or the nation; measures to combat the various social evils; the right of any workman, whatever his nationality, to work wherever he can find it; the extension of insurance of workers; the removal of octroi and customs duties from all foodstuffs and fuel in order to reduce the present high prices; the institution of a national service to supply the necessaries of life to workers at cost; and additional taxes on war profits and increased legacy duties to pay for the war.—[Populaire de Paris, Nov. 26, 1918.]

Provision for Unemployment.

The General Council of the Seine has agreed to a proposal which aims at preventing unemployment subsequent to demobilization. A tabulated list of work to be done is to be drawn up not in accordance with the urgency of the work, but according to the kind of work, so that the greatest number of men may be given employment with the least possible delay. For the purpose of transforming war factories into peace factories and endeavoring to reestablish the economic life of the country, certain credits have been voted to the various ministries.—[Temps, Nov. 22, 1918; Journal des Debats, Dec. 1, 1918.]

Future of the French Air Service.

The vice president of the French Army commission makes the following recommendations with the view of insuring the orderly demobilization of the air service, and of securing the highest interests of the country:

1. To define the importance of the air army in peace time and to constitute it an independent force.
2. To organize immediately aerial routes in France and its colonies, as well as landing-places, aerodromes, etc.
3. To enlist specialists in this service and to guarantee their position.
4. To arouse competition among engineers and aeroplane builders.
5. To encourage the formation of aerial transport companies.—[Journal des Debats, Dec. 1, 1918.]

International Labor Legislation Proposed.

The labor committee of the Chamber of Deputies adopted on November 29 a report on clauses relating to international labor legislation to be inserted in the Peace Treaty. A firm stand is made against night work for young industrial workers and a workday longer than 10 hours for women and youths in factories. Such questions as the minimum industrial age, eight-hour day, industrial insurance, etc., are to be submitted to an international labor conference, and periodic international labor conferences are to be called.—[Post, Washington, D. C., Dec. 2, 1918.]

Public Improvements.

The under secretary of public works and transportation, calls attention to a proposed railway from Bordeaux to Odessa, and the much-talked-of tunnel under the English Channel, as part of the economic offensive which he is directing. This offensive includes railway, steamship, and canal extensions.—[*Courier-Herald*, Saginaw, Mich., Dec. 3, 1918.]

Commissariat for Liberated Territories.

By decree of the President of the Republic, a general commissariat for the reconstruction of the liberated territories has been created at the ministry of blockade and of the liberated regions. It will deal with: Relations with the transportation and food services, so as to meet the needs of the population; the determination, in consultation with the army, of the assistance to be obtained from it; the material reconstruction of the liberated territories; and especially the rebuilding of ruined houses, and the restoration of the soil to a fit state for cultivation. The general commissioner is empowered to take immediately, in urgent cases, all necessary measures to meet urgent needs. He will make immediate use of all local administrations and will endeavor to obtain the collaboration of the headquarters of the Allied Armies. The services of prisoners of war and the French prisoners will be utilized. Material for the construction of provisional house accommodations will be sent as quickly as possible, railways will be repaired, and the return of the populations will be effected with the provision of housing and the food supply.—[*Journal des Debats*, Dec. 4, 1918.]

Repairs to Damaged Railways, Locks, and Bridges.

The minister of public works has had a conference with the representatives of the railway systems of the Nord and the Est with regard to repairs of the lines. The work will be carried on under State control. The railway companies are authorized to come to an understanding with builders' and contractors' organizations with the view both of the urgency for execution of certain steps, and the recommencement of work. The minister has also requested that the representatives of these railway systems indicate to him the number of workmen necessary for these repairs, in order that he may demand their demobilization and their dispatch to the place where their presence will be most useful. There are 1,800 bridges to be rebuilt, 20 locks to be reconstructed, and at least 5,000 kilometers of rails to be repaired.—[*Journal des Debats*, Dec. 4, 1918; *Le Matin*, Dec. 8, 1918.]

Government Aid in Trade Reorganization.

The ministry of trade intends to amalgamate the various members of each branch of industry, to distribute them in groups and to

intrust to these the preparation of samples as well as information and services with a view to introducing economies and increasing their efficiency. He has announced that it is intended to reorganize the ministry of trade, to add to French diplomatic representatives abroad, Government commercial agents, and to settle as many French firms in foreign countries as may be feasible.—[Weltwirtschaftszeitung, Dec. 6, 1918.]

Organizations of Export Credit in France.

The minister of trade has made the following statement with regard to the establishment of the new French export bank on the occasion of its renewal of the privileges of the Banque de France. In addition to its permanent advances, the bank is to make, if necessary, an advance of 50,000,000 francs to the treasury to serve as the foundation capital of a French export bank whose organization is to be intrusted to a committee of 15 members, 8 nominated by the Chambers of Commerce of Paris, Lens, Marseilles, Bordeaux, and Havre, and the rest by decree of the ministerial council.—[Weltwirtschaftszeitung, Dec. 6, 1918.]

American Committee for Devastated France.

In order to assist in reorganizing remote war-torn regions, the women of the American Committee for Devastated France have instituted a modernized peddling system by means of which groceries and household necessities are distributed by autotrucks.—[Tribune, New York, N. Y., Dec. 7, 1918.]

Agricultural Land Reforms.

A law has been enacted which has for its object a redistribution of disintegrated rural properties so as to produce united estates on which agricultural operations will be more profitable. It provides that exchanges rendered necessary to the achievement of this are to be conducted by barter. The object is to give to each proprietor an area of land relatively equivalent either in extent or quality to the ground owned by him within boundaries of the land to be redistributed. Privileges, the mortgages, and other actual rights upon the real estate given in exchange are to be transferred absolutely to the property received in the exchange. All claims and complaints will be heard by a commission appointed under the law.—[L'Economiste Francaise, Dec. 7, 1918.]

The Conversion of War Factories.

The central committee of the employers union of vocational syndicates has called the attention of the minister of reconstruction to the following points concerning the conversion of war factories to the requirements of peace: Conversion can only be harmless as it is entirely provisional; it should not compete with normal industry, but should assist them rather to increase their productive power during

the transitional period; and the conversion of private war factories might disturb and injure existing establishments and particularly those of the liberated regions by reason of state favoritism accorded to such converted factories, and their competition in the manufacture of articles in which the existing establishments have long specialized.—[Temps, Dec. 12, 1918.]

Organization for Industrial Reconstruction.

The Premier of France organized on November 17, 1917, under the title of ministry of blockade and of the liberated territories, the following four departments:

1. A department to take charge of the economic life in the liberated parts of France. It comprises services for—

- a. Provisioning of population through the local administration.
- b. Reestablishment of local authorities and schools.
- c. Relief work.
- d. Responsibility for such questions as the assessment of damages wrought by the war and the indemnities to which the inhabitants are entitled.

2. A department to take care of the housing of the population.

- a. Supplies temporary wooden houses where homes, churches, and town halls are completely destroyed, to be replaced later by more substantial structures.
- b. Makes temporary repairs where houses are damaged but not destroyed.
- c. Supplies furniture to replace that taken by the Germans.
- d. Puts soil into fit condition for cultivation, removing shells, grenades, barbed wire, etc., also refilling trenches so that farmers may proceed with their work.

3. An office of agricultural reconstruction to restore to the liberated region all its prewar agricultural activity.

- a. Replaces cattle destroyed or taken away and farming implements destroyed.
- b. Furnishes plants and seeds.

4. An office of industrial reconstitution comprising a central committee of purchases composed of manufacturers from the liberated regions who are desirous of restoring to the devastated territories in the shortest possible time all prewar industrial activities. This committee is subdivided into a number of important committees, almost every industry being represented, such as the spinning and weaving factories, breweries, coal-mining industry, electric power, etc. These committees are to submit a program of industrial reconstruction and present their desideratum to the minister of liberated territories through the office of industrial reconstitution.—[Article by Lieut. Maurice Boyer, in charge of reconstruction for the French High Commission in Washington; Times, Detroit, Mich., Dec. 12, 1918.]

Société Mineraux et Metaux.

At the suggestion of the French ministry of commerce, the société mineraux et metaux, having as its aim the development in France of mineral and metallurgical industries, has been organized to take a leading part in the purchase of metals in the United States.—[Wall Street Journal, New York, N. Y., Dec. 18, 1918.]

Cooperation of Employees to Solve Food Problem.

A report recently published in the Bulletin Economique Francaise refers to restaurants and stores maintained by cooperative societies and supported by employees of French munitions factories. By means of these societies there is secured a methodical organization and distribution of foodstuffs, thus frustrating the profiteering of local tradesmen. It is expected that many of these organizations, called into existence during the war, will continue after its close.—[Commerce Reports, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Dec. 20, 1918, p. 1097.]

Reconstituting Damaged Industries, Needs for.

The United States commercial attaché, at Paris, cabled that what France needs for reconstituting its damaged industries in the north and east are: Labor; credit; raw materials to keep French industries going; such special equipment for iron and coal mines, steel works, textile mills, and other industrial establishments as France is not in position to make in sufficient quantity at this time; and ships.—[Commerce Reports, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Dec. 23, 1918, p. 1124.]

Organization for Industrial Reconstruction.

The office of industrial reconstitution of the invaded regions of the ministry of blockade and of the liberated regions, according to a decree of December 13, 1917, deals with everything relating to the reorganization of local life and means of habitation, the assistance to be given to sufferers in the reestablishment of destroyed property, the repair of war ravages, the restoration of the land, and industrial and agricultural reconstruction. Its function is to lay down programs of purchases and to supervise and control their execution.

An act of August 6, 1917, sanctions a credit of 250,000,000 francs and charges the ministry of commerce to purchase and institute the necessary materials for reconstruction purposes through the office of industrial reconstitution. It provides for the transfer of actual operations by agreement to a third party responsible to that office and subject to the audit of the ministry of finance. The central industrial purchasing office for the invaded regions is the third party concerned.

The central association for the resumption of industrial activity in the invaded regions (association central pour la reprise de l'activité industrielle dans les regions envahie) comprises a group of

manufacturers in the invaded districts with the object of "pursuing by every suitable means the reconstitution of plants and stocks in industrial enterprises and factories." Being prohibited by law from undertaking commercial operations, the association established a central industrial purchasing office for the invaded regions (*comptoir central d'achats industriels pour les regions envahies*).

The central industrial purchasing office for the invaded regions, established by the central association for the resumption of industrial activities in the invaded regions, is a limited company with a capital of 1,000,000 francs. Its functions are defined by act of August 6, 1917, and by agreement entered into with the French Government on October 4, 1917. The duties of the *comptoir central* are to submit data for purchasing programs to the industrial office; to find out and discuss purchases and supplies; to place contracts, to supervise their execution; and to receive and store the material and distribute it to the manufacturers concerned. Their purchases may be made either upon specific requests from the manufacturers or with the object of constituting stocks for distribution when required.

Cessions of material, which are subject to a formal undertaking on the part of the recipient only to use the material for reconstruction purposes, are made by the *comptoir central* on behalf of the ministry of blockade either against cash payment or by debiting their value to potential indemnities of war damages.—[*Journal of Commerce*, New York, N. Y., Dec. 23, 1918.]

Demobilized Soldiers' Bonus.

In addition to a provision for soldiers' families during periods of unemployment, sums ranging from 250 to 410 francs are being paid soldiers immediately upon demobilization.—[*Post*, Washington, D. C., Dec. 27, 1918.]

Franco-American Board of Commerce and Industry.

The Franco-American Board of Commerce and Industry was formed December 26, 1918, by French officials and commercial representatives to develop American markets for French manufacturers. Headquarters where French goods will be exhibited are to be established in New York and branches will be established in France.—[*Sun*; *Herald*, New York, N. Y., Dec. 27, 1918; *Wall Street Journal*, Dec. 28, 1918.]

Reconstruction of French Railway Lines.

A bill has been passed for the restoration of the railways to their prewar condition. The necessary rolling stock will be purchased by the State. Authority is given to the minister to guarantee extra bonuses for the staff on the main lines equal in amount to the bonuses paid to Government servants. The total expenditure has been fixed at 600,000,000 francs, 480,000,000 of which will go to pay the staff,

and 120,000,000 will be available for the reconstruction work.—
[Journal des Débats, Jan. 2, 1919.]

Housing Reforms.

In order to bridge the gap between the indemnity and the value of destroyed homes, and to insure model planning from the standpoint of sanitation and beauty, a patriotic organization, le village reconstitué, is offering premiums to villages that will accept standard plans drawn up by famous architects for the rebuilding of their villages. The town councils are free to choose their architects and contractors.—[Star-Eagle, Newark, N. J., Jan. 2, 1919.]

Young Women's Christian Association Foyers.

The food and recreation centers established by the Young Women's Christian Association in all large manufacturing centers during the war are to be continued, to help the French women in industry in the present industrial crisis. French women have asked that the withdrawal of the personnel of these centers may be gradual enough to permit the French to carry on the work without interruption.—
[Living Church, Milwaukee, Wis., Jan. 4, 1919.]

Readaptation of Private Factories.

The minister of finance has been authorized to bring in a bill for the readaptation of private factories which have been working for the national defense. These establishments will receive important orders for materials needed by the administration of the post office, telephones, telegraphs, for the reconstruction of the French merchant marine, and also orders for agricultural machinery. The former minister of armament will distribute orders among private factories for the manufacture of tools and other articles much needed in the country. The expense which it will be necessary for the country to assume in this connection amounts to some 2,000,000,000 francs (\$400,000,000).—[Report of U. S. commercial attaché, Nov. 27, 1918, Commerce Reports, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Jan. 6, 1919, p. 49.]

Ministry of Industrial Reconstruction.

The important economic problems now before the country and the necessity for coordinating all efforts to secure the best possible transition between war and peace have rendered necessary the transformation of the ministry of armaments and munitions into a ministry of industrial reconstruction, to assure the best economic utilization of the resources and of the industries which the war has developed or created. The organization which, during the continuation of hostilities assured the construction of a considerable plant, the control of mines, the distribution of fuel, and of metallurgic manufactures of all sorts was first relieved of certain services which

would naturally return to the ministry of war from whence they were taken. All the other services pertaining to the ministry of armaments and munitions remained with the ministry of industrial reconstruction. In utilizing these organizations its principal duties are:

1. To assure by every means and in conjunction with the ministries interested, the development of industrial production of all kinds according to available labor and raw material and according to the needs of the Republic.

2. To distribute among French industries the orders given by the different ministers in agreement with those ministries.

During the war the ministry of armaments has directed the distribution of all products utilized in metallurgic or chemical industries. He will retain control of all products which require to be distributed, this control to disappear progressively with the return of economic equilibrium. The minister of this new department will assist in the preparation of projects relating to the increase of national production. A program has been elaborated with the object of adapting munitions factories to peace industries. Thus a vast arsenal will be devoted to the rebuilding of old and the construction of new railway material; explosive factories will manufacture chemical fertilizers; and shops which have been working in wood for aviation will manufacture windows, doors, and other parts for building construction, etc.—[L'Economiste Francaise, Nov. 30, 1918; Commerce Reports, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Jan. 6, 1919, p. 49.]

Reconstructing the Devastated Region.

In a report submitted by the American commercial attaché in Paris, an account is given of a visit to the devastated regions of northern France, and attention is called to the problems facing the French people and the part which America can take in the reconstruction of these areas. The problem, as seen by him, is one of social engineering in the solution of which great weight must be given to the local tastes, prejudices, laws, and needs in each area. The organization and execution of the work of reconstructing is a task which must largely fall upon the French people. America will have to supply French factories with raw materials that France does not produce and to fill in certain gaps which at present exist in French industries. In anticipation of the part to be taken by America, it is recommended that facts be gathered bearing on the French problem and that an effective export selling organization be created to respond to the call that France will ultimately make upon our cooperation.—[Commerce Reports, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Jan. 15, 1919, p. 209.]

Economic Organization.

The commission appointed to inquire into the economic organization of France has submitted its report to the Government. The most important points are:

Credit: French capital must be prevented from leaving the country. It should be used for the development of French industry and agriculture.

Export trade: A department for establishing a long-dated credit for export trade and for acquiring information essential for exporters should be established. Consuls should be experts in economic questions.

Transport: Railway rolling stock must be increased, and modern loading machinery purchased. A revision of freight rates is necessary. Inland waterways must be improved and connected more satisfactorily with the railways. The maritime transport service must be developed.

Customs: The tariffs must be revised.

Foreign propaganda: It is essential to carry on an active propaganda in foreign countries to make France and her products better known.—[Temps, Jan. 16, 1919.]

Loans for Agricultural Workers.

The general council of the Loire department voted a sum of 600,000 francs (\$115,800) to be issued for the purpose of encouraging agricultural enterprises and the repopulation of the farming districts. A minimum of 8 to 10 hectares (about 20 to 25 acres) may be allotted to each agriculturist not over 30 years of age, if not mobilized, and not over 35 years of age, if mobilized, who will promise to remain 10 years at the head of his farm. A fixed premium of 1,000 francs (\$193) worth of farming implements, (\$96.50) worth of agricultural implements for each 10 hectares (about 25 acres), or a total up to 2,000 francs (\$386) is granted, to be refunded within 15 years. If children are born after taking possession of the farm, parts of this loan are canceled according to the number of children.—[Report of U. S. consul at St. Etienne, Official U. S. Bulletin, Jan. 18, 1919, p. 32.]

Suspension of French Iron and Steel Consortium.

The French ministry of industrial reconstruction had announced that the control of the iron and steel consortium over imports was withdrawn from January 2, 1919, and the stocks on hand are being liquidated. The consortium will continue to exist solely for the liquidation of stocks of iron and steel now held in various parts of France.—[Cablegram from the clerk to the U. S. commercial attaché at Paris, Jan. 16, Commerce Reports, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Jan. 23, 1919, p. 353.]

Agricultural Machinery Needed.

The agricultural machinery needed by France, according to the head of the American Red Cross reconstruction work in Paris, is of the following variety: 81,000 plows, 56,000 cultivators, 30,000 mowing machines, 115,000 farm wagons, 88,000 harrows, 50,000 rollers, 48,000 hoes, 36,000 seed drills, 13,000 fertilizers, 16,000 belt extractors, 21,000 winnowing machines, 18,000 horse-drawn rakes, 32,000 reapers and binders, and 53,000 root cutters, besides other farm implements. There are now no horses in the devastated portions of France.—[Commerce Reports, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Jan. 23, 1919, p. 363.]

Export Prohibition.

The French minister of blockade has decided upon the revision of the list of prohibited exports, which is in contemplation, all goods covered by a direct bill of lading to their port of destination, made out at the port of shipment, may be reexported from France without special authorization, after transit through or transshipment in that country, to all Allied countries and to neutral countries other than those in the neighborhood of Germany. This facility is also extended to the northern neutrals, so far as concerns goods which may be exported to those countries without the formality of a guarantee certificate.—[Annales des Douanes, Jan. 15, 1919; British Board of Trade Journal, Jan. 23, 1919, p. 116.]

Disposal of War Stores.

The French minister of finance has set up a special office (office de liquidation des stocks) responsible for the disposal and sale of stocks of miscellaneous war stores, animals, materials, and goods of all sorts, surplus to the requirements of Government departments; including those handed over by Allied Armies for disposal, and also stocks abandoned by the enemy. The various State departments are required to notify this office, of stocks available, and it will provide for their storage, transport, and sale.—[British Board of Trade Journal, Jan. 23, 1919, p. 102.]

Reorganization of Ports.

The inadequate equipment and organization of the chief seaports of France have during the war occasioned great wastage of foodstuffs and other imported goods, and merchant shipping has been held up in overcrowded ports at a time when the full utilization of all tonnage was of the utmost importance. The conference of port and dock workers, in trying to introduce reforms, has pointed out that the first requisite for reorganization is that the working machinery of the harbors should be nationalized instead of remaining the property of private firms; that electric cranes should be provided to permit of extra speed in loading and unloading; that new gangways must be constructed in order that large ships may draw up alongside more

quickly; and that capacious warehouses must be built for perishable merchandise. The conference further emphasizes the necessity for the solution of general transport problems, such as the development of railways and canals.—[Europe Nouvelle, Jan. 25, 1919.]

Rebuilding Devastated Areas.

The office of agricultural reconstruction of the ministry of blockade and of the liberated regions has been voted a credit of \$60,000,000 and a revolving fund of \$20,000,000 for its work; and the office of industrial reconstruction of the same ministry, a credit of \$50,000,000 and a revolving fund of \$20,000,000. It is expected that the Chamber of Deputies will pass a bill granting full payment for every kind of damage, including any extra expenses caused by the increased cost of living, materials, and labor. In the meantime, advances in cash or in kind up to 90 per cent of the appraised property damage are being made to people who wish to reestablish their property without delay. A law has been put into effect providing that the State could requisition the piled-up ruins of buildings to work over for new buildings. A furniture indemnity law will also be passed which provides for paying damages for furniture loss up to \$2,000, and a decree has been issued which allows the individual who has suffered loss of furniture to buy his own furniture with an advance, which will be made to him by the State, of a sum not exceeding \$200 for the head of the family and \$40 for each other member of the family. If the person prefers, the State will provide him with the furniture out of the stock which it is accumulating.—[Geo. B. Ford, in Engineering News-Record, New York, N. Y., Jan. 30, 1919, pp. 218-226.]

Forestry Scheme Planned by Norwegians.

A forestry party of about 50 Norwegians fully equipped with trees, tools, tents, and stores is to be sent from Norway to assist in the restoration of the devastated parts of France by planting a belt of Norwegian forest trees. It is intended to begin operations this spring. The tentative zone for planting the belt of trees is from the Ardennes toward the Belgian frontier behind Arras, where there formerly was fine forest; but action will be taken in accordance with the desires of the French.—[Canada Lumbermen, Toronto, Canada, Feb. 1, 1919; Commerce Reports, Feb. 8, 1919, p. 621.]

Mercantile Marine.

Maurice Loir, founder of the Ligne maritime française in 1898, has published a pamphlet of 60 pages, wherein he pleads for the maintenance and increase of the French Navy and mercantile marine. The four years of war, he says, have shown how much France depends upon her shipping, and it is imperative, for future prosperity, to have an adequate mercantile marine, first-rate commercial ports,

and a first-class navy. In the four years 1913-1918, France paid about 11,000,000,000 francs to foreign shipowners.—[Le Petit Marseillais, Feb. 5, 1919.]

Restoration of Forests.

An important part of the great work of reconstructing the devastated sections of France will be the restoration of forests. Necessarily this will be slow and tedious, and help will be asked from the outside. A plan now in contemplation involves the planting of 250 acres annually for five years by Norway, which has a superabundance of trees.—[Times, Troy, N. Y., Feb. 5, 1919.]

Summary of Damage of France in the War.

A hasty investigation since the signing of the armistice shows the total destruction in France of something like 500,000 buildings damaged and at least 250,000 buildings completely destroyed. This destruction of buildings is estimated at \$6,000,000,000 by the Government engineers. The total cost of repairing and replacing the used or destroyed public works is estimated at about \$2,000,000,000. The Nord railroad alone has lost 1,731 bridges and 338 stations. It is estimated that 250,000 acres are rendered uncultivable by the war. The total damage in the north of France, including buildings, agriculture, industry, furniture, and public works, is estimated at about \$13,000,000,000. These were the figures reported for the committee on budget in the Chamber of Deputies, December, 1918.—[Article in New York Times by George B. Ford, Research Department, American Red Cross in France; Commerce Reports, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Feb. 8, 1919, p. 629.]

Reoccupation of Devastated Land.

The French Parliament passed a law during the war whereby abandoned farms which from lack of labor and cultivation are unproductive can be reoccupied by refugees who would bring the soil back to productivity. For their efforts they will be allowed by their Government \$75 an acre. The American Committee for Devastated France took over two large farms whereon it established many refugee families and gave them shelter and occupation in cultivating the neglected areas. It applied to the French Government for an allowance under this law and received \$30,000. This action has set a precedent which will be of inestimable value to all farmers in France.—[American, Baltimore, Md., Feb. 16, 1919.]

French Telephone Service Resumed.

Telephone communication between the various departments of France, which has been suspended since the beginning of hostilities, was resumed February 16. Only the narrow zones bordering the Swiss and Spanish frontiers are excepted.—[Tribune, New York, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1919.]

Materials for Reconstruction.

In its work of reconstruction of the devastated districts, there will be a need of millions of dollars worth of materials, steel, machinery, and agricultural implements, and America is the one nation in a favorable position to bid for this gigantic market. It is believed that the import bars which have been up since the armistice went into effect will be removed.—[American, New York, N. Y., Feb. 18, 1919.]

Financing War Debt.

As part of his financial policy, the minister of finance announced the institution of a tax on capital spreading over a number of years, making evasion impossible; continued appeal to the public for credit at reduced interest rate, minimum taxes, etc.; and possible request for an interallied loan.—[Star, Washington, D. C., Feb. 19, 1919.]

Reconstruction in the Liberated Regions.

The ministry of finance presented to the Chamber of Deputies provisional credits for exceptional military and civil expenditures for the second quarter of 1919. Among other items, the bill calls for an expenditure of 62,000,000 francs for reconstruction of industries and 1,256,000,000 francs for the needs of the liberated regions.—[Times, New York, N. Y., Feb. 21, 1919.]

Dutch Government to Help in Reconstruction.

The Dutch Government sent a commission to Paris, which will study the requirements of the liberated territories and the measures suitable for Holland to take in order to assist in the work of reconstruction there. The preliminary interviews with the French authorities have shown that Holland's assistance will be most useful in the matter of supplying building materials, agricultural machinery, and live stock. Her help will also be welcome in other directions, such as the rebuilding of houses and factories, for supplying dredges, tugs, lighters, barges, and engines, as well as technical engineers, labor, and public works contractors. The commission has returned to Holland to submit its report to the Government.—[Echo de Paris, Feb. 21, 1919.]

Reconstruction.

The American commercial attaché at Paris has stated that France will ask but very little in the way of commercial aid from the United States; that certain raw materials may be needed and France is apt to find that she can not get along without a variety of American manufactured goods, but for the present American business men will only be wasting their efforts by attempting to gain a hold on the French reconstruction markets. He further said that during the war the French munition factories rapidly absorbed all refugees from the invaded districts, while every eligible man was thrust into the army. Now, however, there is no longer any need for extensive armament,

no longer any need for a large army, and the French Government has a tremendous problem of unemployment to settle, and it claims the privilege of settling it by doing its own reconstruction.—[Record, Boston, Mass., Feb. 21, 1919.]

All through the war the French Senate has had a commission studying the economic organization of the country for the purpose of understanding clearly the situation after the war. Taken in order, the following points sum up what the most responsible representatives of French business deem necessary now: 1. France needs all her own capital to develop her own and her colonies industry, trade, and agriculture; 2, the French manufacturers and merchants must organize for the purpose of exportation, "with the aid of the State, if need be," and develop exact and practical business information for the benefit of exporters, using particularly the consular service for this purpose; 3, the 930,000 tons of French shipping destroyed by the enemy must be restored, keel for keel and ton for ton, from German and Austro-Hungarian ships, France to buy at once 1,000,000 tons shipping from England and 1,000,000 tons from the United States, and American shipyards to be opened to French shipbuilders for the construction of 2,000,000 tons of freight steamers which will be authorized to fly the French flag; 4, a customs revision among the Allies is recommended, and even the establishment in France of free ports and free zones; and, 5, for the Peace Treaty it is recommended that the freedom of the Rhine, which even Switzerland needs, be guaranteed and the interests of Alsace-Lorraine in mines and Strasburg as a port be provided for, with the settlement of all questions of raw materials until Germany no longer has that advantage over France which she has gained by her destruction in war.—[Post, New York, N. Y., Feb. 22, 1919.]

Reconstruction of Devastated Areas.

The United States War Finance Corporation has stated that estimates of the French High Commission indicated that France would need \$414,000,000 in materials from the United States early this year for reconstruction. This includes food, cotton, gasoline, and petrol, window glass, locomotives, railway cars, and agricultural implements. The United States War Finance Corporation proposes to extend credits to exporters based on orders for these materials from the French Government or responsible French commercial interests.—[Record, Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 23, 1919.]

Labor Platform.

The general federation of labor has requested Premier Clemenceau to create a national economic council including representatives of labor organizations, and having as its objectives the improvement of economic conditions of the country and the coordination of the country's resources and genius.—[World, New York, N. Y., Feb. 23, 1919.]

Treatment of Consumptives.

The chief of the health service has put before the French Chamber of Deputies a proposed law for the treatment and care of tuberculosis. He stated that France has cared for 55,000 tubercular soldiers during the war and that there are to-day at least 500,000 cases of consumption in France, which is a serious figure in a country which, even before the war, was beset by the problem of depopulation. The proposed law provides for dispensaries and hospital care wherever necessary, and for pensions to families when the wage worker is in a hospital. The estimated cost is an initial expenditure of 84,000,000 francs and 100,000,000 francs more are to be expended annually.—[The Survey, New York, N. Y., Mar. 1, 1919, p. 803.]

Reconstruction of Transportation Facilities.

The minister of public works, in a report to President Poincare, said that 900,000,000 francs should be expended for the construction of new main railroad lines, 875,000,000 francs for the construction of local railway lines, 350,000,000 francs for the reconstruction of waterways, 200,000,000 francs for building and rebuilding roads, and 600,000,000 francs for the reconstruction and improvement of maritime ports.—[American, Baltimore, Md., Mar. 24, 1919.]

Air Traffic.

The interministerial commission of civil aeronautics has submitted to the French ministry of war a report which comprises a "Project of international convention regarding air navigation," and proposes to forbid the carrying of cameras, war appliances, or ammunition on airships without special authorization, and to allow the contracting Governments to forbid private individuals of any nationality to fly over certain specified zones of their territory. Provision is made for the classification and registering of all airships, whether planes, balloons, or dirigibles, the lists to be exchanged between the contracting Governments. It is also proposed to standardize the conditions under which navigation licenses will be granted machines and to pilots. Various annexes to the report offer provisions for the standardization of lights on airships and for route and driving regulations, and suggest a number of distress signals which it is proposed to offer as a basis for an international code.—[Commerce Reports, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Apr. 1, 1919, p. 15.]

Financial Aid for Restoring Devastated Provinces.

A few days after the entry of the French troops into Alsace a committee was formed to raise money to assist in restoring the devastated northern Provinces of France. The committee has forwarded 1,000,000 francs to President Poincare as a testimony of the gratitude of Alsace to France.—[Standard, Cortland, N. Y., Apr. 1, 1919.]

Reconstruction of Devastated Areas.

The Department of the Somme is beginning to clean up the fields and lodge the laborers as near as possible to their property, so that when the war damages have been paid actual building can be immediately started. In each commune a new plan has been elaborated. The plan of the village is first drawn up, then the ruins are cleared away according to a recent law. The State pays for this, and each man is advised of the operation when the turn of his house comes, so that he can watch the operation, for many people have hidden valuables on the premises or hope to find some valued souvenir of their former home. Attempts are being made to get all the inhabitants of each commune to put their money into a common fund, and maintain one building yard for each town.—[Sun, Baltimore, Md., Apr. 13, 1919.]

GERMAN-AUSTRIA.**Public Welfare.**

The sphere of activities of the ministry for the social welfare (ministerium für soziale fürsorge) in Austria is to be divided into five main departments: The care of the young; the care of those disabled and those bereaved by the war; national insurance; industrial legislation and the protection of the workmen; housing. The main object of the new ministry is the express care of the public welfare in general as well as the improvement of the condition of the laboring and less wealthy classes. Its policy will be to foster "a constant harmonious cooperation of Government administration with autonomous bodies, and with directorates of charitable societies."—[Soziale Praxis, Nov. 1, 1917.]

Relief of Unemployed During Transition Period.

The German-Austrian secretary of state for social welfare has issued instructions for the formation of industrial district commissions to deal with the question of unemployment and its consequences during the transition period. They will be appointed by him, and are to consist of a chairman, vice chairman, and four to eight members, of whom half will represent employers and the other half the workers. They appoint from their number subcommittees for individual branches of industry and, if necessary, for particular trades in which employers and workpeople are to be equally represented. A central industrial commission will be formed at the social welfare office to determine general measures to be adopted for the relief of the unemployed, and will work through the agency of the existing central labor exchange. The expenses of these commissions will be borne by the State. Any employer who proposes to dismiss more than 20 workers in the course of a week will have to inform the local industrial commission of the number and date of dismissals

and the wages of those dismissed, under penalty of a fine not exceeding 2,000 marks. Arbitration officers have also been appointed.—[*Neue Freie Presse*, Nov. 5, 1918.]

Organization for Demobilization.

To deal with the question of demobilization in German-Austria the national council has appointed an industrial commission representative of employers and employees, which will be extended to include mercantile and technical elements. Six hundred thousand munition workers have to be cared for; and the commission has already prepared schemes arriving at securing food for the workers, abolishing compulsion in war work, reviving peace-time production, and preventing immediate dismissals by arranging the date and order of closing down of munition works. Some relief is to be effected by sending off workers of foreign nationalities to their own States.—[*Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, Nov. 7, 1918.]

Provision for the Unemployed.

The national council has empowered the secretary of state to carry through a scheme for the maintenance of the unemployed. All workers subject to sickness-insurance obligations, and belonging to German-Austria, receive from November 18, 1918, to February 15, 1919, for every day of certified unemployment an allowance to the amount of the daily sick pay, in most cases 4 to 6 krone, in addition to a daily bonus of 1 krone for every member of the family, wife, or child under 14 years of age who does not receive any public relief. Men of foreign nationality, who were previously employed in German-Austrian works, receive such allowance only if their own country acts reciprocally.—[*Weltwirtschaftszeitung*, Nov. 29, 1918.]

Measures to Combat Unemployment.

The German-Austrian cabinet council has been occupied with various measures intended to combat unemployment. In order to facilitate the financial management of business concerns it is intended to establish a loan office for the transition period in order to advance money on future production by issuing bonds. Moreover, an announcement is to be made that the full utilization of the water power in the country, and the supply of electricity, is to be entrusted to an electricity office. The various offices of the State are to consult together with regard to public works, agriculture, communications, and trade. The daily increase of unemployment necessitates the acceleration of these labors.—[*Neue Freie Presse*, Dec. 15, 1918.]

GERMANY.

Scheme of Legislation of Social Democratic Party.

The executive of the social democratic party submitted to the annual conference of the party held at Würzburg a scheme of social

legislation after the war. The following topics are covered in the scheme:

1. Protection of labor.
 - a. General.
 - b. Protection of health.
 - c. Daily working hours.
 - d. Night work.
 - e. Sunday rest.
 - f. Protection of female workers.
 - g. Protection of children and juveniles.
 - h. Protection of home workers.
 - i. Industrial inspection.
2. Workmen's insurance.
3. Public health.
4. The right to strike.
5. Reform of the labor law.
6. Representation of workers' interests.
7. Arbitration offices.
8. Employment exchanges and care of the unemployed.
9. Poor law.
10. Care of juveniles.
11. Housing.
12. Imperial office for social legislation.
13. Measures on behalf of ex-soldiers, including the disabled.

[Bremer Bürgerzeitung, Oct. 19, 1917.]

Transition Economy, Imperial Commission for.

The imperial commission for transition economy is composed of the imperial commissioner and nine colleagues, of whom one is the deputy of the imperial commissioner, and the remainder are distinguished representatives of agriculture, industry, commerce, and shipping, nominated by the imperial chancellor. Each of the nine is head of a department. For each one of them a general representative has been appointed, who is permanently engaged in the imperial commission. The organization is as follows:

The imperial commissioner for transition economy; his deputy.

Dept. 1. Finance.

Dept. 2. Organization for transportation.

Dept. 3. Iron ores, manganese ores, slag, chrome, wolfram and molybdenum ores, timber, paper, stone.

Dept. 4. Lead, antimony, zinc, tin, nickel, cobalt, copper, and their corresponding ores, china, clay, graphite, machinery.

Dept. 5. Textiles.

Dept. 6. Cereals, barley, maize, bran, and other albuminous feeding-stuffs, meat, live cattle.

Dept. 7. Seaborne imports.

Dept. 8. Overland imports, import restriction, coal and other mineral fuels, phosphates with the exception of phosphates and pyrites to be found in Asia Minor.

Dept. 9. General organization of transition economy, regulations regarding the amount and sequence of meeting requirements, prior purchases.

Special Dept. *a*. General matters relating to administration, finance, personnel.

Special Dept. *b*. Statistics.

The imperial commission has established expert committees and subcommittees for the various groups of commodities. Some of the above departments have subdepartments. [Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, February, 1918.]

Housing, Provision for.

The Reichstag has accepted the proposals laid before it by the committee for housing. This provides that the imperial economy office, as the central office for transition economy, is to undertake the direction of a systematic scheme for providing houses after the war. It provides 500,000,000 marks from the imperial exchequer for making grants and loans on reasonable terms as well as for forming a guarantee fund. The insurance offices, cooperative trade societies, and public savings banks are to invest all available sums as far as possible in loans on small buildings at a moderate rate of interest. Numerous other provisions are made to encourage construction of housing accommodations.—[Frankfurter Zeitung, May 12, 1918.]

Discharged Soldiers' Welfare.

On June 1, a reorganization of military welfare work was initiated by the establishment of special maintenance offices in all army corps districts. These offices are to look after the maintenance of and provisions for discharged soldiers of the lower ranks, and their dependents, as prescribed by law; vocational advice and measures, in connection with the return to civilian occupations of officers and men; proposals for special courses of treatment for invalids, as well as pensions for dependents.—[Correspondenzblatt der Gewerkschaften, June 29, 1918.]

Textile Trade after the War.

The Bundesrat on June 27, 1918, issued a decree prescribing the economic measures to be taken for the transition period in the textile industry. It establishes an imperial office for textile economy, subordinate to the imperial chancellor, and separate imperial economic suboffices for cotton, wool, silk, artificial spinning materials, waste stuffs, flax, hemp, jute, hard fibers, and substitute fibers. The purpose of this organization is to remedy the grievances of the tex-

tile manufacturers during the transition from war to peace economy.—[Reichsanzeiger, July 1, 1918.]

Disabled Soldiers, Company for Training and Giving Employment to.

In Baden, early in 1917, a company was formed for the purpose of starting special centers and industries for the purpose of providing training and employment for disabled men. Most of the capital required was subscribed by Baden manufacturers. The company's plan is to carry on industries of its own which will serve not only as training centers but as industrial concerns in which men, who are not likely to hold their own in the ordinary labor market, can be employed permanently according to their capacity. The establishments acquired by the company include a sawmill, a machinery construction and repair business, a jewelry factory, and wood-working establishments.—[Concordia, July 15, 1918.]

Disabled Soldiers, Reinstatement in Municipal Service.

The German Municipal Association instituted an inquiry the beginning of this year as to the reinstatement by municipal authorities of employees who have been disabled in the war. It was found that all municipal authorities are agreed that their disabled employees must be given suitable reemployment and that they must be treated sympathetically, many having passed resolutions declaring reinstatement to be their duty. Some municipalities, however, have reserved the right to impose considerable limitations.—[Kommunale Praxis, August, 1918.]

Housing Administration during Transition Period.

An imperial commissariat for housing has been appointed in the imperial economic office for the special duty of administration in the housing domain during the transition period. The following duties were assigned to him:

1. Distribution of available military and naval stocks of building materials of the army and navy, which can be dispensed with.
2. Encouragement of the production of building materials.
3. Control of the sale of building materials.
4. Grant of building subsidies from funds to be supplied by the imperial commissariat.

The imperial commissariat represents the state secretary of the imperial economic office in carrying out the above duties on his own responsibility. A committee will be appointed to which fundamental questions will be referred.—[Berliner Tageblatt, Sept. 3, 1918.]

Transition Economy.

The imperial economy office has prepared regulations for three departments of transition economy: "Colonial goods," textile industries, and navigation.—[Oesterreichischer Volkswirt, Sept. 7, 1918.]

Unemployment Relief in Transition Period.

The Frankfort town council has approved a scheme for unemployment relief in the transition period. Unemployment relief is to be given, within fixed limits, to persons who have not been independent but earning full-time wages, and who, in consequence of lack of employment, require relief. Such persons are:

1. Males over 16 who have lived for at least 26 weeks in Frankfort, or who lived in Frankfort up to August 1, 1914, and were not in merely temporary employment.

2. Females over 16 who live alone or manage the household, or are the breadwinners of husband, parents, grandparents, or brothers and sisters, or who before the war were full-time wage earners, provided that they have lived in Frankfort for 26 weeks and have not merely come to the city to work in war industries. A schedule of rates of relief has been adopted.—[Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, Sept. 7, 1918.]

Peace Economy Committee.

In Hamburg a committee for the reconstruction of peace economy has been formed and is actively supported by the leading figures in the commercial world of Hamburg.—[Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, Sept. 8, 1918.]

Disabled Soldiers, Fund for the Relief of.

An appeal for contributions to the "Ludendorf fund" was launched in May, 1918, and was indorsed by the highest officials of the Empire. The purpose of the fund is not to relieve the State of the duty of providing pensions, but to give relief in cases where the law, on account of its rigidity, could not make sufficient provision. Many sick and internally injured soldiers were discharged without pensions, and are, therefore, dependent on voluntary aid. In carrying out the plans for vocational training, finding employment, providing homesteads, etc., funds over and above the State grants are indispensable.—[Soziale Praxis, October, 1918.]

Blinded Soldiers, Care of.

The pensions and allowances for blinded soldiers vary according to rank, the total amount per year for a private being 1,368 marks. Several private funds have been created for the benefit of blinded soldiers.

There are two official committees which deal solely with the welfare of the blind, the imperial committee for the care of blinded soldiers, and a committee appointed by the ministry of trade and of public instruction. The first named keeps in touch with all provincial organizations and institutions for blinded soldiers, and the other investigates the possibility of employing the blind in factories. The men themselves have organized a "German League of Blinded Soldiers."

The best methods of training the blind are being investigated. The various institutions for the blind in existence before the war have undertaken the training of blinded men, and a few institutions expressly for service men have been established. The decision of a committee set up by the ministries of trade and of public instruction seems to be that it is quite practicable to give blinded men work in paper, incandescent lamp, chocolate, button, box, tobacco, pen, and tool factories. They find that many manufacturers are willing to employ them, and that the risk of accident will be quite small if proper protective measures are taken.—[Soziale Praxis, October, 1918.]

Labor Department Created.

By an imperial decree dated October 4, 1918, matters relating to social policy, administered hitherto by the imperial economy office, are to be within the province of a special central authority under the direct control of the imperial chancellor, entitled the imperial labor department.—[Der Welthandel, Oct. 12, 1918.]

Commercial Policies after the War.

On the invitation of a committee representing the large commercial and shipping interests in Hamburg, members of the German Government and Reichstag visited Hamburg on June 15 and 16 to discuss the main features of German commercial policies after the war.—[Commerce Reports, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Oct. 19, 1918, p. 266.]

Disabled Soldiers, Railway Concessions for.

German railway authorities have decided to exempt disabled soldiers, when traveling on journeys undertaken for the purpose of obtaining treatment, training, or employment, from the 100 per cent increase on express-train fares.—[Hamburgischer Correspondent, Oct. 19, 1918.]

Reconstruction Scheme of Trade-Unions.

A reconstruction scheme has been drawn up by the various German trade-unions and associations of shop assistants and clerks, and presented on June 30, 1917, in the form of a petition to the Bundesrat and the Reichstag. The demands contained therein are ranged under seven heads: General economic measures, food, supply employment exchange, discharge of soldiers and men of auxiliary service, protection of labor, protection of soldiers and their dependents, housing.—[Correspondenzblatt der Generalcommission der Gewerkschaften Deutschlands, Oct. 20, 1918.]

Discharged Soldiers, Clothing for.

The national clothing office has published arrangements for providing needy discharged soldiers with clothes, some of them made out

of military uniforms. Applicants for the clothes must show that they are unable to buy them in the open market at prevailing prices. Some of the clothing will be given away free to the poorest and others will receive a grant of 10.14 marks toward payment. The treasury has granted 21,000,000 marks for this purpose. In addition the municipalities must allot to discharged soldiers one-third of the worn clothing they have collected.—[Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, Oct. 21, 1918.]

Demobilization and Placement.

The "Neue Börzenberichte" addressed a circular to a number of joint-stock companies with a view to ascertaining the opinions of their directors as to industrial prospects in the event of peace. The replies received differed considerably, but nearly all were agreed that while the first months of the transition period would be accompanied by certain inconveniences, as a general rule there would be no lack of opportunities for employment.—[Der Welthandel, Oct. 26, 1918.]

Demobilization of Labor, Commission for.

In the Reichstag committee for industry and commerce it was announced that a commission had been convened for the demobilization of labor.—[Kölnische Zeitung, Oct. 28, 1918.]

Employment for the Demobilized.

The union of employers' associations has declared its readiness to support the Government measures for demobilization to its utmost capacity by taking back, as far as possible, all men previously in their employ. It is expected that the Government will supply the raw material necessary to restart factories, and that Government contracts will be extended and fairly distributed in the interests of the working population.—[Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, Oct. 28, 1918.]

Employers' Socio-Political Program.

German employers' organizations are taking every opportunity to bring before the public, by means of the press, pamphlets, and speeches, their own special point of view on every economic and socio-political question. The argument is skillfully adduced how nobly German industry and private enterprise have worked together in the war and how fervently desired is the abolition of all State control. Their understanding of "social policy" is "the laying down of principles for a suitable standard of living by statute and practice, as well as the encouragement of the individual in his work and his capacity for doing it, and the raising of the status of the worker generally by strengthening and enlarging his responsibilities." A wage policy is defined as being sound "when it combines the possibility of a competent livelihood for the workers with that of increased prosperity of the undertaking." To grant wages beyond the scale of

moderate pretensions would be "to change the undertaking into a charitable institution" and permanently injure the whole business.

The organizations state that wages should be profitably and suitably expended on housing and domestic requirements; that employers of labor should cooperate with the communities and the State in this object; and that they will gladly promote the physical and mental development of employees and give advice as to the choice of trade, apprenticeships, and vocational training.

The frequently advocated insurance against unemployment is deprecated—unemployed should be given work, not pensions. The right of organization for all employees and employers is maintained.

It is advocated that the employer must not be restricted by statute in his choice of employees and in his power of discharging them. This applies to the engagement of disabled soldiers, in which matter the employer must be left complete freedom of action. In public contracts the employer is to have the benefit of the strike clause, and no compulsion is to be applied to employers who consider collective wage agreements injurious to their establishments or industry.—[Soziale Praxis, Aug. 22, 1918; Monthly Labor Review, U. S. Dept. of Labor, November, 1918, pp. 70, 71, 72.]

Transition Organization.

An imperial commission for transition from a state of war to a state of peace was organized in August, 1916. An advisory council, now numbering 398 members, was appointed to assist the commission in financial, commercial, and industrial problems. In October, 1917, Germany created an imperial ministry for national economics.—[Italy Today, Vol. 1, No. 5, Nov. 5, 1918, p. 7.]

Offers for the Sale of Army Material.

The imperial chancellor has announced that in order to provide for the utilization of material belonging to the army and navy and imperial authorities to be set free at demobilization, a utilization office is being established. Its main duties will be to take over all available and realizable property of the army and navy and imperial authorities; to establish or reform as far as may be necessary all existing organizations for the realization of property; to distribute in accordance with a fixed scale all property which is not to be realized by the central organizations; to determine the principles which are to guide the fixing of prices and their supervision; and to exercise general supervision over the issuing of property of this kind belonging to the army, navy, or imperial authorities.—[Weser Zeitung, Nov. 7, 1918.]

Housing, Grants for.

The Bundesrat, on October 31, 1918, prepared the regulations governing the grants towards building expenses supplied from imperial

funds and fixed the first instalment at 100,000,000 marks. The acceptance of this proposal by the Reichstag is a matter of course. These measures hold good only for the war and the transition period, as long as there is no encouragement to private persons to build and there is a pressing demand for housing. The Empire provides half the grants; the other half is borne in common by the Federal States, the communities, and, in certain circumstances, by the employers. The grants will only be made to districts in which there is great need for moderate-sized dwellings. They may be given to private speculators direct, provided that they comply with certain regulations and accept the responsibility of seeing that the plot of ground for a period of 10 years is used only for building purposes; that the rent with all subsidiary payments is fixed with the approval of the community; and that the needs of large families and of the families of ex-soldiers are specially to be considered.—[Soziale Praxis, Nov. 7, 1918.]

Demobilization Organization.

A supreme imperial office, with the title "Imperial Office for Economic Demobilization," has been established, and the imperial chancellor has nominated a State commissary for demobilization who will issue all necessary regulations for the Empire and the Federal States in order to maintain economic life during the transition period. The imperial office for economic demobilization will take in hand all matters connected with demobilization, get into touch with all central provincial and local authorities, and take measures in conjunction with them or will act independently. The State commissary has appointed demobilization commissaries in the States and Provinces. These will form district and local committees. The duties of the commissaries and committees will be to maintain the economic life, and to find employment for ex-soldiers and discharged munition workers. Farmers and manufacturers are obliged to take back those workers who were in their employ prior to the war whenever conditions permit. In order to employ as much labor as possible, working hours are to be reduced to a minimum of six hours per day. In weaving mills no operative is to be employed on more than one loom. For the present, raw materials will continue to be controlled by the existing war organizations, but facilities are being arranged. A living wage will be enforced. Where absolutely no work is to be found the authorities are to furnish emergency work for which the Government will furnish the money.—[Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, Nov. 14, 1918; Kölnische Zeitung, Nov. 15, 1918.]

No Confiscation, or Repudiation.

The National Government has issued a proclamation declaring that it does not propose to confiscate bank and savings-bank deposits

or stocks of money, whether cash, bank notes, or securities of any description; that it does not intend to declare subscriptions to the ninth or to any of the war loans to be invalid, nor to interfere with their legal validity. Provisions for allowances, pensions, and other legal claims of official employees, officers, and soldiers, the war disabled, and widows and orphans of these persons will remain in force without any modification. A similar proclamation has been made by the Bavarian Government.—[*Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, Nov. 13, 1918; *Kölnische Zeitung*, Nov. 16, 1918.]

Solution of Housing Problem in Bavaria and Baden.

The town of Ludwigshafen has acquired 250,000 square meters of land adjacent to the 200,000 square meters presented by a large manufacturer, and proposes to divide it into some 400 building plots for the benefit of returning soldiers. The town of Ingolstadt contemplates leasing certain town property for the same purpose. Frequently, the method adopted by the municipality has been that of facilitating the work of building societies by the provision of cheap capital and suitable land, and the introduction of efficient building regulations. The founding of a Bavarian building bank is also contemplated.—[*Kommunale Praxis*, Nov. 16, 1918.]

Foreign Trade, Measures for Extension of.

Steps have been taken to promote foreign trade by private associations, exhibitions abroad, and educational activities; and to create a foreign bureau (*auslandsamt*) to deal with foreign questions other than political.—[*Commerce Reports*, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Nov. 19, 1918, p. 675.]

Gradual Demobilization of the Army.

A demobilization army order has been issued providing as follows:

As demobilization can not be carried out all at once, and in the interests of railway traffic, discharges will take place by instalments.

Such duties as preserving public security and order, and guarding prisoners and the frontiers, must be maintained; likewise, the carrying out of the demobilization program must be guaranteed.

Men necessary for these duties, otherwise entitled to release, will be retained for this service at the discretion of their respective unit commanders.

Inactive officers and those of the reserve of military age are to be released on similar lines, older categories in accordance with their own personal wishes.

Officers, noncommissioned officers, and men who belong to Alsace-Lorraine and do not wish to remain in the service are to be released as quickly as transport means permit.—[*Kölnische Zeitung*, Nov. 21, 1918.]

Social Measures of the New Régime.

On November 12 the people's council published a proclamation asserting that the Government, which has emerged from the revolution and which in its political tendency is purely socialistic, has set itself the task of realizing the socialistic program. The following measures among others have been given the force of laws: The abolition of the state of siege, the removal of the censorship, the liberty of expressions of opinions in speech and writing and in the practice of religion, and amnesty for political offenses.—[Soziale Praxis, Nov. 21, 1918.]

Demobilization Insurance.

In order to facilitate the return of soldiers from the western front, blockage zones have been established, especially at the Rhine crossings, so that the soldiers may be allotted to their own units and their arms may be collected. Each private soldier and noncommissioned officer, as soon as he leaves his reserve battalion, is to receive gratis a suit of clothes, the sum of 50 marks discharge money, and, in most cases, a further sum of 15 marks marching money.—[Soziale Praxis, Nov. 21, 1918.]

Housing in Garden Villages and in Small Holdings.

The partly State-assisted policy of settlements has made considerable progress lately; and in the country not only have sites been procured for small farmers, rural artisans, and agricultural laborers, but also properties have been acquired in the vicinity of towns which are adapted to vegetable and fruit growing on a small scale. Thus, industrial workers can be housed in semirural surroundings at no great distance from manufacturing towns.—[Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, Nov. 24, 1918.]

Demobilization.

The demobilization now in progress is in the main proceeding smoothly, though in a few isolated cases the soldiers' and workmen's councils have interfered with the execution of the prearranged schemes. Prisoners of war are being repatriated via Holland, Switzerland, and the Balkan ports. Soldiers from the Rhine country, with certain exceptions, are being released on the homeward march. Officers and men on leave in their homes or previous places of work were able to obtain certificates of discharge at the local military offices until November 30. Those who desire to remain in the army will be permitted to do so. In order that the economic position of the men, whose continued service with the forces is at present regarded as indispensable, shall not fall too short of that reached by the men discharged it has been decided to improve their pay. The following regulations have been laid down:

1. Labor battalions are to be dismissed, or, if retained, are to be regarded as civilians.

2. Soldiers who are temporarily employed on work usually intrusted to civilians are to receive 50 pfennigs per hour additional pay.
3. Men who volunteer, after their dismissal, for special service with 10 days' notice are to be paid 30 marks monthly, together with a daily sum of 5 marks for leaders and 3 marks for men.
4. Pay will vary according to whether the troops are in barracks or not, but all will receive 30 marks monthly.

The demobilization office has issued a decree to the effect that every member of the army or navy must undergo a medical examination before dismissal, in order to prevent the spread of disease. No man can be billeted as a private citizen without showing a health certificate.—[Soziale Praxis, Nov. 28, 1918.]

Demobilization, Order of Dismissal.

The immediate release of the officials of the great economic organizations of employers and workers has already begun, as well as of labor-exchange officials and all school teachers. Dismissals are taking place on the following lines: 1. Men belonging to the transport industry, including postal organizations; 2, miners and producers of raw materials; that is, of coal, stone, metals, wood, building materials, leather, fibre, and foodstuffs; 3, men employed in gas, electricity, waterworks; the remainder on military principles.—[Soziale Praxis, Nov. 28, 1918.]

Housing, Building Material to be Used for.

In order to devote the existing building material to those purposes most deserving of promotion from social economic consideration, the Bavarian building authorities have decreed that building contracts in the immediate future may only be undertaken for dwelling houses, agricultural buildings, and business and industrial erections, as far as these are needed to provide the people with articles in daily use: For other building projects the consent of the demobilization commissioner is necessary before approval can be given.—[Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, Nov. 28, 1918.]

Unemployment Relief.

An order issued by the imperial office for economic demobilization requires an extensive measure of cooperation with the communes on the part of the trade-unions. The communes are obliged to grant relief to all unemployed persons who have their domicile within the communal district, so far as these persons can not be found suitable employment under conditions reasonable and noninjurious to health. The relief must be sufficient in amount, and for the individual unemployed person must be equal in amount to the local wage as fixed by imperial insurance order. Suitable additional payments must be made to married persons and members of families.

The communes will be repaid six-twelfths of their total outlay on unemployment relief from the imperial exchequer and four-twelfths from the Federal State concerned. Existing unemployment arrangements which may benefit the unemployed more than those contemplated by the new order are to be maintained.—[Correspondenzblatt der Gewerkschaften Deutschlands, Nov. 30, 1918.]

Debts of ex-Soldiers, Period of Grace.

While a law of August 4, 1914, which exempts soldiers from the payment of their debts no longer applies when they are discharged, an act of June 8, 1916, provides that they shall have time to regulate their economic position and satisfy the demands of their creditors by degrees. A period of grace will be granted on application to the courts where immediate payment would result in hardship to the debtor.—[Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, Nov. 30, 1918.]

Demobilization.

According to a German wireless of November 18, 1918, a decree of the war ministry orders the demobilization of soldiers in the Fatherland consistent with the traffic possibilities and industrial life. The classes up to those born in 1879 will be first released, as well as all Alsace-Lorrainians who are not serving voluntarily, and people from the evacuated regions of the left bank of the Rhine and of the Bridgeheads, in so far as they do not belong to the 1898 and 1899 classes.—[Daily review of the foreign press (British war office), Reconstruction Supplement, Dec. 4, 1918, p. 54.]

Resettlement of Demobilized Men.

The field marshal has issued a proclamation to the returning soldiers to the effect that everything is being done to provide them with homesteads. Hundreds of thousands of cottages are being built for farmers, gardeners, and rural artisans at the public expense, and houses are being erected in garden cities and garden suburbs for those who are employed in towns, only a moderate rate of interest on the initial cost being required. The soldiers are urged to devote their energies to becoming owners of this property. The proclamation has been followed by two appeals issued by the minister of labor to agricultural and town workers in the army, respectively. The former are exhorted to return to the land, where they may easily find employment on account of the withdrawal of prison labor and losses occasioned by the war. Besides the prospect of eventually becoming independent, the attraction of improved conditions is being held out. The old laws against agricultural laborers have been withdrawn and they have gained the right to combine; so that wages and conditions of work may be settled, and collective bargaining by the landowners and workers progresses. The appeal to the town workers also urges everyone able to do so to get back to the land; the advantages of

such employment and the better prospects, as compared with industrial work, are emphasized, and directions are given as to the best procedure for finding agricultural work.—[Soziale Praxis, Dec. 5, 1918.]

Agricultural Program.

The national committee for agriculture, which has gained the support of all the farmers' organizations and laborers' unions, has arranged the following program:

A farmers' and laborers' council is to be elected in every independent commune. Each council is to consist of at least six members, half of whom are independent farmers and the other half laborers who own no land. In each administrative area a district farmers' and laborers' council is to be formed, and a central council, with offices in Berlin, will issue orders and instructions to the district councils.

The duties of these councils will be to support the authorities in the following ways:

1. By cooperation in the control and care of existing stores of food, in the management of its delivery to those entitled to it, and in combating illicit trade.

2. By maintaining agricultural industries; by promoting production, especially in the direction of securing seed and adopting more intensive methods of cultivation; by resumption of cattle breeding; and the encouragement of cooperation.

3. By cooperation in the reinstatement of discharged soldiers and in the provision of work and housing for the latter, in accordance with the decisions of the demobilizing authorities.

4. By mutual aid in the protection of persons and property.—[Soziale Praxis, Dec. 5, 1918.]

Collective Agreements Between Employers and Employees.

An agreement entered into by the general commission of the trade-unions with the most influential employers' organizations, on November 15, has introduced collective agreements between associations of workmen and employers in industries where attempts in such a direction have long been in vain. Several of the industrial employers' associations have informed the unions' directorate of their willingness to discuss the reengagement of discharged soldiers, and negotiations will be commenced whenever traffic conditions permit. The miners' unions have had negotiations with the Westphalian Mine Owners' Association, with the result that the latter recognizes the trade-unions as the legal representatives of the miners. The eight-hour day, inclusive of entry and exit; fixed minimum wages; a general rise in wages of 25 to 50 per cent; extra pay for overtime and Sunday work; the abolishment of female labor as soon as possible, and of

lockout agreements by the different mines; and the institution of the labor bureau of the mine owners' association on a footing of equal representation, are the chief concessions of the employers. Further points are still under discussion.—[Correspondenzblatt der Gewerkschaften Deutschlands, Dec. 7, 1918.]

Socialization of Industry.

A statement has been issued by the commission on socialization, according to which it regards as its task the preparation of measures for placing the means of production at the disposal of the public. It is aware that this process must be gradual, and that the revival of production is the first essential for economic reorganization, and that the economic situation of Germany imperatively demands the resumption of the export industry and of foreign trade. For this purpose the existing organization must for the present be retained; similarly, the reinstating of industry requires the retention and extension of the credit system, and, therefore, the unimpeded functioning of the credit banks. It is not proposed to interfere with the existing conditions as regards property and methods of cultivation of the peasant population; but it is hoped to raise the level of production and intensive cultivation by suitable agricultural measures, and by the support of cooperative societies. On the other hand, the commission is of the opinion that those branches of national economics which practically became private capitalistic monopolies should first come into consideration for socialization. The most important raw products, such as coal and iron, must especially be at the disposal of the public. Investigations will be made as to what other departments of production and sources of power are adapted for transference to public administration; and what other branches of economics, such as the insurance system and the mortgage banks, are fitted for socialization. The commission is aware that the success of socialization is dependent on increased production, which must be obtained by the best factory organization and the elimination of all unnecessary costs under the guidance of experienced technicians and merchants. It will be guided by the same principles, under the name of agriculture, in the administration of the State lands and forests.—[Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, Dec. 11, 1918.]

Use of Commandeered Metal.

The imperial demobilization department has issued an order regarding the use of metals supplies for war purposes which, in the future, are to be used for peace economy. For all the stocks of metal in the hands of the metal-using industries that were supplied to them for war purposes at preferential prices, the industries are now obliged to pay to the war-metal corporation, in favor of the imperial treasury, the difference between the preferential prices at which they

obtained the metal and the mean average market prices.—[*Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, Dec. 11, 1918.]

Dismissal of Disabled Employees.

The war office has issued an order to factories engaged on army work forbidding the dismissal of disabled employees, unless other jobs have been provided for them. The ministry of labor has issued a similar order throughout Prussia.—[*Kölnische Zeitung*, Dec. 12, 1918.]

Textile-Trade Restrictions.

It is reported that the Government intends to forbid for a certain period of time the production of an increasing quantity of cotton, woolen, and linen goods. Substitutes are to be used in their manufacture for the present. The Government control has for its aim the impartial distribution of raw materials to the different firms with a view to supplying work for returning soldiers, and intends to retain this control until the conclusion of peace assures such supplies. While it retains this control, it has made a concession by which it intrusts to the Central Woolen Trade Company the distribution of the stocks held by war office raw-material and woolen-supply departments.—[*Konfectionar*, Dec. 12, 1918.]

Settlement Plans for Discharged Soldiers.

The president of the scientific commission of the war office has formulated a proposal for comprehensive settlement plans which will soon become law. The bill aims, first, to provide agricultural laborers with land on lease, which can be taken over by the municipalities in case of necessity; and, second, to promote agricultural colonization in the place of large, landed properties. The latter point touches principally the Crown lands which can be offered to public-utility settlement companies at prewar rates.—[*Soziale Praxis*, Dec. 12, 1918.]

Housing, State Funds for.

The Government has intimated to the municipal representatives of Greater Berlin that 58,000,000 marks would shortly be placed at their disposal for building expenses. The housing committee, created on November 7, has formed a subcommittee of six to have the control of the money given over by the State and to set the work in motion with the least possible delay, beginning with the large undertakings. Small dwellings are also to come under this committee. The housing committee will proceed at once with the foundation of a recently proposed Greater Berlin settlement bank.—[*Soziale Praxis*, Dec. 12, 1918.]

Transition Economy.

Great numbers of Dutch workmen who were discharged by Krupps are reported to have been reengaged. The Krupps are busy constructing railway material, especially trucks, and in preparing for an

extensive commercial campaign to be initiated after peace is signed.—[Commercial Reports, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Dec. 13, 1918, p. 1006.]

Economic Effects of the Loss of Alsace-Lorraine.

A discussion by the financial editor of the Berlin Tageblatt, October 19, 1918, points out that Alsace-Lorraine is one of the most highly-developed manufacturing sections of Germany, and one of the chief sources of raw materials, the latter being petroleum, potash, and iron-ore deposits.—[Commerce Reports, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Dec. 13, 1918, p. 993.]

Use of Inland and Maritime Waterways.

The demobilization department has requested the board of trade to assist in relieving the railway traffic by the use of shipping, as there is an ample amount of shipping tonnage available. The department urges that the inland waterways and maritime waters should be more extensively used.—[Kölnische Zeitung, Dec. 13, 1918.]

Regulation of Working Hours.

The imperial office of economic demobilization has issued an edict dated November 23, 1918, which regulates the carrying out of the eight-hour working day. The regulation applies to all workers in industrial undertakings, including men workers in the service of the Empire, the Federal States, and communes and communal associations, even when such concerns are not carried on with a view to making a profit; and to subsidiary agriculture undertakings of an industrial nature. The regular daily working hours, exclusive of pauses, may not exceed eight. If this rule is departed from by agreement, so that the working hours are curtailed on the evenings preceding Sundays and holidays, the time thus lost may be made up on other working days. In case of general exceptions to the foregoing rules made necessary in industries connected with communications, including the railways, post, and telegraph service, and called for by the conditions of the time, agreements must be arrived at between those responsible for the undertakings and the workmen's associations. Heavy penalties are provided for violations of the rules prescribed in the edict.—[Correspondenzblatt der Gewerkschaften, Dec. 14, 1918.]

State Lands and Money for Dwelling Purposes, Grants of.

In Berlin a conference took place of representatives of the building, finance, and labor ministers, the State housing commissioner, and the provincial authorities, with the object of providing without delay State lands in Greater Berlin on which to erect small dwellings. The chairman explained that the new Government, in furnishing the land necessary for this purpose, looked more to social than fiscal ends. It was arranged at the conference that the housing association

of Greater Berlin should immediately get into touch with all the bodies concerned and nominate a representative whose duty it would be to arrange as to the extent of building land required, the style of buildings, and the price of land, etc.—[Kölnische Zeitung, Dec. 14, 1918.]

The Leather Trade, Control of.

The control of the leather trade has been placed in the hands of the board of demobilization for the transition period. A new central committee is to be formed to superintend the working of the organization. Subcommittees will conduct the distribution of raw material and finished goods. The supplies released by the army will go to the various distributing centers. A special reserve for the supply of returning soldiers is being accumulated.—[Kölnische Zeitung, Dec. 16, 1918.]

Standardization of Wages.

The State labor office is preparing a regulation for standardizing throughout the country the legal force of wage schedules, the system of industrial arbitration, and the formation of employees' committees. Until the regulations are published the alteration or reelection of employees' committees must be suspended even when ordered by workers' and soldiers' councils, in so far as the latter are not acting on Government instructions.—[Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, Dec. 18, 1918.]

Contracts Not Affected by Revolution.

The change in the political situation has wrought no change in business obligations. The imperial office for economic demobilization and the council of people's delegates point out that civil law is still in force, so long as it has not been abolished by the order of the Government or by the competent offices of that body.—[Kölnische Zeitung, Dec. 18, 1918.]

Ministry for Foreign Trade.

Negotiations are being conducted between the foreign office and the economic office with regard to the formation of a new department which is to deal with foreign trade. The idea is to create a bureau of information to which all Government bodies and private business people could apply in regard to all questions relating to the import and export trade. In the new department these sections of the foreign office and economic office, which have hitherto been dealing with foreign trade, are to be united. A journal (Commercial, Industrial, and Agricultural News) is to be issued. The late German consul general in New York has been appointed to organize this new department on behalf of the foreign office in conjunction with a commissary delegated from the economic office.—[Der Welthandel, Dec. 20, 1918.]

Agricultural Work for Discharged Soldiers.

The secretary for the imperial ministry of labor has issued two proclamations—one urging industrial workmen to leave towns and overcrowded centers and lend assistance in the work of establishing the agricultural settlements; the other to soldiers returning home, warning them to avoid industrial centers and advising them to go on the land, where they have prospects of independence on small holdings. The appeal to returning soldiers stresses the improved status of agricultural workers, which results from the repeal of the clause refusing the right of combination to that class of workers. An act is stated to be under consideration which will compel municipalities to provide the land needed for houses and gardens.—[Correspondenzblatt, Dec. 21, 1918.]

Municipal Unemployment Relief.

The imperial demobilization directorate compels all municipalities to institute unemployment relief, which is to have a legal basis different from that of relief for the poor and for which the directorate lays down certain prescribed rules.—[Kommunale Praxis, Dec. 21, 1918.]

Replacement of Temporary Employees by Demobilized Men.

The tariff office of the cooperative association has adopted the following plan of reinstating soldiers formerly in their employ by replacing the following temporary employees:

According to length of service—

1. Women engaged to fill men's posts—
 - a. Wives whose husbands are in a situation.
 - b. Girls and women who have no one to support.
 - c. Girls and women supporting one or two persons.
 - d. All other girls and women.
2. Male assistants—
 - a. Bachelors, with no dependents.
 - b. Childless married men, and bachelors with dependents.
 - c. All of the men engaged during the war.

[Correspondenzblatt, Dec. 21, 1918.]

Transition Economy; Rationing of Industries to Provide Work.

The secretary of state of the demobilization office has stated that his first aim would be to restore the men discharged from the munition factories, or returning from the front, as quickly as possible to their old position. The shortage of coal and restriction of raw materials make it difficult to obtain opportunities for work in industries. Great economy must be exercised with coal, and there is danger that initiative on the part of producers may be checked. Small, medium-sized concerns should be subsidized so as to relieve the unemployment. The distribution of orders will be regulated by a new associa-

tion, the *Arbeitsgemeinschaft*, consisting of a joint board of employers and unions, which latter must adapt themselves to the changed conditions. Special technical organizations will see that the orders are advantageous to the entire capabilities of the industry; and among the first objects of attention will be the agricultural industry, the congestion of traffic, and shipbuilding. Efforts should be made to draw the masses of unemployed hands away from industries and large towns, in order that they may work in coal mines, on the land, at forestry, or be engaged on emergency schemes which require no raw material.—[*Frankfurter Zeitung*, Dec. 23, 1918.]

Employment of Disabled Soldiers.

In answer to a demonstration of disabled soldiers at the war office, Berlin, the secretary of the ministry of labor announced that an order would soon be passed forbidding the discharge from factories of disabled soldiers, as well as the deduction of pensions from wages paid. At the same time, employers will be compelled to employ a certain percentage of disabled men. It was also promised that the imperial union of disabled soldiers would henceforth have voting powers in the administration of relief for the poor and an improvement was promised in the regulations for war pensions.—[*Kölnische Zeitung*, Dec. 24, 1918.]

Reinstatement of ex-Soldiers in the Metal Industry.

An agreement has been arrived at in the Berlin metal industry between the association of metal works owners and the joint league of employees' associations, whereby employees discharged from the military service are, as a general rule, to be received back by the same firms by which they were employed on August 1, 1914, or since that time. Men who wish to leave the service in order to take up employment with their former employers are given a period of 14 days in which to send in their applications, while doubtful or disputed cases must be referred to an arbitration court. Discharges which may become necessary may take place by degrees and in accordance with definite principles.—[*Soziale Praxis*, Dec. 26, 1918.]

Labor Bureau's Peace Conference Plan.

At the instance of the peoples' commissaries, the imperial labor bureau, with the cooperation of the other competent offices and the organizations of employers, employees, and social reformers, have drawn up a program of social policy. This program is based, in the main, on the resolutions of the Laborers' Congress held at Leeds in July, 1916, and on those of the Berne Conference of October, 1917. In addition, the German program contains a proposal for an eight-hour day, which has become a law. The new German Peoples' State proclaims its firm alliance with working men and women throughout the world with regard to social policy, the

right of labor, social insurance, and workmen's protection. The main features of the program relate to domiciliary liberty, right to combine, labor conditions, labor agencies, labor market statistics, social insurance, protection of workers, working hours, hours of rest, home work, labor inspection, and international agreements.—[Soziale Praxis, Dec. 26, 1918.]

Resumption of Activities.

Unemployment is increasing in many large towns and industrial districts of Germany, although, judging by the advertisements in the papers, manufacturers are showing feverish activity in accepting new contracts and in taking advantage of new inventions and new processes of production. The majority of the workers are beginning to realize that unreasonable wage demands are not adapted to facilitate recourse to new tasks and new methods.—[Soziale Praxis, Dec. 26, 1918.]

Labor Shortage in Certain Occupations.

The union of employers' and employees' associations has issued an appeal, stating that industrial and agricultural districts are confronted by a shortage of labor caused by overcrowding in larger cities. The mines are undermanned, the coal famine has become intense, and factories are forced to close down. There is a lack of fuel, warm clothing, and housing accommodations. There is a shortage of labor in the iron and steel industry. Without agricultural machinery there can be no harvest, and consequently no food. In many places there is a shortage of labor in the transport industry. Agriculture and forestry lack men. Potatoes are still in the ground and threaten to rot; there is no one to look after the cattle; grain remains unthrashed. Trees have not been felled; and there is a lack of timber for building, fuel, and mine props. The adjustment of the forces of labor is the necessity of the hour. Men out of employment must ask for it in agriculture and forestry. The appeal requires all men out of employment to apply at once to the labor bureaus and ask advice of the demobilization committees. The railway fares of all who change their place of employment will be defrayed from public funds. [Kölnische Zeitung, Dec. 29, 1918.]

Unemployment.

The steadily increasing number of unemployed men in Coblenz and other towns in the occupied area is causing American officers considerable anxiety. Many of the idle men are discharged German soldiers. Those who can not obtain work are entitled to daily bounties of 3 marks, 50 pfennig from the city. To unemployed laborers work has been offered by the city at 4 marks per day; but only a few have accepted, as the ordinary wage is 6 marks a day. Efforts are being made to restore discharged soldiers to their prewar occupa-

tions, replacing, if necessary, women now holding the positions. There is plenty of work in the country, but officials have found difficulty in inducing laborers to leave the cities, particularly in a time of social unrest like the present. [Times, New York, N. Y., Dec. 31, 1918.]

Demobilization.

On October 29, 1918, a commission for the demobilization of wage-workers was appointed consisting of representatives of the imperial authorities, the Federal Government, industry, trade, agriculture, the salaried classes, and the labor organizations. This commission had appointed a committee of nine members who in consultation with the military authorities, the communes, and the most important trades were to make the requisite preparations as speedily as possible. Plans were prepared for a system of unemployment relief both for wageworkers and salaried employees. Orders for public works which had been suspended were distributed immediately and new works started. [Monthly Labor Review, U. S. Dept. of Labor, January, 1919, pp. 74-76.]

Foreign Trade Before the War.

The United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce has issued a statistical report showing the prewar German trade with each country by articles in such detail that the goods ordinarily in demand in the various markets can be conveniently ascertained.— [Commerce Reports, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Jan. 8, 1918, p. 97.]

Excessive Demands of Industrial Workers.

Many manufacturers complain that the excessive demands of German workers threaten industrial chaos. Among the demands are that a workers' council be associated with the employer with authority to discriminate concerning the dismissal and engagement of employees and the control of the profit-bearing capacity of the business; a supplement to wages from August 1, 1914; the establishment of a Christmas box amounting to a full month's salary, a 40-hour week and a 20 per cent increase of salary. [Journal of Commerce, New York, N. Y., Jan. 15, 1919.]

Centralization of Imports.

The imperial food minister, in answer to numerous requests for the abolition of the central purchasing company and the release of imports from central control, has announced that present conditions make the maintenance of this central control more urgently necessary than ever. Exports from neutral States are still prohibited; only specific quotas are released for exports and all exports outside such quotas are reckoned upon the German quota as soon as they come to the knowledge of the neutral Government's concern. Under a system of free importation, Germany would have to pay intolerable prices

and the prices on the home markets in the exporting countries would also reach heights intolerable for the population.—[Münchener Nachrichten, British Board of Trade Journal, Jan. 16, 1919.]

Reconstruction of World Trade Relations.

A limited liability company has been formed in Germany for the purpose of reconstructing the world trade relations of German industrial undertakings, and to reestablish agencies and warehouses abroad. [Frankfurter Zeitung, British Board of Trade Journal, Jan. 16, 1919, p. 83.]

Immigration After the War.

In May, 1918, there was started in Germany the "reichsstelle für deutsche auswanderung und rückwanderung" to work for the return of Germans from foreign countries and, at the same time, to guard and replace their former properties. [Svensk Handelstidning, Commerce Reports, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Jan. 17, 1919, p. 260.]

Shipping After the War.

Germany's merchant fleet has been reduced by more than 50 per cent, but the German shippers are firmly convinced that the remaining 2,500,000 tons of cargo space is sufficient to satisfy Germany's requirements, provided they are subjected to no unnecessary restrictions and are given a free hand. They still maintain the standpoint that the placing of cargo space in the unrestricted hands of the shipping firms guarantees that it will be used in the best possible way and that, given a sound economic policy, the provision of cargo space should be a comparatively easy task for transition economy.—[Hamburgischer Correspondent, Jan. 22, 1919.]

Finance.

The minister of finance told the German National Assembly that credits of \$6,325,000,000 were needed. Of this amount \$75,000,000 would be needed for building houses. Total German credits and loans now aggregate \$35,000,000,000 not including \$1,500,000,000 in treasury notes. Bank bills in circulation amount to \$10,875,000,000.—[Wall Street Journal, New York, N. Y., Feb. 15, 1919.]

American Plants in Germany.

The German custodian of enemy property announces that American factories in Germany are intact and in readiness to restart operations as soon as the Peace Treaty is signed. The American factories have been operated under German supervision and accounts kept of the surplus profits which will be available to the owners after a 1 per cent charge for bookkeeping and the war tax have been deducted.—[Wall Street Journal, New York, N. Y., Feb. 18, 1919.]

Unemployment.

There are 1,000,000 unemployed in Germany, one-fourth of whom are in Berlin. Agriculture needs labor, but the workmen of the

cities do not want to go to the country and the farmers do not desire their unskilled help. Unemployment will continue and will increase in Germany until raw materials are furnished in sufficient quantities to permit of the reopening of industrial establishments.—[Berlingske Tidende, Copenhagen, Denmark, Feb. 22, 1919.]

Chambers of Labor for Socialization of Mining Industry.

On February 8 the National Government issued a decree establishing chambers of labor for the mining industry. It is planned that a chamber of labor shall be established for the coal mining industry of the Ruhr district, and also for that of Upper Silesia. Similar chambers may be established for other districts and other departments of the mining industry. It will be the duty of the chambers of labor, each in its own district, to collaborate in the preparation of measures for exercising a comprehensive influence upon mining throughout Germany, and for securing to the whole community a share of the profits—i. e., for the socialization of mining. With this object the chambers of labor will collect information, expert opinions and suggestions, and will take steps to secure representation on all associations for the control and disposal of the products of the mines. The chambers of labor will pay due regard to the collective interests of the industry, as well as to the special interests of employers and workpeople. In this task they will have the advice and support of the State and communal authorities, and their cooperation in the carrying out of all socio-political and hygienic measures. The number of members in a chamber of labor will be at least 20, of whom 10 shall be elected by the employers and 10 by the workpeople. The expenses of the establishment and working of the chambers of labor shall in the first instance fall upon the communal authorities of the district in which the works represented by the chambers are situated. The cost will then be calculated and apportioned equally between the employers and wageworkers concerned.—[Deutscher Reichsanzeiger, Feb. 22, 1919; British Labor Gazette, March, 1919, p. 87.]

Preparations for Reentering World Markets.

German business circles fully realize that the signing of peace will only mean the beginning of a new and even harder commercial war, and that all the resources of business will be required to put industrial Germany on a sound defensive basis. The German press announces several large measures which are either partly carried through or projected, and which involve the efforts of various lines of trade to bulwark themselves for the coming struggle. A veritable network of organizations is growing up, which may be divided into two groups, those which are commercial-scientific and those which are purely commercial. The technical fair recently planned in Leipzig will

undertake to promote the trade interests of manufacturers of machinery, electrical apparatus, tools, chemicals, factory equipment, railway rolling-stock, etc. It expects to develop and encourage the German inventive genius and, through a suborganization known as the broker's bureau, will advertise new technical ideas and attempt to make commercial applications of all kinds of technical inventions. The company for home and foreign undertakings, Hamburg, is planning a series of broad-scope measures for the revival of trade and the placing of German goods. The Germans believe that one of the requisites for increasing commercial relations with foreign countries is the dissemination of information concerning business opportunities abroad and the cultivation of a broad and thorough study of conditions in foreign markets. Special commissions have been ordered organized for the study of foreign countries and to collect business and political information, which will be sent out publicly by an information bureau.—[Commerce Reports, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Mar. 17, 1919, pp. 1265, 1266.]

Commission to Stimulate Industrial Production.

The minister of finance announced on May 7 the creation of a national commission of three cabinet members to stimulate industrial production, so that Germany can pay for foodstuffs in manufactured articles as well as in gold. "There are," the minister said, "four means of payment—gold, foreign securities, credit, and manufactures. It is impossible for Germany to reduce further her dwindling gold supply, and the credit of the country has been weakened by a superfluity of paper money. Manufacturers, therefore, are the only remaining source. It is necessary to loosen the bonds which hitherto have restricted foreign trade in such a way that neither the local consumers nor the general interests are damaged. The measure must be taken with great speed. The commissioners must have great power so as to break down technical difficulties. Germany has many things it can export, and can make more."—[Times, New York, N. Y., May 9, 1919.]

GREECE.

Reconstruction Organization.

The Greek minister of national economy is inviting several heads of industrial affairs to deliberate with him in order to establish an economic policy for Greece in the future. The subjects under discussion are to be: 1. The advantages and instruction Greece has obtained from the war; 2, the best way of finding fuel for the factories, including the adaptation of the boilers; 3, the encouragement of private initiative by the State; 4, how the mechanical industries can best help industry in general, and how best to furnish raw materials to the

different industries, also the conditions of the various industries; 5, food conditions and munitions; 6, how to strengthen existing industries and create new ones; 7, industrial legislation and elementary and secondary technical instruction. Two manufacturers will be appointed to present a preliminary report on each subject.—[*Messenger d'Athenes*, June 5, 1918.]

Nationalization of Mines.

The lignite mines at Florina are to become State property. This is the first step toward the acquiring by the State of all mines in Greece.—[*Messenger d'Athenes*, Sept. 19, 1918.]

HUNGARY.

(See also Austria-Hungary.)

Transition Economy.

The Hungarian minister for transition economy has secured the appointment of a number of honorary commissioners for transition economy who are to assist his department as advisers, inquiring agents, and supervisors. They will have much to do in the work of demobilization, when they can act as civilian advisers to the returning soldiers side by side with the military advisers. Transition economy commissions are also being organized and their work will be coordinated with that of the commission by a provincial inspector for transition economy to be appointed.—[*Wirtschaftszeitung der Zentralmächte*, Mar. 15, 1918.]

Transition Organization.

The Hungarian minister of trade has submitted to the *landesindustriamt* a proposal for a united provincial direction of Hungarian industry. The new organization is to insure supplies and fair distribution of raw materials after the war, and must reorganize many businesses, concentrating the same, insisting on specialization for others, and observation of a rigid economy in all. Besides such technical questions, the organization would deal with all workmen's disputes, labor agencies, and unemployment relief, and arrange matters between employers and employees, as well as expert agreements between foreign countries and Hungary.—[*Neue Freie Presse*, May 7, 1918.]

Agriculture Reforms.

In Budapest an agricultural council has been formed, among its members being representatives of the owners of moderate-sized estates and small holdings. This body, in conjunction with the national council, will supervise agricultural reforms. Following are some of the projected reforms outlined by the ministry of agriculture: The first measure adopted has been to put a stop to the commandeering

of live-stock fodder. The next step will be to carry out a reform of landownership which will give the land to the great masses of the people, on the principle that land belongs to the man who tills it. It is proposed that the Government should acquire at a reasonable price the greater part of the estates of the communes, churches, and financial institutions, parcel them out into small holdings as far as possible equal in size, and hand them over to farmer applicants, on the understanding that amortization shall be completed within 50 years. Every incumbrance on land and property will be removed. On an average each small holding will contain about 14 acres. The council has many other schemes for developing agriculture in order to give work and wages to ex-soldiers, and so ameliorate the conditions of the transition to peace economy agreement.

By the establishment of chambers of agriculture and active propaganda in favor of increased production, it will soon be possible to increase the yield of the harvests. These chambers will be organized on a thorough democratic basis, each individual who cultivates at least $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land being compelled to be a member of the chamber. Similar organizations will be combined in district chambers and these again in a national chamber.—[Weltwirtschaftszeitung, Nov. 22, 1918.]

Finance Program.

The head of the finance ministry of Hungary has outlined the following program: To establish a special Government committee in the finance ministry charged with the care of the finance system of the village communities. Preparations are being made for a levy on capital and stern measures will be adopted to meet any possible occasion for evasion. The department responsible for direct taxation has been requested to work out a scheme for adding a progressive surtax to existing direct taxes, which is expected to yield a surplus revenue of 500,000,000 krone. A similar progressive surtax will be added to the inheritance tax. Small incomes and capital in small amounts will be left free of taxation. The management and control of Government factories and industrial undertakings will be placed in the hands of workmen's organizations, and an agreement has already been arrived at between the Government and the iron and metal workers' trade union. This cooperation with the trade-unions will leave the technical and commercial management of the works undisturbed. The finance ministry will take its full share in directing the Government policies with regard to landed estates. The Government is in communication with the central credit cooperative societies which, with their network of village organizations, are best suited to keep in touch with agricultural populations.

The first few days of its existence the Hungarian Peoples' Government has decided to close all the war central offices, in order to permit the return of unrestricted trade.—[Weltwirtschaftszeitung, Nov. 22, 1918.]

Water-Power Development.

The Government will develop a uniform system of waterworks in the form of a monopoly, and will sell the electric power to industrial and other concerns. After the conclusion of peace, with the aid of a Government loan, it is hoped to erect waterworks developing at least one million horsepower, which would suffice to cover the motive power required by the industrial and agricultural concerns of the country. It is expected to place drainage and irrigation under the Government management, as also the production of wine and fruit, which might become one of Hungary's main sources of revenue.—[Weltwirtschaftszeitung, Nov. 22, 1918.]

Unemployment Relief.

At a session of the industrial demobilization council, recently held in the ministry of war, at which representatives of industry and labor were present, the following principles for demobilization were decided upon: The workers belonging to mining companies who are now being discharged from the army are to apply for work to the company; the nonorganized workers, to the national labor exchange office. Those who, in consequence of a prospective shortage of coal, obtain no employment receive a State grant to an amount which takes into consideration the present conditions of living, but does not equal the sum which they might earn.

This grant will be paid to organized workers by the companies and to nonorganized workers by the national labor exchange office. The question of a shortened working day and better housing has also engaged the attention of the council.—[Weltwirtschaftszeitung, Nov. 22, 1918.]

Resumption of Work in Coal Mines.

The minister of labor has ordered miners to resume work in the coal mines. This entails the return of workmen to the coal and iron works connected with the mines. Men unemployed are urged to apply to the labor bureaus for employment on the railways and other important public works. Factories standing idle have to telegraph to the provincial coal commission within four days the amount of their coal reserve.—[Kölnische Zeitung, Dec. 12, 1918.]

All State Debts to be Honored.

The newly appointed Hungarian finance minister is reported to have said that all State debts and loans will be honored, interest will be promptly paid, and obligations will be duly redeemed at their full nominal value. Hungary's future and its entire economic program

make this essential. Moreover, the Government realizes that in the future it will be financially dependent on the present neutral States. The open credit of Hungary will be universally respected not only by the Radicals but by the Social Democrats.—[*Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, Dec. 14, 1918.]

INDIA.

Development of Water Power.

The Government of India has recently addressed a letter to each of the provincial governments with reference to undertaking a systematic survey of the water-power resources of India for the generation of electric energy. It has been decided that surveys of water-power sites can no longer be left to private enterprise, but that the Government must itself be responsible for the work.—[Report of U. S. vice consul at Calcutta, Nov. 26, 1918, Commerce Reports, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Jan. 25, 1919, p. 396.]

INTERNATIONAL.

International Labor Legislation.

The International Association for Labor Legislation has submitted to the Swiss Federal Council a memorandum requesting the latter's support for the incorporation in the world's Peace Treaty of a program of international protective labor legislation. It demands:

1. The revival of the international protective labor treaties of Berne of 1906.

2. The adoption of the draft of 1913 relating to the protection of juvenile workers, with reservation of the right to shorten the 10-hour workday by the number of hours' attendance at continuation schools required, should attendance be made compulsory.

3. An agreement establishing 14 years as the minimum age for admission to employment in all industrial establishments, with the reservation of the right to raise this minimum if development of the continuation-school system requires it; and advancing the minimum age to 16 years for underground employment in mines.

4. Fifty-four-hour week for female workers, providing for eight weeks' leave for woman with child, distributed over the period before and after confinement.

5. Eight-hour shifts in mining and in establishments with continuous operation.

6. The regulation by special agreement of the Sunday rest, and, in particular, the abrogation of the numerous exceptions from the Sunday and holiday rest.

7. Protection against industrial poisoning, prohibiting the use of white phosphorus in the match industry, and an international prohibition of other injurious substances (especially lead compounds

for which substitutes exist); the international prohibition of the employment of children and juveniles on work with such substances and, in establishments particularly dangerous for women, of the employment of women also.

8. The enactment of international safety measures for workers engaged in international transportation on water and on land.

9. The assurance, through international agreement, of the protection of legal claims of workers abroad against unequal treatment with respect to their pension claims in all fields of social insurance; and provision for the neutralization, even in case of war, of the insurance contributions of alien workers, through the transfer of their claims to a neutral country.

10. The conclusion of a special agreement regulating the labor contract in order to prevent international labor disputes.

11. Provision for the protection of emigrant labor through international agreements and organization.

12. A special international agreement providing that the reports of supervisory officials as to the enforcement of protective laws be made in comparable form.—[Monthly Labor Review, U. S. Dept. of Labor, November, 1918, pp. 56, 57.]

Uniform Classification of International Foreign-Trade Statistics.

Renewed steps have been taken toward the securing of a uniform classification of international foreign-trade statistics. A schedule of 186 classes of commodities was adopted at a session of the International Statistical Congress at Brussels in 1913, which was ratified by the principal European and 13 American countries. It was stipulated that each country, in addition to publishing statistics of imports and exports according to a classification suited to its own needs, would furnish annually to an international bureau of commercial statistics to be located at Brussels reports of imports and exports in accordance with the international classification. The war has delayed the establishment of this bureau. The United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce has presented a statement of imports and exports according to this new international classification for the calendar year of 1917.—[Commerce Reports, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Jan. 6, 1919, p. 52.]

Interallied Council of Relief.

The associated Governments have decided to establish a Supreme Council, consisting of two representatives each of France, Italy, the United States, and Great Britain, to deal with the question of food, victualizing and supplying the liberated and enemy territory, and to coordinate such supplies with supplies for Allied and neutral countries. Certain measures had already been taken in anticipation of the establishment of the Supreme Council. The associated Govern-

ments are fully alive to the importance of the problem of the provision of supplies, and there is every reason to hope that the Supreme Council will shortly be able to establish a comprehensive scheme for dealing with the whole situation.—[British Board of Trade Journal, Jan. 16, 1919, p. 71.]

Resumption of Paris-Constantinople Railway Service.

The International Sleeping Car Company announced its intention to reestablish the Orient Express from Paris to Constantinople as soon as conditions render such action possible. The train will run from Paris to Milan and thence through Venice and Trieste to Constantinople. The reestablishment of the Orient Express to Constantinople will be the first step in the development of communication with the East.—[Commerce Reports, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Feb. 10, 1919, p. 641.]

Berne Conferences.

Five questions filled most of the nine days of discussion at the Berne Conferences. They were as follows:

1. The question of responsibility for the war: A resolution condemning Germany was passed, and fuller discussion postponed to a later conference.

2. The League of Nations: A general resolution calling for a League of Nations, arbitral courts, disarmament, free trade, etc., was voted.

3. The "labor charter": The recommendations of the trade-union conference which sat at the same time were approved.

4. Territorial questions: A resolution was passed declaring for self-determination of peoples; for plebiscites; for protection of minorities; and condemning forced annexations and the determinations of frontiers according to military considerations, so-called historic rights, or supposed economic necessities.

5. Bolshevism: The question being too hot for unanimity, two declarations were put before the conference and over a score of speakers expressed their views, but no vote was taken. All factions agreed upon the sending of a Socialist commission to Russia to study the situation.—[The Survey, New York, N. Y., Mar. 15, 1919, pp. 855-858.]

International Labor.

The commission on international labor legislation of the Peace Conference has issued its report. Since it touches on vital aspects of national economy, it promises to become a subject of considerable discussion and, possibly, disagreement when brought up in the full conference. The report recapitulates demands already put forward at two previous international conferences on labor legislation (Berne,

1906 and 1913), and asks for their incorporation in the Treaty of Peace. It submits a number of subjects, with no very definite instructions, for consideration by a larger international labor conference. The most important of these subjects are:

1. Prohibition of labor by children under 15 years of age; eight-hour workday in mines and factories; Saturday half-holiday.

2. Motherhood protection and insurance; prohibition of women's work in mines and dangerous trades; equal pay for equal work; medical inspection of home workers and of their dwellings; abolition of all statutes hindering free combination and association of work-people, and making such hindrance a penal offense.

3. Foreign workers to have a right to the same wages and conditions of work as agreed to between employers and native workers of a trade. No prohibition of emigration or immigration generally, except that immigration may be restricted temporarily in a period of economic depression or for the protection of public health.

Wages boards, with equal representation of employers and employed, to fix legal minimum rates of wages in cases where collective bargaining between a workers' trade-union and employers proves impracticable. Linking up of public employment bureau systems for the exchange of information on the state of the labor market; unemployment insurance, and State insurance against industrial accidents; a special code for the protection of seamen.—[The Survey, New York, N. Y., Mar. 15, 1919, pp. 866, 867.]

Reforestation.

Announcement has recently been made that the American Forestry Association will aid in restoring the forests of Great Britain, France, and Belgium, which were sacrificed to the Allied cause in the war. In announcing formal acceptance by the three European Governments of the American offer of aid, it is declared that about 1,500,000 acres of forest land in France had been destroyed by shell fire or cut down for war needs; that virtually all of Belgium's forests of timber value had been felled by the Germans, and that Great Britain's sacrifice in forests amounted to fully 450,000 acres.—[Courant, Hartford, Conn., Mar. 21, 1919.]

ITALY.

Transition Economy.

The Colonial Institute has decided to create a commercial and colonial information office, with headquarters at Rome, which, at the suitable moment and with adequate funds, can be enlarged and changed into a properly constituted national office of economic information and commercial expansion. This is to aid in the solution of the complex problems of the resumption of normal relations

with the other countries, and the necessity of expanding in foreign trade the economic forces which the war has created.—[Corriere de 'Italia, May 14, 1918.]

Raw Materials, Supply of.

A decree has been published creating a committee for the supply of raw materials for the national industries and agriculture during the transition period from war to peace. This committee will be attached to the ministry of industry, commerce, and works. It will consist of representatives of industry, commerce, agriculture, directors of banks, and of the various interested Government departments. It will be divided into three sections, whose functions will be, respectively: 1. To estimate the needs of the various industries, etc.; 2, to organize and finance the purchases; 3, transport.—[Tribuna, June 10, 1918.]

Transition.

A committee of 100 has been appointed in Italy to report on the necessary measures to be adopted in connection with the transition period.—[Corriere della Sera, July 16, 1918.]

Italian Council of Labor on Transition Economy.

The permanent committee of the upper council of labor presented recently its report on the most important steps to be taken in the transition period. Its proposals may be summarized as follows:

1. The increase of national production is the basis of all preparation for the economic reconstruction of the country in the transition period, and for this purpose are required:

- a.* The coordination of all national energies.
- b.* A financial policy which realizes the difficulties inseparable from the abnormal conditions.
- c.* The prompt carrying out of necessary public works.
- d.* The careful transformation of war industries.
- e.* The constitution of a domain of public lands.
- f.* The regulation of the emigration of workers.

2. A scheme for general and technical education, liberally supported, ought to form the basis of a program of intensive production and social legislation.

3. The State must adopt an industrial and commercial policy which, unshackled by adherence to any system of protection to the prejudice of the consumer, will safeguard production in the interests of consumers, towards which end powerful assistance can be lent by cooperation.

4. The professional representation of capital and labor should exercise direct influence on transition economy.—[Il Sole, Aug. 8, 1918.]

Industrial Mobilization.

A decree by the ministry of arms and munitions was recently published by which the offices of industrial mobilization have been reorganized. Two central institutions are clearly defined: The central committee of industrial mobilization, and the general direction of industrial mobilization. To the first belong the characteristics of an advisory body, possessing controlling and advisory powers; while to the second are assigned the functions of a central body which acts, organizes, and controls with the powers and responsibilities of the ministry on which it depends. The latter has services and offices, quite distinct, and fairly numerous, formed with a practical view of facilitating relations with the industrial circles. The services will relate to the following: General business; recruiting and labor; social, economic, and disciplinary treatment of labor; electro-technics; information and distribution; transport.—[*Il Sole*, Aug. 15, 1918.]

Emigration, Regulation of.

The emigration section of the Italian Reconstruction Commission in its report emphasized the necessity of regulating emigration in such a way that it would not check the imperative increase of national production. The section instructed some of the members to examine this complex problem and collect some materials on which to base practical proposals.—[*Il Sole*, Aug. 17, 1918.]

Reconstruction Mission.

A special mission has been dispatched to the three capitals of Paris, Rome, and London to study the problems of reconstruction after the war.—[*Embros*, Sept. 4, 1918.]

Monopoly of Coffee Importation.

A voluntary society (consortium) for the importation and distribution of coffee has been formed. It undertakes to apportion all coffee imported into the country at prices fixed by the Government, and will cease to operate six months after peace is declared. The details of the organization, object, and administration of this society are contained in a decree of September 15, 1918.—[*Gazzetta Ufficiale*, Sept. 23, 1918; *Commerce Reports*, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Dec. 31, 1918, p. 1227.]

Future of Women Workers.

Among the formidable problems to be solved by the Italian Reconstruction Commission is the question of what is going to be done with the vast army of women workers which has been created owing to the exigencies of the war.—[*Corriere d'Italia*, Sept. 29, 1918.]

Better Utilization of Land.

The Italian ministry of agriculture is studying a series of questions pertaining to the "industrialization" of Italy, namely, the bringing up to the maximum efficiency such land as might not be well cultivated.

A careful survey of the land of the whole Kingdom will be made, and it is planned that any tract that is not being cultivated in an efficient way will, if necessary, be taken over by the Government, so as to have it competently developed to maximum production, through scientific cultivation. The most likely plan to be adopted by the Government is the coercion on landlords to rent out their inactive property for improvement to proper firms, persons, or the State before any forcible sale takes place.—[Italy Today, Vol. 1, No. 3, Oct. 5, 1918, p. 22.]

Land Drainage.

As an after-the-war reconstruction activity the drainage of swamp lands undertaken in Italy now covers an area of 4,537,500 acres, or one-fifteenth of the entire productive area of the country.

The total expense of this reclamation work is about 700,000,000 lire (about \$140,000,000), of which a little over one-half is furnished by the National Government and the remainder by the Provinces and local Governments.—[Italy Today, Vol. 1, No. 3, Oct. 5, 1918, p. 22.]

Farm Loans.

By a recent decree the fund of 40,000,000 lire (about \$8,000,000) appropriated for advances to farm loan banks for the purpose of facilitating loans made to stimulate the cultivation of wheat and other cereals, vegetables, and edible tubers has been increased another 5,000,000 lire (about \$1,000,000), which amount has been credited to the savings fund of the Bank of Naples for the provincial farm-loan banks under its administration, and for other similar institutions. The fund is under the direction of the Bank of Naples, which is empowered to distribute these loans according to the needs of the various single banks.—[Italy Today, Vol. 1, No. 3, Oct. 5, 1918, p. 22.]

Proposed Government Aid for Peasants.

A bill has been introduced in the Italian Chamber of Deputies providing for the granting of land, the financing of purchases of seeds and implements used in its cultivation, the education of the peasants, and the prevention of diseases prevalent among them. Help is to be extended only to those communities where the land available for cultivation is not sufficient for the population. In such communities a farm society would be organized, to which would be assigned lands belonging to the State, the Provinces, or the municipalities, and if need be, private lands near the communities which are uncultivated.—[Italy Today, Vol. 1, No. 3, Oct. 5, 1918, p. 23.]

Greatest Drydock in the Mediterranean.

Plans have been completed for the construction of the greatest drydock in the Mediterranean, which will be located in Naples. Government decrees have been signed which authorize construction.—[Italy Today, Vol. 1, No. 3, Oct. 5, 1918, p. 22.]

Cold-Storage Facilities.

The minister of the interior, at the recommendation of the commission for cold-storage facilities, has ordered an examination of all the refrigeration facilities in Italy, with a view to determining the needs for new installations to conserve the large quantities of meat and food products that will be imported after the war.—[Commerce Reports, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Oct. 11, 1918, p. 157.]

Reconstruction, Industrial.

The president of the economic subcommission for reconstruction recently convened a meeting in Rome of the heads of the largest Italian industries in order to discuss some of the problems of the period immediately following the war. They placed before him their programs for the transformation of the various industries from war to peace work; and they asked the Government, in order to avoid any stoppage of work, to prepare without delay the program of the various public works to be carried out and to give out the contracts for same, and to provide for the supply and transport of coal and raw materials necessary for the various industries immediately after the war. They also asked that the Government provisions for the reconstruction period should be made in accordance with the wishes of the laboring organizations, and that everything should be done to bring about collaboration between capital and labor.—[Corriere della Sera, Oct. 29, 1918.]

War-Disabled Persons, Assistance to the.

The National Institution for the War Disabled, founded by the Government in March, 1917, will continue its existence as long as there remains a war-disabled person in need of assistance.

The assistance granted by the institution comes under the following heads:

Medical attention in hospital or at home; orthopedic and prothetic assistance; the placing in families or institutions of those unable to help themselves, who have no one to look after them; provision of educational facilities; reeducation or trade training; legal assistance; care of tubercular and insane cases; assistance in finding work, or in obtaining securities, where necessary, for employment; relief for dependents; help to purchase houses, cottages, or land given disabled men by means of loans arranged through societies and savings banks.

The institution is not a pension service, pensions being paid by the State direct to the disabled persons. The institution benefits

not only men who have been disabled in the present war, but also those disabled in previous wars, and civilians disabled by act of war. The affairs of the institution are administered by a council, composed of doctors, professors, disabled officers and men, and of officials. The association of disabled soldiers nominates four disabled soldiers as its representatives on the council. An executive committee is chosen by the council from among its members. There are branch offices, with local committees, in every provincial capital and in many of the smaller towns.—[Corriere d'Italia, Oct. 30, 1918.]

Reconstruction Organization.

As early as 1916 a special office for the study of after-the-war problems was established in Italy; but in the political and military upheavals which followed, the bureau was smothered. By the beginning of 1918 its reestablishment was sought, and on June 30 a decree was issued creating a National Royal Commission for the study of measures relating to the period of transition from war to peace. All the active elements of the nation were invited to take part in the commission—representatives from the fields of politics, economics, industry, commerce, education, labor, agriculture, and the army and navy. The organization of the commission consists of a central committee presided over by the president of the council, by the vice president, and by a member of the Chamber of Deputies; of a subcommittee for the study of legal, administrative, and social questions, divided in sections for legal questions of international character, revision of war legislation, reforms in the administration of tributaries, Provinces, and communities, reform in State administration, reconstruction of the national wealth in the invaded territories, financial measures, colonial questions, reforms in private rights made urgent by the war, social legislation, and military justice; and subcommittees for the study of economic questions, divided in sections for agricultural production, industrial production (raw materials, metallurgical, and mechanical industries, extractive industries, manufacturing and industrial organizations), utilization of hydraulic and electric power, credit arrangements, establishment of a merchant marine and a shipbuilding industry, increasing commerce, public works, civil life, utilization of war materials, special problems of the unredeemed provinces. Wherever possible, steps will be taken so that the most diverse war organizations will be able to be transformed without great change or waste of effort into organizations adapted to the problems of peace.

The central committee will draft the general program to be followed, apportion the questions to be treated by the subcommittees, examine the findings of the subcommittees, and on the basis of their decisions draw up a general report to Parliament.—[Italy Today,

Vol. 1, No. 5, Nov. 5, 1918, p. 7; Commerce Reports, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, June 6, 1918, p. 902.]

Municipal Public Works Scheme.

The commune of Milan has prepared a complete program of urgent public works to be carried out amounting to a total of 150,000,000 lire. As far as possible, the contracts will be given to labor cooperative societies.—[*Il Sole*, Nov. 10, 1918.]

Disabled Soldiers, Private Fund for.

A volume summarizing the work done by all the committees and societies in Italy for the aid and reeducation of those blinded, crippled, or otherwise incapacitated, has been published by the National Federation of Aid Committees in Italy. It gives in detail the actual accomplishments of every society in its respective district, its organization, and methods.—[*Italy Today*, Vol. 1, No. 6, Nov. 15, 1918, p. 24.]

Community Warehouses for Farmers.

An association to protect farmers against the speculative prices for agricultural material and implements has been formed by the Bank of Central Italy for Agriculture and Commerce. The association plans to purchase large quantities of all things needed in the cultivation of land direct from the manufacturers and producers at a time when prices are most convenient, and then to sell them to the farmers without profit. A system of rationing the supplies of seed and implements will be established so as to insure a fair and equitable distribution. Warehouses will be planned in various centers so that the farmers need not be forced to dump their products on a market when oversupplied. In these the farmers will be permitted to store their goods at a small cost, and money will be advanced to them, if needed, with the stored goods as a guaranty.—[*Italy Today*, Vol. 1, No. 6, Nov. 15, 1918, p. 22.]

Reconstruction Organization.

The agrarian division of the commission has recommended provisions for protecting the forest lands, and for decreasing the slaughter of live stock. It urged a census of the wood available and the requirements of the country for construction work, for timber, and for charcoal, and the distribution of the supply to the essential industries first. It urged the intensification of the importation of frozen meat so as to reduce the slaughter of live stock in Italy.—[*Italy Today*, Vol. 1, No. 6, Nov. 15, 1918, p. 22.]

Shipping Control Policy.

Under a recent decree, all new merchant ships which become part of the merchant marine from August 27, 1918, to December 21, 1920,

if acquired abroad; or from January 1, 1920, to June 30, 1921, if constructed in Italy, may not enjoy the liberty of free operation, but will be chartered by the Government for two years.—[Italy Today, Vol. 1, No. 6, Nov. 15, 1918, p. 10.]

Cooperative Societies of Government Employees.

Cooperative societies of State employees have been established in Italy under a national decree recently issued by the minister of the treasury. Branches of the society will be opened in the main cities of all the provinces under the management of a central organization. The largest of these will soon be opened in Naples, with a membership of about 240,000. Special provisions for credit advancements, acquisition of provisions, and management of the organizations are set forth in the decree. To defray the original expenses of setting up the establishments, the Government has provided for the advancement of loans at 4 per cent and for the opening of charge accounts for purchasing supplies. A sum of \$2,000,000 has already been set aside for this purpose. Banks and savings institutions have been authorized to advance credits to the cooperative stores. The Government will supply direct to the cooperative societies, at cost, agricultural, food products, and other commodities the distribution of which is under Government supervision.

The societies are formed for the purpose of purchasing foodstuffs or other goods from the State or in the open market, for distribution among its members and their families at cost, plus general working and administrative expenses, with a moderate margin of profit. They are at liberty to establish their own factories.—[Corriere d'Italia, Oct. 5, 1918; Italy Today, Vol. 1, No. 6, Nov. 15, 1918, p. 14.]

War Work and Supplies, Suspension of.

In order to facilitate the transition of industries from war to peace work, a decree has been published, adopting the following temporary provisions for firms producing war materials:

1. The following work and supplies for war purposes are suspended: New contracts; the execution of contracts on which work has not commenced; the completion of contracts in course of execution; the employment of raw materials, except by authority of the ministry of industries; or for the production of goods in general use.

2. Manufacturers are authorized to commence work for the production of any kind of goods using raw materials supplied by the State on conditions based on new prices, which will be published shortly. Manufacturers may use their own raw materials, the State, however, retaining its right to a prior claim on these.—[Corriere della Sera, Nov. 16, 1918.]

Economic Expansion, Organization for.

The reconstruction commission being convinced of the immediate necessity of reforming the organizations for economic expansion by the vigorous resumption of the export trade, has forwarded the following recommendations to the Government:

1. The appointment to the ministry of industry, commerce, and labor, of:

a. A political-commercial commission, for the purpose of studying the interior and foreign political economic problems.

b. A department of commercial intelligence, which should, however, have no executive powers, these being left to private organizations.

2. The appointment to the ministry of foreign affairs of an interministerial commission to which should be left the direction of economic activity abroad, and which should coordinate the functions carried out up to the present by the ministries of industry and of foreign affairs. Representatives of industry, commerce, agriculture, and finance should be appointed to this commission.

3. The reform of the consular service, in the sense of greater specialization of the consular corps, so as to render more efficacious its economic activities. According to this plan, the central organ for obtaining information and for studying the problems relating to economic action abroad, would be the ministry of industry through its political-commercial commission; the directing organ of foreign economic policy would be the interministerial commission; and the executive organ, the ministry of foreign affairs through its diplomatic and consular agents.—[Il Sole, Nov. 16, 1918.]

Transition Organization: War Contracts, Arbitration, Unemployment Fund, Public Works.

By a decree of the Italian Government, a committee has been formed by the ministers of finance, war, marine, munitions and transport, and public works and industry. This committee will promote and coordinate the actions of the various State administrations for the transition from a state of war to a state of peace.

Any contracts in course of completion at the date of publication of this decree, between the State administration and private firms for supplies and work depending on a state of war, can be suspended, rescinded, reduced, prorogued, transformed, and modified by the committee. The committee will also have the power to deal with contracts abroad. The committee will be authorized to dispose of:

a. The cession to State administrations, private firms, and associations of raw materials, semimanufactured and manufactured goods, out of war supplies.

b. Works and manufactures, even if infringing regulations in force, of State administration and public authorities.

c. General regulations for the fixing of prices of raw materials and manufactured goods, and deciding the character of such manufactures.

If, in consequence of these provisions, indemnities are paid to firms for the reduction or rescission of contracts; and the amount of such indemnities renders a firm liable to excess profits duty, the amount of the indemnity rendering a firm liable to excess profits duty shall be taxed at the rate of 100 per cent.

The provisions established by the committee will be executed by a board of management, the staff of which will be provided by the ministry of finance. A sum of 1,000,000 lire will be provided by the ministry for the purpose.

An arbitration board will be appointed, consisting of a president; not less than five magistrates; not less than three councilors of State; not less than three councilors or referees of the court of accounts; and not less than three technical men, engineers or chemists, belonging to the public administration. No appeal will be allowed against the decision of the board of arbitration.

The State will place a sum of 100,000,000 lire at the disposal of the semiemployment fund.

The expenditure of 1,000,000,000 lire is authorized for the execution of public works; 1,800,000,000 lire for railway works, renewal of rolling stock, etc., by the railways; 500,000,000 lire by ministries of post and telegraphs, agriculture, industry, finance, education, the interior, and the colonies for works of public utility.

The Deposit and Loan Bank is authorized to make advances to communities, Provinces, and associations, for a total amount of 500,000,000 lire, at 3 per cent interest, for the execution of public works.—[Il Sole, Nov. 22, 1918.]

Compensation for War Damage.

A commission set up in regard to war damage has issued a decree recognizing the right to such compensation. It does not apply to ships other than small craft. While only Italian citizens are entitled to the privileges of the decree, compensation will be granted to foreigners under agreements to be concluded with the foreign States to which they belong. The commission will decide doubtful cases. An indemnity of from 5,000 to 15,000 lire will be granted to dependents of a person whose death was due to some act of war. Where permanent total incapacity is caused an indemnity of from 10,000 to 20,000 lire will be granted. The commission will determine the amount and form of the indemnity, which may be satisfied in bonds of the public debt or in other bonds issued by the Italian treasury. No indemnity is due if the death or incapacity occurred in the course of military service, nor to dependents or the persons injured if they have a tax-

able income higher than 5,000 lire. Personal or real property lost, destroyed, or damaged, through an act of war, within the realm, districts that may be annexed, or colonies of Italy, will be compensated for.—[Corriere della Sera, Nov. 26, 1918.]

Protection of Labor Against Unemployment.

At the invitation of the president of the commission on economics for reconstruction, a meeting was held of the leading industrial heads in Italy to discuss the most immediate problems which would face Italy at the cessation of hostilities. Representatives of the minister of arms, ammunition and aviation, the minister of war, transportation and industry, and the director general of railroads were also present.

Program of Public Works.

The commune of Milan has prepared a program of public works which it will carry out during the next five years. The detail expenditure during this period is estimated at 242,980,000 lire. With reference to housing, in addition to recommendations made to the Government, the commune will grant new sites to the institute for popular housing and will grant them 1,000,000 lire in 1919, on account of the 10,000,000 lire which will be granted to them in the course of the next five years.—[Corriere della Sera, Nov. 28, 1918.]

Demands of Union Workers.

A series of resolutions were passed by the workers' union demanding the abolition of various war-time restrictions and the adoption of measures to combat unemployment. The principles advocated with respect to dismissal of factory hands include the following: The right to dismiss all female labor and men not called out, on the basis of factory contracts; greatest possible freedom of transfer for mobilized labor to different factories or districts; right to demand transfer from war to peace industry to be granted to discharged, recalled, and nonmobilized men; easy release of industrial labor for agriculture; employers to communicate with the home commission before ordering wholesale dismissals and to observe certain specified principles in the matter.

With respect to unemployment, the union demands the establishment of adequate employment bureaus; maintenance allowance for workmen thrown idle, the amount to be increased in proportion to the number of dependents, this assistance to be given irrespective of war-time unemployment measures; a lump sum to be paid by employers to women seeking release in order to return home; freedom of emigration and free traveling for workmen with families abroad; discharge to be granted to employers of the war-economic organizations of agriculture, industrial cooperative societies, and to agricultural workers on farms which have no male labor.

For men who have been on active service the confederation demands a fair indemnity to be paid to discharged men; pensions in serious cases and indemnities in others; disabled and invalid soldiers employed in industry, commerce, and agriculture to receive the same wages as other workmen.—[Tribuna, Nov. 30, 1918, p. 91.]

Program of Public Works.

A resolution was adopted at a meeting of industrial chiefs asking the Government to make a survey of the public works that need to be done at once and to assign these works to factories now doing war work on the basis of the number of persons employed. It also asked the Government to see that sufficient coal be available to cover the demands of Italian factories in order to avoid unemployment.—[Italy Today, Vol. 1, No. 7, Dec. 2, 1918, p. 52.]

Expenditures for Municipal Public Works.

Public works involving an expenditure of \$30,000,000 will be begun at once by the city of Rome, so as to give employment to those formerly in war industries. Wherever possible, factories engaged in war work will be transformed so as to manufacture building material and railroad supplies and equipment.—[Italy Today, Vol. 1, No. 7, Dec. 2, 1918, p. 57.]

Reconstruction of Railways.

The Italian Supreme Command has announced that the military engineering railroad authorities have, with the consent of the railway authorities, taken up the work of reestablishing railway connections in the liberated territories of the North. Bridges will be reconstructed and telegraphic service will be restored with the utmost speed.—[Giornale D'Italia, Dec. 4, 1918.]

State Monopolies.

The Italian Government adopted a law on November 22, 1918, to go into effect at the discretion of the Government, and the minister of finance has issued a decree providing for the monopolization by the State of the supply and sale of coffee and coffee substitutes, tea, sugar, petroleum, benzine, paraffin, and other heavy and light mineral oils (excluding lubricants), and the residues from their distillation, coal (excluding domestic coke), denatured alcohol, explosives, electric lamps, and the extraction of mercury and quinine.

The minister of finance stated that the paramount necessity of increasing the fiscal revenues has led to this step, but that the Government had taken the greatest care to disturb private interests as little as possible. The alternative of taxing new manufacturers and supplies would only lead to still higher prices against the consumers' interests.—[Corriere della Sera, Nov. 23, 1918; Il Sole, Dec. 5, 1918; Commerce Reports, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Dec. 6, 1918, p. 897.]

Industrial Reorganization.

At a meeting of the association of limited companies, held in Rome, resolutions were passed which provided that representatives of industrial organizations should be called upon by the Government to act as technical consultants regarding the economic policy; that export permits should be granted on such a scale as to permit Italian industries to compete in foreign markets; that all monopolies of essential raw materials should be abandoned; that day and evening technical schools should be opened for employees of private firms; that the advice and proposals of industrial organizations should be taken into consideration by the Government.—[Tribuna, Dec. 14, 1918.]

Expenditures for Public Works.

An expenditure of \$600,000,000 has been authorized by the Italian Government for public works to be undertaken by concerns formerly engaged in war industries. This is part of the plan approved by the Italian cabinet to facilitate the transformation of industries from a war to a peace basis. The assigning of contracts for public works to firms formerly in war industries is regulated by a decree which authorizes the following expenditures: \$360,000,000 for railroad materials and work, or railroads generally; \$200,000,000 for drainage works and reclamation of waste lands, bridges, harbor improvements, and roads; \$100,000,000 for works of public character which are under the ministries of health, education, etc.

A fund of \$20,000,000 has been set aside, in addition to \$1,500,000 already raised, to help those who, because of the nature of their work, may be forced into an involuntary period of unemployment.—[Italy Today, Vol. 1, No. 8, Dec. 16, 1918, p. 28.]

Profit Sharing in Industry.

A new Italian Government decree sanctions and allows the constitution of a profit-sharing fund between capital and labor in those firms which have set aside a special reserve fund after paying the limited dividends now allowed. It is established that one-third of such reserve must be invested in State securities, while the rest may form a special joint capital and labor fund. The principle is also laid down that the relations between employers and employees should be regulated on the basis of the fair distribution of profits, and individual industrial undertakings are empowered to take the necessary measures for putting their respective profit-sharing schemes into practice, each proposal, however, being first submitted for approval to the minister of industry, commerce, and labor, at whose instance the decree referred to was issued.—[Weekly Bulletin, Canadian Dept. of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, Canada, Dec. 30, 1918; Commerce Reports, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Jan. 20, 1919, p. 319.]

Railway Program.

The State railway administration has put forward a vast program for the completing and repairing of locomotives, wagons, coaches, etc., involving the use of 400,000 tons of metals and the expenditure of 600,000,000 lire. The contracts are being placed with private firms.—[Tribuna, Dec. 30, 1918.]

Agricultural Unions.

Membership in agricultural unions is almost universal in northern Italy and the prevalence of a six-hour day for agricultural labor is one of the derived benefits.—[Post, New York, N. Y., Jan. 17, 1919.]

Trade With United States.

The Italo-American Economic Committee, which was formed at the end of last year, is now ready to commence its practical work, which will be as follows:

1. Agreements between competing producers, so as to eliminate the waste of unregulated competition.
2. Agreements for the increase of sales of noncompeting products in the two countries, and eventually to organize depots for redistribution to other markets.
3. Development and introduction into Italy of industries, with Italian and American capital, on modern lines, giving a maximum of efficiency.
4. Investment of Italian and American capital for the development of the natural resources of Italy.—[Corriere della Sera, Jan. 21, 1919.]

Government Control of the Silk Trade.

Under State control there has been formed a central silk-trade office in Italy, whose function it will be to protect the interests of this Italian trade, and which will have charge of all purchases (at fixed prices) and sales of silk produced from the native silkworm. It is believed that the office has been created to better the silk-trade situation and stabilize the market.—[Commerce Reports, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Jan. 22, 1919, p. 341.]

Opposition to Coal Monopoly.

Italian senators and chambers of commerce in the larger Italian towns are opposing the new State monopoly on coal as destructive of important Italian industries.—[Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass., Jan. 30, 1919.]

Emigration of Italian Labor.

The president of the emigration section of the Colonial Reconstruction Congress has stated that many foreign countries will be in need of labor immediately after the war, and that Italy will be able to

supply some of the demands of these foreign countries, and that the Italian workingman will be in a position to choose the market for his labor and the occupation for which he is best adapted. He stated that in the past foreign countries in need of Italian labor created the impression that by employing this labor they were performing an act of charity; but henceforth the demand for this labor will come from abroad, and it is necessary for emigrants to realize that the giving of work to Italians will be no longer a matter of charity or philanthropy, but of absolute necessity; and that countries needing Italian labor will have to give guarantees assuring these workmen proper living and working conditions before they will respond to the invitation.—[Monthly Labor Review, U. S. Dept. of Labor, February, 1919, p. 274.]

Metallurgical Report.

The Italian Metallurgical Association points out in its recent report that the metallurgical industries of the country can not long be satisfied with native ore supplies.—[Journal of Commerce, New York, N. Y., Feb. 1, 1919.]

Emigration.

The present agitation in the United States against immigration is causing a great deal of concern in Italy. This matter is of great importance to Italy, owing to the large number of emigrants leaving the country to cross the Atlantic. Should the United States prohibit immigration it would be necessary to find another outlet for Italy's surplus population. Australia has been suggested, although it is understood that the labor organizations in that country are against a great inroad of immigrants; and, again, it is difficult to divert the stream of immigration in any other direction, the Italians having formed the habit of crossing the Atlantic. Therefore, it is particularly toward France that the stream will turn, as it is estimated that not less than 3,000,000 men will be required to carry out the work of reconstruction in that country.—[Corriere della Sera, Feb. 4, 1919.]

Replacing Rolling Stock.

Out of 3,300,000,000 lire voted for public works, no less than 1,800,000,000 has been set aside for railway works, of which 1,000,000,000 are to be expended for the acquisition of rolling stock. A total of 22,000 trucks and 600 locomotives have been ordered in Italy, and 10,000 trucks and 300 locomotives in America. The Italian railway administration by promptly placing these large orders has greatly helped in preventing unemployment on demobilization, as these orders are sufficient to keep the Italian factories for railway materials busy until the end of 1920, and with the normal quantity of work coming in as well, they should be fully employed for five years.—[Corriere della Sera, Feb. 9, 1919.]

Harbor Improvement.

The central commission for harbors, coasts, and lighthouses has approved enlargement plans for the port of Spezia estimated at \$1,800,000.—[Journal of Commerce, New York, N. Y., Feb. 29, 1919.]

Labor.

The Italian Federation of Labor and the principal employers of Italy have reached an amicable agreement concerning wages and working hours, which, for the first time, places Italian labor on a plane with American labor. Beginning May 10, hours of work will be reduced from 72 to 48, and wages are substantially increased.—[The Public, New York, N. Y., Apr. 12, 1919, p. 382.]

JAPAN.**Reconstruction.**

A committee for the investigation of economic matters bearing on the war was appointed two years ago, and arrangements were made for the consultation of experts and business men and for recommendations to be made by the committee to the Government in connection with the subjects to be investigated. Nothing has been heard regarding the proceedings of the committee.—[Nichi Nichi, Oct. 22, 1917.]

Postwar Export Business, Preparedness for.

The Municipal Foreign-Trade Bureau of Yokohama has mailed 5,000 circulars to all parts of the world telling of the creation of this bureau. The bureau will be the forerunner of a great commercial museum to be built in that city in the near future.—[Commerce Reports, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Aug. 21, 1918, p. 700.]

Foreign Trade.

There is to be a display of samples in the offices of the foreign-trade bureau at Yokohama, and information regarding exports and imports and foreign trade generally will be available there. It is planned to send industrial and technical commissioners abroad to study industry in the various manufacturing centers of the world. Steps are also being taken to arrange exhibits of Japanese products in different countries. The first exhibition of the kind is to be held in Montevideo from June to December, 1919.—[Federation of British Industries, Nov. 7, 1918, p. 469.]

Higher Education.

The Japanese Government intends to devote \$21,934,000 to extend the agencies of higher education, this sum to be a continuing expenditure extending over six years from 1919-1920 to 1924-1925. Of this sum \$19,690,750 is to be expended on the building and extension of schoolhouses and \$2,243,250 on the training of teachers. It is proposed that the greater part of the latter sum be appropriated to the

costs of dispatching and maintaining students abroad. The proposal is to establish, in addition to the higher-educational institutions already in existence, 10 high schools, 17 technical and commercial schools, one foreign-language school, and one school of pharmacy, besides extending the present colleges and organizing new ones. It is expected that the program will be completely carried into execution in the course of six years and that teaching at the new institutions will commence in 1925. In the educational year 1917-1918 about 56,000 students applied for admission to public and private higher and special schools, while the capacity of these schools was only sufficient to accommodate 14,000.—[Commerce Reports, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Mar. 20, 1919, p. 1387.]

Study of English.

The popularity in the study of the English language has increased in Japan to a remarkable degree since the declaration of the armistice, and the Tokio School of Foreign Languages has about 800 candidates annually, of which 400 are admitted. The students in English exceed in number those of French or other European languages.—[The Public, New York, N. Y., Apr. 12, 1919, p. 382.]

MEXICO.

Creation of a Department of Industry, Commerce, and Lands.

A new department has been created with four sections, namely, internal commerce, external commerce, insurance, and publications and statistics. The section of internal commerce is charged with the task of cooperating with the chambers of commerce existing in the Republic, and aiding them to secure the best possible development of international trade; the section of external commerce has the general purpose of ascertaining new facts relating to the products of Mexico and of aiding in mercantile interchange with other countries; the section of insurance will compile statistics of all classes of life, accident, and fire insurance, and will also exercise a certain measure of control over the activities of insurance organizations; the section of publications and statistics is concerned with collecting statistics relating to the trade of Mexico. The new department issues a monthly bulletin.—[British Board of Trade Journal, Oct. 24, 1918, p. 521.]

Reconstruction Plans.

The President's message of September 1, 1918, to the Mexican Congress, discussing Mexico's chances for material and financial reconstruction, appears to include a determination: 1. To nationalize petroleum and other mineral properties; 2, to utilize for Government purposes the net earnings of the national railways and other

such organizations; 3, to defer the payment of the forced loan of 54,000,000 pesos taken from the collapsing banks of issue.—[Commerce Reports, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Dec. 3, 1918, p. 852.]

Commercial Congress.

According to an article in the issue of *El Universal* of January 3, the Chamber of Commerce of Mexico has proposed to hold a commercial congress in Mexico City some time in April, to consider trade relations between Mexico and other nations. Invitations will be extended to chambers of commerce of foreign countries, so that they may send representatives to attend the Congress.—[Report of U. S. consul general, Mexico City, Mexico, Jan. 6, 1919; Commerce Reports, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Jan. 31, 1919, p. 532.]

Conciliatory Policy.

The Mexican Government has assumed a new policy in northern Mexico, evidently designed to quell disorder now threatening in many quarters. The policy promises to be conciliatory to various Mexican factions and to American interests. The new zone commander at Chihuahua City says American capital will be encouraged.—[Herald, New York, N. Y., Jan. 29, 1919.]

Damage Claims.

American losses amounting to \$250,000,000 through the revolution and border banditry in Mexico are being passed upon, and damage claims established by the indemnity commission of the Carranza Government, it is announced at the Mexican Embassy in Washington.—[Wall Street Journal, New York, N. Y., Feb. 3, 1919.]

Parcel-Post Tax.

The American Ambassador has transmitted the text of a Mexican decree of January 7, imposing a special surtax of 15 per cent of the customs duties on all goods imported or exported by parcel post.—[Official U. S. Bulletin, Feb. 13, 1919.]

Foreign Trade.

Mexico will place in the United States a large order for railroad equipment to replace that destroyed in the revolution as soon as arrangements are completed for proposed bankers' credit which will be extended to Mexico as a result of the negotiations with the acting minister of finance.—[Wall Street Journal, New York, N. Y., Feb. 14, 1919.]

Revision of Concessions.

Official information has been received that the Mexican secretary of agriculture has ordered a revision of concessions granted foreign corporations and individuals by former governments of Mexico. The need for greater agricultural development was given as the reason

for the order, as well as the alleged detrimental use of the concessions.—[Post, Washington, D. C., Feb. 17, 1919.]

Plans for Securing Trade.

The British consulate in Mexico City has been sending out questionnaires to important Mexican firms, in which they are asked to give full information in regard to the products they handle for export or import; whether, on account of war conditions, they have transferred their business to other countries than those with which they formerly traded; what products will be most in demand upon the return of normal conditions; whether they would object to an exchange of samples with British firms; what improvements could be made to facilitate trade with the British Empire, such as transportation, credit, etc.; the names of competitors among enemy and neutral firms, etc.—[Commerce Reports, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Apr. 5, 1919, p. 124.]

Trade Development.

As an evidence of the growing interest in trade the Mexican Government has sent three new commercial agents to the United States and one to Spain; and the department of industry, commerce, and labor has issued a circular to Mexican consular officers requesting that they submit full data relating to concerns interested in Mexican products.—[Commerce Reports, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Apr. 5, 1919, p. 124.]

MONTENEGRO.

Development of Agriculture.

The secretary of the Montenegrin general directorate of agriculture is at present in Italy for the purpose of studying Italian agricultural methods. The Montenegrin Government intends to take in hand the development of agriculture, as the best means to bring about a rapid solution of the economic problems of the country. Agricultural schools are to be opened, and agriculturists are to be supplied with all the necessary materials which are to be purchased exclusively in Italy.—[Il Sole, Dec. 30, 1918.]

NETHERLANDS.

Employment Prospects.

The Chamber of Commerce at Groningen has appointed a committee to consider whether unemployment was likely to follow demobilization. It reported that it was of the opinion that various raw materials will sooner or later be available after the war; but to provide against unemployment on account of lack of raw materials every effort should be made to speed up the supply. In the meantime, they suggest public works as a way out of the difficulty.—[Nieuwe Courant, May 31, 1918.]

Economic Independence.

Holland has made many efforts recently to render herself independent of other countries. The progress of the lignite industry is noteworthy, the annual output reaching roughly 1,000,000 tons. A company is developing the nitrate industry (winning nitrogen from the air). Newly discovered phosphate beds are being worked by a consortium. A salt-mining industry has been started which will entirely meet all demands at home. The recent construction of the first ferro-concrete ship in Holland has led to the erection of large mills for the manufacture of ferro-concrete. All these undertakings signify the beginning of completely new industries in Holland. It has been recommended that the director and managing director of any company actively employed in Holland shall be of Dutch nationality; that the majority of shares be held by Dutchmen; and that in undertakings of peculiar national importance, such as shipping and mining, the State should be represented.—[Welthandel, Aug. 2, 1918.]

Foreign Trade Regulations.

In July, 1918, the Government appointed a special economic commission and a commission for the promotion of foreign trade. Shortly afterwards it appointed a special commission for the promotion of trade relations between France and Holland. The creation of a special commission for Anglo-Dutch trade is imminent.—[Welthandel, Aug. 2, 1918.]

Trade after the War, Planning for.

The Netherlands minister of foreign affairs installed on July 2 the advisory commission for the foreign economic information service, which will act as an advisory body to the minister of foreign affairs and will be specially charged with developing and getting the greatest benefits out of the Netherlands foreign service.—[Commerce Reports, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Sept. 3, 1918, p. 853.]

Transition Economy.

In order to unify the economic relations and negotiations with foreign countries, a board will be formed in the Dutch ministry of foreign affairs which will settle all economic questions, under guidance and responsibility of the minister. The board will be assisted by an advisory council on which a representative of the ministry of agriculture will have a seat. It is proposed to utilize this board for resuming negotiations with the belligerent powers. Preparations will also be made by it for the duties in the economic sphere that will devolve in the ministry for foreign affairs after the war.—[Weser-Zeitung, Oct. 4, 1918.]

Demobilization of the Army.

Everything possible is being done in Holland to forestall idleness among the soldiers of the Dutch Army, which is being demobilized.

The Government has just announced that soldiers upon whom others are dependent for support will receive full pay for a period of 60 days from the date of their release. Those upon whom no one is dependent will be assisted financially by the national relief committee. As each soldier leaves the service he will receive one new pair of shoes and one new suit of underclothing from the military stores. In cases of necessity, soldiers returning from the front will also be able to obtain from the national relief committee reimbursement for expenses connected with the moving of their families and household effects back to their original place of residence. Special measures are to be taken to lend temporary financial support to members of the class of smaller tradesmen, arrangements for such assistance being made by the national relief committee and the necessary funds to be furnished by the State.

The Government is urging all employers to take back into their employment on full pay, soldiers who are now returning from the army. In cases where employers feel themselves financially unable to do this, it is urged that the returning men should receive part pay. Such employees will also be able to secure further financial assistance from the national relief committee.—[Report of U. S. commercial attaché at The Hague, Dec. 8, 1918; Commerce Reports, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Jan. 30, 1919, p. 151.]

Protection against Nationalization of Foreign Trade.

The Dutch bureau of foreign commerce has appointed a commission to discuss what measures, if any, should be adopted to protect the Dutch Indies against the losses which are likely to follow from the nationalization of foreign trade as proposed in Russia and anticipated by many in Germany. Such centralization of foreign trade will, it is feared, depress the prices for the products of the Dutch colonies, and the only countermeasure is an increased centralization of the export from these parts. The Government has been urged to create a system of export permits and to introduce a compulsory trust of producers—[Deutscher Aussenhandel, Dec. 10, 1918.]

Commerce with France.

A committee of Franco-Dutch trade intends to form a joint-stock company for the encouragement of trade with France. A similar company is to be formed in Paris. The Dutch company is not to carry on trade itself, but is only to give its shareholders the necessary facilities for trade with France.—[Welthandel, Dec. 13, 1918.]

Government Control of Shipping Space.

A State bureau for shipping has been instituted as a subbureau of the Netherlands ministry for foreign affairs. This bureau will have charge for making arrangements with the shipowners with a view to distributing the restricted amount of shipping space according to the

import needs of the country. It will take over all functions relative to the administration of the ship requisitions and ship export laws.—[Report of U. S. commercial attaché, The Hague, Dec. 15, 1918; Commerce Reports, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Jan. 30, 1919, p. 461.]

Shorter Hours and Higher Wages.

Amsterdam and several other cities in Holland are reducing the working day of municipal employees from nine hours or more to eight hours; simultaneously, the wages of such employees in Amsterdam are being readjusted on a higher basis, the lowest annual pay for unskilled labor being 1,264 florins, or about \$508. The eight-hour day has also been established by several Dutch factories during the past year.—[Report of U. S. consul, Amsterdam, Holland, Dec. 21, 1918; Commerce Reports, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Feb. 11, 1919, p. 667.]

NEW ZEALAND.

Aerial Postal Service.

The postmaster general for New Zealand has announced that at the close of the war it is proposed to establish an aerial mail service in that Dominion extending from Auckland to Dunedin, a distance of about 700 miles.—[Commerce Reports, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Dec. 20, 1918, p. 1091.]

Soldier-Settlement Plan.

Discharged soldiers' settlement act, 1916, amended 1917 (6, Geo. V. 45, 1916), provides for soldier settlements. Advances will be made for clearing, etc. An appropriation of \$3,000,000 has been made; 276,000 acres have been set aside and will be let out on a 66-year lease or freehold. Training can be obtained at State farms. It is desirable that applicants have some capital.—[“Work and Homes for our Fighting Men,” Reclamation Service, Dept. of the Interior, 1919, pp. 20, 21.]

Soldier Land-Settlement Scheme.

The New Zealand Government has outlined a very generous scheme for the resettling of returned soldiers on the land in this Dominion, with a view to developing the very large tracts of wild land still found in different parts of the country.

It is proposed to appropriate 1,000,000 pounds (\$4,866,500) during the coming year for this purpose, which is to be used partly in taking over large estates and dividing them into small allotments and in making advancements to soldiers in order to give them funds to begin farming.—[Report of the U. S. consul general at Auckland, N. Z., Nov. 28, 1918; Commerce Reports, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Jan. 10, 1919, p. 139.]

Proposed Public Improvements.

The New Zealand Government proposes to place loans for 2,500,000 pounds (\$12,166,250) to be devoted entirely to public works, which cover railroad construction, arterial highways and bridges, public buildings, and the preparation of plans for a large hydroelectric development scheme under consideration. Of this amount, 300,000 pounds are to be allotted for school buildings.—[Report of the U. S. consul general at Auckland, N. Z., Nov. 28, 1918; Commerce Reports, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Feb. 4, 1919, p. 555.]

Proposed Development Schemes.

It is proposed to greatly increase the railroad mileage in the Dominion during the next few years, and to enter upon a special campaign of good-road construction in order to develop the remoter sections. Much attention is given to more efficient agricultural methods, and it is proposed to organize schools of instruction along this line to assist the returned soldiers in making the most of the undeveloped sections of the Dominion. It is also proposed to expend large sums of money on the drainage of extensive tracts of swamp lands.—[Report of the U. S. consul general at Auckland, N. Z., Nov. 28, 1918; Commerce Reports, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Feb. 4, 1919, p. 555.]

Profiteering.

A report just issued by the interstate commerce commission in Wellington, New Zealand, claims that the enormous rise during the war in prices of articles of wear was due not to increased wages and cost of materials, but to the fact that manufacturers and dealers took advantage of the public to increase their profits, which were double or treble those of 1914 in each of the years of the war.—[The Public, New York, N. Y., Mar. 29, 1919, p. 333.]

NORWAY.**Norwegian-American Exhibition at Christiania.**

According to a circular sent out by the Norges Handels og Sjøfartstidende (Norwegian Mercantile and Shipping Gazette), efforts are being made to hold an exposition in Christiania of American-made goods in the summer of 1919. The purpose, as expressed in the circular, will be "to give a comprehensive survey of the present commercial relations and to form further connection between the United States and Norway."—[Commerce Reports, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Jan. 24, 1919, p. 281.]

Copartnership for Industrial Peace.

The Norwegian Parliament recently set up a committee to inquire into the pros and cons of copartnership as a means of securing in-

dustrial peace. The committee is composed of employers and labor representatives with a few outside experts.—[The Survey, New York, N. Y., Jan. 25, 1919, p. 559.]

PANAMA CANAL.

Reestablishment of Radio Service.

The restrictions which were placed on radio service in Canal Zone waters during the war have been removed. However, the Canal Zone radio stations are as yet open to commercial traffic only with the United States, British, and neutral vessels.—[Commerce Reports, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Jan. 15, 1919, p. 218.]

PAN AMERICA.

A Pan American Federation of Labor.

A movement for a better understanding and closer cooperation among organized labor bodies of the countries of America has been under way for some time; and in May, 1918, the American Federation of Labor sent to Mexico a commission of three members to interest Mexican organized labor in a proposed labor conference at Laredo, Tex., between representatives of the organized labor movement of Mexico and representatives of the American Federation of Labor. The visit of the commission occurred just after the close of a Mexican labor convention held at Saltillo, Coahuila, for the purpose of establishing a Mexican federation of labor; and the members of the commission found much interest manifested in the object of their visit. Mexican labor unions were invited to send delegates to the St. Paul convention of the American Federation of Labor; but since the delegates arrived too late to participate, a formal meeting of the Pan American Federation of Labor conference committee was held for their benefit at Washington, D. C. The date for the International Labor Conference at Laredo, Tex., was set for November 13-16, 1919. All the organizations of labor in Mexico have been invited to send delegates, and many have accepted the invitation.—[Monthly Labor Review, U. S. Dept. of Labor, November, 1918, pp. 257, 258, 259.]

Establishment of Temperance Zones.

The President has issued a decree establishing temperance zones in Paraguay, the first official movement of any character to restrict the manufacture and sale of distilled liquors in the country. The movement was initiated by the American meat-packing companies that have recently opened plants in this country. The companies had already prohibited the use and sale of liquor on their premises, but employees were able to make purchases from the numerous small liquor stands put up in the vicinity.—[Commerce Reports, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Apr. 25, 1919, p. 549.]

PERU.**Foreign Commerce.**

The minister of the treasury has submitted to the Peruvian Congress a proposal to establish a bureau of commerce in his department for the purpose of handling the increased demand for such a service arising from the rapid growth of the foreign commerce of Peru.—[Commerce Reports, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Dec. 19, 1918, p. 1085.]

Finance.

The United States Federal Reserve Board announces that Peru has established a bank credit of \$15,000,000 here to aid foreign trade between Peru and United States.—[Post, New York, N. Y., Dec. 28, 1918.]

Exchange Situation.

The Peruvian currency law, which became effective in September last and fixed the legal rate at which all transactions in exchange on New York and London must be conducted, has stabilized the exchange situation in Peru. Transactions in exchange on other countries and in other currencies than American and British have not been restricted in the same manner, resulting in the development of active trading on Paris, Italian, and Spanish financial centers.—[U. S. consul general, Callao-Lima, Peru, Dec. 24, 1918; Commerce Reports, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Jan. 24, 1919, p. 371.]

POLAND.**Reconstruction Organization.**

At a conference held in Warsaw between the various departmental heads of the Polish Government, the chief of the reconstruction department of the liquidation commission presented a statement, based on extensive statistics, of the reconstruction of Galicia; and submitted a project for the organization of a central reconstruction office as an interministerial authority, with headquarters in Warsaw. The conference appointed a commission of three who are to deliver at a later meeting the completed project for the new organization. The most important financial institutions in the three sections of Poland have expressed their readiness to support the work of reconstruction.—[Nowa Reforma, Nov. 30, 1918.]

Reconstruction Measures.

At a conference attended by all the ministers, recently held in Warsaw at the ministry of labor, to discuss questions of reconstruction and of giving work to the unemployed, the problem of the organization of a ministry of public works and reconstruction came under discussion; also the question of employment. It was resolved to

make a proposition to the council of ministers to open a permanent interministerial commission for dealing with economic problems and, dependent upon this, an economic department to secure raw materials and thereby ensure the unification of the economic policy during the period of transition. As regards the question of unemployment the interministerial commission has laid before the council of ministers statistics showing that works can be put in hand at once, specifying the number of workmen required for each branch. The council of ministers approved the immediate starting of the most necessary work, and assigned 250,000,000 marks for the purpose.—[Nowa Reforma, Dec. 7, 1918.]

State and Industrial Undertakings.

The industry handicraft and commerce department of the liquidation commission has founded a directorate of State industrial institutions, which is to take over for the Polish State all industrial concerns and their warehouses (except the mining institutions, iron foundries, and monopolies, which will be managed by the State), especially those organized under the military and civil Austrian authorities in the Provinces which now form part of Poland. The directorate will take charge of the administration and activities of these institutions and insure their being utilized for the greatest possible public good.—[Nowa Reforma, Dec. 11, 1918.]

Financial Development.

The economic development of Polish financial institutions is progressing, and her banking system is being reorganized by the Polish National Bank. Many banks, mining companies, and foundries are raising their capital, it being supplied by Polish capitalists. These and other similar institutions are carrying on the mobilization of Polish capital, and a sound economic development may be hoped for in the country. The liquidation commission is appealing to private owners of gold and silver articles which are damaged or useless to give these objects to the State, as they will provide a store of precious metals which will be of use as a foundation for future currency. In case of limited means on the part of holders of such articles, the testing office in Cracow will pay their value in krønen, according to the exchange now obtaining.—[Głos Narodu, Jan. 19, 1919.]

PORTUGAL.

Portuguese-American Trade.

Many large Portuguese firms are sending representatives to the United States to arrange, in addition to present business, connections for after-the-war trade.—[Commerce Reports, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Sept. 30, 1918, p. 1189.]

Bounties for Cereal Cultivation.

In order to stimulate agricultural production in the Republic, the Portuguese Government has recently issued a decree providing for the granting of bounty to cultivators of wheat, maize, or rye in respect of the 1919 and following crops, up to one year after the termination of the war; a bounty of 4 escudoes for every kilogram of wheat; and 3 escudoes for every kilogram of maize in excess of the harvest of 1918 being granted. Proprietors or lessees who, in the agricultural year 1918 and the following year up to a year after the termination of the war, proved that they have sown or cultivated waste lands in wheat, maize, rye, rice, peas, chickpeas, or potatoes will be granted a bounty of 10 escudoes per hectare. Owners of vineyards who during this period produce in their vineyards any of the above-mentioned products will be granted a bounty of 3 escudoes per hectare. Buyers of waste or farm lands to be put under cultivation within three years will be exempted from payment of the land registration tax. The decree also fixes maximum prices for the sale of oats, barley, peas, potatoes, chickpeas, and hay.—[Diario do Governo, Sept. 25, 1918; British Board of Trade Journal, Oct. 10, 1918, p. 461.]

RUSSIA.**Economic Control and Regulation of Industry.**

A report submitted to the fifth All-Russian Congress of Soviets by the peoples' commissary for commerce and industry, points out that the new régime has introduced the principle of economic control and regulation of industry, a novel principle in modern history. According to the report it was introduced at first as a result of the deliberate sabotage on the part of the capitalist class, necessitating, as it did, the assumption of control of the abandoned factories and works. Everywhere local labor or Soviet organizations formed special bodies to take over and control the thus disorganized industry, after which economic councils emerged as a uniform type of such bodies, culminating in the formation of the supreme economic council. Russia's foreign trade was nationalized by decree of April 22, 1918.—[Isvestiya, July 12, 1918.]

Economic Policy.

The principles approved by the All-Russian Congress of the Economic Councils comprise nationalization of foreign trade, of private commercial capital, of the national economy as defined by the authorities which regulate production and distribution, and elimination of private trade. In order to insure a fair distribution of existing supplies, in accordance with the home economy policy, all foreign orders, those of the war office included, must be placed

with the foreign trade council, to whom also is entrusted the settlement of the following questions: Currency; estimates and distribution of cargo space; ocean-transport insurance; storehouses and elevators; securities; customs.—[Kölnische Zeitung, Aug. 14, 1918.]

Foreign Trade After the War.

Russia's foreign trade will necessarily be changed from the former private organization to one controlled by the Government. It is suggested in the Petrograd Trade and Commerce Gazette, June 8, 1918, that the future economic program should be to develop an export business in manufactured articles rather than in agricultural and other raw materials.—[Commerce Reports, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Sept. 30, 1918, p. 1190.]

German Commercial Interests in Baltic Provinces.

A German committee of experts has traveled in the Russian Baltic Provinces studying conditions for the purpose of suggesting measures for developing the agriculture of the districts and their means of communication.—[Commerce Reports, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Sept. 30, 1918, p. 1213.]

Swedish Commercial Interests in Russia.

The Swedish General Exporters' Association has taken the initiative for the establishment of a Swedish forwarding office in Russia and has directed attention to Russia's possibilities for Swedish commercial interests.—[Commerce Reports, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Sept. 30, 1918, p. 1216.]

Foreign Trade.

The president of the supreme administration of the northern region published a decree concerning the foreign trade of North Russia. An interdepartmental committee has been organized to determine the conditions of the market and water transport. It will get up a general plan and organization of foreign trade and determine a scheme of foreign exchange. Methods will be devised for the supply and distribution of exported and imported goods and produce in the northern region. Reports will be drawn up as to what transport is available for cargoes of supplies for export and import by sea, river, rail, and ordinary roads. It will fix prices and determine to what departments, public organizations, private persons, and corporations, produce and goods shall be delivered. Cargoes delivered for military purposes and needs will not come under the jurisdiction of the committee.—[Official Vestnik, Oct. 5, 1918.]

Nationalization of Insurance System.

The subject of nationalization of the insurance business is coming promptly forward and a committee intrusted with settling the ques-

tion is reported to have decided in favor of dissolving the private companies and nationalizing the whole insurance system. It also considered the question of compulsory insurance without arriving at a decision.—[*Zeitschrift für Versicherungswesen*, Nov. 19, 1918.]

Activities of the United States Russian Bureau.

The War Trade Board of the United States-Russian Bureau, Incorporated, is a company which has been engaged by the United States War Trade Board at the direction of the President of the United States, for the purpose of helping the Russians to help themselves in stabilizing the economic situation in Russia. It has a capital stock of \$5,000,000, all of which has been issued and fully paid in cash out of Government funds. The stock is owned entirely by the United States Government.—[*Commerce Reports*, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Nov. 30, 1918, p. 826.]

Finance.

Bankers in Allied countries, together with one New York bank, have formed the State Bank of the Northern District of Russia, with offices in Archangel, to operate in fields dominated by Allied Armies. Currency, with initial value of 40 rubles to the pound sterling, will be issued against Russian gold on deposit with the Bank of England. This will give the ruble a value for the present of about 12 cents.—[*Wall Street Journal*, New York, N. Y., Dec. 18, 1918.]

Russian-Pacific Trade Expansion.

The journal of the Russo-American Committee for the Far East was begun in August, 1918, in Vladivostok, Siberia. It is printed partly in English and partly in Russian.—[*Commerce Reports*, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Dec. 23, 1918, p. 1121.]

Mobilization of Food Supply.

The Moscow Government has published a decree which places all the land fit for sowing grain, and not already used by individuals or cooperative organizations, at the disposition of the State, which will arrange for the sowing. Any individual or collective use of this land in the year 1919 can be made only on the authorization of people's commissaries and local organizations. The Moscow Government has decided to take immediate measures to carry out the mobilization of food-supply workers, in order that the work of collecting food products may not be hindered by the absence of workers.—[*Times*, New York, N. Y., Jan. 15, 1919.]

Finance.

Reports from the Russian Government at Omsk indicate that customs and excise receipts are increasing rapidly and that the Government is able to collect taxes on realty. The minister of agriculture announced that the agrarian problem will be solved through the

division of land among peasants, giving small land holders a chance to extend property on their merits.—[Wall Street Journal, New York, N. Y., Feb. 6, 1919.]

Industrial Control.

To prevent the industrial conquest of Russia by Germany, the American-Russian Chamber of Commerce, in cooperation with the College of the City of New York, is presenting a series of lectures on the situation in Russia. These organizations declare that it is vitally important to the United States and the Allies that they prevent German influence in Russia. They state that Russia to-day holds the political and economic balance of power in Europe; that as a result of the war and the Bolshevik upheaval Russia has not only ceased to be the granary of Europe but presents an appalling picture of famine; and if Russia in her present disorganized condition is left to drift we can expect the restoration of absolutism, protected, organized, and guided by Germany. Another great menace of the war looms ahead if Russia is left to be reorganized by Germans.—[Sun, New York, N. Y., Feb. 14, 1919.]

Industrial Reconstruction.

Catherine Breshkovskaya in her testimony before the United States Senate propaganda inquiry committee pleaded earnestly that America send machinery and other materials to Russia at once to aid in an industrial reconstruction, which she said would result in ridding the nation of the Bolshevik burden. She further stated that if the Bolsheviks are not put down it will mean the domination of Russia by Germany and Japan and that these two rivals will divide Russia between them.—[Star, Washington, D. C., Feb. 15, 1919.]

RUSSIA-SIBERIA.

Siberian Railway.

The Acting United States Secretary of State announced that the United States had accepted formally the proposal of the Japanese Government in regard to plans for the restoration of railway traffic in Siberia. The purpose of the agreement is to assist the Russians in Siberia in regaining their normal conditions of life, and it has been made upon a definite understanding that the railways are to be operated for the interests of the peoples of Siberia. Neither the United States nor Japan are infringing on any existing right, either of Russia or China. Technical and economical management of the railways will be in the hands of a technical board, the president of which will be the former head of the American Railway Commission sent to Russia in 1917. A military board will coordinate matters affecting military transportation arising from the presence in Russia of military forces of the United States and the Allies.—[Post, Washington, D. C., Feb. 11, 1919.]

Industry Under the Soviets.

The official newspaper, *Izvestiya*, says that nationalization of industry and trade has not prevented incessant strikes. Forty-two per cent of the workmen engaged in State undertakings, including transport, struck work at least once in 1918. Wages in a group of industries, including iron and coal mines, sawmills, electrical and machine works, and soap factories, rose 173 per cent between August 1, 1918, and January 1, 1919. The rise in prices of necessities during the last six months of 1918 was about 145 per cent everywhere, except in the big cities, where it was considerably more. The State soap industry lost 1,846,000 rubles in the three months, July–September. Five other industries lost 6,789,000 rubles in the same time, with a further loss of 5,700,000 rubles on depreciation of plants. While the State shoe factories and clothing factories are working somewhat more satisfactorily, they also are run at a loss. However, “they have exceeded hopes in satisfying the barefooted, half-naked population.” In Moscow, high boots of the kind usually worn by peasants are produced at 245 rubles a pair, but the upper leggings are made of a substitute—impregnated canvas. “Lack of manufacturing experts and a surplus of bureaucrats and inspectors,” says *Izvestiya*, “is the curse of our system of State nationalization. Attempts must be made to get trained workmen who will act as foremen, and to reduce the vast army of clerks and bookkeepers.” As an instance of this evil it is pointed out that in two of the largest State shoe factories there are two members of the clerical staff for every five workmen.—[*Standard Daily Trade Service*, New York, N. Y., Apr. 16, 1919, p. 113.]

SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES.

Economic Cooperation, Scheme for.

The permanent Scandinavian Economic Committee at a recent meeting elected a subcommittee consisting of two Norwegians, two Swedes, and two Danes to work out in detail proposals for the further development of economic cooperation between the three countries. A large central purchasing office is to be established, with headquarters probably in Copenhagen.—[*Deutscher Aussenhandel*, Sept. 25, 1918.]

Association for Protection of Rights After the War.

Representatives of shipping and commercial interests from all Scandinavia have been meeting in Copenhagen to form an association for the general protection of their rights after the war.—[*Commerce Reports*, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Dec. 18, 1918, p. 1065.]

SIBERIA.**Shipping Service, Renewal of.**

The various steamship companies that formerly operated regular steamers between Vladivostok, and Canadian and United States ports are considering the reestablishment of their services.—[Commerce Reports, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Oct. 30, 1918, p. 414.]

SOUTH AFRICA.**Disabled Soldiers and Their Dependents, Assistance to; Vocational Education.**

Appeals are being made in the South African press for further subscriptions to the Governor-General's Fund. This is a national fund and recognizes no distinction of province or race. All South African soldiers and their dependents are entitled to be helped from it according to their needs. It was started in September, 1914, and is administered by an executive committee which works through more than 100 local committees distributed throughout the Union. The objects of the fund are to afford assistance to the dependents of men serving in the field, to discharged and disabled soldiers, and to dependents of those who fall.

Vocational training is carried on for the most part at the South African Hospital, Richmond, at the expense of the fund. Similar institutions and classes have been started elsewhere. Temporary help is given by the fund to discharged men and their families while employment is being sought.

One local branch of the fund has a special department for assisting discharged men to get their pensions put on the right basis so far as the pension act allows. Up to the end of April, 1918, the fund amounted to 1,750,000 pounds.—[Rand Daily Mail, Johannesburg, July 12, 1918.]

Discharged Soldiers, Finding Employment for.

The assistant director of the returned soldiers central employment bureau, Pretoria, stated in an interview that 12,000 men had been placed in employment through the efforts of the returned soldiers committees, of which there are 36 in different parts of the Union.

At the beginning of 1917, a circular letter was issued to all recruiting and Governor-General Fund committees announcing that the Government had decided to establish a central employment bureau and asking for the cooperation of these local bodies. The system to be followed was outlined, the idea being to coordinate the efforts of all committees so that districts with unfilled vacancies could be placed in communication with others which had suitable men.—[Cape Times, July 26, 1918.]

Timber Resources.

The industrial advisory board has made a report on the question of making the timber resources of the Union of South Africa available for general industrial purposes.—[Commerce Reports, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Sept. 30, 1918, p. 1215.]

Soldier Settlement.

The land-settlement act, 1912, and amendments, 1917, provide for soldier settlements. Provisions of the act are administered by the minister of lands and land boards. Loans of \$1,250 on stock and equipment, and advances up to \$25 per month are made to families. Loans and advances can be repaid in $3\frac{1}{2}$ and 7 years. $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent interest is charged. Appropriations by the provincial parliament have been made for purchase of private lands at prices not to exceed \$7,500 for each settler who furnishes one-fifth of the price. Settlers will each be given a lease for 5 years and option to purchase at price fixed at time of lease, with 20 years to pay. There will be no rent the first year; the second and third years it will be 2 per cent; the fourth and fifth years, $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent; and the sixth to tenth years, 4 per cent. Training will be provided.—[“Work and Homes for Our Fighting Men”; Reclamation Service, U. S. Dept. of the Interior, 1919, pp. 20, 21.]

SPAIN.**Nationalization of Railways.**

The Espana Economica y Financiera announces that the Spanish Government intends to issue a loan for 2 or 3 billion pesos in order to take over the Spanish railways and to build new branch lines.—[Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, May 14, 1918.]

Economic Program of the Spanish Government.

The minister of public works has outlined to the Spanish press the steps which the Government hopes to take in order to set in motion the work of Spain's economic reconstitution.

A commission has been appointed by the Spanish Minister of Finance which will work out a comprehensive economic program, which includes:

1. The purchase of the railroads and their operation by the State.
2. The utilization of the waterfalls for motive power.
3. A special mining law providing for the participation of the State in “extra profits.”
4. The creation of a national industrial bank.
5. The rebuilding of the nation's industries.

[Commerce Reports, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Aug. 28, 1918, p. 788; Nov. 6, 1918, p. 507.]

Organization for Post-War Competition.

A Congress of Civil Engineers will be convened in the spring of 1919, the object of which will be "the organization of Spanish civil engineers for their mutual benefit and the development of their resources to enable them to compete efficaciously in large enterprises that will be undertaken after the war." A study will be made of Spanish production in its relation to other countries, etc.—[Commerce Reports, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Nov. 8, 1918, p. 529.]

Possibilities of Commercial Expansion, Investigation of.

A commission of engineers has been appointed by royal order to study the actual state and probable development of the metallurgical industries in the Republics of South America, including an investigation of the possibilities of Spanish commercial expansion, the markets for Spanish metallurgical products, and the procuring of raw materials. The creation of this commission is regarded in Spain as necessary to domestic economy in preparation for the time when peace will have put commerce on a normal footing.—[Report of U. S. consul general at Barcelona, Spain, Nov. 10, 1918; Commerce Reports, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Jan. 6, 1919, p. 63.]

Opportunities for Investment of American Capital.

The following is an abstract of a statement recently made in conference by a high Spanish authority:

The time has never been so opportune as it is at the present moment to establish broad commercial bonds between Spain and the United States. This is for several reasons:

1. The very great prestige which the United States has gained in the eyes of Spain, due to the wonderful success that was attained in connection with the war.

2. The very great need in Spain of importing certain raw materials, but more particularly manufactured articles to replace used-up stock and equipment (railways, trainways, factories, etc.).

3. The need of a larger outlet for Spain's own exports.

4. The vital need of the development of Spain's own industries through financial support from outside.—[Commerce Reports, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Jan. 25, 1919, p. 397.]

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.**New Steamship Lines to the United States.**

Several new lines of direct steamship communication between Singapore and the United States ports are being added to those already in operation, with the result that the facilities for the carrying of trade between the United States and this important port and

trade center will be vastly increased in the near future.—[Report of U. S. consul general, Singapore, Nov. 22, 1918, Commerce Reports, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Jan. 25, 1919, p. 390.]

SWEDEN.

Foreign Service Reorganization.

The assistant secretary of state announces that the foreign service of Sweden is to be reorganized; the diplomatic and consular services are to be amalgamated. Many additional commercial attaché positions will be established throughout the world.—[Official U. S. Bulletin, Feb. 14, 1919.]

Foreign Trade, Resumption of.

A central council of export industry has been formed at the instance of the general export association and of the industrial association.—[Der Welthandel, May 31, 1918.]

High Cost of Building.

The price of building materials of all kinds has risen between 400 and 500 per cent, and this is hampering house building, the need for which is great, especially in the large cities where there is much congestion. A municipal committee in Stockholm has recommended that, to bring down prices, export duties should be imposed on wood and iron. The committee further suggests that import of such material be duty free, and that a bounty on imports be paid, the expenditure to be covered out of the yield of the export duties.—[Standard Daily Trade Service, New York, N. Y., Mar. 4, 1919, p. 438.]

SWITZERLAND.

National Trade-Mark for Swiss Exports.

A syndicate named "Spes" (Syndicat pour l'Exportation Suisse) has been formed under the auspices of the Chambers of Commerce of Basle, Geneva, and Zurich for the purpose of encouraging the export of Swiss products. Goods of purely Swiss origin will be marked with the trade-mark "Spes." Any Swiss producer of trade commodities may belong to the syndicate, provided he has fulfilled the statutory conditions regarding the Swiss origin of his goods, the capital employed, and the persons engaged in their production.—[Der Welthandel, May 31, 1918.]

Electrification of Railways.

In order to avoid in future the political awkwardness and danger arising from dependence on foreign countries for the fuel needed in operating its transportation system the general direction of the Swiss federal railways has outlined a detailed plan for electrification by the utilization of its water-power resources.

The railway management of the Canton Berne has adopted the electrification program and has contracted for part of the work. The cost of this undertaking is estimated at 150,000 francs per kilometer or 50,000,000 francs for the whole line. This cost will be met by the railway companies, the Canton, the communes concerned, and the Swiss Federation.—[Commerce Reports, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Nov. 7, 1918, p. 524; Kolnische Zeitung, Dec. 7, 1918.]

Swiss Parliament.

The Swiss Parliament is considering a revision of the Swiss Constitution to include proportional elections for the National Council and an increase in the number of members of the Government from seven to nine.—[Post, Washington, D. C., Jan. 29, 1919.]

Economic Agreement Ratified.

The Swiss Federal Council has ratified the economic agreement made with France in Paris on March 25, to be valid until December 31. The French Government is to deliver to Switzerland each month 60,000 tons of coal from the Saar mines, and assure Switzerland of a supply of steel. Switzerland is to export to France 25,000 head of cattle, 15,000 to be delivered immediately.—[The Public, New York, N. Y., Apr. 19, 1919, p. 410.]

Swiss Relief and Creditors' Association for Russia.

For the purpose of protecting Swiss commercial interests in Russia, there has recently been formed an organization known as the Swiss Relief and Creditors' Association for Russia. The leading chambers of commerce are represented in this organization, and the aid and cooperation of Swiss diplomatic and consular officials in Russia have been assured. Many of the leading manufacturers and exporters in the embroidery industry in eastern Switzerland have had a large prewar trade for their products with Russia, and an effort is being made to have such interested parties become members of this new association.—[Commerce Reports, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Apr. 28, 1919, p. 579.]

TURKEY.

Transition Economy.

The Turkish minister of finance, during the discussion of the budget last year, made an announcement with reference to Turkey's foreign trade during the first years after the war. In the debate at this year's budget the minister again referred to the matter, and with such detail that it is clear that the Government has already made definite plans for transition economy. Import is to be restricted, export extended. He regards it as desirable that Government control of imports and exports shall continue for about six years after the war,

the Government control to be exercised by means of the admission or refusal of foreign bills.—[*Wirtschaftszeitung der Zentralmächte*, Aug. 23, 1918.]

British Government Dairy Farms and Other Agricultural Undertakings.

The British military authorities have established model dairy farms at seven different points in Mesopotamia. These are managed by experts and the milk is treated under hygienic conditions. Each farm has been equipped with an up-to-date dairy plant and machinery, and the whole dairy produce, consisting of milk, cream, and butter, is turned over to the military hospitals. Large numbers of cattle have been imported from India, and efforts are being put forth to improve and increase the herds. The department of agriculture, which henceforth will control the dairy farms, has been very active in different directions. Various demonstration farms, such as poultry, wheat, and cotton farms, have been established. New canals, irrigation channels, dams, reservoirs, and the reconstruction of similar works which have long fallen into disuse, have been undertaken.—[*Commerce Reports*, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Apr. 15, 1919, p. 323.]

British Banking Activities.

In connection with the resumption of commercial activities in Constantinople by various foreign interests the British Trade Corporation has created a branch for near-eastern trade, known as the Levant Co. (Ltd.); has purchased a controlling interest in the local firm of Whittall & Co., which formerly had extensive shipping connections with the United States, and also in the National Bank of Turkey. It is also reported that at least one of the London "Big Four" commercial banks will establish a branch in Constantinople and in other main cities of Asia Minor. Several Constantinople business men who have always been interested in American trade are urging the necessity of the establishment of an American bank in Constantinople, with branches in Smyrna and other important shipping points.—[*Commerce Reports*, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Apr. 15, 1919, p. 324.]

UNITED KINGDOM.

Ministry of Reconstruction.

The ministry of reconstruction was created by act of Parliament, 1917, to continue for the duration of the war and for two years after its conclusion. The functions of the minister of reconstruction are to institute such inquiries, prepare such schemes, and make such recommendations as he thinks fit concerning problems arising out of the war; to be acquainted with all proposals for dealing with post-war problems which are under consideration by Government depart-

ments or committees, or put forward by responsible bodies or persons; to study them in their bearings upon each other; to initiate proposals for dealing with matters which are not already covered; and to build up out of all this material, for submission to Parliament, a reasoned policy of reconstruction in all its branches. An advisory council representative of all the leading interests concerned in reconstruction assists the minister of reconstruction, and he is also being aided by 87 different committees and commissions set up to deal with after-the-war questions.—[British war cabinet, report for year 1917, ch. XVI.]

Industry and Commerce.

The committee on commercial and industrial policy after the war in its report states that, while British industry engaged in such lines as coal, cotton and the textile trades generally, shipbuilding, and some branches of the engineering trades (such as textile machinery), has made great strides forward; the iron and steel trades had made comparatively little progress, and had come to be overshadowed by their great competitors in Germany and the United States; that in the rise and expansion of the more modern branches of industrial production the United Kingdom had taken a very limited share; and it is admitted that in a number of smaller trades, foreign manufacturers had shown greater enterprise and originality. Certain branches of production, of great importance as a basis for other manufactures, had come to be entirely or very largely under German control due to the Germans' persistent scientific work and organizing skill. A proposition is made that in the transition following the war, enemy goods be prohibited for at least 12 months following peace, especially to prevent Germany from recapturing fields of trade which had been built up by the British during the war. Extended discussion is given to Government control and Government purchase of raw materials, and the encouragement of their production at home. Adoption of the metric system and of decimal currency, and several other important subjects are reported upon.—[British committee on commercial and industrial policy after the war, December, 1917.]

Government Policy Concerning Agriculture.

The agricultural policy subcommittee in its report recommends, inasmuch as agriculture is regarded as a dangerous industry to invest in, due to climate, pests, weeds, and the policy of the Government with regard to imposts, that taxes and reclamation projects be handled with these facts in mind; that pests and weeds be controlled as far as possible through seed inspection and inspection of manure supply; that a standard uniform system of weights and measures be substituted for the current practice; and that trans-

portation facilities be administered with a view to aiding agriculture.—[British agricultural policy subcommittee's report, Jan. 30, 1918.]

Improvement of Social and Industrial Conditions.

In its interim report the committee on adult education states that, in order to safeguard society itself from internal civil dissension, as well as from external war, certain definite conditions of life are deemed indispensable. To this end it is proposed that the workday be shortened; that purely economic ends be not pursued to the sacrifice of social and human values; that heavy and exhausting work be restricted to less than eight hours per day, and that monotonous work be relieved by alternating forms of employment calling for initiative; that overtime be closely restricted, and that night work be substantially eliminated; that a weekly half holiday should be allowed and taken, and an annual vacation provided for; that the housing problem be solved to the end of relieving women of unnecessary drudgery, that their work may be pleasant and satisfactory and their leisure more happy and worthwhile; that the domestic servant, especially, be relieved of the customary long and irregular hours, and of her usual unwholesome isolation; and that industrial women workers should be relieved of the double burden of domestic duties so often added to their industrial occupations.—[British adult-education committee's interim report, Mar. 14, 1918.]

Education in the Army.

The adult education committee, in their second interim report, recommend that army education be provided, with the thought that the older as well as the younger men are to be reached. Education of a general character, nonvocational, should be most emphasized. Education for life and citizenship, modern languages and literature, history and political science, industrial and social economics should be encouraged. Special care should be taken to train men for service in demobilization, and after cessation of hostilities particular care of educational facilities should be taken. There should be established an education branch of the war office.—[British adult-education committee's report, July 3, 1918.]

Economy Through Standardization.

The ministry of reconstruction has published a report of its advisory council, wherein it recommends that, as England is at a disadvantage in respect to its railroad construction and equipment owing to the prevalence of much unnecessary diversity of type, a few standard types should be substituted, with interchangeable parts provided for wherever economically possible. In prewar times the big railway companies themselves manufactured over 50 per cent of the locomotives used by all the railways, and thus "other countries have not

suffered as much from this riot of individuality," because their equipment was purchased from private firms.—[British advisory council's report upon standardization of railway equipment, July 4, 1918.]

Conference on Imperial Economic Policy.

The imperial war conference and the imperial war cabinet have been holding important sessions in London. It appears that the Dominions are very much interested in the strong development of close imperial cooperation in matters of economic policy. Various confidential resolutions have been adopted relating to postwar economic policy.—[Commerce Reports, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Aug. 24, 1918, p. 738.]

British Firms Advised to Prepare for Future.

Attention is called in the British Board of Trade Journal of August 1, to the expansion of export trade after the war; and it advises examination of methods of production and distribution, the seizure of every opportunity of studying the rapidly changing conditions in overseas markets which the war has brought about, and preparation for the renewal of exporting activity after the war.—[Commerce Reports, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Aug. 29, 1918, p. 806.]

Provisional Advisory Council for the Board of Trade.

Pending the formation of an advisory council for the board of trade on a permanent basis, the president of the British Board of Trade has invited the chairmen (or other representatives) of various board of trade committees, including those on trade after the war, the presidents (or other representatives) of the Association of Chambers of Commerce and the Federation of British Industries, and representatives of labor interests to form a provisional council to advise the department of commerce and industry. The council also includes representatives of the foreign, colonial, and Indian offices, and the Dominion Governments have been invited to nominate members. The first meeting of the council was held at the board of trade October 9.—[British Board of Trade Journal, Oct. 10, 1918, p. 450.]

Commerce and Industry After the War.

In an address before the industrial reconstruction council in October, 1918, on "Commerce and Industry after the War," the president of the board of trade dealt with the present position of British industry, after-the-war competition, production during the war, the need for large-scale production, the securing of supplies of raw materials, scientific research in its application to industry, cooperation between employers and employed, distribution of commodities, functions of the Government in the efforts to attain the largest possible production, the maintenance of "key industries," sea and land transportation, conservation of coal, cooperation with Dominions and Allies, and transitional control by the Government.—[The speech is published in full in the British Board of Trade Journal, Oct. 10, 1918, p. 452.]

Financial Center of the World.

The president of the London City and Midland Bank in an address on September 14, in speaking of after-the-war problems, dwelt chiefly upon the necessity of making every effort to insure that London remains the financial center of the world.—[Commerce Reports, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Oct. 12, 1918, p. 161.]

Coal-Saving Expedients.

The advisory committee appointed by the coal controller to recommend ways of economizing in the domestic consumption of fuel, has prepared an interim report dealing with the adaptation of existing types of open fires, closed stoves, and cooking ranges, so as to increase their efficiency.—[Commerce Reports, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Oct. 14, 1918, p. 187.]

Potash Supplies.

According to expert opinion, the present outlook for the supply of potash in Great Britain is very hopeful. Day by day the country becomes more independent of the German product.—[Commerce Reports, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Oct. 15, 1918, p. 198.]

Committee on Wages Awards.

With a view to immediate action concerning the situation which may result at the end of the war in regard to the various wages awards which have been made during the war, the minister of reconstruction, with the concurrence of the departments affected, has appointed a committee with the following terms of reference:

1. Whether the compulsory operation of awards made under the munitions of war acts, of orders extending such awards, and of orders regulating wages made under those acts should be continued after the war.

2. Whether the power to make such awards or orders should be continued after the war.

3. The manner in which awards and orders, if made or continued, should be enforced after the war, and for what period.—[British Board of Trade Journal, Oct. 17, 1918, p. 488.]

Organization for Industrial Reconstruction.

It is recognized that the resettlement of the industries of the country on a peace basis could not satisfactorily be left to unguided private effort; and the Government is, therefore, endeavoring to secure the early establishment of properly constituted bodies, representative of employers and employees, to which questions affecting the different industries may be referred. Three forms of such bodies are being organized:

1. It is intended that in each industry which has reached a sufficiently high level of organization there shall be set up a joint stand-

ing or national industrial council, consisting of equal representation of associations of employers and of trade-unions, in accordance with the "Whitley Report," the policy of which has been adopted by the Government. The ministry of labor undertakes the duty of assisting the industries to create such councils. A number of these bodies are already in existence and others are in process of formation.

2. Where industries are not sufficiently organized, or for some reason are not in a position to form national councils, interim industrial reconstruction committees are formed. These committees are dealt with by the ministry of reconstruction and it is expected that they will eventually form national industrial councils. These committees are allowed a good deal of latitude as to scope, the idea being that if employers and employees in any industry can be brought together to discuss any questions, whatever, they will learn to know and trust one another. At present the ministry of reconstruction is asking its committees primarily to deal with questions concerning demobilization and general commercial matters which will arise immediately after the war.

3. A third form of organization is the trade board. These can be provided in unorganized areas on application of a national industrial council with the approval of the ministry of labor, or in the less organized industries where the ministry of labor deems it necessary. Such industries can, with the approval of the ministry of reconstruction, form interim industrial committees, and later, with the approval of the ministry of labor, national industrial councils.—[Federation of British Industries Bulletin, Oct. 24, 1918, p. 446.]

Elimination of Fuel Waste.

Four hundred experts have been appointed by the coal controller to consult with and advise steam-power users how to eliminate waste.—[Commerce Reports, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Oct. 26, 1918, p. 357.]

Raw Materials.

The potash industry is to be encouraged in order to make the country independent of Germany for their supply of this commodity. Scientists have discovered formulas utilizing abundant raw materials in the production of potash.—[Wall Street Journal, New York, N. Y., Oct. 31, 1918.]

Imperial War Conference, Report of the.

A full report has been issued of the proceedings of the imperial war conference (Cd. 9177) together with the various memoranda which were laid before it and upon which the discussions were based. Among the subjects which came under discussion were the non-ferrous metal industry, the control of raw materials, shipping, in-

terimperial communications, imperial mineral resources, etc.—[British Board of Trade Journal, Oct. 31, 1918, p. 549.]

Building After the War.

The committee on building industry after the war published a report in which it stated that there will undoubtedly be a general shortage of building material, and correspondingly high prices; and that to meet this situation there should be appointed a central building industry committee, with regional subcommittees, whose aim it shall be to increase supplies, aided by the early release of pivotal men from the army, favorable control of transportation rates and facilities, repression of nonessential uses, and the careful attention to the labor situation, to the end of securing maximum production.—[British committee on bldg. industry after the war report, Nov. 4, 1918.]

Key Industries.

A key industry exposition was held in London, October 8, under the auspices of the Tariff Reform League, the object of which is to present the facts to the public in order to create a sentiment in favor of maintaining and protecting these vital industries in the United Kingdom.—[Commerce Reports, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Nov. 7, 1918, p. 513.]

Postwar Priority.

The war cabinet recently set up a cabinet committee to deal with postwar priority questions. It consists of General Smuts, the president of the board of trade, the minister of labour, the minister of shipping, the minister of munitions, and the minister of reconstruction. A standing council of postwar priority has been appointed to assist the cabinet committee, and is now at work. The council has had before it a survey of the existing stocks of the more important raw materials, and in giving urgent consideration to the question of releasing such materials from any form of control at the earliest possible moment. It is the intention of the council to consult the trade bodies concerned with regard to any matters affecting the industries they represent, and, by taking them into their confidence, to make the utmost possible use of their organizations in any allocation of materials which may be found necessary.—[British Board of Trade Journal, Nov. 7, 1918, p. 580.]

Demobilization and Resettlement, Civil Department of.

The British Government has created a civil department of demobilization and resettlement responsible to the ministry of labor, under the controller general, to deal with all questions affecting reemployment and resettlement of navy, army, and air forces, and of civil war-workers.—[Wall St. Journal, New York, N. Y., Nov. 9, 1918.]

Export Trade, Development of.

The British Manufacturers' Corporation has been organized, having for its main object the development of British export trade after the war.—[Commerce Reports, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Nov. 11, 1919, p. 566.]

Demobilization of Munitions Works and Liquidation of Contracts.

The minister of munitions has appointed a demobilization board to deal with all measures affecting the demobilization of munitions works and liquidation of contracts apart from the questions assigned to the resettlement board under the minister of labour.—[British Board of Trade Journal, Nov. 14, 1918, p. 609.]

Shipping, Control of.

The shipping controller has announced that it is not contemplated that the control of merchant shipping should continue for any longer period than is necessary to provide for the extraordinary conditions arising out of the war. Privately-owned ships now under requisition are to be released from control as soon as the tonnage available is considered clearly sufficient to provide for such essential shipping services as may be necessary in the national interests.—[British Board of Trade Journal, Nov. 14, 1918, p. 609.]

Demobilization of Munition Workers.

The ministry of munitions has issued the following instructions to all factories and firms engaged on work for that ministry:

1. There should, so far as possible, be no immediate general discharge of munition workers.

2. All workers, however, who desire to withdraw from industry or to leave for any reason, and all workers who can be absorbed elsewhere, should be at once released.

3. Production or contracts for guns and gun ammunition, machine guns, small arms, and small-arms ammunition; trench-warfare mortars, bombs, and stores, pyrotechnic stores, aerial bombs; all accessories of the above stores, aircraft and aero engines; and the manufacture of explosives, should be reduced in the following way:

a. All overtime should be immediately abolished.

b. Systems of payment by results should be temporarily suspended, and the customary notice of the transfer from payment by results to time-work should be given.

c. When a transfer to time-work has taken place, a reduction of the hourly week, should, wherever possible, be introduced. The reduction of hours will also apply to men already on time-work, and, in their case, the customary procedure as to reduction of hours should be followed.

d. Whenever reduced hours are worked on a time-work basis, the number of hours worked must not be less than one-half of the hours in the present normal working week of the establishment. Earnings will be made up by the employer, who will be reimbursed by the State in any case which for the full weekly number of hours on the short-time system fall below the following:

Men of 18 and over, 30 shillings per week. Boys under 18, 15 shillings per week. Women of 18 and over, 25 shillings per week. Girls under 18, 12 shillings and 6 pence per week. Where time is lost, the amounts payable will be sums proportionate to the number of hours actually worked.

The adoption of half-time may cause unavoidable discharges, but every effort should be made to minimize unemployment, utilizing employees for a short period on laboring and clearing-up work. In allotting this work preference should be given to workpeople who are ordinarily dependent upon industrial employment.

All persons discharged, or claiming release, can obtain free railway warrants for journeys from the place of employment to their homes, or to places where they have found new employment.—[British Board of Trade Journal, Nov. 14, 1918, p. 626.]

Unemployment Donation to Demobilized Civilian War Workers.

To provide for the abnormal period that must immediately follow on the cessation of hostilities, the Government has adopted as a temporary measure the following general scheme of noncontributory unemployment donation, which has been laid before it by the minister of reconstruction in agreement with the minister of labor. The broad conditions of the scheme are that the donations shall remain in force for a period of six months from a date to be announced by the Government and that the benefit can be drawn for a maximum of 13 weeks during that period in cases where unemployment can not be avoided. Under the temporary noncontributory scheme, which will remain in force pending the introduction of a general contributory scheme, demobilized civilian war workers will receive benefits on the following scale:

a. To unemployed men over the age of 18 years, 24 shillings a week. To unemployed women over that age, 20 shillings a week.

b. There will be an additional allowance in respect to the first dependent child under 15 years of age, 6 shillings for each additional dependent child under that age.

c. There is a further provision for unemployed juveniles between the ages of 15 and 18 of 12 shillings per week for boys and 10 shillings for girls, conditional on their attending a course of instruction approved by the board of education or other central department concerned.

While the above is operating, the existing compulsory unemployment insurance scheme will remain in suspense so far as benefits are concerned.—[British Board of Trade Journal, Nov. 14, 1918, p. 627.]

Passport Regulations.

The home office has announced that on and after November 23 all passengers leaving the United Kingdom for the United States must obtain a visa on their passports from the American consul in London. Passengers to France, or via France to Italy, Switzerland, or Greece must obtain a visa from the French bureau des passeports in London, or the French consul at Liverpool, Southampton, or Folkestone. Passengers to certain other countries must obtain permits from the British permit office in London.—[British Board of Trade Journal, Nov. 14, 1918, p. 630.]

Decimal Coinage.

A royal commission has been appointed to consider the advisability of placing the currency and money account of the United Kingdom on a decimal basis. The Federation of British Industries is giving its hearty support to the attempts being made to introduce the decimal system of coinage.—[Federation of British Industries Bulletin, Nov. 21, 1918.]

Labor Party's Reconstruction Program.

The British Labor Party adopted in June, 1918, resolutions setting forth its views on reconstruction. The subjects covered include increased production and the maintenance of the standard of life; provision for soldiers, sailors, and civilian war workers, and restoration of trade-union conditions; unemployment; political reforms, including improvement of conditions as to education, housing, relief of the poor, health, temperance, agriculture, and rural life. Government ownership of railways and other means of communication and of mines is advocated, with greater control over industry. Revision of methods of national finance are urged, so as to place a greater share of the burden of taxation upon accumulated wealth. Sir Arthur Henderson, secretary of the British Labor Party, states that the four "pillars of the house" of the labor party's program are: *a.* The universal enforcement of the national minimum; *b.* the democratic control of industry; *c.* the revolution in national finance; and *d.* the surplus wealth for the common good.—[Resolutions on Reconstruction of British Labor Party, 1918; Survey, New York, N. Y., Aug. 3, 1918; "The Aims of Labor," Sir Arthur Henderson, January, 1918.]

Standardization of Railway Plants.

A report upon the standardization of railway equipment has been made to the ministry of reconstruction by the advisory council of the

ministry. The report states that competition between the big railways has resulted in an unnecessary multiplication of types and that in no other country has individuality been allowed so much free scope, with the result that British railways are severely handicapped and their operation not so economical as it might be. The committee recommends certain steps to be taken for carrying out standardization of railway plants as far as it is practicable to do so.—[British Board of Trade Journal, Nov. 21, 1918, p. 641.]

Shipping Policy of Government.

In a statement to the House of Commons, the parliamentary secretary to the ministry of shipping said that the declared policy of the Government with regard to shipping is to restore the position that obtained. It, therefore, follows that the Government has contemplated the sale of the Government ships to private owners, and a beginning of the sale has been made. In relation to every matter concerning shipbuilding, first-class priority will be given, whether it is for steel, for labor, for the supply of material, or for the supply of houses for workmen that are needed in connection with these extensions. It is the desire of the shipping controller that private yards should in future be open to shipowners.—[British Board of Trade Journal, Nov. 21, 1918, p. 649.]

Acquisition of Land for Public Purposes.

Two reports of the committee on law and practice have been published by the ministry of reconstruction. The first report recommends the creation of a new "sanctioning authority," to pass promptly on all except local applications for power to acquire land compulsorily for public purposes. The second report states that the "lands clauses acts are out of date and should be repealed and replaced by a fresh code"; that the owner should be paid the market value plus compensation for consequential injury, but without allowance for the compulsory acquisition, and without any increased value which might have arisen "by reason of the suitability of the land for a purpose to which it could only be applied under statutory powers," and no compensation for value arising from use of premises contrary to sanitary or other laws and regulations; that where a particular improvement increases the value of neighboring land, the State or local authority should be entitled to participate in such increased value; and that injurious affection should also be compensated.—[British law and practice committee's reports, Jan. 9–Nov. 20, 1918.]

Demobilization of Munitions Workers.

The ministry of munitions has issued a circular letter pointing out the necessity of firms conferring immediately with the local employment exchanges, with a view to facilitating the transfer of workers discharged under the scheme of demobilization to other work of na-

tional importance or their return to their homes or previous employment. In every case the local employment exchanges must be informed at least 14 days in advance of the numbers of workers expected to be dispensed with. When the notices of discharge are served on the men and women there must be furnished to the employment exchange a list of their names, addresses, and previous occupations. When the discharge of a considerable number of workers is in contemplation the following order of discharge is suggested:

1. Those who were not industrial workers prior to taking up munitions work and are willing to withdraw voluntarily.
2. Workers who can readily be absorbed in their previous occupations or in the staple industries of the place, where such industries exist and vacancies are available.
3. Bad timekeepers.
4. Workers who have not served a given length of time (to be agreed in each case) in the following order:
 - a. Those originally brought in from other districts.
 - b. Those workers who are making a specially heavy demand on transport service.
 - c. Others.

[British Board of Trade Journal, Nov. 21, 1918, p. 663.]

Financial Facilities After the War.

The committee on financial facilities has published a report presenting a study of the financial machinery and its peace operations, showing the manner in which the gold standard has automatically regulated credit and international prices. The war-time substitution of currency note issues, not legally limited in amount, for gold and check circulation, permitted inflation of credit. Opposition is made to attempt to rebuild industry by means of further indiscriminate expansion of credit, which would endanger London as the world's financial center and also threaten ultimate disaster. Reconstitution of industry on sound financial basis is advised, calling for an effective gold standard, a check on undue expansion of credit and incidental rise in prices, and steps to reduce to normal proportions the inflation of credit due to the war. The reconstruction will call for more long-term credit on capital goods with relatively less short-term trade credit. The banks will have to increase their paid-up capital and encourage long-period deposits in order to meet the demand for these long-time loans. Unessential enterprises must be checked and speculation repressed. It is hoped that the British Trade Corporation may be of real value, in overseas trade especially. The committee looks with favor on some control over new capital issues, at least until State borrowing in connection with the war is completed, especially so inasmuch as much public work will have to be resumed, and the country's resources

should be restricted to essential activities. They oppose State aid to banks and also to private enterprise, bringing as it does a degree of State control; but perhaps excess-profit taxes might be retained for a time as a Government loan at interest, as a helpful addition to available liquid resources.—[British committee on financial facilities report, Nov. 21, 1918.]

Demobilization of Army.

“Demobilizers,” made up for the most part of officials and army men, will assist in the actual process of demobilization. The order will be, 1, “Pivotal men,” those upon whom a great deal of industry and employment in a pivotal trade and works depend; 2, “Slip men,” those for whom definite work is actually available and for whom places are being kept open; and, 3, men engaged in the various trades and professions in accordance with a priority list based on a qualification of the trades and professions in their order of national importance.—[Federation of British Industries Bulletin, Nov. 21, 1918.]

Demobilization of Civil War Workers.

The policy of the Government with regard to demobilization of civil war workers appears to be to carry on munition work at a reduced rate for the present, with a view to gradually putting an end to surplus war production and finding the displaced workmen sufficient employment in peace trades. Every encouragement will be given to firms who are able to turn over to peace work, and suggestions as to peace industries which can easily be taken up are invited. Employment exchanges will advise firms as to order of discharge, etc., and free railway warrants to their homes or new employments will be issued through the labor exchanges for all persons discharged or claiming release. The Government has adopted a temporary non-contributory unemployment allowance under which unemployed men, women, and children will be granted so much per week for a maximum of 13 weeks. The benefits to boys and girls are conditional on their attending a course of instruction approved by the board of education.—[Federation of British Industries Bulletin, Nov. 21, 1918.]

Disposition of Government-Owned Materials, Plants, and Machinery.

The ministry of munitions will do all in its power to maintain stability in price, and will therefore not attempt to dump huge stocks of surplus materials on the market, but they will be fed out gradually. Contractors in possession of plants and machinery owned by the Government who wish to utilize the same for civil work may do so upon serving proper notice and paying a reasonable hire. Orders and instructions will be issued shortly under which restrictions, which have hitherto existed prohibiting manufacturers from under-

taking certain classes of orders and from using certain materials otherwise than for specified purposes, will be relaxed as far as possible.—[Federation of British Industries Bulletin, Nov. 21, 1918.]

Internal Transport System, Recommendations Concerning.

The select committee of the House of Commons, which was appointed on August 6, has issued a second report (Cd. 136) which contains the following conclusions:

1. That the organization of the transport agencies of the country, and particularly the railways, can not be allowed to return to its pre-war position.

2. That the temporary arrangements for the control of railways and canals during the war would not be satisfactory as a permanent settlement.

3. That unification of the railway system is desirable under suitable safeguards, whether the ownership be in public or private hands.

Any one of the following courses would be consistent with the conclusions stated above, but without further evidence the committee is not in a position to recommend which of these methods should be adopted in the first instance:

1. Further amalgamation of railway companies as a step towards unification.

2. Unification accompanied by private ownership and commercial management.

3. Unification by means of nationalization followed by—

a. Establishment of a Government department to manage the railways.

b. Constitution of a board of management not directly represented in Parliament.

c. Leasing of the system to one or more commercial companies.

[British Board of Trade Journal, Nov. 28, 1918, p. 677.]

Wages and Arbitration.

The ministry of labor has called attention to the "wages (temporary regulation) act" which recently passed through Parliament. The main purpose of the new act is to secure the maintenance for a period of six months of the minimum wages generally applicable at the date of the signing of the armistice in each trade or branch of a trade or district to each class of workmen, except in so far as these minimum wages are varied by arbitration or by agreement with the approval of the minister of labor. The act provides for the establishment of a court of arbitration which will deal with differences referred to it by the ministry of labor, in cases where the parties have been unable to settle as to what the prescribed rate should be. The minister of labor has established a wages and arbitration department to deal with questions relating to wages, etc.—[British Board of Trade Journal, Nov. 28, 1918, p. 696.]

Disabled Men Discharged and the Workmen's Compensation Act.

In view of the fear expressed that disabled men are more liable to meet with accident in the course of employment or to make the results of an accident more serious than they would be normally, the Government has decided in principle that any increased charge incurred for compensation in respect of disabled men shall be borne by the State, and has adopted a scheme which has been worked out by a home office committee. The scheme proposes that an arrangement should be entered into by the Government with the insurance companies by which the companies would undertake to insure disabled men at the general rates for the occupation, and not to increase their general rates in the future as the result of the employment of disabled men, the Government under certain conditions to reimburse the loss, if any, which the companies may thereby incur. In the case of large firms who carry their own risk the Government proposes to enter into special arrangements, if so desired, to reimburse the firms for any increase over the normal charge which they may incur in respect to the disabled men whom they employ. The details of the scheme are being completed and will be announced later.—[British Board of Trade Journal, Nov. 28, 1918, p. 696.]

Woolen and Worsted Industry, Needs of.

The army council has appointed a wool council:

1. To advise as to the needs of the woolen and worsted industry in regard to raw materials during the transition period.
2. To prepare plans which will facilitate the turnover from war to peace conditions.
3. To act as an advisory body to the war office on matters outside the terms of reference of the board of control of the woolen and worsted industry.
4. To advise and assist Government departments and any recognized organization connected with the industry, on such matters as may be referred to them.

The council is composed of representatives of trade and labor organizations, the war office, board of trade, ministry of reconstruction, and ministry of labor. The first meeting of the council was held on November 21, 1918.—[British Board of Trade Journal, Nov. 28, 1918, p. 678.]

Transport of Peace Material.

In June, 1918, the minister of reconstruction established an inter-departmental committee to deal with the difficulties of storage and transport to be met at the close of the war. This storage and transit committee has been given executive power to enable it to allocate storage accommodations between departments and to adjust counter-claims should they arise. One principle governing the evacuation of

all storage places occupied by Government departments is that they shall be evacuated one by one in the order of precedence laid down by the dock, wharfage, and other authorities in reports which they have presented to the committee.—[British Board of Trade Journal, Nov. 28, 1918, p. 692.]

Munitions Plants and Machinery for Civil Work.

The minister of munitions has announced, under date of November 21, 1918, that contractors in possession of plants and machinery owned by the ministry of munitions, who wish to use such plants and machinery for civil work, may do so on condition that they notify the superintendent engineer in their area within one week from the date on which the plants and machinery were first used for purposes other than those for which they were provided. The use of such plants and machinery will impose no obligation on the contractor to purchase, or on the ministry to sell, although should a sale not be effected to the contractor he will be required to pay a reasonable hire and to release the machinery when requested to do so.—[British Board of Trade Journal, Nov. 28, 1918, p. 698.]

Demobilization and Resettlement.

When general demobilization of men serving with the forces begins, priority of release will be given to officers and men who have definite employment awaiting them.

Instructions to employers having such positions open and the forms to be used by them have been prepared.

Officers and men in the forces will be provided with a civil employment form on which they may state whether an employer has promised them work, whether they wish their names to be submitted to a particular employer, or giving other information as to their intentions. These forms when filled up will be transmitted, through the proper channels, to the local district director of the appointments department or to the employment exchange. Men for whom it is thus ascertained that vacancies are awaiting will be termed "slipmen"; and subject to naval and military considerations, they will receive priority of release when general demobilization begins.

Arrangements are being made for a strictly limited number of men to be released in advance of general demobilization, namely, "pivotal men"; that is, men whose early release will be of immediate national value, for purposes of reconstruction, or to facilitate the absorption of the returning soldiers and of unemployed labor. A selection has been made by the ministry of labor of the industries, businesses, and professions which are entitled to a share in this limited pool of men.

An elaborate scheme of demobilization and reemployment, in which this principle is applied, has been outlined and is being used by the British Government.—[British Board of Trade Journal, Nov. 28, 1918, p. 693; Dec. 19, 1918, p. 795.]

Postwar Financial Policy.

The first interim report of a committee appointed in January, 1918, by the British treasury and the ministry of reconstruction to consider various problems, which will arise in connection with currency and foreign exchanges during the period of reconstruction, has been made. It reviews the present financial situation and makes certain recommendations.—[Commerce Reports, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Dec. 2, 1918, p. 833.]

Nonferrous Metal Industry.

Announcement has been made of the formation of the British Metal Corporation, capitalized at 5,000,000 pounds (\$24,330,000). The board of directors contains a prominent official of the department of munitions and three members of the board of trade committee, who reported on the position of the nonferrous metals trade after the war, the outcome of which was the passage by Parliament of the nonferrous metals act. The corporation will provide machinery for carrying on a form of control over the nonferrous metal industry.—[Commerce Reports, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Dec. 3, 1918, p. 849.]

War Risk Cargo Insurance.

Notice has been given that on and after December 9, 1918, the granting of fresh insurances on cargo against the war risks by the war risk insurance office will be discontinued except in special cases. The underwriting office will remain open for the closing of provisional insurance.—[British Board of Trade Journal, Dec. 5, 1918, p. 703.]

House Building, State Help for.

The minister of reconstruction appointed a committee to consider how to encourage private enterprises in building houses for the working people. This committee has presented an interim report dealing with public utility societies.

A public utility society is one registered under the industrial and provident societies act, which limits its interest and dividend to 5 per cent. The committee recommended that loans of 80 per cent of the value of any housing scheme carried out by such a society should be made by the State at the lowest rate at which it can lend without loss. Repayment may be spread over 50 years, and advances made during building. The majority of the committee expressed the opinion that if the State wants houses, it should bear the whole loss incurred by a society in building at once; otherwise, there will be

temptation to wait until building is cheaper, and houses urgently needed will not be forthcoming.—[British Board of Trade Journal, Dec. 5, 1918, p. 710.]

Demobilization; Pivotal Men Released for Work in Ports.

The central advisory (port-labor) committee has been formed by the minister of labor for the purpose of advising the minister on general questions relating to labor in the ports, coordinating the work of the local port-labor committees, and allocating the pivotal men to be released from the army for work in the ports to the different ports claiming service.—[British Board of Trade Journal, Dec. 5, 1918, p. 728.]

Notice of Discharge to Munition Workers.

Munition workers, in accordance with the provisions of the munitions of war act, 1917, are, with certain specified exceptions, entitled to a week's notice of discharge, or a week's wages in lieu of notice.—[British Board of Trade Journal, Dec. 5, 1918, p. 728.]

Demobilized Men, New Reserve for.

In order to make provision for the recall of men released from the colors in the event of an emergency remobilization becoming necessary, the army council has decided to form a new class of army reserve to be designated class Z, which will be kept open until the deposit of the ratification of the Treaty of Peace.

All men released from service with the colors will be passed to this class, except men to be discharged as physically unfit for further service or on medical grounds and certain others. Class Z army reservists will receive no pay from army funds, they will not wear uniforms nor be subject to military discipline, and their placing in this class will not interfere with their resettlement in civil life nor be a bar to their emigration or repatriation oversea.—[British Board of Trade Journal, Dec. 5, 1918, p. 728.]

Apprenticeship, State-Aided.

Provision is being made, through the employment department of the ministry of labor, for the technical and commercial training of discharged officers and men of like standing. The ministry has set up two committees to advise the department: One, on training and education, technical and commercial; and the other on the resettlement of ex-officers. A scheme of State assistance has been devised for apprentices whose apprenticeship has been interrupted by war-service.—[Report of the U. S. commercial attaché, London, Dec. 6, 1918.]

Housing Needs.

It is estimated that 100,000 new houses are needed in London alone. The London County council has 106 acres on which houses are to be built at once, which can accommodate 17,000 persons. It is proposed

to spend 3,500,000 pounds (\$17,032,750) on this program. Other councils in Greater London have made application to erect houses on 60,000 acres. The local Government board has a scheme for erecting 300,000 houses, and various municipal authorities have also plans under way, but the procuring of the material required is a great problem. The British industries at present can not furnish all these materials and the Government will have to import considerable quantities. A fairly reliable estimate is that 500,000 houses are needed in the United Kingdom at once, to cost \$1,000,000,000.—[Reports of U. S. commercial attaché, London, England, Dec. 6, 14, 1918, Commerce Reports, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Dec. 31, 1918, p. 1219; Jan. 21, 1919, p. 324.]

Dye Industry, State Aid to.

A white paper (Cd. 9194) has been presented to Parliament containing a memorandum by the board of trade on the scheme for State assistance to the dye industry. This memorandum deals with the allocation and administration of the funds provided by Parliament for the development of the British dye industry by means of financial assistance to companies and firms in aid of developments, extensions, and research.—[Commerce Reports, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Dec. 9, 1918, p. 933.]

Loans for Local Public Works.

The local Government board or other appropriate department is, in conjunction with the treasury, prepared to consider applications from local authorities for permission to raise loans in order to enable them to put into operation schemes of public utility, such as housing, water supply, sewerage, hospitals, gas and electricity, and maintenance and construction of roads, which are of urgent importance.—[British Board of Trade Journal, Dec. 12, 1918, p. 742.]

Workmen from Overseas, Return and Resettlement of.

The minister of labor has announced that in addition to free conveyance home for British workmen from overseas after working continuously on Government contracts, a sum of 5 pounds will be paid toward the expenses of resettlement; and between 2 and 5 pounds will be paid in respect to the expenses during the sea passage, varying according to the distance traveled.—[British Board of Trade Journal, Dec. 12, 1918, p. 760.]

Agricultural Reconstruction, Organization for.

A temporary establishment will be formed by the amalgamation of various branches within the board of agriculture and fisheries, which will be charged with all reconstruction measures for the better organization of the commercial side of agriculture, with the farmers' supplies, rural transport, and cognate matters. It will also supervise the provision of colleges and other buildings on small

holdings, and farm colonies required for the resettlement of service men on the land.—[British Board of Trade Journal, Dec. 12, 1918, p. 761.]

Proposed Improvement of Governmental Machinery.

The ministry of reconstruction has published a report of its committee on machinery of Government, in which it advises the extension of research meant to "organize the knowledge required for the application of science to industry." Proposals are offered for the elimination of overlapping and consequent confusion in the work of the departments. They propose that better parliamentary control be secured through improvement and clarification of estimates and accounts. The departments are reported upon individually; internal alterations are suggested; and improvement of interdepartmental relations recommended, as, for example, acquaintance by the treasury with the work of other departments "desirable to dissipate the tradition that all departments have a natural disposition to extravagance, and that the treasury is irreconcilably opposed to all increases of expenditure." It is suggested that the appointment of a minister of justice might facilitate legal reform.—[Machinery of British Government committee's report, Dec. 14, 1918.]

Industrial Readjustment.

The Federation of British Industries, at its annual meeting, declared itself as being anxious for maximum Government support and minimum control. It considered that too much continued Government supervision was a "strangle-hold on industry."—[Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass., Dec. 15, 1918.]

Labor Program.

The labor party's plan for reconstruction includes abolition of secret diplomacy, withdrawal of troops from Russia, freedom for Ireland and India, and withdrawal of Government control.—[Sun, New York, N. Y., Dec. 16, 1918.]

Shipping Policy.

Ships are the prime factor in British reconstruction. The reconstruction ministry and private owners urge building of many ships to keep up with America and other competitors. Quality and low cost of production are the chief aim.—[Sun, New York, N. Y., Dec. 16, 1918.]

British Wool Council.

As a result of trade conferences called by the war office and held in London in October, a British wool council has been formed in place of the board of control to prepare plans for the relaxation and ultimate abolition of control, and to facilitate the turn-over from war to peace conditions. The council is authorized to deal with any

other matters which may be referred to it by the war office, the board of trade, the ministry of reconstruction, the board of control, or any recognized trade or labor association connected with the industry. The council consists of 41 trade members, 23 representing employers and 18 employees. It is understood that the Government departments will have 12 representatives in the council, but they will not have any right to vote.—[Commerce Reports, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Dec. 18, 1918, p. 1058.]

Continuance of Control of Wool Trade.

The director of wool-textile production recently called attention to the need for continued control of the wool trade. The particular form of Government control which may be necessary is a matter to be considered by the reconstruction committee to be set up by the wool council, and it is intended by the war office that very free discussion shall take place before the form of machinery to be set up is decided upon.—[Commerce Reports, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Dec. 18, 1918, p. 1057.]

New Method of Handling Irish Flax.

As a result of what is termed "a revolution in flax handling," the growing of flax on an extensive scale in Ireland now seems assured. Recently invented mechanical devices have so lessened the amount of manual labor required that this big problem of the industry appears to be solved.—[Commerce Reports, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Dec. 19, 1918, p. 1079.]

Price of Cereals Guaranteed for 1919.

The board of agriculture and fisheries has given notice to farmers that the prices to be fixed for the 1919 crop of the cereals at present controlled will in no case be less than the prices at present in operation for the 1918 crop. These cereals are rye, wheat, oats, and barley. The notice applies to England and Wales only.—[British Board of Trade Journal, Dec. 19, 1918, p. 797.]

Methods for Handling Unsupported and Unemployed.

A report published by the local Government committee states that County and Borough councils should provide maintenance and education for all unsupported children; and care and support for the sick, infirm, and mentally defective. Unemployed able-bodied adults should be handled by a committee on unemployment and training, to act in conjunction with the Government employment exchange. When no employment is available to one seeking employment, he should be offered training for suitable employment which is available. If he refuses both employment and training, and such refusal results in neglect to care for himself or his family; and if such refusals are repeated and persisted in, he should be sent to a detention colony

on order from a magistrate, subject to an appeal. One or two such colonies are estimated to be sufficient for the whole country if the work of the employment exchanges and the unemployment and training committee is efficiently performed.—[Local British Government committee's report on "Transfer of Functions of Poor Law Authorities in England and Wales," Dec. 19, 1917.]

Land for ex-Soldiers.

The ministry of reconstruction has published a report of its advisory council, wherein it recommends that County councils acquire land by purchase or lease to equip soldiers desiring small holdings; that means for housebuilding and reclamation be made available; and that men be trained in agriculture. The question is raised as to the number of soldiers desiring such places; and as to the worth of such a place to a man, unless he were a tradesman of some sort who could supplement with earnings the produce of his small landholding. Desirability of village life is dwelt upon, and suggestions are made for the provision of a village hall in each village. It is proposed that the State pay ex-service men enough to make their incomes equal to prevailing earnings of farm laborers. A minority report of the council casts doubt on the availability of land in England for such small holdings.—[British advisory council's report, sec. IV, Dec. 20, 1918.]

Cost of Living of the Working People.

A committee appointed by the chancellor of the exchequer on Mar. 21, 1918, to inquire into and report upon the actual increase since June, 1914, in the cost of living of the working people and any counter-balancing factors, apart from increase of wages, which may have arisen under war conditions, has issued a report in which it is estimated that the average rise in family expenditures of the working people between July, 1914, and June, 1918, was 74 per cent, the increase of expenditures of skilled workers being 67 per cent and of unskilled workers 81 per cent. Counter-balancing factors, other than increased wages, were abundance of employment, rise of workers from unskilled to skilled groups, and a large addition of women to industry who have supplemented family incomes.—[Commerce Reports, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Dec. 26, 1918, p. 1153.]

Reconstruction.

The Sinn Feiners of Ireland elected to the House of Commons will not take their seats. They will forfeit the 150 pounds which they had to post as an election fee, and which is returnable only when a member takes his oath and his seat. In the meantime, the Government in Ireland is concerned mostly with the problem of reconstruction of industry, and plans are being prepared for the expenditure of money

on industrial and agricultural improvements. This movement may be affected adversely by the absence of Ireland's members from Parliament, if the Sinn Feiners carry out their threat.—[Star-Eagle, Newark, N. J., Dec. 27, 1918.]

Readjustment of Industry to Peace Conditions.

The parliamentary secretary of the ministry of munitions predicts that British manufacturers will turn over to peace production more readily than they did to a war footing.—[Report of U. S. commercial attaché, London, Dec. 6, 1918, Commerce Reports, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Dec. 31, 1918, p. 1217.]

Disposal of War Materials.

Motor-car manufacturers, as well as manufacturers in other lines, are bringing pressure to bear on the Government to so regulate the sale of war stock as not to injure their business during the period of readjustment.—[Report of U. S. commercial attaché, London, Dec. 6, 1918, Commerce Reports, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Dec. 31, 1918, p. 1219.]

Operation of Railroads by the Government.

The minister of munitions has announced that the British Government expects to take over the operation of the railways, as improved transport facilities are needed to enable a rapid revival of industry; and there is evidently no way in which private interests can properly handle this problem in the United Kingdom, at least under present conditions.—[Report of U. S. commercial attaché, London, Dec. 6, 1918, Commerce Reports, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Dec. 31, 1918, p. 1219.]

Work of the Ministry of Reconstruction in 1918.

In its report to Parliament for the period ended December 31, 1918, the ministry of reconstruction, which was formed in August, 1917, "to consider and advise upon the problems which may arise out of the present war, and may have to be dealt with upon its termination; and for the purposes aforesaid, to institute and conduct such enquiries, prepare such schemes, and make such recommendations as it thinks fit," tells of the work undertaken by its various branches as follows:

1. The transitional economics branch dealt, generally, with the economic questions of supply and control created by the shortage of tonnage, raw materials, and capital arising out of the war; and has kept in close touch with the ministry of shipping, in view of the essential connection of shipping with the problem of raw materials.
2. The commerce and production branch dealt with questions of production and improved commercial organization to secure increased production; questions of internal transport, power, and storage; and

a considerable proportion of the time of the officials of this branch has been occupied in dealing with personal and written applications from commercial men for advice on schemes for developing their business after the war.

3. The labor and industrial branch concerned itself with all questions regarding labor and industrial organization during the transition period from war to peace, its first problem being that of the demobilization of the army, the reinstatement of members of the forces in civil life, and the resettlement of civilian war-workers.

4. The rural development branch dealt with those reconstruction questions specifically affecting the rural areas, such as the development of its resources in land and agriculture, village reconstruction and rural industries, the development of transport facilities by a comprehensive system of narrow-gauge railways in rural areas, land for sailors' and soldiers' settlements, means for attracting returning sailors and soldiers to the land, and the economic position of women in agriculture.

5. The social development branch dealt generally with questions affecting the social (as distinct from the purely industrial) conditions of life in the United Kingdom during the transitional period, and its main business has been that associated with the proposals for the establishment of a ministry of health.—[British ministry of reconstruction report for period ending Dec. 31, 1918.]

Import and Export Restrictions, Relaxation of.

There has been a certain relaxation of import and export restrictions, and it is probable that further relaxations will steadily take place to meet the needs of British industry. It may be expected, however, that there will not be any general abandonment of import restrictions until British industry is ready to meet the competition of foreign merchandise.—[Report of U. S. commercial attaché, London, Dec. 6, 1918, Commerce Reports, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Dec. 31, 1918, p. 1219.]

Raw Materials, Relaxation of Control of.

Government control of raw materials is being considerably relaxed to enable factories to shift over quickly to normal production, but regulation is still being employed to guide industry into the most fruitful channels. The minister of reconstruction has given out the following list of classes of work to which materials and producing capacity set free from war work should, as far as possible, be devoted in the near future:

Maintenance, repair, and replacement of existing machinery and plants in the United Kingdom.

Maintenance, repair, and renewals for railways, tramways, canals, roads, harbors, and docks in the United Kingdom.

Shipbuilding, and the maintenance and repair of merchant ships and fishing vessels in the United Kingdom.

Manufacture of agricultural, milling, food-producing, mining, and textile machinery, machine tools, building materials and equipment used in the public utility services in the United Kingdom.

Manufacture of approved orders placed by the Government of the United Kingdom, the Dominions, or the Allies.

Manufacture of goods for export, subject to such Government regulations of export as may from time to time be found necessary.—[Report of U. S. commercial attaché, London, Dec. 6, 1918, Commerce Reports, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Dec. 31, 1918, p. 1218.]

Boys and Girls in Industry.

The ministry of reconstruction has caused an extensive inquiry to be made to ascertain the condition of juvenile employment during the war and probable conditions after the war. Fully 3,000 reports have been returned; and a report based on this material, and recommending how this juvenile labor problem should be dealt with, is being issued by the ministry.

After describing the very great demand there had been for juvenile labor, the disproportionately high wages which this labor has earned, and the long hours frequently worked, the report described the effects of these war conditions upon the young people themselves as mischievous and demoralizing. It goes on to urge that, though these mischievous effects wrought upon the rising generation of the last four years can not be effaced, they need not be intensified. A scheme is recommended, the general principle of which, briefly, is to insure that all boys and girls thrown out of work on the return of peace should be maintained in conditions which would prevent them from being demoralized by unemployment; to improve their physique, their character, and their industrial qualifications; and to prepare them to return to industry as soon as there are suitable openings.

It is suggested that centers for unemployed boys and girls be established in all towns with a population of more than 20,000, managed by committees drawn from the local education authorities, the juvenile employment committee, trade-unions, employers' associations, and other organizations concerned with the welfare of young people. They should be financed from national, not local sources.—[British Board of Trade Journal, Dec. 5, 1918. Commerce Reports, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Dec. 31, 1918, p. 1221.]

Joint-Industrial Councils.

Considerable progress is being made in the establishment of joint-industrial councils. One of their main functions is the consideration of wages, hours, and working conditions. Demobilization and reset-

tlement, the training of disabled soldiers and sailors, and the position of apprentices returning from military service are also receiving attention.—[Monthly Labor Review, U. S. Dept. of Labor, December, 1918, pp. 34-36.]

The Industrial League.

The Industrial League began in a very small way by the occasional meeting about the dinner table of a few employers and labor leaders for the purpose of frank discussion and mutual enlightenment. It exists for the sole purpose of creating a better relationship between employer and employed. Its functions are purely educational, and it is prepared to place any information in its possession at the disposal of its members. Those eligible for membership are employers' organizations and individual employers of labor; firms, trade-unions, and labor organizations and their officials; employed persons of either sex; and any other individuals who approve of the objects of the league.—[Monthly Labor Review, U. S. Dept. of Labor, December, 1918, pp. 40, 41.]

Education.

The education act, 1918, effects a complete change of principle and method in the national system of education. Its main proposals may be briefly summarized as follows:

1. Preparation by local educational authorities of schemes for all forms of education within their area.
2. Raising the age limit for compulsory full-time attendance at a school to be 14 years of age.
3. Establishment of continuation schools for compulsory part-time education up to 18 years of age.
4. Restriction of the employment of children.
5. Development of the work of public elementary schools.
6. Promotion of the health and physical training of children and young persons.
7. Extension of the work of local educational authorities in regard to medical inspection and medical treatment of children.
8. Provision of nursery schools for children between 2 and under 5 years of age.

[Monthly Labor Review, U. S. Dept. of Labor, December, 1918, p. 42.]

Housing Program.

Representatives of the Federation of British Industries, of the National Alliance of Employers and Employed, and of labor generally, met in London recently to consider the scheme outlined in the recent reports of the housing committee relating to the formation of public utility societies as a partial means of solution of the housing problem. The scheme aims to use the federation organization to

bring together all sections of the communities interested in the provision of houses, and also to bring together members of the building and building supply trades, and to secure the cooperation and support of organized labor. The Government has agreed to provide 75 per cent of the capital required for the public utility societies, and the societies will be expected to find the other 25 per cent. The Government loan can run 50 years.—[Monthly Labor Review, U. S. Dept. of Labor, December, 1918, pp. 331, 332.]

Urban Housing Recommendations.

The women's housing subcommittee of the ministry of reconstruction have handed in an interim report on urban housing, advising that any houses now built should be planned with reference to a higher standard of living than that which prevailed when many of the housing schemes were carried through. They recommend more space, both by having a wider frontage and by planning for an additional room. Each cottage should have a minimum of six rooms. Numerous suggestions are given as to the interior arrangement of the houses, and the report is emphatic in its recommendation of the necessity for a bathroom and a hot-water supply. A central hot-water system for a whole street or block of houses is advocated, and the development of cheap electric power on a large scale.—[Monthly Labor Review, U. S. Dept. of Labor, December, 1918, pp. 335-337.]

Sale of Securities Authorized.

Notification is given by the treasury permitting the sale abroad of foreign, colonial, and Indian securities other than those which have been the subject of treasury regulation under the defense of the realm act. The proceeds of such sales, however, must be remitted to the country and retained there.—[Federation of British Industries Bulletin, Jan. 2, 1919, p. 2.]

Release of Coal Miners.

The controller of coal mines announced that coal miners are being demobilized under special arrangements made between the various services and the coal mine department, and colliery proprietors need take no action for the return of their former employees, except such action as the controller from time to time may ask them to take.—[Federation of British Industries Bulletin, Jan. 2, 1919, p. 2.]

Financing Exports.

The minister of blockade announces that a notice is being sent to bankers relieving them of formalities required before financing exports from this country to neutral European countries. All restrictions and returns rendered necessary by the war are being reviewed by the finance section of the ministry of blockade with a view to further simplification.—[Federation of British Industries Bulletin, Jan. 2, 1919, p. 2.]

Proposals for Reforming Government Departments.

The committee on machinery of government of the ministry of reconstruction has issued a report (Cd. 9230) containing proposals for reforming the Government departments. The report is divided into two parts: The first, covering the functions of the cabinet, the formulation of policy, the allocation of functions between the departments, departmental organization, and parliamentary control; the second part dealing in turn with each of 10 groups into which the business of the various departments should be distributed. These groups, within which would fall all classes of business of the Government, are as follows: 1. Finance; 2 and 3, national defense and external affairs; 4, research and information; 5, production (including agricultural, forestry, and fisheries), transport, and commerce; 6, employment; 7, supplies; 8, education; 9, health; 10, justice.—Federation of British Industries Bulletin, Jan. 2, 1919, p. 29.]

Civil Aerial Transport.

In May, 1917, the British Government appointed a committee to report with regard to: The steps that should be taken with a view to the development and regulation after the war of aviation for civil and commercial purposes, from domestic, imperial, and international standpoints; the extent to which it will be possible to utilize for these purposes, the trained personnel and the aircraft which the conclusion of peace may leave surplus to the requirements of the naval and military air services. The various chapters of the committee's report cover the following subjects:

1. Municipal control and legislation.
2. Technical and practical questions as to the possibilities of performance of aircraft, and as to requirements of aerial services.
3. Business questions relating to the position of the aircraft manufacturing industry after the war, the possibilities of the establishment of aerial transport services, and the steps which would be necessary for the maintenance of this industry and for the development of these services.
4. Questions of labor arising in the aircraft manufacturing industry and in aerial transport services.
5. Problems of scientific research and the special education of expert designers, engineers, and pilots.

An interesting detail is a memorandum on the establishment of an air-mail service, one machine being run each way daily between London and Glasgow, via Newcastle and Edinburgh.—[U. S. consul general, London, Dec. 10, 1918, Commerce Reports, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Jan. 4, 1919, p. 42.]

Release of Sole Leather for Civilian Purposes.

The army council has ordered that English sole leather, except certain classes, be released for civilian purposes. A limit is placed

upon the quantity that may be purchased by any individual.—[Cablegram from U. S. consul general, London, Jan. 4, 1919, Commerce Reports, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Jan. 9, 1919, p. 113.]

Rural Development.

The ministry of reconstruction is embarking upon a scheme of rural development, by the construction of a large number of light railways to connect the country districts with the main railways. The cost will be borne in part by the county authorities and in part by the Government. Upon completion the lines will be leased to the operating companies under adequate guarantees.—[Star, Washington, D. C., Jan. 9, 1919.]

Increased Shipping, Space Available for Cargo.

The ministry of shipping announced increased tonnage available for bringing imports to Great Britain by 10,000,000 tons of goods a year. The amount of space available for commercial cargo in North America is doubled; and instead of cargo competing for space, space is now competing for cargo.—[Cablegram from U. S. consul general, London, Jan. 6, 1919, Commerce Reports, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Jan. 9, 1919, p. 113.]

Purchase of Lumber in Canada.

Great Britain has negotiated for 1,000,000,000 square feet of Canadian lumber of all grades valued at approximately \$40,000,000. It is understood that this will be allocated among the several timber Provinces.—[Commerce Reports, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Jan. 15, 1919, p. 237.]

Resumption of Steamship Service with Canada.

North Atlantic ocean traffic between Canadian ports and Liffey, Ireland, by direct steamers has been resumed by the Ulster Steamship Company "Head Line."—[Report of U. S. vice consul at Dublin, Ireland, Dec. 13, 1918, Commerce Reports, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Jan. 15, 1919, p. 283.]

The Dye Industry.

The board of trade has appointed a trade and licensing committee, the functions of which will be to determine the colors and intermediates which shall be licensed for imports into the United Kingdom after the conclusion of peace, and in what quantities; and to advise the commissioner for dyes as to color and intermediates the manufacture of which should be specially encouraged, and the order of their importance.—[British Board of Trade Journal, Jan. 16, 1919, p. 66.]

Demobilization of Royal Air Force in France.

The general scheme of demobilization for the Royal Air Force in France is the same fundamentally as that of the army. The actual

demobilization is being carried out by the headquarters of the Royal Air Force; but after demobilization, the dispersal of personnel is through army channels. Each officer or enlisted man on demobilization will be sent to the military dispersal station in the United Kingdom nearest to his own home. The priority scheme laid down by the war office is being observed in the Royal Air Force. "Surplus Squadrons" will fly their machines to England to aerodromes specified by the air ministry.—[British Board of Trade Journal, Jan. 16, 1919, p. 89.]

Transportation Regulations.

The Government has announced its intention to propose to Parliament the establishment of a ministry of ways and communications. The prime minister has also announced in a statement to the national union of railway men on January 10, that the Government will introduce in the new Parliament, which meets on February 4, proposals for dealing with the whole of the railways transport services, and the electrical industry, both for transport and power purposes.—[Federation of British Industries Bulletin, Jan. 16, 1919, p. 22.]

Demobilization, Statistics of.

Since the date of the armistice and up to noon January 13, 8,390 officers, and 463,993 men of other ranks, have been demobilized or otherwise discharged from the service. In the same period 2,130 women have been demobilized. Men are being released from the fighting forces at the rate of 20,000 a day, and this figure is expected to increase to 50,000 shortly. The labor exchanges are now handling 17,000 applications daily.—[Federation of British Industries Bulletin, Jan. 16, 1919; p. 19.]

Shipping Difficulties.

The shipping controller has issued a statement expressing the desire that the tonnage released from war service which is now being reallocated should be so distributed as to meet all essential requirements. He has, therefore, requested shippers, whether exporters or importers, to furnish him with full particulars of any difficulties which they experience due to port congestion or other causes affecting the free movement of goods overseas.—[Federation of British Industries Bulletin, Jan. 16, 1919, p. 20.]

Importation of Gold and Silver Coin.

An order in council of January 14 modified the previous order prohibiting the importation of foreign coins, and authorized for the present the importation of gold and silver coins.—[Commerce Reports, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Jan. 18, 1919, p. 273.]

War-Savings Organization to be Retained.

The British Government has decided to retain the present organization for the sale of national war bonds and war-savings certificates

as a permanent part of the national machinery. The organization now comprises nearly 2,000 local committees, 50,000 war-savings associations, and some 15,000 official agencies, through which war-savings certificates and war-savings stamps can be purchased. It is almost entirely administered by volunteer workers, who number about 250,000.—[U. S. consul at Dublin, Ireland, Dec. 4, 1919, Commerce Reports, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Jan. 20, 1919, p. 317.]

War-Service Men in New Parliament.

Of the 703 members elected in the new House of Commons, 250 served in the war, while the whole British membership owes its election to war services of one sort or another. All ranks of the army are represented, from general to sergeant. Not only the army and navy, but the industries of the war will have their representatives among the legislators. No other British Parliament in the long history of this institution has contained so many men from whom the country might reasonably expect so much vigor and originality and so keen a sense of the realities of the day.—[Star, Washington, D. C., Jan. 22, 1919.]

Clothing for Demobilized Soldiers.

An alteration has been made in the arrangements for supplying suits for demobilized soldiers. It was at first intended to include these in the standard-cloth scheme, so that the soldiers should be able to go into any store and on presentation of coupons obtain a standard suit at preferential prices, a proposal which was acceptable to the traders concerned. Under the new arrangement, says the Yorkshire Post, each demobilized soldier will receive a suit or about \$13 in cash. If he decides to have a suit, he will choose his pattern of cloth, his measurements will be taken, and as soon as possible afterwards a suit will be forwarded to his address. He will be entitled to keep his uniform, but the overcoat will have to be returned, and a payment of \$5 will be made to him in exchange for it. Men who do not desire to keep their uniforms on discharge will be able to sell them at stores to be set up. In the event of a large quantity of suits being returned, they will be redyed and used for clothing needy people in Allied countries. If too far worn to be used in this way, they will be turned into shoddy.—[Report of U. S. consul at Leeds, Dec. 6, 1918; Commerce Reports, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Jan. 22, 1919, p. 342.]

Diversion of Material for Civilian Clothing.

In addition to the diversion of the material for making suits for demobilized soldiers it is proposed to divert some part of the material intended for military purposes to the making of standard cloth for civilian wear, both for men and for women.—[Report of U. S. consul at Leeds, Dec. 6, 1918; Commerce Reports, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Jan. 22, 1919, p. 342.]

Financial Risk.

The minister of reconstruction has published a report of the committee on "Financial risks attached to the holding of trade stocks." This committee was invited to inquire and report as to any measures which could be adopted with a view to securing that manufacturers and others should be financially in a position to hold stocks after the war; and that reasonable safeguards should be established to prevent serious financial losses, as a result of possible depression following on a period of great inflation in respect to stocks of materials required for industry. The committee expressed the view that five main causes are material to bring about a drop in prices: The disappearance of war-risk insurance, etc.; reduction in freights due to increased availability of shipping; fall of wages compared with rates prevailing during the war due to increased availability of labor on demobilization; additional production of staple articles now standing at "scarcity prices"; reduction of the note issue to restore an effective gold standard, or, in other words, "deflation" of credit. Three lines of possible relief have been suggested by traders; Lower rates of taxation during the war; the Government to bear a share (out of taxes already received) in any losses after the war; a redefinition of "profits" now chargeable to taxation by way of permission to create reserves before arriving at the sum, chargeable to taxation as profits, or by the adoption, when making up periodical accounts, of different principles of valuing stocks from those generally obtaining in industry hitherto, or admitted by the taxing authorities. The committee preface their general recommendations by saying they regard as most desirable that the position of industry should be specially strengthened, when on the threshold of a period in which the markets have to be reorganized or created and in which industrial conditions are in the highest degree uncertain. The most hopeful line of approach to a solution of this problem lies, they think, in a reduction of the present rates of excess-profits duty. The committee recognized that they have been unable to formulate any scheme of relief for those who pay no excess-profits duty.—[British Board of Trade Journal, Jan. 23, 1919, p. 98.]

Reconstruction.

The main committee of the engineering trades division, of the new industries committee of the ministry of reconstruction, makes certain general observations regarding conditions under which new industries should be set up if they are to develop successfully, touching upon such questions as finance for industry, export trade, foreign competition, improved methods necessary if British engineers are to maintain a leading position, industrial and scientific education, and labor conditions.—[Journal of Commerce, New York, N. Y., Jan. 23, 1919.]

New Engineering Industries.

The ministry of reconstruction has published a report of the engineering trades division, which was appointed to compile a list of articles, suitable for manufacture by those with engineering trade experience or with plants, which were either not made in the United Kingdom before the war but were imported or were made in the United Kingdom in insufficient quantity and for which there is likely to be a considerable demand. Branch committees were appointed, each of which gave detail consideration to one of the following groups of articles: Agricultural machinery, hollow-ware and sheet-metal machinery, scientific apparatus, textile machinery, light section-rolling and extension wire-drawing machinery, printing machinery, printers' general machinery, paper-making machinery, leather-making machinery, aircraft, and motor industry. Each committee consisted of expert members drawn from industries appropriate to its group, but was presided over by a member of the main committee.—[British Board of Trade Journal, Jan. 23, 1919, p. 100.]

Aircraft and Bombardment Insurance.

No new insurance will be granted under the Government aircraft bombardment insurance scheme after January 31, 1919. Aircraft policies which are still in force cover the risk of damage by aircraft of the Royal Air Force, and aircraft bombardment policies cover in addition the risk of damage by the explosion of mines which drift upon the coast. Risks hitherto insurable by the Government policies are now left to the open market.—[British Board of Trade Journal, Jan. 23, 1919, p. 95.]

Employment of Disabled Soldiers.

The minister of labor, after meeting the representatives of the national federation of discharged and demobilized sailors and soldiers, conveyed the following decisions on points raised by them: With regard to Government factories, the disabled soldier employed in the same will, other things being equal, be discharged after the dilutee and the ex-service man, and will have the last priority of discharge in his class of skill. The minister of labor will make an appeal to all factories, other than Government factories, asking them to adopt in regard to this matter the same procedure as the Government. He will obtain the necessary powers to take over from the ministry of pensions the responsibility for training ex-service men who require training; the ministry of pensions retaining, however, the powers necessary to enable them to deal with the training men, while undergoing medical treatment—that is, training in establishments of the institute type. The minister of labor has promised to schedule a list of occupations which are suitable for disabled men; and an

appeal will be sent out by the prime minister urging employers to employ disabled men in such occupations when a post becomes vacant, and also to substitute disabled men for temporary war workers at present filling such posts. With regard to other occupations the employers will be appealed to to make every effort to employ disabled men wherever possible. The ministry of pensions will obtain powers to proceed with the setting up of a number of factories solely for the employment of certain classes of disabled men, who on account of special disability may be found to be unable to engage in ordinary industrial occupations.—[British Board of Trade Journal, Jan. 23, 1919, p. 122.]

Casual Labor.

The minister of labor has appointed a committee, to be known as the port of London casual labor committee, consisting of representatives of employers and working people in the London dock trade; to inquire and report what action, if any, should be taken to regulate the work and reduce, if necessary, the number of casual laborers in the London docks; and also, in view of demobilization of the army and the cessation of munition work, to report on the best methods of preventing numbers of workmen who are in difficulties as regards finding employment in their own trade from resorting to the docks and wharves and thus making the conditions of employment there more irregular than before the war.—[British Board of Trade Journal, Jan. 23, 1919, p. 122.]

Resumption of Shipping Service.

Arrangements have been made through the shipping controller to restore as quickly as possible all the prewar liners' services. Shippers and merchants are therefore advised to get into touch with the shipping companies which previously served the ports abroad to or from which they desire to ship cargo. He draws attention to the announcement of January 15, as to the early release of general tonnage from requisition.—[British Board of Trade Journal, Jan. 23, 1919, p. 122.]

Civil Aviation.

The secretary of the air ministry has announced that the civil aerial transport committee is proceeding to carry into effect legislation and international agreements required to enable civil aviation to be recommenced as soon as possible. To provide for the need of civil aviation, as well as for the needs of the Royal Air Force, reorganization of the air ministry is necessary, and that reorganization is being carried on.—[British Board of Trade Journal, Jan. 23, 1919, p. 121.]

Handling Demobilization.

In accordance with the principles laid down in the Government's scheme for demobilization of the forces, namely, that the men demo-

bilized first shall include those who have been ascertained to have definite employment awaiting them, and that the highest priority shall be given to pivotal men, the Government announced on December 12, 1918, a plan to afford employers an opportunity of securing direct communication with their former employees to whom they can now offer employment. Such a definite offer of employment, in writing, if produced to his commanding officer by the officer or man concerned, will be accepted as evidence that employment is awaiting him, and the man will be registered by his commanding officer to be demobilized.

It is not necessary for offers of employment to be sent to officers or men for whose release as pivotal men application has been made, and officers and men who have notified their commanding officers that their civil occupation is that of a student or teacher. Officers and men who in civil life practice a profession or are their own employers can secure their registration for demobilization most rapidly by filling in their own civil-employment forms. Special arrangements are being made with port labor committees about men employed before the war at docks, wharves, and harbors.

Soldiers will be discharged at their domiciles rather than at the headquarters of their regiments. Each soldier, after accounting for his equipment, is granted a 28-day furlough, with pay, rations, and family allowances; unemployment insurance payable for 20 weeks within one year from date of discharge; a railway warrant for the journey home; and any gratuities that may be due him.

At present there are three classes of men being demobilized—coal miners, certain shipyard workers, and "pivotal men." The latter group includes those whose return will be of the greatest immediate value in creating employment for others and in reconstructing individual business and professional life.—[Report of clerk to the American consulate, London, Dec. 18, 1918, Commerce Reports, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Jan. 24, 1918, p. 372.]

Flour Allowance.

British food controller has authorized householders to purchase and keep in the house up to one sack of flour per household, notwithstanding existing orders.—[Report of U. S. consul general, London, Commerce Reports, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Jan. 28, 1919, p. 417.]

Reduced Shipping Rates.

British shipping interests announced January 27 a cut of more than 66½ per cent in all rates to Europe. The new rates do not apply to Government cargo. Five big shipping interests are represented in the combination which arranged the cut in rates.—[Sun, New York, N. Y., Jan. 28, 1919, p. 11.]

Increased Activity in the Cotton Industry.

The British cotton board has permitted an increase of 10 per cent in the amount of machinery to run in the cotton trade. It is reported that these concessions are granted on account of the fact that at the present time more cotton is available, and that the men are being released from the army.—[Report of the U. S. consul, Manchester, Jan. 23, 1919; Commerce Reports, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Jan. 28, 1919, p. 417.]

Demobilization.

At a special meeting of the cabinet, recommendation was made that a standing army of 1,000,000 be maintained for the purpose of properly garrisoning the various English colonies and for the army of occupation. This means that three out of every four men will be demobilized and the fourth retained "to finish the job." The men thus retained until the reorganization of the new standing peace army will have their pay largely increased and a new scheme of leave will be introduced.—[Sun, New York, N. Y., Jan. 29, 1919.]

War Memorials.

Construction of war memorials in England is to be taken up at once on a large scale. A veterans' club, containing 1,000 bedrooms, and a convalescent home for discharged men, costing approximately \$5,000,000, are being planned by the veterans' association. A hotel in London, to be known as the "Overseas Memorial," for the accommodation of overseas men and women, is also being planned.—[U. S. Employment Service Bulletin, Jan. 31, 1919, p. 8.]

National Alliance of Employers and Employed.

On December 7, 1916, 40 representatives of industry and trade-unionism met in London and formed the national alliance of employers and employed. This is a nonsectarian, nonpolitical organization, without industrial bias, having two avowed objects. These are to make provisions beforehand to secure the reinstatement on demobilization of sailors and soldiers and of the vast body of workers in war industries; and, as far as possible, to prevent industrial disputes in the future. It believes that this can be done by representatives of employers and employed on a basis of equal responsibility and equal administrative authority, with Government cooperation but without Government control. Several meetings followed the inaugural meeting, and in March, 1918, 12 important trade-unions and over 90 leading employers of labor officially affiliated with this movement. Among the many things the alliance advocates are improved working conditions, satisfactory housing accommodations, maximum output and wages commensurate with output, adherence to trade agreements, and employment during time of slack trade.—[Monthly Labor Review, U. S. Dept. of Labor, January, 1919, pp. 67-70.]

Food Control.

Orders issued by the British food controller, which became effective November 18, 1918, are designed to secure on local food control committees a more direct representation of labor, women, and the cooperative movement. The food controller has already established the maximum price that may be paid to a producer for milk sold at wholesale during the winter months. This price, however, is subject to modification by local food committees. The food controller has also constituted a body called the butter and cheese import committee, who are engaged in distributing butter to the retailers; and has taken control of the whole potato crop of England and Wales. The price to be paid for this crop will be determined by a commission appointed jointly by the food controller and the president of the board of agriculture.—[Monthly Labor Review, U. S. Dept. of Labor, January, 1919, pp. 115-118.]

National Endowment of Motherhood.

In September, 1918, a committee formed "to discuss the establishment of a national scheme of family endowment" issued a report recommending a scheme of State endowment for mothers and small children. It would pay \$3.04 a week for the mother and \$1.22 for the first child, with \$0.85 for the second and each subsequent child. The payment to the mother should begin eight weeks before her first confinement and continue as long as she has a child under 5 years of age. Payments should be made direct to the mother and responsibility for administering them should be fixed on her. It is calculated that the cost of the scheme, based on the birth rate of 1911, would require an annual expenditure of approximately \$700,776,000. The committee believes that the effect on the birth rate would be good.—[Monthly Labor Review, U. S. Dept. of Labor, January, 1919, pp. 282-285.]

Conservation of Boy Power.

In the past decade there has been a complete change in the attitude of the Government towards young workers helping to maintain England's place in the industrial world. About 130 juvenile-advisory committees had been created by the beginning of 1917. These committees, which are controlled by the board of education, had become very efficient in securing particulars as to the educational and physical qualifications of school boys who seek work; in gathering accurate data on the opportunities for boys in the various trades, conditions of work, qualifications required, and the chances for advancement. Thus, the boy and the job have easily been brought together. A large and efficient corps of welfare officers inspect the factories, report on conditions, and make recommendations to the em-

ployers. The boys are encouraged in starting athletic clubs and cadet corps.—[Monthly Labor Review, U. S. Dept. of Labor, January, 1919, pp. 129–135.]

Industrial Fatigue.

A research board has been appointed by the department of scientific and industrial research and the medical research committee jointly, to consider and investigate the relations of hours of labor and all other conditions of employment, including methods of work, to the production of fatigue, having regard both to industrial efficiency and to the preservation of health among the workers. The duty of the board will be to initiate, organize, and promote all research investigations in different industries with a view to finding the most favorable hours of labor, spells of work, rest pauses, and other conditions applicable to the various processes, according to the nature of the work and its demands on the worker. For these investigations the board looks forward to receiving the help of employers and workmen in the industries which are studied, and in certain cases representatives of both will be invited to serve as temporary members of the board.—[British Labor Gazette, January, 1919, p. 36.]

Soldier-Settlement Plans.

Under an act designated as 6 and 7 George V. c. 38, soldier settlements are provided for. Provisions of the act will be administered by the board of agriculture and fisheries. An appropriation of \$10,000,000 has been asked for. The board is authorized to purchase 60,000 acres, which will be leased to the soldiers. They will be given training on a demonstration farm at fair wages.—[“Work and Homes for our Fighting Men,” Reclamation Service, U. S. Dept. of the Interior, 1919, pp. 20, 21.]

Industrial Training for Crippled Soldiers.

The patients at the pavilion military hospital are soldiers who have undergone the amputation of one or more limbs. They come to this hospital as soon as they are able to leave the base hospital, but while they are still in need of medical treatment. By the joint operation of workshops and hospitals the men receive the curative effects of industrial work at the same time they are being given medical treatment. The workshop classes afford instruction in such trade subjects as motor mechanics, metal fitting and turning, electrical engineering, commercial subjects, motion-picture machine operating, cabinetmaking turnery and joinery, boot and shoe making and repairing, tailoring, mechanical drafting, carving and letter cutting, stained-glass work, and designing.—[U. S. Employment Service Bulletin, Feb. 7, 1919, p. 3.]

Demobilization Provisions.

The new British demobilization plan provides for a 28-day furlough for each man, with pay, rations, family allowances, unemployment insurance payable for 20 weeks within one year from date of discharge, and free transportation home. While the press has been insistent in its demand of rapid demobilization, the Government, with a discreet foresight of serious labor conditions which would be occasioned by the wholesale demobilization of the army, has turned a deaf ear to the insistent demands. Only three classes of men are being demobilized—coal miners, certain shipyard men, and those men who it has been ascertained have definite employment awaiting them. Next in line will be men for whom employers have executed sworn statements that they were in their employment on August 4, 1914, and offering them employment. If the man desires to accept the employment offered he will hand the statement to his commanding officer, who will then register him for demobilization.—[U. S. Employment Service Bulletin, Feb. 7, 1919, p. 2.]

Removal of Restrictions on Looms and Spindles.

The cotton control board has withdrawn all restrictions on the running of looms and spindles, and all manufacturers are at liberty to run machinery as desired. Orders fixing maximum prices of raw cotton remain in force.—[Cablegram from U. S. consul general, London, Feb. 4, 1919, Commerce Reports, Feb. 8, 1919, p. 617.]

New Legislation Suggested.

At the opening of the new Parliament and the House of Commons, Lloyd George presented a report of the program of the Peace Conference and discussion of means to meet satisfactorily the present industrial unrest. King George, in his speech from the throne, appealed to Parliament to expedite legislation designed to improve conditions among the working classes, stating that if industrial unrest continues the consequences will be grave to trade and industry, and that prompt laws should be enacted to take care of this.—[Tribune, New York, N. Y., Feb. 12, 1919.]

British Sea-Training School.

At a conference of the board of trade and the ministry of shipping last autumn it was decided to institute a new system of training youths for sea service to meet the present existing shortage of men in the mercantile marine. The school was inaugurated on September 23, 1918, at Gravesend; and training in knotting, splicing, boat handling, rowing, swimming, heaving, and loading, knowledge of the compass, steering, signaling, cleaning brass and bright work, scrubbing, preparing and serving the mess, coal trimming, and other practical duties on board ship was at once commenced. As the result of its first three months' work the school shipped 126 youths on a variety

of vessels, ranging from the finest mail steamers to colliers. There were 180 lads at the school at the beginning of the year.—[British Board of Trade Journal, Jan. 9, 1919; Commerce Reports, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Feb. 14, 1919, p. 722.]

Relaxation of Food Regulations.

It has been intimated officially in Great Britain that after the present ration coupon books have been used others will not be issued, but the control of price and quantity through the wholesale and retail trades will continue to be exercised by the minister of food.—[Report of U. S. consul general, London, Jan. 1, 1919, Commerce Reports, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Feb. 14, 1919, p. 761.]

Readjustment Program.

It is plain from the King's speech opening Parliament and from Lloyd George's address in the House of Commons that the British Government does not intend to let the country drift into chaos during the period of demobilization into peace conditions. The disturbed conditions of labor, the numerous social problems created from the discharge of soldiers and sailors from the service, and the difficulties involved in providing for war workers in various fields are to be anticipated, and their cause is not to be put off until distress or disorder compels action. A ministry to conserve the public health, a ministry of ways and communications to improve the transportation facilities, measures to insure better housing, and for encouraging agriculture are details of the program.—[Sun, New York, N. Y., Feb. 13, 1919.]

England's ministry of reconstruction, in working out a general scheme, is making not only an accurate, scientific, and an exact grasp of the problem in its practical aspects, but is also creating an ideal of reconstruction. This spirit is national and governmental. It is establishing a new system, a new ideal, a new plan for industry, for labor, and in some lines at least for Government. The problem in England begins with shipping, and then raw materials. The Government has decided not to ration raw materials to individual industries; but to industries in a group which, in turn, through representative councils made up from both employers and trade-unionists, will apportion among themselves. Roads will be rebuilt, neglected railroads improved, and the canal system extended to take care of the transportation problem. "Increase the national output," is the chief ideal of the new order, with the idea that debts can not be paid or the condition of workers improved unless the new efficiency of production is held as the first consideration. What is known as the Whitley committee on industrial reconstruction is giving great aid in this work, by the establishment in the highly organized industries of joint

councils of employers and trade-unionists. The whole industrial fabric is being closely investigated; and hours of labor, wages, regulation of earnings, health, sanitation, safety, accidents, insurance, night-work, overtime, holidays, dangerous trades, industrial control, and child labor are under the scrutiny of the Government. In the ideals of reconstruction comes a new rural life, the use of land for public rather than private interests, the reclamation of waste land and parceling it to soldiers and sailors. Health, housing, and sanitation are receiving especial attention.—[C. H. Claudy, in *Scientific American*, New York, N. Y., Feb. 15, 1919.]

Aerial Transportation.

Official control will be exercised over commercial flying. The aerial navigation acts of 1911 and 1913 will continue in force. They provide for the notification of all aircraft crossing the coast line and all aircraft from abroad landing in the United Kingdom; specify a large number of areas over which flying is prohibited; and illegalize crossing the coasts at all save a few points. The new aerial bill will compel the registration of all pilots and passengers on every journey made outside the limits of an aerodrome, but the air ministry will delegate many important duties to aeronautical bodies and manufacturers. It is considered that the safety of the public will be insured by the responsibility of the aviation companies, the check secured by insurance, and the heavy loss of money and reputation entailed by accidents. By April 1, it is anticipated that a number of concerns will be in operation, enabling the general public to enjoy flights at quite moderate fares.—[*Daily Telegraph*, London, Feb. 25, 1919.]

Reconstruction in Ireland.

The chief secretary for Ireland, in receiving a deputation from Irish municipalities, dealt with reconstruction. He said that the Government had given an interim grant of \$1,250,000 to provide for reconstruction work for demobilized soldiers and war-workers, but that the scheme was merely provisional. He assured the deputation that any national scheme of reconstruction would be applied to Ireland.—[*Evening Journal*, New York, N. Y., Feb. 26, 1919.]

Railway Control.

On February 26, 1919, a bill was introduced in the House of Commons to establish a ministry of ways and communications. The new ministry would take over control of railways, tramways, canals, waterways, roads, and power. It would maintain the war-time control over railways and might make such changes as it thought necessary with the sanction of the House.—[*Post*, Washington, D. C., Feb. 27, 1919.]

Ministry of Health.

The King, in his speech at the opening of Parliament, and members of the Government have promised the speedy introduction of a bill to create a ministry of health. At present there are in Great Britain 18 Government departments and 3,300 local bodies engaged in the improvement of the public health. The main purpose of the bill is to coordinate all these activities under one head. The scope of the new department includes all measures for the prevention and cure of disease, the treatment of physical and mental defects, the collection and preparation of information and statistics, and the training of persons engaged in health services. Its responsibilities will range from administration of health insurance to medical inspection of schools, clinical treatment of children and young persons, also the care of the health of disabled soldiers after they have left the service, and administration of the lunacy and mental deficiency acts.—[The Survey, New York, N. Y., Mar. 1, 1919, p. 807.]

Industrial Training.

The Government has decided to set up a special department of the ministry to deal entirely with questions of industrial training. The minister of labor has appointed the former director of the munitions training section of the labor supply department of the ministry of munitions, controller of the new department. This department will not only administer various schemes for the vocational training of discharged soldiers and sailors, of civil-war workers of either sex, and of women who are being discharged from the various auxiliary corps, but will, in due course, take over from the ministry of pensions the training of disabled men, with the exception of those who require medical supervision or training of a curative nature. Further, the new department will lay down the general lines upon which the training of serving soldiers and of men in hospitals will be carried on. Representatives of the trade-unions and employers will be consulted in regard to the proposed systems of training, so as to receive their advice and cooperation in the work of the department. Arrangements are also being made to insure the interest of local authorities in all training work.—[British Board of Trade Journal, Feb. 13, 1919, p. 227.]

Preference to Skilled Men.

The minister of labor announces that priority of employment should be given to fully skilled men over "dilutees," i. e., workers who have during the war been introduced to perform a class of work upon which, before the war, their introduction would have been contrary to the rule, practice, or custom obtaining in the trade or establishment concerned; that if a skilled man and dilutee are employed in

the same department on the same class of work and one must be discharged, the dilutee should go; and that if a skilled man is unemployed (whether as a result of discharge from a factory or as a result of demobilization) and presents himself for employment at a factory where dilutees are employed in the trade in which the applicant is skilled, he is entitled to claim engagement and should not be refused employment at his trade on the ground that there are no vacancies and that his engagement would involve the discharge of a dilutee.—[British Board of Trade Journal, Feb. 13, 1919, p. 227.]

Housing for London.

The minister of reconstruction has organized a house-building scheme for London, and it is anticipated that building work will be commenced almost immediately and be developed as fast as the local schemes are approved. The Government scheme will be administered by a chief commissioner in London and eight district commissioners of housing, all of whom are to be men with wide knowledge and experience of housing. A manual will shortly be issued which will embody plans of several types of houses of the latest designs. Practically all the essential fittings are being standardized, including doors, windows, kitchen ranges, baths, bolts, locks, etc., and arrangements are being made with the ministry of munitions to place orders for these standardized fittings, and where practicable existing munition factories and works will be utilized for the production of fittings with a view to employing as many munition workers as possible. A village of model houses will be erected in London. Each house will be a complete model for the guidance of local authorities throughout the country, as regards both architectural style and internal arrangements.—[Commerce Reports, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Mar. 7, 1919, p. 1071.]

Disposal of Surplus Government Property.

A surplus Government-property disposal board, under which will be 17 sections to deal with the different classes of property, has been set up by the minister of munitions. At the head of each section will be a "controller," who, in carrying out the duties intrusted to him, will have the assistance of an honorary advisory committee of men whose special knowledge and experience will insure that the various classes of property are disposed of to the best advantage. In accordance with arrangements made with the various Government departments concerned, no property, surplus to the requirements of these departments, will in future be disposed of except through or by arrangement with the disposal board. This equally applies to surplus stores in the various theaters of war. A special section is being established to deal with sales to neutral countries.—[Commerce Reports, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Mar. 10, 1919, p. 1106.]

Investigation of Motor-Car Markets.

The department of overseas trade and the Association of British Motor and Allied Manufacturers have completed arrangements for the dispatch of an investigator to Australia, New Zealand, India, and the Far East to ascertain the conditions and prospects in those territories for the sale of British motor vehicles, their parts and accessories. The cost of the investigation is being defrayed in equal shares by the association and by the Government. Among the subjects to be covered in the investigation will be technical specifications of the cars most in demand, facilities for obtaining fuel, road systems, customs duties, legislative restrictions, importers, trade organizations, methods of competitors, and transport facilities.—[British Board of Trade Journal, Mar. 13, 1919.]

Leather Industry.

The British fancy leather-goods business has been termed as "one of the trade romances of the war, prior to which Germany had a monopoly of the industry." It is claimed that to-day the trade has passed to Great Britain, the credit for which is mainly due to the national leather-goods manufacturers' association. It started by revising the technical education of the workers; classes including special training for wounded soldiers were formed and the Cordwainers' Company placed colleges and teachers at the service of the association. Valuable information was thus spread, with the result that the British worker is now said to be second to none in this trade, while the quality of British leather goods is exceedingly high. The prospects for the industry are considered very bright, as the large British colonial market formerly controlled by Germany will in the future be transferred to Great Britain. While confident for the future, leather-goods traders maintain that restriction of competing imports is necessary, if they are to keep up present wages and produce an article to win in any market of the world.—[Commerce Reports, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Mar. 15, 1919, p. 1261.]

Industrial Research.

Thirty trades are cooperating in the Government department of scientific and industrial research, which aims at a complete reevaluation of science in the scale of British thought and practice. The department hopes to become a clearing house for all information bearing on research work. Valuable work has already been done in many directions, notably in the glass industry, where success has been had in defining the ingredients required for the manufacture of optical glasses, hitherto made exclusively at Jena, and, in addition to this, three completely new glasses, previously unobtainable, have been discovered. Something like \$100,000 has been spent in the past three years on work in this department, and in the coming year another

\$150,000 will be spent on grants to individual students and workers. In the pottery trade a new ware has been invented, also a new cheap glaze, which will enable the British trade to hold its own with the hard porcelains produced in Germany and Austria.—[Commerce Reports, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Mar. 18, 1919, p. 1322.]

Government Grant for Road Work.

Owing to high prices, lack of materials, transport difficulties, and the need of much repair and reconstruction work, as well as the desirability of stimulating useful work, the Government has decided on making a grant of \$50,000,000 to promote work on roads and bridges throughout the country. The road board has represented to the Government that the kind of work most urgently required at present is the strengthening and resurfacing with improved materials of important roads and bridges, and that preference should be given to highways on which there is, or is likely to be, a large volume of heavy motor traffic.—[Commerce Reports, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Mar. 19, 1919, p. 1331.]

British Steel Combine.

Messrs. Baldwin, steel manufacturers, have acquired the undertaking of the British Steel Corporation, which was formed last October, with a capital of \$5,000,000. This corporation had acquired the Briton Ferry Works and a site of 305 acres, situated between the Swansea Docks and Neath River, on which blast furnaces and coke ovens, with a capacity of 20,000 tons of pig iron, are to be erected. When this amalgamation is completed the new corporation will have the largest productive capacity in Great Britain and one of the largest in Europe. Other negotiations are in progress for the extension of the Baldwin interests to the manufacturing side of the steel business. Another recently announced amalgamation of steel interests was that of the Furness group and the Seaton Carew Iron & Steel Co. This is the second merger negotiated by the Furness Corporation this year, the firm of Cochrane & Co. having been acquired a short time ago.—[Commerce Reports, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Mar. 19, 1919, p. 1330.]

Public Electric Power.

The British ministry of reconstruction proposes the establishment of 16 public electric stations to furnish heat, light, and power for all industry. This will make possible unlimited, uniform, standardized power, distributed by great trunk lines to every industrial center. It is estimated that under this plan 25,000,000 tons of coal will produce as much as the 80,000,000 now used. Also that relieving the railroads, canals, and coast vessels of the coal traffic would be equivalent to adding one-third to present transportation equipment. The

committee calculates that "all these savings and advantages can hardly be put at less than \$500,000,000 per annum."—[Gazette, Niagara Falls, N. Y., Mar. 19, 1919.]

Reconstruction.

The British Government has announced that it has set aside \$50,000,000 to be used in road building and in the reconstruction of bridges allowed to fall into decay during the war. About 2,500 miles of roads will be constructed, and the work will give employment to fully 100,000 men, most of whom will be discharged soldiers.—[Gazette, Trenton, N. J., Mar. 24, 1919.]

Organization for Foreign Trade.

At a meeting of the British Manufacturers' Association called for the purpose of considering amalgamation with the Federation of British Industries, the proposal for amalgamation was carried unanimously. The new organization will appoint what are called overseas trade commissioners to protect, guide, and advise members, numbering 16,000 firms. These overseas trade commissioners are to be men of high commercial qualifications, conversant with the customs and commercial needs of the countries to which they are appointed, and will be settled in suitable offices in the chief commercial centers of the world with competent staffs. They are expected to report on the work of their foreign competitors and to collect such information as British manufacturers are presumed to need.—[Commerce Reports, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Mar. 25, 1919, p. 1500.]

Foreign Commerce.

The British bureau of foreign commerce and the association of civil engineers are combining to send to Brazil a special agent who is to study the market in that country for English construction machinery. The researches of this mission will comprise:

1. Conditions of the market, importers, methods of packing and distributing goods, Brazilian laws governing various articles, etc.

2. Inquiries into industries which may prove to be channels for the sale of English engineering materials, such as shipbuilding, foreign carriers, port works, dikes, hydraulic and electric construction projects, and public works in general; coffee, cocoa, cotton, wool, whale oil, coconut oil; mining and mineral industries; sugar, cotton, rice, and jute mills; sawmills; manufacturing of candles, soap, and stearine; and metal foundries.

3. Investigation of markets in iron, steel, and other metals; in construction materials for railroads, etc.; in agricultural machinery, automobiles, and automobile trucks; in materials for slaughterhouses and the refrigeration of beef; and in materials for the construction of boilers, steam and gas motors, Diesel motors, etc.—[Commerce Reports, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Mar. 26, 1919, p. 1517.]

Industrial Parliament.

On February 27, 1919, the peace parliament of employers and workers convened by the British Government met in London. Eight hundred delegates, representing trade-unions, trade boards, joint industrial councils, and reconstruction committees, attended the conference. The great majority of trade-unionists present clearly desired to enter into working relations with the employers in order to restore industry to a normal basis. A proportion of the employers wished to arrange better working conditions for their men and were ready to concede some share in control of management to the workers.

Nothing really definite was accomplished except that it might be said that, if this conference is equally successful on its second meeting, which will take place within a few weeks, it may prove to be the first step in the creation of a permanent industrial parliament. It was brought out at the conference, however, that the workers are sick of talk about "capturing the markets of the world," "speeding-up devices," and "higher production." They have worked to the limits of their strength for four years and are utterly weary. No motivation will now avail to draw on the deeper sources of their productive power, except one that finds its dynamic in a full measure of collective benefit.—[The Survey, New York, N. Y., Mar. 29, 1919, p. 917.]

Reconstruction Plans to Stimulate Agriculture.

The minister of reconstruction announced that the reconstruction plans of the British Government are being based on an estimate that the United Kingdom, if its soil were properly cultivated, could produce enough food for about 30,000,000 people. He stated that Great Britain must not be purely an agricultural nor purely an industrial nation, but a blend of both; that some manufacturers must go out of business, but enough will remain to employ those persons not engaged in agriculture and to maintain an export trade that will supply the United Kingdom with the remaining foodstuffs needed. The minister declared that the policy of the Government is to stimulate agriculture to the utmost, while at the same time maintaining the nation's industrial importance.—[American Architect, New York, N. Y., Apr. 2, 1919.]

Putting Household Employment on an Industrial Basis.

English housewives are experiencing great difficulty in obtaining servants. Discharged women war workers do not show any desire to return to domestic service. To meet this situation the women's legion is preparing a minimum wage scale for household workers, which ranges from \$90 a year for a scullery maid to \$250 for a housekeeper. The workers are to live with the employers; but they are to have definite periods of leave and leisure, which will include two hours off every day besides time for meals, half a day and part of Sunday off

every week, and a yearly holiday of two weeks with pay. The Women's Industrial Council of England propose a "Household Orderly Corps." This corps would enroll domestic workers and supply them to employers on the basis of a minimum wage of about \$7.50 for a week of 48 hours, with overtime at a higher rate and one day off a week, the workers to provide their own lodging, laundry, and food. At Bristol an appeal tribunal, consisting of equal numbers of mistresses and maids, has been set up by the Bristol employment exchange to adjust differences arising between employers and servants. A group of labor party women has recently drawn up a scheme for domestic employment which involves living out, a minimum wage of \$8.75 a week, a 52-hour week, overtime counted as time and a quarter on week days and as double time on Sundays and holidays. Strong organizations for domestic workers are urged as the only basis for a satisfactory arrangement of the problem.—[The Survey, New York, N. Y., Apr. 5, 1919, p. 56.]

Additional Transportation Facilities for Scotland.

In view of the fact that a considerable quantity of railway plant, barges, and road rollers at present in France will shortly be set free, the Scottish divisional council for demobilization and resettlement are planning to ask the Government that a certain amount of it be sent to the north of Scotland for the purpose of extending transportation facilities there. It is pointed out that in addition to the importance of obtaining this plant for the purpose of fostering future industrial development, the construction of railways and roads would give immediate employment to large numbers of men. It is estimated that no less than 400 miles of railway will be required, representing a cost roughly of \$10,000,000.—[Commerce Reports, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Apr. 8, 1919, p. 182.]

Cinema Exhibits to Promote Foreign Trade.

The Chamber of Commerce of Liverpool has announced that its project for advertising Liverpool commercial interests by sending a cinema exhibit on a world tour is meeting with success, and that several contracts have already resulted from this effort.—[Commerce Reports, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Apr. 16, 1919, p. 363.]

New Method of Paying Wages.

A large soap manufacturing concern is contemplating the introduction of a new method of paying wages, which is outlined as follows: Each man is to have a little private banking account in a bank of his own selection near his own house. The firm's bank is to be instructed to credit each man from the pay sheet with the amount of money he is entitled to receive for his wages. Under this system a man will draw out of his bank what he wants for his household expenses, and what he does not need will rest in the bank. The

amount left as deposit with the bank will be supplemented by an addition from the firm, and the money will earn 5 per cent interest. It is thought that if this arrangement can be put into operation, the tendency of the worker will be to leave a little more money each week in the bank, and also that instead of the money lying home it will be earning interest.—[Commerce Reports, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Apr. 16, 1919, p. 356.]

Formation of Bank to Handle Postwar Undertakings.

A new bank for foreign trade, called the British Overseas Bank, has been formed by five British banks—the Anglo-South American Bank; Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.; the Northern Banking Co. (of Ireland); Union Bank of Scotland; and Williams Deacon's Bank. The capital will consist of 1,000,000 pounds in ordinary shares, to be subscribed by the banks interested in the venture; and 1,000,000 pounds in preference shares, which carry participatory rights, will be offered to the general public. The primary purpose of this merger is to provide necessary size and strength for the financing of post-war undertakings.—[Commerce Reports, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Apr. 19, 1919, p. 436.]

Proposed Industrial Parliament.

At a recent conference of British employers' associations and trade-unions, approval was given to a plan for the formation of a national industrial council on the following lines:

1. To establish an industrial parliament to discuss all questions of difficulty and dispute which may arise in the future between employers and employed.
2. Mutually to agree as to a minimum rate of wage in all industries.
3. To fix the standard working hours and the conditions of service.
4. To act as the expert advisory body to the Government in all proposals for legislation affecting industry.

It is anticipated that immediate Government action will be taken to give statutory power to this proposed new advisory body.—[Commerce Reports, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, May 5, 1919, p. 691.]

URUGUAY.

Commercial Congress.

The Uruguayan Government has issued a decree providing for the first American Congress of Commercial Education and Economic Commercial Expansion, to be held at Montevideo. The object will be to study the manner in which commercial education is to be guided and developed in each country, and to study the means of accomplishing in an adequate manner the economic-commercial expansion of and between the nations of the American Continent.—[Commerce Reports, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Aug. 31, 1918, p. 845.]

Price Fixing.

According to a report from the United States consul at Montevideo, the Uruguayan subsistence board is continuing its activities in connection with price regulation and conservation of supplies. They have issued a decree fixing the wholesale price of meat and other foodstuffs. They have also established maximum prices for gasoline and kerosene.—[Monthly Labor Review, U. S. Dept. of Labor, January, 1919, pp. 113-114.]

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UNITED STATES COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE

RECONSTRUCTION RESEARCH DIVISION



Readjustment and Reconstruction Information

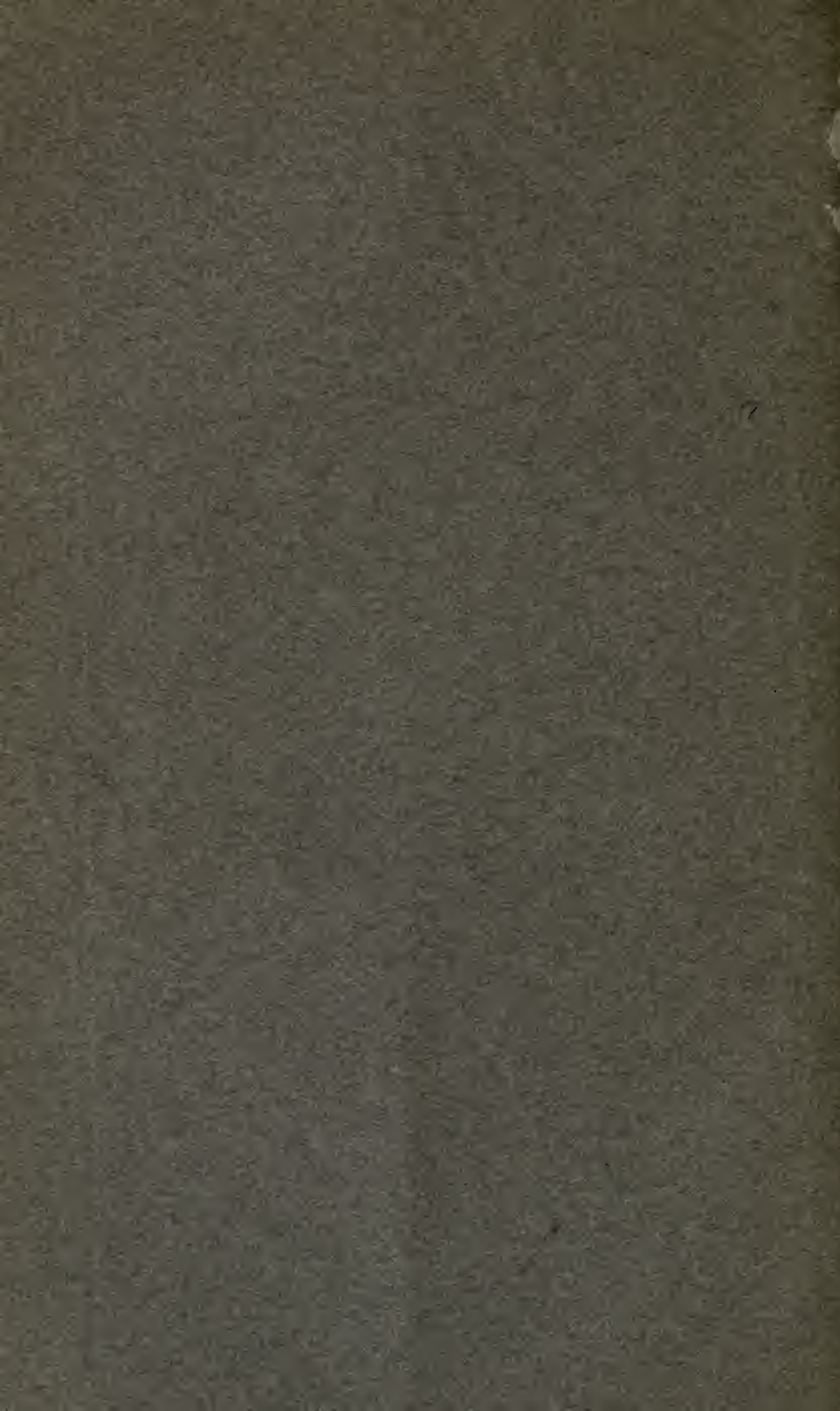
II

READJUSTMENT AND RECONSTRUCTION
ACTIVITIES IN THE STATES



WASHINGTON, D. C.

November 25, 1919



UNITED STATES COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE
RECONSTRUCTION RESEARCH DIVISION

Readjustment and Reconstruction Information

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WASHINGTON, D. C.
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U. S.

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

U. S. COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE,
Washington, November 25, 1919.

HON. NEWTON D. BAKER,
*Secretary of War and Chairman of the
U. S. Council of National Defense.*

SIR: This report fills several distinct needs. First, it informs Congress, the executive branches of the Government, and the public of the reconstruction and readjustment activities and problems of the States. Second, it informs the States as to the reconstruction and readjustment problems and activities of one another so that there may be careful comparative study by State authorities before legislative action within the States. Third, it is obviously a definite historical contribution concerning life in America during the period of reconstruction and readjustment.

More specifically, the report, prepared at my direction by the Reconstruction Research Division, of which Herbert N. Shenton is chief, contains information concerning reconstruction and readjustment activities in the several States, Territories, and island possessions.

The information has been obtained from the various Federal Government agencies which have cooperated with State organizations in such activities, from the session laws of the several States, and by correspondence with governors of States and other officials and organizations. Wherever possible original sources have been resorted to. To this end letters have been sent to all governors and State councils of defense, inclosing the compilations prepared from existing sources, and asking them to make necessary corrections and additions.

In selecting the material for this compilation such activities have been included as were newly undertaken or greatly increased as a result of conditions brought on by the termination of hostilities, and which would not have been undertaken under normal conditions. Activities undertaken during the war, solely to meet war conditions, have not been included.

A number of activities have been included which in themselves are not strictly readjustment or reconstruction matters, but which nevertheless have an important bearing upon reconstruction. For illustration, the information concerning the construction and repair

of highways, the carrying on of public works, etc., which are activities that would have been prosecuted regardless of the war but which, on account of the demobilization and in order to give employment to discharged service men, have been very materially increased and are carried forward on a very much larger scale than they would have been if it had not been for this motive.

On the other hand, a number of activities which by many are regarded as being in the nature of readjustment or reconstruction, such as labor laws, workmen's compensation and insurance laws, child protection laws, general educational laws, etc., have not been included, because such laws have been enacted from time to time regardless of war conditions; and, besides, to do so would have been an invasion of the field already covered by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor, the Bureau of Education of the Department of the Interior, and other Federal bureaus.

Among the activities included are many important readjustment and reconstruction bills introduced in the State legislatures, even though they were not enacted into laws.

In compiling the information for each State, the items have been grouped under subjects; the State activities appearing first, in chronological order, followed by the activities of counties and cities, in alphabetical order. A uniform system of classification of subjects has been adopted for all the States, so that similar activities can be readily traced through the several States. This is further facilitated by a detailed alphabetical index of subjects.

Faithfully, yours,

(Signed) GROSVENOR B. CLARKSON,

Director of the U. S. Council of National Defense.

ALABAMA.

"Back-to-School" Drive.

The "Back-to-school" drive is being pushed throughout the State.—[Letter from State division of the Woman's Committee to U. S. Council of National Defense, Feb. 20, 1919.]

The child welfare department of the State division of the Woman's Committee has employed a paid agent to organize publicity for the "Back-to-school" drive. The State superintendent of education has issued a letter to county superintendents asking support for the "Back-to-school" drive.—[Report of child conservation section of the Field Division to U. S. Council of National Defense, Oct. 1, 1918, to July 1, 1919.]

Community Organization.

A six weeks' campaign of the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce to carry out community betterment plans resulted in an expansion of its membership from 400 to 2,300.—[Tribune, New York, N. Y., Aug. 8, 1919.]

Council of Defense.

The governor, in his message, laid before the legislature the request of the United States Council of National Defense that the State council of defense be continued in order to assist in reconstruction work.—[Alabama Legislature, 1919, Docs. 1, 5, Reg. Sess.]

In accordance with a law enacted February 18, the governor has appointed a postwar council of defense, consisting of the State superintendent of education, the State director of the department of archives and history, the State health officer, the State highway engineer, the chairman of the State division of the Woman's Committee of the United States Council of National Defense, and two members of the former State council of defense. Authority is conferred upon the council to negotiate and carry on within the State measures to coordinate the emergency activities of the State with those of the Federal Government and other States and agencies, to bring about the highest effectiveness within the State in relation to problems of demobilization and readjustment, and to meet the emergencies arising within the State as the result of the war. The council is charged with the duty of developing in the various communities an intelligent interest in the improvement of health, sanitation, welfare, recreation and social activities, and in maintaining the spirit of organized community life brought about during the war. The new

council will take up whatever work was left over by the old State council of defense, which was demobilized in January, and will work in harmony with the United States Council of National Defense in Washington. The legislature has appropriated \$5,000 for expenses.—[Letter from State division of the Woman's Committee to U. S. Council of National Defense, Mar. 16, 1919; Slip Laws of Alabama, 1919, No. 178.]

The State postwar council of defense has retained the county councils subject to call, but is continuing the organization of community councils, which will be put on a permanent basis through the extension service and the education department. Activities of the council are as follows: Further assisting all relief agencies in coordinating employment work for the State; continuing the apprehension of deserters; giving legal aid to discharged men, though few calls for help have come; releasing newspaper publicity; attempting to coordinate postwar activities in Alabama, as the State council of defense did war activities; continuing to combat illiteracy until it is stamped out of the State; and supervising the solicitation of funds, though few complaints of illegal solicitation have come in.—[Reply from State council of defense to questionnaire of the Field Division, U. S. Council of National Defense, June 25, 1919.]

Employment.

The State postwar council of defense pledged its support toward the maintenance of the United States Employment Service, and voted to cooperate with the American Red Cross, the Young Men's Christian Association, and all other organizations which are preparing to assist in carrying on this work until an appropriation is made. It is proposed to call a conference of representatives of these organizations for the purpose of discussing this matter.—[Letter from State division of the Woman's Committee to U. S. Council of National Defense, Mar. 16, 1919.]

In Mobile the War Camp Community Service was able to place soldiers as fast as they applied owing to the preliminary work of canvassing the mercantile firms of the city. In May a special employment committee was organized to further the activities of the employment bureau.—[Report of War Camp Community Service for U. S. Council of National Defense, August, 1919.]

Employment offices maintained in Alabama by the Federal Government in cooperation with State and local organizations, report that during the six months' period from January 1 to June 30, 1919, 31,057 persons were registered who were seeking employment; 35,744 requests for employees were received; and 27,321 persons were placed by these offices.—[Compiled from statistics furnished by U. S. Employment Service, Aug. 8, 1919.]

The War and Navy Departments' citation has been issued to 385 firms in Alabama, these employers having assured the War and Navy Departments that they will reemploy everybody who formerly worked with them and left to serve in the Army or Navy during the World War—[Memorandum from assistant to the Secretary of War in the replacement of service men to civil life, to U. S. Council of National Defense, Nov. 20, 1919.]

Highways.

The governor, in his message, called attention to the necessity of taking positive action for road improvement, in order to continue the receipt of the apportioned Federal appropriation.—[Alabama Legislature, 1919, Doc. 5.]

Alabama contemplates a bond issue of \$25,000,000 for a comprehensive system of State trunk roads, a bill having been introduced in the legislature providing for such a system. The legislature will be convened in July to take up the bill.—[Bulletin No. 47, Highways Transport Committee, U. S. Council of National Defense.]

On October 1, 1919, 64 highway projects had been approved in the State, involving the improvement of 388.19 miles of road at a total estimated cost of \$2,432,989.55, of which the Federal Government is requested to pay \$1,208,882.69 in accordance with the provisions of the Federal-aid road act of July 11, 1916, as amended by the act of February 28, 1919.—[Statement prepared by Bureau of Public Roads, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.]

Housing Accommodations.

Birmingham is about 3,000 dwellings short of the demand, and there are six families a day moving into the city. The Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Co. is meeting the shortage for its own employees by building and buying homes, and the real estate exchange is considering the problem for the city in general.—[Housing Betterment, New York, N. Y., February, 1919.]

Information Service for Returned Service Men.

The local branches of the American Red Cross are cooperating with other organizations in establishing contacts with service men for the purpose of facilitating the adjustment of their allotments, allowance accounts, compensation and claims, and the reinstatement of lapsed or canceled insurance. It is the desire of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance that all inquiries of this nature be cleared through the home-service sections of the American Red Cross. Up to April 1, 1919, the American Red Cross had organized in Alabama 171 units with a total of 252 workers.—[Statement prepared by American National Red Cross for U. S. Council of National Defense, November, 1919.]

Land Settlement.

The State council of defense has sent out letters to the county councils urging them to encourage and aid, in every way possible, movements to bring colonies of soldiers to Alabama for settlement on the cut-over and other lands of the State. Investigations have already started in the State, and the State council of defense, working in harmony with business organizations and other agencies, hopes through a cooperative movement to launch an extensive and well planned soldier-colonization program.—[Advertiser, Montgomery, Ala., Nov. 24, 1918.]

At the first meeting of the State postwar council of defense, the organization pledged its support to the movement of having the State represented in the national scheme for soldier-settlement colonies. The work of obtaining options on farm and cut-over lands in the State, which will be available for farms for returned soldiers, was ordered continued. Several hundred thousand acres of such land have been listed in the State, and options have been secured on several large tracts.—[Advertiser, Montgomery, Ala., Mar. 27, 1919.]

The postwar council of defense created by the act of February 18, is officially in charge of soldier-settlement matters for the State. It is understood that a soldier-settlement bill was introduced at the January session, but was not passed.—[Memorandum from Reclamation Service, U. S. Dept. of the Interior to U. S. Council of National Defense, July 1, 1919.]

Public Works.

Reports received in January, 1919, cover 32 public building and construction projects which were under way or contemplated in the State, aggregating an estimated value of \$5,690,000. Of this number 18 were street improvements, estimated to cost \$1,570,000; 3 were waterworks, estimated to cost \$250,000; and 2 were sewers, estimated to cost \$120,000.—[Statistics compiled by Division of Public Works and Construction Developments, U. S. Dept. of Labor, Apr. 17, 1919.]

School Gardens.

School gardens are being conducted in 52 cities and towns, the total present enrollment in the State being 24,623. In Birmingham during the season of 1919 there were 6,779 children enrolled.—[Prepared from material furnished by U. S. School Garden Army to U. S. Council of National Defense, Nov. 1, 1919.]

Teachers Returning from Service.

Under an act of the legislature, the State board of examiners is authorized to extend for two years the certificates of all persons who at the time they entered the military or naval service of the United States had a certificate to teach in the public schools of Alabama.

The act also provides that time spent in the military or naval service shall be counted as time engaged in teaching on applications for life-teaching certificates.—[Slip Laws of Alabama, 1919, No. 215.]

Vocational Reeducation of Disabled Service Men.

In accordance with section 2 of the Federal vocational rehabilitation act of June 27, 1918, as amended July 11, 1919, arrangements had been made up to October 25, 1919, by the Federal Board for Vocational Education with six educational institutions in the State for the reeducation of service men to overcome the handicap of disabilities incurred in the service. A total of 156 such men have been sent to these institutions for training. Arrangements have also been made by this board with six industrial establishments in the State whereby the latter have undertaken to train six disabled men.—[Compiled from statement prepared by Rehabilitation Division, Federal Board for Vocational Education.]

Woman's Committee.

Women of the Jefferson County section of the United States Council of National Defense, now that the war is over, will continue their work along the lines of aiding all good community work, especially all movements for the welfare of children. This action was definitely decided on at the meeting held at Birmingham.—[News, Birmingham, Ala., Mar. 6, 1919.]

ALASKA.

Employment.

All former positions held by soldiers and war workers in Alaska are open to them upon their return. The Territorial council of defense has passed a resolution requesting speedy discharge of all Alaskans held in Alaska camps and elsewhere in the United States because of the need for help in mines. After Alaskans are cared for it is thought some additional men can be given employment.—[Letter from Territorial council of defense to U. S. Council of National Defense, Dec. 4, 1918.]

The governor has sent out circulars to commercial clubs, school boards, city councils, and the council of defense in Alaska asking what provision they could make for returning soldiers. The replies to these letters indicate that the Territory can take care of 3,000 additional men. Positions will be available for clerks, teachers, watchmen, and foremen. There is also a shortage of mining help.—[Examiner, Los Angeles, Calif., Dec. 16, 1918.]

About 2,200 persons are now employed on the Government railroad work, among them being many returned soldiers and sailors. It has not been necessary to turn away a single returned soldier or sailor who has applied for employment.—[Letter from the Alaskan

Engineering Commission to U. S. Council of National Defense, July 25, 1919.]

The War and Navy Departments' citation has been issued to 41 firms in Alaska, these employers having assured the War and Navy Departments that they will reemploy everybody who formerly worked with them and left to serve in the Army or Navy during the World War.—[Memorandum from assistant to the Secretary of War in the replacement of service men to civil life, to U. S. Council of National Defense, Nov. 20, 1919.]

Highways.

Reports received in January, 1919, cover two projects of road building, which were contemplated in the Territory, aggregating an estimated value of \$1,000,000.—[Statistics compiled by Division of Public Works and Construction Developments, U. S. Dept. of Labor, Apr. 17, 1919.]

Information Service for Returned Service Men.

The local branches of the American Red Cross are cooperating with other organizations in establishing contacts with service men for the purpose of facilitating the adjustment of their allotments, allowance accounts, compensation and claims, and the reinstatement of lapsed or canceled insurance. It is the desire of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance that all inquiries of this nature be cleared through the home-service sections of the American Red Cross. Up to April 1, 1919, the American Red Cross had organized in Alaska 13 units with a total of 13 workers.—[Statement prepared by American National Red Cross for U. S. Council of National Defense, November, 1919.]

Public Works.

One of the chief projects of the Territory is the construction of the Government railroad, which was provided for by Congress, and which with its branches extends over a distance of 550 miles. While this project is about 80 per cent completed, it will take three years of time and the expenditure of \$17,000,000 to finish the system.—[Letter from the Alaskan Engineering Commission to U. S. Council of National Defense, Nov. 1, 1919.]

School Gardens.

The total school garden enrollment reported in the Territory was 2,500 children.—[Letter from U. S. School Garden Army to U. S. Council of National Defense, Nov. 10, 1919.]

Shipping Lines.

A bill was passed by both houses of the legislature and approved by the governor, which creates a Territorial shipping board authorized to spend \$300,000 and to petition Congress for a \$5,000,000 bond

issue to place Territorial steamers in operation between Alaska and Pacific coast points. The bill also authorizes municipalities to operate smaller steamers between ports as feeders to the Territorial lines.—[Post, New York, N. Y., Apr. 28, 1919; communication from Territorial Representative to Congress to U. S. Council of National Defense, Aug. 18, 1919.]

Utilization of War Material.

Vast quantities of materials and supplies are required in the construction of the Government railroad, and where possible the provisions, machinery, equipment, etc., gathered by the War Department for use in prosecuting the war, have been turned over to the Alaskan Engineering Commission, in charge of the project, for use in this construction. One large item in this material is T. N. T., which is being used with splendid success in blasting away frozen earth and the solid granite walls which are necessary to penetrate at places.—[Letter from the Alaskan Engineering Commission to U. S. Council of National Defense, July 25, 1919.]

ARIZONA.

Americanization.

The Americanization of the foreign-born population is attracting widespread interest and has made great progress since its beginning. It is jointly conducted by a committee of the State council of defense and the State division of the Woman's Committee, United States Council of National Defense. The cooperation of the school authorities has been gained, and a survey of conditions in Arizona made.—[Letter from State division of the Woman's Committee to U. S. Council of National Defense, June 21, 1918.]

The State council of defense has been making a survey of the State, entirely by correspondence, to supply basic information in regard to the need of Americanization upon which legislation ought to be had. Arizona has a population of 325,000, of which 100,000 are of foreign birth or foreign parentage. The survey has established: First, the imperative need for a comprehensive and thorough plan of Americanization; and second, the existence of a general desire on the part of the foreign born for the benefits of Americanization. What is needed is legislation which will provide for the compulsory education of all foreign-speaking residents up to the age of 45 years, and a permanent organization for further studying the needs of the immigrant population and for devising some means of improving domestic, sanitary, and physical conditions in the communities where necessary. A committee has been appointed to present these recommendations to the legislature for action.—[Arizona Service Bulletin, Phoenix, Ariz., Feb. 1, 1919.]

The Bureau of Naturalization is conducting schools at Phoenix and Douglas, and letters received from both the principals and the foreigners indicate that good results are being obtained there.—[Compiled from forthcoming report of director of citizenship to Commissioner of Naturalization, U. S. Dept. of Labor, 1920.]

“Back-to-School” Drive.

The “Back-to-school” drive has been inaugurated in Arizona by the child welfare department of the State division of the Woman’s Committee. Beginning with the fall of 1919, a system will be inaugurated by which State aid will be apportioned to schools on a basis of school attendance, which will do much to keep up the attendance. Children have been advised to continue vocational training as well as academic, and superintendents and principals have given unstinted support to their efforts.—[Report of child conservation section of the Field Division to U. S. Council of National Defense, Oct. 1, 1918, to July 1, 1919.]

Council of Defense.

The State council was dissolved June 12 by an act of the legislature. The council did not attempt to continue county councils nor to encourage the permanent establishment of community councils. A detailed history of all activities of the State council was published.—[Reply from State council of defense to questionnaire of the Field Division, U. S. Council of National Defense, July, 1919.]

Employment.

It is the intention to employ as many returned soldiers as possible with the money available, on road construction and other public works.—[Telegram from the governor to U. S. Council of National Defense, Mar. 24, 1919.]

The War Veterans’ Association has been formed in Phoenix for the purpose of securing employment for returned soldiers. Also, with this end in view, an industrial survey of Phoenix has been taken for the purpose of locating all available openings. It is believed that the hearty cooperation between the State council of defense, civilian committees, veterans, and the public, assures solution of all employment problems that may arise.—[Telegram from State council of defense to U. S. Council of National Defense, Mar. 25, 1919.]

Jobs have been found for soldiers, and less than a dozen are out of work. This has resulted from complete cooperation between the American Red Cross, the State council of defense, civilian committees, the public, and the War Veterans’ Association.—[News release of State council of defense, Apr. 6, 1919.]

Employment offices maintained in Arizona by the Federal Government, in cooperation with State and local organizations, report that during the six months’ period from January 1 to June 30, 1919,

12,961 persons were registered who were seeking employment; 13,912 requests for employees were received; and 7,804 persons were placed by these offices.—[Compiled from statistics furnished by U. S. Employment Service, Aug. 8, 1919.]

The War and Navy Departments' citation has been issued to 364 firms in Arizona, these employers having assured the War and Navy Departments that they will reemploy everybody who formerly worked with them and left to serve in the Army or Navy during the World War.—[Memorandum from assistant to the Secretary of War in the replacement of service men to civil life, to U. S. Council of National Defense, Nov. 20, 1919.]

Highways.

The State engineer advises that if all the road appropriation bills become laws, there will be available for highway purposes for the fiscal year beginning July next approximately \$1,750,000. In addition, there are almost \$1,000,000 of Federal-aid funds available immediately, and \$1,300,000 the next fiscal year, or a total of \$2,300,000 up to July 1, 1920. The State will have the funds to match the Federal funds, but the various counties will be glad to double their road funds by securing Federal assistance. It is expected that more requests from the counties for Federal assistance will be made than can be allotted. No Federal funds will be lost to the State. Probably more than \$3,500,000 will be expended on road construction through the coming year.—[Bulletin No. 48, Highways Transport Committee, U. S. Council of National Defense.]

An act, approved March 7, appropriates \$200,000 to be expended under the same provisions as the State road fund in cooperation with the Bureau of Public Roads.—[Laws of Arizona, 1919, ch. 72.]

A \$20,000,000 road bond issue approved by the legislature was vetoed by the governor.—[Statement prepared by Bureau of Public Roads, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, July 1, 1919.]

On October 1, 1919, 15 highway projects had been approved in the State, involving the improvement of 141.20 miles of road at a total estimated cost of \$1,929,308.15, of which the Federal Government is requested to pay \$935,026.02 in accordance with the provisions of the Federal-aid road act of July 11, 1916, as amended by the act of February 28, 1919.—[Statement prepared by Bureau of Public Roads, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.]

Information Service for Returned Service Men.

The local branches of the American Red Cross are cooperating with other organizations in establishing contacts with service men for the purpose of facilitating the adjustment of their allotments, allowance accounts, compensation and claims, and the reinstatement of lapsed or canceled insurance. It is the desire of the Bureau of

War Risk Insurance that all inquiries of this nature be cleared through the home-service sections of the American Red Cross. Up to April 1, 1919, the American Red Cross had organized in Arizona 27 units with a total of 64 workers.—[Statement prepared by American National Red Cross for U. S. Council of National Defense, November, 1919.]

Land Settlement.

An act was approved March 21, providing for cooperation between the Federal Government and the State of Arizona in the settlement of soldiers, sailors, marines, and others upon farms and farm-laborer allotments in the reclamation and improvement of such farms and allotments; and creating a soldier-settlement board. The basis of cooperation with the agencies of the United States is that the State shall provide the land needed for settlement and the United States shall meet the expense of reclamation and subdivision, the State to make actual expenditures not to exceed 25 per cent of the total purchase price and cost of reclamation and improvement. No farm, unimproved, may exceed \$8,000 in value, and no farm-laborer allotment to exceed \$1,000 in value.—[Laws of Arizona, 1919, ch. 141.]

Public Works.

Reports received in January, 1919, cover 25 public building and construction projects which were under way or contemplated in the State, aggregating an estimated value of \$7,830,000. Of this number 13 were street improvements, estimated to cost \$4,880,000; 3 were schools, estimated to cost \$290,000; 3 were sewers, estimated to cost \$600,000; and 2 were waterworks, estimated to cost \$1,000,000.—[Statistics compiled by Division of Public Works and Construction Developments, U. S. Dept. Labor, Apr. 17, 1919.]

School Gardens.

School gardens are being conducted in 7 cities and towns, the total present enrollment in the State being 1,351. In Tucson during the season of 1919 there were 500 children enrolled.—[Prepared from material furnished by U. S. School Garden Army to U. S. Council of National Defense, Nov. 1, 1919.]

Vocational Reeducation of Disabled Service Men.

In accordance with section 2 of the Federal vocational rehabilitation act of June 27, 1918, as amended July 11, 1919, arrangements had been made up to October 25, 1919, by the Federal Board for Vocational Education with an educational institution in the State for the reeducation of service men to overcome the handicap of disabilities incurred in the service. A total of 28 such men have been sent to this institution for training. Arrangements have also been made by this board with two industrial establishments in the State

whereby the latter have undertaken to train two disabled men.— [Compiled from statement prepared by Rehabilitation Division, Federal Board for Vocational Education.]

Water Resources.

An act creating an Arizona Resources Board was approved March 17. This board consists of five members appointed by the governor and is charged with the duty of investigating the water resources and preparing comprehensive plans for the development, conservation, control, regulation, and utilization of all water resources in the State.—[Laws of Arizona, 1919, ch. 84.]

ARKANSAS.

Council of Defense.

A bill is pending before the legislature to make the State council of defense a permanent organization. It provides that the council shall insure effective means of defense, preserve order within the State, provide for the development of the agricultural and industrial products of the State, and aid in the development of the natural resources. If this becomes a law, a permanent community council organization will be effected.—[Reply from State council of defense to questionnaire of the Field Division, U. S. Council of National Defense, Feb. 20, 1919.]

The State council of defense has been interested in furthering reconstruction activities to the end that the State may be restored to a peace basis as soon as possible, and that such matters as have been brought to the attention of the council may be promptly acted upon. The council is still maintaining an office and will continue its activities, pending the closing of some of the projects upon which it has been engaged.—[Letter from State council of defense to U. S. Council of National Defense, May 14, 1919.]

The State council of defense meets upon call of the chairman, and although a bill to make the council statutory failed to pass, it continues in order to complete some projects in which the State is engaged. County councils continue, subject to call, although community councils are believed to have ceased to function. The councils of defense are giving financial aid to the United States Employment Service and are apprehending deserters.—[Reply from State council of defense to questionnaire of the Field Division, U. S. Council of National Defense, June 23, 1919.]

Employment.

Arkansas has reported the complete organization of community bureaus for returning soldiers, sailors, and war workers, the work being under way in the 75 counties. They were established jointly by the State and county officials of the Federal employment service

and the State council of defense, within 48 hours after telegraphic instructions from Washington. In each instance the bureau is located in a county courthouse or city hall, and the county chairman of the council of defense is serving as bureau manager, being appointed as agent of the Federal employment service at a salary of \$1 per annum.—[Times-Union, Jacksonville, Fla., Dec. 15, 1918.]

Prior to the signing of the armistice the "Farmers-give-a-bushel" war fund, which was indorsed by the State council of defense, aggregated about \$45,000. This money is now available for assisting returned soldiers and sailors to establish themselves satisfactorily in civil life, and will be disbursed by trustees for that purpose. The State council of defense has been financing the work of the United States Employment Service in Little Rock since the failure of the Federal appropriation for that service. As a result of this assistance the State director of the United States Employment Service has been able to keep his force practically intact and to maintain the various offices over the State. Great assistance to this work has also been rendered by the local councils of defense and by commercial organizations in the various counties. As a result of this work practically every returned soldier and sailor of the State has been given employment as good as or better than that he left when he entered the service.—[Letter from State council of defense to U. S. Council of National Defense, May 14, 1919.]

Employment offices maintained in Arkansas by the Federal Government in coöperation with State and local organizations, report that during the six months' period from January 1 to June 30, 1919, 38,147 persons were registered who were seeking employment; 52,593 requests for employees were received; and 28,500 persons were placed by these offices.—[Compiled from statistics furnished by U. S. Employment Service, Aug. 8, 1919.]

The War and Navy Departments' citation has been issued to 61 firms in Arkansas, these employers having assured the War and Navy Departments that they will reemploy everybody who formerly worked with them and left to serve in the Army or Navy during the World War.—[Memorandum from assistant to the Secretary of War in the replacement of service men to civil life, to U. S. Council of National Defense, Nov. 20, 1919.]

In Little Rock the War Camp Community Service made a complete canvass of the city, and 5,000 letters were sent to firms and cotton planters in the vicinity acquainting them with the fact that this organization was trying to secure positions for soldiers. By this means many positions were secured for service men.—[Report of War Camp Community Service for U. S. Council of National Defense, August, 1919.]

Highways.

The secretary of the State highway commission advises that provision has been made for the construction of about 5,000 miles of hard-surface road by the creation of special districts by the legislature. Bonds will be issued by these districts, based on property valued to the amount of \$35,000,000. About 2,000 miles have been provided for by the creation of road districts by petition. About \$15,000,000 in bonds will be issued or are being issued by these districts.—[Bulletin No. 47, Highways Transport Committee, U. S. Council of National Defense.]

The State council of defense has been working in conjunction with a committee representing the Little Rock Board of Commerce in the interest of State highway projects. The various road districts created by the last session of the legislature are now actively engaged in the preparation of plans for the extension and improvement of roads throughout the State.—[Letter from State council of defense to U. S. Council of National Defense, May 14, 1919.]

On October 1, 1919, 22 highway projects had been approved in the State, involving the improvement of 369.19 miles of road at a total estimated cost of \$4,350,373.55, of which the Federal Government is requested to pay \$947,116.59 in accordance with the provisions of the Federal-aid road act of July 11, 1916, as amended by the act of February 28, 1919.—[Statement prepared by Bureau of Public Roads, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.]

Information Service for Returned Service Men.

The local branches of the American Red Cross are cooperating with other organizations in establishing contacts with service men for the purpose of facilitating the adjustment of their allotments, allowance accounts, compensation and claims, and the reinstatement of lapsed or canceled insurance. It is the desire of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance that all inquiries of this nature be cleared through the home-service sections of the American Red Cross. Up to April 1, 1919, the American Red Cross had organized in Arkansas 259 units with a total of 293 workers.—[Statement prepared by American National Red Cross for U. S. Council of National Defense, November, 1919.]

Land Settlement.

The State council of defense has a standing committee of 11 members, appointed by the governor, who have been actively engaged in securing land for development as farms for soldiers, in the event that the United States Department of the Interior soldier-settlement plan becomes a law. This committee has listed over three million acres of land and blocked it into possible projects. Legal options have been secured on the greater part of this land;

and while the failure of the last session of Congress to pass a bill has held up the work of the committee, they have actually inspected most of the land under option and are prepared to furnish the Government with definite and accurate information in regard thereto. The committee has sufficient funds for this use set aside for the purpose by the State council of defense, and it will continue in existence as long as there is a possibility of the passage of a Federal law putting the plan of the United States Department of the Interior into operation.—[Letter from State council of defense to U. S. Council of National Defense, May 14, 1919.]

The legislature passed a joint resolution urging the Arkansas congressional delegation to do everything possible for Federal soldier-settlement legislation, and that the governor wire President Wilson urging his active support of Federal legislation. The governor has appointed a committee of nine members to represent the State in soldier-settlement matters.—[Memorandum from Reclamation Service, U. S. Dept. of the Interior to U. S. Council of National Defense, July 1, 1919.]

Public Works.

Reports received in January, 1919, cover 57 public building and construction projects which were under way or contemplated in the State, aggregating an estimated value of \$13,190,000. Of this number 36 were street improvements, estimated to cost \$8,300,000; 3 were schools, estimated to cost \$85,000; 7 were sewers, estimated to cost \$1,580,000; and 7 were waterworks, estimated to cost \$465,000.—[Statistics compiled by Division of Public Works and Construction Developments, U. S. Dept. of Labor, Apr. 17, 1919.]

School Gardens.

School gardens are being conducted in 79 cities and towns, the total present enrollment in the State being 12,607. In Little Rock during the season of 1919 there were 5,000 children enrolled.—[Prepared from material furnished by U. S. School Garden Army to U. S. Council of National Defense, Nov. 1, 1919.]

CALIFORNIA.

Americanization.

That every foreign-born Californian, who has been honorably discharged, after applying for citizenship, is entitled to the utmost educational aid in his intention to be an intelligent American, is the attitude of the State council of defense as recorded in a letter written for guidance of county divisions and community branches conferring and working with the council's Army and Navy placement committees.—[News release of State council of defense, Jan. 18, 1919.]

The Independent Order of B'nai B'rith, a Hebrew organization, has outlined a program for the thorough Americanization of Hebrew immigrants. Patriotic meetings are to be held at intervals through-

out the State, at which the true doctrine of Americanization will be preached.—[Chronicle, San Francisco, Calif., Feb. 18, 1919.]

In a report submitted to the convention of the State building trades council in Fresno, the committee on education presented a plan for the Americanization of every workman in the industry and the general use of the extension department of the University of California. The council went on record against the employment of any but American citizens upon Government work of a Federal, State, or municipal character. A committee was appointed to suggest means whereby courses might be arranged by the extension department of the university which would educate members of the affiliated unions of the council in Americanism and in general culture.—[Chronicle, San Francisco, Calif., Mar. 30, 1919.]

Under an act, approved May 27, all persons over 18 and under 21 years of age who can not speak, read, or write the English language to a degree of proficiency equal to that required for the completion of the sixth grade of the elementary schools of the State, and who live within a radius of 3 miles of an evening class maintained by a high-school district, are required to attend for at least four hours a week a specially maintained school class unless otherwise provided.—[Statutes of California, 1919, ch. 506.]

An appropriation of \$34,000 has been made by the board of education of Oakland for the furtherance of Americanization work during the coming fiscal year. Oakland was one of the pioneer cities in Americanization work and has each year made some advance in the work. Three visiting teachers have been employed to canvass the alien districts and urge the attendance of every alien, especially the mothers. All who enroll in the schools are urged to speak only English in the home, and many are endeavoring to do this. From many parts of the State the reports indicate an increasing interest on the part of the teachers and pupils alike. In the case of female alien pupils the response is much greater when the teacher is able to visit her home, not in a patronizing manner but in a neighborly fashion. The great need in California is for trained teachers who know how to visit satisfactorily as well as how to teach effectively. At Los Angeles the council of defense is cooperating in every way to make these classes a success. At the hearing of naturalization petitions the council presented each successful petitioner with a booklet, *The American Home*, and a silk flag of the United States.—[Compiled from forthcoming report of the director of citizenship to Commissioner of Naturalization, U. S. Dept. of Labor, 1920.]

Assistance for Service Men and Their Families.

The governor in his biennial message to the State legislature urged the extension of every desirable form of aid to returning soldiers in close cooperation with Federal authorities. The restoration of the

disabled and the opening of extensive employment opportunities on land reclamation, road building, and irrigation projects were particularly stressed.—[Examiner, San Francisco, Calif., Jan. 7, 1919.]

One of the newspapers of Los Angeles has established a soldiers' service bureau. Through the efforts of this bureau employment is obtained for ex-service men; missing men are located; allotment cases are straightened out; insurance cases are investigated; and many other services are performed, such as helping service men to obtain their releases by preparing necessary affidavits, defending them in court, etc.—[Examiner, Los Angeles, Calif., Mar. 18, 1919.]

The legal-aid bureau of San Francisco gives free legal advice to returned service men.—[Telegram from State committee on readjustment to U. S. Council of National Defense, Mar. 26, 1919.]

An act, approved May 2, authorizes the board of supervisors of any county in the State to grant financial assistance, relief, and support to indigent persons who have been honorably discharged from any branch of the United States Army or Navy, or the American Red Cross, who have served in any war in which the United States has been engaged, same to be administered through private organizations desiring to handle the work.—[Statutes of California, 1919, ch. 184.]

Committee on Readjustment.

A committee on soldiers' employment and readjustment, consisting of nine members with the adjutant general of the State as chairman, appointed under authority of an act of the State legislature approved January 25, 1919, held its first meeting on February 8. The act provides that the committee, in addition to devoting its energies to the unemployment problem, will take over the activities of its predecessor, the State council of defense which terminated its activities February 1. Letters have, therefore, been sent to members of the 58 county divisions, notifying them that they automatically become county divisions of the new committee, and that their officers, etc., are part of the State committee. The State committee is occupying the offices of the former State council and has taken over the office force, as well as all activities of the State council of defense. It is believed that a majority of the counties will remain intact in their war-time organization. Should any decline to do so, the committee will at once appoint a new county personnel. The State committee desires to continue friendly relations with the United States Council of National Defense.—[Letter from chairman, State committee on readjustment to Field Division, U. S. Council of National Defense, Feb. 13, 1919.]

The new State committee on readjustment has determined to concentrate on placement of soldiers, acceleration of allotments, control of relief collections, and Americanization; but is now giving its whole attention to placement. The committee intends to operate

through the county divisions established by the State council of defense. Communications have been addressed to all mayors, boards of trustees, chambers of commerce, and other organizations, requesting them to meet immediately and form placement or readjustment committees; utilizing in the larger centers the machinery of the United States Employment Service, and possibly in other centers the offices of the chambers of commerce, for registering applicants for positions. The committee is working out for each individual community the quota of men who were either drafted or who enlisted voluntarily, which will be published; and each community then will be definitely charged to put itself on record with a pledge that it will at least accomplish its quota in placement. A plan has been adopted, as an honor system, whereby employers will indicate how they are doing their bit by attaching a red circle around each blue star for every man replaced. Voluntary benefits for discharged soldiers, the committee urges, should be discouraged except where authorized by disinterested public-spirited citizens whose plans have received the definite approval of the war donations department of the committee. It is stated by the committee that in all cases where registration of applicants for positions has taken place within the State a very large percentage of men have been placed. The committee will urge upon all communities to consider the immediate need for carrying out all public-construction enterprises that were held up during the war. An important matter to which the committee is giving attention is the encouragement among farmers of a movement to provide better living accommodations for farm labor, and to this end it is to cooperate with the State housing and immigration commission. Based on the fact that the main products of California are likely to be in increasing demand, the committee sounds a note of confidence that California will easily take care of its unemployment problem; and suggests that this note be echoed by all chambers of commerce, clubs, and other organizations.— [Letter from State committee on readjustment to U. S. Council of National Defense, Feb. 14, 1919.]

The State committee on readjustment, through its county division chairman, is appointing an advisory bureau in every county. This bureau will be composed of the former chairman of the State division of the Woman's Committee of the United States Council of National Defense, the chairman of the largest unit of women's activities, the woman who had charge of food conservation, and such other public-spirited women as are interested in the solution of the State's readjustment problems. In each of the 58 counties it will act as a clearing house for the standardization of the employment situation by securing intercommunity and intercounty information. This information will be sent to the State committee on readjustment, thus providing

them with a review of the industrial situation throughout the State, so they will readily know where there is a surplus of labor and where a shortage exists. Men seeking jobs can then be sent at once to places where work is available.—[News release of State committee on readjustment, Apr. 13, 1919.]

Since its appointment by the governor February 1, 1919, following its creation by senate bill 330, the State committee on readjustment has performed the duties provided by the law as follows: Stimulated by publicity, letters, and personal contacts, individuals and agencies in the State to assist in the intelligent placement in gainful civil occupations of returning members of the military and naval forces; and assisted the discharged service men and their dependents to obtain expeditiously all allotments and allowances provided by the Government for the protection of these soldiers and the maintenance of their dependents. While its function is to act as a stimulator to the activities of others, to point out the things necessary to be done and the proper manner to do them, and to act as a clearing house for the dissemination of such information as may be of material and practical assistance in the giving of aid in the matter of claims and the facilitating of placement, it has, nevertheless, in order that no applicant for assistance might go away dissatisfied, at its central offices taken up directly with Washington the case of every service man or dependent who has called there; and, in this connection, approximately 7,000 specific cases including every conceivable claim or position of placement has been attended to at the central offices of the State committee. The committee offers all the assistance in its power not only to claimants but also to those men and women of the State who, either working alone or as members of agencies and organizations, are conscientiously trying to bring about satisfaction of all claims arising out of the war and placement of all men who left civil life to join the colors.—[Readjustment, San Francisco, Calif., Oct. 10, 1919.]

Community Organization.

Plans are being made for the continuance of the community councils instituted during the war with the idea of placing them upon a permanent footing. It is intended to have each of the approximately 5,000 community councils frame its constitution and by-laws, appoint its board of directors, and take up the work of social construction. While the community councils will be sovereign in themselves, the State council of defense will supply them with various information, keeping them in touch with all important State, national, and international matters. The State council of defense will also help other State departments to keep in touch with the different communities and to be of more help to them. The community councils

would be called upon at once to gather information regarding unemployment and the opportunities for employment for returning soldiers. Another line of endeavor will be that of Americanization. The councils will not discuss politics, religion, and such controversial subjects as are likely to induce factional strife.—[Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass., Jan. 8, 1919.]

Three hundred community councils have been organized by the State council of defense. All of the councils are cooperating. They are encouraged by the State committee on readjustment to become permanent.—[Reply from State council of defense to questionnaire of the Field Division, U. S. Council of National Defense, June 28, 1919.]

Council of Defense.

The State council of defense has issued two pamphlets, *The Community and the Postwar Problems*, and *Handbook on Community Organization*. The former is mainly inspirational while the latter contains some practical advice on the permanent organization of community councils for peace time, the extension of their activities, and assurance of efficiency for their operations.—[Survey, New York, N. Y., March, 1919.]

With two exceptions all of the county divisions of the former State council of defense have accepted reappointment for service with the State committee on readjustment in response to the invitation of that body. They will aid particularly in the placement in industry of returning soldiers and sailors.—[Bulletin, San Francisco, Calif., Mar. 17, 1919.]

One hundred and seventy-one placement bureaus for discharged soldiers have been established by the State council. The council is continuing the apprehension of deserters. Permanent agencies have taken over the following former activities of the State council: Woman's committee, farm bureaus, war history, scientific research, war donations, and children's committee. The State committee on readjustment is attempting to coordinate all reconstruction activities. Plans are being formulated for an Americanization program.—[Reply from State council of defense to questionnaire of the Field Division, U. S. Council of National Defense, June 28, 1919.]

Cooperative Distribution.

Fruit and vegetable growers of the State have formed a cooperative organization to eliminate middle profits, broaden markets, and affiliate with similar organizations throughout the world. Twenty-six canneries in various parts of the State will pool their interests in a \$6,000,000 corporation and launch a campaign for foreign trade. Goods will be sold through such organizations as the consumers' league.—[Chronicle, San Francisco, Calif., Mar. 6, 1919.]

Certification of Public Records for War Risk Insurance.

The State committee on readjustment is urging the State legislature to pass senate bill 485, which provides for free certification of public records in connection with war-risk insurance cases; or furnishing of a verified copy of the public record of a marriage, death, birth, or divorce in making search for same, when it is to be used in a claim for pension, a claim for allotment, allowance, compensation, insurance, or otherwise under the Federal act establishing a Bureau of War Risk Insurance.—[News release of State committee on readjustment, Mar. 25, 1919.]

Employment.

Under a resolution of the legislature, filed with the secretary of state January 25, it is directed that the speaker of the assembly and the president of the senate each appoint four members to act as a committee of the legislature, to investigate matters pertaining to the employment situation created by demobilization of the military forces and to recommend to the legislature, upon reconvening after the constitutional recess, some appropriate legislative action for the relief of the disturbing conditions.—[Statutes of California, 1919, ch. 19.]

The appointment of the State committee on soldiers' employment and readjustment, to assist in securing employment for service men, was announced on February 4, by the governor.—[Examiner, San Francisco, Calif., Feb. 5, 1919.]

Assembly bill 80 authorizes the commissioner of labor to establish employment bureaus and fixes the fees to be charged, the same to be paid into the employment bureau fund. The bill contemplates the appropriation of \$150,000 for the purpose. Senate bill 192 authorizes an appropriation of \$92,500 for maintaining free employment offices for the next two years.—[Letter from State librarian to U. S. Commission of Labor Statistics, Feb. 19, 1919.]

Free State employment bureaus are established in all of the principal cities of the State, which for some time have been coordinating with the Federal bureau in solving the employment problem. It is believed that these bureaus will be able to assume the added burden caused by the partial abandonment of the Federal service.—[Letter from office of the governor to U. S. Council of National Defense, Mar. 19, 1919.]

Fifty out of fifty-eight counties of the State report to the State committee on readjustment 100 per cent organizations for aiding the placement of returning men. Each county is making arrangements to take care of its own quota.—[Telegram from chairman, State committee on readjustment to U. S. Council of National Defense, Mar. 25, 1919.]

The State committee on readjustment has practically completed its organization to aid returning soldiers and sailors in finding satisfactory civil employment. Placement committees have been appointed and placement bureaus have been organized in municipalities and communities throughout the State and are engaged in the twofold duty of assisting men from the service to find work and stimulating the development of industry and construction for the creation of new jobs, so that the men and women who are displaced by the replacement of soldiers and sailors will have employment.—[News release of State committee on readjustment, Mar. 26, 1919.]

The program committee of the State committee on readjustment recommends that attention be given not only to the employment of discharged service men, but also to the employment of discharged civilian war workers, the employment of women whose places are being taken by men, and the employment of service men who are too incapacitated to resume their former employment. To this end it is recommended that an advisory committee on employment be created, composed of representatives of the State welfare commission, the State housing and immigration commission, the Federal Board for Vocational Education, the American Red Cross, the State commissioner of labor and the State director of the United States Employment Service.—[Report of State committee on readjustment to U. S. Council of National Defense, Mar. 31, 1919.]

The State committee on readjustment has arranged to hereafter receive the name, residence, and occupation of each California man in each regiment as it is due for demobilization either in the camps in this country or upon its arrival from overseas. This information will be sent to the various placement bureaus throughout the State to aid in placing the men.—[News release of State committee on readjustment, Apr. 3, 1919.]

The State committee on readjustment is sending out the names, addresses, and civil vocations of 1,800 California boys returning from service. The names are listed at the placement bureaus of the committee throughout the State.—[News release of State committee on readjustment, Apr. 15, 1919.]

The State committee on readjustment has been able to substantially aid the various placement bureaus throughout the State by obtaining full lists of Californian soldiers immediately upon their landing in New York City. They segregate the names by counties and rush them to the newspapers and county placement bureaus, so that each community knows in advance of the men's arrival what may be the demands on their services in helping to get jobs.—[Letter from State committee on readjustment to U. S. Council of National Defense, Apr. 19, 1919.]

To provide employment for returning soldiers and sailors, the State committee on readjustment has established placement bureaus throughout California. The committee, as a means for better service and a more sympathetic understanding of the mental reaction of the returned service men, has appointed upon each of these placement bureaus one or more returned service men. As a result of this work by the State committee on readjustment, reports indicate that instead of the expected labor surplus due to demobilization, the State is actually facing a shortage in labor supply.—[News release of State committee on readjustment, May 1, 1919.]

There are 260 placement bureaus of the State committee on readjustment located throughout the 58 counties in the State, and all a service man needs to do is to apply to any of these and he will secure employment as good, if not better, than he had previous to his entering the service.—[News release of State committee on readjustment, May 23, 1919.]

Under an act, approved May 23, the sum of \$150,000 was appropriated for the support of the State bureau of labor statistics in meeting the expenses of maintaining free employment bureaus for a period of two years.—[Statutes of California, 1919, ch. 441.]

The State committee on readjustment, carrying out the wishes of the governor, evolved a plan to bridge over the interval until a reclamation bill is passed, which will put the Army and Navy young men on the road to successful farming. Through the county division chairmen of this committee and the chairmen of the placement bureaus, the State committee has found a very effective, practical, and remunerative method of starting all service men who truly desire to become farmers and own land, to acquire theoretical and practical knowledge of farming through the cooperation of the farmers in placing these men, paying them for their work, and housing them in the best possible way, thus giving them the opportunity of gaining a thorough advance knowledge that will place them in the position of being able to know and understand the practical side of farming, before the various plans for land settlement for soldiers become operative.—[Letter from State committee on readjustment to U. S. Council of National Defense, May 27, 1919.]

As the clearing house for approximately 200 placement bureaus dealing solely with the soldier-placement problem, the State committee on readjustment will cooperate with the State highway commission in placing service men through their local placement bureaus, and will, in so far as possible, endeavor to standardize the employment situation so that the percentage of men from each locality employed on the State highway divisions throughout the

State will be in proportion to the unemployed surplus in each community.—[Readjustment, San Francisco, Calif., Aug. 1, 1919.]

Employment offices maintained in California by the Federal Government in cooperation with State and local organizations, report that during the six months' period from January 1 to June 30, 1919, 146,196 persons were registered who were seeking employment; 152,240 requests for employees were received; and 121,163 persons were placed by these offices.—[Compiled from statistics furnished by U. S. Employment Service, Aug. 8, 1919.]

Citations have been issued by the United States War and Navy Departments to 3,284 firms in the State, these employers having assured the departments that they will reemploy every returned service man who formerly worked for them and left to serve in the Army or Navy during the World War.—[Memorandum from assistant to the Secretary of War in the replacement of service men to civil life, to U. S. Council of National Defense, Nov. 20, 1919.]

For the purpose of finding employment for soldiers the Arbuckle College city community service branch was organized. Every Arbuckle soldier or sailor who has returned has been given his old job or has received a new one. Many men from different parts of the State have received work here through this organization.—[Union, Sacramento, Calif., Mar. 19, 1919.]

The musical organization of the Liberty Club of Los Angeles has completed plans whereby it proposes to obtain jobs for returning musicians who have been in war service. Forty soldier-musicians have already been given jobs through the club's efforts. The service of the club is free.—[Express, Los Angeles, Calif., Mar. 10, 1919.]

The Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce is actively making provision for employment of soldiers and sailors. A committee appointed by the mayor, which is representative of employers and employees, investigates matters pertaining to the employment situation in Los Angeles. The city is in excellent condition to provide for returning Los Angeles soldiers and will do all in its power to care for those from other localities.—[Telegram from mayor of Los Angeles to U. S. Council of National Defense, Mar. 25, 1919.]

Opportunities for employment in Plumas County, it is announced, will be many this spring and summer. A number of large lumbering concerns are now seeking crews for work in the woods and at the mills. Camp and mill superintendents who have been approached on the subject of preferential employment for discharged soldiers and sailors, have been unanimous in stating their desire to place every discharged man who applies for employment. Contemplated building projects and road construction will also furnish employment for ex-soldiers.—[Bee, Sacramento, Calif., Mar. 13, 1919.]

The San Francisco Chamber of Commerce is sending out circulars to employers for the purpose of locating employment for disabled soldiers and sailors after they have been given vocational training by the Government.—[Chronicle, San Francisco, Calif., Oct. 28, 1918.]

An engineers' service bureau has been established in San Francisco which is intended to serve as a clearing house through which engineers in search of employment may get in touch with prospective employers, and through which employers may find technical men promptly as they are needed. This bureau is being conducted at the San Francisco Engineers' Club through the joint council of the San Francisco engineering societies. In this organization are represented the local sections of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the American Society of Mining Engineers, and the American Chemical Society.—[Engineering News-Record, New York, N. Y., Jan. 16, 1919.]

The Independent Order of B'nai B'rith, a Hebrew organization, will establish a soldiers' employment bureau in San Francisco. A committee will be appointed to aid in replacing soldiers in their former positions or in finding new employment for them.—[Chronicle, San Francisco, Calif., Feb. 18, 1919.]

In view of the curtailment of the operations of the United States Employment Service, the city of San Francisco will cooperate to the fullest extent with the emergency committee on employment. The mayor is taking up the matter with the finance committee of the board of supervisors in order that arrangements may be made for the payment of necessary expenses.—[Letter from mayor of San Francisco to U. S. Council of National Defense, Mar. 15, 1919.]

Various activities are being conducted in San Francisco for the benefit of returning soldiers. A soldiers' welfare committee has been established which is charged with the duty of assisting in obtaining employment for returned service men. The community placement bureau and the employment service of the American Red Cross are also engaged in this work, the former bureau being operated through the cooperation of the War Camp Community Service, Young Men's Christian Association, Jewish Welfare Board, and certain citizens of San Francisco.—[Telegram from State committee on readjustment to U. S. Council of National Defense, Mar. 26, 1919.]

The labor council and the building-trades council are to cooperate with the Federal employment service in San Francisco in obtaining work for returned soldiers and sailors.—[Chronicle, San Francisco, Calif., Mar. 30, 1919.]

It is announced that there is little or no trouble for all returning soldiers to find employment in Shasta County at fairly remunerative wages. In nearly every instance employers are giving the soldiers

their old jobs. This custom is observed alike by mining companies, merchants, farmers, bankers, stockmen, and all leading employers of labor. There are two large industrial enterprises that demand at once a number of laborers, some of them skilled. The Happy Valley irrigation district awarded two construction contracts aggregating \$315,000. A second large contract involves the expenditure of \$186,000. Preference will be given to discharged service men in both of these pieces of work. In view of the bright outlook for good crops in Shasta County many laborers are also needed on the farms.—[Bee, Sacramento, Calif., Mar. 13, 1919.]

Food Control.

Among the important bills relating to food introduced in the State legislature are the following: Senate bill 19 providing for the fixing of the price of foodstuffs in times of emergency by the railroad commission; and assembly bill 594 creating a bureau of food administration in charge of the superintendent of weights and measures, who shall have power to investigate and regulate the manufacture, production, and distribution of foodstuffs.—[National Wholesale Grocers' Association Bulletin, New York, N. Y., March, 1919.]

A State commission created by a resolution of the legislature to inquire into the reasons for the excessive costs of foodstuffs has recently rendered its formal report. Its chief remedies proposed are compulsory licensing, with withdrawal as the penalty of offending; and a law preventing unnecessary reselling of food in its journey between producer and consumer. Statistics on the cost of foodstuffs are given.—[Journal of Commerce, New York, N. Y., Apr. 28, 1919.]

The investigation of the high prices of bread, milk, eggs, and other food products by a legislative commission has brought from that body a recommendation that the business of distributing certain foods be regarded as a public utility and thus come under the regulation of the State public utilities commission, which body in this State is the railroad commission.—[Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass., May 12, 1919.]

An act, approved May 5, places food warehousemen under the control and regulation of the railroad commission of the State.—[Statutes of California, 1919, ch. 24.]

Foreign Trade.

One of the outstanding features of the program outlined by the State committee on readjustment, in its report to the governor, was the emphasis put upon California's future resting in its ability to become an integral factor in foreign trade. It was asked that immediate steps be taken to eliminate discriminatory rates both by the United States Railroad Administration and the United States Ship-

ping Board, and that the prewar import and export rates so essential to the development of foreign trade through San Francisco be restored.—[News release of State committee on readjustment, Apr. 3, 1919.]

In order to stimulate trade expansion and to study the foreign-trade situation, the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce has organized a foreign-trade club with a membership of more than 700. Experts on commerce in foreign lands will be obtained to address the club, and classes will be organized for the study of special branches of foreign trade.—[Letter from Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce to Chamber of Commerce of U. S. A., Dec. 17, 1918.]

Highways.

The State highway engineer advises that the Legislature of California, now in session, is expected to submit to the people for adoption a third State highway bond issue to the amount of \$20,000,000. California has had two previous State highway bond issues, one amounting to \$18,000,000, and the other to \$15,000,000. There is a residue of several million dollars of the proceeds of the second State highway bond issue yet to be expended.—[Bulletin No. 48, Highways Transport Committee, U. S. Council of National Defense.]

A 70-mile concrete highway from Merced to Yosemite is proposed by the Yosemite Valley Highway Association, at a cost of \$1,700,000. The sum of \$700,000 toward the highway is now on hand. The California State Automobile Association promises to support the measure. California motorists will be asked to subscribe \$1,000,000. In return for \$5, autoists will receive free automobile permits to the Yosemite Park from the Government.—[Chronicle, San Francisco, Calif., Mar. 5, 1919.]

The advisory board of the State engineering department recently approved a resolution of the board of directors of joint highways district No. 1, that the engineering department draw up specifications and make surveys for the construction of the proposed skyline boulevard in San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara, and Santa Cruz Counties. An appropriation of \$2,471,000 for construction work is included in a bill now before the legislature. The boulevard will be constructed from San Francisco over the crest of the mountains to Santa Cruz. It will be 67 miles long.—[Chronicle, San Francisco, Calif., Mar. 20, 1919.]

A large program for road construction is being formulated by the State, which will provide employment for a great number of men.—[Telegram from chairman, State committee on readjustment to U. S. Council of National Defense, Mar. 25, 1919.]

A constitutional amendment proposing to the people the issuance of \$40,000,000 bonds for construction of highways has been passed by the legislature, and was approved by a vote of the people on

July 1.—[Reply from State council of defense to questionnaire of the Field Division, U. S. Council of National Defense, June 28, 1919; Chronicle, San Francisco, Calif., July 2, 1919.]

On October 1, 1919, 26 highway projects had been approved in the State, involving the improvement of 287.48 miles of road at a total estimated cost of \$5,353,766.56, of which the Federal Government is requested to pay \$2,640,378.25 in accordance with the provisions of the Federal-aid road act of July 11, 1916, as amended by the act of February 28, 1919.—[Statement prepared by Bureau of Public Roads, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.]

Information Service for Returned Service Men.

To assist the families and other dependents of California soldiers to obtain the money that is due them from the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, the State committee on readjustment has been authorized by the legislature to take urgent action in every case to expedite the settlement of allowances and allotments for the interested parties. The State committee has created a war-risk insurance department, and representation in every county is being arranged. It is also appointing volunteer attorneys recommended by the various county division chairmen to assist and advise claimants, without charge, in making out necessary forms and affidavits to be sent to the State committee and, after review, forwarded to Washington and pressed for payment.—[News release of State committee on readjustment, Mar. 8, 1919.]

The State committee on readjustment through its war-risk insurance department is sending out information to discharged California soldiers telling them how to obtain the \$60 bonus granted by Congress. The county division chairmen of placement work and the members of draft boards are requested to assist the men, and attorneys and notaries are asked to continue their patriotic services by acting without charge in the preparation of exact certified copies for claimants' retention of papers that must go to Washington. Instructions for payment of Navy people which were announced only recently will be sent later to county placement divisions by the State committee.—[News release of State committee on readjustment, Mar. 11, 1919.]

The local branches of the American Red Cross are cooperating with other organizations in establishing contacts with service men for the purpose of facilitating the adjustment of their allotments, allowance accounts, compensation and claims, and the reinstatement of lapsed or canceled insurance. It is the desire of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance that all inquiries of this nature be cleared through the home-service sections of the American Red Cross. Up to April 1, 1919, the American Red Cross had organized in California

347 units with a total of 864 workers.—[Statement prepared by American National Red Cross for U. S. Council of National Defense, November, 1919.]

Land Settlement.

A bill permitting the Sacramento and San Joaquin drainage district to issue bonds to take up assessments aggregating \$11,000,000 levied in the district by the reclamation board, was passed by the senate.—[Chronicle, San Francisco, Calif., Apr. 20, 1919.]

The adjutant general, who is also the chairman of the State committee on readjustment, has issued a proclamation calling for the unremitting cooperation of all Californians in an effort to give to the returning soldier his due. He has interested a number of public-spirited men to meet and arrange for financial backing of a practical method for providing farms, not only for returned service men but for others who are not financially able to acquire them. It is declared that California is in need of population to develop its resources, and that the Pacific coast would profit by the plan.—[Examiner, San Francisco, Calif., Apr. 11, 1919.]

The Fourteen Counties Land Association, which is now in full working order, is a development under private capital, of California's State land-settlement plan, which was brought from Australia. The association has nearly 1,790,000 acres and will expend \$10,600,000 within the next two years, and is cooperating with the State land-settlement board and the State reclamation board in providing farms for ex-soldiers. The organization has now ready for occupancy 40,000 farms of 40 acres each, in the richest bottom lands of the Sacramento Valley. All of this land is to be farmed and purchased by ex-soldiers if enough apply. Workers who have sacrificed their jobs to ex-soldiers will be given second preference. Successful tenant-farmers who want to become owner-farmers will come third. The association demands no cash or initial capital, and will give the purchaser 10 to 20 years' time to purchase. The new purchaser of a 40-acre farm has one vote, and the great land companies have one vote each in the association. Prospective purchases will be looked over and investigated by a committee, with which the State land-settlement board and the State farm advisers will cooperate. Each tract will have its farm supervisor. He will advise the farmers what to plant, help them constantly, and put over all community purchases of costly tractors, fine bulls, fencing, and paints by the carload. He will help every man on the tract to financial success. The association will finance warehouse companies, creameries, flour mills, steamship lines, and other concerns to buy or handle the farmers' products. The policies of the association are to be democratically controlled by its members.—[Times-Call, Racine, Wis., June 6, 1919.]

An act was approved May 24, amending the act of June 1, 1917, creating the land settlement board, the object of which is to provide employment and rural homes for service men, to promote closer agricultural settlement, to assist deserving and qualified persons to acquire small improved farms, to demonstrate the value of adequate capital and organized direction in preparing land for settlement, and to provide homes for farm laborers. The board consists of five members appointed by the governor. It is to cooperate with the Government in carrying out the provisions of the act. The act of 1917 appropriated \$260,000 and the act of 1919 \$1,000,000 for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the act, the amounts to be returned with interest within 50 years.—[Statutes of California, 1917, ch. 755; 1919 ch. 450.]

An act was approved providing for a referendum to the people at the general election, November, 1920, of a bond issue of \$10,000,000 to provide a fund for the payment of the indebtedness to be incurred in carrying out the provisions of the act approved June 1, 1917.—[Statutes of California, 1919, ch. 540.]

Loans to Service Men.

Temporary relief is furnished returned men in the way of loans for immediate needs, such loans being made without security or interest by the American Red Cross, Jewish Welfare Board, Salvation Army, and War Camp Community Service.—[Telegram from State committee on readjustment to U. S. Council of National Defense, Mar. 26, 1919.]

Marketing Products.

A bill has been introduced in the State senate to provide for the creation of a State market commission and the organization thereof to carry on the business of receiving from producers the agricultural, fishery, dairy, and farm products of the State and selling and disposing of such products on commission.—[Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass., Sept. 9, 1919.]

Preference to Returned Service Men in Public Employment.

Section 27 of an act, approved May 27, amending the civil-service laws specifies that when proper proof is presented to the civil-service commission that an applicant is a veteran who served honorably during or prior to the war between the United States and the Central Powers, and that such a veteran stands equal in percentage in any civil-service examination for original entrance into the public service with any other applicant taking the same examination, it shall be the duty of the civil-service commission to show such veteran preference by giving him the higher rank.—[Statutes of California, 1919, ch. 654.]

In the \$40,000,000 bond issue for good roads, it is provided that preference shall be given to discharged soldiers, sailors, and ma-

rines as employees in the building of the State highways.—[The Home Sector, New York, N. Y.]

Public Works.

Because construction work in California provided for by the United States and by the State is not being commenced immediately as was contemplated in the enactments providing therefor, due to the insufficiency of the appropriations to cover the present increased cost of construction, and because this work should be commenced in order to stimulate private business and reestablish the confidence of the people, the State committee on readjustment has passed a resolution urgently recommending that the legislature appropriate sufficient funds to cover such deficits and take any other necessary steps, in order that the work may be begun at once; and, further, that the legislature memorialize Congress, requesting that it give immediate impetus to all Government construction by the appropriation of adequate sums of money to complete all work outlined, and to provide for and to start at once all new construction possible.—[Letter from State committee on readjustment to U. S. Council of National Defense, Feb. 28, 1919.]

Passage of a bill now before the legislature to create a \$5,000,000 bond issue to be expended in constructing State water-storage reservoirs was recommended by the assembly conservation committee. The bill would authorize the State to sell water and lease water and power sites.—[Chronicle, San Francisco, Calif., Mar. 25, 1919.]

Reports received in January, 1919, cover 86 public building and construction projects which were under way or contemplated in the State, aggregating an estimated value of \$89,360,000. Of this number 34 were street improvements, estimated to cost \$20,865,000; and 11 were waterworks, estimated to cost \$59,830,000.—[Statistics compiled by Division of Public Works and Construction Developments, U. S. Dept. of Labor, Apr. 17, 1919.]

A total of \$830,000 for harbor improvements at Los Angeles and Long Beach was appropriated when the senate passed the bill providing that \$250,000 should be available when the act took effect and \$580,000 more should be paid by the State July 1, 1921.—[Chronicle, San Francisco, Calif., Apr. 20, 1919.]

In a discussion between a representative of the United States Department of Labor and the mayor of San Francisco, a detailed program for municipal improvements in San Francisco was outlined. It is hoped by this program to provide employment for a large number of discharged soldiers. It includes the expenditure of \$1,000,000 for street work, which is expected to be under way by July 1; \$340,000 for new schoolhouses; \$500,000 for sewer and street repair work; \$1,000,000 before July on the Hetch Hetchy Valley water project; \$600,000 subsequent monthly Hetch Hetchy expenditures; \$2,660,000

bonds to be sold for carrying out of plans proposed by the board of education for the construction of new buildings, plans for which are now being made.—[Bulletin, San Francisco, Calif., Feb. 14, 1919.]

Reconstruction Programs.

The reconstruction committee of the State federation of labor has made a report on an after-the-war program of reconstruction. It is the opinion of the committee that no justification will exist for reduction of wages; that cooperation should be had with representatives of returned soldiers and sailors to prevent exploitation of soldiers to the detriment of workmen; that a standard workday of not more than eight hours be established in all industries where it does not yet obtain, and a further reduction of the hours of labor to minimize unemployment in any industry where a surplus of idle labor may exist or where conditions are such that even eight hours of work tend to exhaust and devitalize the employees; that there should be established cooperative organizations for the distribution of commodities in order to increase the purchasing power of the dollar; that there should be adopted a system of land values that shall include a supertax on all idle, uncultivated land, and land held for speculative purposes; and that immediate measures should be taken to extend land colonization for returned soldiers. The report favors public ownership of public utilities, urges the strengthening of the seamen's act for the protection of workers in the merchant marine, and demands labor representation on State boards and commissions. Further, the report insists that there shall be no curtailment in the progressive and humanitarian work of the State government, and concludes by urging upon the representatives of California industries the same cooperation with labor as was manifested in dealing with problems during the war.—[Tribune, Oakland, Calif., Nov. 19, 1918.]

One of the new ideas advanced by this committee for the solution of the problem of absorbing into industry the returned soldiers without a repression of wages, is the proposal that the returned soldiers shall cooperate directly with the State federation of labor or the labor unions of the State in taking up again the work of production. Another new line of activity recommended is the utilization of the idea of cooperation in connection with the labor-union movement. It is demanded that representatives of labor be placed on all boards and commissions where labor is not now represented.—[Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass., Nov. 28, 1918.]

The State division of the Woman's Committee, United States Council of National Defense, issued a reconstruction program just before its dissolution which includes many reforms. It urges that women be placed on the various commissions and State agencies in sufficient numbers to deal effectively with matters of public policy; that women should be given a wage similar to that of men in the

same position; that the eight-hour day should be enforced, with an extension of the minimum wage to all classes of women; that a woman should be appointed on the State labor bureau, and a woman should be named assistant director of women's work in the United States Employment Service; that schools should be opened for vocational education of returning soldiers; that compulsory education should be enforced for illiterates; that home and school gardens should be maintained; that an Americanization program should be adopted to include proper housing and working conditions for the immigrant and his family; and that the county allowance for dependent children be raised from \$11 to \$15 a month, and that they be given better care.—[Express, Los Angeles, Calif., Feb. 2, 1919.]

Further steps for placing the American Service League, composed of honorably discharged soldiers and sailors, on a permanent footing were taken in Los Angeles recently at an enthusiastic meeting. Their proposed program includes a monument to the war's victims, a social center for returned men, and a distribution center of labor so that employment may be found for men according to their qualifications. A movement was started to agitate extra pay for returned soldiers.—[Examiner, Los Angeles, Calif., Feb. 7, 1919.]

The joint assembly and senate committee which investigated the reconstruction employment problem during the constitutional recess, made the following recommendations: Investigating the seasonal unemployment by the University of California, the State labor commissioner, and the immigration and housing commission; memorializing of Congress to restrict immigration; granting of one month's furlough pay with soldier's allowance for six months thereafter on discharge; mustering out of soldiers near home; developing of natural resources and the construction of State buildings; the constructing of new highways; urging the State, counties, and cities to adopt a plan of reserving certain public works to be done during times of financial and industrial depression.—[Chronicle, San Francisco, Calif., Mar. 5, 1919.]

Rehabilitation of Disabled Service Men.

A bill has been introduced in the legislature providing for industrial and military rehabilitation and vocational work, to be carried on under the direction of the State board of education and the industrial accident commission. The bill carries an appropriation of \$33,000, contingent on an appropriation to be made by the Federal Government.—[Times, Los Angeles, Calif., Apr. 9, 1919.]

Rehabilitation of Physically Handicapped Persons.

An act, approved May 23, provides for the payment for medical, surgical, and hospital care and treatment incurred in the removing of physical disqualifications of certain California men examined for military service, and rejected by reason of physical defects. An

appropriation of \$8,500 is made to defray the expenses of this service.—[Statutes of California, 1919, ch. 418.]

School Gardens.

School gardens are being conducted in 65 cities and towns, the total present enrollment in the State being 102,542.—[Prepared from material furnished by U. S. School Garden Army to U. S. Council of National Defense, Nov. 1, 1919.]

Tax Exemption for Service Men.

An act, approved May 6, carries into effect article 13 of the State constitution which provides that "the property to the amount of \$1,000 of each resident in the State who has served in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps in time of war and received an honorable discharge therefrom shall be exempt from taxation." The act gives a list of 21 wars as being within the intention and meaning of the constitution, including the War with Germany and Austria.—[Statutes of California, 1919, ch. 206.]

Vocational Education of Service Men.

The local bureau of the Federal Board for Vocational Education makes special educational provisions for service men.—[Telegram from State committee on readjustment to U. S. Council of National Defense, Mar. 26, 1919.]

Vocational Reeducation of Disabled Service Men.

A bill has been introduced in the State legislature appropriating \$200,000 to provide vocational training for men disabled in war and industry.—[Union, Sacramento, Calif., Feb. 23, 1919.]

In accordance with section 2 of the Federal vocational rehabilitation act of June 27, 1918, as amended July 11, 1919, arrangements had been made up to October 25, 1919, by the Federal Board for Vocational Education with 65 educational institutions in the State for the reeducation of service men to overcome the handicap of disabilities incurred in the service. A total of 533 such men have been sent to these institutions for training. Arrangements have also been made by this board with 37 industrial establishments in the State whereby the latter have undertaken to train a total of 38 disabled men.—[Compiled from statement prepared by Rehabilitation Division, Federal Board for Vocational Education.]

Welfare of Returned Service Men.

Provided with working capital enough to undertake the operation of a clubhouse and hotel for the accommodation of the returned fighting men whom the organization is aiding to reestablish in civil life, the Seattle Soldiers' and Sailors' Council has made an appeal to patriotic citizens for aid in helping them to obtain suitable quarters. A down-town building, or rooms in a building, are wanted by the council; and if obtained at a modest rental, the council will equip

and open in the near future a permanent camp where soldiers and sailors discharged from the service and in need of financial assistance will be provided with food and lodging and given home comforts until the council's employment bureaus can find them jobs.—[Times, Seattle, Wash., Apr. 3, 1919.]

Woman's Committee.

The State division of the Woman's Committee, United States Council of National Defense, in going out of business, has asked that the county committees be held together in order that they may render service when possible to the State committee on readjustment which is supposed to take over some of the activities of the woman's committee.—[Letter from chairman, State division of the Woman's Committee to U. S. Council of National Defense, Mar. 2, 1919.]

COLORADO.

Americanization.

Americanization work is being carried on by a special committee appointed by the governor. The committee is composed of both men and women. Two of the three women are members of the woman's council of defense, but the committee does not work under the auspices of this council.—[Report of State division of the Woman's Committee to U. S. Council of National Defense, Jan. 1, 1919.]

There are many local, State, and Federal agencies at work trying to solve the problem of Americanization. The Bureau of Naturalization is aiming to secure the cooperation of all these agencies in the classes which it is fostering in this State.—[Compiled from forthcoming report of director of citizenship to Commissioner of Naturalization, U. S. Dept. of Labor, 1920.]

When the State council of defense was discontinued its Americanization work was turned over to the extension division of the State university, where it had been conducted before it was taken over by the State council as a war emergency measure. The extension division has planned to carry on this work along the following lines for the coming year:

The organization of classes in English and citizenship is to be carried on directly in cooperation with the Bureau of Naturalization through its Denver office. In general, the Bureau of Naturalization will give its energies to organizing classes and assisting the graduates of these classes to obtain their naturalization papers, while the extension division will be responsible for the educational aspects of the work and the efficiency of the classes after their organization. While this is the general plan of division, however, each agency will assist the other in all possible ways, and both will seek to enlist the active cooperation of the public schools in towns where classes are conducted. This plan of cooperation is believed to be theoretically

sound as well as practically workable, since the task of Americanization seems to involve Federal, State, and local responsibility in about equal proportion.

The establishment of community Americanization committees for the purpose of securing a closer relationship and cooperation between the foreign and native-born elements of the population.

It is also planning to bring together this fall in a conference at the university all of the different agencies in the State interested in Americanization work, so that all forces may cooperate as closely as possible in this important task without loss or duplication of energy. For the accomplishment of these ends the State university has established a definite bureau of Americanization in the extension division.—[Statement submitted by lieutenant and acting governor to U. S. Council of National Defense, Aug. 21, 1919.]

“ Back-to-School ” Drive.

Throughout the State the “ Back-to-school ” drive was placed before the county chairmen, and the work outlined was carried out in some localities.—[Report of child conservation section of the Field Division to U. S. Council of National Defense, Oct. 1, 1918, to July 1, 1919.]

Boys' Working Reserve.

The senate has passed a bill setting aside \$17,000 for the State branch of the United States Boys' Working Reserve.—[News, Denver, Colo., Mar. 28, 1919.]

Community Organization.

The State council of defense has taken steps to have the State legislature establish an interdepartmental bureau on community organization to direct community councils of defense as peace-time organizations.—[Reply from State council of defense to questionnaire of the Field Division, U. S. Council of National Defense, Feb. 17, 1919.]

Council of Defense.

The governor has expressed his desire that the chairmen of the various county councils of defense keep their organization intact, especially along the lines of Americanization and farm help. He desires to continue the work of State council of defense either under the existing name or under a new name, the work practically remaining the same.—[News release of State council of defense, Jan. 27, 1919.]

In his message to the legislature, the governor recommended a continuation of the State council of defense and suggested that sufficient funds be created for carrying on its work.—[News release of State council of defense, Feb. 10, 1919.]

The State council of defense has been discontinued, as the legislature made no appropriation for it.—[Letter from former executive

secretary, State council of defense to U. S. Council of National Defense, Aug. 11, 1919.]

Employment.

A bill has been introduced in the State legislature which, among other things, provides the governor with sufficient funds to aid in the development of Colorado, thus providing work for the unemployed.—[News release of State council of defense, Feb. 10, 1919.]

Employment offices maintained in Colorado by the Federal Government in cooperation with State and local organizations, report that during the six months' period from January 1 to June 30, 1919, 29,387 persons were registered who were seeking employment; 26,804 requests for employees were received; and 22,978 persons were placed by these offices.—[Compiled from statistics furnished by U. S. Employment Service, Aug. 8, 1919.]

The War and Navy Departments' citation has been issued to 219 firms in Colorado, these employers having assured the War and Navy Departments that they will reemploy everybody who formerly worked with them and left to serve in the Army or Navy during the World War.—[Memorandum from assistant to the Secretary of War in the replacement of service men to civil life, to U. S. Council of National Defense, Nov. 20, 1919.]

The War Camp Community Service maintained the central employment bureau in Boulder. Applicants at other stations were turned over to the War Camp Community Service board, which was successful in placing men.—[Report of War Camp Community Service for U. S. Council of National Defense, August, 1919.]

The Denver Civic and Commercial Association has appointed a special committee which will make an attempt to find a practical plan to solve the problem of unemployment for soldiers. The committee will hold a meeting which a number of citizens, representative of various interests in the city, will attend to discuss the situation.—[Times, Denver, Colo., Mar. 11, 1919.]

In view of curtailment of the United States Employment Service, the matter of providing employment for returned service men has been taken up by the citizens of Denver, and a committee appointed to wait upon the governor in relation thereto. Subsequently the city administration will take up the matter with the labor bureau, and the city will cooperate in every way possible in the maintenance of the bureau.—[Letter from mayor of Denver to U. S. Council of National Defense, Mar. 17, 1919.]

The Denver Civic and Commercial Association has assisted in the unification of Denver's activities in behalf of employment for returned soldiers. It has taken steps to provide for the maintenance of the office of the United States Employment Service for the next

few months, or until such time as Congress shall furnish an adequate Federal appropriation for that office. A committee of 25, created by the association, confers with returned soldiers and others seeking employment and advises with them as to the best course to be followed in their efforts to take their proper place in the ranks of industry.—[Publication of the Denver Civic and Commercial Association, Mar. 20, 1919.]

A citizens' committee of the Denver Civic and Commercial Association is operating to obtain employment for returned service men. In cases where special attention is required, the chamber of commerce cares for the men according to their need.—[Telegram from mayor of Denver to U. S. Council of National Defense, Mar. 24, 1919.]

The War Camp Community Service in Denver pledged its resources to the welfare organizations which combined forces to serve the returned soldier in employment. The information and employment bureau of the War Camp Community Service continued to cooperate closely with the State free employment bureau.—[Report of War Camp Community Service to U. S. Council of National Defense, August, 1919.]

Highways.

The State highways commission advises that outside of an ordinary road fund of about \$1,000,000 no provision has been made by the legislature to match the funds allotted to the State under the Federal law; and that no provision has been made for the issuance of bonds for road construction. He states that these matters are under consideration at this time.—[Bulletin No. 47, Highways Transport Committee, U. S. Council of National Defense.]

The senate has passed the house concurrent resolution providing for submission to the voters at the next general election of a proposed constitutional amendment authorizing a \$5,000,000 bond issue for good-roads purposes. Fifty per cent of the money raised by the bond issue would be apportioned among the various counties of the State, according to mileage of State routes and highways, and the other 50 per cent would go to the State highway fund for the purpose of meeting Federal aid appropriations.—[Post, Denver, Colo., Apr. 1, 1919.]

On October 1, 1919, 25 highway projects had been approved in the State, involving the improvement of 224.07 miles of road at a total estimated cost of \$1,077,691.85, of which the Federal Government is requested to pay \$538,845.88 in accordance with the provisions of the Federal-aid road act of July 11, 1916, as amended by the act of February 28, 1919.—[Statement prepared by Bureau of Public Roads, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.]

Home Building.

Denver will begin an "Own-your-own-home" campaign within the next few days on an extensive scale. The cooperation of all business men to insure its success is anticipated by the Civic and Commercial Association of Denver and the city's building industries, which will carry on the movement. The campaign is thoroughly organized, financed, and planned; and will have for its purpose the revival of building, the provision of greatly needed houses for citizens, and the creation of a better city. The campaign will be continued as long as it is deemed advisable by those directing it.—[Publication of the Denver Civic and Commercial Association, Mar. 13, 1919.]

Information Service for Returned Service Men.

The local branches of the American Red Cross are cooperating with other organizations in establishing contacts with service men for the purpose of facilitating the adjustment of their allotments, allowance accounts, compensation and claims, and the reinstatement of lapsed or canceled insurance. It is the desire of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance that all inquiries of this nature be cleared through the home-service sections of the American Red Cross. Up to April 1, 1919, the American Red Cross had organized in Colorado 248 units with a total of 612 workers.—[Statement prepared by American National Red Cross for U. S. Council of National Defense, November, 1919.]

Land Reclamation.

At a reconstruction meeting of the Denver Civic and Commercial Association, the governor urged irrigation laws to aid Colorado development.—[News, Denver, Colo., Dec. 14, 1918.]

Land Settlement.

The bill creating the land-settlement board has been passed by the State senate. The measure was so amended as to empower the State board of land commissioners to segregate school lands and sell them to former soldiers, sailors, and marines upon the amortization plan in conjunction with the settlement board. The amendment is worded so as to make the State's \$5,000,000 school fund available for the settlement work under the farm-loan act. The sale of State lands under the act is limited to former soldiers, sailors, and marines who intend actually to settle in Colorado.—[Post, Denver, Colo., Apr. 1, 1919.]

The legislature has enacted a bill (S. 262), approved April 9, 1919, providing for cooperation in soldier settlements with the Federal Government.—[Memorandum from Reclamation Service, U. S. Dept. of the Interior to U. S. Council of National Defense, July 1, 1919.]

The Denver Civic and Commercial Association has been active in a land-settlement program in this State. Its agriculture and livestock bureau initiated the plan to make homesteads out of the vacant cultivatable lands of Colorado; and further, in conjunction with the State council of defense and a special committee appointed by the governor, prepared a bill which is now before the legislature. This measure carries an appropriation of \$725,000 to be known as the land-settlement fund and an additional \$25,000 for the administration of the soldier-settlement plan within the next two years. The larger appropriation would be used as a revolving fund for 20 years for development purposes, deferred payments to be made on a basis of 4½ per cent. The measure calls for the establishment of a land-settlement board to consist of the various State officials. The duties of this board would not be confined to the purchase of privately owned lands, but would include also cooperation between the State and the Federal Government in the United States Department of the Interior plan of providing farms for soldiers.—[Letter from secretary, Chamber of Commerce of U. S. A., to Upper Peninsula Development Bureau of Michigan, Feb. 20, 1919.]

Public Works.

Reports received in January, 1919, cover 47 public building and construction projects which were under way or contemplated in the State aggregating an estimated value of \$19,910,000. Of this number 16 were street improvements, estimated to cost \$6,830,000; 8 were schools, estimated to cost \$8,335,000; and 7 were waterworks, estimated to cost \$1,670,000.—[Statistics compiled by Division of Public Works and Construction Developments, U. S. Dept. of Labor, Apr. 17, 1919.]

To keep pace with the reconstruction plans of the country and to present needs which have long required attention, Denver will spend in public improvements in 1919 funds totaling nearly \$1,400,000. Approximately \$1,000,000 of this outlay will be devoted to necessary improvements and additions to the city's water system. Street improvements, including grading, surfacing, and paving of streets; sewer construction; and alley paving will require nearly \$300,000. The city will also expend \$100,000 in the construction of a memorial entrance to the new civic center, a fund having been left for that purpose by a private estate.—[Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass., Mar. 21, 1919.]

Reconstruction Expenditures.

A bill has been introduced in the State legislature which proposes to raise funds to aid in the payment of extraordinary expenditures arising out of or in connection with the war between the United States and Germany. A measure has also been introduced which

places a sufficient amount of this fund at the disposal of the governor to be used by him in maintaining the State council work during the period of readjustment and reconstruction.—[News release of State council of defense, Feb. 10, 1919.]

School Gardens.

School gardens are being conducted in 44 cities and towns, the total present enrollment in the State being 15,403.—[Prepared from material furnished by U. S. School Garden Army to U. S. Council of National Defense, Nov. 1, 1919.]

State Supervision of Transportation.

The "motor truck" bill to be presented at the coming session of the general assembly will give the public utilities commission of the State power and authority to supervise and regulate every transportation company in the State.—[Power Wagon, Chicago, Ill., Mar., 1919.]

Vocational Education.

The State legislature has passed a bill by which a fund of \$200,000 is allowed for the benefit of returned service men seeking vocational education. Any soldier may obtain a loan of \$200, free of interest for three years, to carry him through the training.—[News, Denver, Colo., Apr. 8, 1919.]

Since the armistice was signed, the extension division of the State university through its bureau of vocational education has been pushing vigorously its work of assisting men in industry by means of class instruction that will give them further educational preparation for their tasks. Six hundred and twenty-three men have been enrolled in these classes, and have taken one or more of the following subjects: Shop mathematics, practical English, sugar technology, ventilation, mine gases and safety lamps. This work has been carried on in cooperation with the State board for vocational educational. During the coming year it is planned to enlarge the scope of this work as much as possible. The courses and instruction are adapted directly to the needs of the men, and an attempt is made to secure the cooperation of the management of the industrial plants in which the men are working.—[Statement submitted by lieutenant and acting governor to U. S. Council of National Defense, Aug. 21, 1919.]

Vocational Reeducation of Disabled Service Men.

In accordance with section 2 of the Federal vocational rehabilitation act of June 27, 1918, as amended July 11, 1919, arrangements had been made up to October 25, 1919, by the Federal Board for Vocational Education with 18 educational institutions in the State for the reeducation of service men to overcome the handicap of disabilities incurred in the service. A total of 415 such men have been sent to these institutions for training. Arrangements have also been

made by the Federal Board with 57 industrial establishments in the State whereby the latter have undertaken to train a total of 64 disabled men.—[Compiled from statement prepared by Rehabilitation Division, Federal Board for Vocational Education.]

Woman's Committee.

Every county in the State has a chairman of the woman's council of defense and a more or less complete organization. In some counties every town and village is completely organized, with a full list of committees and an active force of workers; in other counties one group of women comprises the entire list of officers and committees.—[Report of State division of the Woman's Committee to U. S. Council of National Defense, Nov. 11, 1918.]

The chairman of the county units of the Woman's Committee, United States Council of National Defense, have been urged to cooperate with the United States Employment Service. A member of the Colorado Woman's Council of Defense is in charge of the woman's division of the local office of the United States Employment Service, and is coordinating the employment activities of the two bodies. In addition to handling matters pertaining to the employment of women, the woman's council is cooperating with the United States Employment Service in finding work for returning soldiers.—[Report of State division of the Woman's Committee to U. S. Council of National Defense, Jan. 24, 1919.]

Pending the action of the legislature to authorize the continuance of the State council of defense, the governor has requested the officers and chairmen of the departments of the State division of the Woman's Committee, United States Council of National Defense, all of whom were appointed by the former governor, to carry on the work until their successors are appointed. These officers were appointed by the ex-governor for the duration of his term of office only.—[News release of State council of defense, Feb. 10, 1919.]

CONNECTICUT.

Americanization.

The department of Americanization of the State council of defense has begun the issuance of a monthly publication, entitled Connecticut Americanization, devoted to the interests of Americanization work in Connecticut.

The State council of defense reports that interest in night schools is rapidly increasing. While at first it was necessary to urge the foreign born to attend, now so much interest is shown that further persuasion is seldom necessary. Nevertheless, campaigns to increase the attendance are being vigorously pushed.

The Americanization committee of the State council of defense has established 77 local committees, and there are 500 active Ameri-

canization workers in direct contact with the State's foreign-born population. A bill providing for the permanency of the committee is before the general assembly. The State department of Americanization has a field director who organizes the local committees, and a field assistant who acts as a link between the department and the foreign born themselves. The latter is a linguist and addresses meetings of the nationalities in their own languages. A proof of the efficiency of this method occurred in Wallingford, where 42 Poles enrolled for the night-school courses in English, United States history, and civics as a direct result of a single mass meeting. This number was larger than the total of all nationalities which has previously been attending the night school.

Besides the night schools, the department uses such channels as settlement houses, industries, clubs, and racial organizations to gain contact with the foreign born. Several local committees are conducting picture entertainments, the pictures being of an educational nature. Plans are under consideration whereby all libraries may cooperate. A State-wide system of American clubs is also contemplated.—[News release of State council of defense, Feb. 15, 1919.]

The State department of Americanization is distributing pay envelope slips to the managers of various industrial plants. These slips are printed in English, Italian, French, Polish, Yiddish, Hungarian, and Slovak, and are inserted by the manager into the pay envelopes of the foreign-born employees. They read as follows: "Attention, foreign-born employee! Industries prefer to employ persons who can speak the English language. Persons unable to speak English are the first to be discharged. Preference in promotion is given to persons able to speak English. Better wages are frequently given to persons able to speak English in preference to those unable to speak English. Learn to speak, read, and write English at the evening public school nearest your home."—[Foreign-American Series, Bulletin No. 10, National War Work Council, Young Men's Christian Association, New York, N. Y.]

Since the department of Americanization was established by the State council of defense September 1, 1918, 12 of its 76 local committees have conducted Americanization surveys. This information is contained in a statement issued by the department of Americanization, reviewing Americanization activities in the State since their inception early in 1917.—[News release of State council of defense, Mar. 22, 1919.]

All the public libraries in the State have been appealed to by the Americanization department to help in the Americanization movement. With the appeal was sent a detailed schedule showing how they can carry on Americanization work.—[News release of State council of defense, Mar. 23, 1919.]

The Americanization department of the State council of defense ceased to exist on April 30. The State board of education is now handling the work of Americanization, which has been extended into 75 counties.—[Times, Hartford, Conn., May 2, 1919.]

The department of Americanization, formerly under the State council of defense, and established by an act of the general assembly as a department of State board of education, will carry out a State-wide program including such phases of Americanization as protection of the foreign born from exploitation, employment, educational propaganda, industrial relations, economic conditions, and housing and living conditions.—[Letter from governor's secretary to U. S. Council of National Defense, May 12, 1919.]

An act was approved May 21 providing for the establishment of a department of Americanization and the appointment of a director with such powers and duties as may be prescribed by the State board of education. The act also provides that the school committee of any town designated by the State board of education may appoint a town director of Americanization. A sum of \$50,000 is appropriated to carry out the provisions of the act.—[Public Acts of Conn., 1919, ch. 286.]

The State through its governor and also its Americanization department is issuing a rally call to all State educational directors, school teachers, clergymen, and employers of labor to cooperate in the making of aliens into loyal American citizens.—[Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass., Oct. 20, 1919.]

Community singing is an important feature of Americanization work in Bridgeport, due chiefly to the fact that the managers of factories welcomed singing as the best medium through which to begin the teaching of English. A Hungarian community chorus organized in the Hungarian section of the city, created an interest and a spirit of cooperation among the young people, and soon the parents also became interested in the Americanization work of community service. Later, committees were formed to care for all branches of community activities among the Hungarians.—[Report of War Camp Community Service for U. S. Council of National Defense, August, 1919.]

The mayor's Americanization committee of Hartford is acting with the board of education in all matters relating to citizenship. Visitors have been sent to each home to interview the men and women. The good results have justified this plan of house-to-house visiting. The interest is pretty general throughout the State. The examiner for Meriden reports that 500 men took out their naturalization papers largely as the result of classes of instruction for the aliens. He reports that posters have been of effective assistance.—

[Compiled from forthcoming report of director of citizenship to Commissioner of Naturalization, U. S. Dept. of Labor, 1920.]

In Waterbury the board of education conducts in two of the city schools special classes for workers from 5 to 6 p. m. This course lasts 20 weeks and affords instruction in reading, writing, and speaking English, and in the elements of civics and citizenship.—[News release of State council of defense, Feb. 8, 1919.]

Assistance for Service Men and Their Families.

An act was approved March 12 providing temporary financial assistance to discharged soldiers, sailors, and marines, and to the dependents of men who died while in actual service. The relief is extended through the board of control, which is directed to cooperate with Federal agencies to secure prompt and proper treatment, care, and relief.—[Public Acts of Conn., 1919, ch. 2.]

An act approved in 1919 provides that any corporation may make contributions for the care and comfort of those engaged in the war or for their families or dependents.—[Public Acts of Conn., 1919, ch. 9.]

The State council of defense is cooperating with all welfare organizations in giving assistance to service men. The home-service sections of the American Red Cross are providing legal, medical, and family aid. Manufacturers are reemploying returned soldiers. The State legislature increased the amount of the soldiers' allowances.—[News release of State council of defense, Apr. 6, 1919.]

An act, approved April 24, provides for the payment of burial expenses of soldiers, sailors, and marines who have served in the several wars and who die without leaving sufficient estate to pay the same. The amount is limited to \$50. The act provides that such persons shall not be buried in cemeteries used for the pauper dead. Headstones are also provided for. (Public Acts of Conn., 1919, ch. 148.)

An act, approved May 21, directs the State treasurer to purchase United States Government bonds or notes of not more than \$2,500,000 and place them in the custody of the board of control. The interest on this fund is to be paid over to the treasurer of an organization of soldiers, sailors, and marines who served during the war against Germany. The money received by this organization is to be expended in furnishing food, wearing apparel, medical or surgical aid, care or relief, or in bearing the funeral expenses of soldiers, sailors, and marines who are eligible to membership, or to their widows or dependent children. No assistance is to be given under this act to persons who are receiving aid under the act of March 12, 1919. (Public Acts of Conn., 1919, ch. 336.)

Bridgeport is providing for the needs of service men. The State has recently made provision by legislation for furnishing relief

through local boards to returned men and their families. The home-service section of the American Red Cross furnishes supplemental relief whenever necessary.—[Letter from mayor of Bridgeport to U. S. Council of National Defense, Mar. 25, 1919.]

"Back-to-School" Drive.

A well organized "Back-to-school" drive has been conducted. Unique work has been done on the scholarship plan. Several private schools give scholarships.—[Report of child conservation section of the Field Division to U. S. Council of National Defense, Oct. 1, 1918, to July 1, 1919.]

Employment.

An act, approved April 29, authorized the board of control to continue the maintenance of the free employment bureaus at Bridgeport, Hartford, Meriden, New Haven, New London, Stamford, Torrington, Waterbury, and Willimantic until June 30, in conjunction with the United States Department of Labor.—[Public Acts of Conn., 1919, ch. 192.]

Employment offices maintained in Connecticut by the Federal Government in cooperation with State and local organizations report that during the six months' period, from January 1 to June 30, 1919, 66,264 persons were registered who were seeking employment; 40,868 requests for employees were received; and 26,842 persons were placed by these offices.—[Compiled from statistics furnished by U. S. Employment Service, Aug. 8, 1919.]

The War and Navy Departments' citation has been issued to 604 firms in Connecticut, these employers having assured the War and Navy Departments that they will reemploy everybody who formerly worked with them and left to serve in the Army or Navy during the World War.—[Memorandum from assistant to the Secretary of War in the replacement of service men to civil life, to U. S. Council of National Defense, Nov. 20, 1919.]

The employment situation in Bridgeport is being handled by a local office of the United States Employment Service, which has furnished employment for large numbers of returning men.—[Letter from mayor of Bridgeport to U. S. Council of National Defense, Mar. 25, 1919.]

In Waterbury, a munition town, the ending of the war decidedly upset labor conditions. Factories which had been running at full speed found that their orders were less and that their output must be cut down. In deciding whom to discharge, authorities have installed a card information system to ascertain which men and women are the most dependent upon their immediate wages. Every employee in Waterbury has been requested to fill out a card stating whether he or she has others to support. Those having dependents will be the last to be dropped from the pay rolls in all cases where

practicable. In applying for jobs, the returned soldier is given the preference, the married man with dependents coming next. Every soldier and sailor is asked whether he has applied for his old position, and if so, with what result. It is intended to compile a list of all employers who refuse to give service men their former jobs. The service men are also asked whether they are in need of financial assistance before the first pay day. While the employment situation is serious in Waterbury, rapid strides are being made to remedy conditions. In this city some six or seven thousand workers have been released from factories, but many have been absorbed in the peace industries. Fully 3,000 persons, workers and their families, have left the city in the past 13 weeks. About 800 persons have returned to the places they came from when the munition-making boom started. The employers have agreed not to hire any workers from out of town until all here have been employed. A list of those discharged is being kept, and positions will be found for them before outsiders are given work.—[Record, Boston, Mass., Jan. 15, 1919.]

Highways.

Connecticut has a big road-building program now under way, in which \$3,000,000 is to be spent this year in constructing permanent highways in that Commonwealth.—[World, New York, N. Y., Mar. 23, 1919.]

On October 1, 1919, four highway projects had been approved in the State, involving the improvement of 56.38 miles of road at a total estimated cost of \$1,634,839.55, of which the Federal Government is requested to pay \$790,230 in accordance with the provisions of the Federal-aid road act of July 11, 1916, as amended by the act of February 28, 1919.—[Statement prepared by Bureau of Public Roads, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.]

Information Service for Returned Service Men.

The local branches of the American Red Cross are cooperating with other organizations in establishing contacts with service men for the purpose of facilitating the adjustment of their allotments, allowance accounts, compensation and claims, and the reinstatement of lapsed or canceled insurance. It is the desire of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance that all inquiries of this nature be cleared through the home-service sections of the American Red Cross. Up to April 1, 1919, the American Red Cross had organized in Connecticut 140 units with a total of 614 workers.—[Statement prepared by American National Red Cross for U. S. Council of National Defense, November, 1919.]

Land Settlement.

In connection with the land-settlement plan proposed by the Secretary of the Interior it is estimated that 800,000 acres of land in Connecticut have reverted to a wild state. There is no scarcity of land to

be reclaimed in Connecticut.—[Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass., Jan. 11, 1919.]

The governor urged the adoption of soldier-settlement legislation in his message to the general assembly, and introduced a bill early in the session "which covered the ground substantially," but no action was taken.—[Memorandum from Reclamation Service, U. S. Dept. of the Interior to U. S. Council of National Defense, July 21, 1919.]

Preference to Returned Service Men in Public Employment.

An act, approved in 1917, (ch. 149) provides that veterans of the wars of the United States are to be preferred in the State for all positions open in the State government. The law also prohibits discharging or reducing the compensation of a veteran without granting him a hearing.—[Information Bureau, American National Red Cross, Compendium Change No. 117.]

Public Works.

Reports received in January, 1919, cover 56 public building and construction projects which were under way or contemplated in the State, aggregating an estimated value of \$18,120,000. Of this number 17 were street improvements, estimated to cost \$5,735,000; 10 were schools, estimated to cost \$3,230,000; and 7 were waterworks, estimated to cost \$2,080,000.—[Statistics compiled by Division of Public Works and Construction Developments, U. S. Dept. of Labor, Apr. 17, 1919.]

Renewal of Auto Operators' Licenses to Service Men without Examination.

A bill was passed by the State legislature which will enable returned soldiers, sailors, and marines who were licensed motor-vehicle operators before they entered the service, but whose licenses were not renewed last year, to obtain licenses this year without examination.—[Letter from governor's secretary to U. S. Council of National Defense, May 12, 1919.]

School Gardens.

School gardens are being conducted in 21 cities and towns, the total present enrollment in the State being 16,121.—[Prepared from material furnished by U. S. School Garden Army to U. S. Council of National Defense, Nov. 1, 1919.]

Suffrage for Returned Service Men.

An act, approved May 2, provides that honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, or marines who served in the World War, if otherwise qualified, may be admitted as electors in the towns where they reside upon presentation of their certificates of discharge or other proof of service.—[Public Acts of Conn., 1919, ch. 189.]

Tax Exemption for Service Men.

An act, approved April 24, exempts from taxation the property to the amount of \$3,000 of any soldier, sailor, or marine receiving a pension or an annuity from the United States, who, while in

service, lost a leg or arm, or suffered disabilities which, by the rules of the United States Pension Office, are equivalent to such loss; also the property to the amount of \$1,000 of every resident who is serving or who has served in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard in time of war and received an honorable discharge. Tax provision exemption is also made for the widows and widowed mothers of such service men.—[Public Acts of Conn., 1919, ch. 159.]

An act, approved in 1918 (ch. 181), makes it unnecessary for any discharged soldier, sailor, or marine to obtain a license for peddling.—[Information Bureau, American National Red Cross, Compendium Change No. 117.]

Vocational Reeducation of Disabled Service Men.

With the object of getting first-hand information on the subject of the reeducation of maimed soldiers, officials of the State board of education are visiting a number of cities in Canada.—[Post, Hartford, Conn., Aug. 14, 1918.]

No legislation was enacted by the legislature that met this year with reference to the reeducation of soldiers. The work is being carried on by the State board of education, the grade schools cooperating in it.—[Letter from governor's secretary to U. S. Council of National Defense, May 12, 1919.]

In accordance with section 2 of the Federal vocational rehabilitation act of June 27, 1918, as amended July 11, 1919, arrangements had been made up to October 25, 1919, by the Federal Board for Vocational Education with 22 educational institutions in the State for the reeducation of service men to overcome the handicap of disabilities incurred in the service. A total of 95 such men have been sent to these institutions for training. Arrangements have also been made by this board with five industrial establishments in the State whereby the latter have undertaken to train five disabled men.—[Compiled from statement prepared by Rehabilitation Division, Federal Board for Vocational Education.]

The Federal Board for Vocational Education has two representatives in Bridgeport, one of whom is making surveys of men applying for training, and the other is seeking employment for disabled soldiers. There is good cooperation between all the organizations, and the manufacturers of the city have gone on record as willing and anxious to place their returning men.—[Letter from mayor of Bridgeport to U. S. Council of National Defense, Mar. 25, 1919.]

DELAWARE.

Americanization.

The State is alive to the importance of Americanizing the foreign born. The number of aliens in Delaware is not so great as in many other States, and the situation can be met without undue straining or overburdening of the State's resources or institutions, if prompt

action be taken. The State council of defense has already commenced to carry out an Americanization program along certain fundamental and necessary lines, by taking a complete census of aliens so as to furnish a basis for all plans.

An additional survey of matters relating especially to aliens, which will take a longer period of time, is planned, in order to obtain accurate information on the demand and supply of foreign-born workers in the industries of the State. Information will also be obtained in regard to housing facilities; the possibilities of sound investment of savings; the use, tendency, and character of foreign-language newspapers; lands available for the foreign born; foreign-language organizations and lodges; educational opportunities for immigrants; the extent to which aliens have become public charges upon the charitable or penal institutions of the State; the various races in Wilmington studied separately; and the religious influences prevailing among the various groups of the foreign born.

The preliminary census of aliens was used in a conference held in December by the chief executives of a large number of industries, the governor, and the secretary of state, under the auspices of the Service Citizens of Delaware. This conference appointed a committee to carry on aggressively a State-wide Americanization program. In addition, the industries were asked to consider whether an Americanization program could be adapted to conditions of the various plants including the keeping of a record of aliens; the naming of an Americanization representative in each plant; the appointment of plant committees of employees to advance Americanization work; cooperation in night-school work; the establishment of factory classes; and the giving of preference to aliens who learn English. For the purpose of providing teachers, courses have been held and persons specially trained for teaching aliens have been graduated.

In order to carry on the work of Americanization, the State council of defense has had a bill prepared providing for State aid in the education of persons unable to speak English.—[Journal of State council of defense, February, 1919.]

An act, approved April 2, provides for the establishment of evening classes for the instruction of non-English-speaking persons in English and in the institutions and forms of government of the United States and the State. Fifteen thousand dollars is appropriated for the purposes of this act.—[Laws of Delaware, 1919, ch. 158.]

The program of the Service Citizens of Delaware for next year includes: The organization of complaint and information centers in the foreign sections of the cities; the development of a clear-cut American policy on the part of industries, and its correlation with the work of the night schools: the compilation of a booklet setting

forth in simple English the sort of information about America and the local community that every resident ought to have; the planning and financing of community gatherings where native and foreign-born residents will be brought closer together; the financing and directing of teachers' follow-up calling, with a continuation of the study of attendance records; and the special work with foreign mothers in their own homes, to be planned and executed in the closest conjunction with the night schools but not confined to purely educational work.—[Bulletin, Six Months of Americanization in Delaware, Wilmington, Del., September, 1919.]

The State council of defense announces a teachers' training course in the city of Wilmington, for training teachers to instruct aliens. A census of the industrial concerns of Wilmington was made, and the matter was being taken up with private citizens with a view to providing means for the instruction of the aliens. An effort was also being made to make it compulsory upon aliens to attend the night schools.

The State council of defense will continue its efforts to aid the Bureau of Naturalization to accomplish the requirements which Congress has placed upon it. The public schools will assist in every way possible.—[Compiled from forthcoming report of director of citizenship to Commissioner of Naturalization, U. S. Dept. of Labor, 1920.]

In Wilmington, beginning February 17, classes in English are to be held in public schools, in rooms offered by the Ukrainian Civic Committee of South Wilmington, at the United States Employment Service Bureau, at the Italian Neighborhood House, and other places. This work will be financed by special funds pending provision by the legislature. A "Learn-English" week is being observed by leading alien residents, endeavoring to inform every alien resident of Wilmington of the opportunity these schools afford. School children of non-English-speaking homes will carry a letter to their parents, explaining why English should be known. There are to be classes in the immigrant communities outside the city. Most of the classes will be at night, but those in the factories will be late in the afternoon. A midday class may be established for night and restaurant workers. It has been found necessary to establish a waiting list for these classes, so marked is the interest shown in the project by foreign born.

The Americanization institute, conducted recently by the State council of defense and the Wilmington board of education, has trained many persons for this work, and preference will be given those who have received a certificate for that course. The highest possible standard of teaching will be provided.—[Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass., Feb. 7, 1919.]

"Back-to-School" Drive.

The State council of defense is instrumental in promoting the "Back-to-school" drive in Delaware. It is urging that boys and girls be persuaded not to let the high wages being paid make them unmindful of the future, when special training will be required.—[Journal of State council of defense, February, 1919.]

The epidemic interrupted the "Back-to-school" drive. However, the newspapers spread general publicity and women's clubs were asked to introduce it where possible. A volunteer census of school children was taken throughout the State. The committee reports increased interest in education but no tangible results from the drive.—[Report of child conservation section of the Field Division to U. S. Council of National Defense, Oct. 1, 1918, to July 1, 1919.]

Council of Defense.

An act, approved April 8, creating the State council of defense, provides that the council shall continue in existence through the duration of the present war and for six months after the ratification of the treaty of peace.—[Laws of Delaware, 1918, ch. 3.]

Employment.

Employment offices maintained in Delaware by the Federal Government in cooperation with State and local organizations report that during the six months' period from January 1 to June 30, 1919, 14,353 persons were registered who were seeking employment; 12,317 requests for employees were received; and 8,206 persons were placed by these offices.—[Compiled from statistics furnished by U. S. Employment Service, Aug. 8, 1919.]

The War and Navy Departments' citation has been issued to 74 firms in Delaware, these employers having assured the War and Navy Departments that they will reemploy everybody who formerly worked with them and left to serve in the Army and Navy during the World War.—[Memorandum from assistant to the Secretary of War in the replacement of service men to civil life, to U. S. Council of National Defense, Nov. 20, 1919.]

The work of securing employment for returning soldiers and sailors is being given impetus as the result of official action taken by the Manufacturers' Association and the Employers' Association of Wilmington. A systematic campaign will be waged by these organizations to provide every ex-service man with suitable employment. Every member of these organizations has been living up to his agreement reached with former employees when they entered the service, that their old positions or others equally as good would be available on their return.—[Every Evening, Wilmington, Del., Apr. 10, 1919.]

Highways.

The chief engineer of the State advises that the State has about \$12,000,000 available to be expended for road purposes.—[Bulletin No. 46, Highways Transport Committee, U. S. Council of National Defense.]

An act, approved April 21, provides that the State highway department shall set aside annually \$300,000 to be offered in equal portions to the three counties for road improvement on condition that an equal amount is contributed by the counties.—[Laws of Delaware, 1919, ch. 70.]

Two acts, approved April 21, authorize New Castle County to borrow \$500,000 and \$200,000, respectively, to be expended for the completion of the Lincoln Highway and for the reconstruction of other roads in the county.—[Laws of Delaware, 1919, chs. 97 and 98.]

On October 1, 1919, five highway projects had been approved in the State, involving the improvement of 32.15 miles of road at a total estimated cost of \$1,532,850, of which the Federal Government is requested to pay \$272,603.78, in accordance with the provisions of the Federal-aid road act of July 11, 1916, as amended by the act of February 28, 1919.—[Statement prepared by Bureau of Public Roads, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.]

Home Gardens.

The community garden work in Wilmington, conducted as a part of the activities of the State council of defense during the war, has been taken over permanently by the garden club. Every available vacant lot is under cultivation. The gardeners pay a nominal fee, 50 cents for a standard-size plat and 50 cents each for plowing and fertilizing, and are permitted to buy seeds at cost. All overhead and incidental expenses are borne by the garden club. Throughout the State the stimulation of food production has been very actively carried on by all the agricultural agencies, both State and private.—[Letter from the governor to U. S. Council of National Defense, Aug. 18, 1919.]

Information Service for Returned Service Men.

The local branches of the American Red Cross are cooperating with other organizations in establishing contacts with service men for the purpose of facilitating the adjustment of their allotments, allowance accounts, compensation and claims, and the reinstatement of lapsed or canceled insurance. It is the desire of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance that all inquiries of this nature be cleared through the home-service sections of the American Red Cross. Up to April 1, 1919, the American Red Cross had organized in Delaware 46 units with a total of 108 workers.—[Statement prepared by American National Red Cross for U. S. Council of National Defense, November, 1919.]

Land Settlement.

The matter of soldier settlement in the State is in the hands of the reconstruction commission created by the act of April 2, 1919.—[Memorandum from Reclamation Service, U. S. Dept. of the Interior to U. S. Council of National Defense, July 21, 1919.]

Public Works.

Reports received in January, 1919, cover 12 public building and construction projects which were under way or contemplated in the State, aggregating an estimated value of \$6,305,000. Of this number 8 were street improvements, estimated to cost \$5,355,000; and 1 school, estimated to cost \$500,000.—[Statistics compiled by Division of Public Works and Construction Developments, U. S. Dept. of Labor, Apr. 17, 1919.]

The sum of \$2,000,000 has been given by a member of the new board of education to supplement State funds in order that the building of consolidated schools throughout the State may be greatly facilitated. The fund is to be apportioned, in order of application, to districts which raise half the money needed for the construction of a proposed school.—[Letter from the governor to U. S. Council of National Defense, Aug. 18, 1919.]

Reconstruction Commission.

Under the terms of an act, approved April 2, a reconstruction commission consisting of seven members was appointed by the governor for two years, with the duty of devising and putting into operation plans for child welfare and community organization, studying subjects to be considered in view of the change from the activities of war to those of peace, and making such recommendations for desirable legislation. The members of the commission are to serve without pay, but a sum of \$25,000 is appropriated for the payment of employees and other expenses.—[Laws of Delaware, 1919, ch. 66.]

The executive committee of the State commissions on education, health, reconstruction, and survey named by the legislature will undertake the work of a federated committee, inasmuch as it will be the clearing office for all details which can be handled by a central body. The committee will make recommendations to the separate commissions as to the work which can be done by their organizations.—[Every Evening, Wilmington, Del., May 17, 1919.]

Reconstruction Problems.

Among the problems confronting the State during the reconstruction period are the subjects of health preservation, advancement of education, sound industrial development, agriculture development, road improvement, and good and effective State and local government. The women are being urged to devote thoughtful con-

sideration to matters pertaining to the welfare of children, such as their education, and the care of babies.—[Journal of State council of defense, February, 1919.]

Tax Exemption for Service Men.

An act, approved March 20, provides that honorably discharged soldiers and sailors disabled in service and resident of the State shall be exempt from the provisions of law requiring hucksters and peddlers to obtain licenses. They are required, however, to carry their discharge papers in lieu of a license.—[Laws of Delaware, 1919, ch. 24.]

Vocational Reeducation of Disabled Service Men.

In accordance with section 2 of the Federal vocational rehabilitation act of June 27, 1918, as amended July 11, 1919, arrangements had been made up to October 25, 1919, by the Federal Board for Vocational Education with two educational institutions in the State for the reeducation of service men to overcome the handicap of disabilities incurred in the service. Two such men have been sent to these institutions for training.—[Compiled from statement prepared by Rehabilitation Division, Federal Board for Vocational Education.]

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

"Back-to-School" Drive.

Some very attractive posters for the "Back-to-school" drive were made by the high-school and grade students. A prize of \$5 was given for the best poster. Many of these posters were displayed at a child welfare exhibit.

As a result of the drive some children have returned to school; the teachers of the business high-school have adopted a resolution to urge the return of every child leaving their school.—[Report of child conservation section of the Field Division to U. S. Council of National Defense, Oct. 1, 1918, to July 1, 1919.]

Building Campaign.

The matter of actively taking up building operations has been considered by the committee on the stabilization of the building industry in Washington, appointed by the District Commissioners. The committee has reported that manufacturers and dealers in materials entering into building construction have agreed to offer the very lowest prices possible on their products, protecting the buyers against any advance in prices, and further agreeing to give the benefit of any decline in prices that may occur during the life of a contract. The general contractors and subcontractors offer to sacrifice any profit above that essential to maintain their business in safety. Labor has indicated a scale of prices upon which it is willing to stand and

beyond which no increases will be made during the year 1919, and has stated it desires only to be granted a wage that will permit a normal livelihood for the employee and his family. The general conclusion is that it is not likely that building which is needed can be done more cheaply by waiting, and the very great increase in the number of permits issued this year as compared with last indicates that this is the general feeling. This should have a great influence in providing employment.—[Letter from chairman, District council of defense, to U. S. Council of National Defense, May 14, 1919.]

Private building enterprises particularly the construction of buildings for housing practically stopped during the war period, but since the signing of the armistice activity along these lines has greatly increased. From December, 1918, to June 30, 1919, the building department has issued permits for 619 dwellings with an estimated value of \$2,973,525, and for 18 apartments with an estimated value of \$2,122,000. Permits for other building construction issued by the building department involved construction estimated to cost \$7,126,795. The depression in building operations was not relieved until the advanced spring of 1919, since which time it has gained in volume each month.—[Report from District Commissioners to U. S. Council of National Defense, Aug. 18, 1919.]

Council of Defense.

The District council of defense has not been dissolved. It is inactive but subject to call by the chairman. The housing activities have been transferred to the housing corporation.

The council assisted in the appointment of a clean-up and paint-up committee. A representative of the council has helped find employment for soldiers and sailors.

The council at a meeting March 29 decided to help the United States Employment Service by the appointment of three clerks whose chief occupation should be the finding of employment for discharged soldiers and sailors.—[Reply from District council of defense to questionnaire of the Field Division, U. S. Council of National Defense, June 25, 1919.]

Employment.

A committee has been formed of interested citizens for the purpose of finding suitable positions for 15,000 returned District of Columbia men. On their own initiative the police have been making a census to secure the number and kind of workmen needed for places now open. Business men in Washington have been asked to cooperate in order to give the practical help to be extended by this committee.—[Post, Washington, D. C., Dec. 14, 1918.]

The board of management of the bureau for returning soldiers, sailors, and marines has issued a special appeal to the citizens of

Washington to aid in finding employment for returning soldiers. It is stated that the number of discharged service men seeking employment is growing greater while the opportunities are fewer every day. About 6,000 District soldiers have returned and are now at work. It is estimated that there are about 8,500 yet to return. Out of the 6,000 soldiers who have returned, about 2,800 found positions for themselves or returned to former positions. Approximately 3,200 were aided by the Federal employment service and the city's bureau for aiding returning soldiers in obtaining work.—[Post, Washington, D. C., Mar. 20, 1919.]

The local branch of the United States Employment Service will be able to continue the work of finding jobs for returning soldiers and sailors as a result of the District council of defense voting to recommend to the District Commissioners that they employ three persons out of the fund appropriated for the council, and that these three be assigned to serve with the local employment service.—[Star, Washington, D. C., Mar. 30, 1919.]

At a meeting of the women's federated council on employment, cooperating with the board of management of the Federal employment bureau, it was decided to make a canvass of the business houses of the District, under the supervision of the federation of women's clubs, to locate available jobs for returning soldiers and sailors.—[Star, Washington, D. C., Apr. 6, 1919.]

Employment offices maintained in the District of Columbia by the Federal Government in cooperation with State and local organizations report that during the six months' period from January 1 to June 30, 1919, 33,175 persons were registered who were seeking employment; 38,855 requests for employees were received; and 30,873 persons were placed by these offices.—[Compiled from statistics furnished by U. S. Employment Service, Aug. 8, 1919.]

The District of Columbia has been able to reemploy all of its officials and employees who left the District service to enter the military service, and the construction work contemplated during the season will furnish employment to a large degree for mechanics and labor, both skilled and unskilled.—[Report from District Commissioners to U. S. Council of National Defense, Aug. 18, 1919.]

The War and Navy Departments' citation has been issued to 341 firms in the District of Columbia, these employers having assured the War and Navy Departments that they will reemploy everybody who formerly worked with them and left to serve in the Army or Navy during the World War.—[Memorandum from assistant to the Secretary of War in the replacement of service men to civil life, to U. S. Council of National Defense, Nov. 20, 1919.]

Housing Accommodations.

Congress appropriated \$100,000,000 for the purpose of building homes for war workers, and \$10,000,000 of this sum was for the District of Columbia, but 10 days after the signing of the armistice a Senate resolution ordered that all such building in Washington not yet 95 per cent completed and all building outside of Washington not 70 per cent completed should not be finished. As the housing conditions in Washington were wretched, the Senate reconsidered its action and permitted the houses in the District to be finished. Twelve large buildings, with two wings each, capable of accommodating 1,800 women have been constructed.—[Report of the Consumers' League to U. S. Council of National Defense, Aug. 4, 1919.]

Information Service for Returned Service Men.

The local branches of the American Red Cross are cooperating with other organizations in establishing contacts with service men for the purpose of facilitating the adjustment of their allotments, allowance accounts, compensation and claims, and the reinstatement of lapsed or canceled insurance. It is the desire of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance that all inquiries of this nature be cleared through the home-service sections of the American Red Cross. Up to April 1, 1919, the American Red Cross has organized in the District of Columbia one unit with a total of 76 workers.—[Statement prepared by American National Red Cross for U. S. Council of National Defense, November, 1919.]

Minimum Wage Law.

A minimum wage law, drawn by the Consumers' League, was passed by Congress and signed by the President on September 19, 1918. A significant feature was the hearty indorsement given by the merchants and manufacturers at the hearings before the two committees of Congress. As a result of this legislation, women who left the establishments of the District to work for the Government during the war will not be forced to return to their old positions at a wage less than a minimum standard of living. Already rates of \$15.50 a week have been established in the printing trades, and a rate of \$16.50 a week will go into effect in all retail establishments of the District on November 1, 1919. It is hoped that the passage of this law for the District will stimulate State legislatures to follow the example set by Congress for the Capital.—[Report of Consumers' League to U. S. Council of National Defense, Aug. 4, 1919.]

Public Works.

Anticipating a more or less serious condition of unemployment in the District with the return of thousands of soldiers discharged from the service, and with the readjustment to a peace basis of Government work as well as private industries, the District Commissioners have planned an extensive program of street improvement,

sidewalk construction, etc., in order to provide work for as large a number as possible of unemployed men.—[Star, Washington, D. C., Feb. 14, 1919.]

School Gardens.

School gardens are being conducted in the city of Washington. During the season of 1919, 16,603 children were enrolled.—[Prepared from material furnished by U. S. School Garden Army to U. S. Council of National Defense, Nov. 1, 1919.]

Vocational Education of Service Men.

In order to give the men a general view of the advantages and disadvantages of various occupations, a supplemental study was made through the vocational department of the War Camp Community Service, of the requirements and opportunities of agricultural, commercial, industrial, and professional pursuits. A special worker was stationed in one of the War Camp Community Service bureaus for personal service to advise the men in regard to vocational education, thereby maintaining a vocational counsel service in connection with the information booths.—[Report of War Camp Community Service for U. S. Council of National Defense, August, 1919.]

Vocational Reeducation of Disabled Service Men.

In accordance with section 2 of the Federal vocational rehabilitation act of June 27, 1918, as amended July 11, 1919, arrangements had been made up to October 25, 1919, by the Federal Board for Vocational Education with 17 educational institutions in the District for the reeducation of service men to overcome the handicap of disabilities incurred in the service. A total of 228 such men have been sent to these institutions for training. Arrangements have also been made by this board with 15 industrial establishments in the District whereby the latter have undertaken to train a total of 17 disabled men.—[Compiled from statement prepared by Rehabilitation Division, Federal Board for Vocational Education.]

Welfare Service of the United States War Department.

A welfare service has been established in the United States War Department in Washington comprising: Personal service, particularly for those employees who live away from home, by providing emergency financial aid, assistance in procuring suitable places to live, and in problems of personal health, etc.; physical welfare, by providing nurses, making arrangements for extra feeding, communicating with the families of the patients, and arranging for hospital care, etc.; social activities, by cooperating with the various existing agencies now furnishing recreational and social activities; and efficiency, by putting workers in touch with existing educational activities which may be utilized at a nominal cost.—[Report of the Welfare Service, U. S. War Department to U. S. Council of National Defense, Aug. 13, 1919.]

FLORIDA.**Council of Defense.**

The State council of defense was dissolved in November, 1919. County councils were also dissolved, and no attempt has been made to transform community councils into permanent organizations. The secretary of the former council is doing what he can in that capacity to assist in the employment of soldiers and sailors. No legal aid is given to these men, but assistance is given in the apprehension of deserters.—[Reply from State council of defense to questionnaire of the Field Division, U. S. Council of National Defense, June 25, 1919.]

Employment.

The governor at the reconstruction conference in Washington stated that Florida could give employment to all who applied, provided they were of the right kind. He said that 2,000,000 laborers could be used in the truck gardens, orange groves, and fisheries of Florida.—[Sun, New York, N. Y., Mar. 6, 1919.]

The governor does not believe it will be necessary to provide employment bureaus in the State to balance the curtailment of the work of the United States Employment Service.—[Letter from the governor to U. S. Council of National Defense, Mar. 17, 1919.]

Employment offices maintained in Florida by the Federal Government in cooperation with State and local organizations report that during the six months' period from January 1 to June 30, 1919, 14,048 persons were registered who were seeking employment; 13,173 requests for employees were received; and 10,000 persons were placed by these offices.—[Compiled from statistics furnished by U. S. Employment Service, Aug. 8, 1919.]

The War and Navy Departments' citation has been issued to 408 firms in Florida, these employers having assured the War and Navy Departments that they will reemploy everybody who formerly worked with them and left to serve in the Army and Navy during the World War.—[Memorandum from assistant to the Secretary of War in the replacement of service men to civil life, to U. S. Council of National Defense, Nov. 20, 1919.]

Highways.

The State road commissioner advises that the legislature will be urged to submit to the people of the State a proposed amendment to the constitution authorizing the issuance of road improvement bonds up to 5 per cent of assessed valuation of all taxable property. The legislature is expected to provide for meeting the \$3,000,000 Federal-aid fund by tax levy and labor of all State convicts.—[Bulletin No. 47, Highways Transport Committee, U. S. Council of National Defense.]

The State road department is planning to use the 80 Army motor trucks assigned to it by the Federal Government for highway construction work as quickly as they arrive. The recent act of the legislature abolishing the convict lease system and converting the convicts' work to the roads will greatly facilitate building operations. More than \$8,000,000 will be available for further permanent road construction in Florida, and the State road department is planning extensive work in all parts of the State. One of the earliest projects of size will be the completion of a truck-line highway from Jacksonville to Pensacola, traversing the northern section of the State and linking the extreme eastern and western cities.—[Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass., June 5, 1919.]

On October 1, 1919, 19 highway projects had been approved in the State, involving the improvement of 147.81 miles of road at a total estimated cost of \$1,620,444.30, of which the Federal Government is requested to pay \$784,049.28 in accordance with the provisions of the Federal-aid road act of July 11, 1916, as amended by the act of February 28, 1919.—[Statement prepared by Bureau of Public Roads, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.]

Housing Accommodations.

At Sarasota a lumber corporation is building a complete town of 100 houses for its employees.—[Housing Betterment, New York, N. Y., February, 1919.]

Information Service for Returned Service Men.

The local branches of the American Red Cross are cooperating with other organizations in establishing contacts with service men for the purpose of facilitating the adjustment of their allotments, allowance accounts, compensation and claims, and the reinstatement of lapsed or canceled insurance. It is the desire of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance that all inquiries of this nature be cleared through the home service sections of the American Red Cross. Up to April 1, 1919, the American Red Cross had organized in Florida 150 units with a total of 215 workers.—[Statement prepared by American National Red Cross for U. S. Council of National Defense, November, 1919.]

Land Settlement.

A bill has been enacted by the legislature authorizing the establishment of an internal improvement board to use State lands for soldier settlement and to cooperate with the Federal Government in such work.—[Memorandum from Reclamation Service, U. S. Dept. of the Interior to U. S. Council of National Defense, July 1, 1919.]

Public Works.

Reports received in January, 1919, cover six public building and construction projects which were under way or contemplated in the

State, aggregating an estimated value of \$350,000. Of this number four were street improvements, estimated to cost \$220,000.—[Statistics compiled by Division of Public Works and Construction Developments, U. S. Dept. of Labor, Apr. 17, 1919.]

School Gardens.

School gardens are being conducted in 39 cities and towns, the total present enrollment in the State being 7,302.—[Prepared from material furnished by U. S. School Garden Army to U. S. Council of National Defense, Nov. 1, 1919.]

Vocational Education.

The State will provide for adequate vocational education, and an appropriation will be made by the legislature to meet the Federal aid under the Smith-Hughes Act, if a measure recently passed by the senate meets the approval of the lower branch and the governor.—[Tribune, Tampa, Fla., May 1, 1919.]

Vocational Reeducation of Disabled Service Men.

In accordance with section 2 of the Federal vocational rehabilitation act of June 27, 1918, as amended July 11, 1919, arrangements had been made up to October 25, 1919, by the Federal Board for Vocational Education with eight educational institutions in the State for the reeducation of service men to overcome the handicap of disabilities incurred in the service. A total of 41 such men have been sent to these institutions for training. Arrangements have also been made by this board with two industrial establishments in the State whereby the latter have undertaken to train two disabled men.—[Compiled from statement prepared by Rehabilitation Division, Federal Board for Vocational Education.]

GEORGIA.

Americanization.

The principal of the Americanization night school at Atlanta thinks they have one of the most wide-awake night schools in the country; and he attributes it to the systematic visiting of the people, particularly the foreigners, by the teachers and other persons who feel the importance of this work of Americanization.—[Compiled from forthcoming report of director of citizenship to Commissioner of Naturalization, U. S. Dept. of Labor, 1920.]

Community Councils.

Under terms of an act, approved August 18, the Community Service Commission of Georgia is to consist of two members, one of whom shall be a woman, from each congressional district of the State. This commission may establish community boards of five, seven, or nine members in all counties and municipalities of Georgia. The duties of the boards include cooperation with the State commission

and assistance to county, township, village, and school officials on behalf of public welfare.—[Acts of Georgia, 1919.]

Council of Defense.

The State division of the Woman's Committee, United States Council of National Defense, is not completely amalgamated with the State council of defense. The State heads are united but not the workers in the counties. The State council will continue until after the meeting of the legislature in July, but it has not yet been determined whether the State division will continue after July. There is a strong feeling that it should continue, since the woman's committee is needed to reach all the people. The clubs are only able to reach 35,000 out of the 300,000 women of the State.—[Statement of chairman, State division of the Woman's Committee, U. S. Council of National Defense, at a conference, Washington, D. C., Feb. 12, 1919.]

Employment.

Everything is being done and will continue to be done in the State to secure employment for returning service men. It will be shown when its year is finished that the Georgia employment bureau has found and furnished employment to about 100,000 persons. While lack of funds is an obstacle, it will be overcome as far as possible.—[Letter from chairman, central committee, State council of defense to U. S. Council of National Defense, Mar. 19, 1919.]

The State council of defense, in cooperation with the State commission of labor and private associations, is maintaining employment agencies in eight different cities in Georgia. The work has been hampered by the failure of appropriations, but everything possible is being done with the curtailed resources.—[Letter from chairman, central committee, State council of defense to U. S. Council of National Defense, Mar. 24, 1919.]

Two hundred of the leading employers of labor in Savannah held a meeting on March 29, with the mayor presiding; and plans were made to provide every returned soldier, sailor, and marine coming home to Savannah with employment. It is expected, through this medium, to accomplish all that was hoped to be done through the employment service.—[Telegram, Macon, Ga., Mar. 30, 1919.]

Employment offices maintained in Georgia by the Federal Government in cooperation with State and local organizations report that during the six months' period from January 1 to June 30, 1919, 29,454 persons were registered who were seeking employment; 38,807 requests for employees were received; and 18,428 persons were placed by these offices.—[Compiled from statistics furnished by U. S. Employment Service, Aug. 8, 1919.]

Citations have been issued by the United States War and Navy Departments to 417 firms in the State, these employers having

assured the departments that they will reemploy every returned service man who formerly worked for them and left to serve in the Army or Navy during the World War.—[Memorandum from assistant to the Secretary of War in the replacement of service men to civil life life, to U. S. Council of National Defense, Nov. 20, 1919.]

Highways.

The State legislature is considering submitting to the voters the question of issuing \$40,000,000 of State highway bonds.—[Statement prepared by Bureau of Public Roads, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.]

On October 1, 1919, 79 highway projects had been approved in the State, involving the improvement of 643.23 miles of road at a total estimated cost of \$5,771,293.06, of which the Federal Government is requested to pay \$2,767,716.97, in accordance with the provisions of the Federal-aid road act of July 11, 1916, as amended by the act of February 28, 1919.—[Statement prepared by Bureau of Public Roads, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.]

Information Service for Returned Service Men.

The local branches of the American Red Cross are cooperating with other organizations in establishing contacts with service men for the purpose of facilitating the adjustment of their allotments, allowance accounts, compensation and claims, and the reinstatement of lapsed or canceled insurance. It is the desire of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance that all inquiries of this nature be cleared through the home-service sections of the American Red Cross. Up to April 1, 1919, the American Red Cross had organized in Georgia 278 units with a total of 450 workers.—[Statement prepared by American National Red Cross for U. S. Council of National Defense, November, 1919.]

Land Settlement.

The governor has invited landowners to submit to him proposals for furnishing lands to the Government for returned soldiers. This property would be sold at a fair price to men in the military service who wish to go back to farming, upon their discharge. One tract of from fifty to one hundred thousand acres has been offered. Final plans await action of Congress upon a bill now pending providing lands for the soldiers.—[Georgian, Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 24, 1919.]

A committee has been appointed and is now at work with fair prospect of success on securing land for returning soldiers and sailors. Arrangements have already been perfected with the owners of large tracts of land whereby land will be obtained and subdivided for soldier farms, if the legislature approves of the plan when it convenes.—[Letter from chairman, State council of defense to U. S. Council of National Defense, Mar. 19, 1919.]

A resolution was passed by the house, which was reported unanimously to the Senate, providing for the appointment by the gover-

nor of a Georgia Land Settlement Board of three members, to cooperate with the Federal Government in soldier-settlement matters.—[Memorandum from Reclamation Service, U. S. Dept. of the Interior to U. S. Council of National Defense, Nov. 1, 1919.]

Public Works.

Reports received in January, 1919, cover 16 public building and construction projects which were under way or contemplated in the State, aggregating an estimated value of \$10,400,000. Of this number 5 were street improvements, estimated to cost \$435,000; and 3 were waterworks, estimated to cost \$700,000.—[Statistics compiled by Division of Public Works and Construction Developments, U. S. Dept. of Labor, Apr. 17, 1919.]

School Gardens.

School gardens are being conducted in 48 cities and towns, the total present enrollment in the State being 16,561.—[Prepared from material furnished by U. S. School Garden Army to U. S. Council of National Defense, Nov. 1, 1919.]

Vocational Education.

The trustees of the Blackshear School system unanimously decided to incorporate vocational training in the course of study for next season. Federal aid is expected. The policy is to extend the city's educational system in order to make it most beneficial, particularly to the farming interests.—[News, Savannah, Ga., Mar. 30, 1919.]

Vocational Reeducation of Disabled Service Men.

In accordance with section 2 of the Federal vocational rehabilitation act of June 27, 1918, as amended July 11, 1919, arrangements had been made up to October 25, 1919, by the Federal Board for Vocational Education with 21 educational institutions in the State for the reeducation of service men to overcome the handicap of disabilities incurred in the service. A total of 215 such men have been sent to these institutions for training. Arrangements have also been made by this board with 32 industrial establishments in the State whereby the latter have undertaken to train a total of 35 disabled men.—[Compiled from statement prepared by Rehabilitation Division, Federal Board for Vocational Education.]

Woman's Committee.

The executive committee of the State division of the Woman's Committee, United States Council of National Defense, met recently in Atlanta for the purpose of closing the affairs of the committee, which was organized for the duration of the war; acting on certain recommendations pertaining to the results of the work accomplished; and arranging for the continuation of the defense work under some other organization. The plan of community councils was set forth

as the best organization through which the spirit of cooperation, which had been brought about in war work, might continue. It was stated the governor indorsed the movement and will recommend it in his message to the forthcoming legislature.—[Chronicle, Augusta, Ga., May 18, 1919.]

GUAM.

School Gardens.

School gardens with a total of 500 children have been established on the Island.—[Letter from U. S. School Garden Army to U. S. Council of National Defense, Nov. 10, 1919.]

HAWAII.

English Language in Schools.

A law has been enacted by the legislature making the English language the medium and basis of instruction in all public and private schools within the Territory. According to the terms of the law the Hawaiian language shall be taught in addition to the English in all normal and high schools of the Territory.—[Session Laws of Hawaii, 1919, Act 191.]

Highways.

A loan-fund bill to the amount of \$5,300,000 has been prepared by the governor and is now before the legislature. Of this amount \$2,000,000 is for roads.—[Public Ledger, Philadelphia, Pa., Apr. 16, 1919.]

Appropriations to the amount of approximately \$215,000 have been made by the legislature for the construction of roads in the Territory.—[Session Laws of Hawaii, 1919.]

Land Settlement.

Hawaii will probably send a commission to Washington to take up the matter of proposed changes in the Federal laws controlling public lands, as well as several other proposed changes. The proposal is now before the legislature and is receiving favorable consideration. Besides the governor, the commission will probably be composed of a senator, a representative, the attorney general, and the land commissioner. It is desired to bring about changes which will assure the placing of bona fide homesteaders on the public lands instead of allowing speculators full sway upon them, as now. The present legislature is expected to pass a Territorial farm-loan bill setting aside a fund of \$100,000 to aid homesteaders. Interest will be placed at 6 per cent, which is less than the rate asked by the banks, and the length of the loan will depend upon the special industry the homesteader is following. Cane growers will be required to pay back at the end of each harvest, while cattlemen will

have longer periods in which to pay.—[Public Ledger, Philadelphia, Pa., Apr. 16, 1919.]

Public Works.

The governor has prepared a loan-fund bill, amounting to \$5,300,000, which is now before the legislature. Of this amount \$2,000,000 is for harbor improvements and \$1,000,000 for new buildings.—[Public Ledger, Philadelphia, Pa., Apr. 16, 1919.]

School Gardens.

School gardens are being conducted, the total present enrollment of children being 5,900.—[Prepared from material furnished by U. S. School Garden Army to U. S. Council of National Defense, Nov. 1, 1919.]

IDAHO.

Americanization.

The Americanization work is found to be a matter of importance, as the investigation with respect to conditions is extended. The work of the State committee on Americanization has reached a stage where it is necessary to have county committeemen to take charge of the Americanization work.—[Letter from secretary, State council of defense to U. S. Council of National Defense, Nov. 9, 1918.]

Americanization work will be carried on through the schools and women's clubs.—[Letter from secretary, State council of defense to U. S. Council of National Defense, Mar. 29, 1919.]

A bill is before the legislature providing for compulsory learning of the English language as part of the Americanization program in the State. The proposed requirement is that the prospective citizen be able to read up to fifth-grade qualifications.—[Letter from the governor to U. S. Council of National Defense, July 3, 1919.]

Assistance for Service Men.

An old law providing for payment of funeral expenses of ex-service men of the Civil and Spanish-American Wars has been amended to include honorably discharged men who served in the war against Germany.—[Information Bureau, American National Red Cross, Compendium Change No. 117.]

"Back-to-School" Drive.

There are few children out of school in Idaho. The "Back-to-school" drive has been undertaken, nevertheless. The "Stay-in-school" campaign has proved the most popular feature of the drive.—[Report of child conservation section of the Field Division to U. S. Council of National Defense, Oct. 1, 1918, to July 1, 1919.]

Centralization of Power in the Executive.

The incoming State administration is advocating a plan to centralize power in the chief executive, making him directly responsible

for the administration of State affairs. According to this plan the State government will operate through a cabinet of nine commissioners and the elective State officials as the heads of their respective bureaus. The nine departments are a consolidation of numerous present government units. The commissioners are to be appointed by the governor and may be removed at his discretion.—[Letter from the governor to U. S. Council of National Defense, June 27, 1919.]

Community Councils.

The State council of defense "closes shop" permanently on April 10. A number of the county councils will maintain their organizations. Every possible effort has been made to maintain the work of the community councils. The recent legislature passed a bill empowering the governor to maintain these organizations, and no doubt he will.—[Letter from secretary, State council of defense to U. S. Council of National Defense, Mar. 29, 1919.]

Council of Defense.

A bill has been passed by the State legislature, approved March 11, providing that the governor may appoint a State council of defense at any time, not only for the present emergency during postwar adjustment but also at any future time of need. This council is to represent labor and the various activities, industries, and resources of the State, and women's activities are to be represented as well as men's. The members of the council, according to this bill, are to serve without pay, but are to be allowed necessary traveling expenses. One of the duties of such a council is designated as the organization of the State or any county or community into relief or welfare agencies. The law provides for a \$5,000 appropriation for the work of such a council during the postwar emergency, and empowers the county and municipal governing bodies to pay necessary expenses of local council.—[Laws of Idaho, 1919, ch. 100.]

Employment.

The incoming governor in his message to the legislature states that confidence should be maintained in the ability of the State to absorb its returning service men in agricultural and industrial pursuits. [Advocate, Wells, Minn., Jan. 23, 1919.]

The Federal employment service in Boise states that all Idaho soldiers can be provided readily with employment, and that there will be no serious unemployment problem in the State unless there should be an influx of men from other States. From the rural counties in which there are no cities word is received that the returning soldiers step back into their former places, and there are none unemployed. Many civilians, however, are unemployed at present while waiting for ranch work and the building contracts to begin. Poca-

tello has the greatest congestion. The Oregon Short Line Railroad Co. is keeping girls in the shops, but no soldier who was in the employ of the railroad at the time of his enlistment is denied a position with the railroad upon his return.—[Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass., Mar. 15, 1919.]

Ample machinery has been provided to care for returning soldiers; committees organized under the State and county councils are caring for the employment question.—[Letter from secretary, State council of defense to U. S. Council of National Defense, Mar. 29, 1919.]

Employment offices maintained in Idaho by the Federal Government in cooperation with State and local organizations report that during the six months' period from January 1 to June 30, 1919, 11,733 persons were registered who were seeking employment; 9,309 requests for employees were received; and 7,189 persons were placed by these offices.—[Compiled from statistics furnished by U. S. Employment Service, Aug. 8, 1919.]

The War and Navy Departments' citation has been issued to 245 firms in Idaho, these employers having assured the War and Navy Departments that they will reemploy everybody who formerly worked with them and left to serve in the Army and Navy during the World War.—[Memorandum from assistant to the Secretary of War in the replacement of service men to civil life, to U. S. Council of National Defense, Nov. 20, 1919.]

English Language in Schools.

An act, approved February 25, forbids the teaching of any subject in any other language than English in the grade schools and high schools, or in any school teaching similar branches, in the State. The act allows the imparting of instruction in any particular language for the purpose of teaching that language.—[Laws of Idaho, 1919, ch. 153.]

Highways.

The State legislature at its last session passed an act, approved March 14, providing for the issuance of bonds in the sum of \$2,000,000 for the purpose of providing money to be used in paying for a portion of the cost of constructing a system of State highways.—[Laws of Idaho, 1919, ch. 193.]

On October 1, 1919, 15 highway projects had been approved in the State, involving the improvement of 209.16 miles of road at a total estimated cost of \$2,217,598.52, of which the Federal Government is requested to pay \$1,031,155.65 in accordance with the provisions of the Federal-aid road act of July 11, 1916, as amended by the act of February 28, 1919.—[Statement prepared by Bureau of Public Roads, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.]

Twin Falls County carried its bond issue of \$1,250,000 for road work by a vote of approximately 15 to 1. It is estimated that at least 80 per cent of the bond money will be expended for labor in the district.—[Tribune, New York, N. Y., Apr. 29, 1919.]

Information Service for Returned Service Men.

The local branches of the American Red Cross are cooperating with other organizations in establishing contacts with service men for the purpose of facilitating the adjustment of their allotments, allowance accounts, compensation and claims, and the reinstatement of lapsed or canceled insurance. It is the desire of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance that all inquiries of this nature be cleared through the home-service sections of the American Red Cross. Up to April 1, 1919, the American Red Cross had organized in Idaho 222 units with a total of 263 workers.—[Statement prepared by American National Red Cross for U. S. Council of National Defense, Nov., 1919.]

Land Reclamation.

State and Federal cooperation under favorable laws in the making may result during the next biennium in the reclamation of 1,500,000 acres of land in the State for the benefit of returning soldiers and sailors. One of the largest prospective projects is the Bruneau unit, of more than 640,000 acres in southwestern Idaho. Surveys have been made for a system to radiate from a huge dam which it is proposed to build in the Snake River near American Falls.—[Oregonian, Portland, Oreg., Feb. 5, 1919.]

An irrigation congress was held at Pocatello to discuss a combination of irrigation projects along the Snake River in Idaho and the building of a dam at American Falls, which will irrigate 3,000,000 acres of arid land. It is intended to place much of this reclaimed land at the disposal of returned soldiers, giving them 25 years to pay for it, in accordance with the plan advocated by the Secretary of the Interior.—[Tribune, Salt Lake City, Utah, Feb. 24, 1919.]

Land Settlement.

The legislature has enacted a bill (H. 100), approved March 7, 1919, providing for cooperation in soldier settlements with the Federal Government, and appropriating \$100,000 conditioned on the passage of similar legislation by Congress. This bill creates a soldier-settlement board consisting of the commissioners of agriculture, public works, and reclamation.—[Memorandum from Reclamation Service, U. S. Dept. of the Interior to U. S. Council of National Defense, July 1, 1919.]

Public Works.

The governor in his message to the legislature urged it to take the lead in the stimulation of industry by providing for the erection

of public buildings and improvements.—[Advocate, Wells, Minn., Jan. 23, 1919.]

At its last session, the legislature went on record for a number of important issues, among which was constructive internal development of the State through the building of many public edifices.—[Oregonian, Portland, Oreg., Mar. 16, 1919.]

Nearly \$7,000,000 will be expended by the State during the next two years on public improvements.—[Letter from secretary, State council of defense to U. S. Council of National Defense, Mar. 29, 1919.]

Reports received in January, 1919, cover 40 public building and construction projects which were under way or contemplated in the State, aggregating an estimated value of \$9,215,000. Of this number 19 were street improvements, estimated to cost \$7,525,000; and 6 were schools, estimated to cost \$860,000.—[Statistics compiled by Division of Public Works and Construction Developments, U. S. Dept. of Labor, Apr. 17, 1919.]

School Gardens.

School gardens are being conducted in 12 cities and towns, the total present enrollment in the State being 2,657.—[Prepared from material furnished by U. S. School Garden Army to U. S. Council of National Defense, Nov. 1, 1919.]

Vocational Education.

Educational plans for the State, as modified by reconstruction conditions, contemplate larger attention to vocational education. These will include State appropriations to the amount of \$38,420 to match appropriations by Congress and a larger vocational curriculum for high schools. The State universities will be required to offer programs adapted to reconstruction conditions, and the two normal schools will offer courses in nursing with a view to the improvement of health and health conditions, particularly in rural communities.—[Letter from the governor to U. S. Council of National Defense, July 3, 1919.]

Vocational Reeducation of Disabled Service Men.

In accordance with section 2 of the Federal vocational rehabilitation act of June 27, 1918, as amended July 11, 1919, arrangements had been made up to October 25, 1919, by the Federal Board for Vocational Education with six educational institutions in the State for the reeducation of service men to overcome the handicap of disabilities incurred in the service. A total of 21 such men have been sent to these institutions for training.—[Compiled from statement prepared by Rehabilitation Division, Federal Board for Vocational Education.]

Water Resources.

The legislature at its last session appropriated \$20,000 to investigate the water resources of the State.—[Oregonian, Portland, Oreg., Mar. 16, 1919.]

Woman's Committee.

It is intended to continue to advocate the programs recommended by the United States Council of National Defense, even though the State division of the Woman's Committee has been disbanded.—[Letter from chairman, State division of the Woman's Committee to U. S. Council of National Defense, Mar. 2, 1919.]

ILLINOIS.**Americanization.**

The State council of defense has recommended to the legislature that evening classes for teaching English to aliens in the public schools be made a part of the general scheme of education of the State.—[News release of State council of defense, Feb. 8, 1919.]

The creation of a State commission or bureau to promote making of American citizens out of the alien population is to be urged upon the State legislature. The State Americanization committee has decided to send a deputation to Springfield to try to get the work started. An appropriation of \$100,000 for the purpose will be asked.—[Tribune, Chicago, Ill., May 4, 1919.]

A committee of 15, representing as many different agencies, has been appointed to represent the Federal Government in Americanization work. This committee expects to work closely with all State and Federal organizations.—[Memorandum from Americanization division, U. S. Dept. of the Interior to U. S. Council of National Defense, July 23, 1919.]

An Americanization institute to teach English and the principles of free government to foreign adults will be opened in Chicago in the Political Equality League's quarters, and will continue daily until February 28. Morning, afternoon, and evening sessions will be conducted by the State division of the Woman's Committee, United States Council of National Defense, in cooperation with the Illinois Federation of Clubs, the Political Equality League, and the Woman's City Club.—[Herald-Examiner, Chicago, Ill., Feb. 12, 1919.]

Americanization work among foreign-born employees is being conducted by a committee on Americanization of the Chicago Association of Commerce in collaboration with the board of education.—[Readjustment, San Francisco, Calif., Oct. 10, 1919.]

The superintendent of schools of Elgin makes this report. A night school has been established in the city for aliens with three classes, as follows: Men who can not read and write the English language—reading, writing, civics, and United States history; men who can

read and write the English language—civics and United States history; and women reading, writing, civics, and United States history. The textbook prepared by the Government is used. Classes meet every Wednesday and Friday from 7.30 to 9 o'clock each week and three teachers are employed—two men and one woman. The Manufacturers' Club of La Salle is raising a fund of several thousand dollars for use next year to further the education of adults, especially aliens.—[Compiled from forthcoming report of director of citizenship to Commissioner of Naturalization, U. S. Dept. of Labor, 1920.]

Assistance for Service Men.

An act, approved June 23, amends the act providing for the burial of soldiers and sailors to include those who fought with the United States and the Allies against the Central Powers.—[Laws of Illinois, 1919, p. 369.]

The American Red Cross and the Knights of Columbus throughout the State will provide shelter and food for returning soldiers until they secure employment. The Chicago Association of Commerce has pledged itself to provide food, lodging, and jobs for soldiers, and has adopted preliminary measures to that end.—[Herald-Examiner, Chicago, Ill., Feb. 15, 1919.]

At a recent meeting of the Freeport Chamber of Commerce, the directors appointed a special committee to help and cooperate with the returned soldiers and sailors and to tender all reasonable and practical assistance deemed necessary. One of the primary functions of the committee will be to assist the service man to find employment.—[Journal, Freeport, Ill., Apr. 12, 1919.]

"Back-to-School" Drive.

The "Back-to-school" drive in Illinois has been carried out jointly by the child-welfare department and the children-in-industry committees.—[Report of child conservation section of the Field Division to U. S. Council of National Defense, Oct. 1, 1918, to July 1, 1919.]

Bonuses for Service Men.

House bill 207, introduced February 20, which was passed by the house but defeated in the senate, would make an appropriation of \$500,000 for the relief of honorably discharged soldiers. The bill authorizes the State director of finance to pay \$50 to each honorably discharged citizen of Illinois who served in the United States Army or Navy in the World War or to the dependents of those who died in the service or since receiving their honorable discharge. House bill 749, introduced June 6, would pay to each enlisted man who served in the military or naval forces of the United States during the late war and who was a resident of the State at the time of his enlistment the sum of \$50. In case of the death of any person,

who, if living, would be entitled to such sum, the amount would be paid to his dependents. The bill would authorize the issue of bonds in the sum of \$15,000,000 to be reimbursed by an annual tax of \$2 on the male inhabitants of the State above the age of 20 years, citizens of the United States and aliens, who were not engaged in the military or naval service of the United States during the war. No bonus bill was enacted.—[Ill. Leg. Synopsis and Digest No. 21, June 30, 1919.]

Building Activity.

The legislative committee appointed to investigate building material prices has rendered a report, in which the public is advised not to delay building projects in the hope that prices will come down materially. Its members started out in the belief that prices of building materials in Illinois were too high but after holding a hearing in Chicago, before which representatives of the various building industries testified, they arrived at the conclusion that existing prices would not decline materially, and that these prices expressed a new and substantially permanent level upon which present and future business must be conducted. The report states that reconstruction can only be accomplished in its real sense by every citizen subscribing to the doctrine "Buy-now, build-now."—[Public Ledger, Philadelphia, Pa., May 23, 1919.]

Efforts are being made by the committee appointed by the State legislature to determine the costs and profits in building material, and whether combinations to control prices exist among the concerns engaged in these lines of trade.—[Report of State council of defense to U. S. Council of National Defense, June 10, 1919.]

Community Councils.

The State division of the Woman's Committee, United States Council of National Defense, expects to use its machinery in cooperation with representative men in every community and with the neighborhood committees, in calling the initial organizations to meetings throughout the State for the formation of community councils. After that each town will have a council with a governing board of its own choosing.—[News release of State division of the Woman's Committee, U. S. Council of National Defense, Feb. 27, 1919.]

An organization has been formed by the State division of the Woman's Committee, United States Council of National Defense, to be known as the Community Councils of Illinois. Its aim is to establish community council organizations in the State.—[Letter from executive secretary, Community Councils of Illinois to U. S. Council of National Defense, Apr. 10, 1919.]

Over 50 community councils have been formed in this State. At present the work is financed by the funds remaining in the exchequer of the State division of the Woman's Committee. This fund will be exhausted October 1, and there is much uncertainty as to whether there will be any State headquarters or officials to carry on this work after that date. Several towns have organized without any State assistance. It is hoped the local councils will desire to contribute a pro rata fund toward the maintenance of a State office to administer to all the councils.—[Report of member Federal agency section of the Field Division to U. S. Council of National Defense, June 24, 1919.]

Council of Defense.

The State council of defense issued a statement December 2, 1918, declaring its subordinate bodies discharged and dissolved. It further said: "Some of the departments of the State council of defense, notably the publicity committee, the food production and conservation committee, etc., must be maintained for the time being and continue their work until definitely advised." The State council of defense continues its official existence as provided by the law until the formal declaration of peace.—[Bulletin No. 36 of State council of defense, Dec. 2, 1918.]

The speakers bureau of the State council of defense is directing its efforts to the stimulation of interest in reconstruction matters. Among other subjects receiving attention are provision for the handicapped, vocational and business opportunities for men in the service, and Americanization.—[Report of education committee, State council of defense, Jan., 1919.]

Credit for Service Time in the Granting of Pensions.

An act, approved June 23, amends the State teachers' pension and retirement fund act by providing that teachers may compute as part of the 25-year period, the time spent in the service during the World War.—[Laws of Illinois, 1919, p. 706.]

Demobilization of Service Men.

A resolution has been passed by the legislature asking the United States War Department to discharge at once all soldiers who have had experience in farming, so that the labor situation can be improved and shortage of farm workers relieved.—[Laws of Illinois, 1919, p. 1003.]

Education of Returned Service Men.

Assistance to ex-service men in securing an education is afforded by an act approved June 28. This bill grants those who served in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps of the United States during the World War, who are residents of Illinois and who possess the necessary qualifications, a scholarship for State normal schools

and the State university. The act also carries a provision for refunding to such persons any tuition charges paid to such schools by them since they were discharged.—[Ill. Leg. Synopsis and Digest No. 21, June 30, 1919.]

Employment.

An industrial census for Illinois to aid in the rehabilitation of soldiers and sailors in industry, is proposed in a bill which will be introduced in the legislature. The census is expected to disclose to what extent women workers have taken the places of men called to the service.—[Republic, St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 16, 1919.]

Due to the closing of certain of the United States Employment Service offices in the State, the matter of finding employment for service men has been taken in hand by the various volunteer agencies and by the State authorities, and it is thought the problem will be handled in a satisfactory way.—[Letter from chairman, State council of defense to U. S. Council of National Defense, Mar. 17, 1919.]

An act, approved May 28, authorizes the State department of labor to establish and maintain free employment offices in cities having a population of over 25,000, additional offices in the discretion of the department of labor in cities now having free employment offices, and appropriates \$10,000 therefor.—[Ill. Leg. Synopsis and Digest No. 19, June 7, 1919.]

An act, approved June 21, requires employers of five or more persons, annually and upon request, to report data concerning employment of soldiers and sailors to the State department of labor and directs that department to investigate and promote the reestablishment in industry of honorably discharged service men, and to classify and publish the statistics relating thereto. The sum of \$10,000 was appropriated for carrying out the provisions of the act.—[Ill. Leg. Synopsis and Digest No. 21, June 30, 1919.]

On June 11 an act was approved authorizing the establishment of free employment offices in each city of not less than 50,000 population; one in two or more contiguous cities or towns having an aggregate population of not less than 50,000; and in each city containing a population of 1,000,000 or over, one central office. These offices will be designed and known as Illinois Free Employment Offices.—[Laws of Illinois, 1919, p. 532.]

Employment offices maintained in Illinois by the Federal Government in cooperation with State and local organizations report that during the six months' period from January 1 to June 30, 1919, 620,782 persons were registered who were seeking employment; 326,576 requests for employees were received; and 193,551 persons were placed by these offices.—[Compiled from statistics furnished by U. S. Employment Service, Aug. 8, 1919.]

The War and Navy Departments' citation has been issued to 13,979 firms in Illinois, these employers having assured the War and Navy Departments that they will reemploy everybody who formerly worked with them and left to serve in the Army and Navy during the World War.—[Memorandum from assistant to the Secretary of War in the replacement of service men to civil life, to U. S. Council of National Defense, Nov. 20, 1919.]

The Canton Chamber of Commerce has made preparations to take care of the local employment situation, and an employment bureau has been set in operation in the chamber of commerce offices. The organization of the local bureau was part of the reconstruction program of the chamber, necessitated by there not being a Federal or State agency near the city. The chamber of commerce will continue to do everything possible to place returned soldiers and sailors in jobs.—[Publication of Canton Chamber of Commerce, Apr. 1, 1919.]

The Chicago Association of Commerce has asked for a special meeting of the city council to consider the problem of reemployment of demobilized soldiers and sailors, as well as war workers. This action is likely to be followed by an immediate conference in Springfield of all industrial organizations. Demand will be made that \$250,000,000 worth of pending public improvements in Chicago and the State be set under way at once to provide employment.—[Herald-Examiner, Chicago, Ill., Jan. 26, 1919.]

The Federal employment bureau in Chicago has dozens of positions listed, paying up to \$6,000 a year, for ex-service men. The bureau is constantly asking men in search of such positions to apply to it, and men and firms in need of such help to list their needs with it. Preference is always given to returned service men.—[Herald-Examiner, Chicago, Ill., Mar. 6, 1919.]

The military training camp association has taken over the professional and special section of the Federal employment service in Chicago, due to the exhaustion of the employment service's funds. The association is trying to place Chicago men in Chicago jobs. The service is primarily for men discharged from the military service, though not limited to them.—[News, Chicago, Ill., Mar. 31, 1919.]

Due to the failure of Congress to appropriate funds for the continuation of the Federal employment service, in Chicago more than 40 representatives of social agencies and of the Army and Navy and the State free employment service organized the bureau for returning soldiers and sailors, under the general supervision of the Federal employment service director for the State. Through the efforts of the Chicago Association of Commerce, large groups of employers cooperate with the bureau and the employment service in securing all available work for ex-service men and unemployed war workers.

Private contributions provide not only for this bureau for returning soldiers, sailors, and marines, but for the continuation of the most important Federal employment offices as well. The State free employment service has been increased under house bill 470, so that an employment office will be established in every city of 25,000 or more population.—[Survey, New York, N. Y., Apr. 15, 1919; Ill. Leg. Synopsis and Digest No. 19, June 7, 1919.]

The Chicago Association of Commerce has begun a campaign for the reconstruction of commercial and industrial affairs. The reconstruction program is in connection with the plan for providing employment for soldiers. This work is going on under the direction of a committee of the association.—[Report of State council of defense to U. S. Council of National Defense, June 10, 1919.]

The War Camp Community Service cooperated with the United States Employment Service and the community labor board in Chicago. In cooperation with the American Legion, the War Camp Community Service is conducting an employment bureau which is finding employment for returned service men as well as taking care of allotments, bonuses, war-risk insurance, etc.—[Report of War Camp Community Service for U. S. Council of National Defense, Aug., 1919.]

English Language in Schools.

The State council of defense has recommended to the State legislature that the teaching of the common branches of education in English, be made obligatory in all elementary schools. This would not prohibit the study of other languages. An act, approved June 28, embodies this object by providing that all instruction in elementary branches must be given in English.—[Ill. Leg. Synopsis and Digest Nos. 19, 21, June 7, 30, 1919.]

Food Control.

An ordinance was introduced in the city council providing for the creation of a department of foods, markets, and farm products for Chicago. The ordinance is designed to deal with profiteering, especially the hoarding of food in large quantities by speculators who by this method create a scarcity and then unload at high prices. It is also designed to deal with dealers who buy up food products and let them decay, in order to dispose of stock they have on hand at a high price.—[Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass., Apr. 11, 1919.]

Highways.

At an election held a few days before the war ended, the State voted \$60,000,000 in bonds to construct a system of State roads connecting the principal towns. This road building program is now under way.—[Report of State council of defense to U. S. Council of National Defense, June 10, 1919.]

Several acts relating to roads have engaged the attention of the legislature. One act, approved June 28, appropriates \$12,100,000 from the Federal-aid fund to the State department of public works and buildings for use in the construction of Federal-aid roads. Another act, approved June 28, appropriates \$12,000,000 from the road fund to the State department of public works and buildings to meet moneys accruing to the State under the provisions of the Federal-aid road act. An act, approved June 2, appropriates \$2,500,000 for the year ending June 30, 1919, to be used in the construction of Federal-aid roads. An act, approved June 28, appropriates to the State department of public works and buildings the unexpended portion of the 1917 appropriation for Federal-aid roads, amounting approximately to \$1,000,000. House bill 506, approved June 28, appropriates to the department of public works and buildings for the purpose of building State-aid roads and maintaining all roads for which the State is responsible in the several counties of the State, an unexpended balance amounting to about \$6,000,000. Another State-aid road bill, also approved June 28, appropriates \$200,000 for the year ending June 30, 1920, and \$300,000 for the year ending June 30, 1921.—[Laws of Illinois, 1919, pp. 130-133, 139, 140.]

On October 1, 1919, 11 highway projects had been approved in the State, involving the improvement of 612.08 miles of road at a total estimated cost of \$15,582,091.02, of which the Federal Government is requested to pay \$7,532,869.05 in accordance with the provisions of the Federal-aid road act of July 11, 1916, as amended by the act of February 28, 1919.—[Statement prepared by Bureau of Public Roads, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.]

Information Service for Returned Service Men.

The local branches of the American Red Cross are cooperating with other organizations in establishing contacts with service men for the purpose of facilitating the adjustment of their allotments, allowance accounts, compensation and claims, and the reinstatement of lapsed or canceled insurance. It is the desire of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance that all inquiries of this nature be cleared through the home-service sections of the American Red Cross. Up to April 1, 1919, the American Red Cross had organized in Illinois 565 units with a total of 683 workers.—[Statement prepared by American National Red Cross for U. S. Council of National Defense, November, 1919.]

Land Settlement.

Two bills providing for acquisition of lands by the State for settlement by honorably discharged soldiers and sailors of the United States who served during the World War were introduced in the

State legislature. These bills failed to pass.—[Ill. Leg. Synopsis and Digest No. 21, June 30, 1919.]

Preference to Returned Service Men in Public Employment.

Four acts, approved June 28, provide that preference shall be given to discharged service men in the offices of the State, counties, park systems, and municipalities. The act relating to municipalities states that additional credit in promotional examination based on length of service shall be given to service men.—[Ill. Leg. Synopsis and Digest No. 21, June 30, 1919.]

The mayor of Chicago has urged the city council to take immediate steps to employ returned soldiers, sailors, and marines as policemen. He also recommended that fire department vacancies be filled with discharged soldiers. These recommendations have not yet been made effective. An amendment of the civil service law would probably be necessary.—[Report of State council of defense to U. S. Council of National Defense, June 10, 1919.]

Public Works.

Reports received in January, 1919, cover 105 public building and construction projects which were under way or contemplated in the State, aggregating an estimated value of \$80,890,000. Of this number 16 were street improvements, estimated to cost \$38,830,000; 10 were sewers, estimated to cost \$10,235,000; 21 were waterworks, estimated to cost \$9,790,000; 12 were schools, estimated to cost \$9,455,000; and 12 were bridges, estimated to cost \$10,550,000.—[Statistics compiled by Division of Public Works and Construction Developments, U. S. Dept. of Labor, Apr. 17, 1919.]

Resolutions with reference to the commencement of public works have been adopted by the legislature. Senate joint resolution 11 provides that the State shall render all necessary assistance to municipal corporations and other public bodies to facilitate making necessary public improvements, and urges such bodies to take immediate steps to promote such improvements. Senate joint resolution 12 provides that the State shall take immediate steps to start work on good roads, the Great Lakes-Mississippi River Waterway, and other public projects.—[Ill. Leg. Synopsis and Digest No. 19, June 7, 1919.]

A bill was enacted June 17 providing for the construction, operation, and maintenance of a deep waterway from Chicago to a point in the Illinois River at or near Utica, to be known as the Illinois Waterway. The issuance of bonds to the amount of \$20,000,000 has been authorized to carry on this work.—[Laws of Illinois, 1919, p. 978.]

In an interview, the managing director of the Chicago plan commission stated that the need of city planning, and the pushing of

public work is greater to-day than ever before, not only because public work needs to be done to aid in the solution of the labor problem, but because new conditions can not be coped with for the well-being of the people without a definite city plan to work to. It was stated that the war has vivified the necessity of plans for city building. Instead of the war setting the work back, it was stated that it had pushed it ahead 10 years by awakening the community to realize what it means. In Chicago, it enabled the city plan commission to prepare a platform of 23 projects and to get the press of the city united for the plan, with civic organizations behind it to aid in putting it through.—[Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass., Mar. 13, 1919.]

Chicago will carry a budget for \$11,238,028 this year for various public improvements. The chief item of expenditure will be for new bridges, others are for street improvements and water-front improvements. This work will place many jobless service men. The city will pay \$4.60 a day for unskilled labor.—[Tribune, Chicago, Ill., Mar. 15, 1919.]

The Chicago plan commission will urge the city council to institute immediate steps toward the completion of the vast program of public improvement construction, covering several hundred millions of dollars, in order to effect necessary improvements and provide employment for labor. The program includes the extension and widening of streets, terminal construction, lake-front improvements and bridge construction. The movement depends in part upon an authorization by the State legislature permitting the city of Chicago to issue more bonds.—[Report of State council of defense to U. S. Council of National Defense, June 10, 1919.]

Reconstruction Conference.

At a conference recently called by the governor of the committee on reconstruction problems appointed by the State federation of labor and the State manufacturers' association, representatives of labor and capital met. The governor, in calling the conference, acted on the theory that if the problems and difficulties of the future were to be met successfully, the old isolation of labor on the one hand and capital on the other must be broken down. The records of the conference do not disclose a single divided vote upon any question considered by it.—[Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass., Feb. 22, 1919.]

Reconstruction Program.

A State labor party was recently organized at Springfield. The platform consists of 23 planks, the most significant of which declare for democratic control of industry and commerce; the right to organize and deal with employers collectively; freedom from economic hazard, based upon the minimum wage as related to the cost of

living without the labor of mothers and children; the eight-hour day and forty-four-hour week; abolition of child labor; the extension of Federal and State employment service to finding jobs for workers, rather than workers for jobs; the prevention of the placing of workers in positions that do not pay a living wage; a democratic system of public education from kindergarten to university affording opportunity for full cultural and vocational education for every child, with free textbooks bearing the union label; application of such restorative treatment to disabled industrial workers as is afforded disabled soldiers; old age and health insurance, compensation for injury, and mothers' pensions; graduated taxation of inheritances and incomes and of land values, but not of improvements; public ownership and operation of all public utilities, including grain elevators, warehouses, stockyards, abattoirs, water power, mines, insurance, and banks; the development of cooperative stores and factories; and State aid to provide land and homes for Illinois residents in town or country. Further policies were declared to be the abolition of the State senate, of the contract system for State work, and of the power of judges to issue and enforce injunctions depriving citizens of their rights in industrial disputes, foremost among which is trial by jury for contempt of court committed elsewhere than in the presence of the court.—[Survey, New York, N. Y., May 10, 1919.]

Registration of Discharge Papers.

An act, approved March 27, requires recorders to record, free of charge, in separate books, certificates of discharge of honorably discharged United States soldiers and sailors.—[Laws of Illinois, 1919, p. 404.]

Rehabilitation of Physically Handicapped Persons.

According to an act, approved June 28, a school of rehabilitation for physically handicapped persons over 16 years of age, subject to the direction of the State department of public welfare, will be created. The main rehabilitation school will be maintained in one of the large cities in the State and other subordinate institutions of similar nature will be established at other places wherever needed. In addition, the department is authorized to arrange with State and local school authorities and with any public or private organization for training courses in small centers. Physically handicapped persons will be given maintenance amounting to \$10 a week for 20 weeks, and will be furnished, at cost, with artificial limbs and other appliances, to be paid for in easy instalments. The measure provides for cooperation with hospitals and other sources of information as a means of learning who might need attention, and with the department of labor in order to find employment for persons rehabilitated.—[Ill. Leg. Synopsis and Digest, No. 21, June 30, 1919.]

A drive is on under the direction of the service league for the handicapped, by which the league hopes to arouse public interest to the extent of establishing in Chicago a permanent institute for the handicapped. The league is also assisting disabled soldiers to secure employment.—[News, Chicago, Ill., Mar. 10, 1919.]

School Gardens.

School gardens are being conducted in 170 cities and towns, the total present enrollment in the State being 284,977. In Chicago during the season of 1919 there were 90,000 children enrolled.—[Letter from U. S. School Garden Army to U. S. Council of National Defense, Nov. 1, 1919.]

Suffrage for Returned Service Men.

Upon compliance with certain conditions, discharged service men who were unable to register because of their service with the military or naval forces will be permitted to vote under the terms of an act approved March 26.—[Laws of Illinois, 1919, p. 525.]

Vocational Education.

The State legislature has passed the bill for vocational education. Illinois authorities may now take advantage of the Federal vocational education aid act. Under this bill by 1920 the State will obtain \$400,000 from the Federal Government for use of promoting vocational education. A board will be established, with the superintendent of public instruction as executive officer, to cooperate with the Federal vocational education authorities for the purpose of instituting schools and classes.—[Laws of Illinois, 1919, p. 928.]

Vocational Reeducation of Disabled Service Men.

Chicago's high schools, with their technical and commercial courses, are to be opened to the wounded soldiers now in the hospitals about the city. Those whose wounds have incapacitated them for their former work will be given the opportunity without cost to study new trades and professions.—[Examiner, Chicago, Ill., Feb. 11, 1919.]

In accordance with section 2 of the Federal vocational rehabilitation act of June 27, 1918, as amended July 11, 1919, arrangements had been made up to October 25, 1919, by the Federal Board for Vocational Education with 56 educational institutions in the State for the reeducation of service men to overcome the handicap of disabilities incurred in the service. A total of 778 such men have been sent to these institutions for training. Arrangements have also been made by this board with 26 industrial establishments in the State whereby the latter have undertaken to train a total of 26 disabled men.—[Compiled from statement prepared by Rehabilitation Division, Federal Board for Vocational Education.]

Welfare of Returned Service Men.

The Illinois Welcome Home Committee has opened a clubhouse in New York City for Illinois soldiers returning from overseas. The committee has requested the mayors of Illinois cities to aid in the movement. The cities are asked to invite the service men to come speedily home and to inform them that jobs await them.—[Union, Rock Island, Ill., Apr. 7, 1919.]

The State council of defense is taking steps to prevent the presentation of entertainments by questionable societies and organizations. This work comes under the license committee of the State council of defense, which is still functioning.—[Report of State council of defense to U. S. Council of National Defense, June 10, 1919.]

INDIANA.**Americanization.**

Two bills have been introduced in the State legislature, but failed to pass, affecting electors who are unfamiliar with the English language. One would strike from the election laws the provision that instructions to voters may be printed in foreign languages. The other would prevent election officers from assisting voters, except in cases of physical disabilities. This would mean that assistance could not be given because of lack of knowledge of the English language.—[News, Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 21, 1919.]

Assistance for Service Men.

Legal advice is furnished upon request to returned soldiers through legal advice boards established in the counties.—[Letter from the adjutant general to U. S. Council of National Defense, Mar. 24, 1919.]

"Back-to-School" Drive.

The "Back-to-school" drive and the "Stay-in-school" campaign were well organized in spite of the postponements due to influenza. If parent-teacher clubs were organized in the schools, this work was given to them; where no such clubs existed, a group of mothers residing near each schoolhouse was suggested as the committee.—[Report of child conservation section of the Field Division to U. S. Council of National Defense, Oct. 1, 1918, to July 1, 1919.]

Business Readjustment.

Reports to an Indianapolis newspaper from scores of correspondents in the State show an optimistic frame of mind about the volume and diversity of commerce and industry for the year 1919. These reports are borne out and supplemented by the survey of the State council of defense as to the amount of public building and road, street, and sewer work that is under contract or contemplated for the year. Private building projects now under consideration in the State run into tens of millions of dollars. Foremost among indus-

trial enterprises are the extension of the immense manufacturing plants at South Bend, involving several millions; and additions to the steel industries of the Gary and Calumet districts, involving several millions more. The spirit of Indiana business, according to the analysis of leaders in many manufacturing and commercial centers, is not to wait on readjustment and the transition to a peace basis; but to hasten the realization of a complete transition by going ahead on a peace basis, writing new orders, and manufacturing new stock to bill to them.—[Star, Indianapolis, Ind., Mar. 3, 1919.]

Community Houses.

The desire to honor returned soldiers is leading to the establishment of community houses in some parts of the State. An enabling act was passed by the legislature and approved March 14. No county may erect more than one memorial at the expense of the county, and the cost must not exceed 2 per cent of the assessed valuation of the real estate of the county or city wherein such memorial is to be erected.—[Laws of Indiana, 1919, ch. 115.]

Council of Defense.

The State council has been permanently dissolved, as well as its entire system of county and community councils. Woman's work was, however, transferred to the State chamber of commerce and the speakers' bureau to the extension division of the State university. The county councils before their final dissolution assisted in the establishment of employment bureaus for returning soldiers and sailors and the apprehension of deserters.—[Reply from State council of defense to questionnaire of the Field Division, U. S. Council of National Defense, July 7, 1919.]

Employment.

A complete reorganization of the employment service in Indiana will be made under a bill which has been passed by the legislature, approved March 15. The governor is required to appoint a State employment commission within 30 days, consisting of seven members, two of whom shall represent employers, two employees, and two, one of them a woman, the disinterested public, and the seventh, the chairman, shall be chosen for his fitness to direct the work. The employment commission will establish free employment offices in the larger cities of the State and will maintain five divisions, as follows: Men's section, women's section, farm-labor section, soldiers' and sailors' section, and juniors' section for minors. The duties of the soldiers' and sailors' section include: Complete cooperation with the Federal Board for Vocational Education; a division for rehabilitation of crippled soldiers and sailors in endeavoring to secure suitable employment; and fair treatment of the veterans of the World War. The commission is empowered to enter into arrangements with

municipalities or other agencies for the purpose of carrying out the vocational requirements laid down in the new law. A sum of \$38,000 a year is appropriated to the State employment commission; and it is expected that by cooperation with the Federal authorities, taking advantage of Federal franks on postage and telegraph, and receiving some money from the Federal Government, considerable progress can be made in carrying out the provisions laid down in the new law.—[Laws of Indiana, 1919, ch. 192.]

Various organizations have been formed for the purpose of arranging for employment for returned soldiers.—[Letter from the adjutant general to U. S. Council of National Defense, Mar. 24, 1919.]

It is announced through the various labor unions in the State that employment preference is given to returned soldiers and sailors. Mechanics and skilled workers in every line are finding little difficulty in obtaining work. The idle men are largely common laborers, and these, it is believed, will soon be employed on the large amount of public construction which will soon be under way in the State.—[Star, Indianapolis, Ind., Apr. 2, 1919.]

No unemployment problem exists in Indiana. To the contrary, there is a labor shortage, and any soldier who desires employment in the State can find it without any difficulty.—[Letter from the governor to U. S. Council of National Defense, May 29, 1919.]

Employment offices maintained in Indiana by the Federal Government in cooperation with State and local organizations report that during the six months' period from January 1 to June 30, 1919, 41,031 persons were registered who were seeking employment; 34,305 requests for employees were received; and 22,022 persons were placed by these offices.—[Compiled from statistics furnished by U. S. Employment Service, Aug. 8, 1919.]

The War and Navy Departments' citation has been issued to 2,906 firms in Indiana, these employers having assured the War and Navy Departments that they will reemploy everybody who formerly worked with them and left to serve in the Army and Navy during the World War.—[Memorandum from assistant to the Secretary of War in the replacement of service men to civil life, to U. S. Council of National Defense, Nov. 20, 1919.]

Reports of the Indiana employment bureau at Evansville concerning its work during the winter indicate that its "Odd-jobs" campaign conducted in this part of Indiana for soldiers from Kentucky, Indiana, and southern Illinois was successful. The hunt for "odd jobs" was made in behalf of soldiers from the three States who became stranded in this vicinity. The temporary and miscellaneous jobs obtained for the soldiers assisted practically all thus employed to proceed on their way home or to places where they could obtain

more profitable and pleasant work.—[Herald, Louisville, Ky., Mar. 28, 1919.]

Owing to the failure of Congress to appropriate funds to carry on the work of the Federal employment service, the Indianapolis united war-work coordination committee has decided to make a further appeal for volunteer cooperation in carrying on the work. Indianapolis employers have been appealed to repeatedly to list their opportunities with the employment bureau. The committee indorsed the action of the advertising managers of Indianapolis newspapers who have declined to print classified advertisements which had for their object the commercializing of the Federal uniform, for the purpose of enriching unscrupulous distributors of songs, lithographs, etc.—[Times, Indianapolis, Ind., Mar. 19, 1919.]

The South Bend Chamber of Commerce bureau for the care of returned soldiers is rapidly completing its task of securing positions for South Bend men who are in the service and expecting to be discharged within the near future. This work is being accomplished in conjunction with the United States Employment Service. Blanks which were sent out to employers of labor in the county for the tabulation of places open to returning soldiers are being returned, and almost without exception employers promise to place the men in the jobs which they vacated to enter the war. The bureau also proposes to give special attention to men who have become crippled in the service and whose disabilities will prevent them from resuming their old positions.—[Publication of South Bend Chamber of Commerce, January, 1919.]

German Language in Schools.

Among the important bills passed by the legislature concerning education is one, approved February 25, providing for the elimination of German from elementary schools, both public and private, and also from public high schools.—[Laws of Indiana, 1919, ch. 18.]

Highways.

In view of the recent decision of the State supreme court upholding the validity of the statute under which the State highway commission operates, it is proposed to start immediately construction on approximately 120 miles of main market highways from Indianapolis to South Bend.—[Engineering News-Record, New York, N. Y., Jan. 23, 1919.]

The State highway commissioner advises that there are available for the year 1919 about \$1,500,000 of State funds for highway construction, also the same amount of Federal-aid funds. It is likely that counties and townships of the State will issue \$6,000,000 or \$8,000,000 worth of bonds this year for road construction purposes.—[Bulletin No. 47, Highways Transport Committee, U. S. Council of National Defense.]

On October 1, 1919, 18 highway projects had been approved by the State, involving the improvement of 383.5 miles of road at a total estimated cost of \$14,577,435, of which the Federal Government is requested to pay \$6,912,446.80 in accordance with the provisions of the Federal-aid road act of July 11, 1916, as amended by the act of February 28, 1919.—[Statement prepared by Bureau of Public Roads, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.]

Housing Accommodations.

The county unit of the Woman's Committee, United States Council of National Defense, has pledged the efforts of its members to assist in making a housing survey, aiming at betterment of living conditions for citizens of Muncie.—[Star, Muncie, Ind., May 23, 1919.]

Information Service for Returned Service Men.

The local branches of the American Red Cross are cooperating with other organizations in establishing contacts with service men for the purpose of facilitating the adjustment of their allotments, allowance accounts, compensation and claims, and the reinstatement of lapsed or canceled insurance. It is the desire of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance that all inquiries of this nature be cleared through the home-service sections of the American Red Cross. Up to April 1, 1919, the American Red Cross had organized in Indiana 467 units with a total of 1,166 workers.—[Statement prepared by American National Red Cross for U. S. Council of National Defense, November, 1919.]

Land Settlement.

On April 25 the governor wrote that "no plans have been made for soldier settlements in Indiana for the reason that there is no unoccupied land in the State, and plans which might be feasible in other States would not be practicable here."—[Memorandum from Reclamation Service, U. S. Dept. of the Interior to U. S. Council of National Defense, July 1, 1919.]

Marketing Products.

The Elkhart farmers' institute has gone on record as favoring close State and national association of farmers during the reconstruction period, in order to promote marketing of products and regulate the acreage of foodstuffs necessary to supply the demands of the country. A resolution was also adopted urging the maintenance of the fixed price for grain during the year 1919.—[News, Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 3, 1919.]

Motor Transport Service.

The State highways transport committee has just completed reorganization of the State along motor transport lines, this reconstruction taking in all angles of modern highways transportation,

including rural express routes, return-load bureaus, etc.—[Memorandum from Highways Transport Committee, U. S. Council of National Defense, July 23, 1919.]

Preference to Returned Service Men in Public Employment.

The governor signed the bill March 11, providing that soldiers and sailors discharged because of wounds or sickness shall be given preference in all civil appointments, provided they are qualified.—[Laws of Indiana, 1919, ch. 65.]

Public Works.

Reports received in January, 1919, cover 105 public building and construction projects which were under way or contemplated in the State, aggregating an estimated value of \$12,305,000. Of this number 57 were street improvements, estimated to cost \$6,815,000; and 12 were schools, estimated to cost \$1,430,000.—[Statistics compiled by Division of Public Works and Construction Developments, U. S. Dept. of Labor, Apr. 17, 1919.]

Reconstruction Conference.

In a call issued November 1, the governor asked the people of the State to meet with him on November 26, at the State capitol, in the first State-wide conference thus far called, to discuss plans for the reconstruction of the State's commercial, industrial, agricultural, and social fabric so far as it has been affected by the war.—[Plain Dealer, Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 20, 1918.]

The governor in his address opening the reconstruction conference, convened in response to his call, advocated an immediate announcement on the part of the Federal Government of an intention to return to their owners as soon as possible the properties taken under the war emergency act, under such limitations and with such measure of control as would fully protect the public interest. As to obtaining employment for soldiers, he stated that he did not believe this would present a serious problem in view of prospective industrial activity and the resumption of public construction projects. He recommended consideration of the various problems affecting labor and those pertaining to the manufacturing and commercial interests, also of problems concerning the future of women in industries. Other questions to which he directed attention included education, health, road construction, and agriculture. He also stated that following this conference he believed that a State commission on reconstruction and readjustment should be organized to investigate matters which are by this conference, or future developments, considered important in aiding the State to meet problems of readjustment; to act as a clearing house for the various interests; to have advisory powers; and to make recommendations for the public welfare.—[Journal-Gazette, Fort Wayne, Ind., Nov. 27, 1918.]

Upon invitation of the governor, 30 national and State organizations, voluntary and official, in the field of social welfare met at Indianapolis on June 24 to consider a program for reconstruction and readjustment. Each agency told its plans, purposes, and hopes, and the outcome was the appointment of a committee to digest the material presented and to prepare a State program based on it, to be discussed at a subsequent meeting of the same agencies.—[Survey, New York, N. Y., July 12, 1919.]

Refund of Payments for Uniforms.

House bill 366 provides for the refund to federalized National Guardsmen of Indiana of \$13.31, which they paid the adjutant general for uniforms when drafted into the Federal service.—[Information Bureau, American National Red Cross, Compendium Change No. 117.]

Rights and Privileges of Service Men and Their Families.

House bill 190 provides that soldiers and sailors, their widows and orphans, of the late war with Germany, shall have all the rights and privileges held and enjoyed by soldiers and sailors of the late Civil War, the war with Spain, the war in the Philippine Islands, or in the regular service of the United States.—[Information Bureau, American National Red Cross, Compendium Change, No. 117.]

Roadside Markets.

The State highways transport committee is establishing roadside markets. This will enable truckers operating out of Indianapolis to buy all available commodities of farmers along routes operated by them. Next it is planned to provide a market in Indianapolis where products purchased by the truckers may be sold. The plan is expected to be a success; the trucker, farmer, and consumer being materially aided through this operation.—[Memorandum from Highways Transport Committee, U. S. Council of National Defense, July 23, 1919.]

School Gardens.

School gardens are being conducted in 88 cities and towns, the total present enrollment in the State being 144,714. In Indianapolis during the season of 1919 there were 20,997 children enrolled.—[Prepared from material furnished by U. S. School Garden Army to U. S. Council of National Defense, Nov. 1, 1919.]

Tax Exemption for Service Men.

An act was approved exempting service men from penalties for delinquency in the payment of taxes.—[Laws of Indiana, 1919, ch. 159.]

An act was also approved exempting from inheritance taxes estates up to \$25,000, of service men dying during the war as a result of injuries received therein.—[Laws of Indiana, 1919, ch. 224.]

Teachers Returning from Service.

A law was enacted providing that the time spent in the military or naval service by teachers shall count as teaching experience in determining their "success grades."—[Laws of Indiana, 1919, ch. 128.]

Vocational Education of Service Men.

The legislature amended the vocational education law to conform to the Federal law, one section in the newly created State employment commission being devoted to soldiers and sailors.—[Survey, New York, N. Y., Apr. 26, 1919, p. 150.]

Vocational Reeducation of Disabled Service Men.

All Indianapolis agencies which can give aid in training and placing disabled soldiers and sailors are prepared to start the work as soon as details of the Government's scheme of work is available as a guide. It is announced that the Chairman of the Federal Board for Vocational Education will visit Indianapolis soon to present the board's plans, which have in view the cooperation of employers in all cities in the caring for about 100,000 disabled men.—[Star, Indianapolis, Ind., Apr. 2, 1919.]

The State director of vocational education is planning a State-wide conference of persons interested in doing something to help disabled soldiers learn useful occupations. Representatives of the county councils of defense and active school men will be invited to attend the conference, so that a definite plan to assist the returned disabled soldiers may be laid.—[News, Indianapolis, Ind., Apr. 4, 1919.]

In accordance with section 2 of the Federal vocational rehabilitation act of June 27, 1918, as amended July 11, 1919, arrangements had been made up to October 25, 1919, by the Federal Board for Vocational Education with 26 educational institutions in the State for the reeducation of service men to overcome the handicap of disabilities incurred in the service. A total of 247 such men have been sent to these institutions for training. Arrangements have also been made by this board with 23 industrial establishments in the State whereby the latter have undertaken to train a total of 40 disabled men.—[Compiled from statement prepared by Rehabilitation Division, Federal Board for Vocational Education.]

Woman's Committee.

The organization of a woman's council of the State chamber of commerce is being effected, and this new body will take over the general duties and practically the machinery of the State division of the Woman's Committee, United States Council of National Defense. The executive committee includes district chairmen who served under the State division. County and district officers will be

elective, and they in turn will elect the State officers in the future, so that the organization for the present is only tentative. The purpose of the new woman's council will be to coordinate the activities of women's organizations in the interests of civic betterment, just as the State division coordinated them for the prosecution of the war. It is expected that the woman's council will become a department of each local chamber of commerce.—[News, Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 24, 1919.]

IOWA.

Americanization.

There is pending in the State legislature house bill F. 85 requiring instruction in citizenship and patriotism in the public and private schools.—[School Life, U. S. Dept. of the Interior, Mar. 16, 1919.]

A committee of 15 has been appointed to take charge of Americanization work. The committee is already at work cooperating in carrying out plans for the State.—[Memorandum from Americanization division, U. S. Dept. of the Interior to U. S. Council of National Defense, July 23, 1919.]

The educational director of the school for the training of aliens advises that his class at Cedar Rapids meets three times a week—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday nights—and that there is an enrollment of 35 with an average attendance of 25. His class uses the textbook prepared by the Commissioner of Naturalization.

The examiner reports that his plan for Butler County is to organize a class in each of the small towns where there is a need and to leave the instruction of this class to the superintendent of the school at that point or to some professional man there. They have no funds with which to engage a regular-paid instructor, but it is hoped some of the public-school men will be willing to donate their time in the cause of Americanization.

The chairman of the Clinton County council of defense says failure to educate the alien caused many young men of foreign parentage to oppose the draft and other wholly American institutions during the past strenuous months.—[Compiled from forthcoming report of director of citizenship to Commissioner of Naturalization, U. S. Dept. of Labor, 1920.]

Assistance for Service Men.

The house appropriations committee has unanimously recommended passage of the bill providing aid for soldiers of this State as they arrive at various ports in this country. With an appropriation of \$25,000 an Iowa Soldiers' Welfare Bureau would be created on the Atlantic coast, in charge of an Iowan residing in New York City,

where headquarters will be maintained.—[Tribune, Chicago, Ill., Mar. 20, 1919.]

The thirty-eighth general assembly appropriated \$25,000 to be used to aid disabled or sick Iowa soldiers in hospitals in New York City and Chicago.—[Letter from the adjutant general to The Home Sector, New York, N. Y., July 2, 1919.]

“ Back-to-School ” Drive.

The “ Back-to-school ” drive was begun somewhat late but finally secured the active enlistment of county chairmen in about one-third of the counties of the State, so distributed that the results would be really valuable for statistical purposes in revealing the actual situation in regard to the number of children leaving school. The work was carried on with difficulty, as the excitement of war time had given place to the lassitude of peace.—[Report of child conservation section of the Field Division to U. S. Council of National Defense, Oct. 1, 1918, to July 1, 1919.]

Bonuses for Service Men.

There is pending before the legislature a bill providing for the giving of a bonus to discharged service men.—[Telegram from the adjutant general to U. S. Council of National Defense, Mar. 24, 1919.]

Council of Defense.

The State council of defense has virtually ceased to exist or function, as the resignations of its members have been accepted by the governor. However, the 41 county councils will be held intact to deal with local problems and the remaining war drives. A bill has been introduced in the legislature which, if passed, would establish a permanent State council of defense.—[News release of State council of defense, February, 1919.]

Employment.

Reinstatement of returning soldiers to the public positions they held before going to war, should they want them and are competent, is provided for in a resolution unanimously adopted by the State senate. The resolution has been sent to the house.—[Herald, Clinton, Iowa, Feb. 8, 1919.]

A bill to establish employment offices so that returning service men may be quickly placed in positions is now pending before the legislature.—[Telegram from the adjutant general to U. S. Council of National Defense, Mar. 24, 1919.]

The War Camp Community Service has visited many wholesale houses and manufacturing concerns to secure positions for discharged soldiers. At the request of the organization the daily press inserted want advertisements, free of charge, for men seeking posi-

tions through the War Camp Community Service office.—[Report of War Camp Community Service for U. S. Council of National Defense, August, 1919.]

Employment offices maintained in Iowa by the Federal Government in cooperation with State and local organizations report that during the six months' period from January 1 to June 30, 1919, 84,064 persons were registered who were seeking employment; 66,852 requests for employees were received; and 47,982 persons were placed by these offices.—[Compiled from statistics furnished by U. S. Employment Service, Aug. 8, 1919.]

The War and Navy Departments' citation has been issued to 562 firms in Iowa, these employers having assured the War and Navy Departments that they will reemploy everybody who formerly worked with them and left to serve in the Army and Navy during the World War.—[Memorandum from assistant to the Secretary of War in the replacement of service men to civil life, to U. S. Council of National Defense, Nov. 20, 1919.]

English Language in Schools.

There is pending before the State legislature house bill F. 6 which would require the use of the English language only in all the schools of the State up to and including the eighth grade.—[School Life, U. S. Dept. of the Interior, Apr. 1, 1919.]

Food Destruction.

The house of representatives has passed a bill which prohibits the willful destruction or wasting of food. The proposed law is aimed at wholesale food dealers who, it is alleged, are causing the destruction of large quantities of produce in order to maintain high prices. The penalty for violation of the bill is a fine of \$1,000, or a year in jail, or both.—[Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass., Mar. 26, 1919.]

Highways.

Bills will be introduced in the legislature to raise \$5,000,000 a year for good roads instead of \$2,700,000 as at present. The permanent paving of 400 miles per year is favored.—[Tribune, Chicago, Ill., Jan. 28.]

The legislature has passed a bill by which Iowa, without going under bonds, will build roads on a pay-as-you-go basis, with the intention of completing 6,000 miles of a permanent surfaced inter-county highway system in 10 years. Federal funds which will be available for this work will amount to \$8,736,835. This money will be allotted to the 99 counties in proportion to their areas.—[Better Iowa, Ames, Iowa, Mar. 31, 1919.]

On October 1, 1919, 41 highway projects had been approved by the State, involving the improvement of 557.23 miles of road at a

total estimated cost of \$3,429,455.92, of which the Federal Government is requested to pay \$1,223,859.66 in accordance with the provisions of the Federal-aid road act of July 11, 1916, as amended by the act of February 28, 1919.—[Statement prepared by Bureau of Public Roads, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.]

Information Service for Returned Service Men.

The local branches of the American Red Cross are cooperating with other organizations in establishing contacts with service men for the purpose of facilitating the adjustment of their allotments, allowance accounts, compensation and claims, and the reinstatement of lapsed or canceled insurance. It is the desire of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance that all inquiries of this nature be cleared through the home-service sections of the American Red Cross. Up to April 1, 1919, the American Red Cross had organized in Iowa 528 units with a total of 619 workers.—[Statement prepared by American National Red Cross for U. S. Council of National Defense, November, 1919.]

Land Settlement.

There is a bill pending before the legislature providing for the opening of lands for settlement.—[Telegram from the adjutant general to U. S. Council of National Defense, Mar. 24, 1919.]

Loans to Service Men.

The committee on ways and means of the legislature is considering a bill which would establish a fund of \$5,000,000 for the purpose of making loans to returned service men. Under this bill loans of not more than \$2,000 each would be made to honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, and marines on application. The applicant would have to be married and would have to invest the money in property for a home within the State.—[Register, Des Moines, Iowa, Mar. 21, 1919.]

Public Works.

Reports received in January, 1919, cover 85 public building and construction projects which were under way or contemplated in the State, aggregating an estimated value of \$19,835,000. Of this number 20 were street improvements, estimated to cost \$11,125,000; 1 canal and levee, estimated to cost \$2,690,000; and 14 were schools, estimated to cost \$1,495,000.—[Statistics compiled by Division of Public Works and Construction Developments, U. S. Dept. of Labor, Apr. 17, 1919.]

Vocational Reeducation of Disabled Service Men.

In accordance with section 2 of the Federal vocational rehabilitation act of June 27, 1918, as amended July 11, 1919, arrangements have been made up to October 25, 1919, by the Federal Board for Vocational Education with 17 educational institutions in the State

for the reeducation of service men to overcome the handicap of disabilities incurred in the service. A total of 174 such men have been sent to these institutions for training. Arrangements have also been made by this board with three industrial establishments in the State whereby the latter have undertaken to train three disabled men.—[Compiled from statement prepared by Rehabilitation Division, Federal Board for Vocational Education.]

Woman's Committee.

The work of the State division of the Woman's Committee, United States Council of National Defense, is to continue after the war emergency to carry on the following activities: Child welfare work; Americanization; public health, including women and their relation to industry; and women's organized financial work.—[Capital, Des Moines, Iowa, Feb. 12, 1919.]

School Gardens.

School gardens are being conducted in 61 cities and towns, the total present enrollment in the State being 19,250.—[Prepared from material furnished by U. S. School Garden Army to U. S. Council of National Defense, Nov. 1, 1919.]

KANSAS.

Americanization.

An act, approved March 13, provides that all schools, public, private, or parochial, shall provide and give a complete course of instruction to all pupils in civil government, United States history, and in patriotism and the duties of a citizen, suitable to the elementary grades.—[Laws of Kansas, 1919, ch. 257.]

Assistance for Service Men.

Under authority from the governor, a club for Kansas soldiers and sailors has been opened in New York City. The club is in charge of a general committee of various Kansas societies in New York City, which has its headquarters at the War Camp Community Service's Hall of States, and will send Kansas soldiers to the club from there.—[Every Evening, Wilmington, Del., Apr. 11, 1919.]

"Back-to-School" Drive.

Approximately 20,000 letters are being sent out this week by the State division of the Woman's Committee, United States Council of National Defense, on the "Back-to-school" drive. It is anticipated that the wide distribution of that educational matter will have a good effect on the question of child labor in the State.—[Letter from State division of the Woman's Committee to U. S. Council of National Defense, Feb. 18, 1919.]

Community Councils.

A community committee has been formed of representatives of the War Camp Community Service, rotary clubs, churches, lodges, and

labor organizations, to look after service men's welfare.—[Letter from chairman, State council of defense to U. S. Council of National Defense, Apr. 9, 1919.]

Counsel of Defense.

The governor gave out a statement to the press in the spring of 1919, terminating the organization of the State council of defense. This was done upon the recommendation of the president and the secretary of the State council.—[Report of State division of the Woman's Committee to U. S. Council of National Defense, July 6, 1917, to May 29, 1919.]

Employment.

In every farm bureau in the State a subcommittee on agricultural reconstruction is being appointed by the executive committee of the farm bureau. These committees will have charge of placing returned soldiers and sailors on farms in the home communities.—[Capital, Topeka, Kans., Dec. 13, 1918.]

The governor, in his inaugural address, emphasized the need of providing wholesome labor conditions to take care of the temporary labor surplus.—[Beacon, Wichita, Kans., Jan. 13, 1919.]

A house concurrent resolution was approved March 4, requesting employers to display honor flags showing the number of men in their employ who have returned from military service and have been returned to their former positions or better ones, the honor flag to be a square field of blue with one white star for each employee reinstated, and one red star for each soldier employed who was not formerly engaged in the service of such employer.—[Laws of Kansas, 1919, ch. 327.]

Due to the failure of Congress to make an appropriation for the work of the Federal employment service in Kansas, offices will be maintained only at Kansas City, Topeka, Wichita, and Camp Funston. The Kansas City Chamber of Commerce has taken over the employment bureau in that city and will maintain it until Congress convenes and makes an appropriation for the continuance of the service. The Federal director for the State has announced that every possible effort will be made to supply the great demand for men that has come from farmers, industries, and other sources. The woman's division of the service will be maintained, providing the appropriation which has been asked for from the State is allowed.—[Capital, Topeka, Kans., Mar. 15, 1919.]

The State labor commissioner and various employment agencies are cooperating for the purpose of obtaining work for returning service men.—[Telegram from the governor to U. S. Council of National Defense, Mar. 25, 1919.]

Employment offices maintained in Kansas by the Federal Government in cooperation with State and local organizations report that during the six months' period from January 1 to June 30, 1919, 19,839 persons were registered who were seeking employment; 25,691 requests for employees were received; and 11,991 persons were placed by these offices.—[Compiled from statistics furnished by U. S. Employment Service, Aug. 8, 1919.]

The War and Navy Departments' citation has been issued to 357 firms in Kansas, these employers having assured the War and Navy Departments that they will reemploy everybody who formerly worked with them and left to serve in the Army and Navy during the World War.—[Memorandum from assistant to the Secretary of War in the replacement of service men to civil life, to U. S. Council of National Defense, Nov. 20, 1919.]

English Language in Schools.

The legislature passed a bill prohibiting the use of any but the English language in the common schools of the State. The provisions of this bill apply to all public, parochial, and private schools.—[Laws of Kansas, 1919, ch. 272.]

Highways.

A resolution, approved April 7, provides for submission to the electors at the general election in 1920 of a proposition to amend the constitution so as to authorize the carrying on of internal improvements concerning the construction of roads and highways. Such State aid granted in any county is not to be for more than 25 per cent of the cost of such roads and highways, nor for more than \$10,000 per mile, nor for more than 100 miles in any one county.—[Laws of Kansas, 1919, ch. 331.]

On October 1, 1919, 31 highway projects had been approved by the State, involving the improvement of 397.63 miles of road at a total estimated cost of \$12,681,250.21, of which the Federal Government is requested to pay \$3,129,204.36 in accordance with the provisions of the Federal-aid road act of July 11, 1916, as amended by the act of February 28, 1919.—[Statement prepared by Bureau of Public Roads, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.]

Housing Accommodations.

The business men of Wellington have formed the Wellington Home Foundation "to encourage habits of saving; to obtain more home owners; to give employment to Wellington workmen; and to improve the appearance of the city." This organization plans to improve dilapidated property as the speediest means of relieving the shortage of houses.—[Housing Betterment, New York, N. Y., June, 1919.]

Information Service for Returned Service Men.

The local branches of the American Red Cross are cooperating with other organizations in establishing contacts with service men for the purpose of facilitating the adjustment of their allotments, allowance accounts, compensation and claims, and the reinstatement of lapsed or canceled insurance. It is the desire of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance that all inquiries of this nature be cleared through the home-service sections of the American Red Cross. Up to April 1, 1919, the American Red Cross had organized in Kansas 314 units with a total of 330 workers.—[Statement prepared by American National Red Cross for U. S. Council of National Defense, November, 1919.]

Land Reclamation.

A division of irrigation was created in the State department of agriculture by an act of the legislature of 1919. The duties of the commission of irrigation are to investigate methods of carrying on such work and the feasibility of the erection of new plants, etc., and to operate irrigation projects owned or controlled by the State.—[Laws of Kansas, 1919, ch. 218.]

Land Settlement.

The governor, in his inaugural address, expressed himself in favor of the soldier land-settlement plan of the Secretary of the Interior.—[Beacon, Wichita, Kans., Jan. 13, 1919.]

A proposed amendment to the constitution was submitted by the legislature to the people, to be acted upon at the election of 1920. This would permit of provision for a State fund to be used in the purchase, improvement, and sale of lands for agricultural purposes. The legislature may, if the amendment is adopted, provide reasonable preference for persons honorably discharged from the Army and Navy.—[Laws of Kansas, 1919, ch. 321.]

Loans to Service Men.

The State organization of the Daughters of the American Revolution is planning to establish a loan fund of \$5,000 for discharged disabled soldiers from Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, and Nebraska.—[Journal, Topeka, Kans., Feb. 15, 1919.]

Preference to Returned Service Men in Public Employment.

An act was passed by the legislature providing that preference be given returned soldiers and sailors in filling positions in every public department and upon all public works of the State, counties, cities, and towns. The bill carried an amendment providing that it should not apply to conscientious objectors.—[Laws of Kansas, 1919, ch. 280.]

Public Works.

Reports received in January, 1919, cover 100 public building and construction projects which were under way or contemplated in the

State, aggregating an estimated value of \$27,340,000. Of this number 49 were street improvements, estimated to cost \$23,815,000; 9 were schools, estimated to cost \$820,000; and 12 were waterworks, estimated to cost \$650,000.—[Statistics compiled by Division of Public Works and Construction Developments, U. S. Dept. of Labor, Apr. 17, 1919.]

Registration of Discharge Papers.

An act was approved March 14 providing for the filing of discharges and other official records of military service in the Army and Navy of the United States, or certified copies of the same. No charge is permitted to be made by city, county, or State officials for certifying to the correctness of copies of such papers.—[Laws of Kansas, 1919, ch. 281.]

School Gardens.

School gardens are being conducted in 69 cities and towns, the total present enrollment in the State being 33,363. In Kansas City during the season of 1919 there were 3,350 children enrolled.—[Prepared from material furnished by U. S. School Garden Army to U. S. Council of National Defense, Nov. 1, 1919.]

Vocational Reeducation of Disabled Service Men.

In accordance with section 2 of the Federal vocational rehabilitation act of June 27, 1918, as amended July 11, 1919, arrangements had been made up to October 25, 1919, by the Federal Board for Vocational Education with 21 educational institutions in the State for the reeducation of service men to overcome the handicap of disabilities incurred in the service. A total of 182 such men have been sent to these institutions for training. Arrangements have also been made by this board with an industrial establishment in the State whereby the latter has undertaken to train a disabled man.—[Compiled from statement prepared by Rehabilitation Division, Federal Board for Vocational Education.]

Welfare of Returned Service Men.

An act, approved March 20, appropriates \$35,000 and provides for a committee to look after the reception at the point of debarkation or demobilization and to provide for the comfort and entertainment of Kansas soldiers returning from overseas service.—[Laws of Kansas, 1919, ch. 282.]

KENTUCKY.

Americanization.

The Americanization committee of the State division of the Woman's Committee, United States Council of National Defense, is planning to give to Louisville an American house, such as that in Cincinnati, where the twenty-five or thirty thousand men, women,

and children of foreign birth or parentage living in Louisville may find every facility for recreation and for social and mental development.—[*Courier-Journal*, Louisville, Ky., Apr. 20, 1919.]

As there are few foreigners in the State the strength of the State division of the Woman's Committee, United States Council of National Defense, was put into more immediate needs during the period of the war. During that time the work consisted of the teaching of some classes in the city of Louisville, the distribution of Americanization literature from time to time, and the embodying of the subject of Americanization in the talks of the speakers sent into the State by the Woman's Committee. As a reconstruction work, Americanization is being considered very seriously. The chairman of the Americanization committee was sent to the Americanization institute, which was held in Chicago in February, and as a result has given talks on the subject before several women's organizations. The majority of the foreigners in Kentucky are situated in the different mining districts and in Covington, Louisville, and Newport. City agencies are working with them in these three cities, and the plan of Americanization work for the foreigners in the mines is to hold a conference of mine owners in the city of Louisville this spring; to have them attend at their own expense; and to have as speakers at the conference experts on the subjects of Americanization, community centers, rural sanitation, health and hygiene, boy scouts, etc. As the result of this information the mine owners will be stimulated to make their mining districts so attractive that the best class of workmen will be attracted to and held in the vicinity. An Americanization pageant has been introduced in the State through the Americanization organization of women, and arrangements are being made for producing it in several counties of the State.—[Letter from State council of defense to U. S. Council of National Defense, May 13, 1919.]

The supervisor of the night school at Newport writes of a successful school term, but adds that there are others among the foreign born who ought to be reached, and that she hopes to secure their attendance through the excellent reputation the school has acquired.—[Compiled from forthcoming report of director of citizenship to Commissioner of Naturalization, U. S. Dept. of Labor, 1920.]

Assistance for Service Men.

The State legislature has not been in session since the close of the war, and no legislative provision has, therefore, been made for returning soldiers and sailors. Legal aid to returning soldiers, however, is provided by the State council of defense.—[Letter from chairman, State council of defense to U. S. Council of National Defense, Mar. 24, 1919.]

"Back-to-School" Drive.

The "Back-to-school" drive was carried on by sending literature to county chairmen; by placing posters in public buildings; printing and distributing slips advocating "Stay-in-school" to bureaus issuing working permits. The commissioner of child labor reports a falling off of children employed in factories. The demands of the small farms, however, continue to keep the child in its teens out of school.—[Report of child conservation section of the Field Division to U. S. Council of National Defense, Oct. 1, 1918, to July 1, 1919.]

Building Activity.

Louisville is in process of developing a plan for arousing public interest in bringing about more building activity through a campaign of newspaper advertising and other forms of publicity. The plan was started by calling a sort of mass meeting of various building material and supply men who would be benefited by greater building activity. A committee was appointed to outline plans for a campaign of advertising and to promote a more active interest in building and was given authority to act, to raise funds, and to carry out the plans which were made. Representatives of about 15 different trade interests were appointed on this committee. The campaign is to arouse public interest in building, not by or for or under the name of individual firms, but a broad general campaign under the auspices of the builders' exchange and allied interests.—[Clay-Worker, Indianapolis, Ind., Mar. 28, 1919.]

"Buy-Now" Campaign.

The State council of defense has taken up with the Louisville Advertising Club the "Buy-now" campaign, and that club has undertaken to interest merchants in giving publicity to the signed statement issued by the United States Council of National Defense on this subject.—[Report of State council of defense to U. S. Council of National Defense, Mar. 10, 1919.]

Community Councils.

The State council of defense is seeking to keep alive the spirit of public service in the members of its county and community councils and to encourage them to cooperate with permanent organizations which have for their object the development of their several communities. To that end the State council is doing what it can to promote the work of the State development committee, which seeks the agricultural and educational development of the State through talks by agricultural, educational, and health experts at community meetings in different parts of the State.—[Letter from chairman, State council of defense to U. S. Council of National Defense, May 13, 1919.]

Council of Defense.

Under an act of the legislature the State council of defense must stay in existence until the next session, January, 1920. In so far as the general scope of this work is concerned the council has decided to bring all matters of a general nature to a close on or before March 15, 1919. The historical part of the council's work and a general office for correspondence will be maintained.—[Letter from secretary, State council of defense to U. S. Council of National Defense, Dec. 9, 1918.]

The State council of defense is subject to call. It has retained the county council system intact on paper. The matter of a permanent establishment of community councils has been considered and discussed, but no formal action has been taken except that a State conference in March had "community organization" for its keynote. The council has transferred no activities to permanent agencies, but is continuing employment bureaus for soldiers, legal aid, and the apprehension of deserters. The main work of the council since the armistice has been the compilation of historical records of Kentucky soldiers done under a paid chairman, with a subchairman in each county but one.—[Reply from State council of defense to questionnaire of the Field Division, U. S. Council of National Defense, June 25, 1919.]

Employment.

A careful survey of the industries of the State is being conducted by the Kentucky Manufacturers' Association for the purpose of assimilating wounded soldiers into the industrial life of the State. Placing the disabled soldiers is officially in the hands of the Federal Board for Vocational Education, which cooperates with the United States Employment Service.—[Herald, Louisville, Ky., Dec. 9, 1918.]

On account of the curtailment of the work of the United States Employment Service, the State council of defense and county councils are taking up the question of employment for returning service men.—[Letter from State council of defense to U. S. Council of National Defense, Mar. 17, 1919.]

Bureaus for finding employment for returning soldiers and sailors have been established by the county councils of defense under the direction of the State council in 43 counties.—[Letter from chairman, State council of defense to U. S. Council of National Defense, Mar. 24, 1919.]

Employment offices maintained in Kentucky by the Federal Government in cooperation with State and local organizations report that during the six months' period from January 1 to June 30, 1919, 40,248 persons were registered who were seeking employment; 46,927 requests for employees were received; and 27,461 per-

sons were placed by these offices.—[Compiled from statistics furnished by U. S. Employment Service, Aug. 8, 1919.]

The War and Navy Departments' citation has been issued to 709 firms in Kentucky, these employers having assured the War and Navy Departments that they will reemploy everybody who formerly worked with them and left to serve in the Army or Navy during the World War.—[Memorandum from assistant to the Secretary of War in the replacement of service men to civil life, to U. S. Council of National Defense, Nov. 20, 1919.]

At a meeting of representatives of 31 civic, commercial, and industrial organizations of Louisville, called for the purpose of considering the subject of employment for soldiers, an executive committee of five was selected to perfect the organization. The executive committee selected an executive secretary, and the work of finding employment has gone on splendidly. Because of the curtailment of the work of the United States Employment Service, arrangements were made to continue this employment service by private subscription. The work will be handled through the same executive committee. Only a small percentage of Louisville soldiers and sailors who have returned are without employment. This small percentage represents mostly men who are trained in some particular line of work and who are unwilling to accept work of another character. These men will be fitted into positions just as soon as such places are available.—[Letter from mayor of Louisville to U. S. Council of National Defense, Mar. 24, 1919.]

Highways.

The State council of defense is investigating the needs for public improvements in Kentucky and will urge upon the State, county, and municipal authorities the importance of opening up such improvements at once in order that the State may take care of the reemployment of its quota of discharged soldiers, sailors, and war workers released from war industries. The State auditor reports that Kentucky annually does about \$800,000 in road work, and the county expenditure for roads is approximately the same amount. Little new work is now under way, but it is said to be probable that the matter will be taken under consideration immediately.—[*Courier-Journal*, Louisville, Ky., Dec. 23, 1918.]

The State highway department is advocating that the next legislature designate a State highway system to be composed of the intercounty seat roads of the State, such roads to be built and maintained by the State and Federal Governments.—[Bulletin No. 46, Highways Transport Committee, U. S. Council of National Defense.]

On October 1, 1919, 16 highway projects had been approved by the State, involving the improvement of 128.79 miles of road at a total

estimated cost of \$1,474,723.76, of which the Federal Government is requested to pay \$711,027.87 in accordance with the provisions of the Federal-aid road act of July 11, 1916, as amended by the act of February 28, 1919.—[Statement prepared by Bureau of Public Roads, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.]

Housing Accommodations.

The housing problem of Lexington, which has grown acute since the influx of numbers of new industries has been solved, in part, by the organization of a stock company with a capital of \$50,000, the purpose of which is to erect a number of low-priced houses in the shortest possible time.—[Housing Betterment, New York, N. Y., June, 1919.]

Information Service for Returned Service Men.

The local branches of the American Red Cross are cooperating with other organizations in establishing contacts with service men for the purpose of facilitating the adjustment of their allotments, allowance accounts, compensation and claims, and the reinstatement of lapsed or canceled insurance. It is the desire of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance that all inquiries of this nature be cleared through the home-service sections of the American Red Cross. Up to April 1, 1919, the American Red Cross had organized in Kentucky 547 units with a total of 778 workers.—[Statement prepared by American National Red Cross for U. S. Council of National Defense, November, 1919.]

Land Settlement.

A soldier land-settlement committee of six members has been appointed by the governor to cooperate with the United States Department of the Interior in providing lands for soldiers.—[Letter from chairman, State council of defense to U. S. Council of National Defense, Mar. 24, 1919.]

Public Works.

Reports received in January, 1919, cover 53 public building and construction projects which were under way or contemplated in the State, aggregating an estimated value of \$7,190,000. Of this number 29 were street improvements, estimated to cost \$2,560,000; and 1 bridge, estimated to cost \$2,500,000.—[Statistics compiled by Division of Public Works and Construction Developments, U. S. Dept. of Labor, Apr. 17, 1919.]

Reconstruction Conference.

The State council of defense has called a State conference on March 4 and 5, 1919, to be held at the University of Kentucky, for the discussion and consideration of the problems arising out of the war. The program includes speeches on general and educational problems and community organization.—[Press bulletin of State council of defense, Mar. 1, 1919.]

School Gardens.

School gardens are being conducted in 40 cities and towns, the total present enrollment in the State being 32,462. In Lexington during the season of 1919 8,000 children were enrolled.—[Prepared from material furnished by U. S. School Garden Army to U. S. Council of National Defense, Nov. 1, 1919.]

Vocational Reeducation of Disabled Service Men.

In accordance with section 2 of the Federal vocational rehabilitation act of June 27, 1918, as amended July 11, 1919, arrangements had been made up to October 25, 1919, by the Federal Board for Vocational Education with 11 educational institutions in the State for the reeducation of service men to overcome the handicap of disabilities incurred in the service. A total of 93 such men have been sent to these institutions for training. Arrangements have also been made by this board with eight industrial establishments in the State whereby the latter have undertaken to train eight disabled men.—[Compiled from statement prepared by Rehabilitation Division, Federal Board for Vocational Education.]

Woman's Committee.

The State division of the Woman's Committee, United States Council of National Defense, has adopted the policy of turning over to permanent organizations the lines of work carried on under war conditions. The chairman of the committee on women-in-industry is also the chairman of the State consumers' league, and has appointed her county unit chairman, vice chairman of the consumers' league, thereby extending the permanent work of that national body through the State. The interest in child welfare excited by the observance of "Children's Year" will be carried on by the child labor association and the parent-teacher association. The work of the State food administration has closed, but the organization effected by its chairman is to be used in promoting education and Americanization. The interest in public-health nursing created by the drive for pupil nurses, has been turned over to the State federation of women's clubs. The chairman of the education department has planned to cooperate with the State development committee, which is to hold 60 community improvement meetings throughout the State this summer. The education organization in the State together with the parent-teacher association will be used in the interests of the work of the child—[Letter from chairman, State council of defense to U. S. Council of National Defense, May 13, 1919.]

LOUISIANA.**Americanization.**

The State council of defense believes the question of Americanization is one of the most important during the period of readjustment.

Night schools have already been established in New Orleans, and a number of successful meetings have been held in the foreign colonies of Plaquemines, St. Bernard, and Tangipahoa Parishes.—[News release of State council of defense, Jan. 23, 1919.]

The State division of the Woman's Committee, United States Council of National Defense, has cooperated with the school authorities, who agree to open night schools or afternoon schools when the attendance will justify paying teachers. The course will be free to the students. It is planned to have leaflets printed and given to school children to be filled out, by which means the number of parents who do not speak English will be determined. These names will be turned over to the committee in the federated clubs, and it is hoped that the parents can be persuaded to attend school. If the State council of defense is discontinued, the State federation of women's clubs will take up the Americanization movement in a large way.—[Letter from State division of the Woman's Committee to U. S. Council of National Defense, Feb. 5, 1919.]

Americanization work has been taken up actively throughout the State and is being financed by the State council of defense. The work is under the direct supervision of the chairman of the Americanization committee of the State council of defense, who is also the head of the State department of immigration. The naturalization examiner is also cooperating. A field agent has been employed, and under his direction vacation schools are being established throughout the State for adult aliens. This work is comparatively recent, but far-reaching results are expected.—[Letter from secretary, State council of defense to U. S. Council of National Defense, May 16, 1919.]

The examiner of the bureau of naturalization at New Orleans writes: "We have found new colonies in this State, among which are Slavonians and Hungarians in parishes where heretofore our activities have not reached. We will lose no time in amalgamating them into our educational system for foreign born."—[Compiled from forthcoming report of director of citizenship to Commissioner of Naturalization, U. S. Dept. of Labor, 1920.]

Cotton Acreage Reduction.

A plan to reduce cotton acreage has been formulated and followed up by the governor, who is chairman of the State council of defense. Pledges for a reduction of one-third in the cotton acreage of the State have been secured through the parish and community councils of defense.—[Letter from secretary, State council of defense to U. S. Council of National Defense, May 16, 1919.]

Council of Defense.

The State council of defense is still intact. About 75 per cent of the parish councils remain. The work ceases automatically with

signing of the peace treaty by this country. An endeavor will be made to have parish schools take over Americanization work. The council is cooperating with the Federal employment service in securing jobs for service men, and the legal committees are still intact to give free aid to men in service and in apprehending deserters. Field agents in Americanization have been employed, and a number of schools established for adult aliens. The work was financed by the State council where it could not be cared for locally.—[Reply from State council of defense to questionnaire of the Field Division, U. S. Council of National Defense, June 25, 1919.]

Employment.

The mayors of parishes and associations of commerce have united with the community labor boards for the purpose of choosing a management committee and bureau managers, who will become agents of the United States Employment Service. A bureau is to be established in each city and large town. Such bureaus are to be operated for the benefit of soldiers and sailors and in order to prevent unemployment in the face of the high cost of living.—[Letter from secretary, State council of defense to U. S. Council of National Defense, Dec. 5, 1918.]

The governor has called upon all parishes, community councils, mayors, municipal councils, and public and civic organizations throughout the State to aid soldiers and sailors in every way possible to find employment.—[Telegram from the governor to U. S. Council of National Defense, Mar. 17, 1919.]

Employment offices maintained in Louisiana by the Federal Government in cooperation with State and local organizations report that during the six months' period from January 1 to June 30, 1919, 18,170 persons were registered who were seeking employment; 28,193 requests for employees were received; and 11,386 persons were placed by these offices.—[Compiled from statistics furnished by U. S. Employment Service, Aug. 8, 1919.]

The War and Navy Departments' citation has been issued to 406 firms in Louisiana, these employers having assured the War and Navy Departments that they will reemploy everybody who formerly worked with them and left to serve in the Army and Navy during the World War.—[Memorandum from assistant to the Secretary of War in the replacement of service men to civil life, to U. S. Council of National Defense, Nov. 20, 1919.]

The chairman of the executive committee of the board of management of the New Orleans Association of Commerce bureau for returning soldiers and sailors has announced that one of the latest plans to help returning soldiers get their old jobs back is through a mediation committee. The committee acts in a confidential way be-

tween the soldier and his former employer, and when the soldier returns and applies for his old job this committee will take the matter up at once with his employer and urge him to put the man to work as quickly as possible.—[Times-Picayune, New Orleans, La., Mar. 24, 1919.]

An employment bureau for soldiers and sailors under the auspices of the association of commerce, the municipal government, the united war-work service, and the United States Employment Service will be opened in New Orleans.—[Item, New Orleans, La., Feb. 16, 1919.]

The mayor of New Orleans has arranged to transfer the question of financing the local employment bureau to the New Orleans Association of Commerce.—[Telegram from mayor of New Orleans to U. S. Council of National Defense, Mar. 15, 1919.]

Due to the failure of Congress to appropriate additional funds for carrying on this work, the number of employment bureaus in Louisiana has been reduced from 740 to 56. A circular letter has been addressed to the members of the rotary clubs for contributions toward the purchase of films to be used in the theaters of New Orleans, to aid in obtaining jobs for discharged fighters.—[States, New Orleans, La., Mar. 19, 1919.]

Highways.

The assistant highway engineer of the State advises that Louisiana to date has issued no bonds for road construction, but that all State funds are derived from a $\frac{1}{8}$ -mill tax which produces about \$140,000 annually. He states, however, that most of the parishes of the State have floated bond issues for various amounts; and, in cases where various parishes have applied for State aid, the State appropriation is merged with the respective bond issue, and the resulting construction is carried on under the supervision of the State highway engineer.—[Bulletin No. 46, Highways Transport Committee, U. S. Council of National Defense.]

On October 1, 1919, 29 highway projects had been approved in the State, involving the improvement of 300.89 miles of road at a total estimated cost of \$2,607,297.59, of which the Federal Government is requested to pay \$1,199,661.92 in accordance with the provisions of the Federal-aid road act of July 11, 1916, as amended by the act of February 28, 1919.—[Statement prepared by Bureau of Public Roads, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.]

The State highway department is issuing contracts for the construction of improved highways which will total more than \$10,000,000 for this year. Plans have been drawn up that when completed will cover the State with a network of roads.—[Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass., July 31, 1919.]

Information Service for Returned Service Men.

The local branches of the American Red Cross are cooperating with other organizations in establishing contacts with service men for the purpose of facilitating the adjustment of their allotments, allowance accounts, compensation and claims, and the reinstatement of lapsed or canceled insurance. It is the desire of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance that all inquiries of this nature be cleared through the home-service sections of the American Red Cross. Up to April 1, 1919, the American Red Cross had organized in Louisiana 162 units with a total of 202 workers.—[Statement prepared by American National Red Cross for U. S. Council of National Defense, November, 1919.]

Land Settlement.

Following a conference of men interested in the soldier farm-settlement movement at New Orleans, the governor has announced that he will appoint a committee of five citizens to represent the State in negotiations with the Federal Government for the selection of tracts of land available for providing farm homes for soldiers, sailors, and marines. The governor, in his talk before the conference, indorsed the bill pending in Congress appropriating \$100,000,000 for furnishing farm homes to soldiers on long terms of payment, and declared that if some of the projects were located in Louisiana it would mark an era of progress in the agricultural development of the State.—[Times-Picayune, New Orleans, La., Jan. 21, 1919.]

The governor has appointed a committee of five to represent the State with reference to matters pertaining to the settlement of soldiers upon land.—[Memorandum from Reclamation Service, U. S. Dept. of the Interior to U. S. Council of National Defense, July 1, 1919.]

Public Works.

The State council of defense has collected data from 40 parishes as to labor conditions and found the following situation: Thirty parishes have funds available for road construction and school buildings, and the majority of the rest are considering the question of bonds or taxes for road building. The 40 parishes have \$7,332,500 available for public construction, while private buildings now under way show a total of \$2,735,000. Seventeen parishes report a shortage of labor, especially for agricultural purposes.—[News release of State council of defense, Feb. 13, 1919.]

The dock board of New Orleans is authorizing the sale of \$8,000,000 in bonds, \$6,000,000 to be expended on an industrial canal and \$2,000,000 in building a coal tipple and making additions to a cotton warehouse. A syndicate of bankers has agreed to loan the money.—[States, New Orleans, La., Feb. 27, 1919.]

Reports received in January, 1919, cover 63 public building and construction projects which were under way or contemplated in the State, aggregating an estimated value of \$33,450,000. Of this number 19 were street improvements, estimated to cost \$4,800,000; and 4 were waterfront improvements, estimated to cost \$20,000,000.—[Statistics compiled by Division of Public Works and Construction Developments, U. S. Dept. of Labor, Apr. 17, 1919.]

School Gardens.

School gardens are being conducted in 85 cities and towns, the total present enrollment in the State being 41,830 members. In New Orleans during the season of 1919 there were 25,000 children enrolled.—[Prepared from material furnished by U. S. School Garden Army to U. S. Council of National Defense, Nov. 1, 1919.]

Vocational Reeducation of Disabled Service Men.

In accordance with section 2 of the Federal vocational rehabilitation act of June 27, 1918, as amended July 11, 1919, arrangements had been made up to October 25, 1919, by the Federal Board for Vocational Education with eight educational institutions in the State for the reeducation of service men to overcome the handicap of disabilities incurred in the service. A total of 253 such men have been sent to these institutions for training. Arrangements have also been made by this board with 18 industrial establishments in the State whereby the latter have undertaken to train a total of 22 disabled men.—[Compiled from statement prepared by Rehabilitation Division of the Federal Board for Vocational Education.]

Woman's Committee.

The New Orleans division of the Woman's Committee, United States Council of National Defense, held its last meeting on April 30 and formally went out of existence. The work of this organization has been so efficiently carried on that the association of commerce wishes to enlist its services and has asked that the members become a civic bureau of the New Orleans Association of Commerce. All of the women expressed a desire to keep together and almost the complete organization promised to cooperate with this bureau.—[Times-Picayune, New Orleans, La., May 11, 1919.]

MAINE.

Americanization.

A bill introduced in the State legislature provides for compulsory education in the English language by prohibiting the employing of anyone between the ages of 18 and 45 years who can not speak, read, and write the English language with proficiency equal to the third grade of Maine public-school standards.—[Americanization, U. S. Dept. of the Interior, Mar. 1, 1919.]

The twenty-ninth article of the constitution of the State requires that all persons who seek to become citizens of the State shall be able to read the State constitution in the English language, but no provision has heretofore been made for such persons to receive the necessary instruction for this attainment. A recent law provides that in towns in which are found persons who are unable to read and write in the English language, they may receive instruction in the evening schools, and such towns may be reimbursed for two-thirds of the cost of the instruction. This provides definite means for the reduction of illiteracy within the State and also for Americanization through instruction in the elements of citizenship and in the English language.—[Letter from superintendent of public schools of Maine to U. S. Commissioner of Education, Apr. 9, 1919.]

Assistance for Service Men.

An act of 1919 provides for the support of dependents of soldiers, sailors, and marines who have served in the Army and Navy forces of the United States or of the State since April 1, 1917. The act requires cities, towns, and plantations to raise money by taxation or otherwise to relieve the "necessitous circumstances" of dependents incapable of self-maintenance. The money so raised is paid directly to the dependents, or to the parent or legal guardian, by the municipal officers where the dependents reside, in sums not exceeding \$4 a week to the wife, father, or mother and not exceeding \$1 a week to each child under 16 or other dependent. The money so raised and applied will be reimbursed by the State to each municipality. Reimbursement will not be made for aid rendered dependents of commissioned officers or deserters. No pauper disabilities are created by receipt of aid under this act. A $\frac{1}{2}$ -mill tax has been levied for 1919 and 1920 to take care of the money which will be paid under this act. In 1917 and 1918 three-quarters of a million dollars were used for this purpose.—[Public Laws of Maine, 1919, ch. 169.]

All during the spring and summer of 1919 the War Camp Community Service cooperated with the American Red Cross and employment agencies in a program for the guidance and care of soldiers and sailors.—[Report of War Camp Community Service for U. S. Council of National Defense, Aug., 1919.]

Coal at Reduced Prices.

The city of Portland, through its municipal fuel yard, hopes to be able to sell stove and chestnut coal at \$10 a ton. The municipal shed will be open for the delivery of coal on Friday and Saturday of each week, selling coal for cash in half-ton and ton lots. At the beginning it is thought that the city will deal only in stove and chestnut sizes and will put in an order asking for the delivery of 200

tons each month during the spring and 400 tons each month during October and December.—[Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass., Apr. 24, 1919.]

Committee on Public Safety.

All the activities of the State committee on public safety terminated December 1, with the exception of the four minute men work. No committee replaces the committee on public safety, and no attempt was made to transfer the work to other agencies. Federal agencies have entire charge of the employment of soldiers, the American Red Cross gives free legal aid, and the cities are attending to the apprehension of deserters.—[Reply from State committee on public safety to questionnaire of the Field Division, U. S. Council of National Defense, June 25, 1919.]

Development Plans.

Development in the State industrially, commercially, and agriculturally is to have wider dissemination through cooperation of the commercial traveling men who have joined forces with the wholesale trade bureau of the Portland Chamber of Commerce and the Maine Agricultural and Industrial League.—[Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass., May 20, 1919.]

Employment.

The governor has made provision for the continuance of the employment service, so that its activities will not be curtailed by the failure of the Federal Government to provide adequate financial support.—[Letter from governor's secretary to U. S. Council of National Defense, Mar. 25, 1919.]

The State adjutant general's department is making a thorough canvass of all returning soldiers in order that a place of employment may be found for every man who may need it.—[Report of State librarian to U. S. Council of National Defense, July 28, 1919.]

Employment offices maintained in Maine by the Federal Government in cooperation with State and local organizations, report that during the six months' period from January 1 to June 30, 1919, 11,444 persons were registered who were seeking employment; 13,331 requests for employees were received; and 7,124 persons were placed by these offices.—[Compiled from statistics furnished by U. S. Employment Service, Aug. 8, 1919.]

The War and Navy Departments' citation has been issued to 68 firms in Maine, these employers having assured the War and Navy Departments that they will reemploy everybody who formerly worked with them and left to serve in the Army and Navy during the World War.—[Memorandum from assistant to the Secretary of War in the replacement of service men to civil life, to U. S. Council of National Defense, Nov. 20, 1919.]

The War Camp Community Service has assisted the United States Employment Service in Portland by personally interviewing representatives of the various business concerns urging them to reinstate soldiers in their employ and to create room for new applicants wherever possible.—[Report of War Camp Community Service for U. S. Council of National Defense, August, 1919.]

English Language in Schools.

Under an act passed by the legislature, it is required that in all public schools the common school subjects shall be taught in the English language only. This measure does not prohibit the teaching of any other language as such. It is part of the Americanization program and should make it impossible for anyone to grow up in Maine and not be familiar with the English language.—[Letter from superintendent of public schools of Maine to U. S. Commissioner of Education, Apr. 9, 1919.]

Highways.

The chief engineer of the State advises that the governor has recommended to the legislature that a bond issue of \$10,000,000 for highway and bridge purposes be passed. He also says that before the legislature adjourns an amendment to the State constitution will probably be passed which will permit this action. This amendment would then have to be voted on at a general election, which would be called next September in order that if the matter is passed favorably the work can be started during 1920 and continue in 1921 in a large way.—[Bulletin No. 46, Highways Transport Committee, U. S. Council of National Defense.]

On October 1, 1919, three highway projects had been approved in the State, involving the improvement of 35.5 miles of road at a total estimated cost of \$612,282.90, of which the Federal Government is requested to pay \$306,141.44 in accordance with the provisions of the Federal-aid road act of July 11, 1916, as amended by the act of February 28, 1919.—[Statement prepared by Bureau of Public Roads, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.]

Maine is working on the reconstruction of a system of State highways comprising 1,400 miles, or 5½ per cent of the entire road mileage. This system is substantially one-half rebuilt. If the bond issue which is to be voted on in September is carried the State highway commission plans to immediately proceed with the completion of this system. It is estimated that the work will take four or five years, from the present outlook of the labor market. If the bond issue is successful \$8,000,000 for highway and bridge work will be authorized, and this will enable the State to draw substantially \$2,500,000 of Federal-aid funds. The State has a State aid system of about 3,000 miles, practically one-half completed. This work is carried along annually on a

cooperative basis between the State and the towns. It is expected to expend in this division of the work during 1919, \$1,300,000 and to build practically 200 miles of road. The State highway commission has under maintenance by the patrol system 4,300 miles of road, both improved and unimproved State and State-aid highways. This year there are practically 500 patrolmen in the employ of the commission, and the expenditure under this work by towns will be about \$200,000 and by the State about \$450,000.

About \$300,000 worth of bridges will be built by the State highway commission this year. This work is paid for jointly by the State, counties, and the towns.—[Report of State librarian to U. S. Council of National Defense, July 28, 1919.]

Information Service for Returned Service Men.

The local branches of the American Red Cross are cooperating with other organizations in establishing contacts with service men for the purpose of facilitating the adjustment of their allotments, allowance accounts, compensation and claims, and the reinstatement of lapsed or canceled insurance. It is the desire of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance that all inquiries of this nature be cleared through the home-service sections of the American Red Cross. Up to April 1, 1919, the American Red Cross had organized in Maine 422 units with a total of 388 workers.—[Statement prepared by American National Red Cross for U. S. Council of National Defense, November, 1919.]

Land Settlement.

An act of 1919 provides for cooperation with the Federal Government in the settlement of returned soldiers, sailors, and marines on State lands and land acquired under the act; and creates a soldier-settlement board, defining its powers and duties and making an appropriation therefor. An appropriation is made of so much of the reserve land fund not otherwise invested as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of the act.—[Public Laws of Maine, 1919, ch. 189.]

The soldier-settlement board consists of the governor, the commissioner of agriculture, and the State superintendent of schools.—[Memorandum from Reclamation Service, U. S. Dept. of the Interior to U. S. Council of National Defense, July 1, 1919.]

Public Works.

Reports received in January, 1919, cover 26 public building and construction projects which were under way or contemplated in the State, aggregating an estimated value of \$2,765,000. Of this number 6 were street improvements, estimated to cost \$1,300,000; and 12 were schools, estimated to cost \$480,000.—[Statistics compiled by Division of Public Works and Construction Developments, U. S. Dept. of Labor, Apr. 17, 1919.]

A great memorial bridge is to be built between Kittery and Portsmouth. Maine has appropriated half a million dollars and New Hampshire half a million, and it is expected that the Federal Government will appropriate an additional million. This work, which is to begin at once, will give employment to a large number of returned soldiers. All building projects held up by the war are rapidly being resumed.—[Report of State librarian to U. S. Council of National Defense, July 28, 1919.]

School Gardens.

School gardens are being conducted in 40 cities and towns, the total present enrollment in the State being 15,339.—[Prepared from material furnished by U. S. School Garden Army to U. S. Council of National Defense, Nov. 1, 1919.]

Vocational Reeducation of Disabled Service Men.

In accordance with section 2 of the Federal vocational rehabilitation act of June 27, 1918, as amended July 11, 1919, arrangements had been made up to October 25, 1919, by the Federal Board for Vocational Education with six educational institutions in the State for the reeducation of service men to overcome the handicap of disabilities incurred in the service. A total of 11 such men have been sent to these institutions for training. Arrangements have also been made by this board with three industrial establishments in the State whereby the latter have undertaken to train three disabled men.—[Compiled from statement prepared by Rehabilitation Division, Federal Board for Vocational Education.]

MARYLAND.

Americanization.

Plans for Americanization work under the school board through the medium of the schools were proposed at a conference between the mayor of Baltimore and a delegation representing the Maryland League for National Defense and the Young Men's Christian Association. It is proposed that foreign-born students in the schools shall be taught English and civics and be encouraged to become citizens, and further, that this work shall be carried on among adult residents of foreign birth in the night schools.—[American, Baltimore, Md., May 31, 1919.]

Assistance for Service Men.

Legal, medical, and financial aid are provided through the local home-service section of the American Red Cross. Additional provision for disabled soldiers and sailors is made by the local office of the Federal Board for Vocational Education. Where necessary, the American Red Cross renders assistance in the way of loans to needy soldiers and sailors.—[Letter from secretary, Municipal Factory Site Corporation of Baltimore to U. S. Council of National Defense, Mar. 24, 1919.]

The State council of defense has granted an appropriation of \$25,000 to complete a building at Spring Grove, where insane soldiers of the State will be cared for. The governor pointed out to the State council of defense that all the institutions for insane patients in the State were crowded at present, and that the need of facilities for the military patients was acute.—[News, Baltimore, Md., Apr. 3, 1919.]

It is planned to raise a fund of \$100,000 by the women's auxiliary of the One hundred and fifteenth Infantry Regiment for welfare work and other purposes connected with the men of the regiment. In the matter of employment the women's auxiliary will cooperate with the existing bureau for returning soldiers, sailors, and war workers.—[Letter from secretary, State council of defense to U. S. Council of National Defense, May 13, 1919.]

"Back-to-School" Drive.

The "Back-to-school" drive was indorsed by the committee, the attendance officers were circularized, and their cooperation secured. The counties took up the work enthusiastically, and the colored schools were especially interested.—[Report of child conservation section of the Field Division to U. S. Council of National Defense, Oct. 1, 1918, to July 1, 1919.]

Council of Defense.

Although the State council of defense has closed its main activities, it maintains for the time its organization. It has especially called upon the community councils to keep up their local organizations and their interest in council and community work.—[Letter from State council of defense to U. S. Council of National Defense, Feb. 25, 1919.]

The State council of defense is to some extent placing its activities with permanent organizations. The county councils are subject to call. Community councils are being formed. The council has one bureau for the employment of soldiers and sailors. It is estimated that it placed 6,608 men to date. The council's appropriation will keep this bureau going the balance of the year or as long as needed. The council continues to give out press news and to investigate societies soliciting funds.—[Reply from State council of defense to questionnaire of the Field Division, U. S. Council of National Defense, June 23, 1919.]

Employment.

The work of obtaining employment for returning service men is in good shape in Maryland. In order to compensate for the curtailment of the work of the United States Employment Service the State council of defense has appropriated \$6,000, so that the work might be continued without interruption to the end of the fiscal

year.—[Letter from secretary, State council of defense to U. S. Council of National Defense, Mar. 20, 1919.]

Employment offices maintained in Maryland by the Federal Government, in cooperation with State and local organizations, report that during the six months' period from January 1 to June 30, 1919, 49,847 persons were registered who were seeking employment; 44,924 requests for employees were received; and 30,590 persons were placed by these offices.—[Compiled from statistics furnished by U. S. Employment Service, Aug. 8, 1919.]

The War and Navy Departments' citation has been issued to 256 firms in Maryland, these employers having assured the War and Navy Departments that they will reemploy everybody who formerly worked with them and left to serve in the Army and Navy during the World War.—[Memorandum from assistant to the Secretary of War in the replacement of service men to civil life, to U. S. Council of National Defense, Nov. 20, 1919.]

At the regular session of the legislature held January, 1918, an act was passed (Acts of 1918, ch. 23) giving the police commissioners of Baltimore city power to reinstate members of the police force who left to enter the Army or Navy.—[Information Bureau, American National Red Cross, Compendium Change No. 117.]

Every effort is being made by Baltimore to provide employment for soldiers. All men are being taken back and work has been found without difficulty for men who really wish it. Other means are being used to protect the soldiers who come to Baltimore during the period of demobilization and to further their effort to reenter civil life.—[Letter from mayor of Baltimore to U. S. Council of National Defense, Mar. 19, 1919.]

Provision has been made in Baltimore for securing employment for returned soldiers and sailors through cooperation of the United States Employment Service, American Red Cross, Young Men's Christian Association, Knights of Columbus, Jewish Welfare Board, and the War Camp Community Service. These organizations have formed a central bureau for this purpose.—[Letter from secretary, Municipal Factory Site Corporation of Baltimore to U. S. Council of National Defense, Mar. 24, 1919.]

The State branch of the Federal employment service has records in its files which show that the big employers of Baltimore have taken back practically 100 per cent of their employees, and that the 40 small business establishments surveyed have reinstated 31½ of their 324 employees who went to war.—[Sun, Baltimore, Md., Mar. 29, 1919.]

Employers of labor in Baltimore, through their employment managers, are solving the problems of obtaining employment for returning soldiers and sailors; and the organization effected at a meeting

of the Employment Managers' Association of Baltimore will be presented as a model to other branches of the national organization with which the local body will affiliate within a few days.—[News, Baltimore, Md., Apr. 30, 1919.]

Highways.

The chief engineer of the State advises that the legislature of 1918 passed a bill providing for two bond issues of \$1,500,000 each, available August 1, 1918, and August 1, 1919, respectively. This money will be used for road construction purposes.—[Bulletin No. 46, Highways Transport Committee, U. S. Council of National Defense.]

At a conference between the governor and the State roads chairman, arrangements were made to push road work throughout the State this summer with all possible speed; not only because the war prevented the construction of a number of very necessary roads, but in order to give employment to men lacking work owing to discharge from military service or to the shut-down of munitions plants and other war industries. The State has a large sum in its treasury for construction purposes and another large sum for maintenance. It also has a fund to be used in connection with construction by the counties under the State-aid law, and another fund which has come from the division of the Federal appropriation for roads.—[Sun, Baltimore, Md., Apr. 12, 1919.]

On October 1, 1919, 35 highway projects had been approved in the State, involving the improvement of 234.73 miles of road at a total estimated cost of \$6,236,089.31, of which the Federal Government is requested to pay \$2,982,304.37 in accordance with the provisions of the Federal-aid road act of July 11, 1916, as amended by the act of February 28, 1919.—[Statement prepared by Bureau of Public Roads, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.]

Housing Accommodations.

By the organization of the homebuilders section of the real estate exchange, the real estate men of Baltimore hope to secure more liberal treatment by the city and public utility corporations in matters pertaining to house construction and which will be calculated to encourage home building.—[Sun, Baltimore, Md., May 9, 1919.]

In the suburbs of Baltimore improvements totaling \$2,000,000 and consisting of 400 high-grade daylight houses will be made on land known as Rose Hill.—[Manufacturers Record, Baltimore, Md., June 26, 1919.]

Information Service for Returned Service Men.

The local branches of the American Red Cross are cooperating with other organizations in establishing contacts with service men for the purpose of facilitating the adjustment of their allotments,

allowance accounts, compensation and claims, and the reinstatement of lapsed or canceled insurance. It is the desire of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance that all inquiries of this nature be cleared through the home-service sections of the American Red Cross. Up to April 1, 1919, the American Red Cross had organized in Maryland 207 units with a total of 482 workers.—[Statement prepared by American National Red Cross for U. S. Council of National Defense, November, 1919.]

Land Settlement.

As the State legislature is not in session, the agriculture committee of the State council of defense is acting as a cooperating agency for the State in matters pertaining to the settlement of soldiers upon land.

The governor has appointed a committee of seven members to represent the State in soldier-settlement matters.—[Memorandum from Reclamation Service, U. S. Dept. of the Interior to U. S. Council of National Defense, Apr. 15, 1919.]

The committee named by the governor to cooperate on behalf of the State with the Federal Government in placing soldiers on farms is of the opinion that what is needed in Maryland is not more farm land but more farmers; and that the returning soldiers desirous of going on farms would rather live in the neighborhoods to which they have been accustomed and in which they know the social environments, than to settle on reclaimed lands. The committee, therefore, recommended that the funds to be apportioned to Maryland be made available for loans to soldiers to purchase farms, along the lines laid down in the farm-loan act, or as it is generally known, the rural credits system. Instead of the borrowing limits of about 50 per cent on land and about 20 per cent on building in the existing act, the committee would have authority given it to loan soldiers as much as 100 per cent on farm property in the State. To that end it would have the bill amended and also would have necessary amendments made to the farm-loan act. By thus fully financing soldiers in the purchase of farms, the committee believes that the soldiers' financial problems in this State would be solved, as it is felt they would have no difficulty in borrowing enough money on their own paper and in their own communities to purchase necessary equipment and supplies.—[Sun, Baltimore, Md., June 11, 1919.]

Motor Transport Service.

A system of rural express wagons is in operation in the State. These rural wagons start from the farms and run into Baltimore or Washington, some of them a distance of 50 miles. In the main they reach farms that are not on the railroads or upon any interurban lines. In Washington or Baltimore the trucks pick up commodities of the merchants of the city and drop them at the gate of the

farmer, thus performing a round-trip service.—[Tennessean, Nashville, Tenn., Apr. 20, 1919.]

Profiteering.

The governor has begun an inquiry into the exorbitant cost of food, with the view of disclosing unlawful practices in the traffic of foodstuffs and of exposing profiteering and punishing the profiteers. He will employ the machinery of the public service, the conservation commission, and the State agricultural board in carrying on this work.—[World, New York, N. Y., July 29, 1919.]

Public Works.

Reports received in January, 1919, cover 23 public building and construction projects which were under way or contemplated in the State, aggregating an estimated value of \$8,620,000. Of this number 8 were street improvements, estimated to cost \$115,000.—[Statistics compiled by Division of Public Works and Construction Developments, U. S. Dept. of Labor, Apr. 17, 1919.]

The mayor of Baltimore has requested the heads of all city departments to commence all possible city work in order to give employment to as many returning soldiers and sailors as possible, and contracts are now being given out for such work with this as the first object.—[Letter from secretary, Municipal Factory Site Corporation of Baltimore to U. S. Council of National Defense, Mar. 24, 1919.]

Baltimore's program for the paving of streets and alleys is being pushed vigorously. It is thought the city may improve 75 miles of streets and alleys this year. Four new contracts for this work were recently let, and bids on extensive work have been opened, for which many local firms have entered competition.—[Sun, Baltimore, Md., Apr. 17, 1919.]

Readjustment Problems.

The Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association of Baltimore has appointed a committee on readjustment problems consisting of 15 of the leading business and professional men of the city and State. Among the problems involved are labor, railroad accommodations, shipping terminals, the availability of financial cooperation, and the organization of selling agencies or other combinations whereby small as well as large manufacturers and jobbers can engage in foreign trade. The governor is a member of the committee.—[Sun, Baltimore, Md., Jan. 17, 1919.]

School Gardens.

School gardens are being conducted in 16 cities and towns, the total present enrollment in the State being 13,267. In Baltimore during the season of 1919 there were 10,000 children enrolled.—[Prepared from material furnished by U. S. School Garden Army to U. S. Council of National Defense, Nov. 1, 1919.]

Vocational Reeducation of Disabled Service Men.

In accordance with section 2 of the Federal vocational rehabilitation act of June 27, 1918, as amended July 11, 1919, arrangements had been made up to October 25, 1919, by the Federal Board for Vocational Education with 17 educational institutions in the State for the reeducation of service men to overcome the handicap of disabilities incurred in the service. A total of 213 such men have been sent to these institutions for training. Arrangements have also been made by this board with 47 industrial establishments in the State whereby the latter have undertaken to train a total of 53 disabled men.—[Compiled from statement prepared by Rehabilitation Division, Federal Board for Vocational Education.]

Welfare Commission.

At the instance of the chairman of the State council of defense, an unofficial body of interested men and women met at the headquarters of the State council of defense, women's section, to discuss the feasibility of forming a permanent organization, State-wide in its nature, for the consideration of problems connected with returning to peace conditions and such public questions as may hereafter arise. A motion was unanimously adopted to the effect that the chairman appoint a committee, consisting of himself and four others, two men and two women, to consider the expediency of organizing a social welfare commission; the committee being empowered to report the result of its consideration to a meeting of public-spirited citizens of the community to be called by them.—[American, Baltimore, Md., Mar. 21, 1919.]

MASSACHUSETTS.**Americanization.**

The department of university extension of the State board of education is enlisting the aid of public schools, chambers of commerce, civic organizations, industries, trade-unions, public libraries, and other agencies in carrying out the aims of the Americanization movement. Chief among these aims are: Making English the only medium of speech; establishing a better relationship between all Americans; preserving the best contributions brought from the Old World and uniting them with the best ideals of the New; preparing aliens for citizenship; and making a united people loyal to the United States with one language and one country. State agencies that will be especially active in this work are the bureau of immigration, the free public library commission, and the committee on the termination of war activities.—[Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass., Dec. 24, 1918.]

As a first-aid to the Americanization work which it hopes to do in the State, the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association opened

a class to qualify women to become teachers of civics to aliens. In the first training classes about 150 students were enrolled, five counties being represented.—[Americanization, U. S. Dept. of the Interior, May 1, 1919.]

The senate has passed to third reading a bill prohibiting the employment in factories of persons between 21 and 40 years of age, except married women, who can not use the English language, unless they attend night classes 3 hours a week for 40 weeks a year.—[Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass., June 13, 1919.]

The State bureau of immigration and the State department of education are the controlling agencies in Americanization work. The first is principally engaged in protection, and has branch offices in different cities of the State. A fund of \$36,000 is provided this bureau for 1919 for their part of the work.—[Memorandum from Americanization division, U. S. Dept. of the Interior to U. S. Council of National Defense, July 23, 1919.]

Classes have been formed in many of the towns of the State where the foreign born are numerous for the purpose of training them in citizenship. The results are varied. At North Attleboro every effort was made through publicity and by personal contact to bring in illiterates, and the response was encouraging. In Pittsfield special committees and charitable organizations are attending to this work. In addition to the evening classes in the schools, classes are also conducted in the factories. The principal of the school for citizenship at Lawrence reports that the entire number (225) attending the classes were candidates for citizenship. Of this number only 60 had filed their petitions and were thus eligible for diplomas.—[Compiled from forthcoming report of director of citizenship to Commissioner of Naturalization, U. S. Dept. of Labor, 1920.]

An act, approved July 10, provides for the establishing of schools for the education of persons over 21 years of age, who are unable to read and write the English language. Any city or town desiring to cooperate will be entitled to receive from the Commonwealth one-half of the sums expended by it in carrying out the provisions of this act.—[General Acts of Massachusetts, 1919, ch. 295.]

Under the auspices of the local chamber of commerce, Attleboro has developed a community fellowship which now includes about 33 societies of foreign-born peoples and practically all of the local native-born and patriotic and special organizations. Community action and thought are stimulated through the clearing house thus maintained by the fellowship. This clearing house is called the council and is composed of two delegates from each of the organizations. Meetings are held monthly, the details of arrangements being assigned to a number of community interests. The programs for

these occasions are a mixture of discussions and concerts, theatricals or lectures, community singing, and sociability. On special occasions the entire program touches on the topic of the evening. One of the council's most recent educational tasks was to hold Americanization week, when mass meetings, four-minute talks, and slides in picture theaters were used.—[Americanization, U. S. Dept. of the Interior, May 1, 1919.]

An Americanization plan that provides for imparting constructive information relating to the alien races to the natives of the United States has been put into operation by the service unit of the Boston Young Men's Christian Union, in cooperation with the State bureau of immigration and other agencies interested. Meetings were begun this week in the various school centers.—[Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass., Apr. 5, 1919.]

Continuing to feel the urgent need of Americanization work in business as well as in social relation with the many immigrants in the Commonwealth, the Boston Chamber of Commerce has appointed an Americanization committee. It is expected that the directors of the chamber will soon have ready for publication an outline of the program for Americanization in Boston.—[Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass., Apr. 23, 1919.]

The Boston Public Library is preparing an Americanization program. For this purpose the examining committee has appointed itself a committee of the whole. Subcommittees on publicity and lectures are in the making, and a freer use of the lecture halls for educational purposes is a more or less definite part of the plan.—[Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass., May 20, 1919.]

The cotton manufacturers of New Bedford have enlisted in a movement to teach all of the operatives in the mills to speak the English language; to understand civil government; and to have an understanding of and respect and sympathy for American ideals, American manner of living, American standards of conduct, and American ideas of liberty. Boy scout troops will be organized among the workers to reach the younger generation who need instruction and training in American citizenship.—[Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass., Feb. 5, 1919.]

Springfield will open a community center as part of its Americanization program for the purpose of creating a new spirit of cooperation and bringing into harmony, with a well-defined national ideal, masses of foreign-born immigrants. The support of leaders of the racial groups involved has been enlisted and cooperating committees have been appointed.—[Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass., Jan. 27, 1919.]

Labor unions in Springfield are assisting in the Americanization program by naming a committee to work in conjunction with the board of education. A questionnaire will be sent out to the unions asking the number of their members who are citizens of the United States, the number of alien members who have taken out first naturalization papers, and the number of those who have failed to do so. Classes will then be organized to educate any illiterates.—[Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass., Feb. 18, 1919.]

According to orders issued to subdivision heads by the superintendent of the street department, employees of the department who have not declared their intention of becoming citizens before April 1 must give up their jobs. The decision to Americanize the street department force was made some time ago, and most of the foreigners have already taken out first papers.—[Republican, Springfield, Mass., Mar. 19, 1919.]

Unnaturalized citizens will henceforth receive no welcome in the Springfield Central Labor Union. Answers to a questionnaire showed that a number of unnaturalized men were already union members. To meet the need of Americanization a special school has been established.—[Foreign-American Series, Bulletin No. 10, National War Work Council, Young Men's Christian Association, New York, N. Y.]

Assistance for Service Men and Their Families.

The governor has sent to the legislature a bill authorizing an appropriation of \$10,000 to be expended under the direction of the governor and council, for the purpose of aiding and finding employment for returned and returning soldiers, sailors, and marines.—[Post, New York, N. Y., Jan. 24, 1919.]

Massachusetts is maintaining a bureau to provide aid for soldiers' families. State and local committees have also been established for obtaining employment for returning soldiers and for giving legal, medical, and other aid. Bills are pending in the legislature for providing bonuses for soldiers and sailors and for their return to farms.—[Telegram from the governor to U. S. Council of National Defense, Mar. 24, 1919.]

Senate bill 304 calls for the payment to every soldier, sailor, and marine who served to the credit of Massachusetts in the war against Germany by the city or town wherein he resided at the time of his enlistment or induction into the service of the United States of such weekly sums of money as shall be equivalent to the salary he was receiving at the time of his entrance, not exceeding, however, the sum of \$20 a week, these weekly payments to continue until the recipient shall obtain employment as remunerative as that which he abandoned in order to enter the service, but not for a longer term

than three months following his discharge.—[General Court of 1919, S. 304.]

House bill 1123 would extend the time permitting city and town aid to dependent relatives of any soldier, sailor, or marine resident of the State who entered the service after February 3, 1917, so that the allowance authorized would cease on the expiration of one month after termination of the service by death or discharge instead of, at the date of termination.—[General Court of 1919, H. 1123.]

General Acts of Massachusetts, 1919, chapter 108, provides war allowances of not more than \$50 a month during the war and for six months thereafter to the dependents of enlisted men serving honorably and having a residence in Massachusetts on February 3, 1917. The act does not apply to commissioned officers. It applies to enlisted men joining the service between February 3, 1917, and November 11, 1918. Chapter 139 provides that war allowances cease upon the death or discharge of the enlisted man, but in cases where active service is terminated by death or discharge or transfer to the reserve it continues during the current month and for two months thereafter if the aid is needed.

General Acts of Massachusetts, 1914, chapter 587, as amended by chapter 108, acts of 1918, and chapter 151, acts of 1919, provides that in case of death in the service or after an honorable discharge from injuries, disability, or illness incurred during the period of the war, a man's dependents may be given State aid on application in an amount ranging from \$6 to \$12 per month. The law also applies to nurses. Chapter 151, General Acts of 1919, further provides that where a person was discharged by reason of disability and is in need he may apply for and receive aid in accordance with his need. After his death his dependents may receive relief.—[Information Bureau, American National Red Cross, Compendium Change No. 117.]

An act, approved July 7, provides that the cost of burial of the body of any discharged service man or men dying in the service, whether he be a soldier, sailor, or marine, or the body of his wife, widow, or dependent mother, shall be borne by the State. The expense of a burial as aforesaid shall not exceed \$60; but if the total expense of the burial, by whomsoever incurred, shall exceed the sum of \$135 no payment therefor shall be made by the State. The beneficiaries of the act must be citizens of Massachusetts.—[General Acts of Massachusetts, 1919, ch. 290.]

The committee at Boston for the reception of returning soldiers, sailors, and marines has appointed advisers for the purpose of helping in the work of putting returned soldiers back into civil life. These advisers are members of the committee and are practical business and professional men.—[Letter from secretary, Boston com-

mittee for the reception of returning soldiers, sailors, and marines, to U. S. Council of National Defense, Mar. 27, 1919.]

"Back-to-School" Drive.

The "Back-to-school" drive in Massachusetts was not adopted as a State-wide drive. The State board laws provided adequate means for the enforcement of compulsory education and for the prevention of illegal child labor. The State child-labor committee, however, are interested in the employment certificates and stay-in-school phases of the suggested outline of the "Back-to-school" drive.—[Report of child conservation section of the Field Division to U. S. Council of National Defense, Oct. 1, 1918, to July, 1919.]

Bonuses for Service Men.

An act has been approved providing for the payment of a bonus of \$100 to every private and noncommissioned officer who served in the war against Germany. The measure provides for a bond issue of \$20,000,000, running for a period of 10 years, to be financed through an increase in the poll tax. Civilian taxpayers are required under the terms of the bill to pay a poll tax of \$4 instead of \$2, and the State treasurer is directed to draw upon each city and town for the full amount of its poll-tax allotment, regardless of whether the taxes have been collected. Nearest relatives of deceased soldiers and sailors would be given the gratuities.—[General Acts of Massachusetts, 1919, ch. 153.]

The home-service sections of all Massachusetts chapters of the American Red Cross will assist honorably discharged soldiers and sailors in securing the \$100 bonus provided for by recent act of the legislature.—[Republican, Springfield, Mass., July 13, 1919.]

Committee on Public Safety.

The Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety was dissolved by the governor on November 14, 1918. A small committee on termination of war activities was appointed to close the affairs of the war-time organization. When this was accomplished, the new committee was dissolved. Such activities as appeared to be of a permanent nature—Americanization, employment of service men, etc.—were transferred to appropriate departments.—[Reply from committee on termination of war activities to questionnaire of the Field Division, U. S. Council of National Defense, June 26, 1919.]

Education of Returned Service Men.

Senate bill 246 provides that in order to have a suitable memorial to the soldiers and sailors of the Commonwealth who have served during the war, and to provide educational opportunities which will also develop the commerce and industries of the Commonwealth, there shall be established in the capital of the State an educational

institution which shall be called the Massachusetts Memorial Institute of Commerce and Industry. This institution shall offer educational opportunities to all returned soldiers, whether injured or not, provide training for those disabled in industry, and furnish educational opportunities for the youth and manhood of the Commonwealth which will aid and develop its industries, commerce, and workers.—[General Court of 1919, S. 246.]

Employment.

House bill 217 authorizes the creation of a commission on blind and crippled, to find employment for all the physically crippled and blind persons in the State who for a period of 20 years have resided in Massachusetts, or who were born in Massachusetts, or who became crippled, blind, or partially blind while in the service of the Army or Navy of the United States, or while in Massachusetts.—[General Court of 1919, H. 217.]

House bill 991 authorizes the State forester to employ citizens of Massachusetts honorably discharged from the military service of the United States in the recent World War, in removing fallen trees and dead wood on the land owned by the Commonwealth.—[General Court of 1919, H. 991.]

House bill 1246 directs cities and towns to reinstate in their service all soldiers and sailors honorably discharged from the service of the United States who were formerly in their employ, without further civil-service examination, and repeals any acts inconsistent therewith.—[General Court of 1919, H. 1246.]

Regulation of private employment agencies and the extension of free public agencies in the State were favored by representatives of organized labor at a public hearing on proposed legislation before the legal affairs committee of the legislature. One bill being considered would place supervision of all private employment agencies in the hands of the State board of labor and industries. Opposition to regulation was registered by representatives of private agencies for teachers.—[Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass., Mar. 11, 1919.]

The governor has announced that little difficulty is being experienced in the State in taking care of the returning soldiers. More than 90 per cent of those who return are not asking for assistance from the various organizations established to help them. Public works are planned, and an appropriation of \$1,600,000 for new buildings is pending. An appropriation of \$2,800,000 for highway construction is also pending, and there is under advisement additional building construction to the amount of about \$1,500,000. One of the large Boston newspapers, for January and February, 1918, had 20,000 advertisements of those who were wanting to employ help. In 1919 it had over 22,000, showing that Massachusetts has plenty

of work for those who want it. The State is looking forward to a period of prosperity when the readjustment period is over.—[Record, Chelsea, Mass., Mar. 15, 1919.]

A bill has been passed by the legislature appropriating \$10,000 for investigating the economic and other reasons which have resulted in the nonemployment of soldiers, sailors, and marines, and of procuring employment for them. The act provides for the appointment of a commission to carry out the purpose of the act.—[Special Acts of Massachusetts, 1919, ch. 112.]

Women's organizations in the State are being urged in a special campaign initiated by the Woman's Committee of the United States Council of National Defense, to provide for the employment of working women by supporting the women's division of the United States Employment Service.—[News release of U. S. Dept. of Labor, Apr. 22, 1919.]

An act, approved February 21, provides that any discharged service man who was in the service of the State shall be reappointed in his former position, provided that the incumbent thereof is a temporary appointee; or, if his former position has been filled by a permanent appointment, he shall be employed in a similar position in said department, if a vacancy exists therein.—[General Acts of Massachusetts, 1919, ch. 14.]

Among measures enacted as special laws and relating to soldiers, sailors, and marines, are two acts making appropriations for aid in finding employment for them.—[General Acts of Massachusetts, 1919, chs. 112, 153.]

An act, approved April 24, provides for a commission to secure employment for discharged soldiers and sailors.—[General Acts of Massachusetts, 1919, ch. 125.]

The supplementary budget sent by the governor to the State house recommends the expenditure of \$2,479,000 for relieving the unemployment situation.—[Wall Street Journal, New York, N. Y., Apr. 26, 1919.]

Acts, approved April 9 and 16, relate, respectively, to reinstatement of service men in State and in county retirement systems.—[General Acts of Massachusetts, 1919, chs. 94, 106.]

The State commission on employment of discharged soldiers, sailors, and marines is sending letters to all of the large employers throughout the State urging them to cooperate with the commission in finding jobs. The commission, which was established by the legislature, acts as a general clearing house in the State for the work of finding positions for the men and has placed many. In addition, it has aided men in straightening out tangles over allotments, insurance, and transportation expenses.—[Republican, Springfield, Mass., June 1, 1919.]

Employment offices maintained in Massachusetts by the Federal Government in cooperation with State and local organizations, report that during the six months' period from January 1 to June 30, 1919, 68,298 persons were registered who were seeking employment; 95,480 requests for employees were received; and 35,092 persons were placed by these offices.—[Compiled from statistics furnished by U. S. Employment Service, Aug. 8, 1919.]

The War and Navy Departments' citation has been issued to 2,716 firms in Massachusetts, these employers having assured the War and Navy Departments that they will reemploy everybody who formerly worked with them and left to serve in the Army and Navy during the World War.—[Memorandum from assistant to the Secretary of War in the replacement of service men to civil life, to U. S. Council of National Defense, Nov. 20, 1919.]

The Boston Chamber of Commerce is undertaking a movement to secure positions for the soldiers of the One hundred and fourth Regiment, upon their discharge from the service. The chamber is also asking that all soldiers who are already discharged and have registered at the bureau, but who are not employed, to register at its rooms, in order that it may check up its employment records.—[Republican, Springfield, Mass., Apr. 6, 1919.]

The Salem Chamber of Commerce proposes, if steps are not taken by existing governmental agencies, to appoint a committee to see that each man who has served with the colors and has an honorable discharge is helped in every way possible either to get his old place back, or, if he wants a different kind of position, to assist him to obtain it, provided he is properly qualified.—[News, Salem, Mass., Nov. 23, 1918.]

According to the Worcester bureau established to find employment for returning soldiers, a job awaits every Worcester man in the Twenty-sixth Division upon his return. The bureau states that Worcester employers are cooperating to this effect and there will be little or no idleness prevailing after the division is demobilized.—[Post, Worcester, Mass., Apr. 2, 1919.]

Food Control.

House bill 186 proposes to establish the Massachusetts Food Commission, with power to fix prices, wholesale and retail, for food products.

House bill 451 provides for control by the State of the production, price, and sale of all milk and its by-products in or coming within the State. This bill would also apply in its present form to condensed or evaporated milk.—[National Wholesale Grocers' Association Bulletin, New York, N. Y., March, 1919.]

House bill 505 requires all persons maintaining establishments for the production, distribution, or sale of foodstuffs or beverages to register with boards.—[Journal of Commerce, New York, N. Y., Apr. 7, 1919.]

Food Destruction.

House bill 759 prohibits the destruction, etc., of food in order to raise the price of such food or to restrain trade.—[Journal of Commerce, New York, N. Y., Apr. 7, 1919.]

Highways.

House bill 1163, introduced January 29, is a bill accompanying recommendations of the State highway commission relative to construction of State roads.—[Bulletin, Committee Work of General Court of 1919, Feb. 10, 1919.]

The highway commissioner of the State advises that there is under consideration a bond issue of \$1,000,000 a year for five years for highway construction. The bill is now pending before the legislature, which is in session. He states that there will probably be spent on road work this year by the highway department something like \$4,000,000. This expenditure is independent of an expenditure of about \$14,000,000 a year which will be made by the various cities and towns of the State.—[Bulletin No. 46, Highways Transport Committee, U. S. Council of National Defense.]

An act, approved April 9, is that the State avail itself of the \$4,000,000, which is the State's quota of the \$200,000,000 fund appropriated by the United States Government for the construction of highways in cooperation with the several States. Congress has stipulated that preference in employment shall be given to honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, and marines.—[General Acts of Massachusetts, 1919, ch. 89.]

On October 1, 1919, 25 highway projects had been approved in the State, involving the improvement of 85.35 miles of road, at a total estimated cost of \$2,548,818.10, of which the Federal Government is requested to pay \$1,164,313.73, in accordance with the provisions of the Federal-aid road act of July 11, 1916, as amended by the act of February 28, 1919.—[Statement prepared by Bureau of Public Roads, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.]

Home for Disabled Service Men.

House bill 1244 authorizes the appropriation of \$500,000 to provide a free home for citizens of the State who became disabled while serving in the military or naval forces of the United States during the World War.—[General Court of 1919, H. 1244.]

Housing Accommodations.

In the State budget, which has passed the house and is now awaiting passage in the senate, is a provision for \$50,000 for the building

of houses to be sold to workingmen at cost. The governor has spoken favorably on the project, and there is little doubt that the measure will pass.—[Tribune, New York, N. Y., Mar. 13, 1919.]

The Haverhill city planning board suggests among other means of remedying the distressing shortage of houses that certain waste land be reclaimed and low-cost homes be built for workingmen.

Lexington is to be enlarged by the addition of 300 homes. The Lexington Housing Club will comprise the purchasers of the properties. Housing bonds will be issued to 70 per cent of the value of the property and sold to investors, with interest at 6 per cent.—[Housing Betterment, New York, N. Y., February, 1919.]

Information Service for Returned Service Men.

The local branches of the American Red Cross are cooperating with other organizations in establishing contacts with service men for the purpose of facilitating the adjustment of their allotments, allowance accounts, compensation and claims, and the reinstatement of lapsed or canceled insurance. It is the desire of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance that all inquiries of this nature be cleared through the home-service sections of the American Red Cross. Up to April 1, 1919, the American Red Cross had organized in Massachusetts 282 units with a total of 786 workers.—[Statement prepared by American National Red Cross for U. S. Council of National Defense, November, 1919.]

Labor Participation in Business Management.

An act was approved by the legislature permitting a manufacturing corporation to provide by by-laws for the nomination and election by its employees of one or more of them as members of its board of directors. A director so elected by the employees will have the same rights and powers and will be subject to the same duties and responsibilities as a director elected by the stockholders.—[General Acts of Massachusetts, 1919, ch. 70.]

Land Settlement.

Two bills were introduced (H. Docs. 290 and 818), and the merger bill (S. Doc. 371) was reported by the committee on reconstruction. This bill provides for the Massachusetts Farm Settlement Corporation and for cooperation with the United States on soldier settlements. The bill carries an appropriation of \$500,000. The bill was referred to the next general court.—[Memorandum from Reclamation Service, U. S. Dept. of the Interior to U. S. Council of National Defense, July 1, 1919.]

Preference to Returned Service Men in Public Employment.

House bill 1124 would provide that the meaning of the word "veteran" in the revised laws should be held to include any person who

served in the Army or Navy of the United States in the Spanish-American War or in the war against Germany and was honorably discharged therefrom, who resided in the Commonwealth at the time of enlistment, or who has resided for three years continuously in the Commonwealth next preceding the filing of his application for preference in the civil service of the Commonwealth or of any city or town thereof.—[General Court of 1919, H. 1124.]

Senate bill 283 provides that the provisions of the civil-service laws and the regulations made thereunder, in so far as they impose restrictions upon employment in the service of the Commonwealth, shall not for two years apply to applicants for such employment who have served to the credit of Massachusetts in the military, naval, or marine forces of the United States in the war against Germany, but that such applicants shall in all cases be entitled to preference in said employment.—[General Court of 1919, S. 283.]

Senate bill 292 provides that any person who has been honorably discharged from the service of the United States may register with the State civil-service commission for appointment within the classified civil service, and shall be exempt from competitive examination. After determining their qualifications the civil-service commission shall first certify such applicants to the appointing power and appointments shall be made from that certification.—[General Court of 1919, S. 292.]

Chapter 89, approved April 9, provides for preference to service men in the construction of highways with Federal aid.—[Slip Laws of Massachusetts, 1919.]

An act passed by the legislature and approved by the governor provides that the veterans of wars in which the United States has been engaged, upon passing examinations for positions classified under the civil service, shall have their names placed, in the order of their respective standing, above the names of other applicants and shall be certified accordingly. In the labor service also preference is given to veterans.—[General Acts of Massachusetts, 1919, ch. 150.]

The legislative committee on reconstruction recently voted to report, slightly modified, a bill introduced by the soldiers' and sailors' commission to require private contractors on public works to give preference in the matter of employment to war veterans.—[Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass., June 5, 1919.]

Price Fixing.

A cost-of-living conference was held at Boston October 24 of fair-price committees appointed by the mayors of all Massachusetts cities.—[Post, Washington, D. C., Oct. 25, 1919.]

Profiteering.

An act, approved July 10, provides that maintaining or increasing unreasonably the price of any necessity of life is hereby

declared to be a crime. Whoever, in combination or association with another, or others, enters into any agreement or understanding to maintain, or increase, or cause to be maintained or increased unreasonably, the price of any necessity of life, shall be deemed guilty of conspiracy, and upon conviction shall be punished by imprisonment in the house of correction for a term of not more than two years, or by a fine of not more than \$1,000, or by both fine and imprisonment.—[General Acts of Massachusetts, 1919, ch. 298.]

Public Works.

Reports received in January, 1919, cover 123 public building and construction projects which were under way or contemplated in the State, aggregating an estimated value of \$33,485,000. Of this number 35 were street improvements, estimated to cost \$11,450,000; 19 were schools estimated to cost \$3,660,000, and 15 were sewers, estimated to cost \$3,480,000.—[Statistics compiled by Division of Public Works and Construction Developments, U. S. Dept. of Labor, Apr. 17, 1919.]

Reconstruction Commission.

House bill 36 provides for the appointment by the governor of a commission on reconstruction composed of five representatives of business interests and five labor men, for the purpose of readjusting industrial, labor, and economic conditions after the war. The commission would have power to investigate and to make recommendations relative to problems affecting labor, demobilization of industrial and war resources, interstate trade, establishment of new industries, agriculture, distribution of fuel, shipping and shipyards, housing conditions and rentals, and war legislation.—[General Court of 1919, H. 36.]

House bill 101 would establish a commission of 50 members, to be known as the reconstruction commission, composed of State officials, members of the senate and house, representatives of labor, and others to be appointed by the governor, to investigate matters relating to social and economic reconstruction, to the regulation of finance and trade occasioned by post-war circumstances, and to report the result of its investigations, with its recommendations for legislation or otherwise, to the general court not later than May 1, 1919. Fifty thousand dollars for expenses is carried in the bill.—[General Court of 1919, H. 101.]

Rehabilitation of Physically Handicapped Persons.

A bill was passed July 1 by the legislature providing for the appointment of a commission to investigate the subject of taking care of crippled soldiers and civilians and reporting the best plan of action for the Commonwealth to take in connection with the National Government and on its own behalf.—[General Acts of Massachusetts, 1919, ch. 56.]

School Gardens.

School gardens are being conducted in 88 cities and towns, the total present enrollment in the State being 51,710. In Boston during the season of 1919, 10,000 children were enrolled.—[Prepared from material furnished by U. S. School Garden Army to U. S. Council of National Defense, Nov. 1, 1919.]

Tax Exemption for Service Men.

Chapter 9 of the general acts, approved February 17, exempts those who have engaged in the military or naval service from poll taxes from 1917 up to and including the year of their discharge. An act, approved March 6, authorizes the granting, without fee, of special licenses as hawkers and peddlers to disabled veterans of the World War.—[General Acts of Massachusetts, 1919, ch. 22.]

Chapter 47 of the general acts, approved March 21, provides that no fee shall be collected from returned service men for licenses as insurance brokers.—[Slip Laws of Massachusetts, 1919.]

Vocational Education of Physically Handicapped Persons.

Senate bill 245 provides that any person who is blind, deaf and dumb, or otherwise seriously handicapped, who is capable and desirous of entering a university, college, or technical school, and who has been resident of the State for at least five years, shall receive annually from the State, for a period not exceeding four years in any individual case, the sum of \$300 for the purpose of enabling said student (either male or female) to defray the cost of tuition, textbooks, and traveling expenses.—[General Court of 1919, S. 245.]

Vocational Reeducation of Disabled Service Men.

House bill 89 provides an appropriation of \$2,500,000 for the establishment of a State home and school for the care and instruction of crippled and disabled or partly disabled soldiers, resident of the Commonwealth, who are honorably discharged from the service of the United States after participation in the World War.—[General Court of 1919, H. 89.]

The committee on ways and means has reported favorably in the senate on a bill appropriating \$1,000 to provide for an investigation by a special commission of the question of training disabled soldiers and sailors.—[Post, Boston, Mass., June 8, 1919.]

In accordance with section 2 of the Federal vocational rehabilitation act of June 27, 1918, as amended July 11, 1919, arrangements had been made up to October 25, 1919, by the Federal Board for Vocational Education with 68 educational institutions in the State for the reeducation of service men to overcome the handicap of disabilities incurred in the service. A total of 982 such men have been sent to these institutions for training. Arrangements have also been made by this board with 61 industrial establishments in the State whereby the latter have undertaken to train a total of 70 dis-

abled men.—[Compiled from statement prepared by Rehabilitation Division, Federal Board for Vocational Education.]

The War Camp Community Service assisted the representatives of the Federal Board for Vocational Education in Lowell in getting in touch with men suffering with some form of disability, in order to assist them in taking advantage of such educational opportunities as the Government has opened to them.—[Report of War Camp Community Service for U. S. Council of National Defense, August, 1919.]

Water Resources.

As a result of a legislative enactment, a special State commission has been appointed to make a survey of the water resources of the State, with the view of developing a larger supply in various parts of the State.—[Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass., Oct. 25, 1919.]

Welfare Commission.

An act of the legislature establishes a commission for the benefit of honorably discharged soldiers and sailors. This commission is to investigate the general subject of lack of employment for men who have been in the war service, obtain employment for such men, take measures to induce former employers to hire them, and provide means of support for them and their dependents if they are unable to work or get work. The commission consists of certain State officials and four other citizens, to be appointed by the governor, and serves without compensation.—[General Acts of Massachusetts, 1919, ch. 125.]

MICHIGAN.

Americanization.

The various women's clubs are organizing for an Americanization campaign throughout the State.—[Memorandum from Americanization division, U. S. Dept. of the Interior to U. S. Council of National Defense, July 23, 1919.]

The city of Flint is undertaking the work of Americanization, and a committee of the board of commerce has submitted a report showing the scope of its work.—[Americanization, U. S. Dept. of the Interior, Mar. 1, 1919.]

The Jackson federation of labor has ruled that hereafter every man who desires to join any labor union in that city must first present papers showing he is an American citizen or must immediately file a petition for his first naturalization papers before he will be accepted to membership. A poll is to be taken of the membership of all labor unions in the city to ascertain the number of members of foreign birth who are not naturalized. All who have not taken out their first papers will be instructed as to the procedure

necessary and will be advised to become citizens at once.—[Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass., June 3, 1919.]

The board of education of Ludington has appropriated \$400 for this work. There is an enrollment in the classes in citizenship of 56 members. The posters issued by the Government are used to good effect in the factories and elsewhere.—[Compiled from forthcoming report of director of citizenship to Commissioner of Naturalization, U. S. Dept. of Labor, 1920.]

Assistance for Service Men and Their Families.

The problem of the tubercular soldier will be met through the cooperation of the Anti-Tuberculosis Society of Grand Rapids and the Civilian Relief Department of the American Red Cross. The Michigan War Preparedness Board has appropriated \$26,000 to build a sanatorium to care for these men.—[Press, Grand Rapids, Mich., Feb. 20, 1919.]

Legal advisory boards have been organized in all judicial districts for the purpose of furnishing free advice to men in service and their families.—[Letter from the governor to U. S. Council of National Defense, Mar. 24, 1919.]

The Michigan War Preparedness Board has authority, out of \$5,000,000 appropriated by the legislature, to furnish the dependents of Michigan soldiers and sailors with the relief required to prevent their lacking funds during the absence of the men in the United States service.—[Letter from secretary, Michigan War Preparedness Board to U. S. Council of National Defense, Mar. 24, 1919.]

By act of the legislature the sum of \$75 will be provided by the State for expenses in connection with the burial of any honorably discharged soldier, sailor, or marine having served with the Army or Navy of the United States while the United States was at war, his wife or widow, or of any Army nurse who dies possessed of an estate not exceeding \$1,500.—[Public Acts of Michigan, 1919, No. 165.]

The laws of the State have been amended so as to extend to disabled Michigan veterans of the World War who are without means of support, the privilege of admission to the State home for disabled soldiers, sailors, and marines, and to provide relief, outside of the soldiers' home, for honorably discharged indigent soldiers, sailors, and marines, and their indigent wives, widows, and minor children.—[Public Acts of Michigan, 1919, Nos. 238; 370.]

The home-service section of the American Red Cross in Detroit has established a soldiers' and sailors' department where relief of all kinds is dispensed, largely given in the form of loans. Medical and legal assistance is also given through this department.—[Letter from executive secretary, Detroit Chapter of the American Red Cross to U. S. Council of National Defense, Mar. 26, 1919.]

In Detroit an alliance between the war veterans' association and the federation of labor has been formed. Arrangements were recently worked out for close cooperation with organized labor for getting in touch with and assisting returned soldiers.—[Survey, New York, N. Y., Apr. 26, 1919.]

"Back-to-School" Drive.

The "Back-to-school" drive was taken up in some localities. Illustrated lectures were given by one county school commissioner. In Wayne County prosecution of parents keeping children from school resulted in a return of all but one child.—[Report of child conservation section of the Field Division to U. S. Council of National Defense, Oct. 1, 1918, to July 1, 1919.]

Bar Examinations for Service Men.

A law, approved May 13, provides that any veteran of the World War enrolled in a law school or engaged in the study of law with a preceptor, who had filed his statement and affidavit in accordance with the law prior to his entrance into the military or naval service of the United States, and who possesses the required qualifications shall be eligible to the examination for admission to the bar upon presentation of a certificate from the law school stating that he has completed two years of the regular course of study in the school or three years of study with the preceptor.—[Public Acts of Michigan, 1919, No. 344.]

Boys' Working Reserve.

A bill has been passed by the legislature providing for the continuation of the United States Boys' Working Reserve. The bill appropriates \$5,000 for each of the next two fiscal years and provides for the continuance of the work of this State organization as it was during war times.—[Public Acts of Michigan, 1919, ch. 182.]

Building Activity.

A builders' show will be opened shortly in Detroit, which will have for its slogan "Build-now." As an incentive to this movement there is a well-organized campaign under way for hammering down building costs.—[Public Ledger, Philadelphia, Pa., Apr. 18, 1919.]

Community Councils.

At a conference called by the governor at Lansing on March 11 and 12, to act upon the report of the State reconstruction commission, 51 counties were represented by one or more members of their county war boards. A State executive committee of 26 persons, 13 men and 13 women, one from each congressional district in Michigan, was appointed and will at once begin the work of transforming the county war boards of the State into community councils. This newly elected executive committee will eventually supplant the war board and continue in peace time the work of furthering social, economic, and industrial reforms that have been suggested by war con-

ditions. The war board and the State division of the Woman's Committee will nominate the men and women who are to organize the community council in their county. The conference asked the legislature to appropriate at least \$10,000 for the work of this State community council commission, and this bill is already in the hands of the ways and means committee of the house.—[Bulletin, Carry On, State division of the Woman's Committee, U. S. Council of National Defense, Mar. 27, 1919.]

An act was passed by the legislature on May 2 creating the Michigan Community Council Commission, consisting of 26 members, half of whom are to be women, to be appointed by the governor. Among the duties of this commission are: To investigate problems of reconstruction and matters of general public welfare; to recommend executive and legislative action; to aid in securing employment and in looking after the welfare of soldiers; to have general supervision over county community boards. The act also provides for the creation of a county community board in each county, consisting of 6, 8, or 10 members, whose duty it will be, among other things, to cooperate with the State commission in all its authorized activities, and to promote the public welfare in their respective counties or parts thereof. The county boards are given power to organize or promote the organization of community councils, in such form and of such nature as they may determine, wherever in their judgment the existence of such councils would tend to promote public welfare. An appropriation of \$10,000 is made to carry out the purposes of this act.—[Public Acts of Michigan, 1919, No. 147.]

The State division of the Woman's Committee, United States Council of National Defense, on disbanding May 22, will turn over its remaining funds, amounting to about \$1,500, and its other property to the State community council commission.—[Letter from chairman, State division of the Woman's Committee to U. S. Council of National Defense, June 16, 1919.]

The State community council commission wishes to be treated by the United States Council of National Defense in the future as if it were a State council of defense. The war preparedness board, though nominally in existence, is dissolving. Organizations are being built up in most instances to succeed county war preparedness organizations. The community councils as organized will be practically new organizations. They are securing jobs for returning soldiers through the American Legion and are coordinating reconstruction activities in Michigan.—[Reply from State council of defense to questionnaire of the Field Division, U. S. Council of National Defense, June 26, 1919.]

Community Houses.

The State reconstruction commission has recommended that in every county and community willing to bear the expense, the proposed memorials to the soldiers and sailors who served in the World War be in the form of permanent community houses for public use. It is proposed that these buildings become public clubhouses with gymnasiums, etc., where all classes of a community may meet on equal footing and for any purpose, although primarily they would be for the soldiers and sailors.—[Free Press, Detroit, Mich., Mar. 10, 1919.]

Cooperation for Price Reduction.

About 600 merchants of Flint have met and agreed to cut prices on food, clothing, and other necessities of life to the point where they will be able to realize only a moderate profit. The landlords of Flint have also met and agreed to reduce rents 15 per cent for the same purpose. The experiment will be conducted for a period of 90 days, at the expiration of which time the agreements can be renewed if it is found desirable.—[Post, Washington, D. C., Dec. 30, 1918.]

Education of Returned Service Men.

Returning soldiers who desire to enter college but are lacking in a few required credits are to be cared for by the Michigan Agricultural College. Preparatory courses of six months and of one year have been provided in the college for the purpose of bringing soldiers, sailors, and marines up to collegiate standing. It is pointed out that these preparatory courses will result in many men continuing their education who would otherwise drop out if required to return to high schools.—[State Journal, Lansing, Mich., Feb. 19, 1919.]

A bill has been introduced in the State legislature which, if enacted, will enable discharged soldiers to secure an education without paying tuition fees. It is proposed that any person who entered the service of the United States in the Army or Navy and was a resident of Michigan at the time of his entrance and has been honorably discharged, shall be exempted from payment of any matriculation, tuition, or diploma fee regularly charged in connection with special or postgraduate work at the University of Michigan, Michigan Agricultural College, or at any school or college maintained wholly or in part by the State. It provides that such persons shall meet all other entrance requirements of the institution which he enters. Application for this exemption must be accompanied by an affidavit of the applicant, setting forth the facts of his entrance into the service, together with a copy of the certificate

of service or of an honorable discharge.—[State Journal, Lansing, Mich., Mar. 14, 1919.]

The Michigan Agricultural College, from April 1, 1919, to April 1, 1920, will waive regulations requiring matriculants to be graduates of high schools.—[Letter from the governor to U. S. Council of National Defense, Mar. 24, 1919.]

Employment.

Michigan in 1919 will spend approximately \$100,000,000 on building construction and State highways, affording work to from twenty to twenty-five thousand returned soldiers on buildings and from six to eight thousand on State highways, according to estimates of highway and building-trade officials. The entire program is mapped out principally with the idea that the soldiers may find employment with adequate remuneration awaiting them as fast as they are ready for work.—[Enquirer, Cincinnati, Ohio, Dec. 31, 1918.]

The governor will address letters to the various county war boards asking them to make ready places for discharged service men as fast as they arrive.—[Press, Grand Rapids, Mich., Jan. 2, 1919.]

Through the county war boards maintained in each county of the State, the Michigan War Preparedness Board supervises the matter of providing returned soldiers with work.—[Letter from secretary, Michigan War Preparedness Board to U. S. Council of National Defense, Mar. 24, 1919.]

State employment bureaus have been established in principal cities for the benefit of returned men. Factories are giving preference to returned soldiers and sailors in employing help.—[Letter from the governor to U. S. Council of National Defense, Mar. 24, 1919.]

Advantage is being taken of the opportunities for placement of returned soldiers and sailors offered by the Federal employment bureaus in the cities and by civilian committees in the rural communities. The change which is coming because of the temporary lack of support for the Federal bureaus will probably shift the financing of these bureaus to the American Red Cross or to local funds raised for the purpose. The same method of handling placements will probably continue.—[Letter from executive secretary, Detroit Chapter, American Red Cross to U. S. Council of National Defense, Mar. 26, 1919.]

Employment offices maintained in Michigan by the Federal Government in cooperation with State and local organizations report that during the six months' period from January 1 to June 30, 1919, 108,967 persons were registered who were seeking employment; 151,082 requests for employees were received; and 54,246 persons were placed by these offices.—[Compiled from statistics furnished by U. S. Employment Service, Aug. 8, 1919.]

The War and Navy Departments' citation has been issued to 1,039 firms in Michigan, these employers having assured the War and Navy Departments that they will reemploy everybody who formerly worked with them and left to serve in the Army and Navy during the World War.—[Memorandum from assistant to the Secretary of War in the replacement of service men to civil life, to U. S. Council of National Defense, Nov. 20, 1919.]

With large automobile-manufacturing concerns advertising in the larger eastern cities for labor to man their plants in Detroit, Pontiac, and elsewhere in Michigan, the board of commerce has sent out a call for demobilized soldiers to come to Detroit. Some weeks ago the board of commerce sent out notices warning returned fighters of a scarcity of jobs in Detroit. The conditions are now reversed.—[Times, New York, N. Y., Apr. 23, 1919.]

The Detroit federation of labor has adopted resolutions favoring the finding of employment for returning soldiers. The local pattern-makers' union will admit returned soldiers to membership without charge. Nearly all Michigan concerns, especially the local automobile plants and the copper and iron mines of the Upper Peninsula, are offering former employees their old places on their return from the service.—[Journal, Peoria, Ill., Dec. 13, 1918.]

Allied veterans of the Army have opened in Detroit an employment office for returned soldiers. Employers have been urged to keep in touch with the office.—[Free Press, Detroit, Mich., Feb. 14, 1919.]

The city council has unanimously adopted resolutions drawn by the mayor of Detroit in which the rationing of wages and employment is urged. The resolutions call upon employers to ration work among returned soldiers and to replace resident aliens who claimed exemption from the draft with men honorably discharged from the service. The resolutions do not purpose that wages shall be lessened, but that the hours of work be apportioned among workers.—[Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass., Feb. 26, 1919.]

The Detroit Board of Commerce has assumed the financing of the soldiers' and sailors' employment bureau, with the intention of keeping it in operation until at least July 1, 1919. This action was made necessary because of the lack of sufficient funds to carry on the Federal employment service. The bureau has the cooperation of all civic organizations, American Red Cross, Young Men's Christian Association, Knights of Columbus, United Jewish Charities, and the War Camp Community Service.—[Publication of the Detroit Board of Commerce, Mar. 17, 1919.]

The matter of obtaining employment for returning soldiers is well in hand in Detroit at the present time.—[Letter from mayor of Detroit to U. S. Council of National Defense, Mar. 17, 1919.]

Grand Rapids has appointed a citizens' committee to aid returning soldiers. This committee has established an office for the registration of soldiers, through which soldiers are communicated with in advance as to their wishes for their old jobs. The soldier is asked the name of his former employer, the sort of work he formerly did, whether he wishes the same work again or some other work, and like information. The committee transmits this information to the employer and endeavors to have the job ready and waiting for the soldier as soon as he enters the city.—[Press, Grand Rapids, Mich., Feb. 4, 1919.]

A soldiers' and sailors' welfare committee of the Jackson Chamber of Commerce is active in securing positions for men who have returned from service in the Army. Signs advising every Jackson County soldier that he may be assured of a position as good as the one he held at the time of his departure have been placed in the railroad stations. The manufacturers of the city are cooperating with the committee by offering positions to men who left their concerns to go into the service. The committee has been able so far to establish a connection for every soldier and sailor who has asked its help, and it is felt that every man who entered the service from this locality will be able to secure work.—[Publication of the Jackson Chamber of Commerce, January, 1919.]

English Language in Schools.

Senate bill 108, pending before the State legislature, would require that all schools of elementary grade in the State be conducted in the English language.—[School Life, U. S. Dept. of the Interior, Mar. 16, 1919.]

Food Production.

A milk commission, composed of the State food and drug commissioner as chairman, the State market director, the professor of dairying at Michigan Agricultural College, and two other members appointed by the governor for two years, is provided for in a bill introduced in the house. The commission would conduct a thorough investigation of the cost of producing and distributing milk, cheese, butter, ice cream, and other dairy products, and would act as mediator in case of a dispute between manufacturer and producer and fix a price.—[Free Press, Detroit, Mich., Mar. 12, 1919.]

Highways.

The State is preparing for construction work under the new \$50,000,000 bond issue authorized by the voters April 7. To date, the counties have awarded contracts for more than 500,000 square yards of concrete highway. Kalamazoo County awarded a contract for $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles of concrete highway, 16 feet wide, near Kalamazoo. This improvement will be on the line of the main road from Chicago

to Detroit now being paved by the counties through which the road passes.—[Public Ledger, Philadelphia, Pa., May 8, 1919.]

On October 1, 1919, 30 highway projects had been approved in the State, involving the improvements of 233.41 miles of road at a total estimated cost of \$3,153,875.76, of which the Federal Government is requested to pay \$1,454,877.18 in accordance with the provisions of the Federal-aid road act of July 11, 1916, as amended by the act of February 28, 1919.—[Statement prepared by Bureau of Public Roads, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.]

Housing Accommodations.

The Detroit housing corporation is completing the organization of a separate \$1,000,000 corporation which will build homes for workmen of Detroit at a minimum cost. It is hoped to enlist the aid of every merchant and manufacturer of the city in the project, with a view of not only solving the city's housing problem but of making the "Build-now" campaign a reality. In making known the plans of the organization, it was announced that present building operations will be greatly stimulated and that all building material dealers will be given an opportunity to furnish large quantities of building supplies.—[Publication of the Detroit Board of Commerce, Apr. 7, 1919.]

Plans are to be perfected in Detroit for the organization of a great home-building campaign. Manufacturers, financiers, and philanthropists will consider the suggestion to start immediately on the construction of not less than \$5,000,000 worth of homes, these homes to be sold on the installment plan. This action is to be taken with the hope of relieving to some extent the housing situation, as Detroit is at least 30,000 homes short, with the influx of newcomers continuing.—[Public Ledger, Philadelphia, Pa., Apr. 24, 1919.]

A motor manufacturing company has taken over a plat of ground at Flint and is to spend \$6,000,000 before December 1, 1919, putting up 1,000 houses for the employees of the company.—[Housing Betterment, New York, N. Y., June, 1919.]

Information Service for Returned Service Men.

The local branches of the American Red Cross are cooperating with other organizations in establishing contacts with service men for the purpose of facilitating the adjustment of their allotments, allowance accounts, compensation and claims, and the reinstatement of lapsed or canceled insurance. It is the desire of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance that all inquiries of this nature be cleared through the home-service sections of the American Red Cross. Up to April 1, 1919, the American Red Cross had organized in Michigan 399 units with a total of 552 workers.—[Statement prepared by American National Red Cross for U. S. Council of National Defense, November, 1919.]

Land Settlement.

The governor appointed a State reconstruction commission of 22 members "to formulate a general land-settlement policy for our returning soldiers, sailors, and marines, and also for our industrial workers." This commission in its report of March 11, 1919, indorsed the soldier-settlement plan of the United States Department of the Interior, recommended that the State cooperate with this department in providing farms for returned soldiers and others desiring land. A special committee of the commission later reported that adequate laws were now in force to carry into effect the duties of a land-settlement policy for the State of Michigan in harmony with the general suggestion in the report.—[Letter from the governor to U. S. Council of National Defense, Mar. 24, 1919.]

The west and east Michigan development bureaus are cooperating with the Secretary of the Interior in the settlement of soldiers on lands in the State, according to the Chief Engineer of the United States Reclamation Service, who has been in Michigan on a tour of inspection. He stated that there are about 4,000,000 acres of available lands in the State which may be purchased by soldiers from the Government on easy terms at from \$5 to \$15 per acre, and that much of this is excellent agricultural land.—[Press, Grand Rapids, Mich., Apr. 1, 1919.]

Loans to Service Men.

A concurrent resolution was adopted by the house, calling upon the Michigan War Preparedness Board to loan from the State war fund to each returning soldier who is in need of temporary financial aid a sum not to exceed \$50.—[Times-Tribune, Bay City, Mich., Jan. 31, 1919.]

Among the bills introduced into the State legislature is a resolution calling upon the State war preparedness board to loan money to soldiers to pay the premium on the war insurance they carry.—[Herald, Grand Rapids, Mich., Mar. 7, 1919.]

Motor Transport Service.

Members of the executive committee appointed by the governor to arrange for establishing rural motor-truck routes in counties of the State, met and adopted a resolution favoring the senate bill for amending the State constitution to allow State appropriations for good roads, and appointed chairmen for the different counties.—[Automobile Topics, New York, N. Y., Feb. 22, 1919.]

Preference to Returned Service Men in Public Employment.

A law, approved May 12, provides that in every public department and upon the public works of the State and of every county and municipal corporation thereof, honorably discharged war veterans of the United States shall be preferred for appointment and

employment, and that such veterans shall not be removed or suspended except after a full hearing before the circuit court of the county in which they are employed.—[Public Acts of Michigan, 1919, ch. 224.]

Public Works.

The reconstruction conference has recommended early construction of needed public works for the purpose of providing employment opportunities.—[Letter from the governor to U. S. Council of National Defense, Mar. 24, 1919.]

Reports received in January, 1919, cover 153 public building and construction projects which were under way or contemplated in the State, aggregating an estimated value of \$93,280,000. Of this number 60 were street improvements, estimated to cost \$21,065,000; 20 were waterworks, estimated to cost \$27,455,000; 15 were sewers, estimated to cost \$4,495,000; and 13 were schools, estimated to cost \$12,400,000.—[Statistics compiled by Division of Public Works and Construction Developments, U. S. Dept. of Labor, Apr. 17, 1919.]

Reconstruction Commission.

In the report of the State reconstruction commission which was recently submitted, emphasis is laid upon three chief principles: First, the application of justice in order to avoid a receptive state of mind for Bolshevik propaganda; second, the problem of safety to be met through the education of illiterate people and through Americanization efforts; and third, the application of the principles of efficiency practiced during the war. Certain problems requiring immediate action are enumerated, including the establishment of a permanent State-wide organization to deal with civic questions, the welfare of men discharged from the naval service, and the condition in the field of industry caused by the war and by the return of men to civil life. In order to effect State-wide community organization, it is recommended that the Michigan War Preparedness Board, together with its various county and community units, be continued permanently under legislative authority. For the welfare of returned soldiers it is recommended that a State employment service be organized, that public works be commenced, that the State cooperate with the Federal Government in promoting the settlement of men upon farms, and that the legal rights of the men in the service be protected. Further recommendations include economy and conservation in the use of foodstuffs, reduction to a minimum of fire losses, cultivation of habits of thrift, and closer federation of agencies handling matters pertaining to community well-being. The establishment of State employment facilities for taking care of the placement of returned soldiers is suggested.

With the view of meeting the permanent employment problem of the State, the board recommends that through some generally estab-

lished body with State authority and of a permanent nature, a survey be made of the industries of Michigan with the object: First, that casual employment might be lessened; and second, that the State might become self-supporting as to labor supply, so that there would not periodically be large importations of workers in the State only to become unemployed at a later date. A program of home building is also urged. The committee further recommends that there be established by law an industrial relations commission composed of at least seven members, the duty of which shall be to ascertain what conditions call for remedy and to recommend to the legislature such laws or policies as seem advisable to promote industrial peace and justice.

Cooperative effort among farmers to market their products is suggested as a means of solving this farm problem. The report states that a great advance can be made by investigating and ascertaining farm production costs, distributing information thus obtained, awakening interest of the farmers to its vital importance, and incidentally promoting the more general use of proper accounting methods.

In conclusion, the committee approves the system of State trunk highways now contemplated, and recommends that in the meantime steps be taken to encourage rural express lines and to establish return-load bureaus to increase the economy and efficiency of such transportation.—[Report of Michigan Reconstruction Commission, Mar. 11, 1919.]

Reconstruction Conference.

A reconstruction conference is being held, at which the sentiment is that the problems of unemployment and industrial discontent can be solved only through sincere and basic reforms. The report of the State reconstruction commission was adopted by the conference without dissent.—[News, Saginaw, Mich., Mar. 12, 1919.]

Reconstruction Problems.

At the twenty-fourth annual meeting of the State federation of women's clubs, to be held at Battle Creek, February 12 to 20, Michigan women, newly enfranchised, will study practical reconstruction problems, including Americanization, industrial and social conditions, conservation, parliamentary usage, legislative ambitions, civil service, corrections and charities, education, and kindred topics.—[Free Press, Detroit, Mich., Feb. 10, 1919.]

Registration of Discharge Papers.

Under an act, approved May 12, county clerks are required to record the discharges of soldiers, sailors, and marines, and nurses.—[Public Acts of Michigan, 1919, No. 243.]

School Gardens.

School gardens are being conducted in 78 cities and towns, the total present enrollment in the State being 66,020.—[Prepared from material furnished by U. S. School Garden Army to U. S. Council of National Defense, Nov. 1, 1919.]

Tax Exemption for Service Men.

Two bills were introduced in the legislature on its opening day dealing with soldiers to prevent the sale of their property for taxes.—[Forum-Advocate, Wells, Minn., Jan. 23, 1919.]

An act, approved May 12, provides that upon request transcripts, under seal, of any records of the offices of the secretary of state, adjutant general, judges of probate, county clerks, and justices of the peace pertaining to pensions, insurance payments, or annuities shall, without charge or fee therefor, be issued to soldiers, sailors, and marines of the several wars of the United States, and to their widows or other dependents.—[Public Acts of Michigan, 1919, No. 874.]

Vocational Reeducation of Disabled Service Men.

The entire machinery of the State war preparedness board and various county war boards will be utilized to canvass the industrial institutions of Michigan to interest employers in the Government's plan of vocational education for crippled soldiers. Various chambers of commerce in the State will be urged to cooperate also.—[Free Press, Detroit, Mich., Mar. 12, 1919.]

The Michigan War Preparedness Board will see that all disabled soldiers returning to the State are enabled to secure the necessary vocational education to fit them to maintain themselves.—[Letter from secretary, Michigan War Preparedness Board to U. S. Council of National Defense, Mar. 24, 1919.]

County war boards will endeavor to see that disabled men take advantage of the vocational retraining provided by the Government.—[Letter from the governor to U. S. Council of National Defense, Mar. 24, 1919.]

In accordance with section 2 of the Federal vocational rehabilitation act of June 27, 1918, as amended July 11, 1919, arrangements had been made up to October 25, 1919, by the Federal Board for Vocational Education with 18 educational institutions in the State for the reeducation of service men to overcome the handicap of disabilities incurred in the service. A total of 235 such men have been sent to these institutions for training. Arrangements have also been made by this board with six industrial establishments in the State whereby the latter have undertaken to train a total of six disabled men.—[Compiled from statement prepared by Rehabilitation Division, Federal Board for Vocational Education.]

Welfare of Returned Service Men.

The Michigan War Preparedness Board has established a bureau for Michigan soldiers and sailors at 36 West Fortieth Street, New York City. This bureau is established for the purpose of enabling Michigan soldiers and sailors to have a club in New York City, where they may meet to read the home papers, make engagements with their friends in and out of the service, write letters, or enjoy themselves for an hour or two.—[Letter from secretary, Michigan War Preparedness Board to U. S. Council of National Defense, Mar. 24, 1919.]

Woman's Committee.

The East Lansing unit of the State division of the Woman's Committee, United States Council of National Defense, has become the East Lansing Civic League, and will seek to use its influence on city politics, particularly with regard to the administration of the public schools.—[Free Press, Detroit, Mich., Jan. 31, 1919.]

MINNESOTA.**Americanization.**

The legislature has before it a bill to provide for the appointment by the governor of a commission of nine members for the purpose of promoting Americanization throughout the State. The function of this commission is to promote and encourage patriotic and civic education among the people of the State; to promote and encourage Americanization; to assist in the organization of community councils and community centers, in which patriotic and civic education and service shall play a prominent part; to publish and disseminate literature on civic and patriotic subjects; to promote and encourage evening and day classes for the teaching of civic and patriotic subjects; and to promote and encourage the proper observance of patriotic occasions.—[Reply from State division of the Woman's Committee, U. S. Council of National Defense to questionnaire of committee of representatives from State divisions, Feb. 13, 1919.]

An Americanization survey was made by the State division of the Woman's Committee, U. S. Council of National Defense, for the State Americanization committee, the State department of education, and the public library.—[Report of State division of the Woman's Committee to U. S. Council of National Defense, March, 1919.]

The woman's committee of the commission of public safety is carrying the work of Americanization into the lives of 18 different races living within the State. The creation of a friendly feeling among these people is used as an opening for their education.—[Americanization, U. S. Dept. of the Interior, Mar. 1, 1919.]

The Minnesota Bar Association is preparing to take an active part in Americanization work throughout the State. The executive board of the association's Americanization committee has voted to extend the committee organization into every county of the State and to cooperate with other agencies interested in Americanizing the foreigner. Support of a bill to make English the basic language of instruction in schools, and of bills prohibiting the publication of local newspapers in foreign languages, was voted by the committee.—[Law Notes, Northport, N. Y., April, 1919.]

Much good Americanization work is being done through the Minnesota University and local organizations.—[Memorandum from Americanization division, U. S. Dept. of the Interior to U. S. Council of National Defense, July 23, 1919.]

Very effective work is being done in connection with the night schools and the Americanization program in the city of Minneapolis under the auspices of the board of education and the Americanization committee. In addition to the classes in the school buildings, classes have also been formed in the factories and in the barns of the street railway system.—[Compiled from forthcoming report of director of citizenship to Commissioner of Naturalization, U. S. Dept. of Labor, 1920.]

In Duluth a large general committee of men and women has been doing very effective work in Americanization. Subcommittees are at work on finance, publicity, cooperation with employers, education, naturalization, and social needs, with a foreigner on each committee to work among his people. Clubs are also being formed. About 1,400 foreigners are in the night schools, which give a fine course in citizenship. A survey is now being made of the aliens.—[Minnesota in the War, St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 15, 1919.]

From Kettle River the superintendent reports that a school is being conducted, with marked success, to educate the foreigners. The cost of maintaining this school is met by the school board.—[Compiled from forthcoming report of director of citizenship to Commissioner of Naturalization, U. S. Dept. of Labor, 1920.]

November 15, 1919, the chairman of the Americanization work for the Minneapolis division of the Woman's Committee, United States Council of National Defense, called together representatives of every group in the city giving service to foreigners. Leading men and women of 18 races were present, representing employers of foreigners, public and private organizations, foreign churches, the press, labor, the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations, and State and Federal officials. A central citizens' committee was

established with an executive board of 11 members, which held four large meetings during the year to discuss policies, plans, and division of work.—[Report of chairman, Minneapolis division of the Woman's Committee to U. S. Council of National Defense, Apr. 23, 1919.]

An Americanization survey is being conducted by the women's division of Ramsey County. It is also conducting an Americanization campaign. Methods employed in the campaign include: Urging the importance of, and furnishing opportunities for learning the English language; publication and dissemination by other methods, of information relative to American institutions, the rights and privileges of American residents and citizens, the method of obtaining citizenship, etc.; publication and dissemination of information relative to various welfare agencies, public offices, educational institutions, libraries, etc., in St. Paul; placing at strategic points schools, churches, libraries, playgrounds, etc.; forming local improvement committees; holding patriotic meetings; and holding exhibits of arts and crafts of various foreign nationalities with a view to making the work of the foreigners known to themselves. The Americanization survey will include data on the proportion of alien population in St. Paul, and the proportion who have applied for naturalization papers; societies, lodges, and other organizations maintained by foreign elements; types of literature used; relation of public schools to foreign population in their respective districts; and studies of nationalities and of important industrial plants employing foreigners.—[Report of secretary, women's division of Ramsey County to U. S. Council of National Defense, Apr. 3, 1919.]

"Back-to-School" Drive.

The "Back-to-school" drive was a great success. One county compiled a list of all pupils and visited them, urging attendance at night schools when attendance at day schools seemed impossible. In another county, a vocational guidance and placement bureau has been established to work out the problem of the boys and girls of adolescent age.—[Report of child conservation section of the Field Division to U. S. Council of National Defense, Oct. 1, 1918, to July 1, 1919.]

Bonuses for Service Men.

The legislature has passed a law giving each soldier from Minnesota \$15 a month, for each month served, with a minimum amount of \$50. The time counted is from the day the United States entered the war until the signing of the armistice. All Minnesota soldiers who served during this period are entitled to the bonus whether now residents of the State or not.—[The Home Sector, New York, N. Y., Oct. 25, 1919.]

Business Readjustment.

A great expansion of industry is anticipated in Minnesota in the readjustment period, and the State's resources are expected to play an important part in the reconstruction of France as well as in this country. In anticipation of a record demand for structural steel, four steel fabricating plants to cost \$15,000,000 and employing 1,600 men are to be erected at Duluth.—[Dispatch, St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 22, 1918.]

Community Councils.

The Minneapolis division of the Woman's Committee has been reorganized into a woman's community council with each one of the 13 wards having an organization of its own. There is an executive chairman of the children's committee, the home-and-gardening, housing, speakers, Americanization, War Camp Community Service, War Savings Stamps, and Liberty Loan committees. Each ward also has a chairman for the above committees. These chairmen meet with the executive chairmen and discuss the problems of the different sections of the city. While they are working for the welfare and interests of their respective wards, at the same time they stand ready for any city-wide service which the women are called on to render. The women are standing by in a splendid way.—[Letter from chairman, Minneapolis division of the Woman's Committee to U. S. Council of National Defense, Apr. 23, 1919.]

The State council of defense and the county councils remain organized, the community council system is retained only in part, the bill to place community councils on permanent footing having failed to pass. These organizations are assisting in the management of employment bureaus for soldiers and are attempting to supply free legal aid. The counties are aiding in the apprehension of deserters.—[Reply from State council of defense to questionnaire of the Field Division, U. S. Council of National Defense, June 26, 1919.]

Credit for Time Spent in Service in Firemen's Pensions.

The measure was approved April 25 providing that soldiers who left their employment as city firemen and rejoined the force after their discharge would receive credit for the time spent in the service as applied to firemen's pension rules.—[Laws of Minnesota, 1919, ch. 523.]

Education of Returned Service Men.

An act of the recent legislature provides that free tuition to the amount of \$200 shall be granted by the State at the University of Minnesota, the State normal schools, and other institutions in the State, to all persons who have performed military service outside the State in troubles with Mexico, or overseas service in the military or

naval forces, or American Red Cross work. The benefits of this act shall not extend beyond July 1, 1924.—[Laws of Minnesota, 1919, ch. 338.]

Employment.

The Minneapolis Civic and Commercial Association has secured the assurance of practically 90 per cent of the employers that they will reinstate the men who left their employ to serve in the several branches of the fighting forces.—[Letter from secretary, Minneapolis Civic and Commercial Association to Chamber of Commerce of U. S. A., Dec. 20, 1918.]

The situation caused by the reduction of the United States Employment Service is receiving the consideration of commercial organizations and public officials. The governor has brought the matter to the attention of the senate finance committee and the house appropriations committee, with the request that additional appropriations be made for the State free employment service.—[Letter from the governor to U. S. Council of National Defense, Mar. 17, 1919.]

Employment offices maintained in Minnesota by the Federal Government in cooperation with State and local organizations report that during the six months' period from January 1 to June 30, 1919, 77,684 persons were registered who were seeking employment; 82,707 requests for employees were received; and 60,571 persons were placed by these offices.—[Compiled from statistics furnished by U. S. Employment Service, Aug. 8, 1919.]

The War and Navy Departments' citation has been issued to 4,033 firms in Minnesota, these employers having assured the War and Navy Departments that they will reemploy everybody who formerly worked with them and left to serve in the Army and Navy during the World War.—[Memorandum from assistant to the Secretary of War in the replacement of service men to civil life, to U. S. Council of National Defense, Nov. 20, 1919.]

A bureau of information and advice and an employment bureau for returning soldiers and sailors have been organized by the Minneapolis Civic and Commercial Association. Returning soldiers and sailors are being taken care of by an attempt to keep in touch with industrial opportunities. Solicitors have been placed in the field whose duty it is to visit the manufacturers and ascertain the opportunities for employment. Twenty business men are engaged in doing this same work, while another group of business men are giving their services as vocational counselors.—[Letter from secretary, Minneapolis Civic and Commercial Association to Chamber of Commerce of U. S. A., Dec. 20, 1918.]

The mayor of Minneapolis has appointed a citizens' committee on readjustment to care for returning service men. This committee

has canvassers who go from business place to business place to get full information as to possible openings, and also to stimulate the creation of new positions. Cooperation is had with the United States Employment Service, and considerable success in placing returned soldiers has been attained.—[Letter from secretary of the mayor of Minneapolis to U. S. Council of National Defense, Mar. 22, 1919.]

The employment bureau, organized by the citizens' committee on readjustment, is working in conjunction with the United States Employment Service. Its duty is to canvass the city in an attempt to locate all openings for employment available and to stimulate employers to increase opportunities for employment wherever possible. The buffer employment committee investigates industrial matters and suggests ways and means for profitably extending industry with the view to creating more openings for labor. The city and State legislature committee devotes attention to city and State legislation for the purpose of stimulating public works so that more positions may be created for the returned men.—[Letter from secretary of mayor of Minneapolis to U. S. Council of National Defense, Mar. 26, 1919.]

St. Paul men who left their positions when called into military service will find their positions waiting for them when they return, as a result of cooperation by employers, conferences of labor leaders with Government officials, and the activities of the Rehabilitation Division of the Federal Board of Vocational Education.—[Pioneer Press, St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 20, 1918.]

A central bureau to serve returned soldiers, sailors, and civilian war workers will be organized in St. Paul at once, which will determine the exact needs of returned service men and secure for them suitable and immediate employment. The work of the 28 individual agencies in the city seeking to assist these men is to be centralized in this bureau, so as to eliminate duplication of effort and effect greater service. In addition to securing employment for returning service men the bureau will also investigate, where necessary, individual cases and provide such necessities as may be needed. A survey of the city is under way to determine opportunities for employment, and employers are being asked to list whatever openings they may have in their various organizations with the bureau.—[Publication of the St. Paul Commerce Association, Jan. 10, 1919.]

On account of the necessary curtailment of the activities of the United States Employment Service, the city of St. Paul has agreed to finance the local branch of the employment service until July 1, if necessary. The employment service is cooperating with the American Red Cross and about 20 civic and commercial organizations, in maintaining a central bureau to aid service men in obtaining em-

ployment and in furnishing temporary relief. A large majority of the industries of the city have promised and are giving employment preference to men from the service.—[Telegram from mayor of St. Paul to U. S. Council of National Defense, Mar. 25, 1919.]

English Language in Schools.

An act was approved April 21 establishing English as the basic language to be used in all public schools and private institutions which take the place of public schools. A foreign language may be taught, same not to exceed one hour in each day.—[Laws of Minnesota, 1919, ch. 320.]

Highways.

An act, approved April 15, to be submitted to the voters of the State at the next general election, authorizes bond issues to carry out a plan of road construction which calls for a State trunk highway system approximately 6,000 miles in length to connect all the principal cities and towns of the State. The plan also provides for a secondary road system of approximately 7,000 miles, these roads to be built at county expense and to serve as the connecting links between roads in the State highway system. A third system of roads will be the town and township system, to be built by town funds, connecting the county highways, thereby creating a State-wide system of goods roads.—[Laws of Minnesota, 1919, ch. 263.]

On October 1, 1919, 76 highway projects had been approved in the State, involving the improvement of 1,060.68 miles of road, at a total estimated cost of \$6,702,469.80, of which the Federal Government is requested to pay \$3,076,416.73, in accordance with the provisions of the Federal-aid road act of July 11, 1916, as amended by the act of February 28, 1919.—[Statement prepared by Bureau of Public Roads, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.]

An act, approved April 15, authorizes counties to issue bonds, not in any case to exceed 15 per cent of the taxable property in the county, to be applied to the building of State roads. In the case of issue of less than \$125,000, a four-fifths vote of the county board may authorize an issue; if between \$125,000 and \$250,000, a unanimous vote of the board is required; while if the issue is to be more than \$250,000, the matter must be referred to the people for action.—[Laws of Minnesota, 1919, ch. 265.]

Housing Accommodations.

Minneapolis has plans under way for the construction of homes on two blocks of lots on opposite sides of the street. The houses will not contain more than five rooms and are to cost \$1,500 and \$2,500.—[Housing Betterment, New York, N. Y., June, 1919.]

Information Service for Returned Service Men.

The bureau of advice and information of the citizens' committee on readjustment provides returning men with definite and reliable information concerning their immediate problems. Furthermore, a committee consisting of representatives of all the principal welfare agencies having to do with returned men serves as a clearing house of information for all these organizations and prevents unnecessary duplication of effort or overlapping of activities.

The vocational counselors' committee of the citizens' committee on readjustment, composed of volunteer business and professional men, furnishes advice and information to returned service men in determining the line for which they are best fitted.—[Letter from secretary of mayor of Minneapolis to U. S. Council of National Defense, Mar. 26, 1919.]

The local branches of the American Red Cross are cooperating with other organizations in establishing contacts with service men for the purpose of facilitating the adjustment of their allotments, allowance accounts, compensation and claims, and the reinstatement of lapsed or canceled insurance. It is the desire of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance that all inquiries of this nature be cleared through the home-service sections of the American Red Cross. Up to April 1, 1919, the American Red Cross had organized in Minnesota 682 units with a total of 1,526 workers.—[Statement prepared by American National Red Cross for U. S. Council of National Defense, November, 1919.]

Land Settlement.

A commission appointed by the governor to investigate the proposition of providing land for returned soldiers will meet in Duluth and advise legislation to put into effect a plan to coordinate the State and Federal efforts in this project.—[News Tribune, Duluth, Minn., Nov. 14, 1918.]

In his message to the legislature the governor submitted the recommendations of the commission appointed to consider the subject of State cooperation with the Federal Government in providing farm homes for returned soldiers, and he urged favorable consideration. The governor also recommended that the legislature enact laws that will facilitate the cooperative movement among farmers, and proposed a State department of agriculture to help the farmers in every way possible and to conduct the work of land settlement.—[Herald, Duluth, Minn., Jan. 8, 1919.]

The present plan in the State of improving 5 acres of land to every 40 sold, the expenses of such improvement limited to \$300, payable in 5 years, with the cost of the property payable in 40 years, works well. Other features will be added in an attempt to gain

discharged soldiers as settlers, providing for the improvement of 5 acres on an 80-acre tract, as well as a loan of money on a long-time payment.—[Dispatch, St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 10, 1919.]

Three basic plans are now advanced in the legislature to encourage land settlement. One is for the State to buy privately owned but untenanted land outright and sell it to bona fide settlers; another is for the State to loan money to such settlers with which to buy the land; and the third is for the settlers to buy the land from the individual owners and to borrow money from the Federal Government and the State for its improvement.—[Herald, Duluth, Minn., Jan. 20, 1919.]

Two acts have been passed by the legislature for the purpose of attracting people to the State as settlers. The first act creates the "Minnesota Land and Lake Attractions Board" to conduct a publicity campaign advertising the worth of the land of the State and of its numerous lakes. The act carries an appropriation of \$15,000.

The second act permits the county commissioners of any county having a population of less than 200,000 inhabitants to pay a sum of money not exceeding 5 cents per capita of the population of such county to any incorporated development society of the State for advertising or improving the agricultural or other resources of the State.—[Laws of Minnesota, 1919, chs. 166, 205.]

The governor appointed a committee of five members on land settlement for returning soldiers and industrial workers.

It is understood that the governor has appointed a State-wide committee to act in soldier-settlement and reclamation matters, affiliated with the Lake States committee representing Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Michigan.—[Memorandum from Reclamation Service, U. S. Dept. of the Interior to U. S. Council of National Defense, July 21, 1919.]

Loans to Service Men.

For the purpose of furnishing financial assistance to returned soldiers, sailors, and marines the Duluth Military Club has established a loan fund for the use of ex-service men, by which they are loaned money for a year without interest.—[News Tribune, Duluth, Minn., Mar. 3, 1919.]

Motor Transport Service.

A highways transport service to convey foodstuffs direct from the producer to the consumer is in process of development in the State under direction of the State public safety commission. The commission believes such a service to be of the utmost importance to the agricultural and business development of the State.—[Tribune, Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 8, 1918.]

Preference to Returned Service Men in Public Employment.

An act was approved February 17 which provides that preference shall be given to discharged service men in every department and upon all public works carried on by the State, counties, and municipalities. The act applies to positions as well as appointments, and service men can not be disqualified on account of age or physical disability.—[Laws of Minnesota, 1919, ch. 14.]

Public Works.

Reports received in January, 1919, cover 89 public building and construction projects which were under way or contemplated in the State, aggregating an estimated value of \$27,995,000. Of this number, 29 were street improvements, estimated to cost \$16,395,000; 18 were schools, estimated to cost \$6,820,000; and 10 were sewers, estimated to cost \$1,595,000.—[Statistics compiled by Division of Public Works and Construction Developments, U. S. Dept. of Labor, Apr. 17, 1919.]

In order to avoid a condition of unemployment and stagnation of business, the Duluth Commercial Club invited representatives from various civic organizations to discuss a program of stimulating city and county public improvements on such a scale as to guarantee the absorption of surplus labor. These various interests have come together and are supporting projects of public construction and improvement. One measure which was supported and has now been passed by the legislature was the bill authorizing the city of Duluth to issue bonds to the extent of \$400,000 to enable the carrying out of about \$2,500,000 of work in street improvements. The bill which will be submitted to the vote of the people as a constitutional amendment in 1920, providing for the construction of State roads, is also being favored.—[Publication of the Duluth Commercial Club, February, 1919.]

Reconstruction Committee.

In December the citizens' committee on readjustment was appointed by the mayor of Minneapolis to assist in reinstating in industrial employment returning soldiers and sailors; to assist in coordinating the work of the various agencies which have to do with the welfare of the soldiers and sailors; to offer the men advice and suggestions regarding the particular class of employment for which they are best fitted; and to work in every possible way for the reassimilation of these men as citizens. To these ends, there have been organized an employment bureau, a bureau on advice and information, a vocational counselors' committee, a buffer employment committee, a city and State legislative committee, and other committees.—[Letter from secretary of mayor of Minneapolis to U. S. Council of National Defense, Mar. 26, 1919.]

Reconstruction Conference.

Mayors of cities and presidents of village councils from about 100 Minnesota cities and villages, meeting at Minneapolis to discuss reconstruction problems relating to the returned service men and industrial readjustment, voted unanimously to form a permanent organization.—[Journal, Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 10, 1919.]

Reconstruction Problems.

The Minneapolis Civic and Commercial Association expects to appoint a special committee to deal with the several problems of reconstruction, such as extension of business; development of an export trade; the carrying forward of public works for the creation of buffer employment; and the bringing up to date of necessary civic improvements, industrial relations, education, land for returned soldiers, etc. The entire energy of the organization will be mobilized for this task.—[Letter from Secretary, Minneapolis Civic and Commercial Association to Chamber of Commerce of U. S. A., Dec. 20, 1918.]

Registration of Discharge Papers.

An act, approved April 15, permits the registration by county registrars of deeds of soldiers' discharge papers.—[Laws of Minnesota, 1919, ch. 266.]

School Gardens.

School gardens are being conducted in 62 cities and towns, the total present enrollment in the State being 43,762. In Minneapolis during the season of 1919 there were 5,300 children enrolled.—[Prepared from material furnished by U. S. School Garden Army to U. S. Council of National Defense, Nov. 1, 1919.]

Tax Exemption for Service Men.

An act, passed March 29, authorizes the abatement of penalties, interest, and costs on taxes levied on land owned by men who served in the United States Army or Navy during the World War.—[Laws of Minnesota, 1919, ch. 140.]

Chapter 415, Laws of Minnesota, 1919, permits honorably discharged service men to peddle goods without a license.—[Information Bureau, American National Red Cross Compendium Change No. 117.]

Trees for France.

Several millions of young pine trees will be sent by Minnesota to war-devastated regions of France, the French Government having accepted the offer of the Minnesota forestry officials.—[Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass., Apr. 10, 1919.]

Vocational Reeducation of Disabled Service Men.

An effort will be made by the officials of the Federal Board for Vocational Education to enlist the services of women's clubs

throughout Minnesota and other Northwestern States in reporting all cases of wounded or disabled soldiers who have reentered civil life in low-grade occupations, that they may be induced to take proper training and equip themselves so they may become independent of the ordinary fluctuations of the labor market.—[Pioneer Press, St. Paul, Minn., Mar. 11, 1919.]

The legislature passed a bill, approved April 23, appropriating \$39,600 for the next two years for a bureau of vocational education to work in cooperation with the Federal Government in the industrial reeducation for cripples.—[Laws of Minnesota, 1919, ch. 365.]

In accordance with section 2 of the Federal vocational rehabilitation act of June 27, 1918, as amended July 11, 1919, arrangements had been made up to October 25, 1919, by the Federal Board for Vocational Education with 31 educational institutions in the State for the reeducation of service men to overcome the handicap of disabilities incurred in the service. A total of 505 such men have been sent to these institutions for training. Arrangements have also been made by this board with 19 industrial establishments in the State whereby the latter have undertaken to train a total of 23 disabled men.—[Compiled from statement prepared by Rehabilitation Division, Federal Board for Vocational Education.]

Welfare of Returned Service Men.

A meeting has been called by the chairman of the returned soldiers' cooperative movement, which will be attended by representatives from all parts of the State, to work out a plan for cooperating with the returned soldiers to help solve their problems. The meeting will be held at Minneapolis.—[Free Press, Mankato, Minn., Mar. 3, 1919.]

A special bulletin presenting the method of operation of the bureau for returning soldiers and sailors and its employment facilities, its care of the stranded men, its personal aid in adjusting his problem of reentering civil life, including a welcome, has been issued by the bureau. It will be distributed to returning soldiers, sailors, and marines coming to or passing through St. Paul. The bulletin portrays the business and civic advantages of St. Paul and contains a map of the down-town district to direct the soldier or sailor to the agencies maintained to assist him.—[Pioneer Press, St. Paul, Minn., Mar. 15, 1919.]

Woman's Committee.

A booklet has been issued by the chairman of the State division of the Woman's Committee, United States Council of National Defense, having as its subject, Continuation Work. Fifteen thousand copies of the booklet will be sent out to defense council workers and club-

women. It is designed to give a program of follow-up work for the State council of defense activities and to outline a permanent work for women of Minnesota for community betterment. The pamphlet tells how women can serve their country in peace as well as in war by community councils, organization of parent-teacher associations, support of clubs and fraternal organizations, child welfare, improvement of conditions for women and children in industry, home-economic courses, lectures on cooking and sewing for all women, recreation for young and old, and substitutes for the saloon. Help for foreigners is suggested through education in citizenship and patriotism, vocational training, and liberty extension. The booklet suggests books and courses of study for clubs doing community work.—[News, St. Paul, Minn., Mar. 9, 1919.]

MISSISSIPPI.

Assistance for Service Men.

The State council of defense has urged lawyers and physicians to give voluntary legal and medical aid to service men, and they have liberally responded.—[Letter from president, Mississippi A. and M. College to U. S. Council of National Defense, Mar. 24, 1919.]

“Back-to-School” Drive.

The “Back-to-school” drive and the “Stay-in-school” campaign met with a hearty response.—[Report of child conservation section of the Field Division to U. S. Council of National Defense, Oct. 1, 1918, to July 1, 1919.]

Council of Defense.

The council of defense will not continue its organization through the reconstruction period. The county councils, however, are still subject to call and are continuing the organization of community councils. These councils are cooperating with the employment service in securing employment for soldiers, and are continuing the apprehension of deserters to some extent.—[Reply from State council of defense to questionnaire of the Field Division, U. S. Council of National Defense, July 7, 1919.]

Education of Returned Service Men.

The State educational institutions are cooperating with the Federal Government in making provision for the education of returned soldiers.—[Letter from president, Mississippi A. and M. College to U. S. Council of National Defense, Mar. 24, 1919.]

Employment.

The governor has under his control State funds appropriated by the legislature for the use of the State council of defense. Some of this money will be used for the maintenance of employment bureaus under the direction of the State council of defense.—[Telegram

from the governor to U. S. Council of National Defense, Mar. 21, 1919.]

The State council of defense has been cooperating with the employment service of the Federal Government since the signing of the armistice; county and community councils have been requested to cooperate with all other local agencies in an effort to see that every returned soldier finds immediate employment; the governor, who is chairman of the State council, is now making an effort to arrange to finance the employment service of the Federal Government in the State so that its activities will not be curtailed by the failure of Congress to make an appropriation for that purpose.—[Letter from vice chairman, State council of defense to U. S. Council of National Defense, Mar. 24, 1919.]

Employment offices maintained in Mississippi by the Federal Government in cooperation with State and local organizations, report that during the six months' period from January 1 to June 30, 1919, 23,347 persons were registered who were seeking employment; 24,752 requests for employees were received; and 16,881 persons were placed by these offices.—[Compiled from statistics furnished by U. S. Employment Service, Aug. 8, 1919.]

The War and Navy Departments' citation has been issued to 222 firms in Mississippi, these employers having assured the War and Navy Departments that they will reemploy everybody who formerly worked with them and left to serve in the Army and Navy during the World War.—[Memorandum from assistant to the Secretary of War in the replacement of service men to civil life, to U. S. Council of National Defense, Nov. 20, 1919.]

Highways.

The State highway engineer has advised that during the next session of the State legislature, which will convene January 1, 1920, the highway department will introduce a bill requesting that the issuance of \$20,000,000 in State bonds, to be used in road construction, be authorized. The principal road project is the New Orleans-Mobile Highway.—[Bulletin No. 47, Highways Transport Committee, U. S. Council of National Defense.]

On October 1, 1919, 32 highway projects had been approved in the State, involving the improvement of 333.93 miles of road at a total estimated cost of \$1,849,977.55, of which the Federal Government is requested to pay \$803,357.21 in accordance with the provisions of the Federal-aid road act of July 11, 1916, as amended by the act of February 28, 1919.—[Statement prepared by Bureau of Public Roads, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.]

Information Service for Returned Service Men.

The local branches of the American Red Cross are cooperating with other organizations in establishing contacts with service men

for the purpose of facilitating the adjustment of their allotments, allowance accounts, compensation and claims, and the reinstatement of lapsed or canceled insurance. It is the desire of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance that all inquiries of this nature be cleared through the home-service sections of the American Red Cross. Up to April 1, 1919, the American Red Cross had organized in Mississippi 233 units with a total of 254 workers.—[Statement prepared by American National Red Cross for U. S. Council of National Defense, November, 1919.]

Land Settlement.

The State committee in charge of securing land for returned soldiers has announced that options have been secured on 125,000 acres of land in one block located in southern Mississippi, and on 26,000 acres in another block in the delta for the use of returned soldiers.—[News Scimitar, Memphis, Tenn., Mar. 7, 1919.]

The State legislature does not meet until 1920, but a committee of eight has been appointed to represent the State with reference to matters relating to the settlement of returned soldiers upon land, being the result of a State-wide meeting for the purpose of formulating a soldier-settlement policy.—[Memorandum from Reclamation Service, U. S. Dept. of the Interior to U. S. Council of National Defense, July 1, 1919.]

Public Works.

Reports received in January, 1919, cover 36 public building and construction projects which were under way or contemplated in the State, aggregating an estimated value of \$11,300,000. Of this number 15 were street improvements, estimated to cost \$5,130,000; 9 were sewers, estimated to cost \$1,970,000; and 2 were schools, estimated to cost \$80,000.—[Statistics compiled by Division of Public Works and Construction Developments, U. S. Dept. of Labor, Apr. 17, 1919.]

School Gardens.

School gardens are being conducted in 32 cities and towns, the total present enrollment in the State being 1,405.—[Prepared from material furnished by U. S. School Garden Army to U. S. Council of National Defense, Nov. 1, 1919.]

Vocational Reeducation of Disabled Service Men.

The director of the school of agriculture of the Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College has announced the commencement of courses designed to afford agricultural instruction to disabled and returned soldiers. Board and rooms, including heat, water, lights, and laundry, will be furnished men for about \$18 a month, and no tuition will be charged for soldiers from Mississippi.—[Times-Picayune, New Orleans, La., Nov. 23, 1918.]

In accordance with section 2 of the Federal vocational rehabilitation act of June 27, 1918, as amended July 11, 1919, arrangements had been made up to October 25, 1919, by the Federal Board for Vocational Education with four educational institutions in the State for the reeducation of service men to overcome the handicap of disabilities incurred in the service. A total of 250 such men have been sent to these institutions for training. Arrangements have also been made by this board with three industrial establishments in the State whereby the latter have undertaken to train three disabled men.—[Compiled from statement prepared by Rehabilitation Division, Federal Board for Vocational Education.]

Woman's Committee.

The State division will continue as long as possible and, if a proposed plan is adopted, it will become a part of the community council organization automatically. Mississippi is a rural State and the State division of the Woman's Committee offers the only means of reaching all the people. Seventy-five per cent of the State division women desire to continue.—[Statement by chairman, State division of the Woman's Committee, U. S. Council of National Defense, at a conference, Washington, D. C., Feb. 12, 1919.]

MISSOURI.

Americanization.

Of the three important activities the State council of defense is now considering, Americanization is the first. The chairman of the Americanization committee has given several months of close study to the application of the program to Missouri. The coming legislature will probably be asked to pass certain laws and appropriate funds for carrying out the program effectively. A meeting of the committee has been called for December 14 in Kansas City.—[Publication of State council of defense, Dec. 12, 1918.]

An evening school has been conducted in Havelock for discharged soldiers who are unable to read English. The class began with a few and soon grew until it contained 60 men and a number of women. For the coming year it is planned to have girls take care of the children so that more of the illiterate mothers may attend the classes. All the normal schools of the State are giving courses in Americanization.—[Compiled from forthcoming report of director of citizenship to Commissioner of Naturalization, U. S. Dept. of Labor, 1920.]

In St. Louis great effort is being put forth to Americanize aliens by giving courses in the night schools, canvassing the city to secure the names of aliens, and encouraging naturalization.—[Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass., Jan. 30; Feb. 10, 1919.]

A program of the Americanization work, carefully planned and already being carried out successfully, has been developed by

the Woman's Council of St. Louis. Associated with the woman's council in the enterprise are about 75,000 St. Louis women citizens. For the purpose of enlisting workers from among these, a training class will be conducted for teachers of subjects related to Americanization. The program is three-fold; one part being for the native whites; one for negroes, and one for immigrants. The council has passed a resolution requesting the Federal Government to amend naturalization laws so that they shall require a more comprehensive knowledge of America and American ideals from applicants for second papers.—[Post, New York, N. Y., Mar. 25, 1919.]

The St. Louis and Kansas City Chambers of Commerce are doing some Americanization work.—[Reply from State council of defense to questionnaire of the Field Division, U. S. Council of National Defense, June 26, 1919.]

Assistance for Service Men.

The bar associations are giving free legal aid to men.—[Reply from State council of defense to questionnaire of the Field Division, U. S. Council of National Defense, June 26, 1919.]

Parts of the American Legion are rapidly being formed throughout the State. Each appoints a lawyer member to give legal advice and collect pay and travel claims.—[Statement from the adjutant general's office to U. S. Council of National Defense, Aug. 11, 1919.]

"Back-to-School" Drive.

A circular letter was sent out to the county directors of child welfare work informing them that all moving-picture theaters in the county would receive a slide about the "Back-to-school" drive, and urging them to see that every picture-house manager in their county received the slide, explain to him the purpose of presenting it and find out when he would present it.—[Letter from State division of the Woman's Committee to U. S. Council of National Defense, Feb. 10, 1919.]

For the "Back-to-school" drive the State chairman had the cooperation of the county superintendents of schools, principals, teachers, officers issuing working permits, American Red Cross, and boys' and girls' clubs.—[Report of child conservation section of the Field Division to U. S. Council of National Defense, Oct. 1, 1918, to July 1, 1919.]

Building Activity.

City planners of St. Louis propose that the city's taxpayers shall furnish \$11,375,000 for low-priced industrial sites to stimulate industrial activity.—[Globe-Democrat, St. Louis, Mo., Mar. 9, 1919.]

Council of Defense.

An appropriation of \$74,158 has been made, payable to the treasurer of the State council of defense, to reimburse those members of

the council who advanced the funds necessary to pay the expenses of the council.—[Laws of Missouri, 1919, p. 33.]

Employment.

A bill has been enacted creating a commission to assist soldiers or sailors who were enlisted or drafted from the State in obtaining employment. The commission is to consist of the adjutant general and the commissioner of labor, and is to be known as the Missouri Soldiers' and Sailors' Employment Commission. The duty of this commission is to confer with employers with regard to reinstatement in former positions and to report to the governor, giving reasons in cases where reinstatement is denied. All reports of the commission are to be given publicity. Lists of positions open are to be kept in order to obtain employment for all. An appropriation of \$10,000 is made in order to meet contingent expenses, postage, printing, travel, clerical service, etc.—[Laws of Missouri, 1919, p. 81.]

Immediately upon approval by the governor of the act passed by the legislature constituting the adjutant general and the State labor commissioner a commission to assist discharged Missouri soldiers, sailors, and marines in obtaining employment, it was announced that the work would begin at once. The offices of the State labor bureau in St. Louis, Kansas City, and St. Joseph will be used by the commission as headquarters at these points, and a central office will be maintained at Jefferson City. The commission will at once get in touch with employers of soldiers; and an effort will be made to place every Missourian in the position he held prior to the war, or a better one, immediately upon his discharge from Federal service. The law provides that when employers have promised to take back their employees and fail to do so, the facts will be investigated and published. The commission announces that this will be done in every case. The activities of the commission will be confined to obtaining employment for Missouri soldiers, sailors, and marines, and it will act independently of the Federal employment bureau. Publicity will be relied upon very largely to make the efforts of the commission effective.—[Journal, Kansas City, Mo., Apr. 24, 1919.]

Employment offices maintained in Missouri by the Federal Government in cooperation with State and local organizations, report that during the six months' period from January 1 to June 30, 1919, 110,057 persons were registered who were seeking employment; 97,058 requests for employees were received; and 73,384 persons were placed by these offices.—[Compiled from statistics furnished by U. S. Employment Service, Aug. 8, 1919.]

The War and Navy Departments' citation has been issued to 3,442 firms in Missouri, these employers having assured the War and Navy Departments that they will reemploy everybody who formerly

worked with them and left to serve in the Army and Navy during the World War.—[Memorandum from assistant to the Secretary of War in the replacement of service men to civil life, to U. S. Council of National Defense, Nov. 20, 1919.]

The employment problem in Kansas City was handled by the United States Employment Service. In May, however, the War Camp Community Service placed an assistant in the employment office to aid in looking after the interest of the returned men, with particular attention to the placing of disabled soldiers. It was reported in July that nearly all disabled men had been placed in positions.—[Report of War Camp Community Service for U. S. Council of National Defense, August, 1919.]

The St. Louis Chamber of Commerce is cooperating with the Government employment bureau in its campaign to "Make a job for every fighter." The chamber of commerce sent out a labor questionnaire to every manufacturing establishment of the city pointing out the desirability of community cooperation in this work; and, as a result of this survey, a large number of positions were listed. The responses to the letters testified that St. Louis employers were keeping their promises to reemploy the men. The chamber of commerce has also been instrumental in bringing about the release from the service of men for whom positions were being held open in St. Louis. The advertising club and other civic organizations are also assisting in this work.—[Publication of the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce, February, 1919.]

A fund has been established by the St. Louis Advertising Club to maintain the bureau for replacing soldiers, sailors, and marines, which would otherwise have been discontinued or greatly curtailed through the failure of Congress to provide any appropriation for the Federal employment service which operates the bureau.—[Post-Dispatch, St. Louis, Mo., Mar. 23, 1919.]

A soldiers', sailors', and marines' free employment bureau will be established by the St. Louis Employers' Association. It was stated by the president of the association that the bureau is to be established to meet the exigency resulting from the disorganization of the Federal employment service due to Congress failing to make an appropriation therefor. "St. Louis jobs for St. Louis boys first" will be the slogan of the new bureau, which will endeavor to persuade soldier and sailor applicants who come from other cities or towns to return to their homes, and if necessary, will assist them financially to do so.—[Globe-Democrat, St. Louis, Mo., Mar. 28, 1919.]

The St. Louis Chamber of Commerce is cooperating with the employers' association in opening an employment office for the placement of returning soldiers. With the new bureau in full operation, together with the bureau maintained by the advertising club, it is

expected that the returning soldiers of St. Louis will be amply cared for.—[Publication of the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce, April, 1919.]

English Language in Schools.

House bill 120, which failed to pass in the State legislature, required that all instruction in public and private schools in the State be given in the English language, and that all textbooks used in such schools be printed in the English language. Also, there was pending and failed to pass Senate bill 70, which would prohibit the teaching of any language except the English language in the public schools of the State.—[School Life, U. S. Dept. of the Interior, Mar. 16, 1919.]

Foreign Trade.

Plans are being formulated by the foreign-trade bureau of the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce for a \$25,000,000 import and export corporation. The establishment of a branch of St. Louis banks in Mexico is also being contemplated. It is believed that the successful formation of this new import and export corporation would be highly desirable now because of the passage of the bill amending the antitrust laws so as to permit combinations in connection with foreign trade.—[Publication of the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce, March, 1919.]

The members of the legislature unanimously indorsed the proposal of the president of the Mississippi Valley Trust Co. to organize a discount bank in St. Louis, with a capital stock of from three to five million dollars, to bring to St. Louis a huge volume of foreign trade. Two bills will be introduced immediately to make the changes in the banking and corporation laws which will enable State banks and private corporations to subscribe not to exceed 15 per cent of capital and surplus in the discount banks.—[Globe-Democrat, St. Louis, Mo., Mar. 12, 1919.]

Highways.

The first construction work to come out of the program for post-war highways transport activities, as being developed by the Highways Transport Committee, United States Council of National Defense, is reported from the northern part of the State, where the Missouri division of the Pike's Peak ocean-to-ocean highway has been formally designated "Pershing's Transport Route."—[Republic, St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 2, 1918.]

The legislature has passed a bill providing for a vote to be taken on a \$60,000,000 bond issue to be used for the improvement of highways. Various counties in the State have voted on county issues of bonds, and so far various counties have authorized the expenditure of approximately \$12,000,000 for improvement and construction of county roads.—[Laws of Missouri, 1919, p. 757.]

On October 1, 1919, 25 highway projects had been approved in the State, involving the improvement of 247.52 miles of road at a total estimated cost of \$3,097,889.22, of which the Federal Government is requested to pay \$1,241,878.52 in accordance with the provisions of the Federal-aid road act of July 11, 1916, as amended by the act of February 28, 1919.—[Statement prepared by Bureau of Public Roads, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.]

Housing Accommodations.

A Missouri Homestead Commission, to promote the formation of organizations "to increase the supply of wholesome homes for mechanics, factory employees, laborers, and others in cities and towns" was provided in a bill introduced in the house March 13, but which failed to pass. The commission would be authorized to buy tracts of land to provide homesteads or small houses and plats of ground for wage earners.—[Globe-Democrat, St. Louis, Mo., Mar. 13, 1919.]

As a result of the "Build-now" campaign, Kansas City has made arrangements for the construction of 500 houses at prices ranging from \$2,000 to \$5,000. The campaign also provides for the improvement of many of the poorer tenement houses.

The city of St. Louis has evolved a plan to relieve the house shortage and beautify the city. Six blocks of dilapidated tenements are to be torn down, and upon the sites there are to be erected 800 four and five-room apartments and 200 two and three-room apartments at an estimated cost of \$4,160,000, for grounds and buildings.—[Housing Betterment, New York, N. Y., June, 1919.]

The Home and Housing Association of St. Louis is conducting a campaign to raise a \$2,000,000 fund with which to erect new houses to meet the demands for homes resulting from the city's rapid strides in industrial development.—[Globe-Democrat, St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 12, 1919.]

Information Service for Returned Service Men.

The local branches of the American Red Cross are cooperating with other organizations in establishing contacts with service men for the purpose of facilitating the adjustment of their allotments, allowance accounts, compensation and claims, and the reinstatement of lapsed or canceled insurance. It is the desire of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance that all inquiries of this nature be cleared through the home-service sections of the American Red Cross. Up to April 1, 1919, the American Red Cross had organized in Missouri 398 units with a total of 392 workers.—[Statement prepared by American National Red Cross for U. S. Council of National Defense, November, 1919.]

Land Settlement.

The State legislature has passed a bill providing a system of co-operation with the Federal Government, by which returned soldiers

may acquire with State and Federal aid farm lands by a small payment with a loan for the balance covering a period of 40 years. The corresponding constitutional amendment providing a revolving fund of \$1,000,000 to supply State moneys for the undertaking was also passed and will be submitted to the voters of the State in November. Under the provisions of this measure no soldier is to have more than one farm and no farm is to be of greater value than \$5,000. A minimum payment of 2 per cent is required, the owner to be given a long time to pay the remainder. The act provides for an appropriation of \$10,000 for carrying out its provisions.—[Laws of Missouri, 1919, p. 704.]

Public Works.

Reports received in January, 1919, cover 108 public building and construction projects which were under way or contemplated in the State, aggregating an estimated value of \$98,910,000. Of this number, 50 were street improvements, estimated to cost \$22,480,000; 14 were sewers, estimated to cost \$15,265,000; and 11 were waterworks, estimated to cost \$11,370,000.—[Statistics compiled by Division of Public Works and Construction Developments, U. S. Dept. of Labor, Apr. 17, 1919.]

The city plan committee of the Chamber of Commerce of St. Louis, with a membership of 75, recently voted in favor of a \$23,000,000 bond issue for city improvements. The mayor has appointed a citizens' committee of 25 members to act with city officials in canvassing for the issue.—[American City, New York, N. Y., Jan. 19, 1919.]

A labor movement is behind the passage of a bill for a \$23,000,000 bond issue for the improvement of St. Louis in reconstruction work. It is determined, also, that structures, streets, etc., shall be put in lawful and safe condition.—[Letter from secretary, leg. com. central trades and labor information to U. S. Council of National Defense, Jan. 20, 1919.]

Extensive plans have been undertaken by St. Louis for city betterment; \$93,972,000 have been appropriated for that purpose.—[Globe-Democrat, St. Louis, Mo., Mar. 16, 1919.]

Reconstruction Committee.

The mayor of St. Louis has announced the organization of a reconstruction committee, divided into subcommittees on public welfare, employment, social hygiene, housing, community spirit, waste, reclamation, and Americanization.—[Post-Dispatch, St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 16, 1918.]

A bill was introduced in the State legislature but failed to pass providing for a State commission of reconstruction and Americanization known as the Missouri Commission on Americanization, Education, and Reconstruction.—[Gazette, St. Joseph, Mo., Feb. 14, 1919.]

School Gardens.

School gardens are being conducted in 13 cities and towns, the total present enrollment in the State being 33,700. In Kansas City during the season of 1919 there were 3,350 children enrolled.—[Prepared from material furnished by U. S. School Garden Army to U. S. Council of National Defense, Nov. 1, 1919.]

Vocational Education.

An appropriation of \$205,800 has been made for vocational education for the biennial period ending December 31, 1921. This appropriation entitles the State to receive a similar amount from the Federal fund.—[Laws of Missouri, 1919, p. 703.]

Vocational Reeducation of Disabled Service Men.

St. Louis automobile dealers have aided wounded soldiers by sending automobile equipment, parts, etc., and automobile publications to an auto-mechanics school at Camp Sherman, Ohio, for the training of disabled soldiers. The automobile dealers are finding places for a number of returned soldiers, particularly those who have been in the motor transport service.—[Globe-Democrat, St. Louis, Mo., Mar. 2, 1919.]

In accordance with section 2 of the Federal vocational rehabilitation act of June 27, 1918, as amended July 11, 1919, arrangements had been made up to October 25, 1919, by the Federal Board for Vocational Education with 50 educational institutions in the State for the reeducation of service men to overcome the handicap of disabilities incurred in the service. A total of 537 such men have been sent to these institutions for training. Arrangements have also been made by this board with 42 industrial establishments in the State whereby the latter have undertaken to train a total of 48 disabled men.—[Compiled from statement prepared by Rehabilitation Division, Federal Board for Vocational Education.]

Woman's Committee.

The executive committee decided to dissolve the State division of the Woman's Committee on February 27; the departments of child welfare and patriotic education to be continued, however, at least until April 6. A motion was carried that the food chairmen affiliate themselves and continue their work through the permanent organization, which in the counties is the farm bureau and in the towns and cities the home bureau.—[Minutes of meeting of executive board, State division of the Woman's Committee, U. S. Council of National Defense, Feb. 4, 1919.]

MONTANA.**Americanization.**

Provision is made by an act passed by the legislature for the establishment by school districts in the State, of Americanization schools for persons over 16 years of age in which shall be taught

the reading and writing of the English language, American history, principles of citizenship, and any other subjects deemed necessary for the Americanization of the students enrolled. School districts may combine in establishing such schools.—[Laws of 1919, ch. 38.]

The city of Butte maintains a school with an enrollment of 520 members, consisting of men and women whose ages range from 17 to 59 years, representing 28 nationalities. The school is in session day and night, for five days a week, at a cost of 20 cents per pupil per session.—[Compiled from forthcoming report of director of citizenship to Commissioner of Naturalization, U. S. Dept. of Labor, 1920.]

Assistance for Service Men.

Chapter 41 of the sixteenth legislative assembly, approved February 21, 1919, extends the privilege of admission to the Soldiers' Home of Montana to the veterans of the war with Germany and Austria.—[Information Bureau, American National Red Cross, Compendium Change No. 117.]

An appropriation of \$225,000 has been made by the State legislature (Laws of 1919, ch. 105) for use in promoting the welfare of discharged soldiers, sailors, and marines. The distribution of funds is entirely at the discretion of a veterans' welfare commission appointed for the purpose.—[Telegram from the governor to U. S. Council of National Defense, Mar. 24, 1919.]

The legislature by an act, approved March 4, appropriated \$200,000, to be raised by an issue of bonds, to aid discharged soldiers to get employment and to provide for their education, training, comfort, and physical and material well-being.—[Laws of 1919, ch. 105.]

An act, approved March 7, provides that bodies of service men must not be buried in the potter's field, and allows an expenditure not to exceed \$100 for each such body. Montana veterans dying while temporarily absent from the State also come under the provisions of this act.—[Laws of 1919, ch. 178.]

"Back-to-School" Drive.

Much literature has been distributed for the "Back-to-school" drive. Efforts have been made to especially interest the presidents of 156 parent-teacher associations in Montana.—[Report of child conservation section of the Field Division to U. S. Council of National Defense, Oct. 1, 1919.]

Council of Defense.

State council of defense, under the law which created it, must continue in existence for three months after the treaty of peace has been signed. Because of this enactment, the council, though it has practically completed its work, must continue as an organized

body for some months.—[Letter from secretary, State council of defense to U. S. Council of National Defense, Dec. 9, 1918.]

The State council of defense is inactive, but the county councils are retained. The latter cooperate with all agencies to secure the employment of discharged men, and they are apprehending deserters and giving legal aid where requested.—[Reply from State council of defense to questionnaire of the Field Division, U. S. Council of National Defense, June 28, 1919.]

Employment.

In conjunction with the Federal employment service at Great Falls, the soldiers' and sailors' club employment bureau is being maintained, and these two agencies working jointly are having good success in getting needed positions for ex-service men.—[Tribune, Great Falls, Mont., Feb. 8, 1919.]

The replacement campaign being carried on by the Federal employment service to get returned soldiers, sailors, and war workers back in their old jobs is proceeding very satisfactorily. Letters have been sent to all employers in Flathead and Lincoln Counties to ascertain the names of former employees who entered the service, and the names of those now filling the positions. Inquiries have been made as to the disposition of employers to give returning soldiers their old jobs, the replies to which indicate that the employers are willing to do their part.—[Tribune, Great Falls, Mont., Feb. 12, 1919.]

Organizations have also been established, composed of either returned soldiers or civilians, or both, for the purpose of securing employment for returning men.—[Telegram from State council of defense to U. S. Council of National Defense, Mar. 25, 1919.]

Official statement of labor shortage and announcement of the leading employers of the State that their demand henceforth will either remain stationary or increase, shows Montana to be among the few States where unemployment practically does not exist. The field agent for Montana of the Bureau of Crop Estimates, with headquarters in Missoula, reports labor shortage on ranch and farm. Reports to the State commissioner of agriculture, and publicity, reveal the same conditions. Lewiston press reports say labor is scarce, and the Federal employment bureau at Helena has jobs for which there are no men, while Plains reports that tie workers can not be had, although wages are high. The employment agencies of the numerous World War veterans' associations in the State report no especial difficulty in obtaining work for returned service men. Where the veterans do not get back their old places they obtain other work. Whether the railroads will employ many extra men this year can not be stated, but the highway projects now authorized insures labor for a large number. Other projects, in addition, are

almost certain to be under way before summer sets in.—[Post-Intelligence, Seattle, Wash., May 3, 1919.]

Employment offices maintained in Montana by the Federal Government in cooperation with State and local organizations, report that during the six months' period from January 1 to June 30, 1919, 43,919 persons were registered who were seeking employment; 32,179 requests for employees were received; and 24,037 persons were placed by these offices.—[Compiled from statistics furnished by U. S. Employment Service, Aug. 8, 1919.]

The War and Navy Departments' citations have been issued to 735 firms in Montana, these employers having assured the War and Navy Departments that they will reemploy everybody who formerly worked with them and left to serve in the Army and Navy during the World War.—[Memorandum from assistant to the Secretary of War in the replacement of service men to civil life, to U. S. Council of National Defense, Nov. 20, 1919.]

Highways.

An act was approved March 7 which provides for submission to the people in November for approval of a bond issue of \$15,000,000 for road-construction purposes.—[Laws of 1919, ch. 169.]

Several counties have issued or will issue bonds for road-construction purposes, among which are the following: Yellowstone County, \$175,000 voted in 1916, but one-half of which is at present unexpended; Gallatin County, \$400,000, voted in November, 1918; Park County will vote on a \$150,000 bond issue some time in April or May, 1919; and Sweet Grass County will vote on a \$100,000 bond issue March 17, 1919.—[Bulletin No. 46, Highways Transport Committee, U. S. Council of National Defense.]

On October 1, 1919, 47 highway projects had been approved in the State, involving the improvement of 342.21 miles of road at a total estimated cost of \$1,551,605.03 of which the Federal Government is requested to pay \$766,052.48 in accordance with the provisions of the Federal-aid road act of July 11, 1916, as amended by the act of February 28, 1919.—[Statement prepared by Bureau of Public Roads, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.]

Information Service for Returned Service Men.

The local branches of the American Red Cross are cooperating with other organizations in establishing contacts with service men for the purpose of facilitating the adjustment of their allotments, allowance accounts, compensation and claims, and the reinstatement of lapsed or canceled insurance. It is the desire of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance that all inquiries of this nature be cleared through the home-service sections of the American Red Cross. Up to April 1, 1919, the American Red Cross had organized in Montana

211 units with a total of 330 workers.—[Statement prepared by American National Red Cross for U. S. Council of National Defense, November, 1919.]

Land Settlement.

Montana has a vast acreage of land which could well be given to returning soldiers. To this end the lieutenant governor has proposed that the United States donate to each honorably discharged soldier a scrip for 40 acres of unoccupied surveyed Government land.—[Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass., Feb. 13, 1919.]

The legislature in its 1919 session provided for cooperation with the United States Government in soldier land settlement and created a board, consisting of the attorney general, the State engineer, and one additional salaried member who is to be chairman of the board, to carry on reclamation and settlement work. The act carried an appropriation of \$50,000.—[Laws of 1919, ch. 201.]

Moratorium for Service Men.

Chapter 104, sixteenth legislative assembly, approved March 4, 1919, prohibits, under penalty of double damages, the foreclosure of real estate or chattel mortgages until one year after discharge of service men.—[Information Bureau, American National Red Cross, Compendium Change No. 117.]

Public Works.

Reports received in January, 1919, cover 31 public building and construction projects which were under way or in contemplation in the State, aggregating an estimated value of \$4,515,000. Of this number 19 were street improvements, estimated to cost \$3,140,000; 3 were waterworks, estimated to cost \$750,000; and 4 were schools, estimated to cost \$240,000.—[Statistics compiled by Division of Public Works and Construction Developments, U. S. Dept. of Labor, Apr. 17, 1919.]

Rehabilitation of Disabled Service Men.

The State university will be used as one of the stations in which work of rehabilitation of soldiers and sailors will be carried on under the direction of the Federal Board for Vocational Education.—[Standard, Anaconda, Mont., Feb. 27, 1919.]

School Gardens.

School gardens are being conducted in 16 cities and towns, the total present enrollment in the State being 23,963.—[Prepared from material furnished by U. S. School Garden Army to U. S. Council of National Defense, Nov. 1, 1919.]

Tax Exemption for Service Men.

Under chapter 14, laws of the fifteenth legislative assembly, extraordinary session 1918, the collection of taxes from service

men is held in abeyance by the filing of an affidavit with the county treasurer, until one year after cessation of hostilities.—[Information Bureau, American National Red Cross, Compendium Change No. 117.]

Vocational Reeducation of Disabled Service Men.

In accordance with section 2 of the Federal vocational rehabilitation act of June 27, 1918, as amended July 11, 1919, arrangements had been made up to October 25, 1919, by the Federal Board for Vocational Education with four educational institutions in the State for the reeducation of service men to overcome the handicap of disabilities incurred in the service. A total of 13 such men have been sent to these institutions for training. Arrangements have also been made by this board with two industrial establishments in the State whereby the latter have undertaken to train two disabled men.—[Compiled from statement prepared by Rehabilitation Division, Federal Board for Vocational Education.]

Welfare of Returned Service Men.

The legislature, by an act approved February 14, appropriated \$25,000 for the purpose of welcoming Montana soldiers at ports of entry and for use in maintaining, entertaining, or aiding them in their return to the State.—[Laws of 1919, ch. 262.]

NEBRASKA.

Aliens in Public Service.

By an enactment of this session of the legislature, it is unlawful for any alien to hold, by appointment or otherwise, any public official position; and it is made unlawful for any officer, board, or commission in the State, or any subdivision thereof, including school boards, to appoint any alien to any office.—[Statement submitted by the governor to U. S. Council of National Defense, Aug. 9, 1919.]

Americanization.

The Americanization plan was carried out in a series of laws, and one of the measures enacted placed all private, denominational, and parochial schools and all teachers there employed under the general school laws of the State as they apply to grades, qualification, and certification of teachers. This law provided that all private, denominational, and parochial schools shall give, in the proper grades, such courses in American history and civil government as will give the pupils therein a thorough knowledge of the history of the country and its institutions and of the form of government of both the United States and of the State, and shall conduct such patriotic exercises as may be prescribed from time to time by the State superintendent.

A law was also enacted providing that no person shall be qualified, licensed, or permitted to teach in any public, private, or parochial school unless such person is a natural-born or fully naturalized citizen of the United States.—[Statement submitted by the governor to U. S. Council of National Defense, Aug. 9, 1919.]

Assistance for Service Men and Their Families.

There are several measures pending before the legislature bearing upon the subjects of the establishment of employment bureaus for returned service men, land grants to soldiers, bonuses, and other measures providing assistance for the returning men.

A civilian relief committee is giving assistance to families of service men and providing legal and medical aid wherever needed. It is believed that Omaha will be able to take care of all returning soldiers who entered the service from that city.—[Telegram from mayor of Omaha to U. S. Council of National Defense, Mar. 24, 1919.]

An act, approved March 10, provides for the admission to the Nebraska Soldiers' and Sailors' Home of veterans of the World War who are disabled and unable to earn a livelihood and who would be dependent upon public or private charities. On certain conditions the widows and mothers of such veterans are also admitted under the terms of the act.—[Laws of Nebraska, 1919, ch. 157.]

"Back-to-School" Drive.

As its work in the "Back-to-school" drive, the committee has vigorously pushed legislation for consolidated nine months' rural schools, better salaried teachers and more of them, and compulsory education until 16 years of age.—[Report of child conservation section of the Field Division to U. S. Council of National Defense, Oct. 1, 1918, to July 1, 1919.]

Community Houses.

The legislature authorized the erection by counties, townships, cities, and villages of statues or monuments commemorating the service of the soldiers in the Civil, Spanish-American, and World Wars. The governor has recommended in his speeches throughout the State that community houses or homes should be erected under this authorization.—[Statement submitted by the governor to U. S. Council of National Defense, Aug. 9, 1919.]

Council of Defense.

The State council of defense has disbanded, but the present governor contemplates the creation of a committee or the appointment of a secretary to work on readjustment activities.—[Letter from State council of defense to U. S. Council of National Defense, Jan. 27, 1919.]

Employment.

Employment offices maintained in Nebraska by the Federal Government in cooperation with the State and local organizations, report that during the six months' period January 1 to June 30, 1919, 24,120 persons were registered who were seeking employment; 28,418 requests for employees were received; and 16,670 persons were placed by these offices.—[Compiled from statistics furnished by U. S. Employment Service, Aug. 8, 1919.]

Citations have been issued by the United States War and Navy Departments to 205 firms in the State, these employers having assured the departments that they will reemploy every returned service man who formerly worked for them and left to serve in the Army or Navy during the World War.—[Memorandum from assistant to Secretary of War in the replacement of service men to civil life, to U. S. Council of National Defense, Nov. 26, 1919.]

Omaha will continue its free employment service bureau and, in connection with the chamber of commerce, will endeavor to provide employment for all returning soldiers and sailors who formerly resided in that city.—[Letter from mayor of Omaha to U. S. Council of National Defense, Mar. 15, 1919.]

The city of Omaha, in connection with the chamber of commerce and welfare board, is making every effort to reinstate soldiers in their former positions. A careful survey has been made of former employers, and the chamber of commerce is seeing that every member of that organization reinstates former employees upon their return from military service.—[Telegram from mayor of Omaha to U. S. Council of National Defense, Mar. 24, 1919.]

Through interviews with business men of Omaha and cooperation with the United States Employment Service and the employment committee of the chamber of commerce, the War Camp Community Service was able to secure positions for returned soldiers.—[Report of War Camp Community Service for U. S. Council of National Defense, August, 1919.]

The legislature passed an appropriation under which a joint employment agency (Federal, State, commercial clubs, and labor organizations) was established in both Lincoln and Omaha, and where special attention was directed to finding employment for returned soldiers.—[Statement submitted by the governor to U. S. Council of National Defense, Aug. 9, 1919.]

English Language at Public Meetings.

The legislature provided that all public meetings except those held for the purpose of religious teaching, instruction, or worship, or lodge organization shall be conducted in the English language.—[Statement submitted by the governor to U. S. Council of National Defense, Aug. 9, 1919.]

Foreign Languages in Schools.

A measure was enacted which prohibits the teaching of any subject in any language other than the English in any denominational, parochial, or public school. Languages other than English may, however, be taught as languages in grades above the eighth.—[Statement submitted by the governor to U. S. Council of National Defense, Aug. 9, 1919.]

Highways.

On October 1, 1919, 87 highway projects had been approved in the State, involving the improvement of 1,978.10 miles of road at a total estimated cost of \$4,921,631.75, of which the Federal Government is requested to pay \$2,367,518.19 in accordance with the provisions of the Federal-aid road act of July 11, 1916, as amended by the act of February 28, 1919.—[Statement prepared by Bureau of Public Roads, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.]

The legislature created a State highway system of approximately 4,000 miles of road and designated its location. In the main, this highway system connects all county seats of the State, and a special 3 mill levy was appropriated for the highway fund.—[Statement submitted by the governor to U. S. Council of National Defense, Aug. 9, 1919.]

Information Service for Returned Service Men.

The local branches of the American Red Cross are cooperating with other organizations in establishing contacts with service men for the purpose of facilitating the adjustment of their allotments, allowance accounts, compensation and claims, and the reinstatement of lapsed or canceled insurance. It is the desire of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance that all inquiries of this nature be cleared through the home-service sections of the American Red Cross. Up to April 1, 1919, the American Red Cross had organized in Nebraska 276 units with a total of 416 workers.—[Statement prepared by American National Red Cross for U. S. Council of National Defense, November, 1919.]

Land Settlement.

A soldier-settlement bill was introduced in the State legislature, passed by the house, but failed of passage in the senate, although its passage was urged by the governor.—[Memorandum from Reclamation Service, U. S. Dept. of the Interior to U. S. Council of National Defense, July 1, 1919.]

Loans to Service Men.

An act providing for welcoming and assisting returned Nebraska service men has a provision authorizing the using of any part of the sum appropriated as a revolving loan fund to soldiers, sailors, and marines for transportation or other expenses.—[Laws of Nebraska, 1919, ch. 295.]

Motor Transport Service.

The highways transport committee of Douglas County has compiled and secured the adoption of, by the State public utility commission, a motor-express-route tariff sheet.—[Memorandum from Highways Transport Committee, U. S. Council of National Defense, July 23, 1919.]

Notarial Acts Before Army Officers in Foreign Countries.

Under the terms of an act, approved April 16, the acknowledgments of legal instruments, the attestation of documents, the administration of oath, and other notarial acts taken in foreign places where the United States Army may be serving, before an officer of the Army who has been duly authorized by the laws of the United States, are declared legal, valid, and binding.—[Laws of Nebraska, 1919, ch. 169.]

Public Works.

Reports received in January, 1919, covered 45 public building and construction projects which were under way or contemplated in the State, aggregating an estimated value of \$7,545,000. Of this number 17 were street improvements, estimated to cost \$5,155,000; 11 were schools, estimated to cost \$465,000; and 4 were hospitals, estimated to cost \$1,200,000.—[Statistics compiled by Division of Public Works and Construction Developments, U. S. Dept. of Labor, April 17, 1919.]

Revolutionary Propaganda.

A measure was passed which prohibits the teaching or disseminating of information inciting to crime or violence for industrial or political ends or for profit, and forbids the holding of assemblages for promoting such propaganda; defines criminal syndicalism as a doctrine which advocates crime, violence, arson, destruction of property, or sabotage as a means of accomplishing industrial or political purposes; declares it a felony to suggest or teach this doctrine or counsel injury to persons for such purposes or for profit, or to print, publish, or circulate any reading matter suggesting them, or the commission of any crime, damage, or destruction to property, or injury to persons, in pursuance thereof; imposes a penalty of 1 to 10 years in the penitentiary, or fine of not more than \$1,000, or both. The owner, lessee, agent, or other person in charge of any place, building, or rooms who knowingly permits an assemblage therein of the kind prohibited, or who permits such use of it to continue when notified by a public or peace officer that it is being so used, will be guilty of a misdemeanor and liable to a penalty of 60 days to 1 year in jail, or \$100 to \$500 fine, or both.—[Statement submitted by the governor to U. S. Council of National Defense, Aug. 9, 1919.]

School Gardens.

School gardens are being conducted in 19 cities and towns, the total present enrollment in the State being 6,557. In Lincoln during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, there were 900 children enrolled.—[Prepared from material furnished by U. S. School Garden Army to U. S. Council of National Defense, Nov. 1, 1919.]

Transportation of Service Men to Their Homes.

The mayor of Omaha urges that the United States War Department change its policy of giving soldiers transportation money and give them the transportation to their homes instead.—[Telegram from mayor of Omaha to U. S. Council of National Defense, Mar. 15, 1919.]

Vocational Education.

The legislature passed a bill authorizing the establishment of vocational schools and appropriated \$100,000 to meet the appropriation of the Federal Government.—[Statement submitted by the governor to U. S. Council of National Defense, Aug. 9, 1919.]

Vocational Reeducation of Disabled Service Men.

In accordance with section 2 of the Federal vocational rehabilitation act of June 27, 1918, as amended July 11, 1919, arrangements had been made up to October 25, 1919, by the Federal Board for Vocational Education with five educational institutions in the State for the reeducation of service men to overcome the handicap for disabilities incurred in the service. A total of 51 such men have been sent to these institutions for training. Arrangements have also been made by this board with four industrial establishments in the State whereby the latter have undertaken to train four disabled men.—[Compiled from statement prepared by Rehabilitation Division, Federal Board for Vocational Education.]

Welfare of Returned Service Men.

Under an act of the legislature, the State soldier and sailor homes were opened to honorably discharged soldiers of the World War who have been residents of the State for two years.—[Statement submitted by the governor to U. S. Council of National Defense, Aug. 9, 1919.]

An act provides for an appropriation of \$15,000 to be used in carrying on the work of welcoming and assisting Nebraska soldiers, sailors, and marines. An additional appropriation of \$10,000 provides for a general fund to be placed at the disposal of the governor to be used in meeting emergencies and unforeseen conditions which may arise in connection with this work. This act also specifically authorizes a Nebraska Committee in New York City to carry out plans and arrangements under this act.—[Laws of Nebraska, 1919, ch. 295.]

NEVADA.**"Back-to-School" Drive.**

The drive has been done in a thorough manner. The State school officers, all school-teachers, and women's clubs have assisted in the work. The reports indicate that there are very few children of the State not in school.—[Report of child conservation section of the Field Division to U. S. Council of National Defense, Oct. 1, 1918, to July 1, 1919.]

Council of Defense.

Under an act, approved March 28, 1919, the State council of defense was legalized and made a permanent organization. One of its functions will be to cooperate with the National Government in meeting such conditions and demands as may arise during the readjustment period.—[Laws of Nevada, 29th sess., ch. 173.]

Employment.

Speaking before the community betterment conference of the Young Men's Christian Association at Reno, the governor declared that a serious employment problem in the State had been solved by the rise of silver and the mining boom at Divide and other points; that ample work is available for all Nevadans; and that while only 699 mines were active in the State in the closing months of the war, fully 1,400 are in operation at present. He predicted a great year of prosperity for the entire State, with new mining and agricultural enterprises providing much new work for returning soldiers and civilians released from other industrial pursuits.—[Bee, Sacramento, Calif., May 16, 1919.]

Employment offices maintained in Nevada by the Federal Government in cooperation with State and local organizations, report that during the six months' period, January 1 to June 30, 1919, 3,862 persons were registered who were seeking employment; 4,706 requests for employees were received; and 3,278 persons were placed by these offices.—[Compiled from statistics furnished by U. S. Employment Service, Aug. 8, 1919.]

Citations have been issued by the United States War and Navy Departments to 82 firms in the State, these employers having assured the departments that they will reemploy every returned service man who formerly worked for them and left to serve in the Army or Navy during the World War.—[Memorandum from assistant to the Secretary of War in the replacement of service men to civil life, to U. S. Council of National Defense, Nov. 20, 1919.]

Foreign Languages in Schools.

Under the terms of the law enacted at the last session of the legislature, the teaching of any subject, other than foreign languages, in the public or private schools in the State except in the English lan-

guage is prohibited. A penalty is provided for violation of the act.—[Laws of Nevada, 29th sess., ch. 133.]

Highways.

The last session of the legislature passed a bill providing for the issuance of bonds to the amount of \$1,000,000 for highway purposes. Additional bills were passed authorizing various counties to issue bonds for the construction and maintenance of highways aggregating approximately an additional \$1,300,000.—[Laws of Nevada, 29th sess., ch. 172.]

On October 1, 1919, 23 highway projects had been approved in the State, involving the improvement of 243.07 miles of road at a total estimated cost of \$1,475,193.51, of which the Federal Government is requested to pay \$720,451.15 in accordance with the provisions of the Federal-aid road act of July 11, 1916, as amended by the act of February 28, 1919.—[Statement prepared by Bureau of Public Roads, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.]

Information Service for Returned Service Men.

The local branches of the American Red Cross are cooperating with other organizations in establishing contacts with service men for the purpose of facilitating the adjustment of their allotments, allowance accounts, compensation and claims, and the reinstatement of lapsed or canceled insurance. It is the desire of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance that all inquiries of this nature be cleared through the home-service sections of the American Red Cross. Up to April 1, 1919, the American Red Cross had organized in Nevada 34 units with a total of 80 workers.—[Statement prepared by American National Red Cross for U. S. Council of National Defense, November, 1919.]

Land Reclamation.

An act has been passed creating a reclamation and land-settlement fund of \$1,000,000 to be expended by a State reclamation and settlement board in providing, improving, and equipping rural homes for soldiers, sailors, marines, and others who served in the armed forces of the United States in the European and other wars, and for other loyal citizens. The use of this fund is conditional upon an allotment to the State by the Federal Government of at least an equal amount.—[Laws of Nevada, 29th sess., ch. 191.]

Preference to Returned Service Men in Public Employment.

Preference will be given to honorably discharged service men on all public construction within the State, according to the terms of a bill passed by the last session of the legislature. This bill further provides that no person who has not declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States shall be employed on any public

construction work in the State, but it does not prevent the working of aliens who have not forfeited their right to citizenship by claiming exemption from military service, as common laborers in the construction of public roads when it can be shown that citizens, wards of the United States, or persons who have declared their intention to become citizens are not available for such employment.—[Laws of Nevada, 29th sess., ch. 168.]

Public Works.

Reports received in January, 1919, cover three projects of street improvements, estimated to cost \$1,860,000.—[Statistics compiled by Division of Public Works and Construction Developments, U. S. Dept. of Labor, Apr. 17, 1919.]

Rehabilitation of Physically Handicapped Persons.

An act of the legislature, approved March 28, provides for cooperation by the State with the Federal Government in the rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry or otherwise, and their return to safe employment. The State board of education is given the authority to act for the State with the Federal Board for Vocational Education. The sum of \$10,000 is appropriated for the biennial period, beginning July 1, 1919, to meet the provisions of the act.—[Laws of Nevada, 29th sess., ch. 182.]

School Gardens.

School gardens are being conducted in 5 cities and towns, the total present enrollment in the State being 3,355. In Reno during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, there were 1,730 children enrolled.—[Prepared from material furnished by U. S. School Garden Army to U. S. Council of National Defense, Nov. 1, 1919.]

Vocational Reeducation of Disabled Service Men.

In accordance with section 2 of the Federal vocational rehabilitation act of June 27, 1918, as amended July 11, 1919, arrangements had been made up to October 25, 1919, by the Federal Board for Vocational Education with an educational institution in the State for the reeducation of service men to overcome the handicap of disabilities incurred in the service. One such man has been sent to this institution for training. Arrangements have also been made by this board with an industrial establishment in the State whereby the latter has undertaken to train a disabled man.—[Compiled from statement prepared by Rehabilitation Division, Federal Board for Vocational Education.]

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Americanization.

The governor has appointed a State commission to have full charge of the execution of the provisions of the State Americanization and educational law which went into effect May 1. Under this

law adults, and in some cases those between the ages of 16 and 21 years, who are unable to use the English language are obliged to attend Americanization schools; and after October 1 employers will be forbidden to employ persons who have not enrolled themselves in such schools, and who can not produce an enrollment certificate upon accepting employment. A minimum school year of 36 weeks is established. Appropriations were voted by the legislature to abolish illiteracy, Americanize the non-English speaking residents, equalize educational opportunities, aid dependent mothers, and otherwise elevate the educational standards of the State.—[*Christian Science Monitor*, Boston, Mass., May 5, 1919.]

The State Americanization commission has done considerable work. Twenty-eight communities in the State are organized, and a complete factory censor of non-English-speaking foreigners has been taken. Legislation provides for an assistant superintendent of education to have charge of illiteracy and Americanization, also for sufficient funds to carry on this work.—[Memorandum from Americanization division, U. S. Dept. of the Interior to U. S. Council of National Defense, July 23, 1919.]

To put into operation the new State Americanization law the State commission has notified every corporation and partnership and private employer employing any considerable number of persons, that each such unit should appoint a member of its own organization as Americanization agent to see that the new law is properly executed, by passing upon the ability of every employee to read and write English.—[*Christian Science Monitor*, Boston, Mass., Oct. 7, 1919.]

Assistance for Service Men.

An act, approved April 19, 1917, extends to veterans of the war with Germany the privileges of the New Hampshire Soldiers' Home.—[Information Bureau, American National Red Cross, Compendium Change No. 117.]

Bonuses for Service Men.

Under an act, approved March 28, the sum of \$30 is granted to every New Hampshire soldier who served in the war against Germany. The money will be raised by special taxes designed to obtain \$400,000 for the year 1919, and \$200,000 for the year 1920.—[Laws of New Hampshire, 1919, ch. 140.]

The legislature has provided an extra bonus of \$70, making \$100 in all, to each discharged service man.—[*The Home Sector*, New York, N. Y.]

Employment.

The Manchester soldiers' and sailors' relief committee has launched a campaign to secure employment for returned service men. The

mayor has approved appropriations for conducting public improvements in Manchester to afford employment for returned soldiers. The local merchants are cooperating with the United States Employment Service in providing work for the men.—[Union, Manchester, N. H., Feb. 21, 1919.]

A canvass of the returned soldier employment situation was conducted in the State. The investigation included 367 manufacturing establishments. These concerns sent 4,671 men into the service and have taken back to work 4,306. In addition 272 men who were not previously employed have received jobs with these plants. At the same time that so many of the men have been given their former jobs, very few women have had to be displaced. A similar canvass was made of 164 mercantile establishments. They had 205 men in service and have taken back 184, as well as 25 others not formerly employed by them. Sixty-six out of a hundred men have returned to the 194 farms included in the canvass.—[Enterprise, High Point, N. C., Feb. 26, 1919.]

Employment offices maintained in New Hampshire by the Federal Government in cooperation with State and local organizations report that during the six months' period January 1 to June 30, 1919, 25,275 persons were registered who were seeking employment; 19,941 requests for employees were received; and 14,557 persons were placed by these offices.—[Compiled from statistics furnished by U. S. Employment Service, Aug. 8, 1919.]

Citations have been issued by the United States War and Navy Departments to 291 firms in the State, these employers having assured the departments that they will reemploy every returned service man who formerly worked for them and left to serve in the Army or Navy during the World War.—[Memorandum from assistant to Secretary of War in the replacement of service men to civil life, to U. S. Council of National Defense, Nov. 20, 1919.]

Foreign Languages in Schools.

An educational law which provides for the supervision of all schools in the State went into effect May 1. The governor has appointed a State commission to have full charge of the execution of the provisions of the new law. English must be used exclusively in private as well as public schools for general instruction and administration.—[Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass., May 5, 1919.]

Highways.

An act, approved March 28, provides for the establishment of an additional system of cross-State highways.

Under a joint resolution, approved March 26, the sum of \$500,000 was appropriated for use during the years ending August 31, 1920, and August 31, 1921, in completing several highway trunk lines, in

the construction of certain cross-State roads previously disregarded, and in securing Federal aid.—[Laws of New Hampshire, 1919, chs. 118, 189.]

On October 1, 1919, 80 highway projects had been approved in the State, involving the improvement of 108.57 miles of road at a total estimated cost of \$1,328,110.59, of which the Federal Government is requested to pay \$662,555.14 in accordance with the provisions of the Federal-aid road act of July 11, 1916, as amended by the act of February 28, 1919.—[Statement prepared by Bureau of Public Roads, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.]

Information Service for Returned Service Men.

The local branches of the American Red Cross are cooperating with other organizations in establishing contacts with service men for the purpose of facilitating the adjustment of their allotments, allowance accounts, compensation and claims, and the reinstatement of lapsed or canceled insurance. It is the desire of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance that all inquiries of this nature be cleared through the home-service sections of the American Red Cross. Up to April 1, 1919, the American Red Cross had organized in New Hampshire 172 units with a total of 171 workers.—[Statement prepared by American National Red Cross for U. S. Council of National Defense, November, 1919.]

Land Settlement.

In connection with the soldier-settlement plan of the United States Department of the Interior, it has been ascertained that New Hampshire has 2,000 idle farms which could be bought for less than the cost of the buildings thereon. There is much land in the State available for reclamation.—[Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass., Jan. 11, 1919.]

Public Works.

Reports received in January, 1919, cover 29 public building and construction projects which were under way or contemplated in the State, aggregating an estimated value of \$1,285,000. Of this number 6 were street improvements, estimated to cost \$1,025,000; and 3 were schools, estimated to cost \$1,285,000.—[Statistics compiled by Division of Public Works and Construction Developments, U. S. Dept. of Labor, Apr. 17, 1919.]

Reconstruction Convention.

A State convention of manufacturers, labor leaders, and farmers has been called, under the direction of the New Hampshire Manufacturers' Association, to consider problems of readjustment when peace comes. The association urges all classes to help build up the rural districts of the State, which have been declining during the 20 years preceding the war. The program calls for assistance from

the women's clubs, the United States Employment Service, the State public safety committee, farmers' representatives, boards of trade, and the bankers' association.—[Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass., Nov. 1, 1918.]

Revolutionary Propaganda.

The senate passed an act which forbids the holding of meetings or the organization of associations for the purpose of attempting to change the Government "by force or unlawful means in the United States or in this State." For circulation of literature or pictures of a revolutionary character a penalty of not more than \$5,000 fine, or not more than two years' imprisonment, or both, is provided.—[Public Ledger, Philadelphia, Pa., Mar. 28, 1919.]

School Gardens.

School gardens are being conducted in 136 cities and towns, the total present enrollment in the State being 36,656. In Manchester during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, there were 3,565 children enrolled.—[Prepared from material furnished by U. S. School Garden Army to U. S. Council of National Defense, Nov. 1, 1919.]

Tax Exemption for Service Men and Their Widows.

An act, approved March 5, exempts soldiers and sailors disabled in the war with Germany and their widows from paying the license fees required for hawkers and peddlers.—[Laws of New Hampshire, 1919, ch. 24.]

Vocational Reeducation of Disabled Service Men.

In accordance with section 2 of the Federal vocational rehabilitation act of June 27, 1918, as amended July 11, 1919, arrangements had been made up to October 25, 1919, by the Federal Board for Vocational Education with two educational institutions in the State for the reeducation of service men to overcome the handicap of disabilities incurred in the service. Five such men have been sent to these institutions for training. Arrangements have also been made by this board with four industrial establishments in the State whereby the latter have undertaken to train four disabled men.—[Compiled from statement prepared by Rehabilitation Division, Federal Board for Vocational Education.]

NEW JERSEY.

Americanization.

The State council of defense has formulated a definite program to be carried out relative to Americanization. If it is found necessary the State division of the Woman's Committee, United States Council of National Defense, will take up the work.—[Letter from State division of the Woman's Committee to U. S. Council of National Defense, Jan. 17, 1919.]

Comprehensive and systematic plans for the Americanization of New Jersey's foreign element have been approved by the Secretary of the Interior. The first step in the program will be the appointment of a State Americanization committee, or board, to which will be delegated the authority and activities of the United States Department of the Interior in all Americanization matters. The State committee, or board, will consist of representatives from the various departments and organizations within the State which are already at work upon some phase of the Americanization program, and will include representatives of the State department of education, State boards of immigration or Americanization, the State federation of labor, the State chamber of commerce or manufacturers' association, the racial organizations, the State council of defense, the women's organizations, and such philanthropic and patriotic organizations and institutions as may be interested. The task of this State board will be twofold: First, to coordinate and harmonize all of the forces within the State; and second, to organize the communities upon the same lines as the State has been organized. The trade-unions, the council of defense, the chamber of commerce, the Young Men's Christian Association, the Young Women's Christian Association, the Knights of Columbus, the Hebrew associations, school officials and teachers, churches and church clubs, women's patriotic and social organizations, boy and girl scouts, the city and county officials, the racial organizations, the manufacturers' and any other organizations and societies which can effectively forward the program, will all be a part of the body which will undertake to see that a definite program of Americanization is carried out within their community. Included in the program suggested to county committees will be the encouragement of community centers in the schools; education of the adults in night schools, in the industries, and in the various philanthropic and social organizations; the organization of foreign-born people themselves to assist in the program; the cultivation of personal contact in the homes; the education of the native born for a more sympathetic and tolerant treatment and understanding of the foreign born and their problems; betterment of living and housing conditions; increased work for public health; protection from exploitation and imposition; assistance in employment; cultivation of thrift, etc.—[Star-Eagle, Newark, N. J., Mar. 20, 1919.]

Schools for the foreigners are being conducted in several cities of the State with an increase in the appropriation for next year. The aliens consider the evening school as a short cut to securing their naturalization papers. At Newark the playgrounds are used as a means of attracting the young men of foreign birth to the night schools.—[Compiled from forthcoming report of director

of citizenship to Commissioner of Naturalization, U. S. Dept. of Labor, 1920.]

Assistance for Service Men and Their Families.

In Newark the American Red Cross, War Camp Community Service, Young Men's Christian Association, Young Women's Christian Association, Knights of Columbus, and other organizations take care of any immediate temporary wants of discharged soldiers and sailors.—[Letter from mayor of Newark to U. S. Council of National Defense, Mar. 24, 1919.]

The legal committee of the State council of defense has appointed local committees throughout the State for the purpose of furnishing legal advice. The home-service sections of the American Red Cross are rendering general assistance in such matters as furnishing advice and are directly aiding in the rehabilitation of homes. They are prepared to give advice on all matters except those of a technical legal nature. The American Red Cross is also rendering assistance to relatives and dependents of enlisted men where aid is needed, supplementary to that furnished by the Government under the war-risk insurance law and in emergency cases pending the receipt of aid from the Government.—[Letter from secretary, State council of defense to U. S. Council of National Defense, Mar. 25, 1919.]

An act, approved April 11, provides for the burial of all soldiers, sailors, or marines discharged from any wars of the United States who shall die without leaving money to pay funeral expenses. The funeral expenses are not to exceed \$100.—[Laws—New Jersey, 1919, ch. 126.]

"Back-to-School" Drive.

Owing to the termination of its war activities, the State division of the Woman's Committee, United States Council of National Defense, has decided to begin at once and continue until July of next year in the back-to-school work, which is to get the pupils who left school during the war to return and to have pupils in the schools continue their studies as long as they can. The work will be carried on under an appropriation made by the last legislature.—[Herald, Passaic, N. J., May 27, 1919.]

The "Back-to-school" drive was turned over to the New Jersey Congress of Mothers, with its numerous parent-teacher associations. The aim is to form a "Back-to-school" committee of men and women in every school district, who will feel personally interested in the welfare of every child in the community. The committee will interest itself in the supervision of the child in industry and in advising with children in their choice of occupation.—[Report of child conservation section of the Field Division to U. S. Council of National Defense, Oct. 1, 1918, to July 1, 1919.]

"Buy-Now" Campaign.

The State council of defense has requested the local councils of defense to cooperate in the "Buy-now" campaign which was inaugurated by the United States Council of National Defense, at the request of the Secretary of Commerce.—[Copy of letter from secretary, State council of defense to chairman of local councils of defense, Mar. 18, 1919.]

Practical results have been obtained from the "Buy-only-what-you-need-but-buy-it-now" campaign, carried on in New Jersey by the State council of defense. Active and effective cooperation was obtained from various commercial organizations in carrying out this campaign. Newspapers and local business men were also instrumental in its success.—[Letter from secretary, State council of defense to U. S. Council of National Defense, May 20, 1919.]

Council of Defense.

The State council of defense is cooperating with the United States Employment Service in relation to the establishment of temporary employment bureaus for returning soldiers and sailors. Already 14 of these bureaus have been established, these being in addition to the permanent Federal-State-Municipal employment offices in New Jersey. The State council of defense is also interested in an Americanization program which is in process of being completed, and this organization has also been quite active in calling to the attention of the municipal officials of the State the desirability of stimulating needed public improvements at this time.—[Letter from secretary, State council of defense to U. S. Council of National Defense, Mar. 14, 1919.]

The State legislature of 1919 has provided for the continuance of the work of the State council of defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920. An appropriation of \$10,000 has been made to this department. The State council of defense is to receive \$6,000, for the coming year, and the State division of the Woman's Committee the remainder.—[Letter from secretary, State council of defense to U. S. Council of National Defense, May 19, 1919.]

The State council of defense has conducted a State-wide campaign to bring to the attention of disabled soldiers and sailors the benefits of the Federal vocational education act, including information in regard to the special advisers for disabled men in the various counties. Plans for a State conference on Americanization are under consideration by the council. The council is helping the Federal employment service, is giving free legal aid to soldiers through the home-service sections of the American Red Cross, and is aiding the apprehension of deserters. Local councils, composed of local municipal authorities in political subdivisions, are cooperating with the State council of defense. These municipal councils take the place

of county and community councils.—[Reply from State council of defense to questionnaire of the Field Division, U. S. Council of National Defense, June 23, 1919.]

Employment.

Reports from the chiefs of various State departments, in response to a request for suggestions as to the best method of securing work for returning soldiers, indicate that New Jersey is well prepared for the emergency. Jobs are already being secured for returning troops with considerable success.—[Times, Bayonne, N. J., Dec. 18, 1918.]

Definite plans for organization of State agencies to obtain employment for returned soldiers and sailors were adopted at a conference in Trenton of the governor, the commissioner of labor, the commissioner of charities and corrections, the adjutant general, and the commissioner of education. The bureaus of employment, established by the United States Department of Labor in 17 municipalities, will handle the matter of unemployment.—[Times, Trenton, N. J., Dec. 20, 1918.]

The governor has issued a proclamation calling upon the mayors of all the municipalities in the State, the State council of defense, community labor boards, and similar organizations which have been working on war activities, draft boards, the State militia and State militia reserve, school authorities, and all other citizens to cooperate to the utmost with the State government in finding employment for men returning from military and naval service, to the end that every soldier and sailor, whether permanent or temporary resident, be advised of and given an opportunity to take advantage of facilities for properly reestablishing himself in civil life. Inspecting forces of State departments are deputed personally to approach men in uniform whenever encountered and inquire and advise. In municipalities where no employment bureau is established the mayor or other chief executive officer is designated a representative of the State government for the purpose.—[News, Newark, N. J., Dec. 24, 1918.]

The State is arranging to assume the necessary expense to continue full service of the Federal employment agencies. The governor believes that these agencies can handle the situation much more effectively than volunteer organizations.—[Telegram from the governor to U. S. Council of National Defense, Mar. 19, 1919.]

An act was approved March 26 creating a State employment bureau to provide suitable employment for soldiers and sailors of the United States after their discharge from the service. It is conducted by a board consisting of the commissioner of labor, the secretary of the State department of agriculture, and one person to be appointed by the governor. It establishes a central office with

branches in every municipality, and provides for cooperation with the Federal Government agencies.—[Laws—New Jersey, 1919, ch. 5.]

New Jersey is arranging to assume the necessary expense to continue the services of the Federal-State-Municipal employment agencies, and will also depend upon popular aid. The State council of defense is working out the problem with the State director of the United States Employment Service. The State reports 17 employment agencies and 22 bureaus for returning soldiers and sailors, and is working in thorough cooperation with the State council of defense and the American Red Cross. Particular attention is given to the work of the Federal Board for Vocational Education. The mayor of Newark is arranging to raise \$300,000 in his own city. New Jersey is preparing also to encourage soldiers to secure farm lands by means of the Federal land bank plan.—[News release of U. S. Council of National Defense, Apr. 6, 1919.]

On April 30, on the initiative and through the cooperation of the Federal-State-Municipal employment service and the State council of defense, 43 New Jersey municipalities have established bureaus for finding employment for returning soldiers and sailors, which are locally provided for and supported. These 43 municipalities, together with the 17 permanent Federal-State-Municipal employment offices in the State, give a total of 60 New Jersey cities, towns, and boroughs in which definite provision has been made for finding employment for men returning from the military and naval services of the United States following the war.—[Letter from secretary, State council of defense to U. S. Council of National Defense, May 20, 1919.]

The New Jersey Highways Transport Committee is devoting much time to the work of placing returned soldiers, sailors, and marines in positions with automotive concerns throughout the State. It has found a need for men equipped either for purely mechanical work in connection with the motor truck or for executive positions in the management of motor-express lines, garages, service stations, etc., and has succeeded in placing many honorably discharged veterans in such positions.—[Memorandum from Highways Transport Committee, U. S. Council of National Defense, July 23, 1919.]

Employment offices maintained in New Jersey by the Federal Government in cooperation with State and local organizations report that during January, February, March, and June, 1919, 75,574 persons were registered who were seeking employment; 87,384 requests for employees were received; and 57,533 persons were placed by these offices.—[Compiled from statistics furnished by U. S. Employment Service, Aug. 8, 1919.]

Citations have been issued by the United States War and Navy Departments to 733 firms in the State, these employers having assured

the departments that they will reemploy every returned service man who formerly worked for them and left to serve in the Army or Navy during the World War.—[Memorandum from assistant to Secretary of War in the replacement of service men to civil life, to U. S. Council of National Defense, Nov. 20, 1919.]

The mayor of Camden has worked out a system to secure employment for returning service men. Thirty-two of the largest industries in the city have assured the mayor of their cooperation in this matter. In working out his plan the mayor has prepared two sets of cards for filing purposes in his office, one set to be filled out by employers and the other by the service men or their families. By this plan the mayor is confident of finding work for all returning soldiers who may have difficulty in securing employment.—[Post-Telegram, Camden, N. J., Mar. 14, 1919.]

With the object in view of securing positions for the returning soldiers and sailors of Jersey City and especially to secure for those men their old positions with the firms they were employed by at the time they joined the service, the mayor has sent a letter to every business house in the city placing the matter up to them and requesting that they inform him of just what they are doing and can do for the service men.—[Hudson Observer, Hoboken, N. J., Feb. 19, 1919.]

The free employment bureau for discharged soldiers and sailors which is being conducted by the Young Men's Hebrew Association of Jersey City is proving to be of material assistance. The committee is sending a letter to the parents of the boys in service asking for information as to their previous employment, in order to place the returning soldiers to the best advantage.—[Jersey Journal, Jersey City, N. J., Mar. 8, 1919.]

Letters asking employers in Jersey City to provide and hold open jobs for discharged soldiers and sailors are being sent out by the free employment bureau of the Young Men's Hebrew Association.—[Jersey Journal, Jersey City, N. J., Mar. 29, 1919.]

A conference was held in Jersey City, April 16, to coordinate the various agencies that are finding jobs for soldiers. There were represented the Young Men's Christian Association, home service section of the American Red Cross, employment service of the Elks, Knights of Columbus, Young Women's Christian Association, Salvation Army, War Camp Community Service, Federal employment service, and United States War Department. A single central employment bureau is to be organized.—[Hudson Observer, Hoboken, N. J., Apr. 17, 1919.]

The mayor of Newark has established a soldiers' and sailors' municipal-aid bureau, which cooperates with the Federal-State-Municipal employment bureau. The bureau has been able to find employ-

ment for every soldier and sailor who has requested work.—[Letter from mayor of Newark to U. S. Council of National Defense, Mar. 24, 1919.]

The Federal-State-Municipal employment agency at Trenton has succeeded in replacing returning soldiers and sailors in employment. Through a city-wide survey the number of plants have been ascertained which are able and willing to employ the Trenton service men. Manufacturers are cheerfully cooperating with the Government by reinstating former employees, and a roll of honor has been compiled on which are recorded the names of plants desiring to reemploy former workmen.—[Sunday Times-Advertiser, Trenton, N. J., Dec. 15, 1918.]

Highways.

The State highway engineer advises that a State highway system is under construction being financed by a tax levy amounting to about \$3,000,000 a year. The estimate upon which this tax levy was based, however, was made several years ago, and because of the increase in prices double the amount will be required to complete the system. It is believed that before the present funds are exhausted additional funds will be provided by continuation of the direct tax levy to complete the system.—[Bulletin No. 47, Highways Transport Committee, U. S. Council of National Defense.]

On October 1, 1919, 15 highway projects had been approved in the State, involving the improvement of 70.25 miles of road at a total estimated cost of \$3,492,320.65, of which the Federal Government is requested to pay \$998,734.33, in accordance with the provisions of the Federal-aid road act of July 11, 1916, as amended by the act of February 28, 1919.—[Statement prepared by Bureau of Public Roads, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.]

Housing Accommodations.

A business corporation has purchased a tract of 30 acres near Elizabeth, on which it is preparing to erect homes for its employees. A fund of \$500,000 has been voted to finance the project. Loans for the erection of dwellings will be made to employees at 5 per cent per annum. After a moderate initial payment the owner will be permitted to pay the balance in easy instalments.—[Housing Betterment, New York, N. Y., June, 1919.]

Information Service for Returned Service Men.

The bureaus of employment established in 17 municipalities will, in cooperation with the mayor and council of defense of each municipality, provide information as to employment, vocational education, protection from legal difficulties and loan sharks, and advice and encouragement in relation to keeping up war-risk insurance. The governor will issue a proclamation, which will be distributed through

all the cantonments, hospitals, schools, industrial plants, and through the press, calling the attention of returning soldiers and sailors to the facilities offered and advising them of the channels through which information will be supplied. In addition, the governor has requested each State department employing inspectors to instruct the inspectors to add to their duties the matter of reporting and checking up on the progress of the plan, and to aid in advising men returning from the service of the opportunities afforded.—[Times, Trenton, N. J., Dec. 20, 1918.]

At the request of the Federal Board for Vocational Education the State commissioner of education has appointed a man in each county and in each of the larger cities of the State to act in the capacity of assistant vocational adviser to disabled men who have been discharged from the service. It is the duty of the vocational adviser to assist discharged soldiers by informing them of their rights under the law for the rehabilitation of disabled soldiers, helping them to fill out necessary application papers for training, advising them in all matters pertaining to the training they may wish to take, and, if necessary, supplying them with funds with which to travel to the office of the district vocational officer of the Federal Board for Vocational Education.—[Letter from secretary, State council of defense to U. S. Council of National Defense, Mar. 25, 1919.]

The local branches of the American Red Cross are cooperating with other organizations in establishing contacts with service men for the purpose of facilitating the adjustment of their allotments, allowance accounts, compensation and claims, and the reinstatement of lapsed or canceled insurance. It is the desire of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance that all inquiries of this nature be cleared through the home-service sections of the American Red Cross. Up to April 1, 1919, the American Red Cross had organized in New Jersey 227 units with a total of 759 workers.—[Statement prepared by American National Red Cross for U. S. Council of National Defense, November, 1919.]

Land Settlement.

In his annual message to the legislature January 14 the governor laid emphasis on certain problems relating to soldiers returning from service in France. He urged that consideration be given some practical plan for acquiring through Federal and State action cut-over and idle land to provide farm homes for the returning soldiers and sailors and submitted a plan by which homestead associations in New Jersey might be enabled to cooperate with Federal land banks and make it possible for returning soldiers to acquire land without capital.—[Post, New York, N. Y., Jan. 14, 1919.]

The State legislature is considering measures which encourage and safeguard the operations of the homestead associations of the State,

with the idea of making it possible for discharged soldiers and sailors to secure farm land with the assistance of Federal land banks. There is also being considered a measure creating a commission of State department heads empowered to secure farm lands for soldiers and otherwise provide employment.—[Letter from secretary, State council of defense to U. S. Council of National Defense, Mar. 28, 1919.]

The executive committee of the State council of defense has passed a resolution approving and indorsing the soldier land-settlement plan advocated by the Secretary of the Interior in so far as the general purposes and provisions of the plan are concerned.—[Letter from secretary, State council of defense to U. S. Council of National Defense, May 20, 1919.]

On December 20, 1918, the governor wrote to the Secretary of the Interior as follows: "Let me assure you that New Jersey is very desirous of cooperating with you in your very commendable desire to meet this problem in every way possible and you may be sure that every resource of the State will be placed at your disposal."

A bill was introduced in the legislature providing for a State land-settlement board and carrying an appropriation of \$300,000 for the purchase of lands to be divided into small farms and for the establishment of farm colonies. No action was taken on this bill.

The legislature passed a bill, approved March 26, 1919, creating a State employment bureau, with power, among other things, to secure farm homes for soldiers and sailors.

Appropriation was made to permit the State department of conservation and development to create a land-registration bureau to assist in the placing of men on available land.—[Memorandum from Reclamation Service, U. S. Dept. of the Interior to U. S. Council of National Defense, July 1, 1919.]

Pensions for Service Men.

An act, approved April 17, provides for the extension of the retirement on pension after 20 years' service in public office of men honorably discharged from the military or naval service, providing the person has attained the age of 62 years or becomes incapacitated for performing the duties of his office, to those discharged from any war of the United States.—[Laws—New Jersey, 1919, ch. 249.]

Preference to Returned Service Men in Public Employment.

The State civil-service commission on January 22 announced that it had approved a scale of credits to be applied to men in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps, ranging from 1 to 10 per cent.—[Post, New York, N. Y., Jan. 22, 1919.]

"Highway-week" will be held by the civil-service commission, starting March 10, when a series of examinations will be given for places in the State highway department. When the new construc-

tion program is put in operation in the spring there will be room for inspectors, engineers, motor-truck drivers, foremen guards, foremen, clerks, mechanics, stenographers, and others, to a total of 100 or more. Discharged service men are especially invited by the commission to enter the competition, as it is desired to obtain a number of capable and experienced men with military training, such as non-commissioned officers, to serve as foremen guards on construction work and as foremen, inspectors, etc. Military credits will be extended to discharged service men in entrance examinations.—[Star-Eagle, Newark, N. J., Feb. 20, 1919.]

An act, approved April 11, provides that any man discharged from the service who is holding a State or municipal office shall be continued in such office during his good behavior, and shall not be removed from office for political reasons without an impartial hearing.—[Laws—New Jersey, 1919, ch. 124.]

An act, approved April 11, provides that in every branch of the public service and upon all public works of the State and of the cities, counties, towns, villages, and municipalities in the State, and in all noncompetitive examinations under the civil-service rules, laws, or regulations, wherever they apply, honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, and marines who have served in any war in which this country is or has been engaged shall be preferred for appointment, employment, and promotion. There is also a provision that a refusal to allow the preference provided for in this act to any honorably discharged soldier, sailor, or marine, or a reduction of his compensation, intended to bring about his resignation, or his removal by abolishing the office which he holds, for the purpose of effecting his dismissal, shall be deemed a misdemeanor.—[Laws—New Jersey, 1919, ch. 125.]

Profiteering.

A proclamation was issued by the governor September 20, 1918, calling attention to complaints made of rent profiteering, warning landlords who are guilty to desist, and threatening to use extraordinary measures if continued.—[Laws—New Jersey, 1919, p. 731.]

Public Works.

A bill was introduced in the State house of representatives providing for an issue of \$1,000,000 in bonds to purchase the property needed for the proposed ship canal across New Jersey from Bordentown to Amboy. The measure carries a referendum to the voters of the State because under the constitution no more than \$100,000 can be placed against the State as a debt of this character without the approval of the electorate.—[Record, Hackensack, N. J., Mar. 28, 1919.]

Reports received in January, 1919, cover 106 public building and construction projects which were under way or contemplated in the

State, aggregating an estimated value of \$18,250,000. Of this number 41 were street improvements, estimated to cost \$9,160,000; 1 bridge, estimated to cost \$2,500,000; 6 were hospitals, estimated to cost \$595,000; and 33 were schools, estimated to cost \$195,000.—[Statistics compiled by Division of Public Works and Construction Developments, U. S. Dept. of Labor, Apr. 17, 1919.]

Reconstruction Program.

Outstanding features of the administration's program for legislation, outlined by the governor, include the passage of laws having for their object the welfare and rehabilitation of approximately 150,000 soldiers and sailors from New Jersey, uninterrupted continuation of the construction of a State highway system, and improvements in State affairs. In recommending legislation for the benefit of returning soldiers and sailors, the governor suggested specifically the passage of laws to carry out the plan of the United States Department of the Interior to make farm lands available for soldiers, an amendment to the act of last year creating the State council of defense so as to perpetuate its usefulness, and such changes in the school laws as may be deemed necessary to provide for the education or rehabilitation of soldiers.—[News, Newark, N. J., Dec. 20, 1918.]

Rehabilitation of Physically Handicapped Persons.

An act was approved by the legislature April 10 providing for rehabilitation by the State of disabled industrial workers. Three of the six commissioners provided for by the legislation are to be designated by the governor, the other three members of the commission being designated by the statute, namely, the State commissioners of public instruction, labor, and institutions and agencies. The duty of this commission is to direct the rehabilitation of any physically handicapped persons, 16 years of age or over, residing in the State. Among other duties the commission is to maintain and operate a school to be known as The New Jersey Memorial School for Rehabilitation, with such branch schools as may be necessary. The act provides that \$5,000 shall be appropriated for surveys, and an appropriation of \$100,000 is made to carry into effect the purpose of the act.—[Laws—New Jersey, 1919, ch. 74.]

Five departments of the State federation of women's clubs—civics, education, industrial and social conditions, legislation, and public health—are working together, under the direction of the State chamber of commerce, in making a survey of the physically handicapped persons in the State. The survey is to determine a practical basis for the training of all disabled persons, and will include handicapped civilians as well as soldiers, and is not to be confined to cripples, but is to include all persons affected to the extent of being handi-

capped in working for self-support.—[*Jersey Journal*, Jersey City, N. J., Mar. 6, 1919.]

School Gardens.

School gardens are being conducted in 120 cities and towns, the total present enrollment in the State being 53,364. In Newark, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, there were 12,100 children enrolled.—[Prepared from material furnished by U. S. School Garden Army to U. S. Council of National Defense, Nov. 1, 1919.]

Stimulation of Food Production.

The governor on April 14 issued a proclamation designating a week in April as "Victory-planting-week," and calling upon all persons to cultivate back yards and other idle lands.—[*Laws—New Jersey*, 1919, p. 767.]

Tax Exemption for Service Men and Their Widows.

An act, approved April 7, extended to all persons engaged in the military and naval service of the State or of the United States during the present war the provisions of an act approved April 8, 1903, granting exemption from poll tax and from State, county, and municipal taxation upon real and personal property to a valuation not exceeding \$500, who served in any war in which this country was engaged, and their widows during widowhood, and to all members of the National Guard during their term of service.—[*Laws—New Jersey*, 1919, ch. 46.]

Vocational Reeducation of Disabled Service Men.

An arrangement has been made with the State department of public instruction by which the teachers of vocational education and county and city superintendents will give part-time advisement service to all disabled soldiers, sailors, etc., who are properly entitled to the benefits of the Federal act for vocational education.—[Letter from secretary, State council of defense to U. S. Council of National Defense, June 18, 1919.]

In accordance with section 2 of the Federal vocational rehabilitation act of June 27, 1918, as amended July 11, 1919, arrangements had been made up to October 25, 1919, by the Federal Board for Vocational Education with 15 educational institutions in the State for the reeducation of service men to overcome the handicap of disabilities incurred in the service. A total of 252 such men have been sent to these institutions for training. Arrangements have also been made by this board with 9 industrial establishments in the State whereby the latter have undertaken to train a total of 26 disabled men.—[Compiled from statement prepared by Rehabilitation Division, Federal Board for Vocational Education.]

Woman's Committee.

The State division of the Woman's Committee, United States Council of National Defense, desires to continue as long as there is

any need for the work. The governor has allowed from the budget \$4,000 for the State division to continue for another year. Since the State division is to continue for another year, the governor is not in favor of any new departures, such as community councils, for the present, although he is extremely impressed with the service accomplished by the 380 local units of the State division.—[Statement by chairman, State division of the Woman's Committee, U. S. Council of National Defense, at a conference, Washington, D. C., Feb. 12, 1919.]

Plans are being formulated for the amalgamation of the State federation of women's clubs and the State division of the Woman's Committee, United States Council of National Defense.—[Jersey Journal, Jersey City, N. J., Mar. 6, 1919.]

NEW MEXICO.

Americanization.

The Americanization work of the State council of defense has been carried on by its educational director. In cooperation with the United States Bureau of Naturalization, Americanization schools have been provided for in 10 cities, and where necessary special teachers have been employed. They will teach everything relating to naturalization and patriotic citizenship. In Colfax County special schools for the education of foreigners have been maintained for several years by the mining companies and much has been accomplished in promoting the Americanization movement. The educational agencies of the State have cooperated at all times with the State council of defense in furthering this work.

Americanization work will continue under the direction of the State board of education. An act passed by the legislature and approved March 17, provides that whenever there are 10 or more illiterate or semi-illiterate adult persons in any rural or municipal school district who wish to attend a night school, the respective rural or municipal board of education may engage competent instructors to teach such persons in sessions of two hours each, three times a week during the regular school term.—[Report of State council of defense to U. S. Council of National Defense, May, 1919.]

Assistance for Service Men and Their Families.

House bill 234, approved March 14, provides that every honorably discharged soldier, sailor, or marine, who may hereafter die without leaving sufficient means to defray his funeral expenses, shall be decently interred by the boards of county commissioners, at county expense, and no such burial shall be made in any potter's field under any circumstances.—[Laws of New Mexico, 1919, ch. 65.]

All county and district units of the State council of defense will continue to render the usual services of assisting dependents in se-

curing allotments and allowances, and assisting and advising soldiers in connection with legal matters.—[Report of State council of defense to U. S. Council of National Defense, May, 1919.]

"Back-to-School" Drive.

The "Back-to-school" drive participated in by chambers of commerce, rotary clubs, parent-teacher associations, county and community councils of defense, and other agencies was very successful. All schools are crowded to capacity and many are overcrowded. On April 15 five new school buildings were under construction. Several applications for new buildings are being considered by the State board of education. In order to remedy deficiencies in present laws and provide additional school facilities, the legislature enacted a law authorizing boards of education in municipal school districts to issue bonds for the purchase of school sites and for the construction, enlargement, and repair of school buildings. Tax levies are authorized to be made to pay therefor.—[Report of State council of defense to U. S. Council of National Defense, May, 1919.]

Council of Defense.

A bill passed by the legislature provides for the continuation of the State council of defense until 90 days after the formal declaration of peace.—[Report of State council of defense to U. S. Council of National Defense, May, 1919.]

Employment.

All county and district units of the State council of defense, including county legal committees, will continue to assist soldiers in obtaining employment.

Employers generally have given returned soldiers every opportunity to return to their former positions, and so far the employment question has been practically self-adjusting.—[Report of State council of defense to U. S. Council of National Defense, May, 1919.]

Employment offices maintained in New Mexico by the Federal Government in cooperation with State and local organizations, report that during the six months' period January 1 to June 30, 1919, 7,163 persons were registered who were seeking employment; 6,721 requests for employees were received; and 5,486 persons were placed by these offices.—[Compiled from statistics furnished by U. S. Employment Service, Aug. 8, 1919.]

Citations have been issued by the United States War and Navy Departments to 43 firms in the State, these employers having assured the departments that they will reemploy every returned service man who formerly worked for them and left to serve in the Army or Navy during the World War.—[Memorandum from assistant to Secretary of War in the replacement of service men to civil life, to U. S. Council of National Defense, Nov. 20, 1919.]

Highways.

On October 1, 1919, 28 highway projects had been approved in the State, involving the improvement of 489.37 miles of road at a total estimated cost of \$2,498,032.11, of which the Federal Government is requested to pay \$1,249,016.04 in accordance with the provisions of the Federal-aid road act of July 11, 1916, as amended by the act of February 28, 1919.—[Statement prepared by Bureau of Public Roads, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.]

The total amount of money to be allotted by the Federal Government to aid in construction of rural post roads in New Mexico is approximately \$4,273,000 for the three-year period 1919-21. To meet these allotments and to provide funds for the construction and maintenance of State highways, the legislature enacted several laws providing for tax levies, the issuance and sale of debentures, an excise tax of 2 cents per gallon on gasoline, motor-vehicle license fees, etc., the proceeds whereof are to be covered into the State road fund. Under senate bill 86 a State highway bond issue of \$2,000,000 is provided, the proceeds to be used for Federal-aid projects, the enactment to be submitted to the electors for their approval at the 1920 general election. An extensive road-building program has been adopted and a number of contracts have been let for the immediate construction of Federal-State projects.—[Report of State council of defense to U. S. Council of National Defense, May, 1919.]

Information Service for Returned Service Men.

The local branches of the American Red Cross are cooperating with other organizations in establishing contacts with service men for the purpose of facilitating the adjustment of their allotments, allowance accounts, compensation and claims, and the reinstatement of lapsed or canceled insurance. It is the desire of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance that all inquiries of this nature be cleared through the home-service sections of the American Red Cross. Up to April 1, 1919, the American Red Cross had organized in New Mexico 101 units with a total of 240 workers.—[Statement prepared by American National Red Cross for U. S. Council of National Defense, November, 1919.]

Land Settlement.

An act has been passed by the legislature creating the New Mexico Soldier Settlement Board, defining its duties and powers; appropriating \$30,000 to carry out the provisions of the act; and providing for cooperation between the State and the United States in soldier-settlement work under the plan proposed by the United States Department of the Interior, or such other plan as may be adopted. It is the duty of the board to provide useful employment and rural homes for honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, and marines. To

accomplish these objects, one-half of the proceeds in cash or securities amounting to approximately \$1,000,0000, derived from rentals or sales of 60,000 acres of certain lands granted to the State by certain acts of Congress, shall be covered into the soldier-settlement fund. The board is authorized to borrow money and issue certificates of indebtedness or debentures in anticipation of the collection of the amounts to be secured from such rentals and sales of State lands.—[Report of State council of defense to U. S. Council of National Defense, May, 1919.]

Public Works.

Reports received in January, 1919, cover 24 public building and construction projects which were under way or contemplated in the State, aggregating an estimated value of \$3,650,000. Of this number 14 were street improvements, estimated to cost \$3,175,000; 3 were waterworks, estimated to cost \$210,000; and 2 were schools, estimated to cost \$75,000.—[Statistics compiled by Division of Public Works and Construction Developments, U. S. Dept. of Labor, Apr. 17, 1919.]

School Gardens.

School gardens are being conducted in 9 cities and towns, the total present enrollment in the State being 350.—[Prepared from material furnished by U. S. School Garden Army to U. S. Council of National Defense, Nov. 1, 1919.]

Suffrage for Returned Service Men.

A constitutional amendment will be submitted to the people of the State in 1920, providing that citizens of New Mexico in the military or naval service of the United States or of the State absent from their places of legal residence, being otherwise qualified electors, may be allowed to vote at any election for all State offices, presidential electors, representatives in Congress, and upon constitutional amendments, under such regulations and limitations as may be prescribed by laws.—[Laws of New Mexico, 1919, J. Res. 13.]

Tax Exemption for Service Men and Their Widows.

An act of the legislature exempts honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, and marines, or their widows, from taxation on property valued up to \$2,000. All such soldiers, sailors, or marines are also exempt under the law from payment of the usual road or poll tax.—[Report of State council of defense to U. S. Council of National Defense, May, 1919.]

Vocational Reeducation of Disabled Service Men.

In accordance with section 2 of the Federal vocational rehabilitation act of June 27, 1918, as amended July 11, 1919, arrangements had been made up to October 25, 1919, by the Federal Board for Vocational Education with six educational institutions in the State for the reeducation of service men to overcome the handicap of dis-

abilities incurred in the service. A total of 28 such men have been sent to these institutions for training. Arrangements have also been made by this board with an industrial establishment in the State whereby the latter have undertaken to train four disabled men.—[Compiled from statement prepared by Rehabilitation Division, Federal Board for Vocational Education.]

NEW YORK.

Administrative Reorganization.

A survey into the working organization of every State department, bureau, and commission is being conducted by the State reconstruction commission. The aim is to reorganize the work wherever advisable along more efficient and economical lines. Every department has been asked to furnish a chart of its organization, with titles of places and the work performed. Duplication will be weeded out. Where contracts and work have fallen behind, the reason will be ascertained and renewed efforts to retrieve lost time initiated.—[American, New York, N. Y., Mar. 8, 1919.]

Aerial Police Service.

A volunteer aerial police service, fully equipped and composed of 150 expert fliers which represents the first organization of its kind, is now ready for duty in New York City and is regulating aerial traffic rules in and about Manhattan. The work of this force will be to make aviation safe with regard to traffic and to prevent amateur flying which might cause damage to the city.—[Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass., Apr. 15, 1919.]

Americanization.

The committee on education has presented a report to the reconstruction commission in the matter of education. This report discriminates between the mere learning of the English language and the education of the mind, the feelings, and the will to the ideals of American citizenship. It was considered, however, that the language is an important factor in this education. Among the things to be taught the naturalized and even the native-born citizen are the ability of democracy to meet great crises, as illustrated in American history; and the acceptance of the rule of the majority, while at all times striving, through cooperation of the foreign-born citizens and the older Americans, to eliminate the evils that do exist in the body politic. Initial practice in lawmaking is urged by a measure of self-government in the schools, by neighborhood action, and by the introduction of democracy in industry. The creation of a type of civilization superior to any which has existed is said to be the purpose for which America stands, and to be truly Americanized is to take one's part in contributing toward the realization of this end. The

final section of the report deals with the methods of accomplishing the desired results, and takes the ground that it is sometimes necessary to inculcate American ideas by the use of a foreign language. Recommendations made include an increase in the fund available for Americanization work; continuation schools for working boys and girls under 18 years; some form of compulsion upon those over 18 who are unable to read and write the English language—action on this to be deferred, however, until Federal aid in providing such education has been secured; and the development of lectures and courses in American institutions and ideals.—[Report of committee on education of the Reconstruction Commission of New York State to the governor—no date.]

Under a measure, effective May 14, the commissioner of education is authorized to divide the State into zones and to appoint directors thereof, teachers, and such other employees as may be necessary to promote and extend educational facilities for the education of illiterate and of non-English-speaking persons. For carrying out the provisions of the act the sum of \$100,000 is appropriated to the commissioner of education. The act also authorized cities, counties, towns, and villages to make appropriations to assist in the work within their own jurisdictions.—[Laws of New York, 1919, ch. 617.]

Many communities have been organized and plans have been drawn up for comprehensive Americanization work for the coming year.—[Memorandum from Americanization division, U. S. Dept. of the Interior to U. S. Council of National Defense, July 23, 1919.]

The initial step in the Americanization campaign planned by the State department of immigration education was taken up September 8. The first expenditures out of the sum of \$100,000 appropriated for this purpose will be made for the benefit of the Italian and Czecho-Slovak residents in New York City. Participating in the campaign are the State department of immigration education, the city school board, Lenox Hill settlement, and influential Italians and Bohemians. In addition to giving the use of schoolhouses the board of education has agreed to furnish qualified teachers. Whenever possible men and women of Italian or Bohemian birth are being picked for the Americanization work. This is the first time that State and civil forces have combined in this city in a practical attempt to reduce adult illiteracy.—[Tribune, New York, N. Y., Sept. 8, 1919.]

The first Federal Americanization bureau has been established by the United States Department of the Interior in Albany. The director of this bureau will cooperate with the Americanization committee of the Albany Chamber of Commerce in directing the Americanization work in New York and New England cities. This committee

has made a survey of conditions in that locality.—[Foreign-American Series, Bulletin No. 10, National War Work Council, Young Men's Christian Association, New York, N. Y.]

The city of Kingston maintains a night school for aliens, tuition being free. A part of the teaching force is paid and the other teachers and visitors serve without compensation. The newspapers keep the school before the people continually.—[Compiled from forthcoming report of director of citizenship to Commissioner of Naturalization, U. S. Dept. of Labor, 1920.]

The New York Educational Alliance has inaugurated a "Learn-English" campaign on the lower east side of New York City. By the wide distribution of its posters printed in foreign languages, the alliance hopes to encourage foreigners to join classes which it is now forming. The alliance will endeavor to show the foreigner that with a knowledge of English he can avail himself of innumerable privileges of which he is now deprived.—[Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass., Feb. 20, 1919.]

The board of education of New York City is preparing the following plan: After next September no pupil will receive a diploma from any high school unless he can pass a satisfactory examination in economics; courses in community civics are to be established in all the schools; every pupil will be required to take five periods a week in these courses for at least one term; 80 new teachers are to be engaged to give instruction in civics; the presentation of all the courses will be absolutely and unqualifiedly from the American viewpoint; the new community civics courses will seek to show the students exactly how much the city and Government are doing for them, unnoticed, every day, and they will deal with the water supply, the collection of garbage, the police department, etc.—[Tribune, New York, N. Y., Feb. 20, 1919.]

Representatives of 31 settlement and neighborhood houses in New York City are going to coordinate their work and form the Federation of the United Neighborhood Houses of New York. The purpose of the federation is to perpetuate more effective Americanization of the foreign element than now exists, and to prevent the spread of Bolshevism. Settlement workers were requested to listen to casual conversations of foreigners and report the nature of what seemed to interest them.—[Herald, New York, N. Y., Mar. 2, 1919.]

An Americanization campaign is being inaugurated by the municipal forum of the mayor's committee of women on reconstruction and relief, with the purpose of establishing closer relations with foreign-born dwellers in New York City and to familiarize them with the opportunities and advantages of American citizenship. The plan is to reach the parents through the children in the public schools.

Twenty municipal centers, each in a public school, are to be established, and forums are to be held in each.—[Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass., Oct. 1, 1919.]

Assistance for Service Men and Their Families.

The governor has vetoed the bill to extend to soldiers and sailors from the State who enlisted in the World War the privileges of the soldiers' and sailors' home. The bill, he said, should involve a broader principle so that it would include not only enlisted men, but all who fought against Germany. The governor further disapproved the bill because he believes whatever assistance the State is to render to the young men should be done as far as possible in their own homes.—[Herald, Syracuse, N. Y., Mar. 8, 1919.]

By a special act of the legislature, heirs of municipal employees who died in military or naval service up to the close of the year of 1918 were granted full pay from the time of death until the end of the year 1918. This is irrespective of the Federal insurance benefits. Among the subcommittees of the mayor's committee of welcome is one operating a soldier-service bureau where legal, medical, and family aid may be obtained.—[Letter from secretary, New York City mayor's committee of welcome to U. S. Council of National Defense, Apr. 4, 1919.]

An act was approved May 5 authorizing the establishment of industrial-aid bureaus by municipal corporations and the furnishing of assistance to the unemployed during the reconstruction period.—[Laws of New York, 1919, ch. 404.]

An act, approved March 27, provides for the burial of the bodies of honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, or marines, or the bodies of their wives or widows provided they do not leave sufficient means to defray the funeral expenses. These expenses must not exceed \$75.—[Laws of New York, 1919, ch. 110.]

The city council of Buffalo has approved a recommendation of the commissioner of finance and accounts that Buffalo soldiers unable to find work or physically incapacitated be paid by the city a salary of \$12 per week for one month.—[Letter from deputy commissioner of Buffalo to U. S. Council of National Defense, Mar. 24, 1919.]

Under the direction of the United States Navy Department, an office has been opened in New York City to render first-aid to discharged sailors who are seeking employment. The American Red Cross, Salvation Army, Knights of Columbus, War Camp Community Service, and police department are all cooperating with this bureau. The office is also assisting sailors in collecting the \$60 bonus to which they are entitled on their discharge.—[World, New York, N. Y., Apr. 4, 1919.]

"Back-to-School" Drive.

The committee in New York City for the "Back-to-school" drive and "Stay-in-school" campaign has sent 100,000 dodgers into homes by means of the school children.—[Report of child conservation section of the Field Division to U. S. Council of National Defense, Oct. 1, 1918, to July 1, 1919.]

Bonuses for Service Men.

Under the State law, every soldier or sailor who served in the war with Germany and Austria, and who was in the municipal service at the time of his entry into the service of the United States, receives the difference between his civil and military or naval salary during such military or naval service.—[Letter from secretary, New York City mayor's committee of welcome to U. S. Council of National Defense, Apr. 4, 1919.]

The city council of Troy, at the suggestion of the mayor, has passed a resolution setting aside \$5,000 to pay in advance the bonus of \$60 due the discharged soldiers from the Government, which it may not be possible to get for some time. The American Red Cross will act as a clearing house and investigate each case carefully before the city advances the money.—[Knickerbocker Press, Albany, N. Y., Mar. 28, 1919.]

Building Activity.

The extent to which the present high rates have been brought about by the decrease of building during the war is shown in a report on business readjustment and unemployment, which the reconstruction commission made recently to the governor, following an investigation covering the condition of industry throughout the State. The report states that what is needed to promote a speedy resumption of normal building and construction activities is either stabilization of present prices of materials by the Federal Government, or such stimulation of competition as will break up the present market, which reflects past rather than current conditions, and produce a readjustment of material prices. As a means of stimulating business, the commission recommends that the governor urge the heads of departments to expedite all authorized public works for which funds are available; that the highway department submit its program immediately to the Secretary of Agriculture and steps be taken to take advantage of Federal aid in road building; and that a conference of county supervisors be called with a view to getting the counties to enlarge their building and improvement plans. The report also recommends a conference of mayors to urge them to provide funds for public improvements; and for New York City, rapid transit construction, development of the port with funds of the dock department, building of garbage disposal plants, appropriations for terminal markets, and the adoption of plans for sewage

disposal. The report includes a number of authorized public improvements throughout the State showing available city, county, and State funds of \$155,000,000 for works, the estimated cost of which is \$193,000,000, and the completion of which the commission says would employ a large number of men in the next eight months, in addition to the stimulation which this work would give to other lines.—[Pamphlet, Report of The Governor's Reconstruction Commission on Business Readjustment and Unemployment, Executive Chamber, Albany, N. Y., Apr. 14, 1919.]

A definite plan for the stimulation of building on a scale comprehensive enough to remedy the apartment shortage by next winter will be presented to the executive committee of the State reconstruction commission. It is expected that there will be no time lost in beginning the erection of apartment houses in New York City through the use of private capital. The chairman of the State reconstruction commission stated that the solution of the housing problem in New York City was even more serious than that of unemployment, and that a thorough plan for immediate construction was necessary. The tax commissioner, who is head of the mayor's committee on rent profiteering, has reported signs of willingness on the part of landlords to compromise in their rent demands and in some cases to forego them entirely.—[Times, New York, N. Y., Apr. 23, 1919.]

A joint session of the State reconstruction commission and the legislative investigating committee was held June 30, at which several builders appeared and described present conditions in their business. The testimony indicated an increase in construction since the armistice, but the builders said they were handicapped by labor troubles and inability to get all necessary materials.—[Evening Sun, New York, N. Y., June 30, 1919.]

A member of the committee on housing of the State reconstruction commission reports that Buffalo has formed a civic association for the stimulation of building and for the zoning of the city. It is expected that contractors and real estate men will join with this association and give practical cooperation to its campaign.—[News, Yonkers, N. Y., May 13, 1919.]

Business Readjustment.

That the industries of the State are gradually increasing their activities, thereby causing encouraging improvement in the general unemployment situation, is indicated in a preliminary analysis of a report issued by the bureau of statistics of the State industrial commission.—[Journal, New York, N. Y., May 8, 1919.]

Community Organization.

Thirty thousand dollars have been raised by private subscription for the work of the community councils of defense for Greater New York for the next year. The Americanization, health, and recreation

committees, each will receive \$10,000. The amount already subscribed amounts to nearly one-half of the sum required and is conditional on the collection of \$50,000 for the general fund.—[Times-Press, Middletown, N. Y., Feb. 25, 1919.]

In order to accompany returning service men back into civil life, and incidentally to better local government and seize the socializing opportunity afforded by the vacating of the corner saloons, the War Camp Community Service has organized "Block-unions," community organizations including every resident of every house, which, besides providing entertainment in the form of community singing and lectures, settle local disputes and neighborhood discussions. The plan is based on the military and the labor-union form of organization and through its already practical results has won the support of the people in the so-called bridge district on the East Side, where the block-unions were first organized.—[Times, New York, N. Y., Mar. 9, 1919.]

The New York community council of national defense has geographically divided the city into about 400 sections for the purpose of establishing a community council in each section. The council's headquarters varies in each case. It is sometimes a settlement, sometimes a church, sometimes a labor union. Any organization which already tends to bring the people of a given neighborhood together is invited to cooperate in the work. It is desired to establish a central organization actually responsive to the aims and aspirations of New York, representing all of its conflicting interests and interpreting its collective will. Such an organization, it is thought, would be the natural social center of New York.—[World, New York, N. Y., Apr. 6, 1919.]

The American city bureau of New York City opened a school at Eaglesmere Park, Pa., on July 14, to train persons for community leadership. The subjects taught at the school are: Industrial relations, factory forums as a means of meeting industrial unrest, proportional representation, city planning, taxation, social and labor legislation, housing, utility problems, industrial democracy, foreign-trade promotion, Americanization, farm bureaus, and industrial expansion. Over 200 persons are in attendance, most of them being secretaries of chambers of commerce.—[Tribune, New York, N. Y., Aug. 8, 1919.]

Compensation of State Employees.

In recognition of the continued increased cost of living occasioned by the war with the German Empire and its allies, the legislature has enacted a law providing that during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1919, all State employees paid at a rate less than \$1,400 per annum shall receive a 10 per cent additional compensation; and

those paid at a rate between \$1,400 and \$2,500 shall be given an increase of \$100 per annum.—[Laws of New York, 1919, ch. 602.]

Council of Defense.

By act of the legislature the State council of defense has been abolished.—[Laws of New York, 1919, ch. 123.]

Demobilization of Service Men.

The State reconstruction commission has rendered a report to the governor in which it is stated that if demobilization increases at the present rate there may be danger of a congestion of up-State and New England ex-soldiers in Manhattan. With a view to avoiding the threatened jamming of the city with these men the commission, its report shows, has under consideration plans to establish sub-demobilization points at one or two points up-State and perhaps in New England, especially in Connecticut and Rhode Island, and so divert the stream of discharged men now coming into Manhattan from Camp Upton.—[Sun, New York, N. Y., May 4, 1919.]

Education of Returned Service Men.

Chapter 76 of the acts of 1918 provides that all persons having entered the military or naval service since April 6, 1917, holding a State scholarship in Cornell University at the time of entering the service, may reassume such scholarship at any time within one year after the termination of the war.—[Information Bureau, American National Red Cross, Compendium Change No. 117.]

An act, approved May 13, provides for three scholarships for each assembly district, open to all men honorably discharged from service during the present war. Each scholarship includes tuition, not to exceed \$100, in any college, university, normal, technical, or trade school of the man's selection, located within the State, plus an additional sum of \$100 a year toward maintenance of the holder of the scholarship. The scholarship is based upon competitive examination.—[Laws of New York, 1919, ch. 606.]

The department of education of the city council of Buffalo has appointed an advisory commission to advise returning soldiers who apply relative to educational facilities and pursuits.—[Letter from deputy commissioner of Buffalo to U. S. Council of National Defense, Mar. 24, 1919.]

Employment.

The Empire State Gas & Electric Association has announced the result of its canvass to determine what jobs crippled soldiers, seamen, and marines could hold. According to a report to the governor, giving information of the projected reconstruction committee and of the Federal employment service, there will be jobs for all but the totally disabled or totally blind. The canvass of the lighting companies shows men can be used as follows: 89 per cent of engineering

and office positions for men with one eye; 86 per cent of places in plants and on mains for men with one eye; 25 per cent of inside and 18 per cent of outside positions for men with one arm; more than one-half of inside and one-third of outside work for men with one leg; 10 per cent of office jobs for men with no legs; and 1 per cent of outside positions for men with no legs.—[Herald, New York, N. Y., Jan. 7, 1919.]

Under the terms of a resolution adopted by the assembly, the governor is directed to issue a proclamation calling on all employers in the State to give returning soldiers their former positions.—[Evening Sun, New York, N. Y., Feb. 18, 1919.]

It is aimed to have a job waiting for every man of the Seventy-seventh Division when he is discharged. The business men of New York have responded in such a way as to assure success to the project. A card index, classifying every member of the division, has been compiled through the company and platoon leaders in France. Many New York employers have been found in the ranks of the Seventy-seventh and they have agreed to reemploy several thousand of their comrades. About 22,400 members of the division have been assured of employment immediately after discharge. There remain approximately 4,600 men for whom jobs must be found, but the Seventy-seventh Division Association, working with the employment agencies of the Young Men's Christian Association, American Red Cross, and Knights of Columbus, expects to place them all before demobilization.—[World, New York, N. Y., Mar. 19, 1919.]

Failure of Congress to appropriate funds needed for the maintenance of the Federal employment service made it necessary for the service to accept the offer of financial assistance from private sources in order to continue its work of finding places for discharged service men. This assistance, it is believed, will obviate the necessity of making drastic reductions in the service.—[Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass., Mar. 20, 1919.]

The governor has transmitted to the legislature a report from the reconstruction commission on the unemployment situation in the State, and recommended the enactment of legislation to make available immediately the sum of \$50,000 for the employment bureaus of the State industrial commission. The report recommended the maintenance of cooperative relationship with the United States Employment Service, enlargement of the system of State employment agencies, and support of existing employment bureaus by municipal officers, volunteer agencies, and organized labor. Following the reading of the message a bill was introduced in the legislature carrying out the recommendations.—[Post, New York, N. Y., Mar. 20, 1919.]

Under a reorganization plan of the Federal employment service in New York, due to the failure of Congress to appropriate funds therefor, about one-half of the service's branch offices in the city and one-half of those in the State are to be retained. The plan provides that the working staff of the service is to be reduced, but more experts in employment are to be utilized. The cost of operation, which for the State is about \$1,000,000 a year, is to be reduced 40 per cent. The volunteer employment work done by the War Camp Community Service, the Jewish Welfare Board, the Knights of Columbus, the Young Men's and the Young Women's Christian Associations, and the Salvation Army is to be coordinated.—[Tribune, New York, N. Y., Mar. 20, 1919.]

The State employment service is especially charged with finding positions for returned soldiers, and works in cooperation with the United States Employment Service.—[Letter from secretary, New York State Reconstruction Commission to U. S. Council of National Defense, Apr. 2, 1919.]

As a means of meeting the emergency created by the recent curtailment of the Federal employment service in the State, the legislature has enacted a bill appropriating \$50,000 to the State industrial commission for the establishment and maintenance during the present fiscal year of such additional employment offices as may be necessary. The act also makes provisions for the acceptance of Federal and other assistance in carrying on the work.—[Laws of New York, 1919, ch. 155.]

An act, approved May 5, provides for the appointment of industrial-aid commissioners in cities, villages, and other subdivisions of the State, to find work for the unemployed, and with broad powers to furnish necessary shelter, fuel, food, and clothing to unemployed persons who have been residents of their districts for a year. Its purpose is to furnish assistance to unemployed persons during the war readjustment period.—[Laws of New York, 1919, ch. 404.]

Under an act, approved May 12, an appropriation is made to the State industrial commission for the work of the bureau of employment of the State department of labor, for the period between July 1, 1919, and February 29, 1920.—[Laws of New York, 1919, ch. 591.]

Following the request of the United States Employment Service in February to the War Camp Community Service and other organizations that they assume a direct responsibility in employment work, the War Camp Community Service turned its attention to placing soldiers in positions. The field was broadened through the Hall of States, a department organized chiefly for the purpose of welcoming returned soldiers; but which in the field of employment offered a means of obtaining jobs for soldiers and sailors in other States, re-

quests for large numbers of workers being telegraphed in from States throughout the country. Another effective means used was the securing of free insertion in Albany, Yonkers, and New York City newspapers of situations wanted and advertisements for soldiers, a number of discharged men obtaining positions in this way.—[Report of War Camp Community Service for U. S. Council of National Defense, August, 1919.]

Employment offices maintained in New York State by the Federal Government in cooperation with State and local organizations report that during the six months' period January 1 to June 30, 1919, 308,783 persons were registered who were seeking employment; 379,822 requests for employees were received; and 181,260 persons were placed by these offices.—[Compiled from statistics furnished by U. S. Employment Service, Aug. 8, 1919.]

Citations have been issued by the United States War and Navy Departments to 3,446 firms in the State, these employers having assured the departments that they will reemploy every returned service man who formerly worked for them and left to serve in the Army or Navy during the World War.—[Memorandum from assistant to Secretary of War in the replacement of service men to civil life, to U. S. Council of National Defense, Nov. 20, 1919.]

The community organizer in Albany contributed effective assistance in securing jobs through the War Camp Community Service soldiers' and sailors' club. Lists of all the members of the club who were unemployed were distributed to the employment bureaus of the city.—[Report of War Camp Community Service for U. S. Council of National Defense, August, 1919.]

The Brooklyn victory celebration committee has established a labor-employment bureau. In cooperation with this bureau the entire police force of New York City will be sent out to canvass the city for jobs for returning soldiers. In this way it is expected to find thousands of jobs which can be filled by ex-service men.—[Evening Sun, New York, N. Y., Feb. 19, 1919.]

A drive to obtain jobs for the returning soldiers and sailors, through a systematic canvass of factories and business houses where large numbers of men are employed, has been started by the woman's naval service in cooperation with the War Camp Community Service and the Federal labor bureau.—[Eagle, Brooklyn, N. Y., Mar. 10, 1919.]

The mayor of Buffalo has had a citizens' committee working for several months, through paid officials, securing employment for returning soldiers and sailors, and he has also had active cooperation from other committees representing the chamber of commerce, local draft boards, the Knights of Columbus, and similar bodies.—[Tele-

gram from secretary of mayor of Buffalo to U. S. Council of National Defense, Mar. 15, 1919.]

Buffalo through the citizens committee provides jobs for soldiers and pays those not employed and in need \$12 a week from the city treasury. The employment office has worked so well, however, that the finance commissioner who distributes the allowances has on his rolls only 8 men from among 15,000 soldiers returned to civil life. This committee is headed by a business man and is composed of men who employ mechanical and clerical help. It handles soldiers, sailors, and marines exclusively in the matter of employment. It has the cooperation of the State employment bureau and agents of the various soldiers' welfare organizations. Soldiers are listed for employment immediately upon landing from overseas or upon their return to the city in casual contingents. By a system of canvassing former employers fully 50 per cent of the returning men are placed in jobs they left to enter the service. By the cooperation of 4,000 or more employers others are readily placed. The allowance fund of \$12 a week for soldiers who could not secure positions was established two months ago by the city council on suggestion of the finance commissioner.—[Times, Rochester, N. Y., May 13, 1919.]

The Chamber of Commerce of Gloversville is taking up the work relinquished by the office of the United States Employment Service. Every effort is being made to provide employment for returned soldiers and sailors.—[Publication of the Gloversville Chamber of Commerce, February, 1919.]

The mayor's committee of welcome has opened a centralized employment bureau in New York City. Expert employment managers from every shipyard of the Atlantic Coast Shipbuilders' Association, New York section, have been assigned to the committee's offices. Applicants will be interviewed and if qualified will be hired immediately. Men not fitted for work in the yards will be offered a course of instruction at schools. They will be paid at the rate of 46 cents an hour during the course. The bureau is being conducted with the cooperation of the Federal employment service.—[Mail, New York, N. Y., Jan. 3, 1919.]

In cooperation with the United States Employment Service, the New York Merchants' Association has sent to all its members a letter calling attention to the placement facilities offered by its professional division. In this letter it has requested that all employers who can utilize the services of released Army and Navy men in business and professional positions communicate with the division. The professional division is equipped with a staff of experts and undertakes to place men who are qualified by education and experience for service in the executive branches of business and in the professions.—

[Publication of the Merchants' Association of New York, Jan. 6, 1919.]

Four comprehensive schemes for canvassing New York City in search of jobs for discharged soldiers and sailors are now in full operation under the Federal employment service. Several thousand field workers are making office-to-office, store-to-store, and factory-to-factory canvasses to ask employers whether they have any jobs open and whether they can not extend their business so as to employ more than their present facilities permit. The Salvation Army, War Camp Community Service, Jewish Welfare Board, Knights of Columbus, National League for Woman's Service, and American Red Cross are all cooperating with the employment service in this work.—[Tribune, New York, N. Y., Feb. 22, 1919.]

In New York City the mayor's committee of women on employment and relief are considering the proposition of taking over the employment service in the hall of records. It will be the endeavor of the mayor's committee and also of the city officials to give every possible aid and assistance in securing positions for returning soldier's, sailors, and marines.—[Letter from mayor of New York City to U. S. Council of National Defense, Mar. 15, 1919.]

In reply to a letter received by the merchants' association from the State reconstruction commission asking to what extent the discharge in or about New York City of service men who should properly be discharged nearer their homes or places of enlistment was a contributing factor to the unemployment situation, it was stated that the United States War Department's method of demobilizing soldiers had no appreciable effect upon the employment situation in New York City at the present time. It was explained that the local situation had improved, due chiefly to the work of representatives of the United States Department of Labor aboard returning transports; the regulation of the United States War Department allowing the soldier to remain in the service until he has obtained a position; and above all the realization of the problem by the camp personnel officers, the camp representatives of the Federal employment service, Army chaplains, and workers of the various soldier welfare organizations who have endeavored to impress upon the soldier that he should not plan to seek work in other places than his home city.—[Greater New York, New York, N. Y., Mar. 17, 1919.]

Under the State law the position of every soldier and sailor who served in the war with Germany and Austria and who was in the municipal service at the time of his entry into the service of the United States is reserved and is open to him on the date of his discharge. Men in the service have received all the rights in respect to salary increases and promotions that they would have received

had they remained in their civil duties. The provisions of this act have been extended so as to apply to female employees in branches of the municipal government who had taken up duties as yeowomen.—[Letter from secretary, New York City mayor's committee of welcome to U. S. Council of National Defense, Apr. 4, 1919.]

In view of the curtailment of the work of the United States Employment Service, the Merchants' Association of New York, in conjunction with other commercial and trade organizations of the city, has undertaken to bring about an organization of employers to find places for returning soldiers. The association has also induced the various welfare organizations and employment services to reorganize their soldiers reemployment work and to coordinate it with that of the employers. An employers' council on soldier reemployment has been formed to find jobs, acting with the united council for reemployment which finds men to fill the places. Both these councils will be under the direction of a joint executive committee of 11 members. A plan for cooperation between the various organizations assisting in soldier employment work, so as to form the united council for reemployment, has been approved by the council. In order to form the employers' council on soldier employment, a conference representative of commercial and trade organizations was held, at which the chairman was directed to appoint an executive committee to have active charge of the campaign and the drive for positions which will be undertaken by the employers' council. This committee with a similar committee from the united council for reemployment will constitute the joint executive committee in charge of the entire work of soldier reemployment in the city. A tentative plan for organization of the soldier reemployment campaign is under consideration.—[Publication of the Merchants' Association of New York, Apr. 7, 1919.]

To open an avenue of self-support to disabled soldiers and sailors and to those physically handicapped as a result of accident or disease contracted in civil pursuits, the committee on newsdealing privileges for the handicapped of the American Red Cross has prepared an amendment to a city ordinance which deals with the granting of new licenses for news stands within stoop lines and under elevated railroad stations. This amendment, which was brought before the board of aldermen, provides that hereafter all news-stand licenses, except renewals of existing licenses to the same person, shall be issued first, to honorably discharged soldiers and sailors; and second, to other physically handicapped persons.—[Post, New York, N. Y., Apr. 15, 1919.]

The mayor of Niagara has appointed a committee having to do with returned service men. The appointment of a board has also been authorized for the purpose of securing employment for returned

soldiers, sailors, and others out of employment.—[Publication of the Niagara Falls Chamber of Commerce, Jan. 4, 1919.]

The work of placing the men became the chief function of the War Camp Community Service in Rochester during the spring. The community organizer was one of a committee of five who directed employment activities and made a canvass of the employers of the city.—[Report of War Camp Community Service for U. S. Council of National Defense, August, 1919.]

The Federal employment bureau in Troy, which is being operated on a joint basis by the Federal Government and the Troy Chamber of Commerce, is obtaining positions for a large number of persons. It is stated that employers in the city are cooperating splendidly in placing ex-service men, and that little or no difficulty is experienced in finding them employment.—[Times, Troy, N. Y., Mar. 28, 1919.]

Food Control.

The State reconstruction commission, through its committee on food production and distribution, is to hold a public hearing on producer and consumer cooperation. The director of the bureau of cooperative associations of the State department of farms and markets will discuss the growth of producers' cooperative societies in the State and the policy of the State toward cooperative organizations.—[Post, New York, N. Y., Apr. 10, 1919.]

The State reconstruction commission has taken up the status of the food trades, with a view to putting into effect permanently such of the war-time regulations as worked out advantageously under unusual stress, together with such measures of trade regulations as the business men feel to be desirable.—[Journal of Commerce, New York, N. Y., Apr. 14, 1919.]

The activities of the war-time State food commission were terminated on June 30, 1919, under act of the legislature. Provision is made, however, for the continuance of the bureau of food production of the commission until October 31, 1919, under the State council of farms and markets, and for the continuance of the work of recruiting farm hands during the 1919 season until October 1, 1919, to be carried on under the State industrial commission.—[Laws of New York, 1919, ch. 64.]

The State reconstruction commission submitted a partial report to the governor on August 11 on conditions contributing to the high cost of living. The commission recommended that authority be given to the State department of food and markets to license all wholesale dealers in food commodities and foodstuffs, and that this State council of farms and markets be empowered to regulate, after public hearings, existing uneconomical practices.—[Herald, New York, N. Y., Aug. 12, 1919.]

Food Situation.

A conference of the State reconstruction commission was held in New York City to investigate conditions which affect the food trades. At this meeting a committee of 10 from Albany was present to discuss food conditions. It is the object of the committee to investigate railway conditions, shipping facilities, storage conditions, etc., with the view of ascertaining how the present laws affect the conditions, and whether or not new methods are advisable and necessary.—[Leader, Corning, N. Y., May 7, 1919.]

Highways.

The secretary of the highway commission of the State advises that the State has authorized two bond issues, each for \$50,000,000, the proceeds to be used in the improvement of public highways. Approximately all of the first \$50,000,000 has been expended, and \$35,000,000 of the second \$50,000,000 has been appropriated. There are no bond issues pending at this time in the State for highway improvement.—[Bulletin No. 46, Highways Transport Committee, U. S. Council of National Defense.]

The governor has signed the highway maintenance appropriation bill, carrying \$5,000,000 for resurfacing and reconstruction of highways. Most of the roads are those neglected during the war. Their reconstruction is expected partially to aid in solving the unemployment problem by providing work for both skilled and unskilled labor.—[Laws of New York, 1919, ch. 28.]

A bill was enacted May 7 authorizing the termination, upon request of contractors, of highway contracts entered into before the entrance of the United States into the World War; conferring jurisdiction upon the court of claims to make awards for increased cost incurred in such contracts; and making an appropriation for the completion of unfinished work.

On May 12 an act was approved making immediately available the sum of \$5,000,000 for the construction and improvement of public highways.—[Laws of New York, 1919, chs. 459, 588.]

On October 1, 1919, 30 highway projects had been approved in the State, involving the improvement of 158.31 miles of road at a total estimated cost of \$3,880,807.85, of which the Federal Government is requested to pay \$1,933,654.27 in accordance with the provisions of the Federal-aid road act of July 11, 1916, as amended by the act of February 28, 1919.—[Statement prepared by Bureau of Public Roads, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.]

Home Bureaus.

The homemakers have come together in a State federation, through the work done by the home bureaus. Active work was begun when the organization committee of the federation met in

cent on capital in spite of present high cost of building.—[Wall Street Journal, New York, N. Y., May 19, 1919.]

The chairman of the reconstruction commission, at a meeting in Albany, announced that a fund of \$25,000,000 would soon be available to assist in the construction of dwellings in New York City to overcome housing problems. The commission plans, he said, to have similar funds created in other parts of the State where the housing situation is found to be acute. The governor stressed the fact that the State can not by any enactment put dwellings on vacant lots. He said the question of housing resolved itself into one which had to be dealt with directly by the people. Housing problems in Albany were considered by the commission also. It was said the city was in need of dwellings for 1,000 families.—[Evening Bulletin, Philadelphia, Pa., May 22, 1919.]

At the first meeting of the Bronx committee on housing, it was decided to do five things at once in the landlord-and-tenant controversies now confronting the city: To launch a building campaign in cooperation with existing agencies; urge arbitration in all cases of rent disputes, selecting a local committee for such arbitration; conduct a campaign of general education on the laws regarding the rights of landlords and tenants; establish a "Clean-up, paint-up" campaign in Bronx apartments, under the direction of health authorities; and have a series of housing meetings in every locality in the county, arranged jointly by the property owners, tenants, builders, and other groups. The cooperation of every agency that might aid in solving the housing problem will be brought about through the community councils of the New York community council of national defense, and the present committee will be broadened by the appointment of a citizens' committee on housing, according to the plans laid down at the meeting.—[Evening World, New York, N. Y., May 22, 1919.]

The chairman of the reconstruction commission has announced the organization of a semiphilanthropic housing and holding corporation, capitalized at \$5,000,000, to build, buy and sell real estate. The plan is opposed by the chairman of the mayor's committee on rent profiteering, who demands a special session of the legislature to pass legislation enabling the issue of bonds to finance building operations by individuals.—[American Hebrew, New York, N. Y., May 23, 1919.]

Out of the entire number of 983,744 apartments in New York City only 8,596 are empty, according to a police canvass of the situation which was reported to the mayor's committee on rent profiteering. The greatest number of vacant apartments are to be found on the East Side. Most of the rent raising has been in Washington Heights and The Bronx.—[Globe, New York, N. Y., May 29, 1919.]

Following the examination of a number of savings-bank officials

by the joint legislative committee on the housing problem, the chairman of the committee announced that the problem of providing funds for the immediate erection of dwellings throughout the city is in a fair way of being solved. It was announced that the life insurance companies and savings banks of the city had already promised to lend \$30,000,000 on mortgages for the construction of new homes. The committee has estimated that \$75,000,000 will be needed, and no difficulty is anticipated in getting promises for loans of \$50,000,000, and possibly the full amount. It was said the trust companies will now be asked by the committee what they can do in the matter of building loans.—[Herald, New York, N. Y., June 14, 1919.]

A bill, enacted June 23, was framed to relieve the housing situation in New York City. It empowers savings banks to invest in mortgages on real estate for building purposes up to 60 per cent of the value of the improved property at once. Under the present law savings institutions making building loans are permitted to advance only 40 per cent before construction has begun and the other 20 per cent only after the construction of the building covered by the loan has been completed.—[Laws of New York, 1919, ch. 647.]

Another act, approved June 23, intended to relieve the housing situation amends the tenement-house law to permit the remodeling of four-story basement dwellings into apartment houses, to accommodate not in excess of four families, provided there be no dark, inside rooms in the reconstructed houses, and that all stairways are protected by fireproof partitions.—[Laws of New York, 1919, ch. 648.]

Another measure, enacted June 27, amends a previous act by extending to 20 days the period of grace for tenants after dispossess notice has been given.—[Laws of New York, 1919, ch. 649.]

The State reconstruction commission announced that the total of 36,069 apartments ought to be under construction now, in order to house population of Greater New York next fall and winter.—[Times, New York, N. Y., July 7, 1919.]

At Rochester, where the shortage of houses is most acute, a colony is to be developed as a suburb of that city. It will be built on 45 acres of ground and so constructed that the homes will be served from a central building, or buildings, which will contain a central heating plant, a community kitchen, laundry, etc.—[Housing Betterment, New York, N. Y., June, 1919.]

As a result of the revival of iron mining at Sterlington, a mining company has let contracts for the erection of 100 dwellings for employees. The buildings will be substantial one-family houses, valued at \$3,500 each.—[Housing Betterment, New York, N. Y., February, 1919.]

Housing conditions in Troy are to be studied by members of the State reconstruction commission on an invitation extended by officials of the Troy Chamber of Commerce. The chamber of commerce desires the reconstruction commission to embody in its recommendations for possible means of solving the housing problems, a clear description of the situation at Troy, Green Island, Watervliet, and Cohoes that will be created by the Ford plant, the extension of the Watervliet Arsenal, and other industrial expansion of the district.—[Record, Troy, N. Y., June 6, 1919.]

Information Service for Returned Service Men.

The local branches of the American Red Cross are cooperating with other organizations in establishing contacts with service men for the purpose of facilitating the adjustment of their allotments, allowance accounts, compensation and claims, and the reinstatement of lapsed or canceled insurance. It is the desire of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance that all inquiries of this nature be cleared through the home-service sections of the American Red Cross. Up to April 1, 1919, the American Red Cross had organized in New York State 890 units with a total of 2,628 workers.—[Statement prepared by American National Red Cross for U. S. Council of National Defense, November, 1919.]

Land Settlement.

The State commissioner of agriculture has appointed a committee to act in an advisory capacity to returned soldiers who desire to go into farming in the State. The agricultural agents of all the large railroads of the State are also cooperating in the matter. The department invites correspondence with any who are interested in getting information relative to State lands, and everything possible is to be done to assist prospective settlers on State farms. The State department of agriculture, through the bureau of farm settlement, is about to issue a bulletin, Farms for sale or rent in New York, which will be mailed free upon request. This bulletin will describe over 1,000 farms throughout the State that are available for purchase, and in many cases can be rented.—[Mail, New York, N. Y., Jan. 11, 1919.]

The State woman's land army has determined to aid the returned soldiers to take up the nonused farm land of the State. Many parents in all sections of the State have written to the land-army headquarters asking that farm land be obtained for their sons.—[Herald, New York, N. Y., Feb. 13, 1919.]

The plan adopted by the Real Estate Exchange of Long Island for farm-land settlement is before the State reconstruction commission. An offer of 3,000 acres of farm land was made, and pending Federal action, an effort will be made to interest private capital in helping to

provide ready-to-live-on farms for discharged soldiers and industrial war workers.—[World, New York, N. Y., Apr. 13, 1919.]

Two bills were introduced in the legislature providing for cooperation with the Federal Government in soldier settlements. Each bill carried an appropriation of \$250,000. The legislature adjourned without taking action.—[Memorandum from Reclamation Service, U. S. Dept. of the Interior to U. S. Council of National Defense, July 1, 1919.]

Motor Transport Service.

A rural motor transportation company has been established to serve all points on Long Island, and arrangements have been made by many shippers with the New York markets. The operating company is incorporated under the name of the Long Island Motor Transportation Co., with offices in New York City. There will be a receiving depot in New York City and a large central depot in Long Island City.—[Journal, Providence, R. I., Apr. 27, 1919.]

Port Facilities.

Study of the needs of the port of New York, in order not only to maintain its supremacy in this country but also to equip it with conveniences and economies that will enable it to meet on even terms the foreign ports which will soon enter into sharp competition for the world's trade, is now engaging the New York and New Jersey Port and Harbor Development Commission.—[World, New York, N. Y., Feb. 23, 1919.]

In the absence of a comprehensive plan of development, the New York Board of Estimate and Apportionment has declined to approve the passage by the legislature of a proposed amendment to the treaty between New York and New Jersey for the creation of a joint port authority.—[Wall Street Journal, New York, N. Y., Apr. 4, 1919.]

A terminal for trans-Atlantic liners will be constructed in the harbor between the forts and Montauk Point on Long Island. Between five hundred thousand and a million dollars will be expended in dredging the harbor.—[Federal Trade Information Service, New York, N. Y., July 31, 1919.]

Preference to Returned Service Men in Public Employment.

The superintendent of the State police has announced that only returning soldiers, sailors, or marines who have seen foreign service under the American flag will be accepted hereafter as members of that organization.—[Sun, New York, N. Y., Mar. 8, 1919.]

Two acts have been passed by the legislature affecting the relation of service men to the civil-service laws. The first of these acts provides that any person hitherto employed in the classified civil service of the State, and who entered the military or naval service

during the war, may be reinstated provided such person is not disabled physically or mentally to perform the duties of such position.

The second act provides that former State employees returning to the State service from the military or naval service shall be preferred for any appointment in the department where such person was employed.—[Laws of New York, 1919, chs. 225, 241.]

Price Fixing.

A bill has been introduced in the assembly which is designed to extend the principle of prohibiting price fixing by combination or agreement between employers' associations and labor organizations of articles of trade, commerce, or manufacture, or articles used in the conduct of trade or commerce.—[Journal of Commerce, New York, N. Y., Apr. 14, 1919.]

Profiteering.

The State reconstruction commission has appointed a housing committee for the purpose of investigating renting conditions in New York City, with a view of curbing landlord profiteers. A house-to-house canvass of 30 blocks typical of various classes of city dwellings will be made under the supervision of the housing experts. In this campaign the reconstruction commission will be aided by civic organizations, including practically all of the settlement and community houses. Women's organizations are taking a particular interest in the question of excessive rents. The board of aldermen has adopted a resolution empowering its committee on general welfare to enter the campaign. An effort will be made by a delegation from The Bronx to bring about action by the legislature to handle the matter of exorbitant rent rates.—[Globe, New York, N. Y., Apr. 10, 1919; Morning Telegraph, New York, N. Y., Apr. 15, 1919.]

The board of aldermen has adopted a resolution empowering the committee on general welfare to investigate rent profiteers and cooperate with the mayor's committee to that end. A bill has been introduced in the State senate limiting rents to 10 per cent of assessed valuation.—[Wall Street Journal, New York, N. Y., Apr. 17, 1919.]

The senate has passed a concurrent resolution appropriating \$10,000 for an investigation by the legislature of rent conditions in New York City. The committee is to consist of five senators and five assemblymen, who are to begin their work immediately and go into every phase of housing, tenements, construction of new buildings, flats, and apartments. They are to have power to summon landlords and tenants to give testimony as to the conditions caused by the unscrupulous sublessees and agents who take over houses and automatically raise rents. The committee is to draft remedial legislation, to be submitted to the next legislature, which will alleviate conditions.—[Telegram, New York, N. Y., Apr. 18, 1919.]

Three committees are to meet on April 21, to formulate a joint program for the campaign against the rent profiteers in New York City. The committees are the mayor's committee on profiteering, the welfare committee of the board of aldermen, and the housing committee of the State reconstruction commission. The latter has begun a housing survey.—[Post, Washington, D. C., Apr. 21, 1919.]

The Workmen's Consumers' League of Brownsville and East New York, whose membership is nearly 1,000, is holding meetings in its headquarters three times each week, at which members report unwarranted raising of rents and discuss ways and means of fighting rent profiteers.—[World, New York, N. Y., Apr. 21, 1919.]

The New York City mayor's committee on rent profiteering during the last week settled disputes over rent increases between 1,271 rent-paying heads of families and 28 owners, agents, and lessees of apartment houses. All the settlements were the result of concessions by landlords.—[Sun, New York, N. Y., July 20, 1919.]

Representatives of 400 women's civil organizations, with an aggregate membership of over 100,000, met in New York City to formulate plans for the war on high prices. Headquarters have been established at various borough halls from which field workers are directed to report all cases of profiteering. The borough heads will communicate with a general committee who in turn will take the cases up with the Federal food administration.—[Tribune, New York, N. Y., Sept. 11, 1919.]

The fair price committee has sent out 37,100 post cards to community councils and cooperating organizations on which members may check up the prices of the committee's listed commodities in retail grocery stores and butcher shops.—[Sun, New York, N. Y., Sept. 18, 1919.]

Public Works.

The governor has issued a proclamation calling upon the cities of the State to speed up public works, for which money is available, as a means of aiding soldiers to secure work and of preventing unemployment.—[Knickerbocker Press, Albany, N. Y., Feb. 22, 1919.]

The State architect turned over the plan of the organization of the State architect's office to the reconstruction commission. The commission has asked every department in the State to turn in a detailed report of how their machinery works. This report will be used by the governor as a first step in speeding up construction work on all buildings and providing work for returning service men.—[Knickerbocker Press, Albany, N. Y., Mar. 5, 1919.]

The State budget for the next fiscal year will be \$89,610,000. Of this sum \$20,000,000 will be used for construction work to take care of the unemployed.—[Wall Street Journal, New York, N. Y., Mar. 13, 1919.]

A measure was enacted April 11 authorizing construction of the proposed vehicular tunnel under the Hudson River, and appropriating \$1,000,000 toward the total of \$6,000,000 allowed as New York's half of the estimated cost, of which New Jersey is to pay the other half.—[Laws of New York, 1919, ch. 178.]

The State reconstruction commission reported in April that public work was in progress under the State highway commission, the estimated cost of completion of which was \$10,202,000. The work not started, under this department, amounted to \$5,320,550; and the work contemplated to \$5,000,000. The work under the State engineers, such as construction of bridges, dams, and various other items was; in progress, \$3,367,481; not started, \$859,269; contemplated, \$6,404,500. Work under the State conservation commission, in progress, \$107,163; not started, \$44,910; contemplated, \$622,600. Under the State architect, who supervises the construction of buildings, additions, and repairs thereto, the amounts are as follows: in progress, \$2,406,667; not started, \$4,143,854; contemplated, \$9,309,000.—[Pamphlet, Report of Reconstruction Commission on Public Improvements in Progress, Not Started, and Contemplated, Executive Chamber, Albany, N. Y., Apr. 14, 1919.]

Reports received in January, 1919, cover 267 public building and construction projects which were under way or contemplated in the State, aggregating an estimated value of \$119,200,000. Of this number 23 were waterworks, estimated to cost \$33,325,000; 58 were street improvements, estimated to cost \$10,295,000; 10 were waterfront improvements, estimated to cost \$13,700,000; and 67 were schools, estimated to cost \$25,895,000.—[Statistics compiled by Division of Public Works and Construction Developments, U. S. Dept. of Labor, Apr. 17, 1919.]

The State reconstruction commission announced that an additional \$3,000,000 has become available for State public improvements. It was said that the additional amount was indicated as available at the conference in Albany of county supervisors and the mayors of cities, called together by the governor to consider the report of the reconstruction commission on business readjustment and employment. A large part of the \$3,000,000, which is over and above the \$155,000,000, at hand for public improvements six weeks ago, will be used for State highways, and about 40,000 men will thus be employed.—[Times, New York, N. Y., May 25, 1919.]

The State architect has announced that before the end of July bids will be received for institutional construction work for which appropriations were made available to the amount of \$5,000,000. Other projects are under consideration which may increase the construction program \$1,500,000 by August 1.—[Herald, New York, N. Y., June 23, 1919.]

Albany has an elaborate program for reconstruction work, contemplating extensive public improvements. The plans are all recommendations made by the sectional improvement societies several years ago, which were held up by the war. Now that the war is over and the Government is encouraging reconstruction work, the city will go on with this work.—[Times-Union, Albany, N. Y., Mar. 28, 1919.]

Following up a plan of the commissioner of finance and accounts, the city council of Buffalo has approved approximately \$12,000,000 worth of public works, which will afford employment to a great number of returning service men.—[Letter from deputy commissioner of Buffalo to U. S. Council of National Defense, Mar. 24, 1919.]

The board of aldermen has adopted a resolution providing an appropriation of \$4,100,000 for repaving streets in the various boroughs of New York City during the year 1919.—[City-State-Nation, New York, N. Y., Mar. 5, 1919.]

The municipal administration of New York City is progressing as rapidly as possible all necessary public improvements and has authorized the expenditure of \$10,000,000 for the erection of public schools, and will authorize the expenditure of an additional \$10,000,000 as soon as required. It has also authorized the expenditure of \$5,000,000 for dock and water-front improvements. It will also authorize an additional \$5,000,000 as soon as it can be used. The city will authorize as rapidly as necessary a sum of money amounting approximately to \$50,000,000 to complete the subway system. For local improvements, such as sewers, new streets, and repaving of all the present streets, \$14,000,000 has been made available. For miscellaneous improvements provided for during the year 1919 an amount close to \$5,000,000 has been authorized. The west-side improvement will be taken up in the near future, and it is estimated that the cost of this improvement to the city will be between \$35,000,000 and \$40,000,000. A contract has been let for the extension of the water system, amounting to about \$13,000,000, the work on which will be started as soon as possible. Every action necessary and possible will be taken to stimulate the various lines of industry and the business interests of the city to provide employment to returning soldiers and others seeking employment.—[Tribune, New York, N. Y., Mar. 5, 1919.]

The three-year improvement program for New York City advanced by the comptroller calls for the expenditure of \$255,527,834 for public works, of which \$127,345,153 would be income-producing and \$128,182,681 would be nonproductive. Productive improvements would include \$59,369,300 subway construction, \$20,413,448 docks, \$2,875,000 public markets, and \$44,687,405 terminal improvements.—[Wall Street Journal, New York, N. Y., Mar. 8, 1919.]

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The New York City board of aldermen has adopted the report of the committee on finance and budget relating to the requirements for 1919, 1920, and 1921, submitted by the various heads of departments, boards, and commissions, for permanent public improvements. It calls for an outlay during the next three years of \$128,182,681. The requirements for the next three years for rapid transit, docks, public markets, and permanent improvements amount to an additional aggregate of \$127,345,153.—[City-State-Nation, New York, N. Y., Apr. 9, 1919.]

At a meeting of the State reconstruction commission in Brooklyn, the commissioner of public works said that within three years his department would expend \$26,000,000 in public improvements. He said that 20,000 men would be employed within the next year. Among the public improvements he mentioned was a new municipal building for Brooklyn and a boardwalk for Coney Island. The superintendent of sewers said that his department expected to expend \$1,379,000 next year and would employ 2,500 people.—[Times, New York, N. Y., May 14, 1919.]

In compliance with the request of the Federal Government that municipal improvement be started to give work to returned soldiers and others, the city council of Niagara Falls recently adopted a resolution calling for the expenditure of \$700,000 to lay sewers, water mains, and repave streets throughout the city. The city manager was authorized to advertise for bids and to arrange for the sale of city bonds to cover the expense.—[Express, Buffalo, N. Y., Apr. 8, 1919.]

Rochester's program of municipal improvement to aid in the general reconstruction movement will be advanced by the selling of \$100,000 worth of municipal construction notes. This lot will cover the construction of bathhouses and firehouses, and is part of a total of \$1,000,000 to be sold, which includes \$700,000 for current expenses and \$200,000 for school construction.—[Post Express, Rochester, N. Y., Mar. 14, 1919.]

Reconstruction Association.

For the purpose of getting Buffalo back to a normal peace-time basis, after having diverted more than one-third of its industrial capacity to war production, representatives of all agencies interested in the general welfare of the community have organized the Buffalo Reconstruction Association. It will be the object of the reconstruction association to stimulate the construction trades, and enlist for them the necessary financial support, and also to encourage the merchant and the manufacturer to accustomed peace activity. The welfare of Buffalo men who have been in service is considered as of first importance by the association, and every effort will be made

to secure employment for these men upon their discharge.—[News, Buffalo, N. Y., Mar. 21, 1919.]

Reconstruction Commission.

The reconstruction commission appointed by the governor of the State has a personnel of 36 members, 5 of whom are women, representing practically every business interest in the community, many of whom have held important positions in the affairs of state.—[Journal of Commerce, New York, N. Y., Jan. 23, 1919.]

The governor has asked the legislature to appropriate \$75,000 for the reconstruction commission's work. Some of the matters the governor has asked the commission to consider are: Whether it will be necessary for the youth of the State to undergo military training under State supervision in addition to universal military training under proposed Federal legislation; an exhaustive study of housing conditions, recommending either legislative or executive action to obtain information on the taxation problem, and to endeavor to solve it; a study of food problems with a view to capitalizing, for permanent use, lessons in increased production learned through the war, so that prices may be reduced; public health; labor problems; unemployment; and resumption of work on public buildings to relieve unemployment—[Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass., Jan. 23, 1919.]

The chairman of the reconstruction commission announces that the commission has been organized into the following 12 subcommittees: Retrenchment, unemployment, industrial problems, housing, demobilization, education, food production and distribution, resettlement of land, inquiry into war-emergency measures, public health, business readjustment, and drafting of legislation. The method of these committees will be to draw together immediately an advisory conference group composed of organizations and individuals who are interested in the subject with which the committee is to deal. These conference bodies will be asked to meet the committee and to take up the formulation of programs and plans.—[Post, New York, N. Y., Jan. 27, 1919.]

A bill will be introduced authorizing the establishment of the State reconstruction commission recently named by the governor. Under the terms of the bill the commission will be authorized to conduct hearings, issue summonses, and in general take the place of the now defunct State council of defense, which was organized for war work. The commission is not a partisan body, but comprises members of all political parties. The bill introduced carries an appropriation of \$60,000. This amount will be sought from the \$88,000 left of \$1,000,000 appropriation for the use of the State council of defense.—[Argus, Albany, N. Y., Feb. 5, 1919.]

The reconstruction commission of the State has heard the views of women of the labor council on pending legislation. There are a number of bills in the legislature affecting the working conditions of women, recommended by the governor. The commission is to hear the director of the housing program for the United States Emergency Fleet Corporation as to what is to be done for the laboring classes, and a member of the housing committee of the health department on housing conditions.—[Times, Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 8, 1919.]

At the State conference of chambers of commerce and commercial organizations of the State an address by the chairman of the State reconstruction commission was read, outlining the work of the commission, and referring to the failure on the part of the legislature to appropriate the requested \$60,000 for the expenses of the commission, declaring that in spite of the adverse action of the senate and assembly, the commission would go ahead with its work, raising the necessary money among members, friends, and supporters.—[Telegraph, New York, N. Y., Mar. 2, 1919.]

The members of the State reconstruction commission are unpaid. Many of its staff are also unpaid and much of the service has been voluntary. State and city departments are helping the commission.—[Herald, New York, N. Y., Mar. 3, 1919.]

The State reconstruction commission has appointed an advisory engineering commission to advise and confer with it. The body is composed of five prominent engineers, selected by the engineering council, and is at present interested in the following public works: The vehicular tunnel, water-power developments, port and harbor developments, garbage, sewerage, and highway construction.—[Electrical World, New York, N. Y., Mar. 15, 1919.]

The following recommendations were forwarded to the governor by the reconstruction commission: Full cooperation with the United States Employment Service; strengthening and enlarging of the State system of employment agencies by appropriating a \$50,000 emergency fund to the industrial commission; encouraging municipal support for employment agencies; calling upon volunteer agencies, both those created for war purposes and otherwise, for resumption of functioning; urging labor to lend its cooperation to the coordinating plan suggested; the summoning by the governor of a conference of mayors of cities, representatives of labor, agricultural and commercial interests, and representatives of all agencies, Federal, State, municipal, and volunteer, for the purpose of stimulating cooperation and bringing about a complete coordination with the State and Federal systems.—[Journal of Commerce, New York, N. Y., Mar. 19, 1919.]

The reconstruction commission of the State has asked for an expression of views and suggestions from the business men of Queens

Borough on the following subjects which are now being studied: Housing; unemployment; taxation and retrenchment; business readjustment; industrial problems; legislation; strikes, etc.; education, including Americanization and military training; food distribution; and public health. At a public hearing the Queens Borough Chamber of Commerce will discuss with the reconstruction commission these postwar problems.—[Eagle, Brooklyn, N. Y., Mar. 27, 1919.]

The committee on retrenchment of the State reconstruction commission has submitted a report to the governor on retrenchment and reorganization in the State government. The report discusses in detail the present organization of the State government and contains recommendations for the consolidation of numerous State departments and the introduction of an executive budget system. It also makes recommendations concerning State salaries and pensions.—[Pamphlet, Report of Reconstruction Commission on Retrenchment and Reorganization in the State Government, Executive Chamber, Albany, N. Y., Oct. 10, 1919.]

Reconstruction Committee.

Fifty members of the legislature have been appointed to investigate subjects on which reports are to be made forming the basis for remedial legislation to be introduced next winter. These activities will have for their purpose: 1. The combating of Bolshevik agitators and propaganda, the committee to visit all communities in which there is a large foreign element. 2. The suppression of rent profiteering, the betterment of housing conditions, and increasing of the ice supply and reduction of its cost, to endeavor to correct conditions in New York City and get after profiteering landlords. 3. The curtailment of State and municipal expense, an inquiry to be made by the joint tax committee of both houses, which recommended the personal income-tax law and which is to conduct hearings in all cities. 4. The mapping out of State and county highways and rural post roads which are to be built under the \$20,000,000 bonding act. 5. The further inquiry into laws relating to the civil practice with a view to simplifying the civil code. This committee reported to the last legislature nearly 50 bills, some of which will form the basis for a code.—[World, New York, N. Y., Apr. 25, 1919.]

Reconstruction Problems.

In his message of January 1 the governor outlined what he considered the State's reconstruction problems, dividing them into those of a temporary nature, which include provision of employment for soldiers and relief for dependent families and disabled service men; and the permanent problems, such as just taxation, production and distribution of necessities, health and efficiency, readjustment of industrial relations, etc. He proposed the creation of a recon-

struction commission to assist in the solution of these problems.— [Governor's Message, Leg. Doc. No. 3, Jan. 1, 1919.]

At the first public hearing in Rochester of the State reconstruction commission the employment situation was discussed. The superintendent of city planning told of what the city had done to provide work for returned men, mentioning particularly the large appropriations that have been made for the improvement of municipal properties. Definite propaganda to stimulate buying in order that manufactures might be given an impetus was advocated. The subjects of industrial unrest, Americanization, and education were also discussed.—[Democrat and Chronicle, Rochester, N. Y., Mar. 9, 1919.]

Readjustment problems of industry were discussed by the associated manufactureres and merchants of the State at the opening session of their annual meeting in Syracuse. More than 500 representatives of industry and commerce were present. The chairman of the State reconstruction commission was present and discussed the readjustment of industrial relations.—[Statesman, Yonkers, N. Y., Mar. 27, 1919.]

Reconstruction Program.

A reconstruction program aimed to provide employment for all available labor in Albany and to see that every returning soldier and sailor is found a job, was set forth at a meeting of the board of directors of the Albany Chamber of Commerce. The report recommends immediate work on State, county, and municipal jobs; locating of returning soldiers and workers on farms; promoting the production of crops needed most locally; raising cattle needed locally; and promoting the best methods of distribution and marketing of farm products, including motor-truck routes and the development and improvement of the city market. The report of the industrial committee of the chamber of commerce was also included in the report. Americanization, educational methods, commercial and labor arbitration, housing, fire prevention, garbage disposal, trade acceptances, and various other municipal questions were recommended to be assigned to committees for discussion and development. A resolution to appoint a committee to take steps immediately to induce the Federal Government to permit the Ford Co. to utilize the water power of the Federal dam at Troy for the proposed tractor plant at Green Island, was unanimously passed by the board.—[Knickerbocker Press, Albany, N. Y., Dec. 28, 1918.]

Rehabilitation of Disabled Service Men.

The College of the City of New York, in cooperation with the board of education and the board of health, is now maintaining five clinics in the various boroughs for the correction of speech

defects. These clinics are maintained as public institutions to give free treatment to anyone suffering with a speech defect, and cooperate with the Federal Government in curing soldiers suffering from shell shock.—[Eagle, Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 26, 1919]

Research and Consultation Service.

At a public hearing of the State reconstruction commission, it was proposed that a permanent organization of research and consultation for the guidance and advice of legislators be established. It was stated that this machinery, capable of dealing with new conditions, should be the first step in reconstruction. The duties of such an agency, as explained, would be threefold: First, the collection and adequate presentation of information; second, conferences with various interests concerned in legislation; and third, the formulation of policies and their translation into concrete measures for the consideration of officials. It was thought that the organization should depend on committees, in which trade-unions, chambers of commerce, boards of trade, and other civic and industrial associations should be represented.—[Sun, New York, N. Y., Apr. 12, 1919.]

School Gardens.

School gardens are being conducted in 151 cities and towns, the total present enrollment in the State being 138,180. In Troy during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, when 3,000 children were enrolled, the value of the school-garden products amounted to \$16,000 or \$5.33 per capita.—[Prepared from material furnished by U. S. School Garden Army to U. S. Council of National Defense, Nov. 1, 1919.]

Stimulation of Food Production.

The bureau of production and the bureau of farm employment of the State food commission will be maintained until November 1, the former under the jurisdiction of the State council of farms and markets and the latter under direction of the State industrial commission.—[Sun, Norwich, N. Y., Mar. 13, 1919.]

Suffrage for Returned Service Men.

A bill has been enacted providing for the special enrollment of any qualified voter of the State who by reason of military or naval service was absent from his or her election district at the time designated for the enrollment of party voters in any year. According to the terms of the act such persons may execute a form provided for the purpose by the custodian of primary records, who will enroll them with their choice in the original enrollment bodies for the proper election district.—[Laws of New York, 1919, chs. 504, 532.]

Tax Exemption for Service Men.

Under an act, approved March 13, it is provided that veterans of the World War may obtain free of charge licenses to hawk, peddle,

vend, and sell by auction their own goods, wares, or merchandise or solicit trade within the State. These licenses will be issued by county clerks upon presentation of certificates of honorable discharge.—[Laws of New York, 1919, ch. 42.]

The commissioner of the department of finance and accounts has pointed out to the governor what appears to be unjust discrimination against soldiers who did not happen to serve overseas in the law providing that licenses to peddle, auction, or solicit trade shall be granted without charge to discharged soldiers, sailors, or marines who served in the Civil War, the Spanish-American War, or "beyond the sea." It is suggested that the law be changed to include all soldiers, whether they served overseas or not.—[Courier, Buffalo, N. Y., Mar. 27, 1919.]

Vocational Reeducation of Disabled Service Men.

The State conference on the reeducation of crippled soldiers, held in Albany on January 24, decided that plans should be formulated for the professional and industrial education of the 12,000 men in the State who were wounded during the war. The conference was in charge of the director of the division of agriculture and industrial training, and was attended by representatives of 45 colleges and universities. Under a new system, outlined at the conference, soldiers wounded so they can not return to their former employment are to be given courses. The State will be divided into 13 districts, each of which will have a competent adviser to confer with the soldiers in relation to the courses to be offered. Colleges and technical schools will include special courses in their curriculums especially designed to train the men.—[Knickerbocker Press, Albany, N. Y., Jan. 25, 1919.]

In order to refit for civilian life disabled soldiers who have had some musical training a campaign for funds has been inaugurated by the Brooklyn Musical School Settlement, which plans to conduct the work on a large scale. No soldier will be admitted to the school who has not previously played some instrument, as elementary musical instruction is not contemplated as part of the course. It is planned, however, to teach a man to play a new instrument if his injuries prevent him from playing the one already mastered.—[Times, Washington, D. C., Feb. 20, 1919.]

The Brooklyn Public Library is pointing out to discharged soldiers the useful part it can play in providing material guidance in vocational rehabilitation. In nearly every art, trade, profession, and handicraft, useful manuals, both elementary and advanced, have been published for purposes of self-instruction, and the Brooklyn Public Library is prepared to furnish copies of such manuals in generous quantities. A special list of about four hundred of these books has

been compiled and is available at the branches for free distribution.— [Citizen, Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 26, 1919.]

Establishment of a trade school and workshop for crippled soldiers, near the military hospital at Mineola, is being considered by the Knights of Columbus. Courses and work along various lines of vocational training are to be supplied.—[North American, Philadelphia, Pa., Mar. 14, 1919.]

The board of education of New York City has organized a division of advisement and training, which is to cooperate with the Rehabilitation Division of the Federal Board of Vocational Education. This new division will advise and train soldiers and sailors who have been discharged from active service because of physical disability. It is endeavoring to get in touch with every disabled man residing in Greater New York.—[Eagle, Brooklyn, N. Y., Mar. 5, 1919.]

Disseminating information in regard to opportunities for vocational training became part of the work of the War Camp Community Service in New York City. Over 300 communications were sent by the New York branch to War Camp Community Service representatives throughout the country asking them to secure all information possible regarding opportunities for industrial training, together with a list of all institutions giving such courses. To assist further, the War Camp Community Service instituted a series of weekly lectures for soldiers on vocational opportunities, at one of the officers' clubs in New York City. The lecturers were the successful men in various fields of industry, commerce, and the professions.— [Report of War Camp Community Service for U. S. Council of National Defense, August, 1919.]

In accordance with section 2 of the Federal vocational rehabilitation act of June 27, 1918, as amended July 11, 1919, arrangements had been made up to October 25, 1919, by the Federal Board for Vocational Education with 122 educational institutions in the State for the reeducation of service men to overcome the handicap of disabilities incurred in the service. A total of 1,642 such men have been sent to these institutions for training. Arrangements have also been made by this board with 71 industrial establishments in the State whereby the latter have undertaken to train a total of 91 disabled men.—[Compiled from statement prepared by Rehabilitation Division, Federal Board for Vocational Education.]

Water Resources.

A comprehensive program to bring about development of unused water power in the State was introduced in the legislature. The proposals would leave to a State water-storage commission, consisting of the State engineer, State conservation commissioner, and the State

attorney general, to determine whether the State should develop its great available water power on the Niagara and St. Lawrence Rivers and distribute the power itself, or whether this power should be leased at the sites. Two of the measures provide for constitutional amendments declaring power a public use, and thereby permitting the taking of private lands for power purposes, flooding of State lands in creating reservoirs for power development purposes, and construction of power transmission lines on State lands.—[Sun, New York, N. Y., Mar. 25, 1919.]

NORTH CAROLINA.

Assistance for Service Men and Their Families.

The mayors of many cities in the State have formed committees for assisting the men in various ways. The American Red Cross, through its home-service sections, is very materially helping the families of soldiers who are in need. Legal advisory committees in each county offer their services free in furnishing legal aid.—[Letter from State council of defense to U. S. Council of National Defense, Mar. 28, 1919.]

"Back-to-School" Drive.

The "Back-to-school" drive will be made a part of the work of school clubs now being organized under the name of parent-teacher associations. It is hoped that a survey of the children of school age who are out of school will be made.—[Letter from State division of the Woman's Committee to U. S. Council of National Defense, Feb. 20, 1919.]

Council of Defense.

The State council of defense will be disbanded as soon as the reconstruction commission created by the legislature is ready to work. Its only remaining activities are caring for returning soldiers and giving them legal advice.—[Letter from chairman, State council of defense to U. S. Council of National Defense, Aug. 14, 1919.]

Employment.

The State council of defense, in connection with the United States Employment Service, is endeavoring to have community boards in every county assist returning soldiers in finding employment. The State council has, in almost all the counties of the State, soldiers' business aid committees which are doing all in their power to help the soldiers. In addition, the chairmen of the county councils are individually acting as advisers for the soldiers and as helpers in securing situations. The State agricultural extension service has instructed each one of its county agents to help returning service men to secure farm situations, to advise them about the purchase of land in case they want to buy, to help them in renting lands wherever

they so desire, and to advise with them in the cultivation of their crops.—[Letter from State council of defense to U. S. Council of National Defense, Mar. 28, 1919.]

Employment offices maintained in North Carolina by the Federal Government in cooperation with State and local organizations, report that during the six months' period January 1 to June 30, 1919, 21,080 persons were registered who were seeking employment; 9,948 requests for employees were received; and 16,061 persons were placed by these offices.—[Compiled from statistics furnished by U. S. Employment Service, Aug. 8, 1919.]

Citations have been issued by the United States War and Navy Departments to 588 firms in the State, these employers having assured the departments that they will reemploy every returned service man who formerly worked for them and left to serve in the Army or Navy during the World War.—[Memorandum from assistant to Secretary of War in the replacement of service men to civil life, to U. S. Council of National Defense, Nov. 20, 1919.]

Highways.

The State highway commissioner advises that about \$15,000,000 will be used in the State on road construction, and that the State has made arrangements to match the Federal fund allotted to it.—[Bulletin No. 47, Highways Transport Committee, U. S. Council of National Defense.]

A bill has been passed by the legislature levying taxes on motor vehicles to provide funds for the construction and maintenance of a system of State highways and to enable the State to secure the benefits of Federal aid therefor.—[Laws of North Carolina, 1919, ch. 189.]

In all parts of the State bonds have been issued for road building. Lenoir County has voted \$2,000,000; Robeson, \$1,500,000; Union, \$500,000; Mecklenburg, \$1,000,000; and Gaston, an adjoining county, will follow with a bond issue of \$500,000.—[Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass., July 9, 1919.]

On October 1, 1919, 53 highway projects had been approved in the State, involving the improvement of 424.08 miles of road at a total estimated cost of \$3,773,122.05, of which the Federal Government is requested to pay \$1,519,735.32 in accordance with the provisions of the Federal-aid road act of July 11, 1916, as amended by the act of February 28, 1919.—[Statement prepared by Bureau of Public Roads, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.]

Information Service for Returned Service Men.

The local branches of the American Red Cross are cooperating with other organizations in establishing contacts with service men for the purpose of facilitating the adjustment of their allotments,

allowance accounts, compensation and claims, and the reinstatement of lapsed or canceled insurance. It is the desire of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance that all inquiries of this nature be cleared through the home-service sections of the American Red Cross. Up to April 1, 1919, the American Red Cross had organized in North Carolina 236 units with a total of 515 workers.—[Statement prepared by American National Red Cross for U. S. Council of National Defense, November, 1919.]

Land Settlement.

On March 10 an act was ratified providing for cooperation between the United States and the State in the settlement of soldiers, sailors, marines, and others upon State lands and lands acquired under the terms of the act. For the administration of the act the appointment was authorized of a soldier-settlement board, to consist of three members appointed by the governor. Power was given the board to undertake projects in cooperation with the United States involving the reclamation, by all methods, of lands within the State in order to make them suitable for agricultural purposes and rural homes.—[Laws of North Carolina, 1919, ch. 266.]

Public Works.

Reports received in January, 1919, cover 21 public buildings and construction projects which were under way or contemplated in the State, aggregating an estimated value of \$3,055,000. Of this number 13 were street improvements, estimated to cost \$1,765,000; and 4 were schools, estimated to cost \$300,000.—[Statistics compiled by Division of Public Works and Construction Developments, U. S. Dept. of Labor, Apr. 17, 1919.]

Reconstruction Commission.

The State reconstruction commission, created by act of the legislature and ratified March 10, will consist of 25 men representing as far as practicable all the various industries and employments of the State, to be appointed by the governor. It will be the duty of the commission to make investigations and to report in reference to the industrial, commercial, economic, sociological, and military needs and requirements of the State which have been produced by the World War and by the readjustment of the State to conditions of peace; to take such advisory measures as it may deem fit in reference to such matters; to consult with the several State and Federal departments and such civic organizations as may offer information or recommendations in reference to such matters; to make investigation and suggest plans for the coordination and cooperation of the resources of the State during the period of readjustment after the war; to make investigations and recommendations on all matters requiring the cooperation of Federal and State Governments; and to

plan methods of cooperating with the Federal authorities in devising and carrying out national policies during the period of war reconstruction. The act carried an appropriation for the work of the commission for the years 1919 and 1920.—[Laws of North Carolina, 1919, ch. 261.]

Reconstruction Problems.

The University of North Carolina has issued a pamphlet on reconstruction and citizenship, as the first of an after-the-war information series to be put out by the extension department. It gives a brief statement of some of the problems which are challenging the thought and efforts of American people, and a program of the work which the university hopes to do toward helping to solve them.—[Survey, New York, N. Y., Apr. 5, 1919.]

School Gardens.

School gardens are being conducted in 23 cities and towns, the total present enrollment in the State being 13,700.—[Prepared from material furnished by U. S. School Garden Army to U. S. Council of National Defense, Nov. 1, 1919.]

Vocational Reeducation of Disabled Service Men.

In accordance with section 2 of the Federal vocational rehabilitation act of June 27, 1918, as amended July 11, 1919, arrangements had been made up to October 25, 1919, by the Federal Board for Vocational Education with nine educational institutions in the State for the reeducation of service men to overcome the handicap of disabilities incurred in the service. A total of 129 such men have been sent to these institutions for training. Arrangements have also been made by this board with four industrial establishments in the State whereby the latter have undertaken to train five disabled men.—[Compiled from statement prepared by Rehabilitation Division, Federal Board for Vocational Education.]

NORTH DAKOTA.

Bonuses for Service Men.

A bill was passed by the legislature providing that any citizen of the State who has been honorably discharged from the military or naval forces of the United States or of any of the Governments associated with the United States may, after proper application has been approved by the adjutant general, receive from the fund for returned soldiers \$25 for every month, or fraction of a month, that he was in the service. The fund for this purpose will be obtained by levying a tax of $\frac{1}{2}$ mill upon all assessed property in the State. It is optional with the soldier whether he uses this money to make a first payment on a home, as provided for by the home-building association act, or whether he devotes it to the completion of his educa-

tion. Payments are to be made quarterly until all soldiers have been paid the full amount due them. Soldiers in the service a year will be entitled to \$300 under the act. A referendum vote was taken June 26, when this bill was approved.—[Laws of North Dakota, 1919, p. 149.]

Council of Defense.

The council of defense is solving two problems—food and surplus labor—by putting workmen on unused farms in order to stimulate crop production in the Northwest.—[Dispatch, Columbus, Ohio, Jan. 17, 1919.]

The State council at present plans to continue only until May 1.—[Letter from the governor to U. S. Council of National Defense, Jan. 22, 1919.]

Employment.

A committee was named to formulate plans for the organization of soldiers' aid bureaus, at a meeting of representatives of various Fargo war workers, civic, fraternal, religious, and labor organizations, with the United States Employment Service. This committee will perfect plans and report later at a general meeting of all Fargo organizations. These bureaus are being organized in every county and community of the State, and their purpose is to centralize the work of caring for the returned soldiers by listing positions, encouraging industries, and placing men. There were about 24,000 men in the service from this State, and the placing of these men is a big job. Many have returned skilled artisans and will not want their old jobs back.—[Courier-News, Fargo, N. Dak., Jan. 9, 1919.]

Steps have been taken in Fargo to keep the Federal labor bureau working for at least 60 days longer. At Grand Forks those in charge have taken measures to retain the service until all the soldiers have been discharged and provided with employment. Cessation of activities would greatly disrupt the favorable labor situation and cause anxiety both to the soldiers and the farmers.—[Courier-News, Fargo, N. Dak., Mar. 15, 1919.]

The legislature, fearing that the farm labor shortage might prove serious this spring, in a concurrent resolution approved February 21, asked the United States War Department for the discharge of North Dakota soldiers. They also asked the commanding officer of Camp Dodge to release as many men as possible immediately so that they may work on the farms.—[Laws of North Dakota, 1919, p. 338.]

Employment offices maintained in North Dakota by the Federal Government in cooperation with State and local organizations, report that during the six months' period January 1 to June 30, 1919, 11,893 persons were registered who were seeking employment;

11,485 requests for employees were received; and 7,603 persons were placed by these offices.—[Compiled from statistics furnished by U. S. Employment Service, Aug. 8, 1919.]

Citations have been issued by the United States War and Navy Departments to 75 firms in the State, these employers having assured the departments that they will reemploy every returned service man who formerly worked for them and left to serve in the Army or Navy during the World War.—[Memorandum from assistant to Secretary of War in the replacement of service men to civil life, to U. S. Council of National Defense, Nov. 20, 1919.]

English Language in Schools.

House bill 96, which was introduced in the legislature but failed to pass, provided that only the English language should be taught in schools up to and including the eighth grade.—[School Life, U. S. Dept. of the Interior, Mar. 1, 1919.]

Highways.

On October 1, 1919, 52 highway projects had been approved in the State, involving the improvement of 727.01 miles of road at a total estimated cost of \$1,178,232.64, of which the Federal Government is requested to pay \$554,193.40 in accordance with the provisions of the Federal-aid road act of July 11, 1916, as amended by the act of February 28, 1919.—[Statement prepared by Bureau of Public Roads, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.]

Information Service for Returned Service Men.

The local branches of the American Red Cross are cooperating with other organizations in establishing contacts with service men for the purpose of facilitating the adjustment of their allotments, allowance accounts, compensation and claims, and the reinstatement of lapsed or canceled insurance. It is the desire of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance that all inquiries of this nature be cleared through the home-service sections of the American Red Cross. Up to April 1, 1919, the American Red Cross had organized in North Dakota 383 units with a total of 2,413 workers.—[Statement prepared by American National Red Cross for U. S. Council of National Defense, November, 1919.]

Land Settlement.

The State committee on land for returning soldiers is making efforts to develop some plan whereby the soldiers can be furnished land at a low rate of interest and on long-term payments. The committee is making the suggestion to the Secretary of the Interior that the State furnish the land and the Federal Government the equipment and working capital.—[Courier-News, Fargo, N. Dak., Nov. 19, 1918.]

Public Works.

Reports received in January, 1919, cover 26 public building and construction projects which were under way or contemplated in the State, aggregating an estimated value of \$2,370,000. Of this number 13 were street improvements, estimated to cost \$1,100,000; and 8 were schools, estimated to cost \$910,000.—[Statistics compiled by Division of Public Works and Construction Developments, U. S. Dept. of Labor, Apr. 17, 1919.]

Registration of Discharge Papers.

Provision for recording the discharges of ex-service men of Cass County has been made at the office of the clerk of the district court. By this arrangement, certified copies will be made without fee of all discharges sent to the office of the clerk. It was stated that this would not only give the county a record of its men in service but also prove of value to the men themselves, who might lose their discharges and need them in asking for pensions, applying for citizenship, or in numerous other instances.—[Courier-News, Fargo, N. Dak., May 10, 1919.]

School Gardens.

School gardens are being conducted in 36 cities and towns, the total present enrollment in the State being 10,952. In Grand Forks during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, there were 1,245 children enrolled.—[Prepared from material furnished by U. S. School Garden Army to U. S. Council of National Defense, Nov. 1, 1919.]

State Ownership of Industrial Enterprises.

Legislation providing for State-owned industrial enterprises became operative upon the approval by a referendum vote taken June 26, of a group of bills which furnish the means to carry out this policy. These bills provide for an industrial commission (H. 17); for State control and operation of mills and elevators (S. 20); and for the establishment of a State bank with which to finance industries (H. 18; 49). This legislation also includes a home builders' act (S. 19), by which the State will engage in the construction of homes for residents on a building and loan association basis; and three bonding bills (H. 49; S. 75; 130) carrying a total of \$17,000,000 with which to carry out the industrial program.—[Laws of North Dakota, 1919.]

The industrial commission will operate a banking system under the name of Bank of North Dakota, the bank being established by the issue of \$2,000,000 in State bonds. All public funds of the State, counties, cities, and school districts are to be deposited in the State bank, and this bank will also become the depository of the reserves maintained by the State banks. The State bank will issue bonds to finance the agricultural and industrial enterprises undertaken by the State.

Homes may be built or farms purchased upon a 20 per cent payment of the purchase price, amortization payments to be made over a maximum period of 20 years. A string of elevators, flour mills, factories, and warehouses will be established. A milling association having \$5,000,000 to work with will attend to this phase of the State's industrial enterprise.—[Laws of North Dakota, 1919, p. 214.]

An act, approved March 13, authorizes the commissioner of agriculture and labor to engage in the activities connected with the manufacturing and marketing of dairy products.—[Laws of North Dakota, 1919, H. 127.]

The State legislation having been approved by the people at the recent referendum, the State will enter immediately upon the business of handling grain and manufacturing of flour. It will also put into operation a State bank, which will finance farm credits to the extent of \$10,000,000. Other industries may be entered upon later as the industrial commission for the State, into whose hands has been committed the industrial scheme, is empowered to proceed with the establishment of any manufacturing or marketing enterprises having to do with the manufacture or marketing of farm products.—[Times, Washington, D. C., June 30, 1919.]

Vocational Reeducation of Disabled Service Men.

In accordance with section 2 of the Federal vocational rehabilitation act of June 27, 1918, as amended July 11, 1919, arrangements had been made up to October 25, 1919, by the Federal Board for Vocational Education with four educational institutions in the State for the reeducation of service men to overcome the handicap of disabilities incurred in the service. A total of 15 such men have been sent to these institutions for training. Arrangements have also been made by this board with an industrial establishment in the State whereby the latter has undertaken to train a disabled man.—[Compiled from statement prepared by Rehabilitation Division, Federal Board for Vocational Education.]

OHIO.

Americanization.

The Americanization division of the State council of defense held a meeting on January 3, for the special purpose of considering plans by which there might be secured by legislative enactment a permanent basis for State direction of Americanization activities. A subcommittee has been appointed to draft such a bill. The idea is to retain a broad representative committee back of the work, with executives who may serve as the means of organizing local Americanization agencies and of linking up the policies of the local communities with those of the Federal and State Governments. In the

meantime the council has sent a letter to all the local Americanization committees, or to some school authority in localities where there is no committee, urging that the work be kept going, and pointing out its importance.—[Letter from State council of defense to U. S. Council of National Defense, Jan. 11, 1919.]

About 25 cities in Ohio have Americanization committees at work, and other cities are preparing to organize such committees.—[Publication of State council of defense, Feb. 1, 1919.]

With the object of organizing an agency to oversee the development of the foreigner, to provide for his proper education, civic training, and naturalization, an American house has been opened in Cincinnati, in a building hitherto a saloon, about which the social activities of some 14,000 foreigners are centered. This was done under the auspices of the chamber of commerce, the immigrant welfare association, and the public-school department of civic and vocational service. An appropriation of \$10,000 from the war chest of the Hamilton County council of defense made possible the remodeling of the building, for which upkeep appropriations of \$9,000 for this year and \$13,720 for next year have been made by the budget commission of the council of social agencies, so that no expense attaches to the self-regulating of the club through which Americanization is progressing. The women's organizations of the city donated the furnishings of the clubhouse, attached to which are excellent bathing facilities, as well as an auditorium and recreation park.—[Survey, New York, N. Y., Mar. 1, 1919.]

An Americanization bill is before the legislature carrying an appropriation of \$25,000, one feature of which is the creation of a special standing committee with the State superintendent of schools at its head, to take over Americanization work formerly conducted under the State council of defense. Another piece of proposed legislation requires that all minors under 21 years of age who do not possess a good knowledge of the English language and American ideals shall attend classes for a period of not less than 24 hours a week.—[Times-Star, Cincinnati, Ohio, Mar. 19, 1919.]

A committee of five has been authorized to expend \$25,000 for the eradication of illiteracy and promotion of better living conditions among the foreign born of the State.—[Memorandum from Americanization division, U. S. Dept. of the Interior to U. S. Council of National Defense, July 23, 1919.]

Libraries are doing work in Cleveland among the foreign born. Contacts with the foreign adults are made through the children and the foreign-language press. Personally addressed library announcements delivered by the library workers are bringing results.—[Foreign-American Series, Bulletin No. 10, National War Work Council, Young Men's Christian Association, New York, N. Y.]

At Cleveland there is an attendance of 450 in the citizenship classes that are conducted in seven centers of the city. The classes meet twice a week from 7 to 9 p. m. A manufacturing concern is conducting classes in the plant, and the men attend on company time. The company also furnishes legal advice free to their alien employees who wish to be naturalized.—[Compiled from forthcoming report of director of citizenship to Commissioner of Naturalization, U. S. Dept. of Labor, 1920.]

The Cleveland Americanization committee of the mayor's war board has issued a pamphlet giving an account of work among the foreign born in that city.—[Pamphlet, Americanization in Cleveland, Cleveland, Ohio, September, 1919.]

The interest of several foreign groups in Lorain was secured at the outset of community service activities in connection with Americanization, and they began to raise funds to equip clubrooms. A citizenship campaign was planned in June aiming to gain followers through industries, each employer being requested to distribute cards urging immediate action on the part of employees in preparing for citizenship.

The teaching of English to the foreign born and the organizing of kindergartens in the public schools are included in the program of community service for Americanizing foreigners in Youngstown. The members of the board of education are cooperating with the community organizer to secure funds for the kindergartens.—[Report of War Camp Community Service for U. S. Council of National Defense, August, 1919.]

Assistance for Service Men and Their Families.

Under the direction of the State council of defense, legal aid committees have been established throughout the State for the purpose of furnishing free legal advice. Assistance is afforded returning disabled soldiers and sailors in securing rights and advantages provided by legislature. This work is being conducted by the State council of defense and the State department of the Federal Board for Vocational Education.—[Letter from State council of defense to U. S. Council of National Defense, Mar. 23, 1919.]

The American Red Cross is furnishing medical and other assistance to soldiers and their families, and is prepared to furnish clothing where needed. The War Camp Community Service is also looking after returning soldiers, especially those who are disabled.—[Letter from mayor of Dayton to U. S. Council of National Defense, Mar. 24, 1919.]

House bill 88 provides for the burial, at a cost not to exceed \$125, of the body of any honorably discharged soldier, sailor, or marine, or his mother, wife, or widow, or any Army nurse who dies, not hav-

ing the means to defray the necessary funeral expenses. House bill 508 extends the provisions of the soldier relief acts to soldiers, sailors, and marines of the war with Germany, and their wives, widows, indigent parents, minor children, and wards.—[Information Bureau, American National Red Cross, Compendium Change No. 117.]

“Back-to-School” Drive.

In the “Back-to-school” drive each county chairman obtained lists of children under 18 years of age who were out of school. A summary sheet was sent to every county to assist the chairman in analyzing returns. A large number of the boys staying at home worked on farms.—[Report of child conservation section of the Field Division to U. S. Council of National Defense, Oct. 1, 1918, to July 1, 1919.]

Building Activity.

The members of the Builders' Exchange of Cleveland have expressed their desire to aid in the movement to provide work for the returning soldiers who are skilled craftsmen. The directors have adopted resolutions suggesting the financial advantages, and the probabilities of obtaining better attention by starting immediately all forms of construction work.—[Plain Dealer, Cleveland, Ohio, Jan. 31, 1919.]

Community Organization.

The State division of the Woman's Committee, United States Council of National Defense, indorses the community organization idea and, although the executive meeting of the State division has not been called to discuss the question, it seems very probable that they will favor a recommendation to establish a commission in Washington as the Federal center for community organizations. No steps have been taken to secure a State commission.—[Reply from State division of the Woman's Committee to questionnaire of U. S. Council of National Defense, Mar. 3, 1919.]

On March 27 the governor called a meeting of State representatives of all national agencies operating in the State which are doing reconstruction and community work. Twenty-seven representatives attended the meeting and agreed to form a permanent body, to meet once a month, to discuss a State program, to avoid duplication of effort, and to divide the field of work where extension is planned to those communities which now have none of these agencies. It is expected ultimately that the State division of the Woman's Committee, United States Council of National Defense, can turn over to this body what is left of its organization.—[Letter from executive secretary, State division of the Woman's Committee to U. S. Council of National Defense, Apr. 3, 1919.]

East Palestine, a city of 6,000 population, set up in less than one month a community organization of 1,500, including 300 women, under the leadership of its chamber of commerce.—[Tribune, New York, N. Y., Aug. 8, 1919.]

Council of Defense.

The State council of defense has dissolved. Each local council has been advised to continue under local control. Local councils were asked to cooperate with the American Red Cross and the United States Employment Service in placing discharged soldiers. A subcommittee of the former State council is still continuing the work of giving free legal aid to discharged men. A State committee, comprised of six members of the legislature and the State superintendent of instruction, will take charge of Americanization activities on September 1.—[Reply from State council of defense to questionnaire of the Field Division, U. S. Council of National Defense, June 26, 1919.]

Education of Returned Service Men.

The Young Men's Christian Association is furnishing educational opportunities to returning service men.—[Letter from mayor of Dayton to U. S. Council of National Defense, Mar. 24, 1919.]

Employment.

The State council of defense has made arrangements with the American Red Cross whereby its local chapters will act as bureaus for returning soldiers and sailors in localities where the council has no employment office. It has also made arrangements for cooperation in this work with all war agencies in their respective localities.—[Letter from State council of defense to U. S. Council of National Defense, Feb. 25, 1919.]

The work of securing employment for returning soldiers and sailors is being conducted by offices of the United States Employment Service and the State council of defense in various cities in Ohio in cooperation with committees of the American Red Cross. In cities and counties where no employment offices are maintained American Red Cross committees handle employment work.—[Letter from State council of defense to U. S. Council of National Defense, Mar. 23, 1919.]

The State legislature has passed a bill appropriating \$18,000 to continue 19 offices of the United States Employment Service.—[Oral statement of Director General, U. S. Employment Service.]

Employment offices maintained in Ohio by the Federal Government, in cooperation with State and local organizations, report that during the six months' period January 1 to June 30, 1919, 275,444 persons were registered who were seeking employment; 272,601 requests for employees were received; and 187,853 persons were placed

by these offices.—[Compiled from statistics furnished by U. S. Employment Service, Aug. 8, 1919.]

Citations have been issued by the United States War and Navy Departments to 3,710 firms in the State, these employers having assured the departments that they will reemploy every returned service man who formerly worked for them and left to serve in the Army or Navy during the World War.—[Memorandum from assistant to Secretary of War in the replacement of service men to civil life, to U. S. Council of National Defense, Nov. 20, 1919.]

Canton factories are absorbing not only their own men as they return from Army camps, but many soldiers and sailors from other sections. Conditions are better in the Middle West, business is more stable, and work is easier to find. This in part explains the steady stream of outside men which has flowed into Canton and the surrounding districts since the beginning of demobilization.—[News, Canton, Ohio, May 14, 1919.]

In Chillicothe a branch of the United States Employment Service was established at the War Camp Community Service club. Later the chamber of commerce undertook the work, and the War Camp Community Service continued to supply information to the men concerning positions but did no direct work in placing the men.—[Report of War Camp Community Service for U. S. Council of National Defense, August, 1919.]

The mayor has indorsed the appeal of employers of Cincinnati and vicinity, issued by the American Red Cross, to give preference in the employment of returned soldiers. Many are returning from near-by cantonments who wish work. The majority of these are negroes who can not find their old jobs because of a change to war industries, or having learned a trade in the Army wish better positions. No case of a soldier being denied his old position when it existed has been known.—[Enquirer, Cincinnati, Ohio, Dec. 27, 1918.]

In Cincinnati a soldiers' and sailors' auxiliary employment bureau is working in connection with the United States Employment Service in finding employment for returning service men.—[Letter from mayor of Cincinnati to U. S. Council of National Defense, Mar. 26, 1919.]

The Cleveland school board is prepared to furnish employment for returned soldiers and others who can speak Lithuanian, Croatian, Italian, and other languages representing Cleveland's foreign-born population. They are needed to help take the new school census. The board pays 5 cents a name.—[Press, Cleveland, Ohio, Mar. 11, 1919.]

A member of the Federal Board for Vocational Education of Cincinnati, after a canvass of Cleveland industries, stated that he

had not found an instance where an honorably discharged soldier had not been given an opportunity to work.—[Plain Dealer, Cleveland, Ohio, Mar. 23, 1919.]

It has been estimated by directors of city departments in Cleveland that more than 7,500 men will obtain employment on municipal buildings and improvements in this city during the 1919 season. Expenditures exceeding \$8,000,000 will be made by the city in an effort to afford employment for returning soldiers and members of the building trades. Of this amount, it is estimated that approximately \$5,600,000 will be expended in wages. Work on street and sewer extensions and pavements will begin immediately.—[News, Dayton, Ohio, Mar. 27, 1919.]

A weekly communication to Cleveland employers informing them of men out of work, their qualifications and capabilities, as an aid to solving the unemployment problem, is the plan of the Jewish Welfare Board. The cooperation of employers and trade associations is asked. A large number of men are being placed in positions every week.—[News, Cleveland, Ohio, Apr. 1, 1919.]

In Dayton the chief of police has ordered all patrolmen to list employers on their beats in need of men and mail notices to the Federal employment service. The service has opened a free employment bureau for professional men and experts. It is stated that professional men are having difficulty in finding suitable employment. The city council has adopted resolutions against the giving of political positions to aliens who kept out of the war and are now rushing to become citizens and get jobs, and calling on all employers to give every preference to discharged soldiers.—[Herald, Dayton, Ohio, Feb. 19, 1919.]

In the city of Dayton the Federal employment office and the Young Men's Christian Association are endeavoring to provide positions for any returning soldiers who may be seeking employment.—[Letter from mayor of Dayton to U. S. Council of National Defense, Mar. 24, 1919.]

The free employment bureau in Toledo, which was operated by the Federal employment service, will be maintained jointly by the State and city until money is provided by the Federal Government. The city council has passed an ordinance appropriating \$1,200 to pay the city's share of the expense for three months. The State employment director notified the city that the State industrial commission would pay \$2,300.—[Blade, Toledo, Ohio, Mar. 25, 1919.]

Highways.

The Ohio Good Roads Federation advises that there are three major bills in the general assembly affecting highway improvements. While several sections of bills relate to administrative powers and

duties, yet the important sections relate to revenues for road-improvement purposes. If the suggestions incorporated in them are accepted by the general assembly, it will mean an increase of about \$2,500,000 for construction purposes in the State highway funds, about \$3,000,000 increase in county funds, and about \$3,000,000 increase from motor-vehicle revenues credited to the maintenance and repair funds. If these amounts are added to the present revenues, the road-improvement fund in the State will be about \$17,000,000 annually for the next three years, including the Federal-aid fund.—[Bulletin No. 47, Highways Transport Committee, U. S. Council of National Defense.]

On October 1, 1919, 96 highway projects had been approved in the State, involving the improvement of 490.70 miles of road at a total estimated cost of \$16,666,850.93, of which the Federal Government is requested to pay \$5,159,895.30 in accordance with the provisions of the Federal-aid road act of July 11, 1916, as amended by the act of February 28, 1919.—[Statement prepared by Bureau of Public Roads, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.]

Housing Accommodations.

Cleveland is planning to relieve the housing problem by the creation of a reconstruction company capitalized at \$500,000, which will erect duplex and group houses for rent.—[Housing Betterment, New York, N. Y., February, 1919.]

In Crestline there is a marked shortage in housing, and to relieve it an "Own-your-own-home" committee has been organized.—[News release of U. S. Housing Corporation, No. 1350.]

At Hamilton 100 new houses are being constructed to assist in the housing of the 5,000 new workers who will be employed by the Ford tractor plant.—[Housing Betterment, New York, N. Y., February, 1919.]

At Lorain a housing canvass has revealed a shortage of 700 houses, particularly of the six and seven-room type and designed for the working classes. In addition, apartments are needed for 200 families. Energetic measures have been taken to supply the need. Very recently a house-building corporation has been organized with a capital of \$150,000, and arrangements have been made whereby those desiring to build a home will be given every possible financial assistance.—[News release of U. S. Housing Corporation, No. 1350.]

A campaign is being inaugurated in Toledo for the purpose of urging the construction of 5,000 new homes in the city this spring. Upon the suggestion of the Federal Government, the mayor has named an executive committee to forward such a campaign. Conferences of building-material dealers are going on daily and specific plans of cooperation are being worked out. Committees are planning their activities which will reach into every department of social life;

and churches and schools are preparing to cooperate. An extensive campaign of publicity will be carried on in the newspapers and in other ways.—[Publication of the Toledo Chamber of Commerce, Mar. 31, 1919.]

In Youngstown a financing corporation is being formed to make possible the erection of 5,000 homes. The plan of financing the enterprise provides that the building and loan associations will loan about 60 per cent of the cost of the house, the prospective owner will provide 10 per cent, and this new cooperation will take care of the remaining 30 per cent.—[Telegram, Youngstown, Ohio, July 17, 1919.]

Information Service for Returned Service Men.

The local branches of the American Red Cross are cooperating with other organizations in establishing contacts with service men for the purpose of facilitating the adjustment of their allotments, allowance accounts, compensation and claims, and the reinstatement of lapsed or canceled insurance. It is the desire of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance that all inquiries of this nature be cleared through the home-service sections of the American Red Cross. Up to April 1, 1919, the American Red Cross had organized in Ohio 695 units with a total of 1,309 workers.—[Statement prepared by American National Red Cross for U. S. Council of National Defense, November, 1919.]

Land Settlement.

On March 11, 1919, the governor wrote to the Secretary of the Interior as follows: "You can depend upon our State giving you its maximum cooperation in furtherance of your plan to bring about a soldiers' movement to the soil." No action has been taken by the State legislature on soldier-settlement legislation.—[Memorandum from Reclamation Service, U. S. Dept. of the Interior to U. S. Council of National Defense, July 1, 1919.]

Loans to Service Men.

In Cincinnati the American Red Cross home-service section and the Cincinnati Lodge, No. 5, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, have facilities for making loans to soldiers.—[Letter from mayor of Cincinnati to U. S. Council of National Defense, Mar. 26, 1919.]

Preference to Returned Service Men in Public Employment.

The secretary of the county jail commission announced that when construction work on the new criminal court and jail buildings at Cleveland is begun, soldiers will be given preference in employment.—[Press, Cleveland, Ohio, Apr. 3, 1919.]

Profiteering.

A sweeping inquiry to cover every county in the State is to be made by the State attorney general, at the request of the governor, into the causes of the high prices of food. In case of lack of coopera-

tion in the counties the governor will grant authority for the institution of an inquiry by grand jury under State auspices.—[Post, New York, N. Y., July 26, 1919.]

Public Recreation Centers.

Cleveland has set aside \$500,000 for the purpose of providing recreation centers when the city goes dry. Six comfort stations on convenient corners will be opened, and these will be fitted up in an inviting and artistic style. A \$10,000 log cabin has been erected in Garfield Park; and a boathouse, costing \$150,000, is to be built in Edgewater Park. New parks will be laid out and pavilions for dancing will be opened.—[U. S. Department of Labor publication, Apr. 17, 1919.]

Public Works.

The governor has proposed to put in operation in every city and county in the State plans for starting at once millions of dollars' worth of public improvements in order to provide work for the thousands of idle men in the State. Letters were sent by the governor to 160 mayors and boards of county commissioners urging upon them the necessity of getting action at the earliest possible moment and asking them to report what has been done and what is being done in the matter. A warning to material and supply men that there must be no attempt to take advantage of the exigencies of the situation by charging unduly high prices was sounded by the governor.—[Plain Dealer, Cleveland, Ohio, Jan. 31, 1919.]

At the conference called by the governor the following program was decided upon for relief of unemployment: Public works and improvements be undertaken and begun immediately; in undertaking public works and improvements as proposed at this time to relieve the unemployment situation all contracts let shall include provisions that until the situation is relieved only resident unemployed workers shall be recruited, with the exception of the permanent executive and supervisory organizations of the contractors; the recruiting of all such labor be handled through the employment service now in operation in the State, in order to protect the communities from an influx of nonresident labor; the Federal community labor board be designated as the official committee to handle any problems regarding the furnishing of work to men in particular instances; workers to be eligible shall have been residents of the State for at least one year, and county or city for at least six months; that preference be given to returned soldiers who originally were inducted or enlisted from the county in which the work is being done or whose home is in the county, and to men with dependents; that efforts be made to avoid giving work to men commonly known as "floaters."—[Letter from Federal field secretary of Ohio to U. S. Council of National Defense, Feb. 1, 1919.]

Reports received in January, 1919, cover 153 public building and construction projects which were under way or contemplated in the State, aggregating an estimate value of \$133,525,000. Of this number 26 were sewers, estimated to cost \$12,460,000; 22 street improvements, estimated to cost \$64,595,000; and 30 waterworks, estimated to cost \$9,480,000.—[Statistics compiled by the Division of Public Works and Construction Developments, U. S. Dept. of Labor, Apr. 17, 1919.]

Definite plans for the second of Cleveland's big after-the-war improvements have been announced by the utilities director and the water commissioner, who stated that ground for the construction of a \$3,500,000 East Side filtration plant would be broken the latter part of this year; and that work on an addition to the municipal lighting plant would be started shortly. Both projects are included in the scheme of postwar improvements, to cost approximately \$20,000,000, which the mayor has planned in order to furnish employment during the reconstruction period, to men returning from military service or war work.—[Plain Dealer, Cleveland, Ohio, Jan. 9, 1919.]

Reconstruction Conference.

The governor called a State conference of reconstruction and community agencies, which has met monthly since March. The fourth meeting was held on June 16. The membership comprises many former members of the State council of defense and of the State division of the Woman's Committee. Agencies represented at meetings were State council of defense, State division of the Woman's Committee, State department of health, extension department of the State agricultural college, home-economic department of the State university, State superintendent of public instruction, State conference of charities, War Camp Community Service, home-service section of the American Red Cross, Young Men's Christian Association, Young Women's Christian Association, National Catholic War Council, Jewish Welfare Board, and Salvation Army.—[Reply from State council of defense to questionnaire of the Field Division, U. S. Council of National Defense, July 26, 1919.]

Reconstruction Program.

The Columbus Chamber of Commerce has proposed a reconstruction plan embodying employment for soldiers, sailors, and discharged war workers; economic problems; municipal improvements; municipal government taxation; educational and social welfare; highways and transportation; industrial improvements; retail and export trade; publicity and advertising; agricultural interests; and community loyalty and service. This program of work is the result of conferences with the leading business, professional, and wage-earning men of the community, and the chamber of commerce is submitting

it to its members for consideration and suggestion.—[Publication of the Columbus Chamber of Commerce, February, 1919.]

Registration of Discharge Papers.

County recorders' offices are registering soldiers' discharge papers for a fee of 25 cents.—[Ohio State Journal, Columbus, Ohio, Dec. 18, 1918.]

Rehabilitation of Disabled Service Men.

Canton's program for the care of crippled and disabled soldiers will be modeled after the plans suggested by the International Conference, in charge of the American Red Cross Institute for after-care of crippled and disabled soldiers, held in New York City. A medical advisory board has already been appointed in Canton to look after the wounded soldiers when they return home.—[News, Canton, Ohio, Mar. 16, 1919.]

School Gardens.

School gardens are being conducted in 69 cities and towns, the total present enrollment in the State being 189,660. In Cincinnati, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, when 11,000 children were enrolled, the value of the school-garden products amounted to \$38,000, or \$3.45 per capita.—[Prepared from material furnished by U. S. School Garden Army to U. S. Council of National Defense, Nov. 1, 1919.]

Vocational Education.

The State department of the Federal Board of Vocational Education is active in the matter of making educational provisions.—[Letter from mayor of Cincinnati to U. S. Council of National Defense, Mar. 26, 1919.]

Vocational Reeducation of Disabled Service Men.

In accordance with section 2 of the Federal vocational rehabilitation act of June 27, 1918, as amended July 11, 1919, arrangements had been made up to October 25, 1919, by the Federal Board for Vocational Education with 47 educational institutions in the State for the reeducation of service men to overcome the handicap of disabilities incurred in the service. A total of 669 such men have been sent to these institutions for training. Arrangements have also been made by this board with 76 industrial establishments in the State whereby the latter have undertaken to train a total of 126 disabled men.—[Compiled from statement prepared by Rehabilitation Division, Federal Board for Vocational Education.]

The retraining of disabled soldiers will be conducted by Cleveland schools. The board of education voted to accede to the Government's request to train Cleveland's soldiers here instead of sending them to Cincinnati, the center for three central States. The board has learned that the State board of education has granted \$5,000 for

the year's expenses in conducting industrial classes, thereby paying 60 per cent of the teachers' salaries.—[Plain Dealer, Cleveland, Ohio, Apr. 15, 1919.]

Wasteful Service.

Thirty of the leading merchants of Columbus have entered into an agreement to maintain permanently many of the regulations they established during the war for cutting down unreasonable and wasteful service. These regulations affect deliveries and returned goods.—[Public Ledger, Philadelphia, Pa., May 26, 1919.]

Woman's Committee.

The State chairman of the Woman's Committee, United States Council of National Defense, has advised each county unit of the committee that the time has come to disband as a war organization. Each county, however, before disbandment, is to provide for the formation of a county council of child welfare. A permanent State council of child welfare is being organized, with a salaried secretary, to continue direction of State-wide work. One-fifth of the budget required for the coming year has been raised by the woman's committee. The American Red Cross, War Camp Community Service, Young Men's Christian Association, Young Women's Christian Association, and National Catholic War Council have each agreed to delegate a representative to serve on the finance committee to complete the raising of the budget. These agencies, together with representatives of the State department of health, the board of State charities, and the schools will cooperate to form the new State council of child welfare, with headquarters at Columbus.—[Dispatch, Columbus, Ohio, May 25, 1919.]

OKLAHOMA.

Americanization.

A house joint resolution was approved March 10 authorizing and directing the public-school authorities to cooperate with the Federal Government in the work of Americanizing the foreign population and authorizing the creation of an Americanization commission. The public-school authorities are required to organize classes in English and in citizenship instruction whenever petitioned for by 10 adult residents of foreign birth. The Americanization commission created by the resolution consists of the governor and six members to be appointed by him. The commission sees to it that the public-school authorities and the foreigners are informed of the resolution and that its provisions are carried out.—[Laws of Oklahoma, 1919, ch. 315.]

Assistance for Service Men and Their Families.

An act, approved in 1919, makes provision for the burial of soldiers, sailors, and marines during service or after honorable discharge, and

their wives; and Army nurses and their husbands.—[Information Bureau, American National Red Cross, Compendium Change No. 117.]

“Back-to-School” Drive.

The “Back-to-school” drive is being carried on in a great many places in Oklahoma.—[Letter from State division of the Woman’s Committee to U. S. Council of National Defense, Feb. 16, 1919.]

The “Back-to-school” drive has met with great response. Superintendents realize the great need of public sentiment in Oklahoma which will demand that all children go to school regularly.—[Report of child conservation section of the Field Division to U. S. Council of National Defense, Oct. 1, 1918, to July 1, 1919.]

Community Houses.

An act was passed by the legislature, approved March 28, empowering cities of the first-class within the State to build convention halls and community houses, or combinations of the two. Bonds may be issued for the purpose by any city provided 50 per cent of the voters approve of the proposition.—[Laws of Oklahoma, 1919, ch. 292.]

Community Organization.

A bill to establish an interdepartmental bureau on community organization, to direct community councils of defense as peace organizations, has been introduced in the legislature.—[Reply from State council of defense to questionnaire of the Field Division, U. S. Council of National Defense, Feb. 14, 1919.]

A bill has been introduced in the upper house of the legislature which provides for county boards of public welfare to come into existence on July 1, 1919, for the purpose of keeping up health standards in schools, factories, and homes, and of watching over the general welfare of the community with regard to truancy and non-employment. This bill is an outgrowth of the work of the State council of defense organization.—[Letter from State council of defense to U. S. Council of National Defense, Feb. 25, 1919.]

Council of Defense.

County councils of defense were advised by the State council of defense to give attention to the following specific activities and to such additional ones as they may be charged with: Provide free legal attention for all returning soldiers by making use of the legal advisory boards; cooperate with the Federal labor department in providing jobs for returned soldiers; aid in the sale of Government securities; see that the gambling and liquor laws are enforced; continue campaign for increased production of food; see that the compulsory school laws be enforced; and give every cooperation to the American Red Cross, Young Men’s Christian Association, Knights of Columbus, Salvation Army, and other like organizations dealing

with the welfare of American soldiers.—[Bulletin, Sooners in the War, State council of defense, Oklahoma City, Okla., Dec. 18, 1918.]

The State council of defense will continue to give legal aid to discharged men and maintain four employment bureaus for soldiers and sailors.—[Reply from State council of defense to questionnaire of the Field Division, U. S. Council of National Defense, July 7, 1919.]

Demobilization Committees.

The State council of defense in dissolving the county councils January 15, provided for the appointment in each county of a demobilization committee. The duty of these committees will be to attend to all matters affecting the interests of the returning soldiers.—[Report of State council of defense, May, 1918, to January, 1919.]

Employment.

Matters pertaining to returned soldiers, especially employment for them, are being handled by the Tulsa Soldiers' and Sailors' Council, which is composed of representatives of the several organizations that were active in war work.—[Letter from chairman, Tulsa County council of defense to U. S. Council of National Defense, Apr. 26, 1919.]

Employment offices maintained in Oklahoma by the Federal Government in cooperation with State and local organizations, report that during the six months' period January 1 to June 30, 1919, 23,106 persons were registered who were seeking employment; 23,802 requests for employees were received; and 16,839 persons were placed by these offices.—[Compiled from statistics furnished by U. S. Employment Service, Aug. 8, 1919.]

Citations have been issued by the United States War and Navy Departments to 373 firms in the State, these employers having assured the departments that they will reemploy every returned service man who formerly worked for them and left to serve in the Army or Navy during the World War.—[Memorandum from assistant to Secretary of War in the replacement of service men to civil life, to U. S. Council of National Defense, Nov. 20, 1919.]

English Language in Schools.

An act was passed by the legislature (H. 80) providing for the teaching of English exclusively in schools up to and including the eighth grade. The act carries a penalty of from \$10 to \$100 for each violation thereof.— [Laws of Oklahoma, 1919, ch. 141.]

Farm and Industrial Council.

A law was passed March 22 creating a State farm and industrial council, to consist of delegates elected from the farm and industrial council of each county, as well as from organized agricultural, educational, and industrial associations, to organize county and community councils; federate organizations established for mutual

help; promote agricultural and industrial enterprises, good roads, community buildings, and cooperation in marketing; and to carry on projects of State and Federal interests.—[Laws of Oklahoma, 1919, ch. 91.]

Food Control.

A bill (H. 233) was introduced in the legislature, but failed to pass, which proposed to operate a food commission with power to regulate the wholesale and retail prices of food. The commission may examine books, require statements from dealers, etc.—[National Wholesale Grocers' Association Bulletin, New York, N. Y., March, 1919.]

High Cost of Living.

The governor has sent delegates to all county attorneys in the State asking them to meet in Oklahoma City to consider steps toward reducing the high cost of living in the State.—[Public Ledger, Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 6, 1919.]

Highways.

A bill was passed in the legislature March 25 providing for the issue of \$50,000,000 in bonds for the building of hard-surfaced roads. This measure was submitted to the voters May 6 and was defeated.—[Laws of Oklahoma, 1919.]

On October 1, 1919, 16 highway projects had been approved in the State, involving the improvement of 158.62 miles of road at a total estimated cost of \$3,563,708.50, of which the Federal Government is requested to pay \$1,675,722.39, in accordance with the provisions of the Federal-aid road act of July 11, 1916, as amended by the act of February 28, 1919.—[Statement prepared by Bureau of Public Roads, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.]

Information Service for Returned Service Men.

The local branches of the American Red Cross are cooperating with other organizations in establishing contacts with service men for the purpose of facilitating the adjustment of their allotments, allowance accounts, compensation and claims, and the reinstatement of lapsed or canceled insurance. It is the desire of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance that all inquiries of this nature be cleared through the home-service sections of the American Red Cross. Up to April 1, 1919, the American Red Cross had organized in Oklahoma 356 units with a total of 332 workers.—[Statement prepared by American National Red Cross for U. S. Council of National Defense, November, 1919.]

Land Settlement.

A bill was introduced in the legislature providing for soldier settlements in cooperation with the Federal Government, but action on it has been deferred awaiting action by Congress.

The legislature passed the home ownership bill under which the State can loan to men who desire to go on the land and make their home, practically all of the purchase price of the land.

The home loan fund bill, appropriating \$250,000, was approved by the governor March 28. The governor has appointed a committee to handle soldier-settlement matters for the State.—[Laws of Oklahoma, 1919, ch. 194.]

Public Works.

Reports received in January, 1919, cover 58 public building and construction projects which were under way or contemplated in the State, aggregating an estimated value of \$6,540,000. Of this number 19 were waterworks, estimated to cost \$2,310,000; 17 were street improvements, estimated to cost \$1,160,000; and 4 were schools, estimated to cost \$1,350,000.—[Statistics compiled by Division of Public Works and Construction Developments, U. S. Dept. of Labor, Apr. 17, 1919.]

School Gardens.

School gardens are being conducted in 192 cities and towns, the total present enrollment in the State being 105,784. In Oklahoma City during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, there were 12,000 children enrolled.—[Prepared from material furnished by U. S. School Garden Army to U. S. Council of National Defense, Nov. 1, 1919.]

Vocational Reeducation of Disabled Service Men.

In accordance with section 2 of the Federal vocational rehabilitation act of June 27, 1918, as amended July 11, 1919, arrangements had been made up to October 25, 1919, by the Federal Board for Vocational Education with seven educational institutions in the State for the reeducation of service men to overcome the handicap of disabilities incurred in the service. A total of 90 such men have been sent to these institutions for training. Arrangements have also been made by this board with three industrial establishments in the State whereby the latter have undertaken to train three disabled men.—[Compiled from statement prepared by Rehabilitation Division, Federal Board for Vocational Education.]

OREGON.

Assistance for Service Men and Their Families.

The delegation appointed by the Washington Legislature, to confer with the legislatures of several adjoining States, for the purpose of coordinating legislation by which the various commissions appointed to expend State funds for the relief of soldiers will be interlocked and interrelated, met with the governor's soldiers' commission and went over the situation.—[Oregonian, Portland, Oreg., Feb. 4, 1919.]

Of the \$100,000 emergency fund appropriated by the legislature for the immediate relief of returning soldiers and sailors, \$5,000 is to be used in New York City for helping the men landing there from overseas on their way to Oregon.—[General Laws of Oregon, 1919, ch. 177.]

The legislature has provided a relief fund of \$100,000 for the benefit of returning soldiers, sailors, and marines, to be disbursed by a commission.—[General Laws of Oregon, 1919, ch. 177.]

The American Red Cross is extending medical, legal, family, and other aid to returned soldiers. Emergency relief is given in the form of transportation, food, clothing, etc., where needed.—[Telegram from acting mayor of Portland to U. S. Council of National Defense, Mar. 25, 1919.]

According to a detailed report of the activities of the soldiers' and sailors' commission submitted to the governor, up to April 5 the commission had expended none of the \$100,000 appropriated by the last legislature for the relief of soldiers and sailors, except the \$5,000 which the legislature directed should be sent to the welcoming committee at New York City, because of the difficulty the commission is having in getting the money into bankable form. The report states that the commission has found but little need for furnishing relief to returning soldiers and sailors, except to assist in defraying the expenses of Federal employment agencies which are without funds because of the failure of Congress to make the necessary appropriation. All direct relief work is being left to the home-service section of the American Red Cross, which has asked the commission not to invade its field without being requested to do so. The commission is financing the Federal employment office in Portland up to \$800 a month.—[General Laws of Oregon, 1919, ch. 177.]

"Back-to-School" Drive.

The "Back-to-school" drive was carried on with the cooperation of teachers and superintendents. A State-wide survey of children out of school was carefully carried out. Reports indicate that a thorough "round-up" of children has been made.—[Report of child conservation section of the Field Division to U. S. Council of National Defense, Oct. 1, 1918, to July 1, 1919.]

Building Activity.

The municipality of Portland will engage in the construction of 5,000 houses at once as a means of absorbing surplus labor and utilizing some of the immense lumber supply of the State.—[Tribune, Chicago, Ill., July 6, 1919.]

Council of Defense.

The State council of defense is still retained as a voluntary organization subject to the call of the chairman. It is at present inactive. County councils still exist. No attempt has been made to

place community councils on a permanent basis. County councils in some cases are giving assistance in the establishment of employment bureaus for soldiers, providing them free legal aid, and apprehending deserters under the local office of the United States Secret Service.—[Reply from State council of defense to questionnaire of the Field Division, U. S. Council of National Defense, June 30, 1919.]

Education of Returned Service Men.

The question of establishing special courses to take care of soldiers who may wish to complete their high-school work is to be considered by the school board of Portland.—[Journal, Portland, Oreg., Feb. 5, 1919.]

The Young Men's Christian Association is offering a 50 per cent discount in its educational department, for three months, to discharged service men.—[Telegram from War Camp Community Service, Portland, to U. S. Council of National Defense, March 25, 1919.]

The legislative assembly passed a bill which was submitted to, and approved by, the people of the State at the special election on June 3, providing State aid for soldiers who desire to receive an education. The bill provides that honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, and marines, enlisted or inducted into the service from Oregon, may attend any institution of learning, public or private, in the State and have their necessary expenses, not exceeding \$25 per month nor \$200 per year, paid by the State for four years, levying a $\frac{2}{10}$ -mill State tax to provide funds for this purpose.—[General Laws of Oregon, 1919, ch. 248.]

Employment.

The Federal employment service is performing excellent work, thousands of men having been placed. Every effort is being made by employers to cooperate with the Federal officials. The chairman of the State council of defense is also chairman of the local employment committee, and in connection with the business men, heads of industrial plants, and other employers of Portland, is holding regular meetings with the Federal employment agent and his assistants, endeavoring to formulate plans and put into effect all measures which have for their purpose the lessening of the unemployment problem.—[Letter from chairman, State council of defense to U. S. Council of National Defense, Jan. 29, 1919.]

At a meeting of the labor committee, which was held in the offices of the employment bureau, it was definitely decided that every effort should be brought to bear to induce officials of the city, county, docks, and other Government and private bodies, to take action at once looking toward the immediate resumption of all improvements previously ordered. To a committee of 16 representative citizens was delegated the task of meeting and conferring

with these officials and taking steps toward bringing about employment for thousands of men. The State council of defense assures the United States Council of National Defense that there will be no cessation of tasks lying within its province.—[Letter from chairman State council of defense to U. S. Council of National Defense, Feb. 8, 1919.]

The matter of finding employment for returning soldiers is having the attention of the governor. For some months committees have been working in the State assisting returning soldiers, sailors, and marines in securing employment, and Oregon will give the matter thought and attention at all times.—[Letter from the governor's secretary to U. S. Council of National Defense, Mar. 19, 1919.]

At the opening of the Oregon Club for Soldiers and Sailors in New York City, the mayor of Portland explained the Oregon plan for getting discharged soldiers back into their old jobs. Every employer who hung out a service flag is urged to take back a man for each star displayed. Public sentiment backs this campaign strongly and practically all employers are holding up to the Oregon ideal. A large committee is at work throughout the State with the fund of \$100,000 to be used in assisting soldiers to obtain employment.—[Evening Sun, New York, N. Y., Mar. 20, 1919.]

Organized effort is being made to solve the unemployment problem in Oregon, and substantial progress has appeared, according to a statement issued by the chairman of the joint committee on employment of the State council of defense and the chamber of commerce. While latest estimates place the number of unemployed men in Portland alone at 12,000, definite plans are under way whereby the greater number of these men will be placed at profitable work. With \$10,000,000 directly appropriated by the legislature for road purposes and with receipts from automobile licenses, road taxes, and special appropriations bringing this sum to \$23,000,000, to be expended on roads in the State within the next two years, employment for a large number of men is assured. The Portland school board and the Portland dock commission have extensive plans for improvements.—[Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass., Mar. 25, 1919.]

Employment offices maintained in Oregon by the Federal Government in cooperation with State and local organizations report that during the six months' period January 1 to June 30, 1919, 82,399 persons were registered who were seeking employment; 77,223 requests for employees were received; and 56,498 persons were placed by these offices.—[Compiled from statistics furnished by U. S. Employment Service, Aug. 8, 1919.]

Citations have been issued by the United States War and Navy Departments to 724 firms in the State, these employers having assured

the departments that they will reemploy every returned service man who formerly worked for them and left to serve in the Army or Navy during the World War.—[Memorandum from assistant to Secretary of War in the replacement of service men to civil life, to U. S. Council of National Defense, Nov. 20, 1919.]

Of the 30,000 soldiers who are expected to return to the State, 15,000, it is estimated, will come to Portland in search of jobs. It is thought that 5,000 returned soldiers can be given work in Portland, but what to do with the rest will constitute the most serious labor problem the city has ever faced. A special committee is working on a program for meeting the situation which will be presented at the reconstruction convention. Employers will be asked to return men to their former jobs and to provide new positions for others. Business men will be asked to start new industries. State and various county and municipal governments will be requested to launch a campaign of public works until private industries are able to absorb the labor in this State. The question of wages will also be considered in detail.—[Telegram, Portland, Oreg., Jan. 4, 1919.]

Returned soldiers are being given employment in Portland both through the civil-service board and through efforts of big firms in the city. It is said that little difficulty is being experienced in placing the men thus far.—[Telegram, Portland, Oreg., Feb. 20, 1919.]

Foreign Languages in Schools.

There has been passed by the legislature an act, approved February 7, making it unlawful to use any language other than the English language in the public or private schools of the State, except for the purpose of instruction in teaching a foreign language. The penalty for a violation of the act ranges from \$100 to \$1,000.—[General Laws of Oregon, 1919, ch. 19.]

Highways.

The fund available for road construction during 1919 was said at the beginning of the year to amount to about \$6,000,000.—[Good Roads, New York, N. Y., Jan. 4, 1919.]

The secretary of the State highway commission advises that a bonding act appropriating \$10,000,000 for highway improvements passed the last legislature recently adjourned, with an emergency clause attached which makes the money immediately available. State taxes will increase the road fund by a large additional amount. In addition, about 10 counties are planning bond issues up to their legal limit, which will probably produce about \$5,000,000 more.—[Bulletin No. 48; Highways Transport Committee, U. S. Council of National Defense.]

A joint resolution adopted by the legislature of the State and approved by the electors June 3, provides for the amendment of

Article XI, section 10, of the State constitution, so that: "No county shall create any debts or liabilities which shall singly or in the aggregate, with previous debts or liabilities, exceed the sum of \$5,000, except to suppress insurrection or repel invasion or to build or maintain permanent roads within the county; and debts for permanent roads shall be incurred only on approval of a majority of those voting on the question, and shall not either singly or in the aggregate, with previous debts and liabilities incurred for that purpose, exceed 6 per cent of the assessed valuation of all the property in the county." This will enable counties to enlarge their road construction programs.

The last session of the State legislature passed a bill which was submitted to and approved by the electors of the State authorizing the issue of bonds to the amount of \$2,500,000 for the purpose of constructing the Roosevelt Highway along the coast of Oregon, upon the condition that the Federal Government appropriates an equal amount for the same purpose. This is in addition to the \$10,000,000 bond issue mentioned above. If the Federal Government appropriates a like amount for this purpose, it will give to the State all the advantages of this road at a cost of 50 cents on the dollar.

The State legislature passed a bill (General Laws of Oregon, 1919, ch. 431), which was submitted to and approved by the electors at the special election held on June 3, providing for the improvement of market roads by levying annually a tax of 1 mill on the dollar on all taxable property in the State. The construction of these State market roads will be under the supervision and control of county courts, which would be authorized to levy a property tax in each county for construction of market roads in an amount equal to the sum apportioned to such county in the bill. The bill provides that all plans and specifications for market-road construction shall be furnished by the State highway commission in order to secure uniform road construction. The act will virtually compel every county to improve its market roads or be taxed annually for the benefit of counties that are willing to make such needed improvements.—[Pamphlet, Constitutional Amendments and Measures to be Submitted to the Voters of Oregon, Special Election, June 3, 1919; subsequent information from office of Representative Hawley of Oregon, July 3, 1919.]

On October 1, 1919, 19 highway projects had been approved in the State, involving the improvement of 204.59 miles of road at a total estimated cost of \$2,737,757.82, of which the Federal Government is requested to pay \$1,213,155.74 in accordance with the provisions of the Federal-aid road act of July 11, 1916, as amended by the act of February 28, 1919.—[Statement prepared by Bureau of Public Roads, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.]

Homes for Returned Service Men.

The location of homes for returning soldiers, sailors, and marines, and for the general public as well, will be the duty of the United States Homes Registration service committee, authorized in an ordinance drafted by the mayor and city commissioner of Portland, which will be presented to the city council. This committee will handle work which the Government deems important in the general reconstruction program.—[Oregonian, Portland, Oreg., Feb. 11, 1919.]

Information Service for Returned Service Men.

The local branches of the American Red Cross are cooperating with other organizations in establishing contacts with service men for the purpose of facilitating the adjustment of their allotments, allowances accounts, compensation and claims, and the reinstatement of lapsed or canceled insurance. It is the desire of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance that all inquiries of this nature be cleared through the home-service sections of the American Red Cross. Up to April 1, 1919, the American Red Cross had organized in Oregon 84 units with a total of 191 workers.—[Statement prepared by American National Red Cross for U. S. Council of National Defense, November, 1919.]

Land Reclamation.

The electors of the State at the special election held June 3, enacted into law a proposed constitutional amendment submitted to them, providing for the payment by the State of irrigation and drainage district bond interest for five years by issuing State bonds, and for repayment of the money with interest to the State by such districts six months after maturity of such district bonds, on condition that the districts are found on examination by a State commission to comply with the required conditions. A careful survey of the agricultural lands of the State not as yet developed proves that there are 7,000,000 acres which it is feasible and practicable to drain and irrigate. This land now has an assessed valuation of \$1.25 to \$10 per acre and produces nothing of appreciable value. If these lands were reclaimed, they would then have an assessed valuation of from \$40 to \$100 per acre and would add 75 per cent to the agricultural production of the State. In development of new lands the most critical period is the time between the issuance of the bonds and the harvesting of the first crop, and although Oregon's irrigation districts have never defaulted in the payment of the interest during these periods, still bond brokers use this situation as an argument to discount the securities, and have always held out of the principal a discount sufficiently large to insure the payment of this interest for the first year. This results in discounting the bonds

approximately 10 per cent, notwithstanding that the bonds draw 6 per cent interest and are a very desirable investment. This high rate of interest and the added discount take such a toll from the principal that it is discouraging to the farmers; and they hesitate to continue with the improvement of their lands. The amendment permits the State to guarantee the payment of this interest, thus removing any arguments that the investor might have which would tend to depreciate the value of the bonds, and will result in the selling of $4\frac{1}{2}$ and 5 per cent bonds at par, or, perhaps, at a premium. In all projects under this measure where the State agrees to lend its assistance, the State also enters into a contract with the large holders of land, fixing the maximum price at which these lands can be sold after they have been reclaimed by irrigation or drainage. This feature of the law prevents the large landowners from doubling the price of their lands just after they have been made valuable by the joint cooperation of their neighbors and the State. All these lands which are included within these contracts provide that honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, marines, and American Red Cross nurses shall have a preference in the purchase thereof. Thus the veterans of the Great War will have first chance of securing prosperous farm homes, and land speculation and the land sharks will be eliminated.—[Pamphlet, Constitutional Amendments and Measures to be Submitted to the Voters of Oregon, Special Election, June 3, 1919; subsequent information from office of Representative Hawley of Oregon, July 3, 1919.]

Land Settlement.

The chairman of the senate reconstruction committee has announced that he will immediately call a meeting of the State committee and will seek a joint session with the house reconstruction committee to consider a measure providing for the creation of a commission of five members to be appointed by the governor. It will carry an appropriation of \$250,000. The duties of the commission will be to purchase suitable land for developing farms for soldiers, to be cultivated and stocked under direction of the Oregon Agricultural College. These farms are to be sold to the soldiers on a 20 to 40 year payment plan.—[Oregon Journal, Portland, Oreg., Feb. 3, 1919.]

The legislature enacted a law, approved March 4, providing for cooperation with the Federal Government in soldier settlements, creating the Oregon Land Settlement Commission, and making an appropriation of \$50,000.—[General Laws of Oregon, 1919, ch. 303.]

The legislature enacted a bill (S. 266) March 4 referring to the people at a special election to be held June 3, the question of authorizing the sale of bonds in the amount of \$2,647,000 for soldier

settlement and general reclamation in cooperation with the Federal Government. Failed to carry.—[Memorandum from Reclamation Service, U. S. Dept. of the Interior, to U. S. Council of National Defense, July 1, 1919.]

Preference to Service Men in Land Entries.

Soldiers are given a preference right of entry upon reclaimed desert lands in the State by an act of the legislature.—[General Laws of Oregon, 1919, ch. 398.]

Preference to Service Men in Public Employment.

The legislature has passed a resolution providing that discharged service men shall have employment preference on all public works.—[The Home Sector, New York, N. Y.]

Public Works.

There was referred to the people at the June election, an act providing for a \$5,000,000 bond issue, \$2,352,500 was to be used for construction work to meet the unemployment situation, but the measure was defeated.—[Oregon Voter, Portland, Oreg., May 31, 1919.]

Reports received in January, 1919, cover 21 public building and construction projects which were under way or contemplated in the State, aggregating an estimated value of \$6,130,000. Of this number 7 were street improvements, estimated to cost \$1,840,000; 3 were waterworks, estimated to cost \$1,110,000; and 2 were hospitals, estimated to cost \$210,000.—[Statistics compiled by Division of Public Works and Construction Developments, U. S. Dept. of Labor, Apr. 17, 1919.]

The Portland school board may aid the general reconstruction enterprise of the State with a bond issue of \$3,000,000, which will be used for the construction of one or more new high schools and the construction of additional grade schools, but not for the acquisition of high-priced sites. The purpose of the board will be to undertake work which will furnish as much employment as possible to returned soldiers and to men displaced by the returned soldiers who have been given their former positions.—[Oregon Journal, Portland, Oreg., Feb. 19, 1919.]

Reconstruction Commission.

Permanent organization of the State reconstruction commission as authorized by the recent State reconstruction congress, has been effected. Plans will immediately be started for State aid in providing work for returned soldiers and to relieve general unemployment conditions. All branches of industry will be asked to cooperate to the fullest extent by resumption of business on a peace basis and by the establishment of new industries. There will be 100 members of the commission, representative of all civic, political, commercial, in-

dustrial, and labor organizations of the State, and one representative from each county. Among special committees to be named by the chairman of the commission are: Executive, Federal legislation, State legislation, finance, employment, assignment, procuring employment, publicity, and a committee to supervise State committees.—[Telegram, Portland, Oreg., Jan. 18, 1919.]

Settlement of the reconstruction problems by the people and through a special commission of 15 members who are to make selections from the numerous programs for reconstruction which have come in from every side, is the plan contained in a bill introduced in the State legislature. As a companion bill, provision is made in another measure providing for a special election to be held in October, at which time whatever legislation has come from the hands of the reconstruction commission and what other legislation is referred to the people by the legislative assembly, will be passed upon by the electorate. The reconstruction commission will include seven members to be selected by the governor as representatives of the people of the State, and the other eight members are to be appointed by the governor from names submitted to him by the following organizations: State federation of labor, State chamber of commerce, State grange, woman's legislative council, State bankers' association, farmers' union, State irrigation congress, and State bureau of mines. The commission will be given \$5,000 with which to pay its expenses, and the special election bill carries an appropriation of \$15,000 to pay for the expenses of such election.—[Oregonian, Portland, Oreg., Feb. 4, 1919.]

Following the plan to create a reconstruction commission to provide employment for returned soldiers, a movement came before the State house February 8 to take the selection of the commissioners from the hands of the governor. The reconstruction bill, backed by the governor and senate and house organizations, provides for 15 commissioners, 7 to be nominated by various agencies and 8 to be picked by the governor. The house members expressed a determination to have the legislature select and name the 15 members. Many projects—road building, irrigation, drainage, land settlement, etc.—are planned, which will cost millions of dollars and which will give employment over a long period.—[Oregonian, Portland, Oreg., Feb. 8, 1919.]

Various members of the legislature believe that it should adjourn until reconstruction plans are formed. A special session is disapproved by these members until the reconstruction commission has formulated its plans.—[Oregon Journal, Portland, Oreg., Feb. 9, 1919.]

Reconstruction Congress.

A State reconstruction congress met in Portland, January 10, for a three-day session on call of the governor.—[Spokansman-Review, Spokane, Wash., Jan. 10, 1919.]

The resolutions adopted by the State reconstruction congress include: An urgent campaign in behalf of a Federal measure to provide that soldiers upon discharge be given six months' pay and transportation to place of enlistment; indorsement of a Federal appropriation for western reclamation and aid of discharged soldiers who desire to settle on land; urgent request that the State legislature double the present license fee on automobiles, in order to provide additional funds to be expended in building roads; indorsement of the eight-hour day for the lumber industry, not alone in the Pacific Northwest but for the whole country, to be enforced by enactment of Congress; urging that all counties and cities at once proceed with any public work planned or contemplated for the future; declaration that no service flag shall be retired until the men represented by its stars have been reinstated, or at least until six months after a peace treaty has been signed; recommendation that the State highway commission shall proceed at once with road construction projects for which funds are available; that county courts expedite their road programs, and that returned soldiers be given preference in this employment; recommendation that road work be done on a day-labor basis and not by contract; order that the permanent reconstruction committee take such steps as are necessary for State cooperation with the Federal Government in a reconstruction program contemplating the issuance of State bonds to be matched by Federal appropriations for reclamation projects; recommendation that extensive use be made by employers and men of the United States Employment Service in solving the returned soldier-employment problem; tender to 10,000 unemployed already in the State and 30,000 soldiers soon to return, of assurance that the State and every county and city in the State will set machinery in motion to give them public employment as fast as possible; urgent request to the United States Shipping Board that new, idle, wooden steamers now lying here be commissioned, and to the Emergency Fleet Corporation to permit the building of more vessels for private foreign account. In addition to declaring for the foregoing measures, the congress adopted general resolutions recognizing the right of every man to work upon application, and pledging the State to the carrying into effect of a comprehensive reconstruction program, and particularly to the bending of its energies to a solution of the unemployment problem.—[Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass., Jan. 27, 1919.]

School Gardens.

School gardens are being conducted in 13 cities and towns, the total present enrollment in the State being 2,320.—[Prepared from material furnished by U. S. School Garden Army to U. S. Council of National Defense, Nov. 1, 1919.]

Vocational Reeducation of Disabled Service Men.

In accordance with section 2 of the Federal vocational rehabilitation act of June 27, 1918, as amended July 11, 1919, arrangements had been made up to October 25, 1919, by the Federal Board for Vocational Education with 10 educational institutions in the State for the reeducation of service men to overcome the handicap of disabilities incurred in the service. A total of 119 such men have been sent to these institutions for training. Arrangements have also been made by this board with eight industrial establishments in the State whereby the latter have undertaken to train eight disabled men.—[Compiled from statement prepared by Rehabilitation Division, Federal Board for Vocational Education.]

PENNSYLVANIA.**Americanization.**

The committee on public safety feels that so much constructive work has been accomplished that its activities should continue. It would like to see formulated a comprehensive program by which Americanization work can be systematically carried on.—[Letter from Pennsylvania Committee on Public Safety to U. S. Council of National Defense, Jan. 30, 1919.]

The governor in his inaugural address said that throughout the State the question of interesting the foreign-born population in American institutions and giving them an understanding of our laws and ideals, is a particularly important one. It is stated that fully 20 per cent of all of the immigrants arriving on our shores settle finally in Pennsylvania. Plans are being laid to bring these people, during the next few years, even more closely into a complete understanding with us by encouraging them to acquire homes and by arranging popular educational courses for them. The State is alert to the situation and is bringing these people to understand that the authorities are their friends and will protect them.—[Times, New York, N. Y., Feb. 2, 1919.]

A bill has been enacted authorizing the judge of the court of common pleas of any county in the State having a large resident population of foreign-born people, to appoint one or more competent instructors, whose duty it shall be to teach and instruct foreign-born residents of the county who are not required to attend the public schools, in the duties, privileges, and rights of citizenship and in the principles and institutions of the Government of the United

States and of Pennsylvania.—[Slip Laws of Pennsylvania, 1919, Act 311.]

Funds have been provided by the State legislature to enable the department of education to establish day and night schools for the education of adult illiterates.

An experienced director has been placed in charge of the work of organizing the communities where Americanization work is necessary.—[Memorandum from Americanization division, U. S. Dept. of the Interior to U. S. Council of National Defense, July 23, 1919.]

The small mining communities in the Pennsylvania coal-field districts have been well organized for work among foreigners. Community service workers secured the passage of the school code bill which authorizes the use of school buildings as community centers. During the development of these community centers, foreign men and women will be given an opportunity to study English. In one of the communities a tract of land was purchased for a community park with recreational facilities, and in another plans for playground activities including swimming and athletics are being put in operation.—[Report of War Camp Community Service for U. S. Council of National Defense, August, 1919.]

The president of the Pennsylvania Railroad system has issued a statement concerning the Americanization work done by that corporation among its foreign-born employees. There are at present on the whole system, both east and west of Pittsburgh, over 33,000 men of foreign birth. Some years ago a canvas showed that Italians greatly predominated in numbers. To-day they make up nearly one-third of all employees of foreign birth east of Pittsburgh. With the feeling that Americanization was more urgently needed among the Italians on the Pennsylvania Railroad than among the representatives of any other nationality, a correspondence course in Italian-English was inaugurated for those employed on the lines east of Pittsburgh. This work was placed in direct charge of a native-born Italian, who is also a graduate of Yale. A similar course in Italian-English has also been established under the charge of a native-born Italian for employees on the lines west of Pittsburgh. The original purpose in establishing these courses was to make Italians, who are largely employed in track-maintenance gangs, more efficient workmen by teaching them English so that they might better understand the orders of their foremen. The language courses are also utilized to instruct the men in the proper use of their tools and in the fundamentals of safety, health, and sanitation to aid them in raising their standards of living. Lectures on safety and similar subjects, while necessarily given at times in Italian and other foreign languages, are always accompanied by

lantern slides and other illustrations in which English words are used. To ascertain the proportion of foreign-born employees who had been naturalized or were in process of becoming citizens, a special analysis was made as of June 30, 1918. At that time there were in the service of the Pennsylvania lines east of Pittsburgh 25,721 men of alien birth. Of this number it was found that 8,003 had been fully naturalized, 3,069 had taken out their first papers, and 5,064 had definitely announced their intention of applying for naturalization. In other words, nearly 63 per cent of the total had either become United States citizens or had declared their intention of so doing. On the lines west, out of a total number of 7,500 employees of alien birth, about 1,900 were naturalized, 1,700 had taken first steps toward naturalization, and 1,300 had definitely announced their intention of applying for citizenship.—[Americanization, U. S. Dept. of the Interior, May 1, 1919.]

The community service in Bethlehem in cooperation with the Americanization bureau of the welfare department of a steel company, established classes for women in cooking, sewing, and demonstration in the care of babies. These classes are under the direction of two teachers from the State college.

In Bristol the interest of the Italians was secured through community singing which never failed to attract crowds of singers.

An elaborate pageant, league of nations, given at Chester under the auspices of community service, in which nine of the nationalities composing Chester's population participated, expressed the idea of Americanization and community service among the foreign elements, and inspired respect for American ideals and customs which has since been fostered by community service activities. Americanization among Italians in Chester is carried on principally at one of the school centers.—[Report of War Camp Community Service for U. S. Council of National Defense, August, 1919.]

The Americanization bureau conducted by the Erie board of education and the local council of defense provides opportunities in the way of night-school courses for all who desire to avail themselves of them.—[Letter from secretary of mayor of Erie to U. S. Council of National Defense, Mar. 24, 1919.]

Farrell has one of the largest Americanization schools in the United States, 600 foreigners joining the school in a body, being desirous of learning the English language and American customs.—[Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass., May 9, 1919.]

The ward leaders of the Lancaster unit, State division of the Woman's Committee, United States Council of National Defense, have turned in the names of more than 300 unnaturalized foreigners. Arrangements have been made by the Americanization committee to give to as many as possible of these foreigners the pamphlet, *How to Become an American Citizen and How to Obtain Citizenship*

Papers, issued by the National Security League. As the public night schools have closed for the season arrangements have been made for a class in English for foreigners who wish to continue their studies. A teacher has been secured and a room at the Young Men's Christian Association is to be used.—[New Era, Lancaster, Pa., Apr. 13, 1919.]

In the night school at Mount Carmel the classes for foreigners contain about as many men as women. The women are more interested in the domestic-science work than in the academic courses. The interest in the school is maintained by constantly visiting the foreigners in their homes.

At Philadelphia two teachers were employed last year in the evening classes solely to teach foreigners.—[Compiled from forthcoming report of director of citizenship to Commissioner of Naturalization, U. S. Dept. of Labor, 1920.]

In Philadelphia the block organization method is employed by which Americanization and community service work are carried on among residents in blocks or streets. In one of the outlying districts English classes have been formed among the Italians.—[Report of War Camp Community Service for U. S. Council of National Defense, August, 1919.]

To begin the molding of foreign-born residents of Pittsburgh into "new Americans" the board of public education will open 36 evening-school centers on January 6, 22 of which will have classes in elementary English for the adult foreign born. This work is under the auspices of the Americanization bureau of the council of defense for Allegheny County.—[Leader, Pittsburgh, Pa., Dec. 22, 1918.]

Several hundred foreigners in one of the sections of Scranton were reached through the women's clubs, dancing parties, picnics, and social gatherings.

Two weeks' activities of community service among the foreigners of Steelton brought forth requests from them for instruction in English.—[Report of War Camp Community Service for U. S. Council of National Defense, August, 1919.]

Assistance for Service Men and Their Families.

An act has been approved (Act 1) extending the benefits of the soldiers' orphan industrial school at Scotland, Pa., to orphans or destitute children of honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, and marines of the war with Germany and Austria-Hungary.—[Information Bureau, American National Red Cross, Compendium Change No. 117.]

A bill has been introduced in the legislature authorizing counties, cities, and boroughs to appropriate money for aiding, entertaining, and caring for soldiers, sailors, and marines, and validating appropriations heretofore made. The bill was drawn to meet objections to

a similar bill which was vetoed.—[Public Ledger, Philadelphia, Pa., Apr. 30, 1919.]

An act has been approved (Act 154) authorizing county commissioners to pay from county funds the funeral expenses, up to \$75, of honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, and marines, resident of the county.—[Information Bureau, American National Red Cross, Compendium Change No. 117.]

Legal needs of returning soldiers are being taken care of by a committee of local attorneys, known as the legal advisory committee. The department of medicine and sanitation of the State council of defense provides medical relief to service men and their families where needed. The civilian relief committee of the local chapter of the American Red Cross is looking after the interests of soldiers' families in so far as possible.—[Letter from secretary of mayor of Erie to U. S. Council of National Defense, Mar. 24, 1919.]

Legal, medical, and family aid and educational facilities are listed at the Philadelphia council of national defense. The needs of returning service men are being handled by a completely equipped and coordinated organization.—[Letter from joint special committee on the care, sustenance and relief of service men, to U. S. Council of National Defense, Mar. 27, 1919.]

Building Activity.

Interest in permanent improvements as a benefit to the city and as a means of taking up slack in labor and material is being aroused by the Erie Board of Commerce by means of display advertisements running in the newspapers of that city. Public construction of all kinds is being urged upon the authorities. Suggestions for municipal improvements have been made by the real estate board, board of commerce, members of the Erie councils, members of the central labor union, and other citizens.—[News letter of the Chamber of Commerce of U. S. A., Mar. 1, 1919.]

The Allegheny Valley Industrial Club, representing 40 large Pittsburgh plants, is urging the pushing of public works; the running of plants by manufacturers; and the bringing of pressure to bear on legislative bodies to keep labor employed.—[Wall Street Journal, New York, N. Y., Mar. 28, 1919.]

"Buy-Now" Campaign.

The city of Reading is cooperating actively in the "Buy-it-now" campaign inaugurated by the United States Council of National Defense.—[Eagle, Reading, Pa., Feb. 15, 1919.]

Clearing House for Social Needs.

The volunteer placement bureau which was organized by the Philadelphia council of national defense, has for its purpose to act as a clearing house where the existing organizations may make

known the social needs of the community, and where volunteers seeking fields in which they can be of the greatest service can be guided.—[Record, Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 12, 1919.]

Commission of Public Welfare.

The State legislature passed a bill, June 24, creating a commission of public welfare to succeed the committee on public safety and defense which served during the war. It comprises the governor who is ex officio chairman, the lieutenant governor, and the members of the State military board; and has an appropriation of \$500,000 in addition to the unexpended fund of the committee of public safety and defense. The duties of the commission include Americanization of foreign-born residents; the betterment of social, agricultural, educational, and industrial conditions; the supervision of relief societies; and the organization of historical commissions.—[Slip Laws of Pennsylvania, 1919, Act 381.]

Committee on Public Safety.

The governor expressed the opinion that the committee on public safety and defense will be continued, and said that the attorney general is preparing a bill which will give it broader scope and perhaps greater usefulness than under the present act.—[Letter from the governor to U. S. Council of National Defense, Jan. 29, 1919.]

The State committee on public safety and defense has undertaken an expansion of the State home defense police by commissioning a volunteer force of 14,000 men throughout the State to meet any emergency that might arise from social disorders.—[Public Ledger, Philadelphia, Pa., Mar. 8, 1919.]

Council of Defense.

Pennsylvania is already overorganized, and it is very unlikely that it will take up the community council idea, as all the departments are a part of the State work. Pennsylvania prefers to work through existing organizations along lines of work and not along geographical lines. The State council of defense is practically out of existence. It is, however, holding a skeleton organization, since its appropriation has not yet been exhausted, until the governor creates a permanent welfare council of about 25 members. This welfare council is to act as a clearing house and final authority on all programs for welfare work undertaken by organizations and agencies within the State; and it may have representation in the counties, but will not attempt a thorough local organization.—[Statement by chairman, State division of the Woman's Committee, U. S. Council of National Defense, at a conference, Washington, D. C., Feb. 12, 1919.]

Education of Returned Service Men.

Universities and colleges in the State are offering special educational opportunities to former service men. Special short courses, easy matriculation examinations, reduced rates, and scholarships are some of the offers made to soldiers and sailors.—[Tribune, New York, N. Y., Aug. 14, 1919.]

Employment.

According to an interview with the lieutenant governor, the State will keep up all the Federal employment bureaus from which Federal support has been withdrawn.—[Oral statement of Director General of U. S. Employment Service.]

A comprehensive plan for the employment of disabled soldiers begun in 1917 by the State department of labor and industry is bringing very favorable results. The department sent out employment questionnaires to 30,000 industrial plants in Pennsylvania. More than 900 have replied offering employment to 48,718 disabled men. These openings have been classified to accommodate applicants according to their disabilities. A State committee appointed by the governor, comprised of members of State departments, is taking up the problem of physical rehabilitation, educational training, and employment for service men.—[North American, Philadelphia, Pa., Mar. 2, 1919.]

Labor conditions in the eastern part of the State, according to officials of the Federal employment service, are good, considering the fact that business is passing through the reconstruction period following the discontinuance of work on munitions, rifles, and big guns. The Government employment agents in the Philadelphia district have placed all service men seeking employment. Up to March 5 they have placed 20,000 men in congenial employment, which is 5,000 in excess of the number of discharged men resident in the district.—[Public Ledger, Philadelphia, Pa., Mar. 16, 1919.]

The Federal director of the United States Employment Service in Pennsylvania has announced that the service will be reorganized on a basis of value to returning service men. The Government will abolish 56 offices, retaining only Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and Bethlehem. The State now has 13 offices outside of Philadelphia and will abolish some and establish others in the interest of population and industry.—[Gazette, York, Pa., Mar. 21, 1919.]

At a conference between a representative of the United States Council of National Defense emergency committee on employment and the acting director of the Federal employment service in Pennsylvania, it was reported that there are 16 State offices, 4 Federal offices, and 24 Federal bureaus in the State organized specifically to care for returning soldiers, sailors, and marines. With these facilities, augmented by the various fraternal and welfare organizations, it was

explained that every point in the State, no matter how remote, would be covered, so that those who have been in the military or naval service could be speedily placed in suitable positions upon being discharged. The representative of the United States Council of National Defense emergency committee on employment will be permanently stationed in Philadelphia to see that no man who has been in the service lacks employment. Three Army officers, one each in the eastern, central, and western districts, have been assigned to cooperate with the State employment service.—[Record, Philadelphia, Pa., Apr. 9, 1919.]

An outline of the efforts of the bureau of employment of the State department of labor and industry to find suitable industrial tasks in the State for disabled soldiers and sailors is given in a bulletin issued by the department. This bulletin analyzes by task and locality the 50,000 employment opportunities offered by 900 employers in 60 counties, number of plants, kinds of firms, and numbers of openings in each class of employment. One series of tables shows at what tasks several hundreds of disabled men are now employed by the Philadelphia & Reading Railway Co. Another chapter on "placement of disabled soldiers and sailors in employment," gives a general review of the placement subject, outlining conditions that may be expected and methods to be employed in locating each disabled soldier and sailor at a specified task in Pennsylvania plants.—[Scientific American, New York, N. Y., Apr. 12, 1919.]

Employment offices maintained in Pennsylvania by the Federal Government in cooperation with State and local organizations, report that during the six months' period, January 1 to June 30, 1919, 187,688 persons were registered who were seeking employment; 270,622 requests for employees were received; and 92,479 persons were placed by these offices.—[Compiled from statistics furnished by U. S. Employment Service, Aug. 8, 1919.]

Citations have been issued by the United States War and Navy Departments to 2,904 firms in the State, these employers having assured the departments that they will reemploy every returned service man who formerly worked for them and left to serve in the Army or Navy during the World War.—[Memorandum from assistant to Secretary of War in the replacement of service men to civil life, to U. S. Council of National Defense, Nov. 20, 1919.]

That the majority of the big business concerns, corporations, and employers of labor in the district around Altoona are not only ready to take back former workers who served in the war, but employ new men who were crippled in the Federal service is indicated in a survey completed in this district by the superintendent of the State employment office in Altoona. Communications had been addressed

to the employers in this district following the close of the war and the beginning of the return of service men who sought their former positions. Some of the firms do not need extra men but will take back all their former employees. Others can use extra men, even if they are partially disabled.—[Mirror, Altoona, Pa., May 1, 1919.]

The functions of the soldiers' and sailors' bureau of the State, operated by the United States Employment Service, will be increased by a plan about to go into effect from the Erie office. Five sub-bureaus will be located throughout the county, and literature and information concerning the conduct of the office will be distributed among the citizens. Each bureau will do its best to find jobs for returning service men; will refer wounded soldiers to the main office in Erie, and get them in line for training in vocational educational courses; will distribute war-service records, and plan for suitable receptions for the men.—[Times, Erie, Pa., Feb. 28, 1919.]

In view of the curtailment of the activities of the United States Employment Service, the mayor of Erie has called together a committee which is working for the purpose of continuing the employment offices by means of local or State finances.—[Letter from secretary of mayor of Erie to U. S. Council of National Defense, Mar. 24, 1919.]

All returning soldiers of Gloucester will find their jobs waiting for them upon their return. The employers have discussed the question, and they will give the soldiers their old jobs back or even better places.—[Record, Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 21, 1918.]

The Hazleton Chamber of Commerce and the civic council have decided upon a practical plan to afford employment to discharged soldiers, especially those who are unfitted to return to their former positions and at the same time to give prominence to Hazleton, by providing a station for the new Woodrow Wilson Aerial Highway from New York to San Francisco.—[Plain Speaker, Hazleton, Pa., Mar. 21, 1919.]

Many returned soldiers are finding employment with the Hog Island shipyards. At present there are 3,800 discharged soldiers, many of them minus an arm or leg, employed at the shipyards.—[Press, Philadelphia, Pa., Mar. 16, 1919.]

Employment bureaus are being conducted in Philadelphia by various organizations such as the American Red Cross, Young Men's Christian Association, etc., and by the State and Federal Governments.—[Letter from joint special committee on the care, sustenance, and relief of service men, to U. S. Council of National Defense, Mar. 27, 1919.]

Pittsburgh has taken definite steps to enable home-coming soldiers and sailors to find employment. Soon after the signing of the

armistice the city took action which assured returning service men preference in their applications for service with the city. Openings in the police and fire bureaus have been kept ready in anticipation of filling many places with the trained men from the Army and Navy. The mayor's committee of welcome has assumed as one of its functions that of aiding soldiers in getting employment. The committee will make a canvass to compile Pittsburgh's official roster of service men and obtain the record of every Pittsburgh individual who served in the allied armies.—[Post, Pittsburgh, Pa., Mar. 16, 1919.]

All employers of labor have been urged by the committee of the Chamber of Commerce of Pottsville, charged with the task of endeavoring to place returned soldiers and sailors in positions, to lend their cooperation to the committee and to the local office of the United States Employment Service.—[Publication of the Pottsville Chamber of Commerce, January, 1919.]

Extensive stripping of coal lands in Schuylkill County are contemplated as a means of giving employment to returning soldiers.—[Record, Philadelphia, Pa., Apr. 4, 1919.]

Responses have been received by the examiner in charge of the Scranton office of the Federal employment service from a majority of the manufacturers queried in regard to positions open for returned soldiers. Most of the concerns forwarded requisitions for soldiers, and others gave assurance that everything possible will be done to provide work for the service men.—[Republican, Scranton, Pa., Feb. 28, 1919.]

When the task of securing employment was taken over by the State on the discontinuance of the United States Employment Service, the War Camp Community Service was requested to continue the operation of the information booths in the city hall courtyard in Scranton. When the organization of returned soldiers was completed, a committee was appointed to act in conjunction with the War Camp Community Service for the purpose of getting jobs for these returned soldiers. The local citizens' employment bureau formed later at the instigation of the War Camp Community Service, reported in July that few men were out of employment.—[Report of War Camp Community Service for U. S. Council of National Defense, August, 1919.]

Due to the failure of Congress to appropriate funds to carry on the work of the Federal employment service, the Wilkes-Barre Chamber of Commerce has been asked to carry on this work in the city until some definite plan for providing employment for returning soldiers can be mapped out by the Government. In this connection the chamber of commerce will work in conjunction with the

Woman's Suffrage Party of the county, which is to open a free employment office in Wilkes-Barre.—[Times-Leader, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Mar. 21, 1919.]

Employment for men suffering from the effects of gas and those who are unable to follow their regular lines of employment, due to sickness contracted during service with the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps, is being sought by the free employment bureau established through the cooperation of the Greater Wilkes-Barre Chamber of Commerce and the State department of labor. Appeals are being issued to all industrial heads and business men in general asking for employment for these men. There are a number of injured men in the city who have filed applications for training at some vocational school established by the Government, but they need employment during the time that their applications are being forwarded and considered for approval by Government officials.—[Times-Leader, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Apr. 10, 1919.]

At a meeting held in York, delegates from the various civic and patriotic societies of the town and county organized a bureau for returning soldiers, sailors, and war workers. The primary purpose of the organization is the coordination of the existing war-relief bodies into one corporate whole to facilitate soldiers, sailors, and war workers in finding employment.—[Gazette, York, Pa., Mar. 3, 1919.]

English Language in Schools.

The governor has approved the bill amending the school code, whereby every child between 8 and 16 years of age is required to attend a day school in which common English branches are taught in the English language. This is the first of the bills aimed at the German language to be approved. The bill forbidding the teaching of German in public schools has been sent to the governor.—[Public Ledger, Philadelphia, Pa., Apr. 25, 1919.]

High Cost of Living.

The officials of Allentown acquired a large farm that has been cultivated and the vegetables sold to the people at prices which prevented the competing dealers from profiteering. They contemplate converting an old brewery into a storage warehouse for potatoes and other farm products, so that local farmers can eliminate the middleman, insure a supply for the people of the city, save the farmers expense, and secure for them a direct profit. The officials are also having the garbage gathered and utilized for feeding a thousand pigs.—[Hudson Observer, Hoboken, N. J., Oct. 28, 1919.]

Highways.

A law, enacted May 7, 1917, provides for the appointment of a commission to be named by the governor to outline public works in order to provide employment for the people of the State at fair

wages during any period of industrial depression.—[Inquirer, Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 24, 1918.]

To aid motor-truck traffic, the Pennsylvania Council of National Defense will make an additional appropriation of \$25,000 for the improvement of two stretches of road. This appropriation is in addition to the \$500,000 fund appropriated last winter for war roads.—[Journal, Providence, R. I., Dec. 1, 1918.]

After a conference with officials of the agricultural department, the State highway department announced that it is going to take over 18 tractors purchased last year for farm work by the agricultural department. The necessity for these machines for farming activities passed with the close of the war and the return of Pennsylvania soldiers to the farms. The highway department will employ the machines for road work, such as hauling road machines and oiling apparatus.—[New Era, Lancaster, Pa., Feb. 20, 1919.]

Complete cooperation between the counties and the State in the latter's program for a comprehensive system of road building was promised by a large delegation of road enthusiasts who visited the State highway commissioner. Two counties propose putting up a bond issue to the voters next fall, Clearfield County a \$1,000,000 issue and Mercer County one for \$800,000. This money, if provided by the people, will be used for the construction of lateral or secondary roads, complementing the State's system of main highways. The commissioner said numerous counties had promised cooperation in the construction of the primary roads, but the department proposes to build these.—[Public Ledger, Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 21, 1919.]

The chief engineer of the State advises that a \$50,000,000 bond issue for road improvements has been passed in Pennsylvania and will be available for expenditure as soon as the details are worked out.—[Bulletin No. 46, Highways Transport Committee, U. S. Council of National Defense.]

The State highway department has called for bids on 62½ miles of highway construction. The April openings will make a total of 166 miles of roads for which bids are now being advertised.—[Public Ledger, Philadelphia, Pa., Mar. 17, 1919.]

County commissioners are authorized to appropriate county funds, for the improvement and reconstruction of borough roads, on agreements heretofore made through the signing by the governor of the senate bill validating such agreements.—[Chronicle Telegraph, Pittsburgh, Pa., Mar. 21, 1919.]

Approximately 35,000 men will be employed during the present year on road building in Pennsylvania. According to plans of the State highway department, 600 miles of road will be built. It is

estimated that within the next two months contractors will have to go in the labor market and employ at least 10,000 men, in addition to the forces the large construction organizations regularly carry. The State employment service will be relied upon in obtaining the men. Approximately \$100,000,000 will be spent on road building in the State in the next four years. In addition, the State will receive Federal aid, and the counties are expected to expend many millions of dollars for road purposes.—[Post, New York, N. Y., Mar. 22, 1919.]

The governor's reconstruction program comprehends an extensive plan for the construction of highways, for which an expenditure of \$50,000,000 has been authorized. In view of the vast amount of material needed for road construction in this State, it is asked that the United States Railroad Administration give early consideration to the question of liberal freight rates, so that ample facilities may be afforded to carry forward this project.—[Plain Speaker, Hazleton, Pa., Apr. 1, 1919.]

On October 1, 1919, 66 highway projects had been approved in the State, involving the improvement of 450.62 miles of road at a total estimated cost of \$19,234,000.42, of which the Federal Government is requested to pay \$7,618,973.39 in accordance with the provisions of the Federal-aid road act of July 11, 1916, as amended by the act of February 28, 1919.—[Statement prepared by Bureau of Public Roads, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.]

Under an act, approved July 15, the sum of \$1,000,000 is specifically appropriated to the State highway department for the fiscal year commencing June 1, 1920, for the payment of awards to townships of the second class for the construction and improvement of township roads and the erection and construction of township bridges in accordance with the provisions of the general township act.—[Slip Laws of Pennsylvania, 1919, Act 381.]

Home Gardens.

A bill was introduced in the senate providing for a homestead commission which shall have the power to investigate and devise ways and means by which, with or without the assistance of the commission, mechanics, factory employees, laborers, clerks, and other persons with small incomes may acquire homesteads or small houses and plats of ground suitable for gardening and raising vegetables in and near cities of the State. The commission is to consist of the commissioner of labor and industry, the commissioner of health, the commissioner of banking, and four members to be appointed by the governor. Of the four members appointed by the governor one shall be a woman and at least one a representative of labor. The commission is to serve without compensation and must render a re-

port to the next legislature, making such recommendations as it shall deem expedient. The bill carries an appropriation of \$5,000.—[Public Ledger, Philadelphia, Pa., Apr. 18, 1919.]

Housing Accommodations.

A manufacturing concern of Ellwood City has purchased property and will erect 85 houses for the accommodation of its employees and their families.

At Erie a manufacturing concern has purchased five tracts of land at a cost of \$405,000, and 100 houses are already under construction.

The mayor of Harrisburg has investigated the housing conditions and finds so many untenable houses with insanitary surroundings that he demands measures requiring landlords to make repairs or improvements on these houses.

At Marcus Hook a dye and chemical company has commenced the construction of several hundred houses for its employees. Some time ago 28 dwellings were completed as an experiment, and the demand for them was so great that the company has decided to extend this home building.—[Housing Betterment, New York, N. Y., February, 1919.]

A public-spirited citizen of Philadelphia has evolved a scheme designed to guarantee the responsibility of the tenants for certain of his properties. The tenant agrees to make a monthly payment to the owner and to pay all taxes, water rent, and the cost of the upkeep of the interior of the house. The tenant must also deposit with the owner a sum of money as a guaranty that this interior upkeep will be met. The owner is responsible for the condition of the exterior.—[Housing Betterment, New York, N. Y., June, 1919.]

An extensive campaign of house building is planned in the Pittsburgh district by large corporations, in order to hold the skilled and unskilled laborers.—[Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass., Aug. 28, 1919.]

Information Service for Returned Service Men.

The local branches of the American Red Cross are cooperating with other organizations in establishing contacts with service men for the purpose of facilitating the adjustment of their allotments, allowance accounts, compensation and claims, and the reinstatement of lapsed or canceled insurance. It is the desire of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance that all inquiries of this nature be cleared through the home-service sections of the American Red Cross. Up to April 1, 1919, the American Red Cross had organized in Pennsylvania 1,062 units with a total of 1,864 workers.—[Statement prepared by American National Red Cross for U. S. Council of National Defense, November, 1919.]

Land Settlement.

No action has been taken by the State legislature concerning land settlements. On May 29 the adjutant general wrote as follows: "No committees or commissions have been appointed in connection with the soldier-settlement problem. We have, however, in the State a welfare commission, and any question of this kind could be taken up, under the law, by them, and they could apply funds in their possession for such a purpose if deemed advisable."—[Memorandum from Reclamation Service, U. S. Dept. of the Interior to U. S. Council of National Defense, July 1, 1919.]

Loans to Service Men.

A bill authorizing the State government to loan money to honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, and marines residing within the Commonwealth who desire to use the money for the purchase of homes, farms, or other places of dwelling for themselves or dependents, was introduced in the house. The bill provides that such loans shall be made at regular interest rates by a commission consisting of the governor, attorney general, auditor general, and State treasurer. The act appropriates \$500,000 for the floating of such loans and the expenses of the commission.—[Public Ledger, Philadelphia, Pa., Mar. 6, 1919.]

Preference to Returned Service Men in Public Employment.

A bill has been enacted authorizing preference to be given by the appointing power of the civil-service system to all honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, and marines in any war, whose names are on the eligible list, irrespective of standing on the list or of age.—[Slip Laws of Pennsylvania, 1919, Act 220.]

At a meeting of the county commissioners it was decided to give returning soldiers who are not able to secure employment preference in securing jobs when the road work opens up in Luzerne County.—[Times-Leader, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Mar. 28, 1919.]

Profiteering.

A bill has been introduced in the house requiring in all leases of lands and tenements that the rent to be paid shall be definitely agreed upon. Provision is made for bringing before a court cases involving a refusal to pay rent because it has been unreasonably increased, and a jury is to find what is a fair rental.—[Public Ledger, Philadelphia, Pa., Mar. 28, 1919.]

Public Advertising in Foreign Language Newspapers.

A bill was defeated, but it is to be reconsidered in the house of representatives, providing for the repeal of the law making it obligatory to print public advertising in German and other foreign-language newspapers.—[Record, Philadelphia, Pa., Mar. 24, 1919.]

Public Works.

The governor is considering the feasibility of having a bill prepared for the legislature to empower him to engage experts during the period of reconstruction work. The bill would confer on him power to engage as consultants, engineers, architects, and other experts. The governor is required, under the constitution, to act upon contracts let by the State for construction and supplies. He must also approve the expenditures of the board of public grounds and public buildings, of which he is chairman. This board will have charge of the capital park development, involving millions of dollars; State bridges; and the State highway program. The large works contemplated make it desirable for the governor to have at his call the State's and the Nation's greatest experts. The proposed bill will carry an appropriation to be expended by the governor as need arises.—[Public Ledger, Philadelphia, Pa., Mar. 3, 1919.]

By an act of legislature, July 25, 1917, the emergency public-works commission was established in the State, "to provide for the expansion of the public works of the Commonwealth during periods of extraordinary unemployment caused by temporary industrial depression." The act provides an emergency public-works fund, starting at \$50,000 in the first appropriation, and constitutes a commission composed of the governor, the auditor general, the State treasurer, and the commissioner of labor and industry. A few days after the armistice was signed the commission began to stimulate the public works of the counties and cities of the State through correspondence. Soon after, the commission requested the various departments of the State government to report what useful necessary public work they could do during the demobilization period, provided the necessary appropriation and organization were forthcoming. Upon receiving this information the commission made a report to the present legislature on the method of expanding public works in the State in the existing emergency. It is now before the legislature for action and takes up in order: Highways, forestry, factories, and public works in counties and cities.—[Engineering News-Record, New York, N. Y., Mar. 17, 1919.]

Reports received in January, 1919, cover 207 public building and construction projects which were under way or contemplated in the State, aggregating an estimated value of \$79,150,000. Of this number, 52 were street improvements, estimated to cost \$27,440,000; 44 were schools, estimated to cost \$9,165,000; and 13 were waterworks, estimated to cost \$9,515,000.—[Statistics compiled by Division of Public Works and Construction Developments, U. S. Dept. of Labor, Apr. 17, 1919.]

The general appropriation act, approved July 17, provides for an expenditure of \$2,349,054 for public buildings and grounds in Harrisburg.—[Public Ledger, Philadelphia, Pa., July 18, 1919.]

In order to provide work for the returning soldiers and others out of employment, arrangements are being made to start operation on some of the permanent improvements in Philadelphia which were ready when the war started and which were halted by the Government. Large sums of money are available for the work, and it is contemplated to start operations as soon as possible on a number of civic improvements.—[Public Ledger, Philadelphia, Pa., Mar. 11, 1919.]

A city ordinance has been introduced in Philadelphia authorizing a loan of \$14,750,000, including in this total numerous items for the development of the municipal sewer and water systems.—[Public Ledger, Philadelphia, Pa., May 30, 1919.]

With the view of providing work for the unemployed with special reference to the returning soldiers, a special meeting of the city council of Reading was called. A resolution was passed authorizing the superintendent of public parks and public property to proceed with public works within the limitations of the appropriation of the annual budget forthwith, instead of extending the work over the whole year.—[Herald, Reading, Pa., Apr. 5, 1919.]

Registration of Discharge Papers.

An act has been approved (Act 178) requiring the counties of the State to register, free of charge, the discharge papers of soldiers, sailors, and marines.—[Information Bureau, American National Red Cross, Compendium Change No. 117.]

School Gardens.

School gardens are being conducted in 196 cities and towns, the total present enrollment in the State being 86,101. In Philadelphia during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, there were 18,000 children enrolled.—[Prepared from material furnished by U. S. School Garden Army to U. S. Council of National Defense, Nov. 1, 1919.]

Suffrage for Returned Service Men.

Provision has been made under an act of the legislature whereby any soldier, sailor, or marine in service or who has served in the Army or Navy of the United States and who has returned to his home, shall be entitled to vote in his respective election district, notwithstanding that such soldier, sailor, or marine has not been assessed, has not paid the usual taxes, or is not personally registered in the district in which he resides.—[Slip Laws of Pennsylvania, 1919, Act 382.]

Vocational Education of Physically Handicapped Persons.

A bill providing industrial education for all persons handicapped by physical defects, either congenital or the result of accident, at the expense of the State, will be introduced in the legislature. The measure provides an appropriation of \$100,000 and places direction of the proposed new activity in the hands of the workmen's compensa-

tion board. Its object is to obliterate mendicancy by fitting all residents of the State for a place in the industrial world.—[Post, Pittsburgh, Pa., Apr. 11, 1919.]

Vocational Education of Service Men.

As part of the program to commemorate the completion of a hundred years of missionary activity, Philadelphia Methodists have bought a six-story factory building to be used to train discharged soldiers in various trades. It is proposed to devote \$250,000 to this project.—[North American, Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 20, 1918.]

Vocational Reeducation of Disabled Service Men.

In accordance with section 2 of the Federal vocational rehabilitation act of June 27, 1918, as amended July 11, 1919, arrangements had been made up to October 25, 1919, by the Federal Board for Vocational Education with 73 educational institutions in the State for the reeducation of service men to overcome the handicap of disabilities incurred in the service. A total of 952 such men have been sent to these institutions for training. Arrangements have also been made by this board with 90 industrial establishments in the State whereby the latter have undertaken to train a total of 108 disabled men.—[Compiled from statement prepared by Rehabilitation Division, Federal Board for Vocational Education.]

Welfare Commission.

The commission of public safety and defense was made permanent as the public welfare commission. The commission of public safety was legalized at the beginning of the war and was composed of State officials. It in turn appointed the State council of defense, which was the active body. The new commission will comprise the governor as chairman, the lieutenant governor, and the members of the military board. The new body has an appropriation of \$500,000 and all unexpended funds of former commission, and is authorized to appoint a secretary, an executive director, a treasurer, and various clerks and stenographers as needed. Superintendent of buildings is to supply offices in or out of State capitol. The program of the commission includes: Protection of life and property of the people; measures for Americanization of foreign born and for interpretation to American born of life and ideals of the United States; assistance in any movement for bettering social, educational, agricultural, or industrial conditions; affiliation with relief organizations and issuing of certificates of good standing to approved societies; perpetuation of deeds of soldiers and citizens of the State and publishing of the war history.—[Reply from State council of defense to questionnaire of the Field Division, U. S. Council of National Defense, June 30, 1919.]

Welfare of Returned Service Men.

As an extension of the program of the local Young Men's Christian Association to aid the returning soldiers to get as quickly as possible to normal life, the Young Men's Christian Association committee of Harrisburg has established a special secretary to cover a district embracing the eight counties in this section of the State. The work has already been effective in serving the soldiers returning to Scranton. The plan for covering so extensive a section is to secure the cooperation of men interested in the work in each town and district of these eight counties.—[Republican, Scranton, Pa., Mar. 5, 1919.]

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.**Americanization.**

A cablegram from the vice governor states that the Philippine Legislature has voted 30,500,000 pesos to extend its educational system. All instruction is to be in English.—[Americanization, U. S. Dept. of the Interior, Sept. 1, 1919.]

Community Councils.

Community councils have been organized in 800 municipalities of the Philippine Islands to carry on work parallel to that undertaken in this country. No municipality of any consequence on the Islands is unorganized. The unit of organization is the "sub-council." The personnel of the subcouncil includes the president and councilmen of each municipality, who, in turn, decide upon the governing board and officers for the local community council. While the Island council bears the same relationship to the United States Council of National Defense as do the separate State councils of defense, the problems handled in the United States do not always have their duplication in the Philippines. For instance, the question of unemployment is reversed as men are needed for necessary jobs. The need for giving legal aid to soldiers and sailors and for aiding the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, which forms so large a part of the work in the United States, is absent. An appropriation of \$100,000 was granted the Philippine council for the year 1919, and about \$85,000 of this remains.—[Statement of U. S. Council of National Defense, Mar. 6, 1919.]

Employment.

Labor is scarce in the Philippines. The government is offering special inducements to keep on the Islands hundreds of Filipinos who annually emigrate to Hawaii, where they are employed on the sugar plantations. The Hawaiian planters maintain a regular employment agency in the Philippines through which they secure laborers by offering higher wages, transportation, and various other inducements.—[Times, New York, N. Y., Apr. 25, 1919.]

School Gardens.

School gardens are being conducted, the total present enrollment in one province being 5,934.—[Prepared from material furnished by U. S. School Garden Army to U. S. Council of National Defense, Nov. 1, 1919.]

Shipbuilding.

An effort is being made by the Philippine government to stimulate the building of ships on the Islands, particularly such as are adapted to interisland trade. This effort is meeting with a promising response.—[Commerce Reports, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Oct. 15, 1918, p. 195.]

PORTO RICO.**Food Price Regulations.**

A resolution authorizing the reestablishment of the Porto Rico Food Commission under the \$1,000,000 loan to be arranged by the governor in order to combat the present high prices demanded for foodstuffs throughout the island, has been approved by the house of representatives, and the measure was ordered printed and forwarded to the senate immediately for action.—[Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass., June 30, 1919.]

School Gardens.

School gardens are being conducted, the total present enrollment reported being 100,000.—[Prepared from material furnished by U. S. School Garden Army to U. S. Council of National Defense, Nov. 1, 1919.]

RHODE ISLAND.**Americanization.**

The State federation of women's clubs has begun active work in Providence for Americanization.—[Americanization, U. S. Dept. of the Interior, Mar. 1, 1919.]

An Americanization measure has been passed by the State legislature making a limited amount of education compulsory for persons over 16 and less than 21 years of age, who do not speak, read, and write English in accord with standards approved by the State board of education. For this purpose the bill provides for the establishment of night schools, day continuation schools, factory classes under control and supervision of town school committees, and the attendance of persons covered by the act for 200 hours annually is required.—[Laws of Rhode Island, 1919, ch. 1802.]

A systematic plan has been evolved in the State whereby the commissioner of naturalization notifies the Americanization committee of the aliens who apply for their first papers. These aliens are then urged to attend night schools. When the necessary work has been

completed a diploma explaining the quality and quantity of the work done, with the signature of the governor of the State, is given to each student.—[Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass., Aug. 23, 1919.]

Providence maintains a school for foreigners, all men, with a maximum enrollment of 250. The stress is laid on the instruction in civics for naturalization.—[Compiled from forthcoming report of director of citizenship to Commissioner of Naturalization, U. S. Dept. of Labor, 1920.]

Assistance for Service Men and Their Families.

The American Red Cross and citizens' committees in several towns are giving legal, medical, and family aid. The governor is assisting dependents of soldiers and sailors with whatever funds there are available for that purpose.—[Telegram from the governor to U. S. Council of National Defense, Mar. 24, 1919.]

Provision is made by an act of the legislature for the admission to the Rhode Island Soldiers' Home of any veteran of any war of the United States, provided he was a resident of the State when he enlisted, was honorably discharged, and by reason of old age or other infirmities has no adequate means of support.—[Laws of Rhode Island, 1919, ch. 1751.]

Bonuses for Service Men.

A bill is pending before the legislature providing a bonus for each honorably discharged soldier or sailor from Rhode Island. The city of Providence pays to each of its employees who entered the service of the United States the difference between the pay he receives in the Army and that which he received from the city at the time of his enlistment.—[Telegram from mayor of Providence to U. S. Council of National Defense, Mar. 25, 1919.]

Council of Defense.

Dissolution of the State council of defense, through an indefinite adjournment, was voted at a meeting. The council may be called together, however, with full powers should the necessity arise.—[News, Providence, R. I., Nov. 29, 1918.]

Employment.

Resolution 12 appropriates \$9,550 to be expended by the governor for the maintenance of State free employment offices for discharged soldiers and sailors and other unemployed.—[Information Bureau, American National Red Cross, Compendium Change No. 117.]

Employment agencies have been established in four cities by the State for the benefit of returning soldiers and sailors.—[Telegram from the governor to U. S. Council of National Defense, Mar. 24, 1919.]

Employment offices maintained in Rhode Island by the Federal Government in cooperation with State and local organizations, re-

port that during the six months' period January 1 to June 30, 1919, 18,366 persons were registered who were seeking employment; 14,082 requests for employees were received; and 8,301 persons were placed by these offices.—[Compiled from statistics furnished by U. S. Employment Service, Aug. 8, 1919.]

Citations have been issued by the United States War and Navy Departments to 260 firms in the State, these employers having assured the departments that they will reemploy every returned service man who formerly worked for them and left to serve in the Army or Navy during the World War.—[Memorandum from assistant to Secretary of War in the replacement of service men to civil life, to U. S. Council of National Defense, Nov. 20, 1919.]

The matter of obtaining employment in Providence for returning service men is under the direction of the United States Employment Service for the State, and the Providence citizens' committee appointed by the mayor. With this committee are associated representatives of the Young Men's Christian Association and the National Catholic War Council. The War Camp Community Service has agreed to help finance the citizens' committee.—[Letter from mayor of Providence to U. S. Council of National Defense, Mar. 25, 1919.]

Highways.

On October 1, 1919, five highway projects had been approved in the State, involving the improvement of 12.77 miles of road at a total estimated cost of \$423,513.47, of which the Federal Government is requested to pay \$169,689.46, in accordance with the provisions of the Federal-aid road act of July 11, 1916, as amended by the act of February 28, 1919.—[Statement prepared by Bureau of Public Roads, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.]

Information Service for Returned Service Men.

The local branches of the American Red Cross are cooperating with other organizations in establishing contacts with service men for the purpose of facilitating the adjustment of their allotments, allowance accounts, compensation and claims, and the reinstatement of lapsed or canceled insurance. It is the desire of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance that all inquiries of this nature be cleared through the home-service sections of the American Red Cross. Up to April 1, 1919, the American Red Cross had organized in Rhode Island 17 units with a total of 101 workers.—[Statement prepared by American National Red Cross for U. S. Council of National Defense, November, 1919.]

Public Works.

Reports received in January, 1919, cover 12 public building and construction projects which were under way or contemplated in the State, aggregating an estimated value of \$14,300,000. Of this num-

ber 4 were waterworks improvements, estimated to cost \$11,010,000; 2 were hospitals, estimated to cost \$900,000; and 2 were water-front improvements, estimated to cost \$1,210,000.—[Statistics compiled by Division of Public Works and Construction Developments, U. S. Dept. of Labor, Apr. 17, 1919.]

At the regular meeting of the penal and charitable commission the chairman announced that work on plans for reconstruction at the State institutions will start soon. The administration building at the State hospital for the insane will be remodeled at a cost of \$50,000. Plans for the new house of correction, not yet completed, are estimated to cost \$350,000. The new jail calls for \$370,000, with sanitary and electrical improvements amounting to \$80,000.—[Tribune, Providence, R. I., May 2, 1919.]

School Gardens.

School gardens are being conducted in five cities and towns, the total present enrollment being 1,581.—[Prepared from material furnished by U. S. School Garden Army to U. S. Council of National Defense, Nov. 1, 1919.]

Vocational Reeducation of Disabled Service Men.

In accordance with section 2 of the Federal vocational rehabilitation act of June 27, 1918, as amended July 11, 1919, arrangements had been made up to October 25, 1919, by the Federal Board for Vocational Education with four educational institutions in the State for the reeducation of service men to overcome the handicap of disabilities incurred in the service. A total of 36 such men have been sent to these institutions for training. Arrangements have also been made by this board with four industrial establishments in the State whereby the latter have undertaken to train five disabled men.—[Compiled from statement prepared by Rehabilitation Division, Federal Board for Vocational Education.]

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Council of Defense.

The State council of defense disbanded completely February 1, and the county councils as well. In some cases community councils have combined with chambers of commerce.—[Reply from State council of defense to questionnaire of the Field Division, U. S. Council of National Defense, June, 1919.]

Employment.

Early in March the governor issued a statement in regard to the unemployment situation. He said that the unemployment problem throughout the State was not critical, but that every employer must stand ready to take back into his employ those who left their tasks to fight for the liberty of the world. In order to show in a material

way appreciation of the services of the returning men and to protect the State from sufferings of unemployment, in short, in the interest of the public good, he appealed to the people of the State to reemploy their former employees, expressing his confidence that those who have thought of the matter stand anxious to do this, and that others will be of the same mind when once the situation is called to their attention.

When Congress failed to make an appropriation to continue the United States Employment Service the State director enlisted the cooperation of chambers of commerce and other organizations, in order that the service might be continued in South Carolina. Of the six employment offices in the State the three larger were kept in operation, these being located at Charleston, Columbia, and Greenville. Arrangements have been made with authorities of Camp Jackson whereby lists are obtained of all soldiers who are to be discharged from that camp several days in advance of the discharge. The names of men from South Carolina which are included in these lists are selected by the War Camp Community Service office in Columbia and sent to county papers with the request that they be published. The purpose of this is to let the prospective employers know the number of men who will soon return to their county. This plan has proved to be of considerable value.—[Letter from governor's secretary to U. S. Council of National Defense, May 22, 1919.]

Employment offices maintained in South Carolina by the Federal Government, in cooperation with State and local organizations, report that during the six months' period January 1 to June 30, 1919, 16,714 persons were registered who were seeking employment; 60,566 requests for employees were received; and 11,906 persons were placed by these offices.—[Compiled from statistics furnished by U. S. Employment Service, Aug. 8, 1919.]

Citations have been issued by the United States War and Navy Departments to 137 firms in the State, these employers having assured the departments that they will reemploy every returned service man who formerly worked for them and left to serve in the Army or Navy during the World War.—[Memorandum from assistant to Secretary of War in the replacement of service men to civil life, to U. S. Council of National Defense, Nov. 20, 1919.]

Highways.

The State highway commissioner advises that the proposed State bond issue for roads has been rejected by the State legislature. He states, however, that there will be about \$4,500,000 worth of road and bridge work in the State for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920.—[Bulletin No. 46, Highways Transport Committee, U. S. Council of National Defense.]

Special appropriations or bond issues for roads in 11 counties aggregating \$5,980,000 have been made. This amount does not include the usual county appropriation for road maintenance.—[Letter from governor's secretary to U. S. Council of National Defense, May 22, 1919.]

The South Carolina Landowners' Association have adopted a program of progress in which they advocate the immediate building of a State-wide highway system.—[Letter from the South Carolina Landowners' Association to U. S. Council of National Defense, May 31, 1919.]

On October 1, 1919, 24 highway projects had been approved in the State, involving the improvement of 169.21 miles of road at a total estimated cost of \$1,088,513.05, of which the Federal Government is requested to pay \$458,423.79 in accordance with the provisions of the Federal-aid road act of July 11, 1916, as amended by the act of February 28, 1919.—[Statement prepared by Bureau of Public Roads, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.]

Information Service for Returned Service Men.

The local branches of the American Red Cross are cooperating with other organizations in establishing contacts with service men for the purpose of facilitating the adjustment of their allotments, allowance accounts, compensation and claims, and the reinstatement of lapsed or canceled insurance. It is the desire of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance that all inquiries of this nature be cleared through the home-service sections of the American Red Cross. Up to April 1, 1919, the American Red Cross had organized in South Carolina 164 units with a total of 318 workers.—[Statement prepared by American National Red Cross for U. S. Council of National Defense, November, 1919.]

Land Reclamation.

The program of progress adopted by the South Carolina Landowners' Association includes, among other things, the extension of the Federal reclamation policy of swamp and cut-over lands.—[Letter from the South Carolina Landowners' Association to U. S. Council of National Defense, May 31, 1919.]

Land Settlement.

A comprehensive State and Federal policy for the encouragement of farm ownership, especially for the benefit of soldiers, sailors, and industrial employees, is advocated in the program of progress adopted by the South Carolina Landowners' Association.—[Letter from the South Carolina Landowners' Association to U. S. Council of National Defense, May 31, 1919.]

The general appropriation bill contains a provision "that the commissioner of agriculture, commerce, and industries be, and he

hereby is, authorized to cooperate with the Federal Government, through its agents, in the so-called soldier-settlement work, and that the said commissioner be authorized to gather statistics and to do such other work as now provided by law for the purpose of getting options, if necessary, upon the untenanted lands of the State available for colonization and development." The governor has appointed a commission to represent the State in soldier-settlement matters.—[Memorandum from Reclamation Service, U. S. Dept. of the Interior to U. S. Council of National Defense, July 1, 1919.]

Public Works.

Reports received in January, 1919, cover 20 public building and construction projects which were under way or contemplated in the State aggregating an estimated value of \$23,660,000. Of this number 16 were street improvements, estimated to cost \$25,700,000; 1 lighting plant, estimated to cost \$300,000; and 1 water-front improvement, estimated to cost \$5,000,000.—[Statistics compiled by Division of Public Works and Construction Developments, U. S. Dept. of Labor, Apr. 17, 1919.]

Appropriations aggregating \$653,073 have been made for buildings, improvements, and enlargements at State institutions. This sum does not include the usual county appropriations for ordinary bridge work, and neither does the money appropriated by the State for the erection of buildings represent the full figure, as the school districts bear a part of the cost of all school buildings.—[Letter from governor's secretary to U. S. Council of National Defense, May 22, 1919.]

School Gardens.

School gardens are being conducted in 7 cities and towns, the total present enrollment in the State being 3,100. In Columbia during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, there were 1,200 children enrolled.—[Prepared from material furnished by U. S. School Garden Army to U. S. Council of National Defense, Nov. 1, 1919.]

Tax Exemption for Service Men.

By an act approved in 1919, the county treasurer of each county is authorized to rebate the poll tax and road tax, and all towns and cities are authorized to rebate the street tax, until January, 1920, for each soldier and sailor who was in service during the World War.—[Information Bureau, American National Red Cross, Compendium Change No. 117.]

Vocational Reeducation of Disabled Service Men.

In accordance with section 2 of the Federal vocational rehabilitation act of June 27, 1918, as amended July 11, 1919, arrangements had been made up to October 25, 1919, by the Federal Board for Vocational Education with seven educational institutions in the State for the reeducation of service men to overcome the handicap of

disabilities incurred in the service. A total of 45 such men have been sent to these institutions for training. Arrangements have also been made by this board with two industrial establishments in the State whereby the latter have undertaken to train two disabled men.—[Compiled from statement prepared by Rehabilitation Division, Federal Board for Vocational Education.]

SOUTH DAKOTA.

"Back-to-School" Drive.

Addresses were made to eighth-grade pupils on the value of going on with their schooling. Personal letters on the subject were sent to parents.—[Report of child conservation section of the Field Division to U. S. Council of National Defense, Oct. 1, 1918, to July 1, 1919.]

Council of Defense.

The State council of defense has not been formally dissolved but probably will be in the near future. Community councils are not being organized. In cooperation with the immigration commissioner, the State council is giving all assistance possible to the employment of discharged men.—[Letter from secretary, State council of defense to U. S. Council of National Defense, June 25, 1919.]

Education of Returned Service Men.

An act, approved March 11, provides free tuition for service men in any educational institution in the State for which they are qualified to attend. The sum of \$15,000 is appropriated for meeting the provisions of the act.—[Laws of South Dakota, 1919, ch. 129.]

Employment.

Very little unemployment exists in the State. The great difficulty is to get men to do the work, and the main activity of the State industrial commission at present is getting month farm hands.—[Letter from State industrial commissioner to U. S. Council of National Defense, June 23, 1919.]

Employment offices maintained in South Dakota by the Federal Government in cooperation with State and local organizations, report that during the six months' period January 1 to June 30, 1919, 9,138 persons were registered who were seeking employment; 10,802 requests for employees were received; and 7,744 persons were placed by these offices.—[Compiled from statistics furnished by U. S. Employment Service, Aug. 8, 1919.]

Citations have been issued by the United States War and Navy Departments to 89 firms in the State, these employers having assured the departments that they will reemploy every returned service man who formerly worked for them and left to serve in the Army or Navy during the World War.—[Memorandum from assistant to Secretary of War in the replacement of service men to civil life, to U. S. Council of National Defense, Nov. 20, 1919.]

English Language in Schools.

An act, approved March 5, provides for the use of the English language exclusively in the lower grades of the States schools.—[Laws of South Dakota, 1919, ch. 168.]

Highways.

The highway engineer of the State advises that the legislature, which adjourned on March 9, passed a bill providing for a \$6,000,000 bond issue, the proceeds of which are to be used for road construction purposes.—[Bulletin No. 47, Highways Transport Committee, U. S. Council of National Defense.]

The legislature passed a highway law which gives the newly created highway commission a free hand in road building. The commission has laid out a 5,000-mile system of State roads, and upon this prospective system \$11,250,000 will be spent. The counties of the State will not be called upon to contribute anything toward the State system of roads. The money has been proportioned to each county and will be expended on highway work in the counties.—[Laws of South Dakota, 1919, ch. 222.]

On October 1, 1919, 18 highway projects had been approved in the State, involving the improvement of 234.18 miles of road at a total estimated cost of \$1,094,116.62, of which the Federal Government is requested to pay \$525,250.71 in accordance with the provisions of the Federal-aid road act of July 11, 1916, as amended by the act of February 28, 1919.—[Statement prepared by Bureau of Public Roads, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.]

Information Service for Returned Service Men.

The local branches of the American Red Cross are cooperating with other organizations in establishing contacts with service men for the purpose of facilitating the adjustment of their allotments, allowance accounts, compensation and claims, and the reinstatement of lapsed or canceled insurance. It is the desire of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance that all inquiries of this nature be cleared through the home-service sections of the American Red Cross. Up to April 1, 1919, the American Red Cross had organized in South Dakota 334 units with a total of 924 workers.—[Statement prepared by American National Red Cross for U. S. Council of National Defense, November, 1919.]

Land Settlement.

A law has been enacted by the legislature appropriating \$100,000 and permitting a bond issue of \$1,000,000 for cooperating with the United States in the work of settling soldiers upon lands.—[Laws of South Dakota, 1919, ch. 315.]

In passing a law to aid soldiers to obtain farms in the State, South Dakota extended the same right to civilian settlers who will comply with the same terms. It is proposed to devote some of the school

lands in the northwestern part of the State to the creation of farm units, and if needed additional Indian land will be purchased for this purpose. The soldier who wishes to buy land will be asked only a 10 per cent cash payment, with the balance running for 30 years. The State proposes to improve some of the farms by breaking the land; building fences, houses, and barns; stocking with machinery and live stock; and then offering the complete farm homes to young men, soldiers or others, who have had farm experience and are able to pay down 20 per cent of the cost.—[The Farmer, St. Paul, Minn., Mar. 22, 1919.]

Moratorium for Service Men.

An act of March 12, 1919, grants a moratorium of one year from date of discharge for all soldiers and sailors of the United States who were engaged in the present war, from payment of any bill of exchange or any negotiable instalments or any other payment in pursuance of any contract, except contracts contained in life insurance policies.—[Information Bureau, American National Red Cross, Compendium Change No. 117.]

Preference to Service Men in Public Employment.

An act, approved February 15, 1919, provides that honorably discharged soldiers and sailors of the United States who served in the Civil War, Spanish-American War, or the World War shall be preferred for appointment in all positions open in every department and upon all public works of the State and all of the cities, towns, and villages.—[Information Bureau, American National Red Cross, Compendium Change No. 117.]

Public Works.

Reports received in January, 1919, cover 47 public building and construction projects which were under way or contemplated in the State, aggregating an estimated value of \$3,300,000. Of this number 15 were street improvements, estimated to cost \$745,000; 7 were sewers, estimated to cost \$760,000; and 9 were schools, estimated to cost \$530,000.—[Statistics compiled by Division of Public Works and Construction Developments, U. S. Dept. of Labor, Apr. 17, 1919.]

School Gardens.

School gardens are being conducted in 20 cities and towns, the total present enrollment in the State being 13,986. In Jamestown during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, when 377 children were enrolled, the value of the school-garden products amounted to \$4,421 or \$11.72 per capita.—[Prepared from material furnished by U. S. School Garden Army to U. S. Council of National Defense, Nov. 1, 1919.]

State Ownership of Business Enterprises.

A special commission, appointed by the legislature two years ago to investigate the advisability of the State engaging in terminal elevators and packing plants, has made its report to the present legislature. The report goes into detail as to why it would be inadvisable for the State to attempt to take up activities along either of these lines under existing conditions. It further recommends that this State await the outcome of the steps being already taken by North Dakota along this line, and determine whether they work out as successfully in practice as they do in theory. The commission recommends that the Federal Government take over the control of all cars used in the transportation of meat animals and all refrigerator cars and handle them as a Government monopoly, taking them out of private hands entirely. It also recommends that the Federal Government take control of the principal stockyards of the country and treat them as freight depots, to be operated under such conditions as will insure open competitive markets, with uniform scales of charges for all service performed, and the construction of such other yards as the country may develop. They advise further that the Federal Government acquire such branch houses, wholesale markets, and cold-storage plants as are necessary to provide facilities for the marketing and storage of food products in the principal centers of food distribution and consumption, supplementing these by central wholesale markets at all terminal points of the country, with facilities open to all upon payment of just and fair charges.—[Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass., Mar. 21, 1919.]

Tax Exemption for Service Men.

An act, approved March 12, 1919, provides exemption from taxation upon homesteads not exceeding 1 acre in extent if outside a town plot, and of other real or personal property not exceeding \$5,000 in value within the State, for one year after discharge of any soldier or sailor of the United States who was engaged in the present war.—[Information Bureau, American National Red Cross, Compendium Change No. 117.]

Vocational Reeducation of Disabled Service Men.

In accordance with section 2 of the Federal vocational rehabilitation act of June 27, 1918, as amended July 11, 1919, arrangements had been made up to October 25, 1919, by the Federal Board for Vocational Education with an educational institution in the State for the reeducation of service men to overcome the handicap of disabilities incurred in the service. Three such men have been sent to this institution for training.—[Compiled from statement prepared by Rehabilitation Division, Federal Board for Vocational Education.]

TENNESSEE.**Americanization.**

As an Americanization measure, the State council of defense will appeal through editorials in all the foreign-language papers of the State to the readers of the papers to learn English.—[Journal, Greenwood, S. C., June 7, 1918.]

The State council of defense has conducted a campaign of education through the press and the department of public instruction. The percentage of foreign element in the State is very low, and the English language is the exclusive language of the public schools. Under the present arrangement a speech on Americanism and patriotism is delivered once each week in every school in Tennessee.—[Letter from chairman, State council of defense to U. S. Council of National Defense, May 14, 1919.]

Assistance for Service Men.

In every county seat in the State there has been established a legal advisory board whose members give free, such legal advice as any soldier may need. The home-service section of the American Red Cross has one or more representatives in every county, and this organization has facilities to assist materially the soldier in his transfer from military to civil life.—[Letter from Federal field secretary of Tennessee to U. S. Council of National Defense, Mar. 24, 1919.]

“Back-to-School” Drive.

When the “Back-to-school” drive was launched it was soon realized that schools were very much overcrowded. The public recognizes the situation, and by the next term it is thought sufficient space will be provided. Added night schools have been opened, also part-time classes started.—[Report of child conservation section of the Field Division to U. S. Council of National Defense, Oct. 1, 1918, to July 1, 1919.]

Building Activity.

Tennessee is on the threshold of an unprecedented construction era. Business houses, residences, schools, and factories are preparing for construction. The University of Tennessee at Knoxville, the Tennessee Polytechnic Institute at Cookeville, and the University of the South at Sewanee, are three of the largest schools contemplating immediate improvements and new buildings on a large scale. During the past two months there has been an unprecedented demand for farms, and they have been selling rapidly at enormously increased values. There was a meeting of the Cumberland River Improvement Association held in Nashville, which was attended by the Congressmen through whose district the Cumberland River flows, the Federal engineers, the governor, and the chairman of the State council of defense. It was urged that the completion of the lock and dam sys-

tem of the upper Cumberland should commence at once, and assurances were given that this work would be well under way in the near future. This will open one of the most fertile territories in agricultural and mineral products as well as the distribution of large sums for internal improvements.—[Letter from chairman, State council of defense to U. S. Council of National Defense, May 14, 1919.]

Business Readjustment.

The Tennessee Manufacturers' Association is very optimistic over the prospects for good business during the reconstruction period. Their products are in great demand, and they are preparing for increased output. There will be no reduction of wages, and all returning soldiers will get back their former jobs.—[Sentinel, Knoxville, Tenn., Jan. 4, 1919.]

Community Organization.

In a membership campaign to facilitate greater responsibility for community conditions, the Knoxville Chamber of Commerce increased its membership from 400 to 1,400 in a single month.—[Tribune, New York, N. Y., Aug. 8, 1919.]

Council of Defense.

The organization of the State council of defense has been so thorough and effective that it has been deemed advisable to continue the organization in full force and effect until such time as all necessity for its efforts has been met.—[Letter from chairman, State council of defense to U. S. Council of National Defense, May 14, 1919.]

Employment.

As a result of a conference with the United States Employment Service, the State council of defense has arranged to assist in employment work wherever cooperation is necessary.—[Telegram from State council of defense to U. S. Council of National Defense, Mar. 15, 1919.]

The chairman of the council of defense in each county is acting as a bureau of information for returned service men, and is also charged with the duty of assisting soldiers in securing employment.—[Letter from Federal field secretary of Tennessee to U. S. Council of National Defense, Mar. 24, 1919.]

The governor and the adjutant general are at the head of a movement to secure employment for returned soldiers. All returned men desirous of help are asked to communicate with the adjutant general, giving name, address, age, qualifications, etc.; and the manufacturers and employers are asked to state their needs.—[Tennessean, Nashville, Tenn., May 7, 1919.]

Tennessee will be asked to make an appropriation sufficient to maintain six employment bureaus in the State until Congress meets and makes the necessary provision. There are now but 2 bureaus left in Tennessee out of the 11 which formerly existed, 1 in Nashville and

the other in Memphis. As 1,700 soldiers are expected to return shortly, the need for such bureaus is urgent, and it is thought that by the reestablishment of 4 more bureaus, 1 each at Knoxville, Chattanooga, Bristol, and Jackson, the situation can be met. Every county council of defense in the State is constituted an employment bureau and doing everything in its power to place the men.—[Letter from chairman, State council of defense to U. S. Council of National Defense, May 14, 1919.]

All returned soldiers who were formerly employed have been given back their old jobs, but there has not been enough additional employment to take care of returned soldiers who heretofore were too young to work or were in school.—[Letter from chairman, State council of defense to U. S. Council of National Defense, May 14, 1919.]

Employment offices maintained in Tennessee by the Federal Government in cooperation with State and local organizations report that during the six months' period, January 1 to June 30, 1919, 41,729 persons were registered who were seeking employment; 39,387 requests for employees were received; and 28,281 persons were placed by these offices.—[Compiled from statistics furnished by U. S. Employment Service, Aug. 8, 1919.]

Citations have been issued by the United States War and Navy Departments to 345 firms in the State, these employers having assured the departments that they will reemploy every returned service man who formerly worked for them and left to serve in the Army or Navy during the World War.—[Memorandum from assistant to Secretary of War in the replacement of service men to civil life, to U. S. Council of National Defense, Nov. 20, 1919.]

Free employment service for soldiers and sailors has been instituted as a part of the work of the War Camp Community Service information booth in Chattanooga and Knoxville, and many men have been placed in good positions.—[Report of War Camp Community Service for U. S. Council of National Defense, August, 1919.]

Notwithstanding that there are no funds to continue the Federal employment bureau at Jackson, the director has announced that a temporary office will be opened to obtain employment for returning soldiers, and that he will give his time without cost to the Government.—[Banner, Nashville, Tenn., Mar. 15, 1919.]

The Memphis Chamber of Commerce is undertaking to raise a fund of \$1,800 for the benefit of the employment bureau in that city. This amount is necessary to make up the reduced appropriation resulting from the failure of Congress to provide funds for the work of the Federal employment service. The bureau at Memphis

has been doing good work in directing returned service men to suitable employment.—[Commercial Appeal, Memphis, Tenn., Mar. 26, 1919.]

Highways.

An inspection of the roads of the State has been made by a joint committee of the legislature in connection with a proposed bond issue of \$50,000,000 for road-construction purposes. The bill has passed two readings, both in the house and senate, and will be up for final consideration within a short time.—[Bulletin No. 46, Highways Transport Committee, U. S. Council of National Defense.]

The State council of defense urged the construction of highways and strongly advocated the creation of a permanent road system in the State. The legislature created a State highway board, consisting of three qualified men, whose duty will be to lay out and supervise the construction of a permanent system of highways. There is at present available for this purpose the expenditure of about \$12,000,000. The fund will be increased as the requirements justify. The present system will give Tennessee a system of highways second to no State.—[Letter from chairman, State council of defense to U. S. Council of National Defense, May 14, 1919.]

On October 1, 1919, 10 highway projects had been approved in the States, involving the improvement of 106.42 miles of road at a total estimated cost of \$1,167,735.32, of which the Federal Government is requested to pay \$567,781.55 in accordance with the provisions of the Federal aid road act of July 11, 1916, as amended by the act of February 28, 1919.—[Statement prepared by Bureau of Public Roads, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.]

Information Service for Returned Service Men.

The local branches of the American Red Cross are cooperating with other organizations in establishing contacts with service men for the purpose of facilitating the adjustment of their allotments, allowance accounts, compensation and claims, and the reinstatement of lapsed or canceled insurance. It is the desire of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance that all inquiries of this nature be cleared through the home-service sections of the American Red Cross. Up to April 1, 1919, the American Red Cross had organized in Tennessee 249 units with a total of 473 workers.—[Statement prepared by American National Red Cross for U. S. Council of National Defense, November, 1919.]

Land Settlement.

The State legislature enacted a bill providing for cooperation with the Federal Government in soldier settlements. Under the provisions of the act the governor has appointed a soldier-settlement commission.—[Memorandum from Reclamation Service, U.

S. Dept. of the Interior to U. S. Council of National Defense, July 1, 1919.]

The Memphis Chamber of Commerce has appointed a committee to study the question of settling returned soldiers on desirable farm lands. It is expected that many returned soldiers will be interested in the movement, and that with so much rich farm land surrounding Memphis it should offer a center for locating these men.—[Publication of the Memphis Chamber of Commerce, January, 1919.]

The Nashville Commercial Club and its soldier-settlement board have secured options on more than 100,000 acres of land in the State, mostly cut-over lands, for the purpose of providing farms for soldiers.—[Tennessean and American, Nashville, Tenn., May 29, 1919.]

Public Works.

Reports received in January, 1919, cover 29 public building and construction projects which were under way or contemplated in the State, aggregating an estimated value of \$6,125,000. Of this number 10 were street improvements, estimated to cost \$1,400,000; 4 were hospitals, estimated to cost \$1,350,000; 1 waterfront improvement, estimated to cost \$1,800,000; and 3 were schools, estimated to cost \$635,000.—[Statistics compiled by Division of Public Works and Construction Developments, U. S. Dept. of Labor, Apr. 17, 1919.]

A bond issue of \$1,000,000 was authorized by vote of the people in Davidson County, which amount, together with \$1,000,000 furnished by the State, will be used for establishing a memorial square in Nashville. The capitol annex and other public buildings are to be erected in the square which adjoins the capitol grounds.—[Post, Washington, D. C., Sept. 26, 1919.]

Reconstruction Recommendations.

At a conference held at Memphis of agricultural and industrial officials of railroads from all parts of the South, resolutions were adopted asking Congress to provide legislation to assist returning soldiers and sailors to obtain land. In addition, States were asked to aid in publicity campaigns to induce homeseekers to settle on farms and communities, and county agricultural agents were urged to ascertain the needs of new settlers and assist them by providing information as to proper farming methods. It was decided to institute a system to improve marketing conditions for farmers, including a Nation-wide producers' and consumers' bulletin service, and that railroad agriculture agents should cooperate with all organizations, officials, and interests working for increased and more economical production on farms.—[Constitution, Atlanta, Ga., Apr. 5, 1919.]

School Gardens.

School gardens are being conducted in 35 cities and towns, the total present enrollment in the State being 20,881. In Chattanooga, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, when 5,000 children were enrolled, the value of the school-garden products amounted to \$51,537 or \$10.30 per capita.—[Prepared from material furnished by U. S. School Garden Army to U. S. Council of National Defense, Nov. 1, 1919.]

Vocational Reeducation of Disabled Service Men.

In accordance with section 2 of the Federal vocational rehabilitation act of June 27, 1918, as amended July 11, 1919, arrangements had been made up to October 25, 1919, by the Federal Board for Vocational Education with 17 educational institutions in the State for the reeducation of service men to overcome the handicap of disabilities incurred in the service. A total of 105 such men have been sent to these institutions for training. Arrangements have also been made by this board with 11 industrial establishments in the State whereby the later have undertaken to train 11 disabled men.—[Compiled from statement prepared by Rehabilitation Division, Federal Board for Vocational Education.]

TEXAS.**Americanization.**

Americanization work is urged by the State council of defense upon the local committees of men and women to be carried on by means of establishing English classes in night schools, factories, and settlements. The council is endeavoring to reach foreign-born women by means of extension work in the way of cooking and similar classes and of contact with them in their homes. It is also seeking to arouse interest among aliens in the library facilities of the communities and to reach foreign-born soldiers through employment bureaus and through extension work by speakers and the press. Local committees are urged to place the work of Americanization upon a permanent footing so that it will become an established activity.—[Circular issued by State council of defense to local councils of defense, Jan. 18, 1919.]

The State council of defense has requested the county councils to obtain the cooperation of the school authorities in the efforts of the Bureau of Naturalization to make foreign-born residents familiar with the English language. The State council of defense is also urging that night schools be established wherever possible.—[News letter of State council of defense, Feb. 14, 1919.]

The students in the night school for foreigners, in order to keep the classes open during June and July, paid the teachers out of their own pockets.—[Compiled from forthcoming report of director of

citizenship to Commissioner of Naturalization, U. S. Dept. of Labor, 1920.]

Twelve nationalities are now represented in the International Club of Dallas, which has been in operation for three months. Men from the various racial elements of the city's population organized the federation to promote a clearer understanding of the national aspirations and policies of the countries of the world. The club is also to devote time and thought to a study of the arts, sciences, customs, manners, and general history of the different nations. A close relationship with the Americanization Association for International Conciliation is maintained, copies of the literature of that body being added monthly to the club's library. Among the members are men from Japan, Italy, France, Switzerland, Mexico, Russia, Serbia, Sweden, Holland, England, Greece, and the United States. The publication of a pamphlet giving details of the club and its organization is contemplated for distribution in other cities interested in a like movement. Officers of the club believe a chain of affiliated bodies in the larger cities is feasible and have offered their services to those wishing to make such an extension.—[Americanization, U. S. Dept. of the Interior, May 1, 1919.]

Assistance for Service Men.

All county councils of defense in the State have arranged to give free legal advice, where needed, to returned service men.—[Telegram from State council of defense to U. S. Council of National Defense, Mar. 24, 1919.]

The Texas Chamber of Commerce will meet in Waco to plan for cooperation between the commercial organizations of the State and the United States War Department in taking care of the men discharged from the service. The department has telegraphed the State chamber of its interest in the movement.—[Chronicle, Houston, Tex., Apr. 8, 1919.]

The State tuberculosis sanatorium, through its superintendent and its publicity director, has been making a special effort to get in touch with soldiers and sailors disabled through tuberculosis. About 500 members of the military forces have been furnished with special information on tuberculosis, and of this number some 50 cases have actually been treated at the sanatorium during the past two years, and as many as 75 or 100 induced to take treatment elsewhere. Discharged soldiers are required to make formal application for entrance, as are other citizens of the State, and are not given preferential treatment, it being impossible to do so owing to the State laws governing the institution.—[Star-Telegram, Fort Worth, Tex., May 2, 1919.]

"Back-to-School" Drive.

The "Back-to-school" drive is being actively carried on in Texas.—[Letter from State division of the Women's Committee to U. S. Council of National Defense, Dec. 31, 1918.]

A school welfare division in the child welfare department was created for the "Back-to-school" drive and a chairman especially appointed. A pamphlet, *Scope-of-Work*, for the campaign was printed and distributed to 3,000 interested persons. When the "Back-to-school" drive was launched it was soon realized that schools were very much overcrowded. The public recognizes the situation and by the next term it is thought sufficient space will be provided.—[Report of child conservation section of the Field Division to U. S. Council of National Defense, Oct. 1, 1918, to July 1, 1919.]

Bonuses for Service Men.

A measure is now pending before the legislature in special session to provide a bond issue of \$50,000,000 for the purpose of giving to each Texas man who served with the armed forces of the United States during the war with Germany, a cash bonus of \$300.—[Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass., July 25, 1919.]

Community Organization.

Steps have been taken to bring before the legislature the establishment of an interdepartmental bureau on community organization. The Texas University extension department and the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas are regarded as agencies in the State which deal sufficiently with community organization to warrant their participation in this work. The State division of the Woman's Committee, United States Council of National Defense, is now working toward permanent community organization.—[Reply from State council of defense to questionnaire of the Field Division, U. S. Council of National Defense, Feb. 20, 1919.]

The State council of defense has informed the county units of a plan by which the community councils would be utilized by the United States Department of Agriculture in carrying out a program of organizing rural communities into community councils of agriculture. Under this plan the community councils, in addition to their agricultural work, would be able to consider any matter pertaining to the welfare and upbuilding of the locality, morally, socially, or from an economic, industrial, or agricultural standpoint.—[Circular letter from State council of defense to local councils of defense, Feb. 20, 1919.]

Council of Defense.

At a meeting of the State council of defense called for the purpose of deciding its future it was determined that work should be continued with increased vigor, with special emphasis on Americaniza-

tion. The governor is in accord with the recommendation of the council that it should be continued in all departments and that community councils and Americanization work be made permanent.—[Letter from State division of the Woman's Committee to U. S. Council of National Defense, Feb. 27, 1919.]

A comprehensive program has been issued by the State council of defense outlining activities during the reconstruction period that should be carried on by the various local units. It includes Americanization, child welfare, health and sanitation, agriculture and home economics, labor, social service, and drives for money, and places special emphasis on the need for establishment of community councils.—[Bulletin of State council of defense, Mar. 5, 1919.]

The State council of defense will continue as a voluntary body only, since it is not likely that the special session of the legislature will vote funds. County councils are no longer on a war basis. No provision is made for community councils. All activities have ceased.—[Reply from State council of defense to questionnaire of the Field Division, U. S. Council of National Defense, June, 1919.]

Education of Returned Service Men.

Every Texas man and woman who has been in the military service of the United States, and who now wishes to attend the University of Texas, may secure needed financial assistance from the \$1,000,000 students' memorial fund, which is to be established as a memorial to those who were killed in the war. The first loans to be made from this fund will be to former service men and women who desire to pursue their studies.—[Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass., May 20, 1919.]

At a meeting of the Dallas Episcopal clergymen it was decided to carry out the Episcopal war commission plan to aid the returned soldiers, sailors, and marines who wish to secure an education, and will provide means for so doing.—[News, Dallas, Tex., Mar. 22, 1919.]

Employment.

The matter of making a State appropriation to assist the work of the United States Employment Service is receiving the earnest consideration of the governor.—[Letter from the governor to U. S. Council of National Defense, Mar. 19, 1919.]

The director of the United States Employment Service for Texas has announced that the San Antonio and Houston offices of the service will continue as heretofore under Federal maintenance. Seven other cities—Amarillo, Austin, Beaumont, Dallas, El Paso, Fort Worth, and Texarkana—have agreed to defray the cost of operation of their offices until Congress again convenes and the Federal appropriation is passed. The maintenance of these nine offices gives

Texas 45 per cent of its present status.—[Chronicle, Houston, Tex., Mar. 23, 1919.]

All county councils of defense in the State have arranged to assist in securing employment for returned soldiers.—[Telegram from State council of defense to U. S. Council of National Defense, Mar. 24, 1919.]

The State legislature has appropriated \$35,000 to aid the employment service in Texas, due to the failure of Congress to appropriate funds for the continuation of the Federal employment service.—[Mail, Charleston, W. Va., Mar. 26, 1919.]

Employment offices maintained in Texas by the Federal Government in cooperation with State and local organizations, report that during the six months' period, January 1 to June 30, 1919, 77,645 persons were registered who were seeking employment; 89,627 requests for employees were received; and 66,192 persons were placed by these offices.—[Compiled from statistics furnished by U. S. Employment Service, Aug. 8, 1919.]

Citations have been issued by the United States War and Navy Departments to 712 firms in the State, these employers having assured the departments that they will reemploy every returned service man who formerly worked for them and left to serve in the Army or Navy during the World War.—[Memorandum from Assistant to Secretary of War in the replacement of service men to civil life, to U. S. Council of National Defense, Nov. 20, 1919.]

In Corpus Christi, Dallas, Fort Worth, Houston, and San Antonio the War Camp Community Service, cooperating with the United States Employment Service, was successful in procuring work for discharged men. In Fort Worth 800 posters stating that the War Camp Community Service and the United States Employment Service were cooperating in finding jobs for the men were distributed to business houses the War Camp Community Service keeping in touch with employers by personal visits and telephone calls, with the result that most of the applicants were placed in positions.—[Report of War Camp Community Service for U. S. Council of National Defense, August, 1919.]

The Texas Artillery Club is cooperating with the Dallas Chamber of Commerce and other similar agencies in helping discharged artillerymen to get positions when they return to civil life.—[News, Dallas, Tex., Mar. 14, 1919.]

At a meeting of Dallas Episcopal clergymen it was planned to carry out the program of the Episcopal war commission and aid returning soldiers, sailors, and marines to secure employment.—[News, Dallas, Tex., Mar. 22, 1919.]

Due to the failure of Congress to appropriate funds for the work of the Federal employment service, the War Camp Community Serv-

ice is cooperating with the bureau in Dallas. By the joining of the two organizations, the employment service in Dallas will be able to carry on and even extend its functions.—[News, Dallas, Tex., Mar. 26, 1919.]

The Houston Chamber of Commerce has an employment bureau for discharged soldiers, which is instrumental in finding employment for many returned service men.—[Chronicle, Houston, Tex., Feb. 12, 1919.]

An office has been opened in Houston to give free assistance in finding employment for discharged negro soldiers.—[Post, Houston, Tex., Mar. 5, 1919.]

The Federal director of the employment service in Houston is experiencing great difficulty in filling demands for farm labor. Discussing recent calls, he stated that 200 men could at once be put to work on farms in the southern part of the State, in positions that would pay from \$30 to \$40 a month, with board and lodging, which in the city would be equivalent to approximately \$4 a day. It was stated that men out of employment in that district are nearly all desirous of positions in the city and decline to accept farm positions.—[Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass., Mar. 31, 1919.]

Foreign Languages in Schools.

The senate has passed, with amendments, the house bill requiring that English be employed in exercises and instruction in all schools, including parochial and private schools. An amendment was adopted providing that the bill should in no way interfere with religious doctrines that may be taught in parochial schools. The senate defeated a bill allowing the teaching of Spanish and French in conjunction with English.—[Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass., Mar. 18, 1919.]

High Cost of Living.

Houston has a municipally owned retail market, but the city has taken three of the stalls and is handling fruits and vegetables in competition with local merchants. The city is thus forcing the merchants to keep the profits down to a fair selling price.—[Hudson Observer, Hoboken, N. J., Oct. 28, 1919.]

Highways.

The State highway commissioner advises that the legislature has passed a resolution placing before the people of the State the proposition of a \$75,000,000 bond issue for road construction. This issue will be voted upon at the next election.—[Bulletin No. 46, Highways Transport Committee, U. S. Council of National Defense.]

On October 1, 1919, 97 highway projects had been approved in the State, involving the improvement of 1,300.82 miles of road at a total estimated cost of \$7,198,860.42, of which the Federal Government

is requested to pay \$2,852,688.80 in accordance with the provisions of the Federal-aid road act of July 11, 1916, as amended by the act of February 28, 1919.—[Statement prepared by Bureau of Public Roads, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.]

Housing Accommodations.

A new scheme for standardized house construction has been evolved by a Texas lumber concern which specializes in cut-to-length lumber, morticed and tenoned, which gives the product its name "enterlock." The design is to simplify assembling and construction and make possible quantity production at low cost.—[Housing Betterment, New York, N. Y., June, 1919.]

The directors of the chamber of commerce approved the plan to create a fund of \$500,000 for the purpose of building adequate housing facilities in Dallas. The plan provides for the building of apartment houses and small homes.—[Housing Betterment, New York, N. Y., February, 1919.]

Information Service for Returned Service Men.

The local branches of the American Red Cross are cooperating with other organizations in establishing contacts with service men for the purpose of facilitating the adjustment of their allotments, allowance accounts, compensation and claims, and the reinstatement of lapsed or canceled insurance. It is the desire of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance that all inquiries of this nature be cleared through the home-service sections of the American Red Cross. Up to April 1, 1919, the American Red Cross had organized in Texas 592 units with a total of 400 workers.—[Statement prepared by American National Red Cross for U. S. Council of National Defense, November, 1919.]

Land Settlement.

The legislature has passed a bill referring to the people a constitutional amendment so that the State may lend its credit for land-settlement purposes. This amendment was voted upon favorably May 24, 1919. The attorney general is preparing a measure for State and Federal cooperation. A committee of five has been appointed by the governor to represent the State in soldier-settlement matters.—[Memorandum from Reclamation Service, U. S. Dept. of the Interior to U. S. Council of National Defense, July 1, 1919.]

Moratorium for Service Men.

An act has been approved prohibiting the sale under execution, deed of trust, mortgage, and lien, of property belonging to soldiers and sailors in the service of the United States or those who have served during the present war, until 12 months after their discharge.—[General Laws of Texas, 1919, ch. 63.]

Public Works.

Reports received in January, 1919, cover 69 public building and construction projects which were under way or contemplated in the State, aggregating an estimated value of \$14,070,000. Of this number 37 were street improvements, estimated to cost \$6,735,000; 8 were waterworks, estimated to cost \$2,490,000; and 10 were schools, estimated to cost \$900,000.—[Statistics compiled by Division of Public Works and Construction Developments, U. S. Dept. of Labor, Apr. 17, 1919.]

Readjustment Conference.

The first steps toward the solution of the reconstruction problems relating especially to Texas are being taken by a conference in Houston of more than 200 representatives, from all parts of the State, of 34 organizations representing the commercial, industrial, civic, and educational interests of the State. Among the problems considered in the first day's session were the return of the railroads to private ownership under adequate safeguards to the country against demoralization of shipping; the enactment of legislation for the regulation of both capital and labor; the advancement of inland waterways and marine trade; the stimulation of agricultural production and distribution; the improvement of rural schools and better pay for teachers; the betterment of general health conditions; adequate provision for the returning soldier; and the improvement of living conditions of people on the farms.—[Post, Houston, Tex., Jan. 11, 1919.]

Registration of Discharge Papers.

An act has been approved providing for the recording of official discharges of soldiers and sailors and other persons in the service of the United States in the war with Germany and Austria-Hungary, without cost to the person.—[General Laws of Texas, 1919, ch. 96.]

School Gardens.

School gardens are being conducted in 134 cities and towns, the total present enrollment in the State being 90,672. In Houston during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, there were 12,000 children enrolled.—[Prepared from material furnished by U. S. School Garden Army to U. S. Council of National Defense, Nov. 1, 1919.]

Suffrage for Returned Service Men.

The governor has signed the bill giving to discharged soldiers, sailors, and marines, disqualified under the State election law, the right of suffrage. The law becomes effective immediately.—[Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass., May 10, 1919.]

Tax Exemption for Service Men.

At a special session of the legislature a bill was passed granting the right of franchise to soldiers and sailors without requiring the payment of a board tax.—[Information Bureau, American National Red Cross, Compendium Change No. 117.]

Vocational Reeducation of Disabled Service Men.

In accordance with section 2 of the Federal vocational rehabilitation act of June 27, 1918, as amended July 11, 1919, arrangements had been made up to October 25, 1919, by the Federal Board for Vocational Education with 27 educational institutions in the State for the reeducation of service men to overcome the handicap of disabilities incurred in the service. A total of 239 such men have been sent to these institutions for training. Arrangements have also been made by this board with 28 industrial establishments in the State whereby the latter have undertaken to train a total of 28 disabled men.—[Compiled from statement prepared by Rehabilitation Division, Federal Board for Vocational Education.]

Welfare of Returned Service Men.

The establishment in New York City of a Texas bureau for welcoming and assisting returning soldiers who land in that port is advocated by a New York Army officer. It is suggested that the bureau be maintained by subscriptions from various chambers of commerce over the State and by public institutions. An outline of ways in which such an agency could be of assistance to soldiers is given, including such items as special care for wounded Texas soldiers; advising former employers of the return of their employees; furnishing a meeting place for Texas men; maintaining complete files of recent Texas newspapers; affording financial assistance in case of need; acting as a post office for outgoing and incoming Texas soldiers' mail; and other things.—[Post, Houston, Tex., Mar. 2, 1919.]

UTAH.**Americanization.**

An act, approved March 20, requires the attendance at night school, at least four hours per week during the night school term, of all non-English-speaking persons between the ages of 16 and 45 years, and provides a penalty for violation of this requirement. It also provides for the appointment of a director of Americanization and the establishment and maintenance of evening school classes. A sum of \$20,000 was appropriated for carrying out this Americanization work.—[Laws of Utah, 1919, ch. 93.]

It is estimated that there are about 25,000 aliens in the State who will be obliged to attend the Americanization schools recently opened in compliance with the act of March 20, 1919.—[Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass., Sept. 15, 1919.]

The superintendent of schools of Ogden reports that there is a large class of foreigners in the evening school.—[Compiled from forthcoming report of director of citizenship to Commissioner of Naturalization, U. S. Dept. of Labor, 1920.]

"Back-to-School" Drive.

The "Back-to-school" drive in Utah was carried on under the direction of the State board of education and local school authorities. The activities of the drive will be continued throughout the year.—[Report of child conservation section of the Field Division to U. S. Council of National Defense, Oct. 1, 1918, to July 1, 1919.]

Building Activity.

The soldiers' and sailors' employment bureau of the State is planning to encourage in every possible way an extensive building campaign throughout Utah. According to the secretary of the State council of defense, the council as well as the local city employment bureau will send out 1,000 building posters to be placed conspicuously throughout the various communities. It is pointed out that the building plans, if carried out, will provide many positions for skilled as well as unskilled labor. State, county, and city executives, as well as individuals, will be asked to cooperate in making it successful.—[Deseret News, Salt Lake City, Utah, Feb. 7, 1919.]

The Salt Lake City Commercial Club, Rotary Club, Manufacturers' Association, and the Associated Industries of Utah have inaugurated a complete building campaign in the State which is meeting with marked success. The "Own-your-own-home" campaign, which was started on a small scale, has now assumed proportions that would indicate a very decided stimulation in the building trades throughout the State.—[Letter from State council of defense to U. S. Council of National Defense, May 24, 1919.]

Business Readjustment.

The Utah Associated Industries, composed of many of the leading industries of the State, has been organized for the purpose of reorganizing, expanding, and developing the industries of the State in the after-the-war period, so as to assure the progress of the State in the future.—[Examiner, Ophir, Utah, Jan. 27, 1919.]

Employment.

Additional public improvement work on road building has been authorized in order to employ soldiers and heads of families out of work. A commission is to meet with the executive secretary of the soldiers' and sailors' employment commission, and the State and county officials, to seek an efficient cooperative means of meeting the constantly increasing unemployment problem. Many applicants have failed to secure employment because employers are not reporting vacancies to the soldiers' and sailors' bureau.—[Deseret News, Salt Lake City, Utah, Feb. 10, 1919.]

Several hundred returned soldiers and sailors have been placed in situations by the soldiers' and sailors' employment commission of the State council of defense. The executive secretary states, however,

that there is urgent need of jobs for ex-service men, as out of 700 applications for employment filed at the commission within four days only 100 of the men have been directed to places of employment. A special committee is at work on plans to increase the number of available places and thus make the work of the bureau so effective as to care for all applicants. At present the work is limited to returned fighters, but with the perfection of the committee's plan situations will be offered to other unemployed men. The bureau is cooperating with the State manufacturers' association and the associated industries.—[Herald-Republican, Salt Lake City, Utah, Mar. 21, 1919.]

Employment offices maintained in Utah by the Federal Government in cooperation with State and local organizations, report that during the six months' period January 1 to June 30, 1919, 13,054 persons were registered who were seeking employment; 9,613 requests for employees were received; and 5,856 persons were placed by these offices.—[Compiled from statistics furnished by U. S. Employment Service, Aug. 8, 1919.]

Citations have been issued by the United States War and Navy Departments to 423 firms in the State, these employers having assured the departments that they will reemploy every returned service man who formerly worked for them and left to serve in the Army or Navy during the World War.—[Memorandum from assistant to Secretary of War in the replacement of service men to civil life, to U. S. Council of National Defense, Nov. 20, 1919.]

The central employment bureau of the State council of defense at Salt Lake City is urging business firms throughout the city to make places for returned soldiers who are in need of employment. The bureau expects to carry on a campaign to provide jobs for service men which will not close until every returned Utah soldier is placed in a permanent position equal to that he held before entering the service.—[Tribune, Salt Lake City, Utah, Feb. 9, 1919.]

Immediate employment which will provide relief for all returned soldiers, sailors, and marines out of work in Salt Lake City, was decided upon at a conference held at the governor's office between city, county, and State officials. That the seriousness of the situation in which the unemployed service men are found warranted instant alleviation, was the consensus of opinion among the conferees, regardless of cost in money or effort. The governor urged immediate action in securing work of some kind for these men, which would tide them over until spring, when development projects will be begun and plenty of opportunity will be open for labor.—[Tribune, Salt Lake City, Utah, Feb. 12, 1919.]

The governor has conferred with officials of Salt Lake City and Salt Lake County, and a plan has been adopted which will make

it possible to continue the operation of employment bureaus in this locality for some time to come, despite the curtailment of the work of the United States Employment Service. It is not believed that it will be necessary to arrange for the maintenance of employment bureaus in other cities in Utah.—[Letter from the governor to U. S. Council of National Defense, Mar. 24, 1919.]

Highways.

An act, approved March 13, provides for the negotiation of a loan of \$4,000,000 by the issuing of State bonds, and appropriates the proceeds of the sale of the bonds for the construction, maintenance, and repair of State roads and the building of bridges.—[Laws of Utah, 1919, ch. 59.]

The State has authorized the expenditure of \$4,000,000 on road construction in order to provide employment for returning service men.—[Telegram from State council of defense to U. S. Council of National Defense, Mar. 24, 1919.]

On October 1, 1919, 13 highway projects had been approved in the State, involving the improvement of 411.79 miles of road at a total estimated cost of \$2,445,786.90, of which the Federal Government is requested to pay \$1,222,893.44 in accordance with the provisions of the Federal-aid road act of July 11, 1916, as amended by the act of February 28, 1919.—[Statement prepared by Bureau of Public Roads, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.]

Information Service for Returned Service Men.

The local branches of the American Red Cross are cooperating with other organizations in establishing contacts with service men for the purpose of facilitating the adjustment of their allotments, allowance accounts, compensation and claims, and the reinstatement of lapsed or canceled insurance. It is the desire of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance that all inquiries of this nature be cleared through the home-service sections of the American Red Cross. Up to April 1, 1919, the American Red Cross had organized in Utah 99 units with a total of 244 workers.—[Statement prepared by American National Red Cross for U. S. Council of National Defense, November, 1919.]

Land Settlement.

Immediate action to secure the insertion in the soldier-settlement bill pending before Congress, of provisions which will more adequately take care of the requirements of Utah and the other arid States of the West, was begun at a conference held at Salt Lake City. A project which will ultimately mean the development of 2,000,000 acres of land, all lying within 75 miles of Salt Lake City, Ogden, and Provo, was urged as the greatest possible project for Utah to take up under the soldier-settlement act. It was stated

that the project could be constructed for a total of \$15,000,000, and the value of the lands thus brought under water and cultivation could be conservatively estimated at \$50,000,000.—[Tribune, Salt Lake City, Utah, June 6, 1919.]

The State legislature enacted a bill, approved March 13, providing for cooperation with the Federal Government in soldier settlements and appropriating \$25,000. The legislature also enacted a bill, approved March 17, providing for a bond issue of \$1,000,000, the proceeds of which are to be covered into the soldier-settlement fund. The governor has appointed a soldier-settlement commission.—[Laws of Utah, 1919, chs. 74, 106.]

The two acts mentioned above were made effective even though cooperation with the United States Government can not be had.—[Memorandum from Reclamation Service, U. S. Dept. of the Interior to U. S. Council of National Defense, Nov. 1, 1919.]

Preference to Returned Service Men in Public Employment.

The State road commission has requested that contractors give preference in employment to returned soldiers, sailors, and marines.—[Deseret News, Salt Lake City, Utah, Mar. 26, 1919.]

Public Works.

Contracts which will cause the employment of about 1,000 men have been let by the Millard County district drainage board. The action of the board is one of the first steps in Utah to give employment to a large number of returned soldiers, sailors, and marines.—[Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass., Feb. 22, 1919.]

Reports received in January, 1919, cover 63 public building and construction projects which were under way or contemplated in the State, aggregating an estimated value of \$14,640,000. Of this number 19 were street improvements, estimated to cost \$7,855,000; 13 were waterworks, estimated to cost \$1,310,000; 4 were sewers, estimated to cost \$1,175,000; and 8 were schools, estimated to cost \$1,090,000.—[Statistics compiled by Division of Public Works and Construction Developments, U. S. Dept. of Labor, Apr. 17, 1919.]

Most of the counties throughout the State have bonded for public buildings, and many millions of dollars will be expended during 1919. This amount of public work will create employment not only for the returning soldiers but for all people who desire that kind of employment in the State.—[Letter from State council of defense to U. S. Council of National Defense, May 24, 1919.]

School Gardens.

School gardens are being conducted in two cities, the total present enrollment being 1,760.—[Prepared from material furnished by U. S. School Garden Army to U. S. Council of National Defense, Nov. 1, 1919.]

Vocational Reeducation of Disabled Service Men.

In accordance with section 2 of the Federal Vocational rehabilitation act of June 27, 1918, as amended July 11, 1919, arrangements had been made up to October 25, 1919, by the Federal Board for Vocational Education with five educational institutions in the State for the reeducation of service men to overcome the handicap of disabilities incurred in the service. A total of 43 such men have been sent to these institutions for training. Arrangements have also been made by this board with four industrial establishments in the State whereby the latter have undertaken to train four disabled men.—[Compiled from statement prepared by Rehabilitation Division, Federal Board for Vocational Education.]

VERMONT.**Assistance for Service Men.**

Early in the war arrangements were made to care for discharged soldiers suffering from tuberculosis. Some of these men have been placed in the Vermont Sanatorium at Pittsford.—[Letter from secretary, Vermont Civil and Military Affairs to U. S. Council of National Defense, May 28, 1919.]

“Back-to-School” Drive.

The work for the “Back-to-school” campaign was put in the hands of the educational chairman of the State federation of women’s clubs, whose reports indicate that almost all the clubs have appointed committees to cooperate with the district superintendents of schools. At present it is impossible to calculate definite results. Stay-in-School leaflets have been sent to every district superintendent.—[Report of child conservation section of the Field Division to U. S. Council of National Defense, Oct. 1, 1918, to July 1, 1919.]

Committee on Public Safety.

It is the purpose of the Vermont Committee on Public Safety to keep this organization intact until final demobilization of the soldiers. The work is maintained by popular subscription.—[Letter from secretary, State council of defense to U. S. Council of National Defense, Dec. 30, 1918.]

The Vermont Committee on Public Safety has done effective work in connection with all war activities in the State. The organization has been retained to help in reconstruction plans, and has given much valuable assistance in issuing information relative to soldier insurance and in many other ways.—[Letter from secretary, Vermont Civil and Military Affairs to U. S. Council of National Defense, May 28, 1919.]

Education of Returned Service Men.

The State is offering every possible help to soldiers who desire to take advantage of educational opportunities.—[Letter from secre-

tary, Vermont Civil and Military Affairs to U. S. Council of National Defense, May 28, 1919.]

Employment.

Special efforts are being made to attract returned soldiers to Vermont farms. The prevailing practice is to hold positions open for the men and women who are coming back, and thus far no trouble has been encountered in securing employment.

Every former teacher who gave up teaching in the State to take up military or naval service has been offered a position equal to that which he left.—[Letter from secretary, Vermont Civil and Military Affairs to U. S. Council of National Defense, May 28, 1919.]

Employment offices maintained in Vermont by the Federal Government, in cooperation with State and local organizations, report that during the six months' period, January 1 to June 30, 1919, 4,298 persons were registered who were seeking employment; 3,024 requests for employees were received; and 2,461 persons were placed by these offices.—[Compiled from statistics furnished by U. S. Employment Service, Aug. 8, 1919.]

Citations have been issued by the United States War and Navy Departments to 103 firms in the State, these employers having assured the departments that they will reemploy every returned service man who formerly worked for them and left to serve in the Army or Navy during the World War.—[Memorandum from assistant to Secretary of War in the replacement of service men to civil life, to U. S. Council of National Defense, Nov. 20, 1919.]

Foreign Languages in Schools.

The house of representatives has passed the senate bill requiring the exclusive use of the English language in the schools of Vermont. An amendment was added to the bill providing that French may be taught.—[Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass., Mar. 29, 1919.]

Highways.

The State road commissioner advises that matters pertaining to good roads are being considered by the State legislature. A bond issue for the improvement of roads is not probable, but money is being voted liberally according to the means of the State.—[Bulletin No. 47, Highways Transport Committee, U. S. Council of National Defense.]

There is much activity in highway work, especially in the line of maintenance by patrolmen. Over 1,500 miles of State road are being taken care of under the patrol system at this time. Towns are beginning to realize that bridges are a very important part of highways, and, under the new law which increases aid from the State, they are arranging to construct a number of cement bridges. The towns are also voting liberal amounts for construction and re-

construction, the amount of money available for this purpose being in excess of any previous year. The State is making plans to take advantage of all the Federal money available for highway work.—[Letter from secretary, Vermont Civil and Military Affairs to U. S. Council of National Defense, May 28, 1919.]

On October 1, 1919, 11 highway projects had been approved in the State, involving the improvement of 18.26 miles of road at a total estimated cost of \$222,607.19, of which the Federal Government is requested to pay \$111,303.58 in accordance with the provisions of the Federal-aid road act of July 11, 1916, as amended by the act of February 28, 1919.—[Statement prepared by Bureau of Public Roads, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.]

The State legislature has appropriated the sum of \$600,000 to meet the terms of the Federal road act.—[Laws of Vermont, 1919, sec. 97 of Public act 53.]

Information Service for Returned Service Men.

The local branches of the American Red Cross are cooperating with other organizations in establishing contacts with service men for the purpose of facilitating the adjustment of their allotments, allowance accounts, compensation and claims, and the reinstatement of lapsed or canceled insurance. It is the desire of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance that all inquiries of this nature be cleared through the home-service sections of the American Red Cross. Up to April 1, 1919, the American Red Cross had organized in Vermont 226 units with a total of 259 workers.—[Statement prepared by American National Red Cross for U. S. Council of National Defense, November, 1919.]

Land Settlement.

In connection with the soldier-settlement plan of the United States Department of the Interior, Vermont has a very little cut-over land which will lend itself to development by reclamation. The State has, however, many occupied and unoccupied farms for sale at prices less than the cost of reconstructing buildings now found thereon. In accordance with a bill, approved March 26, listers have taken a census of the farms for sale in each town, and the commissioner of agriculture will issue a book containing lists of farms offered for sale and descriptions of such farms. Assistance will be given in every possible way to soldiers or other persons desiring to purchase these farms. The assistance of farmers' clubs and commercial organizations will be enlisted to support this project.—[Letter from secretary, Vermont Civil and Military Affairs to U. S. Council of National Defense, May 29, 1919.]

The general assembly on March 26, 1919, passed a bill (Public act 50, S. 70) in which it is provided that "the commissioner of

agriculture is authorized and directed to confer with the Secretary of the Interior for the purpose of securing the assistance of the Federal Government, in placing returned soldiers on farms in the State, and he shall obtain for the State its proper share of any appropriation made by Congress to assist such returned soldiers to engage in the farming industry."—[Memorandum from Reclamation Service, U. S. Dept. of the Interior to U. S. Council of National Defense, July 1, 1919.]

Public Works.

Report received in January, 1919, cover three public building and construction projects which were under way or contemplated in the State, aggregating an estimated value of \$1,040,000. Of this number two were street improvements, estimated to cost \$1,020,000; and one school, estimated to cost \$20,000.—[Statistics compiled by Division of Public Works and Construction Developments, U. S. Dept. of Labor, Apr. 17, 1919.]

School Gardens.

School gardens are being conducted in seven cities and towns, the total present enrollment in the State being 343. In Rutland during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, there were 239 children enrolled.—[Prepared from material furnished by U. S. School Garden Army to U. S. Council of National Defense, Nov. 1, 1919.]

During the first year of the war the State had a membership of 30,000 boys and girls enrolled in the Green Mountain guard. Forty thousand boys and girls enrolled in the Green Mountain guard the second year, and the production of the year before was exceeded in proportion. During the season of 1919 it is expected that this organization will continue this work.—[Letter from secretary, Vermont Civil and Military Affairs to U. S. Council of National Defense, May 28, 1919.]

Tax Exemption for Service Men.

A bill has been passed by the legislature amending section 4019 of the general laws by providing that taxes assessed for the years 1917, 1918, and 1919 against persons in the military or naval service of the United States in the war against Germany may be abated. This act declared as legal the abatement of such taxes heretofore made.—[Laws of Vermont, 1919, H. 178, Public act 100.]

Vocational Education.

Three of the vocational schools which were previously maintained for the instruction of men going into the service are being continued on part time for employees of manufacturing plants.—[Letter from secretary, Vermont Civil and Military Affairs to U. S. Council of National Defense, May 28, 1919.]

Vocational Reeducation of Disabled Service Men.

In accordance with section 2 of the Federal vocational rehabilitation act of June 27, 1918, as amended July 11, 1919, arrangements had been made up to October 25, 1919, by the Federal Board for Vocational Education with two educational institutions in the State for the reeducation of service men to overcome the handicap of disabilities incurred in the service. Four such men have been sent to these institutions for training.—[Compiled from statement prepared by Rehabilitation Division, Federal Board for Vocational Education.]

VIRGINIA.**Council of Defense.**

The State council is a statutory body which can not disband until six months after peace is declared. It is therefore retaining the entire organization including counties, at war strength, having transferred no activities to other agencies. Its present activities consist of campaigns for: Better sanitation in rural districts; compilation of Virginia war history; stock conservation; fire prevention; thrift in connection with clean-up periods; better babies; and motor transport service.—[Reply from State council of defense to questionnaire of the Field Division, U. S. Council of National Defense, July 12, 1919.]

Employment.

In order to provide employment for the thousands of service men who are being returned to civil life, the governor has called a conference of the mayors and city managers of all the cities of the State to look into the subject and decide just what course of action should be followed.—[Virginian, Richmond, Va., Apr. 6, 1919.]

A resolution passed by the general assembly created a farm labor board, and this board is now functioning. It is placing returning soldiers and civilians on farms, and has available for use of applicants for positions information as to conditions in all parts of the State.

A State-wide system of employment agencies is in process of establishment, and if a suitable law is enacted Virginia stands ready to cover the State with an employment system which will assure a job for every soldier, and which will go far toward relieving labor unrest if unemployment becomes more serious. Up to the present time the unemployment problem has not affected Virginia to any great extent.

The chairman of the labor committee of the State council of defense has on file a statement from virtually every employer in the State as to the number of returned soldiers he can employ. Of course these statements are subject to frequent changes as conditions

change, but practically every employer in the State has signified his willingness to take back his own men who left to go to war.—[Letter from Federal field secretary of Virginia to U. S. Council of National Defense, June 9, 1919.]

Employment offices maintained in Virginia by the Federal Government in cooperation with State and local organizations, report that during the six months' period January 1 to June 30, 1919, 52,553 persons were registered who were seeking employment; 53,561 requests for employees were received; and 38,825 persons were placed by these offices.—[Compiled from statistics furnished by U. S. Employment Service, Aug. 8, 1919.]

Citations have been issued by the United States War and Navy Departments to 523 firms in the State, these employers having assured the departments that they will reemploy every returned service man who formerly worked for them and left to serve in the Army or Navy during the World War.—[Memorandum from assistant to Secretary of War in the replacement of service men to civil life, to U. S. Council of National Defense, Nov. 20, 1919.]

It is announced that the Federal employment bureau at Petersburg will continue its activities until Congress reassembles and makes provision for its maintenance. Of the \$700 needed to sustain the bureau for three months, \$200 is to be raised by private subscription. The city council, the chamber of commerce, and the retail merchants' association have given \$500 for the purpose.—[News, Petersburg, Va., Mar. 22, 1919.]

Working with the Federal employment bureau in Petersburg, the War Camp Community Service mailed circular letters to the business men of the city requesting them to list available positions for discharged service men.—[Report of War Camp Community Service for U. S. Council of National Defense, August, 1919.]

Highways.

The next general assembly of the State, to be held in 1920, will take up the consideration of a constitutional amendment permitting the State to issue bonds for internal improvements, including road construction.—[Bulletin No. 46, Highways Transport Committee, U. S. Council of National Defense.]

Many roads throughout the State were badly crippled during the war. They had been built for light travel and were virtually ruined by the heavy Army trucks which kept up a constant passage over them. Some of these roads have already been repaired, and all of them will be some time in the future. It is probable that an extraordinary session of the general assembly for the purpose of raising taxes sufficient to cover the cost of rebuilding and making new roads will be called. If this extraordinary session is not called the

next general assembly is expected to levy a tax sufficient for this purpose.—[Letter from Federal field secretary of Virginia to U. S. Council of National Defense, June 9, 1919.]

On October 1, 1919, 51 highway projects had been approved in the State, involving the improvement of 268.10 miles of road at a total estimated cost of \$3,119,217.34, of which the Federal Government is requested to pay \$1,541,182.71 in accordance with the provisions of the Federal-aid road act of July 11, 1916, as amended by the act of February 28, 1919.—[Statement prepared by Bureau of Public Roads, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.]

The State highway commission announces plans for expenditures amounting to \$60,000,000 during the next six years, and the mileage proposed is 3,730. These plans are based upon securing \$10,000,000 from the Federal Government in accordance with the existing system by which the Government is contributing to the highway expenditures of the various States. The highway commission has been and is now active in approving plans and specifications for constructing roads, and awarding contracts. It recommends a special session of the legislature to legalize the \$60,000,000 plan announced.—[Public Ledger, Philadelphia, Pa., July 17, 1919.]

Housing Accommodations.

The Richmond Housing Corporation has just been formed, capitalized at \$1,000,000, for the purpose of helping to solve the serious shortage of houses and also to attract additional industries to Richmond.—[Manufacturers Record, Baltimore, Md., June 26, 1919.]

Information Service for Returned Service Men.

The local branches of the American Red Cross are cooperating with other organizations in establishing contacts with service men for the purpose of facilitating the adjustment of their allotments, allowance accounts, compensation and claims, and the reinstatement of lapsed or canceled insurance. It is the desire of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance that all inquiries of this nature be cleared through the home-service sections of the American Red Cross. Up to April 1, 1919, the American Red Cross had organized in Virginia 475 units with a total of 984 workers.—[Statement prepared by American National Red Cross for U. S. Council of National Defense, November, 1919.]

Land Settlement.

The governor has been asked to call a special session of the legislature in order to raise \$2,000,000 with which to assist returning soldiers in purchasing farms. It is stated that there are between ten and twelve thousand acres of land in Virginia available for returning soldiers.—[News-Leader, Richmond, Va., Mar. 13, 1919.]

The governor has appointed a committee composed of 11 persons to represent the State in regard to matters relating to the settlement

of returned soldiers upon land.—[Memorandum from Reclamation Service, U. S. Dept. of the Interior to U. S. Council of National Defense, July 1, 1919.]

The governor, who is a practical farmer, is preparing a study of agricultural conditions in the State with a view of submitting, if practicable, a proposition to the next general assembly having for its object the acquisition of large tracts of good land capable of subdivision, to be offered on easy terms to such returning soldiers as desire to take up an agricultural life.—[Letter from Federal field secretary of Virginia to U. S. Council of National Defense, June 9, 1919.]

Motor Transport Service.

Through its highways transport committee, of which the State highway commissioner is chairman, the State council of defense is conducting an educational campaign for the purpose of interesting people in the country districts and city merchants in a system of motor-transport deliveries within accessible distances of the towns. Some success has attended this effort already, and there are motor-transport routes from Washington through a number of the counties of northern Virginia. Similar routes will be established from Richmond as soon as the roads are placed in proper condition.—[Letter from Federal field secretary of Virginia to U. S. Council of National Defense, June 9, 1919.]

Public Works.

The governor has mailed circular letters to court clerks, heads of State departments, mayors, and business managers of each city and town in the State asking for information concerning building programs for the next year or two. His desire is to obtain information that might assist returning soldiers in obtaining employment. The letter incloses a blank in the form of a questionnaire, which calls for the name and address of the reporting agency, explanatory remarks, the name and title of the official making the report, and the program of work. The governor is working in collaboration with the State labor commissioner in a joint effort to solve, as far as possible, labor conditions in the State and to provide work for returning soldiers, sailors, and marines.—[News-Leader, Richmond, Va., Mar. 18, 1919.]

Reports received in January, 1919, cover 50 public building and construction projects which were under way or contemplated in the State, aggregating an estimated value of \$29,785,000. Of this number 20 were street improvements, estimated to cost \$3,050,000; and 8 were schools, estimated to cost \$285,000.—[Statistics compiled by Division of Public Works and Construction Developments, U. S. Dept. of Labor, Apr. 17, 1919.]

As the result of the survey of public works made by the governor to obtain specific information regarding opportunities for employment for returning service men and civilian war workers, it is found that a total of approximately \$15,000,000 is to be spent for improvements during the ensuing year by the State and local governments. It is stated that the survey shows about one-half of this total expenditure will be made for labor alone. An examination of the schedules returned and compiled at the governor's office also shows that \$7,400,000 of the expenditures for public works for 1919-20 represent undertakings that were actually under way on March 1 of this year.—[Index-Appeal, Petersburg, Va., May 17, 1919.]

Rehabilitation of Disabled Service Men.

Under a resolution of the general assembly it was made possible for the governor to form a commission on the care and rehabilitation of soldiers. This committee has supplemented the work of the United States War Department so far as it relates to the rebuilding and training of wounded men, and has available a very valuable list of places open to men who have lost a leg, an arm, an eye, or both of these members. Some crippled men have been placed through this commission.—[Letter from Federal field secretary of Virginia to U. S. Council of National Defense, June 9, 1919.]

School Gardens.

School gardens are being conducted in 21 cities and towns, the total present enrollment in the State being 30,872. In Richmond during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, 1,897 children were enrolled.—[Prepared from material furnished by U. S. School Garden Army to U. S. Council of National Defense, Nov. 1, 1919.]

Use of Government Harbor Improvements for Commerce.

The State council of defense is now engaged in making a comprehensive survey of Government improvements of the Hampton Roads section, with a view of making to the Government a definite and reciprocally profitable offer so that the harbor and wharf improvements may be utilized for commerce, thus relieving the shipping congestion at the northern ports and facilitating commerce throughout the whole section between the Appalachian Mountains and the Mississippi River.—[Letter from Federal field secretary of Virginia to U. S. Council of National Defense, June 9, 1919.]

Vocational Reeducation of Disabled Service Men.

In accordance with section 2 of the Federal Vocational rehabilitation act of June 27, 1918, as amended July 11, 1919, arrangements had been made up to October 25, 1919, by the Federal Board for Vocational Education with 16 educational institutions in the State for the reeducation of service men to overcome the handicap of disabilities incurred in the service. A total of 114 such men have been sent to these institutions for training. Arrangements have also been

made by this board with seven industrial establishments in the State whereby the later have underaken to train seven disabled men.—[Compiled from statement prepared by Rehabilitation Division, Federal Board for Vocational Education.]

Woman's Committee.

The State division of the Woman's Committee, United States Council of National Defense, is extending its organization, and more effective work is now being done than during the war. The division is working in cooperation with the State council of defense. The plan of making community organizations permanent by continuing the local councils of defense has been received with favor, but no definite action has yet been taken.—[Statement by chairman, State divisions of the Woman's Committee, U. S. Council of Defense, at a conference, Washington, D. C., Feb. 12, 1919.]

WASHINGTON.

Americanization.

The legislature has before it a bill providing for the appointment of "home teachers" to work in the homes of aliens, to teach the principles of Americanism, housekeeping, marketing, citizenship, and sanitation.—[American, Bellingham, Wash., Feb. 26, 1919.]

The Seattle schools maintain an "All-year-round" Americanization class, with a constant enrollment of over 100, and a practically complete turnover of attendance of membership several times a year.—[Compiled from forthcoming report of director of citizenship to Commissioner of Naturalization, U. S. Dept. of Labor, 1920.]

Assistance to Service Men and Their Families.

With the purpose of aiding returning soldiers and sailors in employment, a corporation with a capitalization of \$50,000 has been organized by men of Spokane. Money will be loaned at a low rate, or without interest, to men from the service who are in need of funds.—[Chronicle, Spokane, Wash., Jan. 29, 1919.]

The State legislature has appointed a committee to confer with the legislatures of Oregon, Idaho, and Montana, and the various existing commissions appointed to expend State funds for the relief of soldiers. The committee will endeavor to secure coordinating legislation by which the various commissions will be interlocked and interrelated. The Washington committee will urge that the broadest possible scope be given each individual commission.—[Oregonian, Portland, Oreg., Feb. 4, 1919.]

A workingmen's and soldiers' council, the purpose of which will be to provide immediate financial relief for returned soldiers in Aberdeen, was organized by representatives of the central labor council, the metal trades council, and returned soldiers. At the preliminary

meeting, which was attended by about 20 soldiers, temporary organization was effected which empowered the temporary offices to give immediate financial assistance to men in uniform applying for it. The permanent organization of the council will be directed by three delegates from the metal trades council and three soldiers elected from those present at the preliminary meeting.—[World, Aberdeen, Wash., Feb. 8, 1919.]

The code of the State has been amended so as to provide relief for indigent and suffering soldiers of the war with Germany and their families, or the families of those deceased, who need assistance in any city, town, or precinct in the State. For this purpose the board of commissioners of the county in which such city, town, or precinct is situated, shall provide as much money as may be necessary, to be drawn upon by the commander and quartermaster of any post of the Grand Army of the Republic or camp of the United Spanish-American War Veterans in such city or town, upon recommendation from the relief committee of the post or camp, in the same manner as was previously provided for the relief of veterans of the Civil and Spanish-American Wars. Such soldiers, sailors, or marines, or the families of those deceased, must have been residents of the State for at least 12 months, and the orders of the commander and quartermaster shall be the proper voucher for the expenditure of these sums of money.—[Laws of Washington, 1919, H. 42.]

"Back-to-School" Drive.

A definite campaign was instituted to insure return and attendance of all children to school. A good deal of work was done by various organizations of the State. The "Back-to-school drive, however, was not officially promoted by the child welfare section of the State division of the Woman's Committee.—[Report of child conservation section of the Field Division to U. S. Council of National Defense, Oct. 1, 1918, to July 1, 1919.]

Bonuses for Service Men.

A bill proposing to give every Washington man who was in the service a special bonus of \$10 a month for every month served, has been defeated in the State legislature. Defeat of the bill resulted from passage of a bonus act by Congress and by the fact that the legislature could find no way to raise the money needed to pay the bonus.—[Herald, Everett, Wash., Mar. 13, 1919.]

Council of Defense.

State and county councils of defense are inactive but subject to call. No attempt is being made to establish community councils on a permanent basis.—[Reply from State council of defense to questionnaire of the Field Division, U. S. Council of National Defense, July 1, 1919.]

Education of Returned Service Men.

House bill 104 passed by the legislature, authorizes the board of regents of the University of Washington to fix the amount of the different student fees provided for. The bill provides that students who served during the war with Germany in the military forces of the United States, or as nurses, shall be exempt from most of the fees.—[Letter from superintendent of public instruction of Washington to U. S. Commissioner of Education, Apr. 1, 1919.]

Employment.

The labor situation is, with very few exceptions, much more favorable than in the average year prior to 1917. Throughout the whole vast agricultural section of the State for weeks past it has been possible for any able-bodied man to find employment very easily at wages ranging from \$65 a month, up, besides board and room. Experienced men are receiving extremely good wages, ranging from \$100 to \$150, depending upon their ability. In the smaller towns of the State the normal lines of activity have recently reached a pitch where there is no difficulty finding employment for any able-bodied man willing to do ordinary hard work. Specially skilled mechanics and highly trained men in other lines can usually be placed with a reasonable expenditure of effort, though until the reconstruction period is over the employers largely are insisting on taking residents of the State who were in the Army or Navy. In Seattle, Tacoma, and Spokane the situation is improving constantly and while there are still many men seeking better employment or higher wages than they are now receiving, the problem is one of proper placing rather than one of an insufficient number of jobs.

In the city of Seattle, where probably three-fourths of the acute employment problems of the State are found, there is the utmost cooperation between the various agencies interested in the welfare of the returned soldiers and sailors. The soldiers' and sailors' placement bureau, operating in conjunction with the United States Employment Service and maintained by the cooperative efforts of the War Camp Community Service, National Catholic War Council, Young Men's Christian Association, Jewish Welfare Board, Veterans' Welfare Commission, and other agencies, is placing an average of 2,000 men per month in employment. Each of the agencies named maintains a paid representative at the placement bureau and, in addition to this, the commission is employing two or more solicitors to constantly scour the city for jobs, and through its own office is able to offer the services of a staff of trained workers to assist in finding suitable employment for those men who are not readily placed through the bureau. A threatened conflict or duplication of effort,

arising out of the fact that the American Legion of Liberty and the soldiers' and sailors' council are also doing employment work, has been successfully evaded by a mutual agreement under which neither agency solicits jobs from an employer who is using another agency. On the other hand, the solicitors for the commission "boost" the work of the American Legion of Liberty and list jobs with that organization where such seems to be the desire of the employer. The soldiers' and sailors' council, composed of ex-service men who strongly favor labor unions, is in position to render special service to its members in securing them employment on union jobs, either upon their joining the union or through a form of special permit which has been adopted. The majority of the shipyards in Seattle are "closed shop," and ex-service men are able to secure special privileges through their membership in the soldiers' and sailors' council.

All agencies throughout the State are being kept in close touch with the work of the Rehabilitation Division of the Federal Board for Vocational Training; United States Public Health Service; and all other State and Federal agencies having special responsibilities in the work. The telegraph and long-distance telephone service is used freely in placing men in employment over the State, and in arranging for their prompt and proper treatment where special attention is needed. Public works generally are going ahead rapidly, and while the ex-service man as a rule will not take employment on roads or many other forms of common labor, this class of improvement absorbs a large body of workers who would otherwise be competing with the ex-service men for employment. Lumber camps are active, private building is in full swing, in Seattle particularly, and the general industrial situation is apparently on the upward trend with a long period of prosperity ahead.—[Letter from Washington Veterans' Welfare Commission to U. S. Council of National Defense, May 28, 1919.]

Employment offices maintained in Washington by the Federal Government in cooperation with State and local organizations, report that during the six months' period, January 1 to June 30, 1919, 77,044 persons were registered who were seeking employment; 84,397 requests for employees were received; and 41,107 persons were placed by these offices.—[Compiled from statistics furnished by U. S. Employment Service, Aug. 8, 1919.]

Citations have been issued by the United States War and Navy Departments to 1,863 firms in the State, these employers having assured the departments that they will reemploy every returned service man who formerly worked for them and left to serve in the Army or Navy during the World War.—[Memorandum from assistant to Secretary of War in the replacement of service men to civil life, to U. S. Council of National Defense, Nov. 20, 1919.]

The mayor of Aberdeen and all the members of the city council have agreed to give up one week of their March salaries to the Aberdeen Soldier and Sailor League. The gift is in recognition of the work the league is accomplishing in finding employment for returned soldiers.—[World, Aberdeen, Wash., Mar. 13, 1919.]

Employers in Olympia responded heartily to letters sent by the War Camp Community Service asking them to turn their attention to reemploying the soldiers who were about to return to the city. Many men were placed in good positions through this method.—[Report of War Camp Community Service for U. S. Council of National Defense, August, 1919.]

The soldiers' and sailors' placement and information bureau in Seattle is making renewed efforts to list a large number of jobs to offer the returning men when they arrive home.—[Times, Seattle, Wash., Mar. 20, 1919.]

The soldiers', sailors', and marines' council, which is said to have about 2,000 returned service men on its rolls, was organized in Seattle in January. Good work is being done by the council in placing returned men in positions and helping them in other ways.—[Chronicle, San Francisco, Calif., Mar. 26, 1919.]

Foreign Languages in Schools.

Teaching in foreign languages will be prohibited in the State if a bill introduced in the house of representatives becomes a law. This measure is introduced with the hope that it will be a step toward the Americanization of all public schools, and is aimed to do away with such institutions as German, Italian, Japanese, and Scandinavian schools.—[Herald, Everett, Wash., Mar. 5, 1919.]

Foreign Trade.

In order to promote trade in Siberia, the Seattle Chamber of Commerce and Commercial Club has briefed the contents of all books published in English bearing upon the resources and economic development of that country. When the digest is finished, it is believed that it will contain as complete and up-to-date data upon Siberia as are extant. In further anticipation of trade with Russia, the chamber of commerce has established classes in which a large number of students are studying the Russian language.—[Letter from the Seattle Chamber of Commerce and Commercial Club to Chamber of Commerce of U. S. A., Sept. 18, 1918.]

Business interests of Seattle are giving close attention to the question of trade relations with Siberia, and to further this project it is proposed to inaugurate regular sailings of American merchant ships to Siberia.—[Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass., Feb. 27, 1919.]

Highways.

An act, approved February 5, reappropriates \$600,000 from the public highway fund, and appropriated \$4,000,000 from the permanent highway fund, to complete contracts already entered into and to provide for new contracts. Under the law of 1918, these funds may be made available for hiring returned soldiers at good wages, notwithstanding other labor on the market.—[Laws of Washington, 1919, ch. 10.]

The chief engineer of the State advises that the State legislature has enacted a bonding law providing \$30,000,000 for road construction covering about 1,400 miles of the primary highway system of the State. The proposition, however, must be voted on by the people in November, 1920, and receive a majority vote ratifying the same.—[Bulletin No. 47, Highways Transport Committee, U. S. Council of National Defense.]

The first of the road work in the State that will provide employment for soldiers is ready to open. The Federal employment offices are now taking applications for such work. The State highway department, with twice as much money to spend this year as ever before, is rushing plans for extensive road work. On March 17 bids will be opened on 10 pieces of work in various parts of the State, and immediately thereafter bids will be called for on work that will aggregate more than \$2,000,000.—[Post-Intelligencer, Seattle, Wash., Mar. 8, 1919.]

An act, approved March 12, provides for extensive highway construction. By nearly doubling the license on motor vehicles a fund is provided from which \$10,000,000 is appropriated for the construction of permanent roads, and the road bill provides for a referendum to the people at the next general election, of a plan to bond the motor-vehicle fund for \$30,000,000 for the construction of trunk-line highways.—[Laws of Washington, 1919, ch. 99.]

In order to provide immediate work while other contracts are being let, the legislature has passed a bill appropriating \$50,000 for the Olympic Highway at Duckabush. This work is already under way, and the State has barracks near the job where the soldiers employed can be housed.—[Tribune, Tacoma, Wash., Mar. 15, 1919.]

A bill has been passed by the legislature and approved by the governor authorizing the expenditure of \$2,087,000 from the public highway fund and \$1,987,000 from the motor-vehicle fund for the construction, improvement, and paving of various primary and secondary highways of the State.—[Laws of Washington, 1919, S. 265.]

On October 1, 1919, 41 highway projects had been approved in the State, involving the improvement of 251.05 miles of road at a total estimated cost of \$4,616,767.66, of which the Federal Government is

requested to pay \$2,216,983.33 in accordance with the provisions of the Federal-aid road act of July 11, 1916, as amended by the act of February 28, 1919.—[Statement prepared by Bureau of Public Roads, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.]

Information Service for Returned Service Men.

The local branches of the American Red Cross are cooperating with other organizations in establishing contacts with service men for the purpose of facilitating the adjustment of their allotments, allowance accounts, compensation and claims, and the reinstatement of lapsed or canceled insurance. It is the desire of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance that all inquiries of this nature be cleared through the home-service sections of the American Red Cross. Up to April 1, 1919, the American Red Cross had organized in Washington 176 units with a total of 371 workers.—[Statement prepared by American National Red Cross for U. S. Council of National Defense, November, 1919.]

Home Building.

It is the intention to commence an "Own-your-own-home" campaign in Spokane to continue for 60 days. All agencies in the city will be used for the purpose of impressing upon the public the desirability of home owning.—[Publication of the Madison Association of Commerce, Mar. 29, 1919.]

Housing Accommodations.

At Bremerton 245 frame houses are being built, and, in addition, a hotel of 355 rooms, and 3 apartment houses accommodating 45 families.

The More Homes Bureau of Seattle has financed and built 2,000 homes and has plans for the completion of 3,000 more.—[Housing Betterment, New York, N. Y., June, 1919.]

Land Reclamation.

Establishment of a State reclamation service modeled after the Federal service, to supervise the reclamation and settlement of waste lands as one of the concrete factors in postwar readjustment, is proposed in a bill which has been drafted by various State-wide organizations through the State reconstruction congress. The new measure aims to take the returned service man when he arrives home and reestablish him in civil life, commensurable with his sacrifice; stimulate the development of the State; and make land available for settlement and development by the people in the overcrowded industrial centers.—[Union, Walla Walla, Wash., Feb. 3, 1919.]

The reports of timber-land areas covering this State include only assessed lands, exclusive of forest reserves, town and city lots, and State and Government lands. It is estimated that the logged-off land in this State suitable for agriculture and not yet cultivated is sufficient

to support 50,000 families. The State land-settlement association, in addition to cooperating with the United States Department of the Interior, is attempting to initiate local action through the State legislature. It has prepared a bill which provides for a land-settlement board to handle this project on behalf of the State, and for a revolving fund of \$1,000,000 for purchase and improvement of idle land in cooperation with the Federal Government, to the end that returning soldiers and other citizens desirous of making homes upon the land may be provided with income-producing farms fully equipped and stocked, with a modern home, and all the conveniences needed to make life upon the farm as attractive as city life.—[Letter from secretary, Chamber of Commerce of U. S. A. to Upper Peninsula Development Bureau of Michigan, Feb. 20, 1919.]

Under an act, approved March 18, known as the State reclamation act, there is created a State reclamation revolving fund to eventually attain a total of \$5,000,000. There is also appropriated the sum of \$1,050,000.—[Laws of Washington, 1919, ch. 158.]

Land Settlement.

At least 5,000,000 more acres of land will be reclaimed in the State and brought under cultivation through the passage of three reclamation and land-settlement bills by the last State legislature. The three bills are known as the reclamation act, the land-settlement act, and the act submitting to the people at the next general election of a constitutional amendment to permit the condemnation of land for reclamation and settlement purposes. The reclamation act provides for a State reclamation service and establishes a reclamation board to administer a revolving fund, which may in 10 years reach the total of \$5,000,000. This fund will be used in financing reclamation projects. Under this act there may be reclaimed in the State approximately 5,500,000 acres of land now unsuitable for the production of agricultural products. The land-settlement act enlarges the powers of the reclamation board so that these lands when reclaimed may be successfully settled. It provides for the State's acquiring the lands and improving them to such an extent as is feasible, and selling them at cost to actual settlers and returned soldiers and sailors with payments spread over a long term of years at low rates of interest. By means of the land-settlement act these lands will be brought most quickly into a producing stage, thereby returning to the State within a few years through increase in the taxable wealth and through the production of agricultural wealth many times more than the amount expended on them. In the end the total amount appropriated by the State will be returned to the State so that the development will have been accomplished at no expense to it.—[Publication of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce, Mar. 20, 1919.]

What is known as the land-settlement act was created under the terms of an act approved March 20. This act provides for cooperation with the Federal Government in soldier settlements, and makes an appropriation of \$150,000 from the State reclamation revolving fund and \$10,000 from the general fund.—[Laws of Washington, 1919, ch. 188.]

Preference to Returned Service Men in Public Employment.

An act has been approved extending to veterans of the war with Germany, the provisions of a previous act granting preference to veterans of the Civil and Spanish-American Wars and their widows in appointment and employment in every public department and upon all public works of the State.—[Information Bureau, American National Red Cross, Compendium Change No. 117.]

Public Works.

Three acts, approved February 14, provide for the construction of new armories. The sum of \$125,000 is appropriated for an armory at Everett, \$100,000 for an armory at Aberdeen, and \$100,000 for an armory at Walla Walla.—[Laws of Washington, 1919, chs. 19, 20, 21.]

An act, approved February 18, provides for the erection of several new capitol buildings, and a State monument to soldiers, sailors, and marines. The entire work will cost \$3,500,000, and the sum of \$2,500,000 is appropriated to be spent on the buildings and the memorial during the next biennial period.—[Laws of Washington, 1919, ch. 34.]

Reports received in January, 1919, cover 50 public building and construction projects which were under way or contemplated in the State, aggregating an estimated value of \$43,080,000. Of this number 12 were street improvements, estimated to cost \$17,590,000; 5 were sewers, estimated to cost \$3,325,000; and 5 were schools, estimated to cost \$890,000.—[Statistics compiled by Division of Public Works and Construction Developments, U. S. Dept. of Labor, Apr. 17, 1919.]

The board commission of Seattle awarded, January 10, the contract for the initial construction of a pier to cost \$2,300,000, which is planned to facilitate the handling of new oriental trade.—[Dun's Review, New York, N. Y., Jan. 11, 1919.]

The city of Tacoma is undertaking extensive reconstruction work at present and planning still more for the future. Various projects, the cost of which will run up into millions of dollars, have been or will be started by the city soon, which will provide work for thousands of men. One of the largest individual projects is the entire reconstruction of the city sewerage system, at a cost estimated around \$2,000,000. Not only the city, but private interests as well, are undertaking construction projects which will give employment to returning soldiers.—[Ledger, Tacoma, Wash., Mar. 23, 1919.]

Reconstruction Congress.

A call for a State-wide reconstruction congress at Tacoma on January 9, for the purpose of giving consideration to, and taking action upon, such problems of readjustment and reconstruction as may be deemed advisable, was sent out by a committee of the preliminary conference which met in Tacoma in December. Delegates from the reconstruction congress of King County will go to the conference with instructions to emphasize the importance of adopting in the program for postwar development the State's measures that pertain to construction, such as road building, the reclamation of unused lands, the development of water power, marketing and storage, and land settlement. As a means of furnishing employment of returning soldiers at once, pending State action, various municipalities were urged to start local improvement projects as quickly as possible.—[Post-Intelligencer, Seattle, Wash., Jan. 7, 1919.]

The State reconstruction congress has put itself on record in favor of resolutions embodying proposed legislation for good roads, land settlement, social welfare, development of the hydroelectric power of the State, development of the Columbia Basin project on the Oreille River, employment of returned soldiers, physical examination of children in the schools, enlargement of the scope of the State industrial insurance commission, ownership and operation of all public utilities, water power, and coal and other mines.—[World, Aberdeen, Wash., Jan. 10, 1919.]

The city of Spokane has organized a reconstruction congress composed of about 80 members, representing the various civic and other associations of the city, including the chamber of commerce, ministerial association, school-teachers' association, parent-teachers' association, central labor council, ad club, rotary club, employers' association, city council, several of the women's clubs, etc. This is considered the most important recent community undertaking in Spokane. The reconstruction congress provided for the organization of an industrial conference board, composed of 10 employers and 10 representatives of organized labor, all appointed by the community labor board. The industrial conference board has no powers whatever; its function being simply to provide an opportunity at the meetings, which occur every two weeks, for a discussion of the problems that arise between capital and labor and for a thorough airing of all views. The reconstruction congress itself deals with big, general problems. Its last meeting was devoted to a discussion of the traction problem and was participated in by the presidents of the two local traction companies, the mayor, and the presidents of the street railway-men's unions. The reconstruction congress also appointed a special committee, headed by the mayor, to work out

a policy and make recommendations in regard to matters of health and education. The work and recommendations of this committee brought about the establishment in the chamber of commerce of an educational bureau, which is devoting its energies to building up an enlightened citizenship. This bureau is now supervising the work of the Americanization committee, which is enlarging its activities very materially; the vocational education committee; and the health and sanitation committee, all of the chamber of commerce. The reconstruction congress is also launching a campaign for the construction of a municipal auditorium; and it is intended to make the building a memorial to the soldiers who were in the war. The discussions and suggestions of the reconstruction congress have resulted in the chamber of commerce broadening its activities along numerous lines.—[American City, New York, N. Y., May, 1919.]

Reconstruction Plans.

The undertaking of a peace-time community welfare program, with the making of Aberdeen a better place to live in as its aim, was unanimously indorsed by the committee of 100. The committee also voted to finance the program by subscribing and asking all workers to subscribe 25 cents a week to the cause. The proposal of a \$50,000 clubhouse for the soldiers and sailors was also indorsed by the committee, which pledged to hold itself in readiness for the \$50,000 drive whenever made. Incorporated in the general program for a better city was welfare work and nursing, to be conducted by the Aberdeen Chapter of the American Red Cross; and the organizations of boys' and girls' clubs under the direction of skilled workers.—[World, Aberdeen, Wash., May 15, 1919.]

Reconstruction questions of Seattle and King Counties are to be considered by a commission that has been appointed by the mayor of Seattle, which will cooperate with similar commissions throughout the State. The authorities are planning to commence work on public improvements to cost approximately \$12,500,000.—[Engineering News Record, New York, N. Y., Mar. 13, 1919.]

The Seattle municipal league recently referred to its legislative committee the formulation of a reconstruction program. This committee on March 3 brought in a preamble and outline of definite action for consideration and adoption by the league, which included, among other things, definite proposals for legislation and propaganda along the following lines: A system providing for old-age pensions; unemployment insurance; health insurance with maternity benefits; maximums for working time; minimums for working wage; a method or board for conciliation and equitable adjustment of labor disputes; cheap and rapid transit for city, county, and State; cheap light and power for city and country; State credit aid for rural development,

including cheap land, cheap power, cheap water, and good roads; and garden homes for suburban residents.—[Survey, New York, N. Y., Apr. 5, 1919.]

The reconstruction board of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce is advocating a readjustment program to promote the interests of Seattle. Among the subjects included in the program are the development and permanency of Seattle's present plans, early development of additional permanent factories, establishment of closer relationship with foreign countries, holding of present foreign trade, learning of trade opportunities in Siberia, broadening of trade relations, the development of Alaska, settlement and development of State land, community development, and creation of interest in civic affairs.—[Folder of reconstruction board of Seattle Chamber of Commerce and Commercial Club.]

School Gardens.

School gardens are being conducted in 30 cities and towns, the total present enrollment in the State being 17,750. In Seattle during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, when 8,000 children were enrolled, the value of the school-garden products amounted to \$60,000, or \$7.50 per capita.—[Prepared from material furnished by U. S. School Garden Army to U. S. Council of National Defense, Nov. 1, 1919.]

Veterans' Welfare Commission.

Under an act, approved February 1, there is created a commission to be known as the Veterans' Welfare Commission, whose duty it shall be to disburse the funds appropriated by this act or any subsequent appropriation made for such purposes for the welfare of the veterans and the soldiers, sailors, and marines of the United States in the war with Germany. For the carrying out of the purposes of this act there is appropriated the sum of \$500,000.—[Laws of Washington, 1919, ch. 9.]

Although the State appropriated \$500,000 to be used by the Washington Veterans' Welfare Commission for the welfare of the ex-service men, the commission has found that the facilities and funds of the American Red Cross were such as to render the extension of ordinary relief work by the commission unnecessary, except for a very few cases which develop from time to time chiefly through temporary defects in the American Red Cross machinery. Close students of the situation are quite free to admit that in the State the giving of money relief has been generally too free rather than too difficult. In several instances the abuse of the privileges afforded the ex-service men has grown to such an extent that the serious harm to the men themselves was most apparent. The commission is rendering financial assistance chiefly to ex-service men, who are reestablishing themselves in business, by making loans on personal responsibility or on forms of se-

curity which would not pass muster at a bank, always pursuant to the underlying principle that the measure of relief rendered should be determined largely by the individual need shown. Although, naturally, the commission has been obliged to refuse many applications for loans it may be conservatively said that there are extremely few, if any, instances where the State is not ready to advance money to tide ex-service men over a temporary need in their own business. The few exceptions would be cases where the amount needed was so large as to be clearly outside the field which could be covered by the \$500,000 appropriated.—[Letter from Washington Veterans' Welfare Commission to U. S. Council of National Defense, May 28, 1919.]

Vocational Reeducation of Disabled Service Men.

In accordance with section 2 of the Federal vocational rehabilitation act of June 27, 1918, as amended July 11, 1919, arrangements had been made up to October 25, 1919, by the Federal Board for Vocational Education with 17 educational institutions in the State for the reeducation of service men to overcome the handicap of disabilities incurred in the service. A total of 251 such men have been sent to these institutions for training. Arrangements have also been made by this board with 15 industrial establishments in the State whereby the latter have undertaken to train a total of 43 disabled men.—[Compiled from statement prepared by Rehabilitation Division, Federal Board for Vocational Education.]

WEST VIRGINIA.

"Back-to-School" Drive.

The "Back-to-school" drive in Wheeling is active. The collegiate alumnae association has taken this as their definite work for this year.—[Letter from State division of the Woman's Committee to U. S. Council of National Defense, Feb. 22, 1919.]

Council of Defense.

A bill has been introduced in the legislature providing that the board of public works, heretofore constituting the executive State council of defense and the advisory State council of defense, shall be continued during the period of postwar readjustment, to be designated as the Americanization, Reconstruction, and Development Councils of West Virginia. The members are to serve without pay, except reimbursement of actual, necessary expenses. The purpose of the councils and other voluntary organizations will be: To cooperate with the Federal Government in encouraging educational, industrial, and vocational pursuits for foreign-born residents of the State of all races and nationalities, so as to familiarize and unite them with the institutions, customs, and ideals of the State, and to train them for useful American citizenship; and to encourage and stimu-

late private enterprises and public works in the mutual interest of capital and labor; and to establish bureaus for the employment of returning soldiers, sailors, and other unemployed inhabitants of the State.—[West Virginia Legislature, 1919, H. 1.]

A bill has passed the legislature providing for the continuance of the State council of defense, and making an appropriation to defray expense of future work. The organization of employment bureaus will be perfected by the State council.—[Letter from the governor to U. S. Council of National Defense, Mar. 24, 1919.]

Employment.

Although the failure of Congress to appropriate funds for the continuation of the Federal employment service has made it necessary to close the offices in West Virginia, with the exception of the one in Charleston, it is stated that the necessity for its continuation is so great, especially with regard to placing discharged soldiers and sailors in suitable employment, that the chambers of commerce and other organizations, including many individual employers, have taken up the matter of continuing the work of these offices during the interim.—[Mail, Charleston, W. Va., Mar. 26, 1919.]

Employment offices maintained in West Virginia by the Federal Government in cooperation with State and local organizations report that during the six months' period, January 1 to June 30, 1919, 15,710 persons were registered who were seeking employment; 16,640 requests for employees were received; and 7,892 persons were placed by these offices.—[Compiled from statistics furnished by U. S. Employment Service, Aug. 8, 1919.]

Citations have been issued by the United States War and Navy Departments to 501 firms in the State, these employers having assured the departments that they will reemploy every returned service man who formerly worked for them and left to serve in the Army or Navy during the World War.—[Memorandum from assistant to Secretary of War in the replacement of service men to civil life, to U. S. Council of National Defense, Nov. 20, 1919.]

Highways.

A constitutional amendment having been approved by the legislature permitting the issue of \$50,000,000 highway bonds, a bill has been enacted providing for the submission to the voters of the State for adoption of a bond issue of that amount for the purpose of constructing permanent highways within the State. The Parkersburg Board of Commerce is now calling upon the commercial organizations, rotary clubs, Kiwanas club, automobile associations, and other interests in the State to cooperate in a State-wide campaign of education to obtain favorable action by the voters. In order to coordinate the activities of these interests they have been requested to send dele-

gates to a good roads convention with the object in view of adopting a working program for the campaign and forming a representative organization to execute it.—[News letter of the Chamber of Commerce of U. S. A., Apr. 1, 1919; Acts of West Virginia, 1919, ch. 77.]

Pursuant to the legislation encouraging such construction, many highway and bridge projects are stated to have been, in June, already under way.—[Letter from the governor to U. S. Council of National Defense, June 27, 1919.]

On October 1, 1919, 73 highway projects had been approved in the State, involving the improvement of 252.96 miles of road at a total estimated cost of \$3,849,149.05, of which the Federal Government is requested to pay \$1,527,223.98 in accordance with the provisions of the Federal-aid road act of July 11, 1916, as amended by the act of February 28, 1919.—[Statement prepared by Bureau of Public Roads, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.]

Information Service for Returned Service Men.

The local branches of the American Red Cross are cooperating with other organizations in establishing contacts with service men for the purpose of facilitating the adjustment of their allotments, allowance accounts, compensation and claims, and the reinstatement of lapsed or canceled insurance. It is the desire of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance that all inquiries of this nature be cleared through the home-service sections of the American Red Cross. Up to April 1, 1919, the American Red Cross had organized in West Virginia 207 units with a total of 738 workers.—[Statement prepared by American National Red Cross for U. S. Council of National Defense, November, 1919.]

Land Settlement.

A bill was introduced in the State legislature providing for cooperation with the Federal Government in soldier settlements, but no action was taken. The governor has appointed a commission to represent the State in soldier-settlement matters.—[Memorandum from Reclamation Service, U. S. Dept. of the Interior to U. S. Council of National Defense, July 1, 1919.]

Public Works.

Reports received in January, 1919, cover 47 public building and construction projects which were under way or contemplated in the State, aggregating an estimated value of \$9,665,000. Of this number 21 were street improvements, estimated to cost \$4,300,000; 5 were waterworks, estimated to cost \$1,675,000; and 3 were waterfront improvements, estimated to cost \$1,900,000.—[Statistics compiled by Division of Public Works and Construction Developments, U. S. Dept. of Labor, Apr. 17, 1919.]

School Gardens.

School gardens are being conducted in 15 cities and towns, the total present enrollment in the State being 6,737. In Charleston, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, there were 2,000 children enrolled.—[Prepared from material furnished by U. S. School Garden Army to U. S. Council of National Defense, Nov. 1, 1919.]

Suffrage for Returned Service Men.

Under act of the legislature, approved February 22, any legal voter of the State whose participation in the military service of the State, or of the United States, required him to be absent from the precinct in which he is a legal voter on the day of holding any primary or general election, may vote by registered mail upon compliance with the provisions of the act.—[Acts of West Virginia, 1919, ch. 100.]

Teachers Returning from Service.

An act passed by the legislature providing for the renewal of professional teachers' certificates, authorizes service with the United States Army or Navy in the war with Germany to be counted the same as teaching on any renewable certificate or on nonrenewable certificates to extend the date of expiration one year.—[Acts of West Virginia, 1919, ch. 8.]

Vocational Reeducation of Disabled Service Men.

In accordance with section 2 of the Federal vocational rehabilitation act of June 27, 1918, as amended July 11, 1919, arrangements had been made up to October 25, 1919, by the Federal board for Vocational Education with five educational institutions in the State for the reeducation of service men to overcome the handicap of disabilities incurred in the service. A total of 43 such men have been sent to these institutions for training. Arrangements have also been made by this board with seven industrial establishments in the State whereby the latter have undertaken to train seven disabled men.—[Compiled from statement prepared by Rehabilitation Division, Federal Board for Vocational Education.]

WISCONSIN.**Americanization.**

In a number of cities in Wisconsin for some years, part-time schools have been conducted for the foreigners who are candidates for citizenship.

There are two classes in Beloit, conducted by manufacturing concerns in the classrooms of their plants, which meet three times a week at 4 o'clock.

At Marshfield the school for foreigners is under the joint supervision of the school board and the chamber of commerce. The school is organized as a citizenship club, officered by its own members. At

the conclusion of the study period the club becomes a forum for the discussion of questions of a local or national character. In the Americanization work a mock citizenship court has been established and the examination of club members for citizenship is conducted.— [Compiled from forthcoming report of director of citizenship to Commissioner of Naturalization, U. S. Dept. of Labor, 1920.]

The Americanization problem of Milwaukee has to deal with 50,000 people who can not speak the English language. To meet the situation a strenuous educational campaign of the foreign-born leaders and the press was enlisted, and a chair of Americanization established at the University of Wisconsin. Work among the industrial plants, the churches, civic organizations, and other agencies for reaching the foreign-born men and women was begun. Experts from other cities came to attend a conference for workers that the best methods might be obtained. Lecturers were obtained to aid in the general educational work. Under the direction of the Americanization committee, a survey of the foreign born by industrial plants was made. The special literature committee prepared articles for the foreign-language press, and this in turn initiated articles for publication upon data suggested by the committee. Foreign-born women were encouraged to organize their own clubs, and the foreign-born women were named to supervise the extension of the work into the homes. In July of last year the committee organized a reception for all those men who had become citizens during the preceding year. This is to be followed by a similar event this summer when the pageant, "New citizenship," will be presented. Both the native-born and foreign-born groups are preparing for this presentation.— [Americanization, U. S. Dept. of the Interior, May 1, 1919.]

An experiment in Americanization is being made at a tannery in Milwaukee where 800 aliens leave their work for an hour each day, five days a week, to go into the plant's schoolrooms to study at the firm's expense. The work is conducted by 12 instructors of the extension department of the public schools. The hour given each immigrant is divided up into 15-minute periods. In these he studies oral work, reading, writing, and numbers. The oral work and reading are designed to give him a basis for the understanding of American life and institutions. The course in this plant is to run 10 weeks, according to the supervisor of extension work. Those who complete the course will be awarded certificates, to be presented on July 3 at a meeting of the national education association, which will then be in convention here.— [Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass., May 26, 1919.]

Assistance for Service Men and Their Families.

A legal-aid society in Milwaukee is furnishing legal advice and help to needy soldiers and their families without charge. Medical

and family aid is being supplied by the American Red Cross. General assistance and information are given by the secretary of the community reception committee.—[Letter from mayor of Milwaukee to U. S. Council of National Defense, Mar. 24, 1919.]

The legal and medical committee of the county councils of defense and the legal and medical representatives of the community councils are at the service of soldiers and their families.—[Letter from State council of defense to U. S. Council of National Defense, Mar. 25, 1919.]

It is provided in an act, approved March 25, that counties shall give temporary aid to honorably discharged indigent soldiers, sailors, and marines of any war of the United States and their indigent wives, widows, or minor children without requiring the removal of any such persons to a poorhouse, but this temporary aid shall not continue longer than three months at any one time or in any one year unless otherwise officially determined.—[Laws of Wisconsin, 1919, ch. 42.]

The legislature has created by an act, approved June 27, a service recognition board consisting of the governor, the adjutant general, and the chairman of the State council of defense. The board will have charge and control of the relief of sick, wounded, or disabled soldiers, sailors, and marines during their period of convalescence. In administering relief the board is authorized to pay to or spend upon each service man the sum of \$30 a month, and \$500,000 has been made available for the purpose.—[Laws of Wisconsin, 1919, ch. 452.]

“Back-to-School” Drive.

At a meeting of the board of industrial education of Fond du Lac a motion was adopted to provide opportunities for the boys who will be thrown out of employment as the result of the return of soldiers. A comprehensive survey of the work which should be done in opening a channel for these boys to gain a livelihood was given. It was stated that with the return of soldiers and sailors whose positions had been promised them boys between the ages of 14 and 17 years, who have been engaged in substituting for the man in service, would be forced out of employment. The various reasons why boys of this age would not care to continue their studies at the public schools were pointed out, and why, if a course of machinery and drafting was added to the schedule, it would be successful and an incentive to the boys. As a result it was decided to install a machinery shop practice, and drafting department. Academic work will also be taken up by the boys.—[Commonwealth, Fond du Lac, Wis., Feb. 6, 1919.]

The “Stay-in-school” campaign is arousing much interest, especially in industrial centers, and plans are now under way in many counties to carry out with vigor this educational campaign. It is realized that the schools must meet the needs of the pupils if they

are to be kept in school.—[Report of child conservation section of the Field Division to U. S. Council of National Defense, Oct. 1, 1918, to July 1, 1919.]

Bonuses for Service Men.

A bonus bill providing approximately \$15,000,000 to be obtained through taxation, which was recently passed by the legislature with a referendum provision attached, was ratified at a special election on September 2. Under this measure soldiers, sailors, marines, and nurses who enlisted in the World War will receive \$10 for each month of service, the minimum to be \$50.—[Tribune, Chicago, Ill., Sept. 3, 1919.]

Bonuses and Other Assistance for Service Men and Their Families.

Several bills were introduced in the legislature providing for bonuses or other aid or relief to honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, and marines and their dependents. Two of these relief measures were passed by the legislature.

Senate bill 23, which was enacted, provides for the appointment of county soldiers' relief commissions.

Among the others introduced was senate bill 314 providing a bonus to soldiers, sailors, and marines of \$10 for each month they were in service, and authorizing a loan not to exceed \$20,000,000 to carry out this provision; and senate bill 280 providing for paying to each honorably discharged soldier, sailor, or marine, for a period of three months, a sum which, together with any money received from the Federal Government, will equal three months' pay at the time of discharge, and authorizing a bond issue not to exceed \$15,000,000 to meet this expense.

Assembly bill 443 was introduced in the legislature permitting cities to pay a bonus not to exceed \$100 to city employees on their return from war service. The bill was indefinitely postponed.—[Prepared from material furnished by State council of defense to U. S. Council of National Defense, May 16, 1919.]

Business Readjustment.

At a meeting of the new Wisconsin Retail Dry Goods Association reconstruction problems in their relation to a merchandising policy were discussed. The aim is to get back to a normal basis by following a definite program. Careful buying is advised in order to meet competitive prices and to give the public the benefit of a gradual reduction in market values. Economy methods are urged and also a reduction of operating expenses. A State-wide campaign of education is advocated in order to enlighten the public as to the protective motives of the association.—[Dry Goods Economist, New York, N. Y., Jan. 1, 1919.]

Community Councils.

The State chairman of the Woman's Committee has made a number of speeches throughout the State on community councils and their organization. The people of the State seem responsive to the idea, and several counties have reorganized and made permanent their work. An attempt is being made by the State division to interest the interdepartmental commission of Wisconsin, which is already established, in the community council work.—[Letter from assistant executive secretary, State council of defense to U. S. Council of National Defense, Apr. 25, 1919.]

Community Houses.

Senate bill 121, approved June 26, makes provision for the establishment of community houses in such communities as desire them. These houses are to be used for public gatherings for information, discussion, recreation, amusement; public banquets, suppers, festivals; athletics, games; rest rooms; rooms for community agricultural projects; and other purposes.—[Laws of Wisconsin, 1919, ch. 430.]

Community Organization.

The State division of the Woman's Committee, United States Council of National Defense, has decided that nothing should be done toward securing the continuation of the committee independent to the State council of defense, but that an effort should be made to perpetuate the work of the State council and the woman's committee by organizing community councils composed of both men and women. The woman's committee has been active in supporting a number of measures before the legislature relating to salaries of teachers and school superintendents, neglected and delinquent children, hours of labor, public-health nurses, public comfort stations, and rural planning, some of which have been enacted into law.—[Prepared from material furnished by State council of defense to U. S. Council of National Defense, May 16, 1919.]

Council of Defense.

By an act of the legislature, approved July 1, it was directed that the State council of defense should be abolished. The date fixed for the termination of its activities was June 30, 1919.—[Laws of Wisconsin, 1919, ch. 478.]

Education of Returned Service Men.

Two bills were introduced in the legislature relating to the higher education of honorably discharged soldiers and sailors. Senate bill 348 provides that they shall not be required to pay tuition or incidental fees, and grants them \$30 per month while in attendance as students at any of the several State normal schools, the Wisconsin Mining School, Stout Institute, or the State university.

Assembly bill 396 simply provides for their exemption from payment of fees for tuition and of incidental fees in the State university. Both measures were referred to committees, but they were not enacted.

In order to aid worthy and needy students, especially returning soldiers and men of the Students' Army Training Corps, the regents of the University of Wisconsin recently devoted \$5,000 to additional scholarships. The secretary of the board of regents on May 14 reported that scholars for this year have been appointed and the \$5,000 paid. Plans are being detailed for next year.—[Prepared from material furnished by State council of defense to U. S. Council of National Defense, May 16, 1919.]

The assembly finance committee has recommended for indefinite postponement the bill admitting soldiers, sailors, and marines of the World War to the State university and normal schools free of tuition.—[Wisconsin State Journal, Madison, Wis., June 13, 1919.]

The legislature enacted a bill providing that any student of a high school of the State, who during the year at the end of which he would have been graduated entered any branch of the military or naval service of the United States during the war with Germany, shall be granted a diploma of graduation from such high school.—[Laws of Wisconsin, 1919, ch. 427.]

Employment.

The State early made liberal arrangements for the care of its labor and is maintaining employment bureaus in the larger cities. A number of volunteer organizations and the State council of defense can be used if an emergency arises. So far employment has been given to all returned men who wished it. There is a general understanding among manufacturers of the State that all men who entered the service will be given their former positions if they so desire, and this understanding is quite well observed. The men who entered the service from the farms are all needed, and in some places there is a shortage of farm labor. So far the matter of employment has not been a serious question, but the State will not be unmindful of the interest of the men who entered the Army and Navy from Wisconsin.—[Letter from the governor to U. S. Council of National Defense, Mar. 21, 1919.]

No situation seems likely to develop which can not be readily cared for by Federal and State employment agencies, and by county and city councils of defense, the councils being still active for this and other purposes.

The great majority of returning soldiers are placed by their former employers either in the positions held by them when called into military service or in others equally good or better. There is at

present no lack of employment nor unusual number of unemployed men.—[Letter from the adjutant general to U. S. Council of National Defense, Mar. 26, 1919.]

Upon receipt of information concerning the curtailment of the activities of the United States Employment Service the State council of defense sent a bulletin to the various county councils of defense, asking that wherever local conditions required they give assistance and cooperation in keeping alive the employment offices. The farm labor situation is now greatly improved and lumber and mill hands are in great demand. Senate joint resolution 25 relating to the appointment of a joint committee to frame measures to provide remunerative employment for or assistance to members of the naval and military forces honorably discharged and demobilized, was refused adoption because employment matters were being adequately handled by existing agencies.

The chairman of the State industrial commission on January 1 recommended the appointment of a voluntary conference committee made up of an equal number of employers and employees, to discuss frankly and freely the industrial problems of reconstruction and to endeavor to settle some of the difficult questions arising out of the reorganization of industry. The industrial commission is doing everything it can to help in the solution of the question of unemployment, and it is being assisted through cooperative committees made up of representatives of employers' and labor organizations, all working through the public employment offices. It is further assisted by a State advisory board on employment made up of equal numbers representing both management and labor. More recently the chairman of the industrial commission stated that the employment situation is becoming better than it was during the winter months; that public employment bureaus have been a valuable factor in assisting in finding suitable opportunities for men out of work; and that the State legislature passed an emergency employment measure appropriating \$22,000 to take care of public employment bureaus in the State from April 1 to July 1, and until such a time as a permanent employment program for Wisconsin is outlined.

The number of employment offices in the State has been reduced to 23. The farm labor situation is improved. The legislature has adopted two resolutions, assembly joint resolution 23 urging Congress to discharge farmers from the military and naval service at the earliest possible moment; and the other, assembly joint resolution 69 requesting the Secretary of War to grant priority to the discharge of men on agricultural grounds.

Senate bill 294, introduced in the legislature, authorizes the secretary of state to cooperate with other departments of the State govern-

ment in fostering, promoting, and developing the welfare of the wage earners of the State, by creating new opportunities for permanent and profitable employment, and provides for the creation of a colonization board.

According to a report of the secretary of the American War Veterans' Association, there were, May 13, 39 local branches of that organization in the State. These local branches, through cooperation with the county councils of defense and the United States Employment Service, have been of great aid in securing employment for returning service men and assisting them in other ways.—[Prepared from material furnished by State council of defense to U. S. Council of National Defense, May 16, 1919.]

Employment offices maintained in Wisconsin by the Federal Government in cooperation with State and local organizations report that during the six months' period, January 1 to June 30, 1919, 91,863 persons were registered who were seeking employment; 98,835 requests for employees were received; and 64,371 persons were placed by these offices.—[Compiled from statistics furnished by U. S. Employment Service, Aug. 8, 1919.]

Citations have been issued by the United States War and Navy Departments to 1,345 firms in the State, these employers having assured the departments that they will reemploy every returned service man who formerly worked for them and left to serve in the Army or Navy during the World War.—[Memorandum from assistant to Secretary of War in the replacement of service men to civil life, to U. S. Council of National Defense, Nov. 20, 1919.]

Under an act of the legislature the sum of \$22,000 was appropriated to the State industrial commission for the purpose of continuing the free employment offices throughout the State from April 1, 1919, to July 1, 1919.—[Laws of Wisconsin, 1919, ch. 144.]

The War Camp Community Service, Young Men's Christian Association, Knights of Columbus, and other organizations, as well as volunteer committees in various wards, are helping returned soldiers in securing employment, supplementing the work of the local office of the United States Employment Service.—[Letter from mayor of Milwaukee to U. S. Council of National Defense, Mar. 24, 1919.]

Foreign Languages in Schools.

Several bills with reference to the use of foreign languages in schools have been introduced in the legislature. Assembly bill 229 provides that all instruction shall be in the English language, and that the study of any foreign language in any of the schools in the State below the eighth grade, inclusive, be prohibited.

Senate bill 26 prohibits the teaching of any foreign language in the district schools or in any grade school below the high school at public expense.

Senate bill 117 provides that English be made the medium of instruction in all private and parochial schools in the State. These three bills were withdrawn on request of their authors.

Senate bill 243 requires that English be the medium of instruction in public, private, and parochial schools.

Senate bill 234 requires that instruction in every district and public graded school shall be in the English language, and forbids the teaching of any foreign language in the district schools or in any grade below the high school.

Assembly bill 505 provides that all instruction shall be in the English language and prohibits the teaching of any foreign language in any public, private, or parochial school. The last three bills were referred to legislative committees.—[Prepared from material furnished by State council of defense to U. S. Council of National Defense, May 16, 1919.]

Highways.

House joint resolution 32 has been passed by the senate looking to the amendment of the State constitution so that the State may issue bonds up to \$50,000,000 for the construction or improvement of highways.—[Prepared from material furnished by State council of defense to U. S. Council of National Defense, May 16, 1919.]

The State highway commission has been directed by act of the legislature to lengthen the State trunk highway system so that its total length will be 7,500 miles.

Under the provision of a bill, enacted July 23, there will be appropriated annually for three years the sum of \$1,700,000 for the construction of highways to meet allotments made by the Federal Government.—[Laws of Wisconsin, 1919, chs. 313, 632.]

Six counties in the State have voted issues aggregating \$12,350,000 for highway construction.—[Public Ledger, Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 30, 1919.]

On October 1, 1919, 100 highway projects had been approved in the State, involving the improvement of 457.62 miles of road at a total estimated cost of \$3,941,877.49, of which the Federal Government is requested to pay \$1,312,981.27 in accordance with the provisions of the Federal-aid road act of July 11, 1916, as amended by the act of February 28, 1919.—[Statement prepared by Bureau of Public Roads, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.]

Housing Accommodations.

Senate bill 471, enacted May 8, amends the statutes of the State by adding to the duties of planning commissions by having them make a study of the possibilities and needs in their respective cities relative to congestion, housing conditions, and planning, and to advise the city councils in the making of plans for the development

of better housing and planning. The bill also permits any city acting through its planning commission or otherwise to acquire any lands adjoining or near to such city for the purpose of relieving crowded sections by providing housing facilities suitable to the needs of such city, by providing garden suburbs at reasonable cost to the residents of such city, and by establishing city-owned vacation camps for school children and minors up to 20 years of age.—[Prepared from material furnished by State council of defense to U. S. Council of National Defense, May 16, 1919.]

A housing corporation has been formed with a capital stock of \$300,000 for the erection of houses in Janesville at a cost of \$3,000 or less. This town has increased in population within the last five years from 14,000 to 50,000, and housing conditions are distressing.—[Housing Betterment, New York, N. Y., June, 1919.]

In Kenosha the first great after-the-war enterprise has been a survey of housing conditions made by the teachers of the city schools in cooperation with the chamber of commerce and the board of health of that city.

The chairman of the Milwaukee housing commission advocates the construction of homes by "copartnership housing societies as the simplest and surest means of reconciling the interest of the landlord and the tenant."—[Housing Betterment, New York, N. Y., February, 1919.]

Information Service for Returned Service Men.

The local branches of the American Red Cross are cooperating with other organizations in establishing contacts with service men for the purpose of facilitating the adjustment of their allotments, allowance accounts, compensation and claims, and the reinstatement of lapsed or canceled insurance. It is the desire of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance that all inquiries of this nature be cleared through the home-service sections of the American Red Cross. Up to April 1, 1919, the American Red Cross had organized in Wisconsin 372 units with a total of 435 workers.—[Statement prepared by American National Red Cross for U. S. Council of National Defense, November, 1919.]

Labor Participation in Business Management.

Senate bill 432 has been introduced and recommended for passage which would make it compulsory for the directors of each industrial corporation operating an industrial factory or plant employing at least 150 employees, to include in its membership one nonstockholding labor representative, to be elected annually by the employees of the establishment. A substitute amendment for this bill was offered by the committee on reconstruction.—[Prepared from material fur-

nished by State council of defense to U. S. Council of National Defense, May 16, 1919.]

Land Settlement.

A colonization project for the settlement of returning soldiers on Wisconsin lands is under way, the purposes and aims of which are said to be in accord with the recommendations of the Secretary of the Interior.—[Letter from mayor of Milwaukee to U. S. Council of National Defense, Mar. 24, 1919.]

Assembly joint resolution 36 providing for the appointment of a committee to work with the Federal Government in obtaining cheaply explosives for use in clearing northern Wisconsin land, has been adopted by the legislature. The resolution cites that the State and Nation are interested in obtaining farm land for returning soldiers, sailors, and marines.—[Prepared from material furnished by State council of defense to U. S. Council of National Defense, May 16, 1919.]

Senate bill 184, passed by the legislature, provides for cooperation between the State and Federal Governments in the settlement of soldiers, sailors, and marines upon State lands and for the creation of a soldier-settlement board. The act will be administered by a board of three members, one of whom will be an honorably discharged soldier, sailor, or marine of the World War. Such sums as are necessary to carry out the provisions of the act are appropriated.—[Laws of Wisconsin, 1919, ch. 596.]

A land-settlement committee, appointed by the governor, issued a report January 27 in which it recommended the development of a sound State land policy and the establishment of a land-development board. Its recommendations are embodied in assembly bill 614, introduced in the legislature, which provides for the appointment of such a board and defines its powers and duties with regard to investigations and the acquisition and allotment of land to honorably discharged soldiers and sailors.—[Prepared from material furnished by State council of defense to U. S. Council of National Defense, May 16, 1919.]

Marketing Farm Products.

Two bills (S. 248; A. 370) and a number of substitute amendments relating to the creation of a division of markets in the department of agriculture were introduced in the senate and in the assembly, respectively, but were laid over. The purposes of the division were to be: To promote economical and efficient distribution of farm products; locate necessary farm products; cooperate with and aid producers, distributors, and consumers in maintaining systems of marketing, grading, standardizing, and storing farm products; aid in determining shipping routes; and collect and dis-

seminate information relative to marketing. The bill would give the director of the division power to require reports from persons engaged in marketing farm products relative to the demand for the supply, consumption, quantity, cost, value, price, condition, and period of holding of farm products held in commercial or other storage; inspect farm products upon which reports have been requested; establish standards for the grading, classification, etc., of farm products; and take measures of relief in cases of emergency creating a scarcity of farm products.—[Prepared from material furnished by State council of defense to U. S. Council of National Defense, May 16, 1919.]

Payments to War Work Organizations.

Assembly bill 3, passed by the legislature, legalizes and validates any payments of money by any county, town, village, city, or school district to or for any organization participating in the "United-war-work" campaign.—[Prepared from material furnished by State council of defense to U. S. Council of National Defense, May 16, 1919.]

Preference to Returned Service Men in Public Employment.

Under the acts of the legislature veterans of wars of the United States will be given preference in the civil service. Preference is defined to mean that wherever a question arises as to certification of two persons of equal qualification, as determined by civil-service examination, and one of the persons a war veteran, he shall be certified.—[Laws of Wisconsin, 1919, chs. 18, 365.]

Public Works.

Reports received in January, 1919, cover 90 public building and construction projects which were under way or contemplated in the State, aggregating an estimated value of \$28,745,000. Of this number 19 were street improvements, estimated to cost \$10,835,000; 9 were schools estimated to cost \$2,585,000; and 6 were waterworks, estimated to cost \$1,115,000.—[Statistics compiled by Division of Public Works and Construction Developments, U. S. Dept. of Labor, Apr. 17, 1919.]

Reconstruction Program.

The Wisconsin State Federation of Labor has issued a program of construction, dealing mainly with proposed labor legislation. The program includes, among others, recommendations concerning the rehabilitation of military and industrial soldiers, emergency measures to meet crises of unemployment, nationalization of the railroads and the coal industry, public development of water power, municipal milk distribution, a marketing commission to investigate cost of production and encourage the elimination of waste in distribution, land-settlement opportunities, housing and community planning, democratizing the machinery of government, training for Americanization,

vocational education, etc. A number of labor bills have been introduced in the legislature in support of this program, two of which were enacted into law.—[Pamphlet, *The Next Steps*, issued by the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor, 1919.]

The senate committee on reconstruction and readjustment inaugurated a series of public hearings, at which all persons who had suggestions or ideas on the subject of reconstruction were heard. The legislative program of the committee, prepared after these hearings, took form in a number of bills relating, respectively, to the marketing of farm products, collective bargaining by associations of producers, attendance of continuation schools, city housing and planning, cooperative associations, board of education membership, and social insurance.

Beloit has organized a chamber-of commerce, which is prepared to handle the problems of reconstruction. Its aim is to promote transportation; industrial, agricultural, civic, and commercial developments of the community. Beloit College is working in cooperation with the business men of the city, making a good combination for carrying on effective work.—[Prepared from material furnished by State council of defense to U. S. Council of National Defense, May 16, 1919.]

Registration of Discharge Papers.

The discharges of soldiers, sailors, marines, and nurses who served in the war against Germany will be recorded free of charge by county registers of deeds.—[Laws of Wisconsin, 1919, ch. 465.]

Rehabilitation of Disabled Service Men.

The Industrial Commission of Wisconsin maintains in connection with the public employment bureau at Milwaukee a handicapped department, which is successfully conducted in assisting military and industrial cripples to secure suitable work. Plans are being made to maintain a handicapped department in the State clearance office of the employment system to carry on this work in all parts of the State between the industrial commission and the vocational schools, to the end that handicapped men and women may be furnished vocational guidance and instruction where necessary to better equip them for industrial opportunities. In the case of industrial cripples, vocational guidance will begin before the handicapped man leaves the hospital. The vocational schools of the State can be easily adapted to the problem of rehabilitation and education.—[Prepared from material furnished by State council of defense to U. S. Council of National Defense, May 16, 1919.]

Rural Planning.

The legislature has passed the bill providing for the creation in the State department of agriculture of a division of rural planning.

This division will be in charge of the State commissioner of agriculture. The term rural planning as defined in the measure means planning for the health, general welfare, and amenity of the settler; planning for the creation and development of the most logical community centers where country people can come together for social and business relations; planning for the setting aside of country parks, recreation fields, county fair grounds, community woodlands, places of local historic interest, and for the reservation of land for public uses along river fronts and lake shores, fine outlooks from hilltops, and for the preservation of the native landscape. Under the terms of the bill it is made the duty of the commissioner of agriculture to cooperate with the county rural planning committee and to stimulate interest and information along the lines of rural planning.—[Laws of Wisconsin, 1919, ch. 693.]

School Gardens.

School gardens are being conducted in 54 cities and towns, the total present enrollment in the State being 40,563. In Milwaukee during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, there were 8,000 children enrolled.—[Prepared from material furnished by U. S. School Garden Army to U. S. Council of National Defense, Nov. 1, 1919.]

Vocational Reeducation of Disabled Service Men.

In accordance with section 2 of the Federal vocational rehabilitation act of June 27, 1918, as amended July 11, 1919, arrangements had been made up to October 25, 1919, by the Federal Board for Vocational Education with 18 educational institutions in the State for the reeducation of service men to overcome the handicap of disabilities incurred in the service. A total of 212 such men have been sent to these institutions for training. Arrangements have also been made by this board with two industrial establishments in the State whereby the latter have undertaken to train two disabled men.—[Compiled from statement prepared by Rehabilitation Division, Federal Board for Vocational Education.]

Welfare of Returned Service Men.

Senate bill 301, enacted by the legislature March 4, provides for the appointment of a committee to be located in New York City to welcome Wisconsin soldiers as they return from over-sea service, and appropriating \$5,000 for the purpose. Headquarters have been established by the committee at 37 West 25th Street, New York City, and the committee is reported to be doing a wonderful work for Wisconsin men.—[Prepared from material furnished by State council of defense to U. S. Council of National Defense, May 16, 1919.]

Woman's Committee.

Prior to the conference at Washington on February 12 the State division of the Woman's Committee, United States Council of National Defense, held a State-wide conference to sound the feeling of

the State toward the continuance of the State division. Of the 71 counties in the State, 64 were represented and voted to continue the work. The State division has organized 82,000 women for work and has coordinated every woman's organization in the State into an advisory board.—[Statement by chairman, State division of the Woman's Committee, U. S. Council of National Defense, at a conference, Washington, D. C., Feb. 12, 1919.]

WYOMING.

"Back-to-School" Drive.

Literature and posters on the "Back-to-school" drive were distributed to the counties. The cooperation of the child welfare workers was offered the department of public instruction.—[Report of child conservation section of the Field Division to U. S. Council of National Defense, Oct. 1, 1918, to July 1, 1919.]

Council of Defense.

Although the State council of defense has been abolished, the county and community councils are still keeping up their organizations and have been cooperating with the labor bureau in finding employment for soldiers, sailors, and marines.—[Telegram from State council of defense to U. S. Council of National Defense, Mar. 18, 1919.]

Employment.

Employment offices maintained in Wyoming by the Federal Government in cooperation with State and local organizations report that during the six months' period, January 1 to June 30, 1919, 7,845 persons were registered who were seeking employment; 10,038 requests for employees were received; and 6,317 persons were placed by these offices.—[Compiled from statistics furnished by U. S. Employment Service, Aug. 8, 1919.]

Citations have been issued by the United States War and Navy Departments to 226 firms in the State, these employers having assured the departments that they will reemploy every returned service man who formerly worked for them and left to serve in the Army or Navy during the World War.—[Memorandum from assistant to Secretary of War in the replacement of service men to civil life, to U. S. Council of National Defense, Nov. 20, 1919.]

Highways.

A special State election was held on April 22 for the purpose of voting on a bond issue of \$2,800,000 for highway purposes. This bond issue was indorsed by a large majority, and work on highway construction and improvements will be immediately begun. There will be \$6,500,000 available for road work during the next two

years.—[Bulletin No. 47, Highways Transport Committee, U. S. Council of National Defense; letter from governor's secretary to U. S. Council of National Defense, May 14, 1919.]

On October 1, 1919, 32 highway projects had been approved in the State, involving the improvement of 308.90 miles of road at a total estimated cost of \$1,621,133.98, of which the Federal Government is requested to pay \$810,566.95 in accordance with the provisions of the Federal-aid road act of July 11, 1916, as amended by the act of February 28, 1919.—[Statement prepared by Bureau of Public Roads, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.]

An act, approved February 22, establishes a State highway department, creates a State highway fund and makes an appropriation therefor, assents to the Federal road act and all other acts granting Federal aid for public highways, and authorizes the State highway department to cooperate with the Federal Government in the construction of roads.—[Laws of Wyoming, 1919, ch. 132, H. 72.]

Information Service for Returned Service Men.

The local branches of the American Red Cross are cooperating with other organizations in establishing contacts with service men for the purpose of facilitating the adjustment of their allotments, allowance accounts, compensation and claims, and the reinstatement of lapsed or canceled insurance. It is the desire of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance that all inquiries of this nature be cleared through the home-service sections of the American Red Cross. Up to April 1, 1919, the American Red Cross had organized in Wyoming 62 units with a total of 186 workers.—[Statement prepared by American National Red Cross for U. S. Council of National Defense, November, 1919.]

Land Settlement.

The State legislature enacted a bill (Senate file 70, ch. 143), approved February 28, providing for cooperation with the Federal Government in soldier settlements, appropriating \$5,000, and authorizing the land-settlement board to loan not to exceed \$200,000 from the State school funds to bona fide settlers for essential farm improvements.—[Memorandum from Reclamation Service, U. S. Dept. of the Interior to U. S. Council of National Defense, July 1, 1919.]

Public Works.

Reports received in January, 1919, cover nine public building and construction projects which were under way or contemplated in the State, aggregating an estimated value of \$2,030,000. Of this number six were street improvements, estimated to cost \$1,700,000.—[Statistics compiled by Division of Public Works and Construction Developments, U. S. Dept. of Labor, Apr. 17, 1919.]

Reconstruction Board.

An act, approved February 22, establishes a reconstruction board composed of the governor, State engineer, and State librarian, the duties of which will be to investigate the conditions of agriculture, industry, trade, and transportation; and to take cognizance of the political, social, and industrial conditions of the State, especially as affected by the war. The board will cooperate with the authorities and agencies of the United States, and of the other States, and any unofficial agencies and organizations, in dealing with such conditions.—[Laws of Wyoming, 1919, ch. 77, H. 188.]

School Gardens.

School gardens are being conducted in Cheyenne, where, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, there were 210 children enrolled.—[Prepared from material furnished by U. S. School Garden Army to U. S. Council of National Defense, Nov. 1, 1919.]

Vocational Reeducation of Disabled Service Men.

In accordance with section 2 of the Federal vocational rehabilitation act of June 27, 1918, as amended July 11, 1919, arrangements had been made up to October 25, 1919, by the Federal Board for Vocational Education with an educational institution in the State for the reeducation of service men to overcome the handicap of disabilities incurred in the service. Five such men have been sent to this institution for training.—[Compiled from statement prepared by Rehabilitation Division, Federal Board for Vocational Education.]

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