

### WILL BE ABLE TO GIVE POWER IN TWO WEEKS

#### Connecticut Light & Power Co. to Employ 500 Workmen Day and Night.

Confronted with a threatened coal famine growing out of the miners' strike, officials of the Connecticut Light & Power Company, furnishing electricity to more than 25,000 customers in Connecticut, yesterday disclosed a plan to rush their gigantic new dam at Stevenson to completion within two weeks, barring interference, and commence production of electricity by water power from the Housatonic River. A force of 500 workmen and engineers will work night and day in an effort to prevent a curtailment of electric service that might force big Connecticut industries to close down for lack of power. Powerful searchlights are already installed at the plant under construction to facilitate uninterrupted work at night.

Nearly 10,000 tons of coal a month will be released for other purposes immediately upon the starting of the water wheels at Stevenson that are capable of producing 40,000 horsepower, and cost costing \$1,000,000 a year under existing prices will be quickly diverted to other industries.

When interviewed yesterday at his home in North Canaan, Vice-President J. Henry Borback of the Connecticut Light & Power Company said the company's plant in Waterbury, where electricity is generated by steam, had only a six weeks' supply of coal on hand and the fact that the government was seizing coal shipments for the use of railroads made it imperative that the greatest haste be made. With normal supplies of coal in the past few weeks, he felt that the 1,500-acre basin behind the great dam, with its capacity of 1,500,000,000 cubic feet of water, would be filled in less than six weeks. Overcoming the herculean pressure required to move four generators of 10,000 horse-power each, capable of generating 6,000,000 watts, they will be stepped up to 66,000 cubic feet of water. The dam, which is being built on a site already ready to be started in Waterbury, from which point power will be distributed over an immense area in the state, including Waterbury, Naugatuck, Beacon Falls, Meriden, Middletown, Southington, Cheshire, Brimfield, Norwich, Greenwich and smaller places. Big factories are supplied with power in practically all of these places, where tens of thousands are employed.

Mr. Borback was unable to say whether any coal consigned to the Waterbury plant of the company had been taken by the railroad administration while in transit, as has been the case with shipments consigned to several other Connecticut companies.

### WOMAN ENTERS AERIAL DERBY AROUND WORLD

#### Air Touring Organization First of Kind Organized

San Francisco, Nov. 1.—The organization of the aerial touring association, said to be the first of its kind, with headquarters at New York, Washington, San Francisco and Atlantic City, was announced here today by the commission promoting the first aerial around the world race. The commission is to sail Monday for Honolulu and the far east. Members said the association was formed recently in New York, but announcement of the fact was withheld until today.

The entries of Colonel William Thaw and Miss Ruth Law in the around the world derby also were announced by the commission bringing the total up to 10.

Purposes of the aerial touring association were declared to be organization of aerial tours, promotion of safety in aerial navigation, promotion of the construction of aircraft, especially suited for commercial purposes, and co-operation with other organizations in establishing landing stations. Major Charles J. Glidden is president of the association.

### REPORT SHOWS BIG INCREASE IN NEW BUILDING

According to reports received by Building Age, New York, direct from 187 city building departments, the number of permits granted for September 1919 shows an increase in estimated value of 275 per cent compared with September 1918; 173 cities show increases over last year. The total estimated value of contemplated construction for the country is \$142,452,519 as against \$33,937,120 for September 1918.

The number of permits granted totals 38,741 for September 1919 as against 20,363 for September 1918—an increase of 90 per cent. The average value per permit being \$3,682 as against \$185. This latter figure clearly shows the influence of war restrictions, when most of the work, outside of government buildings, was necessary repairs.

During the past year, the cost of frame dwellings has risen considerably and next spring a further advance can be looked for. Houses costing about 30 cents per cubic foot in the vicinity of New York city in the spring of 1919, now cost about 40 cents. Yet in spite of this advance, which is typical of all kinds of construction, the demand is so great that people simply must build, and so construction is active and will continue to be so for several years at least in spite of expected higher costs for next year.

Talking of "drastic reservations," that is the kind the kid element uses in ratifying the school rules.

### RAILMEN DROP PLUMB PLAN FOR 2-YEAR CONTROL

#### Brotherhood Foresee Defeat of Operation By Employees.

Washington, Nov. 3.—Hope of putting through Congress at the present session the so-called Plumb plan for turning over the railroads of the country to their employees and making the government and the stockholders minority interests in their operation, virtually has been abandoned by the chiefs of the four great railroad brotherhoods and by those officers of the American Federation of Labor who have heretofore given it their approval. As a consequence of this decision, a bill will be introduced in Congress, probably today, by Representative Nolan, of California, or some other member close to labor, providing an extension of the present government control and operation of the railroads for two years after peace is declared.

The two-year extension proposal was said by labor leaders to have the approval of the railroad administration, if it does not have its active support. It will appear in Congress just about the time the House Interstate Commerce Committee completes its draft of railroad legislation.

#### Defeat of Extension Forecast.

Neither in the House committee draft nor in that framed in Senate committee is any such extension provided, and in the present temper of Congress with labor and with the feeling that the railroads have not been managed by the government to the best advantage of the nation, it is not regarded as probable it will be willing to put them under such control for two more years.

The Republican majority in Congress has been a violent critic of government operation almost since it came to be a factor, and it is not expected it will have a chance of heartily endorsing the Plumb plan, just because the brotherhoods and the American Federation of Labor back the railroad administration for a further extension of Federal control.

### SYMPTOMS.

My brother Bill is acting strange, so very strange of late. To wash his hands and comb his hair no more he seems to hate.

When folks are speaking to him, he does not seem to hear; His eyes look sort of vacant, he certainly acts queer. He'd never used to bother me before until my Pa would say: "Young fellow, you will get the strap if there is more delay."

But now they're always shiny so 'at I can see my face. No more I hear Ma tell him, "Your hair is a disgrace!" He puts his coats on hangers, his trousers now are pressed; He never used to bother just so that he was dressed; I found him writing verses on "broken hearts" and then one day to stir his coffee he used his fountain pen.

Our Billy must be crazy or going soon to be; He's put salt on his ice-cream and mustard in his tea! Grandpa says he had a hard study, Ma fears that he is ill. Pa laughs, and says it is a first attack of "love" that ails our Bill.

—Maud F. Jackson in Philadelphia Bulletin.

### GERMANS GRIEVE FOR THEIR LOST MERCHANT FLEET

Hamburg, Nov. 3.—(By The Associated Press).—A very pessimistic view of the future of German seafaring is drawn by Herr Heinekin, Director General of the North German Lloyd, in the new year book of the line.

"Out of the destruction of the whole German economic situation as it is determined by the peace document, the destruction of Germany's shipping follows as a matter of course," he writes. As two of the chief losses sustained by German shipping, he cites the reduction of German territory and "the transfer of German railroads to foreign hands" so that, he says, the Baltic shipping in part, the Vistula shipping entirely, comes under foreign control.

Loss of industries such as the Polish works in Alsace, the textile factories and iron mines in Lorraine and Luxembourg, he declares, will be heavily felt by German shipping because these industries will direct their imports and exports via Antwerp or French harbors, and will be taken care of by Belgian or French firms, which makes it out of the question to use German ships. Herr Heinekin adds:

"Then there must be figured the huge material sacrifices that Germany has had to undergo on her part by giving up all her overseas possessions and rights, by the provisions of the entente by which she must make reparations to the foreign prize-court verdicts, and finally by the clause that all German property abroad need be reckoned at the peace rate."

"Germany has been robbed of all its overseas facilities for shipping advantages and concessions which Germany had in China, have been annulled when the German rights in Siam, Liberia, Morocco and Egypt have properly been liquidated in these countries, when finally the urgently necessary foreign news service is crippled by taking away the German cable, it is the German shipping that is the chief sufferer."

A LA VOLSTEAD.  
Barber—Hair tonic, sir?  
Customer—Yes.  
"Inside or out?"

### ROYAL JEWELS MISSING AFTER ATTEMPTED SALE

Paris, Nov. 3.—(By The Associated Press).—That crown jewels, the property of the House of Hapsburg, were offered for sale before the war was revealed today by the appearance of a diamond broker before Judge Cluzel. It appears that the then reigning house of Austria had decided to part with a superb diamond necklace, the gift of Napoleon to Marie Louise at the birth of the King of Rome.

A French society woman was asked to negotiate the sale. She had instructions to operate with extreme caution, signing no bill of sale, giving no receipts. She appealed to a well-known diamond firm of Southern France, depositing the jewels with them for safe keeping. This broker acted in the war and now has returned. The society woman however, claims that she received no accounting of the transaction. Since the armistice she says she has repeatedly called upon the broker to produce the necklace or the proceeds of the sale. This, she told Judge Cluzel today he has failed to do.

The broker says he is holding the necklace as security for expenses amounting to 30,000 francs which he has incurred in his attempts to facilitate the sale.

### "BIG 6" WILL NOT ARBITRATE ANY DEMANDS

New York, Nov. 3.—Members of Typographical Union No. 64 yesterday by unanimous vote refused to submit their demands for increased wages and a forty-four-hour week to arbitration. They voted to resubmit the demands to the union's scale committee, indicating that even higher pay will be asked. The action was taken at a meeting at New Star Casino, 197th Street and Park Avenue, which was attended by more than 3,000 members of the union. About that number of members have declared "vacations" in book and job offices.

For the first time since the present difficulties arose four officers of the international Typographical Union attended the meeting and addressed the men. Although the discussion was behind closed doors, it was known that the international officers went before the local printers to urge them to put up the differences between the local and the parent body. The visiting officers included Secretary-Treasurer John J. Hays, Walter Barrett, first vice-president, and Charles Smith, third vice-president, and Bert Brady, organizer.

### STARVING BEES WILL GET PART OF SUGAR SUPPLY

Sierra, Conn., Nov. 3.—Connecticut's starving bees are to obtain quick relief by an assignment of 40,000 pounds of sugar obtained by L. R. Crandall of Storrs through the U. S. Sugar Equalization Board.

To obtain this sugar it will be necessary for the apiarist to make formal application to Mr. Crandall at Storrs, stating the number of colonies for which sugar is needed. Mr. Crandall will then issue an order for the sugar.

For two weeks or more the food situation affecting bees has been most serious," says Mr. Crandall. "The cause of the shortage is the wet weather this fall which has kept the bees from laying up their usual stores of nectar to carry them over the winter. The condition is quite general throughout the state and in fact over the entire country. The use of sugar is absolutely essential to the survival of great numbers of bees from perishing of starvation."

### FRENCHMEN WERE CARRYING AWAY YANKS' LUXURIES

"Ah-hi He es? ze Sherlock Holmes!" This is what the leader of three of four gentlemen of Parisian origin said when C. W. Cameron, keeper of the Knights of Columbus store-room in Paris, prodded their suspicious trousers and pockets with a belt with cigarettes and chewing tobacco intended for American doughboys.

The men had been engaged as helpers during rush hours at the K-C warehouse, from which seventy tons of material were distributed all over France daily, during rush weeks. They had lacked many little luxuries in France, and quite naturally, their eyes wandered when they saw the immense quantities of creature comforts in the K-C warehouse. Wisely, Cameron had arranged for them to receive a few of the luxuries; but their Gallic souls yearned for more, and the yearning was a little too strong for their scruples.

One day Cameron found these gentlemen on the threshold of the warehouse, ready to depart from a day of hard although not too honest toil, for he had observed that they had increased in girth since their arrival in the morning, and their noonday meal had been frugal war bread, cheese and vin blanc. He prodded the stoutest of the group and found tobacco. He also provoked an emotional crisis. There were loud protestations of innocence, heated asseverations of penitence. But Cameron was not to be so easily deceived. He got the goods. The Parisians were relieved of their excess baggage, although their offense was excused on account of extenuating circumstances.

Now, Cameron is on his way home to Hyde Park, Mass., leaving behind him a high reputation as a detective.

### OLD SYSTEM OF SUGAR RATIONING IS HERE AGAIN

Washington, D. C., Nov. 3.—Malt sugar syrup is a brand new sweet which has arrived on a commercial scale at the psychological moment to relieve the sugar shortage, say the specialists of the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, who have investigated various substitutes for sugar. In addition to being a sweet, malt sugar syrup has a delicious flavor somewhat resembling that of honey, which adds much to its palatability and value as a sugar substitute.

While malt sugar has long been known for medicinal purposes, its production on a commercial scale is only beginning. Two factors have stimulated its production recently. The shortage of sugar has developed a market for it, and the present prohibition law has made available to the chemist the equipment and the machinery needed for its manufacture. Malt sugar syrup is made from the same grains as beer and may be made from corn or potato. It is a thick, sticky substance, similar to molasses, and is used in the manufacture of beer, can be used now to produce malt sugar syrup.

Breweries, with very little change, can be used and are now being used for its manufacture. Up to a certain point the process for making malt sugar syrup is the same as the process for making beer. Evaporating the water from the syrup, the residue required by breweries to become malt-sugar syrup factories.

Malt sugar syrup looks very much like maple syrup. It can be used for everything that cane sugar is used for. While its use in confectionery may not be quite as convenient as sugar, it is a most excellent substitute for table use, when sugar is not to be had, and not only provides sweetness but is equal to sugar in food value. For cooking and baking purposes and for making candy it is not only equal to sugar in convenience and food value, but is superior for confectionery because it will not so readily crystallize.

Malt sugar syrup is now being sold in large quantities to commercial bakeries and candy and soft drink manufacturers, who use it in place of sugar. The wholesale price as quoted in recent advertisements in trade papers and elsewhere is from 7 to 9 cents per pound in barrel lots. Many retail grocers do not handle it yet, but it is being demanded for it on the part of housewives. Grocers can now obtain it and no doubt will be glad to do so as the demand for it increases. Housewives can well conserve their dwindling supply of sugar by using it in cooking, and homemade confections, and even on the table for sweetening coffee, oatmeal, and desserts. It can be used for every purpose for which sugar is used. If the housewives want it, the grocers will get it.

Although malt sugar syrup is being called upon, so far as household use is concerned, merely as a pinch hitter in the present emergency, the specialists expect that it will make such a battling average that it will hereafter have a regular place in the batting order. This is a case where the substitute makes good. The regular, whose place it takes, may have to warm the bench.

While it is not likely that this new sweet will replace sugar for table use in normal times, it undoubtedly will be used in the household as it is doing in the manufacture of food products. It is an excellent, wholesome syrup, and on account of its delicious flavor, is superior to sugar for some purposes in cooking and baking.

### CANDY IS CAUSE OF TROUBLE ON LONDON STAGES

London, Nov. 3.—(By The Associated Press).—Theatre-goers in London are demanding that the war restrictions prohibiting the sale of candy after 3 o'clock in the evening be withdrawn and have involved themselves in a controversy with some of the actors. The actors do not want candy sold in theatres and they wish the serving of tea and coffee could be eliminated during the performance.

After the first act of a matinee nearly everyone who goes to the theatre in the present emergency, the second act the bar is closed by war restriction and nearly everyone who did not have the tea after the first act has it then. The same situation obtains at the evening performance except that the excuse for numerous maids edging their way between rows of spectators with trays, is coffee not tea.

Actors aver that many a quiet situation is ruined by someone dropping a spoon into a tea cup or dropping the cup itself. Before the candy restriction went into effect the actors were further irritated by the noise caused by crumpling paper in which the candy is wrapped. They say they could not hope to destroy the aged tea and coffee habit but hope their protests against candy may result in its total banishment.

"But the crumpling of little bits of paper doesn't really hurt a show, does it?" an actor was asked. "The noise is the worst part of the situation just take your mind off the piece for a moment and listen to the confusion caused by candy one way or another," he said, adding "that's my answer."

### IN FOR LIFE.

A negro who had an injured head entered a doctor's office. "Hello, Sam! Got cut again, I see?" "Yes, sah, I done got carved up with a razor, Doc."

"Why, don't you keep out of bad company?" said the physician, after he had dressed the wound. "I ain't got no bad company, sah, but I ain't got no money to sit a divorce." Laughing Gas.

Now if sugar were only a luxury like candy, instead of being merely a necessity, it would be possible to eat it.

### SALOONS TO GET CHANGE ON LIFE; NO HARD STUFF

New York, Nov. 3.—The corner saloon is to have a future after all. The "To Let" sign is to come down and a "welcome" is to shine forth in its place. Once more the glasses will clink and the cup that cheers will be proffered.

"The poor man's club" is to be reinstated, only this time the drinks will be soft, the prices will be even softer and there will be no doleful after-effects. Such is the assurance given the leaders of the Nation-Wide Campaign of the Episcopal Church by the churchwomen's League of Patriotic Service just organized by women of that church.

The new saloon, or canteen, which the churchwomen's League for Patriotic Service is planning to introduce in New York, will be a combination canteen and club. Men who want to eat, drink, play games, read or rest during the day or night, Service will be absolutely free, and soft drinks and food will be served at cost. Pool tables, card tables, games and reading material will be supplied. The attendants will be volunteer women workers of the churchwomen's League. Vacated saloons will be used for these canteens.

It is hoped by the League that eventually the twentieth century saloon will develop into a community center with interests for every member of a man's family as well as for himself. At first, however, the scope will not be broad.

### CHINA WILL BE ONE OF WORLD'S GREAT NATIONS

#### "Oriental Giant" Rapidly Awakening—Anti-Japanese Feeling Runs High.

"Ten years of awakening in China at the present rate will place the Celestial Republic among the world's greatest powers," predicts Dr. Ida Kahn, Chinese woman physician who came to New York recently to attend the International Conference of Women Doctors. Dr. Kahn, together with another Chinese girl, Dr. Mary Stone, was adopted in early childhood by an American missionary in China. Miss Gertrude Howe, who educated them, finally sending them to the United States, where they were graduated from the medical course at the University of Michigan. They are both not only heads of hospitals in China, but are also prominent in promoting China's welfare in various ways. Dr. Kahn is in complete charge of a women's and children's hospital in Nanchang, Kiangsi Province, supported by the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. She is a frequent contributor to Millard's Review.

"We are a deeply patriotic people," said Dr. Kahn. "I do not think the world understands us, because we have been taught to stay within our own borders. There is a large faction that would like to fight Japan about Shanghai, but all the arms and munitions are in the hands of the government, and the government is bought by Japanese money."

In Nanchang the Chinese men and women are organizing patriotic societies and collecting money to redeem our resources, especially our railroads, from the hands of the Japanese. "The railroad is mismanaged practically by the Japanese hands and Japanese mortgages will soon foreclose. We are trying to raise enough money to save it, but we hope that American capital may be interested enough to take it out of Japanese hands and run it. The Japanese cheat us all the time. We are never safe, but we would have confidence in the American way of doing things."

"The Japanese Central China housewives, working people and school children are making promises never to buy Japanese goods, for the rest of their lives. The shops now show only European and American goods. It was always Japanese, wherever one went, before."

"Matters with the Japanese will come to a head some time. And the Chinese are not a cowardly or phlegmatic people, as they have been represented. Little school teachers have been cutting their thumbs and writing in blood a promise to boycott Japanese goods, so aroused are they over Japan's attitude toward China. A nation whose women would do that is not a nation to sit like patience on a monument forever."

"The trouble with China is that she is inarticulate. The people who have learned to present her case in the foreign papers cannot write, and the people who can write are too busy. After my hospital work was done, I have sat at midnight preparing articles on China for foreign papers. I believe China needs to be introduced to the Europeans, and I do 'my bit,' but my doctor's work must come before my writing."

"We really have more in common with America than you would think at first. Orientals of course are never as free and easy as occidentals. But the Chinese are not sneaky. They are trustworthy and honest in the foreign papers cannot write, and the people who can write are too busy. After my hospital work was done, I have sat at midnight preparing articles on China for foreign papers. I believe China needs to be introduced to the Europeans, and I do 'my bit,' but my doctor's work must come before my writing."

Dr. Kahn further stated that Japan had already begun a policy of aggression in Siberia, having landed over 70,000 troops instead of the 7,000 arranged for. "The idea is," said Dr. Kahn, "to cement a Slav-Japanese union which will extend far enough east to include Germany. While China is so located as to be a check to this menace, she would be powerless to act without arms and ammunition."

A brainy man can't necessarily expect to succeed in the Senate, but there is a big chance for a long distance throat that can make a 96-hour sneeze.

### TRANSPORTATION PROBLEM SOLVED BY AUTOMOBILES

#### English Perfect System During War and Use It As Strike Weapon.

London, Nov. 3.—(By The Associated Press).—When the railroad men's strike tied up the transportation system of England the Ministry of Food put into operation a scheme of motor-car transport planned in detail during the war for use in case of German invasion. It worked so successfully that there were no suffering and virtually no inconvenience in the case of food. In the case of London it was a much bigger task than could face any American city because London lives a hand-to-mouth existence in absence of adequate storage facilities.

When the decision to strike was announced the Food Ministry put into effect a system of rationing as rigorous as during the war, marshalled the government's 5,000 automobile trucks and London's normal supplies of German invasion. It worked so successfully that there were no suffering and virtually no inconvenience in the case of food. In the case of London it was a much bigger task than could face any American city because London lives a hand-to-mouth existence in absence of adequate storage facilities.

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After a few days Hyde Park presented a scene somewhat like an army camp and eventually akin to a circus ground at a one-day fair. Everything moved rapidly but there was little confusion. Long lines of trucks, driven by army-trained men at the direction of the success of the army officers, departed food at several centers or loaded it for distribution.

Scores of women members of war auxiliary services, many of them still in khaki, assisted the men volunteer workers in driving the motor cars and handling lighter articles. The women also did an immense amount of clerical work. Army discipline did much toward the success of the undertaking. The government's high plenty of cars and more than enough willing hands for every job. The Ministry of Food still had a firm grip on wholesalers and retailers as well as allotting food was concerned. This was a power conferred during the war and had never been relinquished.

Several newspapers stated that the railway workers did not appreciate the government's resources. One labor leader said the day the strike was declared that England would face starvation within a week and the government would be forced to surrender. On the seventh day of the strike a high railroad official told The Associated Press that food was not considered a compelling factor in the strike.

### POINCARÉ VILLA WAS WRECKED BY SHOT AND SHELL

Sampigny, France, Nov. 3.—(By The Associated Press).—The President and Madame Poincaré, after the laying of the cornerstone of the Franco-American monument commemorating the American victory at Saint Mihiel, came on to this little Meuse village the other day. They desired to visit their summer home, but the road was practically impassable because of the many unexploded "duds" buried deep in the soft clay.

The President's villa was under constant fire from the Germans from October 8, 1914, until September, 1918, and while it is completely wrecked the four walls remain standing. All the trees surrounding the house have been cut down by the Germans spent one million francs worth of shells in their effort to demolish the President's summer home.

The property is worth thirty thousand francs.

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### MEXICAN WOMEN OBTAIN JOBS AS MOVIE CENSORS

#### Films Will Be Used To Show Real Conditions In Mexico.

Mexico City, Nov. 1.—(By The Associated Press).—Two young Mexican women have been placed in control of the censorship of development of motion picture films in Mexico. They are Miss Adriana S. Ehlers, who will act as chief censor and Miss Dolores L. Ehlers, who will have charge of the work of producing Mexican films to be distributed in the United States, Europe and Latin-American countries.

The purpose of this widespread distribution of the Mexican films is announced to be to clear away many of the misunderstandings that are said to exist regarding Mexico.

In addition the two young women are to have charge of the making of educational films to be exhibited free of cost to natives of Mexico to teach Mexicans modern methods of living. The two young women will act under the direction of the Department of the Interior.

Films showing the life and industries of Mexico are being prepared under the direction of Miss Dolores L. Ehlers who has a staff taking pictures in different parts of the republic. These are to be distributed by co-operation of the United States Bureau of Commercial Economies. In virtually every country in the western hemisphere, censorship is to be rigorous. All undesirable films such as gruesome murders and immoral pictures now widely shown and patronized by the poorer people are to be barred from the public by Miss Adriana S. Ehlers. The smuggling of films across the American border is to be stopped. As eight-five per cent of the population of Mexico is illiterate, films have been adopted as the only means of educating people who cannot read or write.

The Misses Ehlers were selected by President Carranza through means of motion picture schools which began three years ago to the United States to study the possibilities of motion picture business from a national standpoint. They first took a course in the mechanics of motion picture work at Eastman, later at the work of large film companies in New York and subsequently were permitted to work in the photographic section of the War Department, at Washington, D. C. It is announced that beginning November 1 they will have complete charge of the entire film industry in Mexico.

### WOULD SELL TO AMERICAN AND FOREIGN BIDDERS

#### U. S. Chamber of Commerce Makes Recommendations

Washington, Nov. 1.—Recommending that shipping board vessels under 6,000 tons deadweight be sold both to American and foreign bidders; that vessels over 6,000 tons be restricted to American registry for a period of years to protect American ship ownership interests and that the government absorb the difference between the cost and the sale price of the 2,000 ships owned by the shipping board, the Chamber of Commerce of the United States today submitted to its 1,236 member organizations the report of its committee on ocean transportation. The members will ballot on the recommendations and the result will determine the attitude of the national organization toward pending merchant marine legislation in congress.

Other recommendations of the committee were: American underwriters to be shown preference; no intervention by the government in insurance. Freedom from governmental regulation as to shipping routes and rates.

### STATEMENT BY N. E. DIRECTOR ON COAL STATUS

The following statement is issued today by Percy H. Todd, New England District Director of the United States Railroad Administration:

"On account of the national crisis brought about by the strike of the bituminous coal miners, the public will doubtless have to suffer inconvenience and possible loss, but the question at issue is one of such vital importance to the life of the nation that every citizen should gladly bear his share of the trouble caused by it, and certainly the government has done everything in its power to avoid the strike."

"On account of the absolute necessity of conserving bituminous coal as every possible way in order to keep a reasonable amount of passenger and freight service in effect, it will be necessary for the railroads throughout the entire country to greatly modify their train service, and this will be done immediately in New England proportionately as it is done in other sections of the country."

"A meeting of the managers of all of the New England railroads has been called at Boston, Monday, Nov. 3rd, with a view to taking of a number of trains on each line, and every effort will be made to discommode the public as little as possible under the circumstances. However, it is absolutely necessary to make material reduction in the service."

The President hasn't had any cerebral lesion, but the talkers have had a dangerous lesion of hot air. The politicians are now applying for census jobs, and they guarantee that by strict economy of effort and not to work too hard, they can make the job last until 1920.