

equipment, and particularly labor, would be necessary. In view of the importance of getting a rapid increase in vessels of from 2,000 to 3,000 tons for the transport of food and supplies to Europe it is regarded as sound policy to temporarily suspend construction on the heavy ships and employ the huge resources thus released in speeding up construction of smaller and vitally essential merchant ships.

Estimates at the Navy Department indicate roughly that between 175,000 and 200,000 tons of these light merchant craft could be completed in record-breaking time, probably well within the year's limit, and many could be ready in six months, it is said.

There would be no slackening in the Navy Department's efforts to rush to completion battleships like the New Mexico, Mississippi and Idaho, which are nearing their final stages. But the battleships Tennessee and California have scarcely been begun, and the battleships Colorado, Maryland, Washington and Virginia, really in the water, have not yet started, while it is felt that work could temporarily be suspended on battleships No. 1 and No. 4, recently authorized.

Secretary Daniels has been holding hearings with representatives of shipbuilding concerns relative to suspending work on the three cruisers to devote the released material and labor to the construction of destroyers. He has found that too much time was wasted for the destroyers. Shipbuilders talked him out of completing them in eight months and they frankly stated that such figures were of no interest to the Government. As a result of this the plan has now shifted to suspending construction work on the three cruisers for light merchant steel vessels.

Higher Speed Wanted.

Gen. Goethals, who has charge of the construction of the new fleet, is understood to fear that the plans as laid down may be seriously handicapped by the designed speed of these ships. Members of the General Board of the Navy and navy experts of the British and French commissions all regard this speed as too slow.

It is pointed out at the Navy Department that the construction of steel merchant ships by the expert labor which would otherwise be engaged in construction of warships is a doubtful proposition, proceeding with unprecedented despatch. The work is much simpler and the materials would be practically at hand, as arrangement for steel and necessary machinery have long been in advance by Secretary Daniels.

To make it clear that the time of discussion had given way to action so far as the immediate means is concerned, the State Department announced officially after to-day's conference that "there was an informal and preliminary discussion of trade matters." This phrase, it is pointed out, has been decided upon the basic principles of the cooperative measures against Germany's U-boat campaign the United States and Allies are beginning consideration of plans to make a stoppage of supplies to Germany as effective as possible. Germany in effect says the next eight months will starve her enemies and bring the Allies to their knees. The Allies and the United States now say that besides checking this plan by rapidly increasing the number of ships they will also make a blockade as human inhumanity, backed by control of the seas, can make it.

Experts Attend Conference.

The conference to-day in Secretary Lansing's office was attended by Arthur J. Balfour, the British Foreign Secretary; Sir Eric Lummond, Sir Richard Crawford, the British Treasury Secretary; Commissioner Redfield, Frank L. Wolf, Counselor of the State Department; Robert Woolsey, Solicitor of the Department; Byron T. Newton, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; and Charles E. Smith, Director of the Customs Division of the Treasury Department.

As pointed out in THE SUN to-day the basis of the campaign is to provide ships, more ships and still more ships to meet the immediate needs of a well organized flow of food supplies from American ports to Great Britain, France and Italy. It is in increasing the number of ships available virtually at once and in rushing to completion swarms of ships, preferably steel vessels of 2,000 to perhaps 3,000 tons, that the chief blow will be aimed at the submarines.

There is assurance that these small vessels can be produced and armed within a short space of time. Contractors or others who talk in terms of more than a few months are politely shown the door by officials here. If private yards cannot speed up to meet the emergency, the Government can take its own measures, it is said. Nothing in the gigantic war programme tending to meet the immediate crisis is to be sidetracked or delayed under any circumstances. Mr. Balfour incidentally has been assured that the world will now see American organization in its most efficient form.

Japan and Canada to Help.

Because the United States will play the stellar role in crushing the U-boat campaign, other important moves which have been decided upon are somewhat less noted. The United States and Japan are to put into effect immediate measures to help the anti-submarine drive.

Ambassador Sato of Japan has had a conference with Mr. Balfour, the importance of which has been lost sight of in the rush of important developments. It is now understood that the Japanese Government has begun plans to help the ship tonnage shortage and that the Tokyo Government is taking active steps to assist in the cooperative campaign. The role which Canada is to play also will be important. By next fall a large number of specially constructed Canadian craft will be ready to assist in the joint programme of intercepting ships in the war zone faster than Germany can sink them.

The work of tightening the blockade of Germany and her allies is an important and intricate problem. The United States will now work hand in glove with the British blockade and prevent the illicit supplies of Germany through neutral countries contiguous to the German empire.

The effective stoppage of supplies from this country to Germany, directly or indirectly will be effected by the embargo. The trade conference, it is said, will sweep away without loss of valuable time in the distant past the differences between Great Britain and the United States over trade matters during the previous period of the war. The whole structure of the trade situation will be rearranged until after the war when financial losses suffered by American citizens will be adjusted.

SWEDEN MAY FORCE LABOR.

Government to Ask Riksdag to Compel Civilian Service. Stockholm, via London, May 4.—The Swedish Government will ask the Riksdag to adopt the proposed law establishing compulsory civilian service for males and females between the ages of 15 and 50.

A memorial accompanying the proposed law points out the necessity of the Government having power if needed to organize and compel certain kinds of work being done, especially in all things concerning the production of war material. A particularly pressing need of the near future is wood for fuel. The Government also desires to be in a position to exempt if necessary the utmost utilization of agricultural land.

STAMP TAXES HIT MANLY WIDE FIELDS.

New Bonds and Stocks, and Transfers of Same, Must Yield Revenue.

INSURANCE IS AFFECTED

Promissory Notes, Warehouse Receipts and Powers of Attorney to Pay Too.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The SUN presents herewith the text of the stamp tax schedule of the revenue bill as approved tentatively to-day by the Ways and Means Committee:

1. Bonds, debentures or certificates of indebtedness issued on or after June 1, 1917, by any association, company, corporation, partnership or individual, on each \$100 face value or fractional part thereof, 5 cents; provided, that every renewal or extension of the foregoing shall be taxed as a new issue; provided further, that when a bond for the repayment or payment of money is given in a sum greater than the debt secured, the tax shall be based upon the amount secured.

2. Bonds, indemnities and sureties for indemnifying any person or persons, firm or corporation who shall have become bound or engaged as surety, and all bonds for the execution or performance of any contract, except such as may be required in legal proceedings not otherwise provided for in this schedule, 50 cents; provided, that where the premium charge for the execution of such bond is in excess of \$100, the tax shall be paid at the rate of 1 per cent. of the premium charge.

3. Capital stocks.—On each original issue, or on any organization or reorganization, of certificates of stock by any such association, corporation or company, on each \$100 of face value or fraction thereof, 5 cents; provided, that the tax shall be 5 cents per \$100 of face value the tax shall be 5 cents per share unless the actual value is in excess of \$100 per share, in which case the tax shall be 5 cents on each \$100 actual value or fraction thereof. (It is provided that the stamps shall be attached to the stock books and not to the certificates.)

Stock Tax Provided.

4. Capital stock, sales or transfers.—On all sales or agreements to sell or memoranda of sales or deliveries of or transfers of legal titles to shares or portions of shares in any such association, corporation, company, partnership or individual, on each \$100 of face value or fraction thereof 20 cents; provided, that it is not intended by this section to tax any such agreement evidencing a deposit of stock certificates as collateral security for money loaned thereon which stock certificates are not to be deposited, (Deliveries or transfers to and from brokers and customers for purposes of or relating to sales are specifically exempted.)

Provided, further, that in case of sales where the evidence of transfer is shown only by the books of the company, the stamps shall be placed upon such books, and where the change of ownership is by the transfer of certificates the stamps shall be placed upon the certificates; and in case of transfers by exchange, the transfer is by delivery of certificates assigned in blank, there shall be made and delivered by the seller to the buyer a certificate of assignment, and a stamp to which the stamps shall be affixed. (The penalty of a \$1,000 fine or imprisonment or both is provided for violation of this and the succeeding section of the bill.)

Produce, Sales of, or Exchanges.

On each sale, agreement of sale or agreement to sell, including so-called transfer or scratch sales, any products or merchandise at any exchange or board of trade or other similar place for future delivery, for each \$100 in value of the merchandise covered by such sale or agreement to sell, one cent, and for each additional \$100 or fractional part thereof in excess of \$100, one cent. (Provision for a memorandum of sale as under Section 4 above quoted is made in connection with this section.)

Tax on Promissory Notes.

6. Drafts or checks payable otherwise than on sight or on demand, promissory notes, except bank notes issued for circulation and each such general order for payment of a sum not exceeding \$100, 2 cents; and for each additional \$100 or fractional part thereof in excess of \$100, 2 cents.

Certificates of any description required by law including jurats, not otherwise specified in this act, 10 cents.

8. Conveyances.—Deeds, instruments or writings whereby any lands, tenements or other realty shall be granted, assigned, transferred or otherwise conveyed to or vested in the purchaser or purchasers, or any other person or persons, by his, her or their agent, in the consideration or value of the interest or property conveyed exclusive of the value of any lien or incumbrance thereon at the time of sale, and of the cost of the conveyance, 50 cents; and for each additional \$500 or fractional part thereof in excess of \$500, 50 cents; provided, that nothing contained in this paragraph shall be construed as to impose a tax upon any instrument or writing given to secure a debt.

9. Entry of any goods, wares or merchandise at any custom house, either for consumption or warehousing, not exceeding \$100 in value, 25 cents; exceeding \$100 in value and not exceeding \$500 in value, 50 cents; exceeding \$500 in value, \$1.00.

Life Insurance Must Pay.

11. Life insurance. Policies of insurance or other instruments by whatever name the same shall be called, whereby any insurance shall be hereafter made upon a life, or part thereof, for the consumption or warehousing, not exceeding \$100 in value, 25 cents; exceeding \$100 in value and not exceeding \$500 in value, 50 cents; exceeding \$500 in value, \$1.00.

12. Insurance. Marine, inland and fire, including rents and profit insurance, 1 cent on each \$1 or fractional part, provided that purely cooperative or mutual insurance companies or associations, or any other similar organizations, organized and conducted solely by the members thereof for the exclusive benefits of its members.

FIRST WAR ARMY TO TOTAL 547,197

Secretary Baker Announces Composition of Eighteen New Divisions.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The full strength of the first war army organized under the selective conscription bill will be 18,528 officers and 528,659 enlisted men, making up eighteen divisions, supplemented by sixteen regiments of heavy field artillery, equipped with large caliber howitzers.

Secretary Baker Announces Composition of Eighteen New Divisions.

Secretary Baker today announced the composition of the eighteen new divisions of the first war army. The divisions will be formed as follows: First—New York, including Long Island, New York city and a strip north of the city.

Revised List of Camp Districts.

A revised list of Officers Reserve Corps training camp districts issued to-day by the War Department indicates that the divisions of the first half million new fighting men will be formed as follows: First—New York, including Long Island, New York city and a strip north of the city.

Second—New York Congressional districts 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 21, 25, and 28.

Third—Remainder of Pennsylvania State, including Philadelphia and Pittsburgh.

Fifth—New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and District of Columbia.

Sixth—North and South Carolina and Tennessee.

Seventh—Georgia, Alabama and Florida.

Eighth—Ohio and West Virginia.

Ninth—Indiana and Kentucky.

Tenth—Illinois.

Eleventh—Michigan and Wisconsin.

Twelfth—Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana.

Thirteenth—Minnesota, Iowa, North and South Dakota and Nebraska.

Fourteenth—Missouri, Kansas and Colorado.

Fifteenth—Oklahoma and Texas.

Sixteenth—Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Utah, Wyoming, Arizona and New Mexico.

Cavalry Divisions on Border.

In addition there probably will be two separate cavalry divisions in the Southwest near the Mexican border. Officers for the cavalry divisions will be trained at all of the sixteen Officers Reserve Corps training camps, which will open within ten days.

Regulators to Help in Training.

In preparation for the enormous task of training the great army the existing regular establishment and the National Guard is being brought to full war strength. Upon the President's approval of the bill the first increment will be added to the regulars.

Already orders summoning officers of the regular service for examination for promotion are being issued.

In the infantry the first fifty Lieutenant-Colonels will be examined to become Colonels; Majors down to No. 10 go up for Lieutenant-Colonel; the first 200 Captains are slated for Majors, and all present First Lieutenants and Second Lieutenants, including the first 153, will become Captains.

The result of this expansion will be to create 5,461 vacancies in the grades of First and Second Lieutenant in the army.

More than 100,000 youth in civil life are ready have applied for examination for Second Lieutenant and 4,000 will be selected from the officers' training camps.

The bill provides that the President may select twenty Generals from any source. A uniform grade of Major-General, and Junior grade Brigadier-General, has been proposed, going away with the grade of Brigadier-General. Officers of wide experience will be selected to command a divisional corps.

The plan will be to provide a regular army officer to command each new regiment, with an adequate number of regulars to carry out the administrative duties and to supervise instruction.

President's Clerk Frolic To-day.

The large staff of clerks in the United States Attorney's office will to-day enjoy their annual outing on Staten Island. The feature will be a ball game between the clerical men and the bachelors. This will be followed by dinner, dancing and entertainment by professional talent. William J. Sten, chief clerk of the Bureau, is in charge of arrangements.

\$20,000,000 AN HOUR SUBSCRIBED TO LOAN

Between \$250,000,000 and \$300,000,000 Pledged by New York District.

McADOO SEES BANKERS

Washington Believes Total Offered by Nation May Reach \$7,000,000,000.

Two days offerings of the \$2,000,000,000 "Liberty Loan" have resulted in tentative subscriptions from the New York Federal reserve district of between \$250,000,000 and \$300,000,000, according to a canvass made yesterday of the financial district by THE SUN, with hundreds of millions more awaiting the adjournment of the conference.

Washington Believes Total Offered by Nation May Reach \$7,000,000,000.

Washington last night announced that subscriptions poured into the Treasury Department at the rate of almost \$20,000,000 an hour. The greatest outpouring of national wealth in the history of the world was foreshadowed by the first day's test of the response to the offering. The amount of the subscription for the country. They steadily increased in volume until the high tide was reached between 4 and 6 o'clock, after the Treasury Department officials closed for the day. Five hundred telegrams from banks, or less than 2 per cent. of the banks from which replies are expected, had been classified by States and laborers at 4 o'clock. The Treasury carried over of subscription to the amount of \$138,874,000. Telegrams received after 4 o'clock were in excess of the 500 mark.

McAdoo Meets Bankers.

Secretary McAdoo, accompanied by his son, Will, who has been in the Navy Reserve and wore a sailor's uniform, came to New York to confer with bankers yesterday on the final details of the loan. Mr. McAdoo conferred with bankers all morning in the Sub-Treasury, and at a luncheon in his honor at the Bankers' Club met probably the largest number of bankers ever assembled under one New York roof.

Secretary McAdoo also spent considerable time with the Federal Reserve Bank going over details of the loan and looking over subscriptions, the largest of which came from Kullin, Leck & Co. for \$2,500,000, the Western Union Telegraph Company for \$2,500,000, the Southern Pacific for \$2,500,000, and the Western Union Telegraph Company.

Sargent & Co., 111 Broadway, investment bankers, announced that they had subscribed \$1,000,000. The Standard Oil Company of New York placed \$1,000,000, and subscriptions for \$1,000,000 each were placed by two Brooklyn institutions, the Williamsburg Savings Bank and the Manufacturers Trust Company.

Following conferences in the morning in the Sub-Treasury with Eugene Lamb, Secretary of the Bankers' Association, Pierre Jay, chairman of the Federal Reserve Bank, and others Secretary McAdoo outlined the purpose of his visit to the city.

"I have come to New York on general business for the Department, a part of which is of course a discussion of the means to promote the raising of the \$2,000,000,000 "Liberty Loan".

The response already received from the country to the \$2,000,000,000 offering is most gratifying. The subscription was received, as far as I can judge, from the letters I have, with great enthusiasm from all quarters, and there is every indication that the loan will be a great success. Certain details with respect to maturities of the bonds, the manner of payment of subscriptions, and the issue of the National Reserve Bank notes yet determining. I shall await the results of the several reports which in turn are consulting the local committees of bankers, investors and business men, before I decide upon these matters. It may be expected within a very few days."

Bankers Attend Luncheon.

At 1 o'clock Mr. McAdoo was escorted by Mr. Jay to a luncheon in the Bankers' Club, which was attended by about seventy of the most prominent bankers, including mounted engineers and horse artillery units, and each will have also its divisional hospital and camp infirmaries.

The proportion of coast artillery troops to be provided out of the first 500,000 men will be 686 officers and 20,000 men, with requisite medical troops.

Supplementing these tactical units will be the sixteen regiments of heavy field artillery, strength 785 officers and 21,104 men; eight aero squadrons, or one new squadron; two new infantry divisions, eight balloon companies, ten field hospitals, ten ambulance companies, twenty-two field bakeries, six telephone battalions, seven pack companies, six ammunition trains and six supply trains.

As to what maturity would be best for the bonds.

2. As to what mode of payments would be best.

3. As to the character and other details of the loan.

Following Secretary McAdoo Mr. Vanderbilt, as president of the New York Clearing House Association, Mr. McAdoo, chairman of the Federal Reserve Clearing House committee, and Jacob H. Schiff made brief addresses. Mr. Vanderbilt spoke of the magnitude of the task and the desirability of arranging the system so that the bonds would go into the strong boxes of individuals.

Mr. Schiff spoke of the responsibility of the reserve system and the necessity of keeping the money market easy so as to facilitate the Government's war loan issues.

For hiking and drilling—"Westpointer" shoes.

"The Rockies Recall" Gipsy what to take to Training Camp. Gipsy free at our stores.

ROGERS PEET COMPANY

Broadway at 13th St. "The Four Corners" Fifth Ave at 42nd St

NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY

Your cooperation in the use of this service will help make it most effective.

UNREST IN RUSSIA SURGES UP AGAIN

Continued from First Page.

Coalition Ministry Urged.

M. Bonin, another speaker, recommended a coalition Ministry. He reiterated the same warning against extreme measures as had the previous speakers. The opinions of the speakers ranged through every shade of political belief. The speakers included anarchist members, who flatly proposed the overthrowing of the present Government immediately. One of the anarchists said: "The temporary Government has thrown off its mask and we see that it is not much better than the old. We are naive and simple. Mr. Milyukoff is a spy person and can find any way to deceive us. Down with him! Throw off the 'temporary Government'."

Another speaker declared that the Government's note showed a policy of world imperialism. He added that it was a mistake to send recruits to fill the gaps in the ranks at the front, because these men were needed in Petrograd. The speaker proposed the formation of a coalition committee to exert the same influence on foreign policy that the present council wields over home politics.

If the recent declaration of the Government is not retracted it will be considered a counter-revolutionary attempt," said this speaker in conclusion.

Every soldier must know he is not fighting for the ideas of Milyukoff, or for Constantinople and the Dardanelles, but for the new freedom.

Committee Demanded.

The committee also demanded formally that the Constituent Assembly which was promised immediately after the revolution, be held at the earliest possible date. Some elements in the council favored the formation of a coalition Cabinet instead of the present provisional Government, and the replacing by men in sympathy with the council of Milyukoff, Dutkovich and others who are objectionable. The discussion lasted all Wednesday night and the council did not adjourn until daybreak, without a decision. Later on Thursday the executive committee of the workmen and soldiers sat in special session with the council of the provisional Government for a discussion of the Government's motives in issuing the statement.

Councils Against Rush Action.

M. Tcheldis, president of the Council of Workmen and Soldiers Delegates, in opening the meeting, said that immediately after the close of the session the executive committee would confer with the temporary Government and that they determined to enforce their views upon the temporary Government or immediately disposes of it and construct a government of their own liking. M. Tcheldis declared that he found it quite nullified the effect of the previous declaration of April 9.

"The form of this note and its vague allusions to a victorious end of the war," said M. Tcheldis, "are so ambiguous that one can deduce anything he wants to from it, even the ideas of the old Government. Steps must be immediately taken to clarify this so that the country will know that the Government does not intend to agree to annexations, expropriations and contributions. Attention is drawn to the fact that the Allies are informed of its contents and the proletariat classes of the allied countries must take similar steps to make their Governments repudiate such intentions."

"A Serious Blow to Unity."

M. Stankevich, Social Democrat, who followed M. Tcheldis, said: "This note has struck a serious blow to the unity of the Government. The Government to-day feels the discord which exists and which is so evident in the street demonstrations. The Executive Committee must be removed. It is not approved of the Russian proletariat, and declared in this connection: "It is not the business of all the forces of the democracy, because we will not allow any one to attack the Government, if the Government continues to follow the line of conduct we will go further. We can arrest the Government. It must fulfill our programme, for we have the power, and we can telephone to every citizen in every district of the Government and it will be compelled to resign."

But we must be careful. The danger of the action of the Government was that of wrong intentions we will immediately vote our distrust, and the present Cabinet will be replaced by one of our own choosing. I tell this to you to show you the power that is in our hands.

Considers "Extreme Measures."

"But we must be careful. The danger of the action of the Government was that of wrong intentions we will immediately vote our distrust, and the present Cabinet will be replaced by one of our own choosing. I tell this to you to show you the power that is in our hands. Consider 'Extreme Measures.' But we must be careful. The danger of the action of the Government was that of wrong intentions we will immediately vote our distrust, and the present Cabinet will be replaced by one of our own choosing. I tell this to you to show you the power that is in our hands.

STOP!

DON'T let friction head your car toward the repair shop. Use

POLARINE

The Standard Oil for All Motors—it ends overheating, scored cylinders and carbonization.

Most SOCONY Gasoline dealers carry Polarine—and you always know their gas-line is the best. Look for the Red, White and Blue Socony Sign.



STANDARD OIL COMPANY of NEW YORK

\$7,000,000,000 EXPECTED.

Washington Figures on Large Over-subscription to Loan.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Treasury Department officials are so highly elated over the first day's test of the Liberty Loan that they confidently predict it will require two billion dollars will be oversubscribed by 100 per cent. when all banks called on are heard from. This does not take into account the thousands of individuals and corporations which are clamoring to take up some of the bonds.

Liberal and generous responses are expected from department stores throughout the country, express companies and patriotic societies yet to be organized and to exercise their efforts in obtaining subscriptions. It is believed that when all these agencies have been heard from the oversubscription will be even greater than 100 per cent. Should the ratio of the first response be maintained in replies from other banks the banks and their customers alone would offer subscriptions totaling \$7,000,000,000.

Subscriptions already tabulated from some of the chief cities to respond were as follows:

Atlanta, \$10,000; Baltimore, \$1,111,000; Boston, \$2,650,000; Buffalo, \$4,000,000; Chicago, \$18,925,000; Cincinnati, \$500,000; Columbus, Ohio, \$240,000; Cleveland, \$7,050,000; Denver, \$1,000,000; Detroit, \$1,000,000; Indianapolis, \$3,050,000; Jersey City, \$1,250,000; Kansas City, \$500,000; New York, \$62,205,000; Philadelphia, \$1,577,000; Pittsburgh, \$350,000; St. Louis, \$45,000; St. Paul, \$1,000,000; Washington, \$1,000,000. Amounts subscribed by the first banks to respond, grouped by States, were as follows: Alabama, \$285,000; Kansas, \$177,000; California, \$47,000; Colorado, \$1,100,000; Connecticut, \$125,000; Delaware, \$518,000; District of Columbia, \$1,110,000; Florida, \$140,000; Georgia, \$215,000; Illinois, \$19,896,000; Indiana, \$4,983,000; Iowa, \$716,000; Kansas, \$675,000; Kentucky, \$1,750,000; Louisiana, \$810,000; Maine, \$320,000; Maryland, \$1,428,000; Massachusetts, \$4,580,000; Michigan, \$4,462,000; Minnesota, \$160,000; Mississippi, \$115,000; Missouri, \$320,000; Montana, \$200,000; Nebraska, \$480,000; Nevada, \$200,000; New Hampshire, \$40,000; New Jersey, \$4,115,000; New Mexico, \$25,000; New York, \$71,842,000; North Carolina, \$183,000; North Dakota, \$170,000; Ohio, \$9,762,000; Oklahoma, \$140,000; Oregon, \$610,000; Pennsylvania, \$4,867,000; Rhode Island, \$620,000; South Carolina, \$107,000; South Dakota, \$75,000; Tennessee, \$1,012,000; Texas, \$1,201,000; Vermont, \$245,000; Virginia, \$250,000; Washington, \$102,000; West Virginia, \$245,000; Wisconsin, \$210,000; Wyoming, \$176,000.

Subscriptions tabulated to-day do not include telegrams received from the many of which contained subscriptions ranging from \$100.00 to \$1,000.00.

CHILDREN TO WORK FARMS.

Germany Will Use 1,000,000 Children to Till Soil.

Berlin, via London, May 4.—It is reported that the German Government has decided to place on farms this summer 1,000,000 children of the German Empire. Little planning daily will be made to each child except in East Prussia, where the farmers who engaged from the German invasion have refused any work.

DOING OUR BIT

"THE SUPREME TEST OF THE NATION HAS COME. WE MUST ALL SPEAK, ACT, AND SERVE TOGETHER."

—Woodrow Wilson.

"We shall spare neither efforts nor expense to meet the demands on us—first for military preparedness and next for the urgent commercial service."

—THEODORE N. VAIL, President American Telephone & Telegraph Co.

THIS COMPANY has for some time been making extensive arrangements to meet all possible contingencies:

It has built additional telephone plant of all types, such as central office buildings, central office switchboards, cables, aerial lines and other equipment.

Its engineering force has developed substitutes to take the place of certain raw materials which it has been impossible to secure because of the European War.

It has sought and trained hundreds of new employees who are now taking their places in the system and assisting in furnishing telephone service to the public.

It has sought to gain the cooperation of the public by means of advertising campaigns, pointing out the correct use of the telephone, so that by closer cooperation between company and public better service might result.

IN THE PRESENT EMERGENCY there will be serious demands upon all telephone companies,