

MEN REGISTERED TOTAL 23,456,021

HOW THOSE LISTED UNDER THE DRAFT LAW ARE DISTRIBUTED AMONG THE STATES.

AIRPLANE HELPS FIGHT FIRE

Good Work of Army Observers at the Morgan Disaster—Ordnance Department Tells of Production of Small Arms Ammunition.

(From Committee on Public Information.) Washington.—Complete returns from 48 states show that a total of 12,906,594 men between the ages of eighteen and twenty, inclusive, and thirty-two and forty-five, inclusive, registered on September 12, 1918, in accordance with the latest selective service act.

Further additions to this total will be made by the registrations in Alaska, Porto Rico and Hawaii to be conducted on later dates to be fixed by the president. The registration on September 12 exceeded by 187,736 the provost marshal's preliminary estimates.

The total registrations under the selective draft since the outbreak of the war is 23,456,021. Registrations on June 5, 1917, were 9,586,508; those on June 5, 1918, were 744,865; those on August 24, 1918, were 158,054, and those on September 12, 1918, were 12,906,594.

The subjoined table shows the total number of men registered in each of the states on September 12, 1918, and the total of all men enrolled in the four registrations:

Table with columns: States, Sept. 12, 1918, Total. Lists states from Alabama to Wyoming with corresponding registration numbers.

Including registrations June 5, 1917, June 5, 1918, August 24, 1918, September 12, 1918.

Consumption of beans by the United States army averages 62 1/2 tons a day. Dried beans are a popular dish among Uncle Sam's soldiers, and they receive the best that can be furnished.

All the beans required by the United States and the allies for the coming year will be obtained through one purchaser, the food administration grain corporation, which has made arrangements to inspect and pay cash for beans in the producing fields.

Two hundred men employed in the field artillery erecting department of the Rock Island arsenal, Rock Island, Ill., have volunteered not only to forego their customary Thanksgiving holiday in order that they might donate a full day's production to the army, but have also proposed to give their wages for that day to the American Red Cross.

Brig. Gen. John T. Thompson, director of arsenals, on learning of the men's action, sent them a letter of appreciation.

Checks for allotments which are made by American soldiers through the quartermaster corps of the army are sent to practically every part of the world, the principal exceptions being the central powers and Turkey.

An American and an English office, soaring in an airplane above the Morgan (N. J.) shell-loading plant, which exploded and went afire recently, directed the battle against the conflagration so as to check the flames and probably prevent further loss of life and property and to save from destruction 8,000,000 pounds of TNT which was threatened.

The plane used came from the radio experimental laboratory at Camp Alfred Vail, further down on the Jersey coast. Lieut. Cyrus F. Smythe was the pilot and Maj. H. L. Armstrong of the British army, stationed at the plant, was the observer.

Two attempts were made by airplanes to get photographs of the fire and explosions, but though a number of exposures were made at different elevations between 50 and 2,000 feet above the plant, the films were worthless, doubtless through accidents to the trigger and shutter caused by the intense heat.

Violation of sugar regulations and falsification of reports by a concern which operates sixty retail stores in Boston and vicinity has resulted in a contribution of \$20,000 to the United war work campaign.

None of the stores was closed because the food administration realized that many people would be inconvenienced if they were even temporarily put out of business.

Announcement is made by the war department that dependents and beneficiaries of officers and men having claims under the war risk insurance act do not need outside assistance in collecting allowances, allotments, compensation or insurance.

The war department is co-operating with the treasury department to protect the beneficiaries of officers and men who have died or been killed against the activities of certain claim agents who seek to defraud the wives, mothers and dependents of these heroes.

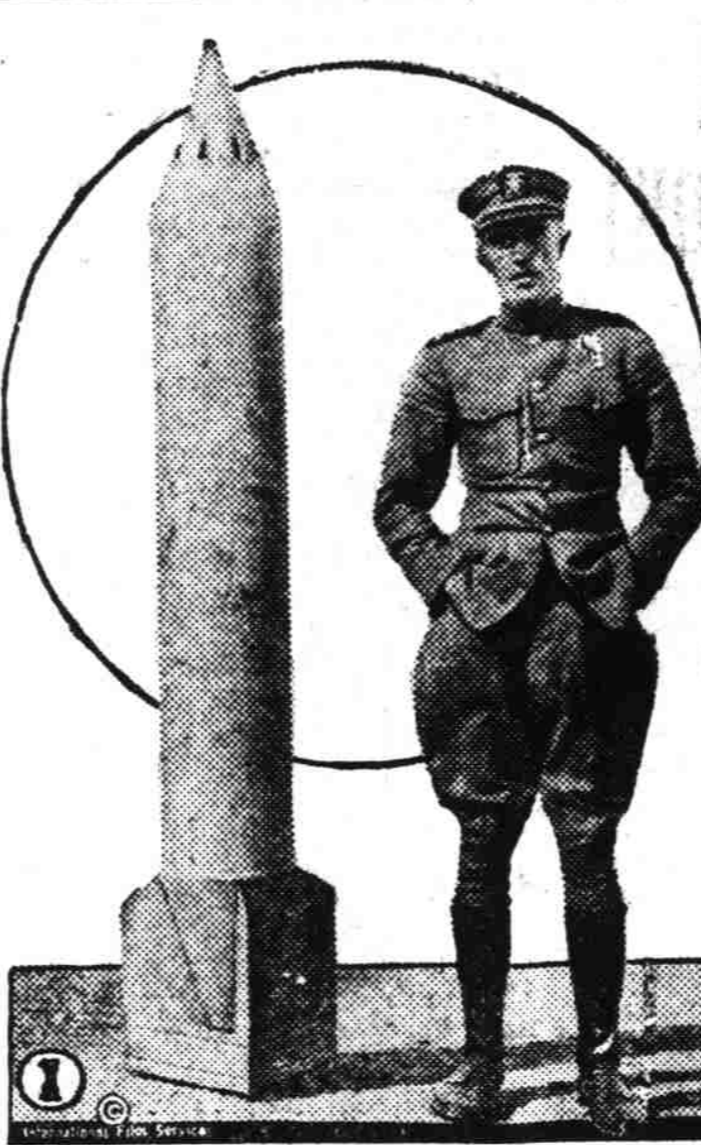
Production of small-arms ammunition (cartridges for machine guns, rifles, revolvers and pistols) has passed the three-billion mark, the ordnance department announces.

Officials of the United States food administration estimate that 9,000,000 persons eat daily in hotels, restaurants, dining cars and other eating places which are affected by the regulations about to be enforced to save food.

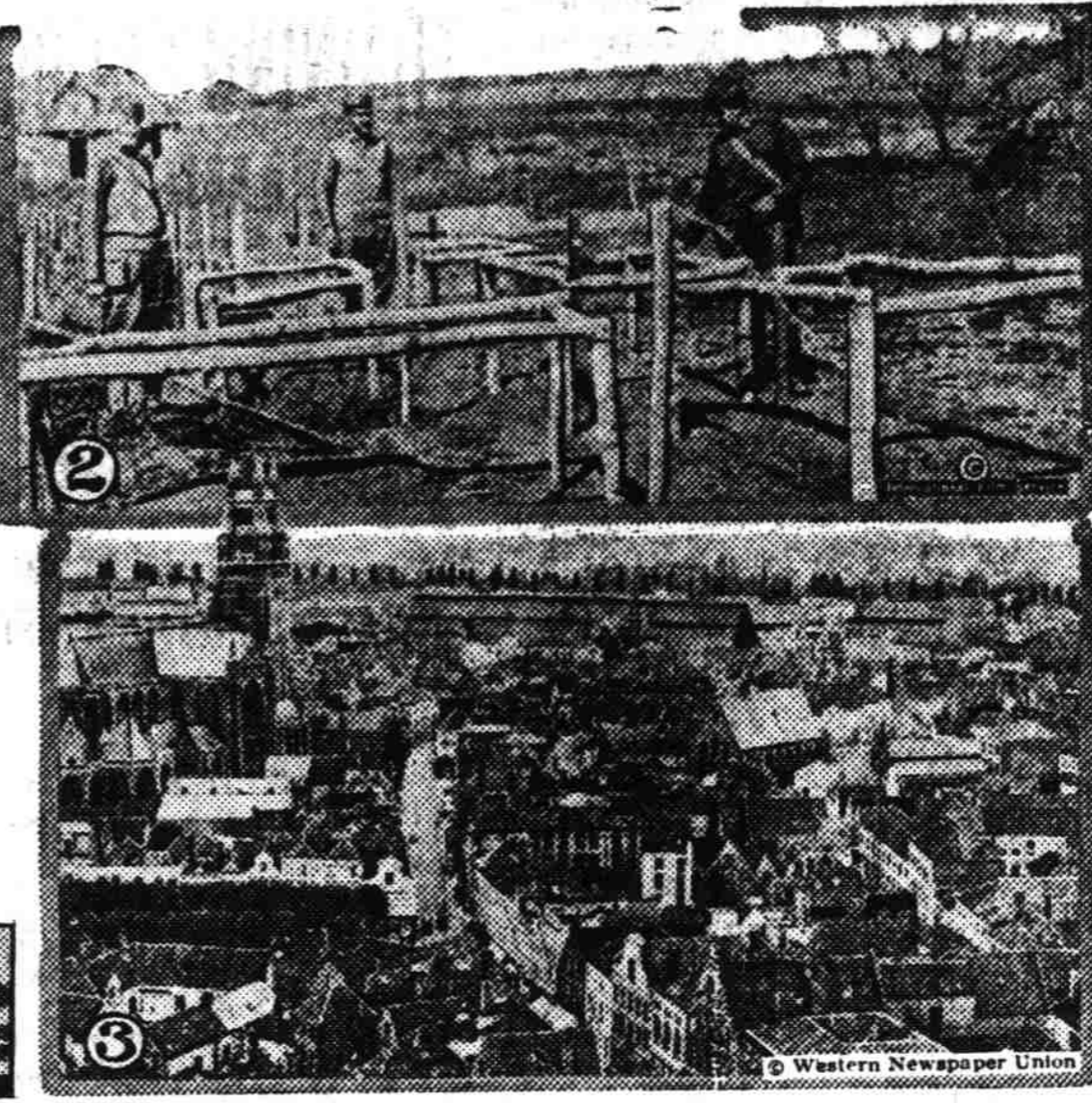
In addition to economizing food the rules have for their object the simplification of service. Meat and vegetables are to be served on one plate, thus obviating side dishes.

Twelve large circus tents and 100 sideshow tents have been purchased by the American Red Cross for shipment to France and other parts of Europe.

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1—Aerial torpedo, weighing 250 pounds, used on the U-type dirigible of the American navy. 2—Graves of some of the American soldiers who fell in the victorious fight in the St. Mihiel salient.



3—General view of Bruges, recaptured from the Huns and established as the capital of Belgium.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE GREAT WAR

President Wilson Tells Germany That No Peace Will Be Made With the Kaiser.

VIEWS OF HIS REPLY VARY

Breaking Up of the Austro-Hungarian Empire Seems an Assured Fact—Huns Continue Retreat From Belgium—Yanks in Fierce Fighting Northwest of Verdun.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

We are willing to evacuate occupied territories and arrange an armistice based on the actual standard of power on both sides in the field. Our land and sea forces have not been guilty of illegal and inhuman actions, and we have ordered them not to commit any more such actions.

Considering the assurances given by the German government, I cannot decline to suggest to the allied governments the consideration of an armistice, which, however, must leave the United States and its allies in a position to enforce the arrangements made and to make impossible a renewal of hostilities by Germany.

The above summarizes briefly but fairly the diplomatic exchanges of the week between Berlin and Washington. Germany's note, evasive, shuffling and altogether unsatisfactory, was received with contempt by the press and people of the United States and the allied countries.

It cannot be said truthfully that President Wilson's reply to Berlin aroused any wild enthusiasm. Most of us felt as did Senator Ashurst of Arizona, who said: "I would have told Germany to go to hell."

unconditional surrender and that Mr. Wilson was losing ground by continuing the diplomatic discussion with a government with which he very properly declares, the United States cannot negotiate.

In his delayed reply to the note from Austria-Hungary President Wilson informed Vienna that events had made some of his famous fourteen points out of date, notably that concerning the autonomy of the oppressed peoples in the dual kingdom.

Again, and yet again, the unduly optimistic must be reminded that, from a military point of view, Germany is still far from being defeated. Though she is being forced to relinquish her grip on Belgium and northern France, she is conducting her retreat in order and much in her own way.

gians, the French and some American divisions, drove forward relentlessly and before the week closed were chasing the last of the Huns out of Valenciennes. To the south of that city, in the direction of Maubeuge and Mons, the British made a smashing attack.

The fall of Ghent in the near future seemed a certainty, the Germans were evacuating it; and the Belgian government decided to establish itself in the recovered city of Bruges.

One-fourth of Germany's available military strength has been placed in the Champagne and Meuse sectors to hold back the Americans and French there, and the task these allied armies are doing, while not showy, is of tremendous importance and difficulty.

In the near East matters progressed favorably, the allies driving the Austrians northward and reaching the Danube on the Rumanian border, thus completing the isolation of Turkey from the central powers.

Turkey, which is more than ready to make peace, has a new scheme. Plans are being discussed to make Constantinople a free port and dismantle the fortifications of the Dardanelles on condition that the allies guarantee the continuance of Constantinople as the capital of Turkey.

The Germans seem to delight in violating the sense of decency of civilized people. The latest example of this propensity is the naming of Baron von der Lancken as head of a commission of neutral residents of Brussels which is to investigate charges of unnecessary devastation during the retreat from Belgium.

GERMANS UNABLE TO CHECK ADVANCE

STRONG RESISTANCE IS MADE BUT ALLIED ARMIES WILL NOT BE DENIED.

AMERICAN AIRMEN IN ATTACK

Since Present Operations Began American Forces Have Taken Twenty Thousand Prisoners.

On the western battle front the British, French and American forces have continued to make further gains against the Germans.

The Americans have begun the second month of their operations in the region of Verdun by keeping up their attacks against the Germans from the Meuse to the wooded country north of Grand Pre.

Since the Americans began their operations northward of Verdun more than 45 villages have been liberated, an advance to an average depth of 10 miles has been made and more than 20,000 Germans have been made prisoner.

HERALD OF ACCEPTANCE OF ALLIES' TERMS OF ARMISTICE

London.—The resignation of General Ludendorff is interpreted as heralding Germany's acceptance of the allies' armistice terms.

Unofficial advices report the situation in Germany is daily growing worse. There are persistent reports of riots in various parts of the country.

The socialist George Ledebour is quoted by The Cologne Volks Zeitung as saying in the Reichstag: "The baneful influence of the Kaiser must be removed."

NO SEPARATE PEACE TO BE HAD FROM EMPEROR CHARLES

Berne.—Professor Lammasch recently was asked to form an Austrian cabinet and accepted on condition that Austria-Hungary immediately make a separate peace with the allies.

STEAMSHIP PRINCESS SOPHIA LOST WITH ALL ON BOARD

Vancouver, B. C.—The 265 passengers and crew of 75 men were lost when the steamship Princess Sophia foundered, the Canadian Pacific has announced.

EXPRESS COMPANIES ARE SOON TO INCREASE RATES

Washington.—New express rates involving average increases of about 10 per cent, applied mainly on short hauls, will be initiated shortly by the American railway express companies.