MEN REGISTERED TOTAL 23,456,021

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

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 12,966, 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. This figure, however, does not include registrations which local boards have received by mail since September 12, nor the enrollment of men who were absent from the country on that day.

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. It is expected that the aggregate registration of men between the ages of eighteen and twenty and thirty-two and forty-five will aggregate above 13.000,000.

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 12,966,594,

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:

| • | 19.25 | |
|---------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | ept. 12, | |
| States. | 1918. | •Total. |
| Alabama | 235,753 | 437,124 |
| Arizona | 52,870 | 92.255 |
| Arkansas | 193,569 | 358,071 |
| California | 478,410 | 800,156 |
| Colorado | 122 244 | 214,648 |
| Connecticut | 197,426 | 370,048 |
| Delaware | 30,033 | 54,001 |
| District of Columbia | 52,751 | 88,355 |
| Florida | | 202,915 |
| Georgia | 285,475 | 538,418 |
| ldaho | 58.169 | 103,168 |
| Illinois | | 1.551,706 |
| | 350 859 | 630.833 |
| Indiana Iowa | 350,852 280,303 | 518,011 |
| Kansas | 210,924 | 377,039 |
| Kentucky | 267,905 | 100 933 |
| Louisiana | | 480,933 385,122 |
| Maine | 209,129 87,687 | 154 502 |
| | 177 660 | 154,593 |
| Maryland Massachuseits | 177,098 475,020 | 311,812 |
| Michigan | 4.0.020 | 868,023 |
| Minnesote | 452.771 | 858.065 |
| Minnesota | | 533,717 |
| Mississippi | 185,105 | 339,457 |
| Missouri | 421.056 | 749,461 |
| Montana | 100,784 | 194,168 |
| Nebraska | 152,630 17,639 | 282.743 |
| Nevada | | 29,797 |
| New Hampshire | 52.603 | 93,498 |
| New Jersey | 425.136 | 754,710 |
| New Mexico | 43,326 | 78,962 |
| New York | 1,357,044 | 2,451,033 |
| North Carolina | 251.644 | 469,701 |
| North Dakota | 85,728 | 157,954 |
| Ohio | 762,741 | 1,369,936 |
| Oklahoma | 238.748 | 429,426 |
| Oregon | 106 883 | 175,850 |
| Pennsylvania | 1,149,322 | 2,042,224 |
| Rhode Island | 73,503 | 131,726 |
| South Carolina | 157,877 | 299,204 |
| South Dakota | 78.471 | 142,654 |
| Tennessee | 257,609 | 468,518 |
| Texas | 521 474 | 972.807 |
| Utah | 53,224 | 101.063 |
| Vermont | 40,887 | 71,016 |
| Virginia | 251,053 | 451,702 |
| Washington | 192,573 | 312,133 |
| West Virginia | 179,085 | 319,037 |
| Wisconsin | 302 521 | 578,655 |
| Wyoming | 34,357 | 59,360 |
| Total | 12 966 594 | 23,456,021 |
| | .2,000,001 | 20,400,021 |
| | | |

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

Consumption of beans by the United States army averages 621/2 tons a day. Dried beans are a popular dish among Uncle Sam's soldiers, and they receive the best that can be furnished. Beans have a high value as food and are especially suitable for men under intensive training, experts of the war department have found.

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. This will eliminate delay in payments and insure the purchase of beans at a lower figure.

go 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. As they will be paid at the rate of "double time," their contribution to the Red Cross will be a considerable sum.

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. Two are sent to Bulgaria. In September, which is the last month for which a report is available, the finance division of the quartermaster corps forwarded 2,921 allotment checks to allottees residing in foreign countries of Europe, Africa, Asia, South America, Australia, Central America, and to Iceland.

An American and an English office. soaring in an airplane above the Mor gan (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 Jerse; coast. Lleut. Cyrus F. Smythe was the pilot and Maj. H. L. Armstrong of the AIRPLANE HELPS FIGHT FIRE British army, stationed at the plant, was the observer. Flying over the wrecked works at an altitude of 1,000 feet, Lieutenant Smythe so maneuvered his place that Major Armstrong was able to see the flames progressing toward warehouses containing thousands of tons of TNT and to make out openings in the fire and wreckage through which men could be sent to combat the blaze and save property. While the plane was hovering over the burning plant several terrific explosions hurled molten steel and blazing debris dangerously near it and caused concussions that rocked the ship perilously.

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. In addition to the payment of this large sum each of the company's stores will be required to display for 30 days a sign declaring that it has violated the United States food administration regulations and pledging compliance with its rulings in future.

None of the stores was closed because the food administration realized that many people would be inconvenlenced if they were even temporarily put out of business. An investigation by the food administration disclosed that the company had been knowingly obtaining sugar which it was not entitled to receive under the system of allotment. Officials of the company, it was testified, had submitted erroneous reports to the food administration in its applications for excessive amounts of sugar certificates. The president of the company offered to contribute \$20,000 to the United States war work campaign in lieu of further action, and to show that the firm regretted violations by subordinate officials.

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 bureau of war risk insurance of the treasury department, it is stated, arranges all such matters and settles all claims without charge. The war department points out that agents who impose upon claimants are liable to severe punishment.

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

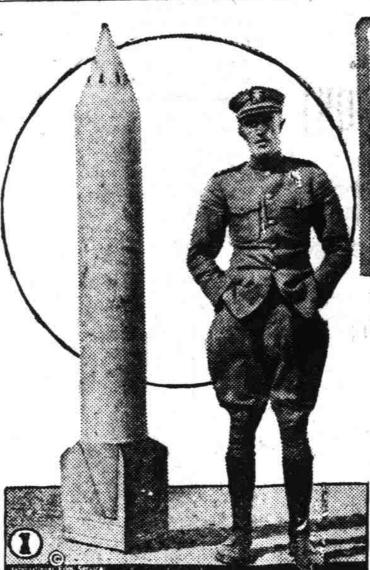
Production of small-arms ammunition (cartridges for machine guns rifles, revolvers and pistols) has passed the three-billion mark, the ordnance department announces. A grand total of 3.054,160,110 cartridges had been accepted by inspectors of that department up to October 11.

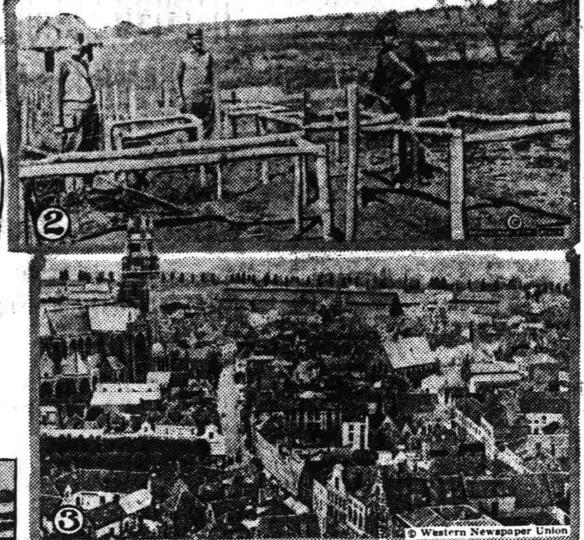
Of this number 2,510,628,510 are service ball cartridges for machine guns and rifles, and 275,524,200 are for revolvers and pistols of .45 caliber. The remainder are miscellaneous cartridges, many of them types specially adapted for use in airplanes (such as tracer, incendiary and armor-piercing cartridges) and a limited number are for training purposes.

administration estimate that 9,000,000 persons eat daily in hotels, restau-Two hundred men employed in the rants, dining cars and other eating field artillery erecting department of places which are affected by the regu- to evacuate, save in a few instances. allowance of two pounds of sugar for each 90 meals served is to be the limit for such establishments.

> 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. There will be a lesser number of articles of food and a reduction in the number and sizes of menu cards. These regulations are expected to save labor and essential materials.

sideshow tents have been purchased not in all Germany one sign of repentby the American Red Cross for ship- ance. There is only furious disapment to France and other parts of Europe. The officials of the Red Cross assure the American public that the organization is not intending to start circuses but bought the tents for use as temporary warehouses in France and elsewhere close to the fighting lines. The tents will protect immense quantities of supplies in places where warehouse space is not easily obtain-





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.

MEWS 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 been guilty of illegal and inhumane actions, and we have ordered them not to commit any more such actions. The German government is now free from any arbitrary and irresponsible influence and is supported by the approval of an overwhelming majority of the German people.-Germany's Note to President Wilson.

Considering the assurances given by the German government, 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. It appears to me that the kniser and his crew still are in unimpaired control of the empire, and if we must deal with them, now or later, we must demand, not peace negotiations, but surrender.-President Wilson's reply to 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. The president and his close advisers, it was said, were pleased only with the indication that Berlin was moving step by step toward full acceptance of the allies' terms for an armistice and peace. The imperial government's indignant denial that its land and sea forces have committed outrages was looked on generally as an insult to the intelligence of a world that knows such outrages have been Even while protesting against the been issued to discontinue the inhu-Wilson in his former note; and the Officials of the United States food Huns who are being driven from Belgium and northern France have not stopped the ruthless pillaging and burning of the places they are forced of the defenders of the German people as distinguished from the German autecratic government, namely, that the troops commit outrages only under the orders of the military command. No observing person can longer doubt that we are at war not only with the German government, but with an inconsiderable part of the German people. It may be that the Germans will overgang, but if so, it will be not because of the monstrous crime they have com-Twelve large circus tents and 100 of their criminal purpose. There is pointment because the leaders have

> 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 Ari-

not been able to "make good."

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. There was general approval of the latter part of the note, which pronounced against any peace with the kaiser, and the rest of it was praised by those who saw in it a clever move to alienate the German people from their military leaders. There was no doubt anywhere of the rightness of the president's aims and intentions, but many public men feared that his very admirable detestation of war and his fondness for writing notes might lead him into an embarassing diplomatic

ranged that are not entirely to the satisfaction of Great Britain, France and Italy, as well as the United States. and that these four allies have agreed that Germany must be required to surrender. There will be no cessation of hostilities on the part of the allies until Germany not only evacuates occupied territory, but also gives substantial guarantees that will prevent resumption of fighting by her; and the entente allies are determined that any discussions concerning an armistice shall take into full consideration the sea power, in which they are predomi-

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, since the United States had recognized the independence of the Czeche-Slovaks and the national aspirations of the Jugo-Slavs. Consequently he could not talk peace with those points as a basis. Then followed an imperial manifesto announcing the formation of federal states in Austria-Hungary; the setting up of a state of their own by the Germans in Austria; the creation of a sovereign state by the Slovenes, Croatians and Serbs without reference to present political frontiers, and progress by the Hungarians toward full independence, with reports that they were about to apply to the entente governments for terms for a separate arodstice and peace. The empire of Charles was fast breaking up, and there was the greatest depression in Vienna, where famine threatens and the authorities are powerless. Consequently, according to dispatches, the Austrian government is becoming reconciled to the idea of unconditional capitulation.

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 committed and have not yet ceased, she is being forced to relinquish her grip on Belgium and northern France, charges, the note says orders have she is conducting her retreat in order and much in her own way, and though mane practices alleged by President losing much material and thousands of men, is carrying off most of her heavy guns and a great deal of her supplies, destroying the bulk of those left behind. She still has about 160 divisions on the west front, 30 of them then there is an end of the contention | probably can hold out for many months on her shertened front. The Huns are falling back to successive lines of defense, pivoting on the positions north of the Argonne and on the Meuse heights, and with many thousands of machine guns in strong positions are making the advance of the allies as difficult and expensive as possible. The present government of Germany seemingly doesn't intend to give up the throw the Hohenzollerns and all their fight without making a desperate finish, and toward the end of the week it was said Ludendorff had drafted a mitted, but because they have failed proclamation to the people exhorting them to carry on the war to the utmost, since the allies would not grant them peace without humiliation.

All week long the Germans continued their withdrawal from Belgium, sometimes moving rapidly, and at others putting op a stouter resistance in order to rest e some stores or guns. In being driven from the Pelgian coast zona, who said: "I would have told some 15,000 l'uns were forced across Germany to go to hell." Less blunt | the Holland border and were promptritics of the president felt that the ly interned by the Dutch, Haig's Britonly reply called for was a demand for | ish forces, ably seconded by the Bel- | the norse from death.

gians, the French and some American divisions, drove forward relentlessly and before the week closed were chasing the last of the Huns out of Valenclennes. To the south of that city, in the direction of Maubeuge and Mons, the British made a smashing attack. breaking through the enemy line of defense on a wide front and threatening to outflank the line of the Scheldt which, further north, had held up the progress of the allies to some extent. By cutting the banks of the Scheldt canal and other waterways the Germans flooded the country. The capture of Mons and Maubeuge would be serious to the Germans, for those cities, which are united by a railroad, have been the principal German concentra-In reassurance, it may be said that | tion and supply points on the Ardennes | ing up their atacks against the Gerno armistice and no peace will be ar- front. East of Le Cateau, where the mans from the Meuse to the woodel Americans are fighting beside the British, the allied progress was rather

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

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The French in the Laon region moved forward somewhat, but the advance there was slowed up consider- Grand Pre, in which 140 airplanes took ably during the week. In the Cham- part, 60 of them being bombing mapagne the Huns were keeping up the most determined kind of resistance, and the Americans in the valley of the Meuse were bearing the brunt of the severe fighting. It was the hardest kind of work, and at times the Yanks had to fall back, but always they re- | 20,000 Germans have been made pristurned to the combat and carried their oner. objectives. Powerfully organized machine gun positions were encountered everywhere in that region of ravines and hills and forests, and to take these without too much loss it was necessary to maneuver past them and attack from the flanks and rear. Farther west, to the north of Grand Pre, the Americans were engaged in equally allies' armistice terms. Whether this severe fighting, but there, too, they were slowly overcoming the stubborn tion of the first quartermaster general resistance of the Huns. In this they were materially aided by the big bombing squadróns of the air forces which not only continually harassed the enemy in the fighting lines but made repeated raids on his bases and supply trains.

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. The Huns are trying desperately to save the Mezieres-Luxemburg railway system, on which depend all their communications in that region. It is a satisfaction to know that the Americans are giving a mighty good account of themselves there and that, while their own losses are not small. those of the enemy are vastly larger.

In the near East matters progressed favorably, the allies driving the Austrians northward and reaching the Danube on the Roumanian border, thus completing the isolation of Turkey from the central powers. A further advance to Orsova will open the way for an invasion of Austria. In being in reserve, and with these, with | Montenegro the process of clearing the Rock Island arsenal, Rock Island, lations about to be enforced to save If the orders to observe the rules of the men returned from hospitals and out the foe went forward rapidly. At STEAMSHIP PRINCESS SOPHIA Ill., have volunteered not only to fore- food. One of the new rules is that an civilized warfare have been issued, with those coming of military age she Krushevatz, in the center of Serbia, German forces were strongly resisting the advent of the Serbs toward Belgrade.

> 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. It is also proposed to grant autonomy to Arabia, Syria, Armenia and the Jewish part of Palestine.

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. This baron played a leading role in the murder of Edith Cavell, ignoring the representations of Brand Whitlock and refusing to save

GERMANS UNABLE

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

AMERICAN AIRMEN IN ATTAK

Since Present Opreations Began Ame can Forces Have Taken Twenty Thousand Prisoners.

On the western battle front the British, French and American forces have continued to make further slight gains against the Germans; in the Italian theater both the British and Italians have scored successes while in Asiatic Turkey the British have captured Aleppo in Seria and are driving shead on both banks of the Tigris and Mesopetamia, with Turks unable to check them. The fall of Aleppo and the continued advance up the Tigris, are moves of such strain gic value that it is not unlikely Turkish opposition shortly will be entirely overcome both in the Holy Land and Mesopotamia.

The Americans have begun the see. ond 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. Some further progress has been made notwithstanding continued oppostion by German machine gunners from behind the natural fortifications which abound throughout this district. American airmen also are continuing their bombing operations in the region of Verdun by keepcountry north of Grand Pre. Some further progress has been made notwithstanding continued opposition by German machine gunners from behind the natural fortifications which abound throughout this district. American airmen also are continuing their tombing operations behind the German lines, their latest effort in this respect having been made against the territory around Briquenay, north of chines.

Since the Americans began ther operations northward of Verdun more than 45 villages have been liberated, an advance to an average depth of ly miles has been made and more than

HERALD OF ACCEPTANCE OF ALLIES' TERMS OF ARMISTICE

London .- The resignation of General Ludendorff is interpreted as heralding Germany's acceptance of the interpretation is correct the resignacannot fail to seriously affect the mr rale of the German army.

tion in Germany is daily growing worse. There are persistent reports of riots in various parts of the country. conflicts with the police and loss of life and that lack of raw material is seriously interferring with the protoco tion of munitions.

Unofficial advices report the sime

The socialists George Ledebour, 8 quoted by The Cologne Volks Zeitung as saying in the recihstag:

"The baneful influence of the kalser must be removed" and advocating the abolition of the monarchical set tem. His speech was greeted by the socialists with shouts of "Abdicate!

NO SEPARATE PEACE TO BE HAD FROM EMPEROR CHARLES

Berne.-Professor Lammasach re cently was asked to form an Austrial cabinet and accepted on condition that Austria-Hungary immediately makes separate peace with the allies Be ports from Vienna say that Emperor Charles declared such a thing #15 impossible, saying he had given his word of honor to the German emperit never to make a separate peace.

LOST WITH ALL ON BOARD

Vancouver, B. C.—The 268 passens ers and crew of 75 men were when the steamship Princess Sophifoundered, the Canadian Pacific fall way announced. Not a soul survived according to a Juneau wireless me sage which said the ship apparent was picked up by the gale, hur across Vanderbilt reef and sent to bottom in the deep waters on other side. Nearly all lost Alaskans.

EXPRESS COMPANIES ARE SOON TO INCREASE RATES

Washington.-New express volving average increases of about per cent, applied mainly on hauls, will be initiated shortly by American railway express compani with the approval of Director General McAdoo, to raise \$24,000,000 added revenue, half of which will go to the express company to meet contemplation ed wage advances and the other half to the railroads for transporting press matter.