BRITISH FORTIFY ANZAC TRENCHES

Strengthen Positions on Gallipoli Won After Furious Fight.

5,000 TURKS LOST IN FUTILE DEFENCE

Ground Around Hill No. 60 Is Still Thickly Strewn with Bodies.

London, Sept. 19.—A description of the fighting in the Anzac region of the Gallipoli Peninsula during the last week in August is given by the Dardanelles correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company.

The capture of Hill No. 60 was important, says the correspondent, as it is the last crest of the last ridge separating the Anzac zone from the plains to the north. It thus constitutes a point of union between the British forces in the Anzac position and the line across the Suvla Plain, besides giving access to a ravine leading to high ground beyond it.

The Turks clung to the hill with the utmost determination, and when they were thrown out of their trenches fought their way back again, accepting terrible losses unflinchingly to regain the lost ground. When the trenches finally were captured they were filled with Turkish dead. It took three days to oust the Turks, and the ground around is still thickly strewn with their bodies and those of British soldiers who fell in the assaults.

It is computed, declares the correspondent, that the Turks lost 5,000 men before they surrendered the position. The Indian brigade and the Connaught Rangers took part in the fighting, with the Australians and New Zealanders.

The correspondent expresses the opinion that the Turks will not attack the Anzac positions again after the terrible losses they sustained in previous attacks. They did succeed in sweeping two British battalions off a ridge that previously had been won by the New Zealanders, but when they got across the crest into the ravine below they came under the fire of British machine guns.

"They came down in thousands," said a staff officer of the New Zealand brigade; "they went back in hundreds." Machine gunners, he says, claim that 1,800 were killed.

Danger to this part of the line, the correspondent thinks, could only come through physical overstrain of the troops, as they have made the position virtually impregnable, and even supplies for the men are now taken up trench saps which run right down to the beaches, while the sides of the hills are covered with dugouts. The Turkish batteries still make it exciting for landing parties, but once ashore there is now plenty of cover for the men, and since the August victories they have much more elbow room.

DENY LLOYD GEORGE SEEKS PREMIERSHIP

Friends Indignant at Charge of His Disloyalty to Premier Asquith.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, Sept. 19.—"Reynolds's Weekly," whose chief owner, Sir Henry Dalziel, is on close terms with Mr. Lloyd George, says that the suggestion that the latter is plotting and intriguing to displace Premier Asquith from his position is entirely devoid of foundation.

The Minister of Munitions is understood to feel very keenly the putting forward of such an accusation, and there is reason to believe that if he finds that it is generally supported by any opinion in his own party he will take an early oportunity of calling for evidence on which the accusation is made or its complete withdrawal.

Mr. Lloyd George, as his own intimate friends are fully aware, has throughout been absolutely loyal to his chief both in public and in private, and at a time when he is giving all the energy of which he is capable to try to retrieve Great Britain's position he feels it particularly hard that he should be the subject of such personal insinuations.

It is known that around Premier Asquith are men who have continually and persistently represented to the Prime Minister that his displacement is the real purpose which certain of his colleagues have always had in view, and it has suited the ends of some persons to attempt to persuade the Prime Minister that this is the case. Happily Mr. Asquith has too big a mind to have it poisoned by such vile whisperings, and there is some reason to believe that he has expressed in very terse language how such suggestions should be treated.

The advice tendered by "Reynolds's Weekly" is that the interests of the nation at the moment demand there should be an end of all suggestions of dishonest motives on the part of political leaders, and its forecast is that the same decision will be arrived at in regard to national service, which will be supported and accepted by a united Cabinet.

CASH FOR PEACE ESSAY

Rhode Island Society Makes $50 Offer to Brown University Students.

Providence, Sept. 19.—The Peace Society of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations ha offered a prize of $50 for the best essay on international peace by an undergraduate of Brown University.

By the will of Jacob Shartenberg, of Pawtucket, the university is also the recipient of a scholarship fund of $3,000, to be paid to some deserving student of the sophomore, junior or senior class.

PRECEDENT BACKS PACKERS' VIEWS

U. S. Stated Its Attitude in Protests to Russia Ten Years Ago.

ARABIA SEIZURE STIRRED JOHN HAY

America Then Declared That "Impossible" Proof Could Not Be Demanded.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Sept. 19.—Protests of the United States to Russia during the Russo-Japanese War, when John Hay was Secretary of State, were called to mind to-day by officials as strong precedents for action against Great Britain in her present restraints on trade. The Chicago packers have already indicated their intention to use the case of the steamer Arabia as a precedent for protest against the condemnation of their cargoes by the British courts, and Secretary Hay's protest against declaring cotton absolute contraband is also cited as a good reason for similar action against Great Britain.

The Arabia was bound for a Japanese port with a cargo of foodstuffs consigned to private merchants. The cargo was condemned by a Russian prize court on the presumption that it was ultimately destined for the armed forces of the enemy.

In his telegram of instructions to the American Ambassador to Russia Secretary Hay stated the attitude of the United States toward Russia's declaration that cotton would be considered absolute contraband.

"The United States could not," said the Secretary, "acquiesce in the treatment of raw cotton as contraband of war. While that product may enter to some extent into the manufacture of explosives and military clothing, the quantity of it used for such purposes is so far out of proportion to its uses in the arts of peace that the recognition of its treatment as absolute contraband would, in principle, justify the same treatment of all forms of iron and steel, as well as wood, wool, all kinds of fuel and all other materials which could be used in the manufacture of guns, carriages or any other article of potentially military use, and would, therefore, be destructive of virtually all commerce of neutral states with the non-combatant population of belligerents."

Impossible Proofs Demanded.

In the same telegram, referring to the seizure of the Arabia, Secretary Hay protested that the presumption of enemy destination was not warranted, and that proofs of innocent destination had been demanded of the owners of the cargo which could not possibly be produced. The Russian government acknowledged the justice of the protest, and released the cargoes.

Secretary Hay's instructions, sent to Ambassador McCormick at St. Petersburg on January 13, 1905, contained the following:

"If the cargo were condemned on the ground that the neutral claimant had not offered proofs that no part of the cargo could eventually reach the enemy's forces, it would override the universal presumption in favor of innocence by demanding impossible proofs. If proof were required on the part of the neutral claimant to show that the cargo was destined only to pacific uses, to what extent must he adduce proofs? Must he show that none of the cargo would eventually reach the enemy's forces? If proof so comprehensive be wanting, would the whole cargo be condemned? If it were not shown by the captor that the consignee was an agent or contractor of the enemy's government, must proof be offered by the claimant that he will not sell to one who is such agent, even though the purchaser might conceal his agency?

"The law of nations affords no answer to these questions, and it must therefore be presumed that it does not authorize any seizure and condemnation on the mere ground of the possibility of supplies reaching the military or naval forces of the enemy."

The case of the packers is held to be even stronger than that of the claimants in the case of the Arabia, as the latter was bound for a Japanese port, while the meat cargoes just condemned were consigned to Denmark.

Secretary Hay's note urges further that the Russian government's position "would be unobjectionable if the steps contemplated were an effective blockade of the ports of the enemy, but it is obvious that the extensive object sought could be practically, completely and lawfully accomplished in no other way." This recalls the representations to Great Britain on the subject of the declared blockade of Germany.

Russian and British Attitudes Alike.

The attitude of the Russian government during the war with Japan was in many ways not unlike Great Britain's present attitude. Not only did Russia declare cotton contraband of war, as England has done, but her regulations concerning neutral commerce were based on similar presumptions. In language which recalls that of the British Order in Council, the Russian government declared that it "would be compelled to take such steps as would be necessary to prevent supplies of any character ultimately intended for the use of the enemy from reaching their destination."

The same argument used against Russia ten years ago is applicable to Great Britain now, officials declare. They say that the prize court in condemning the meat cargoes has acted on a presumption that cannot measure up to the requirement of a "reasonable suspicion," and the burden of proof, therefore, rests with the officers of the Crown. No proof of enemy destination has been adduced, so far as is known here, in the packers' cases, and the presumption of guilt has been based almost entirely on the abnormal importations of meat products by Denmark.

Great Britain has judged the cases, it is held, on a basis that would leave no escape for the American shippers except by producing proofs that are by their very nature impossible: namely, that the goods in question could not possibly reach the enemy. In the view of State Department officials this procedure is illegal in the highest degree, and nullifies the safeguards which the law is supposed to afford the parties to a suit.

WAR NO BUGBEAR TO PEACE LEAGUE

Adequate U. S. Preparedness One of Their Tenets, Members Explain.

Preparation for adequate national defence is in no way inconsistent with the purpose of the League to Enforce Peace, according to a statement issued yesterday by the executive committee of which A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard, is chairman. William Howard Taft, president of the organization, approves the policy of supporting the pro-preparedness movement.

"The receipt of inquiries regarding the attitude of the league toward the issue of military preparedness," says the statement, "leads its executive committee to state that there is no conflict on the part of the league with the reasonable and moderate pacifists or with those who advocate the maintenance in this country of a larger force for defence than we have had hitherto.

"The league avoids two extremes. The entire logic of its declaration of purpose shows the necessity of having military power, while its plan of action would, if realized, exempt the nations from the necessity of maintaining great and burdensome armies. Collective, not competitive, measures for security, as proposed in the plan of the league, are far less costly and less likely to lead to conflict than those which would be taken by states acting each of itself."

In addition to President Lowell and Professor Taft, the executive committee includes John Grier Hibben, president of Princeton; Samuel J. Elder, of Boston; Oscar S. Straus, John Bates Clark, Herbert S. Houston, William B. Howland, Frederick Lynch, William H. Short, and John A. Stewart, of New York; Theodore Marburg of Baltimore; Philip H. Cadsden, of Charleston, S. C.; John Hays Hammond, of Gloucester, and General Frank S. Streeter, of Concord, N. H.

$2,000,000 Peace Campaign Planned by Churches

To influence churchgoers against war and to promote the cause of peace through church organizations, a country-wide campaign will be started at once by the Church Peace Union, established last year by Andrew Carnegie, with an endowment of $2,000,000, and having for its president Bishop Greer. The campaign, it was announced yesterday, will be financed by the union, and will co-operate with all the principal Protestant bodies in the United States.

A petition recognizing the need of national defence will be sent to the President and Congress when sufficient signatures are obtained. A "flying squadron" will hold mass meetings for this purpose, beginning with New York and Philadelphia.

WILLIAM A. VARTY DEAD.

Raleigh, N. C., Sept. 19.—William A. Varty, a veteran North Carolina editor, died to-day at Neuva Gerona, Isle of Pines. Mr. Varty is said to have been the first correspondent with the American fleet to land in Cuba, in the Spanish-American War.

URGES STANDARD FIRST AID KITS

Assistant Surgeon General Rucker Tells of Their Advantages.

SUGGESTS FOUR UNIFORM GROUPS

Would Save Workers in Peace Times and Soldiers When War Breaks Out.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Sept. 19.—That preparedness for war was linked up with the programme for first aid education to be advocated by the Commission on First Aid which will be appointed soon by President Wilson was stated to-day by Assistant Surgeon General Rucker of the Public Health Service, who will be recommended by Surgeon General Blue to represent that service on the First Aid Commission.

"The prime idea," said Dr. Rucker, "is to have every man—or certainly every man and woman employed in the occupations generally recognized as hazardous—carry a little first aid kit, so that when a man or woman is injured first aid relief can be extended at once, without the wait usual before a physician or surgeon can come.

"Unfortunately, two big mistakes have been made up to this time in advocating first aid kits. One of these was that there were so many different ideas as to what the first aid kit should contain that in no two places can kits be found alike. As a result the cost of the kits is many times higher than it ought to be, with no corresponding benefit whatever.

"The kits should be standardized. The commission, or some other body of surgeons, should determine just what ought to go into the kits, and that should settle the matter.

Suggests Four Kit Types.

"I do not mean that men employed in a big steel mill should have the same kind of kits as those in a textile factory. But it would be possible, for instance, to work out about four different kinds of kits, and one of these four types would be ideal, or very nearly so, for almost any kind of occupation. They would be divided, of course, along the line of the natures of injury likely to be received in the occupation. One class of workman, such as the workers in the steel mills, would be more likely to be injured by heavy crushing weights dropping on them or by burns from hot metal. Another class, in the textile mills, would be more likely to be struck by flying bits of metal or pierced by needles or like injuries, and so on through the industries. But I think four different combinations in the kits would be plenty.

"Then, with the kits standardized, it would be possible for the employers of the men and women wanting the kits to buy by the thousands the little packets arranged in the combination most suited for their industry, with the result that the individual cost would be comparatively trifling.

"With this accomplished, not only would the cost be cut tremendously, but, with the standardization of the bandages, etc., a wonderful supply of necessities for field hospitals would be at the disposal of the country in the event of war. There would be no delay or suffering on the part of our soldiers, accustomed to the sad lack of hospital supplies which has characterized the treatment of the wounded after many of the world's battles. These little kits in the possession of the workers of the country would keep the army surgeons going until other arrangements could be made for their supply.

"Going to the other mistake, we have been so enthusiastic and zealous in our instructions with regard to first aid that we have in many instances substituted poor surgeons, if not dangerous surgeons, for good first aid men. We have urged the laymen to go a little too far in the first aid measures, instead of waiting for the trained expert.

Standard Stretchers Needed.

"One of the most important items about first aid, and one of the biggest problems which will confront the commission, is that of ambulances and stretchers.

"Suppose, for instance, that a big battle was being fought on Long Island, with the result that all the ambulances which could be gotten together were taking the American wounded from the scene of the battle to the New York hospitals and the field hospitals closer by. The ambulance attendants would rush one load of wounded into the hospital and would be eager to get back to bring more in for treatment. But the question of not having standard stretchers to fit into standard ambulances would handicap them terribly.

"If all ambulance stretchers would fit into all ambulances—in other words, if both were standardized—it would be possible to rush in the ambulance with its load of wounded, lift them carefully into the hospital, throw a fresh supply of stretchers into the machine and rush back to the battlefield for more of the wounded. Bear in mind that some of these men will be terribly torn, and shifting them from the stretcher to the cot might result in hemorrhages which would end their lives at once. Often they cannot be moved from the stretchers for days.

"Without standard stretchers and ambulances this shifting of new stretchers after the first load of wounded takes on the nature of an impossibility. One stretcher would have to be tilted to an impossible angle, while another would be too high and a third too long. A general rule about the size of stretchers, with another for different sizes of ambulances, so that they would hold a given number of standard stretchers, would give the hospital corps which might be hurriedly thrown together for an army an advantage which can hardly be calculated."

KAISER GIVES TURKS LAMP

German Electric Light Shines on Sepulchre of Sultan.

Damascus, Aug. 23.—The Kaiser recently presented a lamp to the famous Omeijid Mosque, in Damascus, to be placed on the sepulchre of the noted Sultan Sala Eddins. The presentation was attended by the leading Turkish officials and the Germany colony. The German Consul, Leytved-Randegg, after a short address turned over the lamp in the name of the German Kaiser. He declared that the monument was an emblem of the faithful alliance between the Caliph and the Kaiser.

"As pure and warm as the light of this holy lamp," he said, "shall be the spirit of the Germanic-Osmanic friendship."

The Wali of Damascus, in the name of the Osmanic population, thanked the consul for this expression of friendship on the part of the German Kaiser. Djemal Pacha, the military commander, on behalf of the Ottoman army, praised in enthusiastic terms the German-Ottoman armed alliance. Three sheiks and three other orators also spoke.

The whole company then proceeded to the mausoleum of Sultan Sala Eddins. Djemal Pacha turned on the electric lamp which lit the holy lamp.

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CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS

DANIELS SEEKING NEW LABORATORY

Calls on Advisory Council for Ideas for a Research Plant.

WOULD DEVELOP ALL NAVAL INVENTIONS

Secretary Believes His Officers Well Fitted to Carry on Experimental Work.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Sept. 19.—Secretary Daniels has given his new Naval Advisory Board—or "Council," as he now terms it—its first problem. In a circular letter sent to-day to the twenty-three members he asks them to submit suggestions for an experimental and research laboratory, for which he intends to ask Congress to make an appropriation.

"In addition to securing the advice of the most famous inventors in the country and organizing in a practical and efficient way to get such advice," the Secretary writes, "I intend greatly to develop the resources of the Navy Department itself and to increase largely its facilities for experimental work in the line of developing unperfected inventions."

The new laboratory, if Congress appropriates the funds, will be the result of the combined ideas of the twenty-three members of the Advisory Council. The Navy Department has a model basin at the Washington Navy Yard, where tests of ship models are made to ascertain their buoyancy, speed, water resistance, etc. A travelling bridge, propelled by electric motors and capable of attaining a speed of sixty miles an hour, tows the models, while an indicator attached to the towline registers the resistance. Secretary Daniels declares this device is far ahead of anything of a similar nature owned by private shipbuilders and that the latter frequently make use of it in testing models of merchant ships.

The experimental station at Annapolis, the Secretary says, is so encumbered with the routine work of testing materials that there is no opportunity of utilizing it for research work. Consequently, there is no place where new devices can be tested out thoroughly, and a great many presumably good ideas are wasted for lack of adequate development facilities.

Work of Navy Officers.

In his letter Secretary Daniels says that he had intended to reserve the question of the laboratory until the first meeting of the council, on October 6, but the necessity of knowing about how much money will be required prompted him to call on their services earlier.

The Secretary makes it plain that he does not intend the laboratory for the use of the council primarily, but will expect the actual development of the ideas the inventors may suggest to be carried on by officers of the department.

"It is, of course, obvious," says the letter, "that upon the Navy Department itself will fall the greater part of the burden of development by experiment of various inventions which will be proposed from time to time. In the past it has been a serious handicap to our own naval experts that proper facilities for carrying out the work of research and experiment were lacking, and if we are going to make practical the plan of utilizing to the utmost the inventive genius of our country for the improvement of our navy we must largely increase the facilities of the navy itself in these lines.

"I have been advised by such members of your council as I have talked with of the necessity for the creation of an experimental and research laboratory such as is now considered an essential part of every great manufacturing establishment. I wish to make a definite recommendation to Congress on this point and a request for a proper appropriation, and I feel that the members of the Advisory Council are peculiarly fitted to advise me as to just what is needed. Almost all of the members have research and experimental laboratories of their own or have at their disposal laboratories of this kind provided by some manufacturing industry. They have, therefore, the practical knowledge as to what such a laboratory should be, how large it should be, what sort of tools and materials it should have and what kind of a building is needed.

Asks for Full Details.

"I am going to ask you to work out your idea of such a laboratory in as much detail as possible, and at the first meeting on October 6 I hope to get all of these ideas together and from them work out, in consultation with the chiefs of the various bureaus a plan which I can lay before Congress.

"If you will give this matter thought between now and the first meeting we will be able to reach a definite conclusion in time to make a request for a sufficient appropriation when Congress convenes. Of course, you will bear in mind the necessity for the strictest economy consistent with efficiency in this matter."

As to the work of the department, Secretary Daniels says:

"The department possesses, in the chiefs of the three bureaus of Construction, Steam Engineering and Ordnance, and in the officers assigned to those bureaus, men splendidly qualified to carry to perfection any novel ideas and to originate many improvements of their own. As a matter of fact, the work along those lines that is now being done under the greatest possible handicaps by the navy's own officers, would surprise the public, were it expedient to reveal improvements of a more or less confidential nature."

TO man, who can be well dressed merely by avoiding the sport shirt, a fashion display means nothing. To woman, the two page spread in The Graphic Section of September 26th will be the most interesting thing of the week.

The Sunday Tribune

First to Last—The Truth:
News—Editorials—Advertisements

KIEV HOSPITAL NEEDS HELP

American Institution To Be Discontinued if Funds Fail.

Aid given by the American Red Cross to the hospital at Kiev, Russia, where 700 wounded are received daily from the battle line, must cease by November unless more contributions are received, according to Captain D. L. Hough, who is here on a visit from Petrograd.

"The hospital at Kiev," said Captain Hough yesterday at the Yale Club, "is one of the most effective in Russia. As the most serious cases from the front are sent there, expenses are heavy. The funds originally given are exhausted. Americans in Petrograd have raised 4,000 rubles to guarantee its support until November. Unless help can be found here by that time its work will be discontinued. From $25,000 to $50,000 should be enough."

TRAPS BROTHERS IN BIGAMY TANGLE

Father of One Bride Turns Detective and Is Told of Four Weddings.

Less than twenty-four hours after his brother Frank, a chauffeur, had been arraigned on a charge of bigamy, Charles Lyle, also a chauffeur, who lives at 272 Alexander Avenue, the Bronx, was arrested on a similar charge. William Armstrong, of 1739 Avenue A, who is said to be Frank's latest father-in-law, caused both arrests. It is asserted he did a good deal of detective work.

Frank Lyle is twenty-two, and Charles twenty-five. Frank, it is charged, in 1909 married Florence Kurtz, fifteen years old, a daughter of Philip Kurtz, of 3857 Third Avenue. He was then sixteen. On August 9 last, it is alleged, he married Elizabeth Armstrong, sixteen, in the church of Our Lady of Good Counsel, 236 East Ninetieth Street.

Charles's first experiment, it is charged, was on August 9, the day that Frank is said to have made his second trip to the altar. Just twenty days later, the police say, Charles married Margaret Burke, of Seventieth Street and First Avenue, at the church of St. Antony, Manhattan Avenue, Greenpoint. Miss Burke formerly lived in Greenpoint.

Mr. Armstrong thought it odd when Charles chose Frank for his best man at the wedding of August 29.

"Funny," he told his wife; "Frank is going to be best man at his brother's wedding. First time I ever heard of a best man that was married." And he began to investigate the career of the two chauffeurs. His inquiries led him last week to the home of Mr. Kurtz.

"Yes," said Kurtz, "Frank married my daughter six years ago."

Frank's arrest followed, and in Harlem Court Saturday he was released on $2,500 bail for examination to-morrow.

Mr. Armstrong continued his investigations, and last night Detectives Bishley and Murphy arrested Charles in Van Cortlandt Park, after a spirited automobile chase. They had been told that Charles was in the habit of meeting his alleged first wife at the Van Cortlandt Park entrance to the subway, and they waited there for him.

As Charles's alleged offence in marrying a second time was committed in Brooklyn, he was sent to the Manhattan police court in Williamsburg, where he was held in $1,500 bail.

BIBLE TEACHERS CENSURED

Brooklyn Pastor Charges Inefficiency at Convention.

Sunday school teachers at the third annual convention of the Sunday School Teachers' Association of the Evangelical Lutheran Churches of New York were told yesterday that half of their efforts were inefficient. Before the convention, in the Immanuel Evangelical Lutheran Church, the Rev. O. H. Panhoke, of the Church of the Good Shepherd, in Brooklyn, made the charge.

Other addresses were made by the Rev. R. W. Heinze, of Concordia Collegiate Institute, Bronxville, and Edward Hill, secretary of the New York City Sunday School Associaton.

The following officers were elected: J. F. E. Nickelsburg, St. Mark's Sunday School, Woodlawn, The Bronx, president; the Rev. A. Koerber, Grace Sunday School, Bedford Park, The Bronx, vice-president; Miss S. Reidenbach, of the Immanuel Evangelical Lutheran Sunday School, secretary; Miss M. Klees, Church of the Redeemer Sunday School, treasurer.

BELGIAN RELIEF FUND $50,000,000

H. C. Hoover Says America's $6,000,000 Furnished Vital Support.

London, Sept. 9.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The first complete report of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, covering the first eight months of its existence, reveals that in income and expenditure the organization forms the greatest relief movement of history. The commission has collected and disbursed $50,000,000, $15,000,000 of which has been contributed in the form of money or gift food by the people of the United States and the British Empire and Belgium itself. Over 50 per cent of the money expended by the commission in benevolence is being furnished by Belgians abroad, and a large amount also is being supplied by Belgians in Belgium.

In discussing the report Herbert C. Hoover, chairman of the commission, said: "It may cause some surprise among Americans, who believe that the United States is provisioning the Belgian and French people in the track of war, that only something like $6,000,000 in food, clothes and money have come from the United States. However, the American public should realize that the commission, in its organization, working personnel and political aspects, is distinctly American. The American charitable support, so early and promptly given, came at the very inception of the movement, when such backing was vital to the success of the organization in giving it time to build. This support gave the commission its foundation from which it acquired the moral prestige that enabled it to secure vitally necessary concessions from the various belligerent governments. Nor is the necessity for this valued support at all over. The problem becomes more difficult every day, for the number of destitute has increased from 1,000,000 last October to 2,750,000 in June, and now grows at the rate of 200,000 a month."

"The provisioning department," says the report, "is charged with the duty of revictualling the whole seven million people, and up to June 30 had either delivered or had in stock over 600,000 tons of foodstuffs for the Belgian section to the gross value of over $45,500,000. The whole of these foodstuffs are resold to the population through a broad system of reticulation, and the profit earned on these operations is devoted to the support of the destitute. Such profits have been made possible by the volunteer executive, commercial and transportation services, and the amount of these profits—about $4,800,000 to date—is the measure of the value of such voluntary service.

"Through the benevolent department," the report continues, "the charity of the world and of the Belgian people themselves is mobilized to the support of the destitute, and through it over 2,750,000 persons are now being assisted in some measure with food and clothing. The total resources made available to the commission from abroad for the support of the destitute was over $31,000,000 to June 30, and the expenditure from these sources was at that date $25,000,000, and is now proceeding at the rate of about $5,000,000 a month. Beyond this expenditure lies local charity, now exceeding $10,000,000.

"The growing and gloomy problem is one of unemployment, for month by month a larger proportion of the industrial mass of over 3,500,000 people falls further and further into destitution. The commission is transmitting $5,000,000 a month from the outside world for the destitute, yet this sum divided over those now unemployed and destitute would average less than five cents a day."

In addition to the Belgian people, the commission also supplies the French population within the German occupied territory, which number about 2,300,000. The cost of supporting these people amounts to about $4,000,000 a month, and is accomplished entirely without recourse to charity by financial arrangements which the commission has instituted whereby the towns in the occupied zones secure loans from the banks of Paris.

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A. H. Natural Gray Australian Lamb's Wool, winter weight	per garment	2.50

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