

Directed by President to Collect Material to Be Used at Peace Conference.

WAR'S END NOT IN SIGHT

United States to Be Equipped With Full Information on All Matters That Are Vital to Its Interests.

New York .- President Wilson, Being fully advised of the fact that the European governments have for nearly three years been gathering and collect ing data, which would be indispensible at the now unknowable but yet inevitable date, when the warring nations meet to settle peace terms, has asked Col. E. M. House, his intimate friend and unofficial counselor, to assume this complex and gigantic task. Colonel House has accepted the undertaking, and with characteristic promptitude and thoroughness has already made groundwork plans for assembling all pertinent information, historical, geographical, and ethnological. His initial move was the selection as his chief lieutenant of Dr. John H. Finley, New York state commissioner of education, who has just returned from

tive study of conditions. The selection of Doctor Finley is indicative of the sort of experts with whom Colonel House will confer. No man or woman with a preconceived opinion which might tempt one to color circumstances so as to prove the correctness of a personal point of view will be permitted to participate in a work where open-mindedness is a prerequisite to the arrival at conclusions that will enable the government to de-

Europe, where he made an exhaus-

termine upon a correct policy. Prejudice to Be Barred.

Emphasis is put upon the unalterable determination that neither professional pacifists nor confirmed milltarists can be in the slightest degree useful in preparing statistics for governmental guidance, which must be without taint of blas.

In an interview Colonel House made it plain that his appointment does not indicate any thought of immediate peace is now being entertained by the United States government. He agrees with Lord Northcliffe in his message delivered before the American Bankers' association in Atlantic City that peace seems far off and America should beware the trickery and treachgery of such propaganda. The truth is that this effort on the part of the United States to analyze war conditions and evolve a plan of proceedure when hostilities end is a belated one, just as our military preparations lagged for a period. But now it is "full steam ahead and dam the torpedoes" with our army and navy with not a thought of let-up in mind, so from now on there will be urgent prosecution of search for material, historical and informative, concerning the world war. This quest of data will keep pace with an energetic prosecution of the contest, but will not halt it in any way. To pause now in any phase of belligerent endeavor might make the prospect of peace even more remote than it seems at present.

No Sign of Early Peace.

The government sees nothing whatever to indicate the early approach of peace, nor will Colonel House have anything to do with ascertaining the point of view of either the Entente belligerents or the central powers, or possible terms upon the basis of which they might be willing to enter into ne

volce. In accordance with the policy that has been consistently follow since the outbreak of the war of holding aloof from European combinations except in the prosecution of the war, this government probably will not attempt to aid in the settlement of traditional Enorpean quarrels, except possibly as a matter of friendly interest if opportunity arises.

House Likely to Be Delegate. It was said- unofficially that when

the time comes to organize a peace conference, Colonel House, by virtue of flis present assignment, would in all probability he selected as one of the delegates from the United States. It will be a part of Colonel House's task to gather intelligence relating to commercial, economic and political situations abroad. He will keep abreast of developments in all non-military affairs.

Colonel House will have associated with him, as has been stated, several experts, probably college professors, nomists and specialists in commercial and financial affairs. The work he is to perform will not be connected with similar undertakings in any of the countries with which the United States is associated in the war.

State department officials, when reninded of the statement that the United States would be interested in purely European territorial ques tions, answered that the American army was in France, and that the United States would, of course, have delegates at the peace conference Colonel House will be expected to gath er specific information by which American peace delegates can follow the conference intelligently.

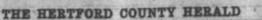
These data will be compiled primarily to assist American representatives at the peace conference after the war, but may also be used in the mean time to help guide the government in formulating policies. It has no bearing on peace negotiations or negotiations of any kind with foreign governments, which, of course, come within the province of the president and the state department.

The United States government isn't getting ready to enter into peace negotiations with Germany, isa't going to meddle in strictly European questions' relating to the war, and isn't ne gotiating justivet on the problems of peace with the Entente, as has frequently been surmised.

Must Have Data in Advance.

It is important for the United States government now and will be even, more important later on to have a socalled "who's who and what's what" in the war in order that all phases involved may be properly understood by reference to data compiled in advance In time of war the government that fails to prepare for peace will ultimately be at a disadvantage, says the Philadelphia Public Ledger in an editorial. The representatives of Great Britain, Austria, Russia and Prussia, found this out after the fall of Napoleon when they met Prince Talleyrand at. Vienna. Talleyrand, sent by France, had learned enough of the situation as it concerned all of the smaller European powers and as it concerned much of the opinion of Europe to turn the tables upon the four great powers and to stand as the champion of the public rights of Europe.

Prince Talleyrand maneuvered, and successfully, according to the rules of a secret diplomacy. He really worked in behalf of selfish and nationalistic interests. The partitioning of Europe by the congress of Vichna was the outcome of arbitrary compromise; it was prolific of future wars. The knowledge which the great diplomatic exponent of France displayed was more comprehensive than that of his foes, that is all. Excepting that he recognizes the need of precise information, President Wilson acts upon a principle different from that guided Talleyrand. which He will urge this nation into no alliance, even with the nations with whom it is associated in the common war against He proposes



This will mean an increased cost to

the government of \$3,500,000 annually

and an advance of \$15 a month to

4,141 Spanish war widows and \$5 a

Other amendments offered by the

Utah senator authorizing the bureau

of war risk insurance after the war

nies at government expense policie

convert his life insurance without med-

Two of Them Manned by Crew of

Famous See Adler.

merce raiders, manned by the crew

er of the naval station at Tutulla, Sa-

The dispatch .transmitting the story

after receiving reports from the labor

Berlin, via London,-The German

version of the battle in Flanders as

reported in the supplementary state-

ment issued from German headquar-

sive zone between Poelcapelle and

WAS "PENETRATED"

commission now in the west

BERLIN ADMITS "ZONE"

moa Islands.

Washington. - Two German com-

GERMAN RAIDERS ARE

ical examination into any other form

OPERATING IN SOUTH SEAS

month to 43,544 Civil War widows



Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, British ambas sador to the United States, it "is reported will be replaced before long by another diplomat, not yet named.

WANT 30 CENTS FOR COTTON

REPRESENTATIVES FROM TEN SOUTHERN STATES FIX PRICE FOR STAPLE.

Meeting of Those Interested in Grow ing and Marketing Held in New Or leans-Many Delegates Advocated Prices of 35 to 42 Cents.

New Orleans .- A price of 30 cents a pound to the farmer was agreed upon to turn over to life insurance compaat a meeting here late of men interested in marketing and _ owing of held by soldiers and sailors, and pro-

cotton in 10 Southern states as being viding for the payment of \$100 a justified by the present selling prices of manufatcured cotton products. The ted because of wounds or disease were price was suggested in an amendment rejected. . to a resolution adopted just previously which declared against price regulation of cotton by Congress or delegat- pnesation paid for death or disability ing of this authority to any other

body. Although the amendment, intro- der the bill as it now stands a widow duced by L. B. Jackson, director of would receive \$25 a month, compared with some opposition, it was recog- widow with two children would renized as a compromise and was al- ceive \$47.50, a reduction of \$5. The most unanimously adopted. Unsue cessful efforts to have the amendment accepted with only minor changes with read 35 instead of 30 cents were made the exception of the insurance section E. W. Dabbs of Mayesville, S. C., by secure a 30-cent minimum.

Resolutions also were adopted endorsing the movement to have bales of insurance he may request. of cotton standardized throughout the cotton belt by making them of the uniform size of 54 inches long by 27

inches wide. While many of the delegates advo cated holding of cotton for mini mum prices ranging from 30 to 42 cents, general sentiment was against

such action. Addresses by Senator Ransdell, State Food Administrator Parker and William B. Thompson. president of the New Orleans dock board, opposed the fixing of a mini mum price. Growers were urged by Senator Ransdell and Mr. Thompson to hold their cotton, market it judiclously and if necessary borrow money on it in storage.

NO DECISION AS TO CALL FOR SECOND DRAFT ARMY

Washington.-Secretary Baker indi-cated that no decision had been ust 21, and the other on September 5, mail at \$70,000,000 instead of \$60,000-the pronounced upward movement of reached as to when a second call will and it probably was their operations be made. There are many deficien- which led to recent reports of raiders

have virtually abandoned hope of see- bilizing conditions without doing incies to be filled up in the last draft, in the Pacific. Before coming to grief on August ing the new second-class zone rate of the se vorkers men by army doctors at the camps 2, the See Adler, had added the Amer- changed though Senator McKellar is all other districts and a consequent Nearly all production now is directhaving resulted in many rejections. ican schooners A. B. Johnson, Manila expected to oppose it on the floor. advance in the government's fixed ly or indirectly necessary for the appears to be some evidence of and Slade to the list of at least 12 price for coal. osecution of the war, and the output There undue leniency by the civilian doctors allied vessels which she sank early SHRAPNEL RAINS IN LONDON Operators' representatives agreed of war materials is curtailed by to the new wages no condition that FROM MANY AIRPLANES who examined the men in certain sec- this year in the South Atlantic ocean. strikes, extraordinary movement tions, probably due largely to the de- In the long period from last March, they be absorbed in higher coal prices. workers from one industry to another sire of local boards to make a good when she was last heard from, the London .- The strongest air attack or from plant to plant, and other un-After the agreement, drawn by a sub-committee, is ratified by the full conshowing in promp filling of their raider probably sent down other craft yet attempted on London and the settled conditions. On the recommen coast towns by the Germans, was carference, they will go to the fuel adencountered in passing through the dations of the commission headed by quotas. Atlantic, around Cape Horn and ried out by four groups of hostile airs Secretary Wilson, of the department ministration and ask a revision up-Decision of the war department on Some of the machines got of labor, which left for the west, will across the Pacific to the Society group planes. ward of present coal prices to meet the suggestion that the remaining, 7. 000,000 registered men be examined of French islands, of which Mopeha through to London and bombed the the raise. The wage increase, accordlargely depend the government's even. ing to operators' estimates, will add southwestern district. No casualties immediately and classified for service is one. tual policy. Meanwhile it is under-The See Adler according to Captain or damages has been reported. from 35 to 50 cents a ton to the cost stood the government's course will in order that they may have knowl-Smith's report, arriving at Mopeha on A terrific barrage was sent up from of producing coal in thick vein mines ige of when to expect a call to the be: the defense guns and the roar of bat-July 31. Course Outlined. colors and arrange their affairs actle lasted intermittently for two and REVOLT AGAINST MEXICAN To extend to a number of industries cordingly, awaits action by Congress 20,000 Airplanes For Service. GOVERNMENT IS STARTED a half hours. having war contracts the present syson the war deficiency bill. Funds to Washington .- Twenty thousand air-The Germans bombed coast towns carry out the project are contained in tem of wage adjustment boards which Brownsville, Texas. - A revolt planes for America's fighting forces in as they passed over and proceeded have been created for cantonment that measure. France, authorized in the \$640,000,000 toward London. Two of the group against the Mexican government has construction, shipbuilding, longshore-Governors Favor Plan. succeeded in getting a number of ma aviation bill passed by Congress last been started by Gen Porfirio Gonzales, en's work and army and navy cloth-Secretary Baker said that of some 35 governors who had been asked if July, actually are under cnostruction. chines through the sky barrage. Nuformer Carranza commander, who has ing production. mobilized 800 folowers at Aldamas. The necessary motors also are being merous bombs were dropped on the To increase the number of war desouthwestern district which is thickly anufactured, Secretary Baker annear the Nuevo Leon-TaTmaulipas partment contracts containing clauses line, 150 miles west of Matamoras, acpopulated with the homes of the upnounced and the whole aircraft proproviding that in case of suspension cording to reports reaching here. Aldaper and middle classes. The fire from gram has been so co-ordinated that of work by strikes the secretary of mas is 100 miles south of Roma, Tex. when planes and motors are completed | the defending guts was longer and war shall settle the disputes All trains out of Matamoras, adtrained aviators, as well as machine louder than ever before. A rain of To enforce agreements with indus shrapnel feil in all sections of the vices received here say ,have been canguns and all other equipment, will be tries, for whose products standard waiting for them town and the streets were virtually colled prices are fixed, not to reduce wages deserted save for a few police. SCARICITY OF WORKMEN AMERICAN GOVERNMENT DELAYS, WAR CONTRACTS DECLARATION REGARDING FAVORED BRITISH EMBARGO APPORTIONS STATE'S SHARE BELGIUM EXPECTED SOON Washington .- Detailing of skilled Washington.-Great Britain's em-Amsterdam.-The Vorwaerts, the nechanics in the national army withbargo on the export of all supplies German socialist organ, says the Ger- to the northern European neutral out discharging them from military man government will make a formal service was urged upon President Wilcountries, just announced, was deciarson by Representative Madden, of Il- declaration regarding Belgium when ed after every phase of its possible ti deems the psychological moment effect was gone over in conference has arrived. This moment will be between American and allied stateslinois, who pointed out that hundreds. of employers holding war contracts are deemed to have arrived when the men. American officials, it was learnhandicapped by scarcity of workmen. The president promised to ask Secre question of Belgium appears to be ed, initiated the discussions and intary Baker to investigate the question the only obstacle to peace, says the sisted that the British step be taken



urged by the administration and with Brig. Gen. Harry C. Hale was born an addition provision raising, Major in Illinois July 10, 1861, and appointed of the measure, which levies for this General Pershing, commanding the to the Military Academy from that year more than two and a half billion American forces in France, and Major state in 1879. In 1883 ne was promoted dollars new taxes to provide war reve-General Bliss, chief of staff, to the to second lieutenant and assigned to nues. It touches directly or indirectly rank of general, the soldiers' and sall- the Twiefth infantry, in which arm of the pocketbook of everybody in the ors' insurance bill, carrying an approthe service he has continued. During priation of \$176,000,000, was passed the Spanish-American war, while cap excess profits, liquor, tobacco, soft by the senate by a vote of 71 to 0. tain in the regular establishment, he An amendment by Senator Smoot was made a major of volunteers. He is a remarkable shot with both the pis- ing gums, amusements, musical inadopted, 37 to 33, provides that \$25 a month shall be paid widows of Civil tol and rifle and wrote the Pistol Man War and Spanish-American war vetual and Small Arms Firing Regulaerans as well as to the widows of mer. tions for the army. who may be killed in the present war.

SOME FEATURES CRITICISED

CONFERENCE REPORT WAS AC-CEPTED IN HOUSE WITH NO OPPOSITION.

Rates and Zone System Are Dis-Any Changes in Plan.

Washington .- The conference report the House without a roll call.

report will be adopted in its present of a roll call. form that Democratic Leader Kitchin a week or 10 days.

.Virtually no opposition to the report appeared in the House during the conference, subsistence of the army, four hours it was under discussion. and other leaders in the movement to than five years after the war ends to Mr. Kitchin explained all of its pre- 000,000 and the senate \$321,000,000, visions at length, enumerating par, was provided for in a compromise of ticularly the points on which the \$250,000,000. For army transportation house won in conference, and Repre- for which the house had voted \$35, sentative Fordney, of Michigan, the 000,000 and the senate \$413,000,000. ranking Republican member of the the conference substituted \$375,000,conference, added his endorsement.

second-class mail rates; Representa- and the senate \$163,000,000. tive Green, of Iowa, insisted that the Probably the largest appropriation

develops stranded on Mopeha island, in and the report was adopted. the South Pacific, after roaming the American and allied shipping, are oper-Kitchin estimated it at \$2.575,000,000, tract obligations authorization, towhile treasury experts believe it will gether with \$663,000,000 of cash and ating somewhere in the South seas

> year when in full operation. Official estimates as prepared by LABOR TROUBLES THREATEN treasury experts differ materially from

of Captain Hador Smith of the Amer ican schooner C. Slade, one of the lished only in a few instances. In-See Adler's victims, was sent on Sep- stead of \$600,000,000, the income tax Several Plans Are Suggested and Be-ing Considered. See Adler's victims, was sent on Sep lateau of \$000,000,000, the income tas tember 29, several weeks after the profits at one billion instead of \$1. 10,000,000; tobacco at \$30,000,000 in-sive system of dealing with the labor unrest which threatens to hamper

Publishers' representatives here industries, and the difficulty of sta-000.

Within Three Months Senate Adopted War Appropriation Bill, Said to be Largest of Kind in History of the World.

SIGNING OF BILL WHICH IS

NOW LAW.

ACTED

NO

SENATE

Washington .- The war tax bill be ame a law with President Wilson's signature.

No formalities attended the signing country, through taxes or incomes, drinks, passenger and freight transportation, proprietary medicines, chewstruments, talking machines, records

and many other things. One of the immediate effects of the signing of the law will be an increase in distilled beverage prices to meet the new tax of \$2.10 a gallor., which reaches even the stock of the retailers in excess of 50 gallons,

Within less than three minutes the senate adopted the conference report on the war urgent deficiency appropriation bill carrying \$7,757,434,410 in cash and authorized contracts. Tomorrow the house is expeted to adopt No Change in Form is Made .- Mail it and send it to President Wilson. The measure is said to be the greatcussed .-- Publishers Don't Expect est of the kind in the history of any government. It emerged this afternoon from conference between the two houses in which sections involving on the war tax bill was adopted by over \$780,000,000 had been in dispute and went through the senate in record-So confident are leaders that the breaking time without the formality

The bill carries \$5,355,976,016.92 of direct appropriation and authorizing liberty to go to their homes at will. the government to enter into contracts He expects the session to end within for \$2,401,458,393.50 more, almost entirely for war purposes, including the In navy's great destroyer program. for which the house had voted \$175 .-000. For regular quartermaster sup-Representative Cooper, of Wiscon- plies, \$125,000,000 was agreed to after sin, roundly criticised the increase in the house had voted for \$100,000,000

bill should have been at least \$300, in the blil is for the ordnance departof the famous Sea Adler, which it now 000,000 higher; a dozen others spoke ment of the army, which gets \$695. 100,000 for purchase, manufacture Opinions still differ as to the and test of mountain, siege and field

according to a report received at the be \$2.535,000,000 during the coming \$777,000,000 of contract obligations authorized for ammunition.

FULL WAR PRODUCTION unofficial estimates, previously pub- Government is Seeking Solution of

the Problem. Washington .- The government

FORMALITIES ATTENDED IS BASED UPON SIXTEEN WEEKS OF INTENSE TRAINING

WORK.

SPEEDILY SCHEDULES ARE ANNOUNCED

Work Will Be Varied With Lectures by American and Allled Officers Who Are Experts in Modern War-

WILSON SIGNS BIG ARRANGE TRAINING;

WAR TAX MEASURE WORK MAPPED OUT

fare Tactics.

Washiggton .- Training work mapped out by the war department for national guard and national army divisions before they will be regarded. as ready for duty abroad is based on a 16-week course of the most intensive kind of work in the open varied with lectures by American and allied officers, who are experts modern warfare. he schedules have een announced.

Great stress is laid upon the ne cessity for night training. Trench raiding, scouting, trench building and operations of all kinds which may be called for in actual combat will be duplicated at the camps through the night hours. To give the men some -espite, their Wednesday and Saturday afternoons will be kept free, except in the case of backward individuals or units. Target praactice runs through the entire course and the schedules call for 40 hours' training

each week. A striking feature of the program is the fact that practically the entire 16 weeks will be devoted to training individuals, platoons and companies. Brigade, divisional and even regimental exercises are reserved for a later with some minor exceptions during the last weeks. Since the platoon, commanded by a lieutenant, in the actual fighting unit in trench bat tles the new regulations fix upon the lieutenants of each company the responsibility for training of less than company units, so that they may get in close touch with their men.

Rigid requirement is made that officers be present with their commands at all drills. The whole system is to be prepared in advance so that each officer and man will know just the work to be done during the day and night before him,

New elements will be injected into the training each week. The lecture program with graphic illustrations will show all that three years of war have brought of gas attack, of bombing and of bayonet work. First aid instruction holds a high place for wounded soldiers today must depend largely on themselves.

At regular intervals review courses will be given and a program of test courses to determine the proficiency of each man in each phase of hi work has been devised which will give a perfect line upon every soldier's ability and be the stepping stone of promotion.

COAL MINERS WIN FIGHT FOR INCREASE IN WAGES

Operators' and Miners' Representatives Reach Agreement on Terms of New Contract.

Washington,-Bituminous coal miners of the central competitive field who their fight for a general wage increase when operators' and miners' representatives in conference here reached a compromise agreement on the terms of a new contract. The agreement pressages a wage raise throughout the industry since the can tral field scale serves as a basis for

month to men permanently incapacita Reductions were made by the sen ate in the house provisions for comof soldiers and sailors or members of the army and navy nurse corps. Un the Georgia bureau of markets, met to \$35 fixed by the house, while a advised democrats that they were st other sections of the house bill were which permits a soldier now not later

gotiations. He will remain in the United States. It is possible that the state department will be able to afford him aid in the work he has undertaken. but he will not work with the depart ment nor in a diplomatic capacity, for mal or informal. He will have no title and will receive no salary.

The appointment of Colonel House affords another illustration of the expanding position of the United States in world affairs. Heretofore the state department has been equipped with virtually all the information that was necessary to the solution of international problems in which the United States has taken a direct interest. The war has brought new problems and projected this country into a field of international activity which it has seldom entered before

Information Must Be Ready.

The questions which will come be fore th peace conference at the end of the war will be multitudinous. The freedom of the seas, the neutralization of seaways, the political homeogeneity of peoples who claim the right of selfgovernment and the disposition of territorial possessions involving economic historical and political questions, will be some of the many subjects to be considered, and the information upon which conclusions may be based and policies decided must be at hand It will be Colonel House's function to gather a corps of experts to get this material in form for use. Others, how ever, will prepare the brief.

With exclusive European problems it is not expected that the representatives of the United States at the peace council will be concerned. But in the disposition of general questions, relat ing to economic intercourse and po litical development which will affect virtually all the nations of the world, the United States will have a potent

Three Notable Physical Features.

sents three great physical featuresthe great Pacific highlands, the central to the Gulf of Mexico, include the low plains and the eastern highlands. The great Pacific highlands extend through the sectors part of North America, alwestern part of North America, almost from the arctic shores to the hmus of Panama, and are traversed the Rocky mountains and other high ountain chains. The central plains, gradually from the ats of the Rocky mountains, include ssippi, Missouri and the Great | Carolina.

the Teutonic powers. He proposes simply to equip himself with knowl edge pertinent to the rights of all nations in common with America as they may be concerned by the proceedings of the neace conference.

To Show War Aims.

In this spirit the president has asked Colonel House to survey the field of military, naval and political conditions in the countries of our en emies and our friends; to get at the conomic, political and emotional state of things in every country, and to tell frankly to Great Britain, Russia, France, Italy and the neutral powers the things that we are doing and that we intend to do in the war. More over, an attempt will be made to lift the heavy curtain of censorship in Germany and Austria-Hungary, in order to spread among their peoples a comprehension of American war aims and potentialities

Officials are anxious that no impression should be created, as a result of Colonel House's appointment, of any intention to start peace negotiations in the near future. So far as the at titude of the United States is concerned, the president's reply to the pope still remains the unaltered view of the government here.

The appointment of Colonel House is recognition by the government of the fact that the adjustment of peace terms will be a very complicated pro ceeding. Many points of dispute must be settled. Questions of all sorts, economic, political, and historical, will come up for discussion, and the Amercan delegates must be forearmed with mass of information and statistical ata to meet every situation.

No data concerning present coudi tions in Germany or Austria will come within the scope of Colonel House's work, as this would come under "military information."

| Lakes regions. The Atlantic highlands The surface of North America pre- in the eastern part, extending from the northern coast of Labrador, nearly plateau of Labrador to the north and the Appalachian or Allegheny moun tains on the south, the principal sec tions of the latter bearing the name of the White mountains in New Hampshire, the Green mountains in Verm the Adirondacks in the state of New York, the Alleghenies in Pennsylvania, and the Black mountains in North

they believed it wise and expedient to proceed with the examination of all registered men, only two had opposed the plan. These two did so on the ground that it would make too great a demand on the time of the examin ing boards, virtually all the members of which are serving without pay

RICHMOND FEDERAL BANK

Richmond, Va.-Apportionment liberty loan bonds to each state embraced in the fifth regional district was completed by Governoor George J. Seav, of the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond, and letters annouoncing the amounts banking centers through out the district would be expected to subscribe to the second issue of the loan were mailed out to banks, trust companies and other subscription agencies. Secretary McAdoo has allotte to this district 4 per cent. The various states in the district

will be expected to subscribe, in order to secure the amount "imperatively demanded" as announced by Mr. Mc-

Adoo as follows: District of Columbia, \$20,000,000; Maryland, \$65,000,000; North Carolina \$27,000,000; South Carolina. \$20,000.-000: Virginia, \$45,000,000; West Vir ginia, \$23,000,000; total. \$200,000,000 The apportionment for this listric: one kilometres deep into our defenor 4 per cent of the total. is \$120,000. 000, but Governor Seay expects he Ghluvit. Especially bitter fighting is result of such investigations as were full \$200,000,000 to be raised and on still proceeding to the east of Zonne-this basis has made his allotments beke and west of Becelaere."

to Dr. von Kuehlmann this declara- fication of the purposes of the U.

Washington .- The proposal to exmine for military service all men registered for the army draft and not Washington .- It was stated that the

yet called was killed for the present. extent of this government's knowledge at least, when the house and senate of the activities of Bolo Pasha, held conferees eliminated an appropriaters is as follows: "On the battle in Paris for having relatinos with the on for the purpose from the war enemy, was that a large sum of money deficiency bill, the conference report had been placed to his credit in New on which was promptly accepted York banks by unknown persons and the senate. This plan was suggested later transferred to him abroad. The by the provest marshal general's office in order that every registe made were turned over to the French man might know whether he was Hagovernment. ble for service.

Will Not Examine Men Now.

SEVENTEEN BILLIONS OF DOLLARS APPROPRIATED

Washington.-Since, Congress con ened in its extraordinary session last April it has placed at the disposal of the administration seventeen billions of dollars and has authorized contracts for almost two and a half billions more, Most of the money was for war purposes, including seven blilions for loans to the Allies. The ap-propriations committees, through chairmen. Senator Martin and Representative Fitzgerald, made the figures public.

Government Control of Gasoline.

Washington,-Government supervision of oil and gasoline prices appear ed as an early possibility after federal trude commission had received cost of production figures from the larger producing and distributing firms. The trade commission already had made a preliminary estimate of costs, but desired to give the oil men an opportunity to present their statistics. The government can pursue two courses, either of which, officials believe will result in reduced prices, not only to government bu to public.

newspaper, which adds that according to make sure that there be no nullition may be expected soon. BOLO PASHA HAD MUCH MONEY IN NEW YORK BANK