ised results within fixed time limits, for, says the count, "it would be grotesque childishness or partisan politics to say to the government in committee something as follows: 'You fixed the submarine program for a definite number of months. This period has now expired. No decision has been reached. You, therefore, erred where no error was permissible.'"

Count Reventlow answers this hypothetical presentation of the case by insisting that the sole question to be answered in weighing a decision in the submarine war was whether it would have a decesive success within a specified period. That Herr Erzberger's attack took these lines is further indicated by citations of the statistics by Vice Admiral Von Capelle and Vice Chancellor Helfferich to prove that the submarine campaign is wearing Great Britain down and the war minister's attempt to show how submarine ruthlessness is helping the land campaign.

Conferences in Vienna.

ZURICH, July 10.—Six influential representatives of the centrist party in Germany went to Vienna last week, where they conferred with leading members of the Austrian aristocracy. Immediately after their return, according to a summary of the German political situation issued from here, friends of Matthias Erzberger, the clerical leader in the reichstag, began strong opposition to Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg. Simultaneously the south German national liberal newspapers, particularly the Meuncheener Neueste Nachrichten, abandoned their pan-German policy and energetically demanded democratic reforms. It is added that the key to the situation seems to be Vienna.

AMSTERDAM, July 10. — The Berlin Vossische Zeitung declares that Herr Erzberger had a long audience with the Emperor of Austria last week in Vienna. His present attitude, the paper adds, is believed to be the direct outcome of that audience.

ASSERTS LEGALITY OF PENDING BILLS

(Continued from First Page.)

service of the United States" Recognizing the necessity of wholesome provision for the leisure of men in training, the commission on training camp activities has been created under the War Department, and a branch of this commission has been organized in the District of Columbia. There are two aspects of the problem which confronts this commission. One concerns the leisure provision for the men inside the camps. That need the commission itself can well co-operate in meeting. The other concerns the leisure provision for the men in the District of Columbia outside the training camps. This need demands the adequate and systematic organization of communities throughout the District, for which this bill can alone provide. The heart of the problem is to secure responsible parental control and chaperonage for the girls and young women in their association with these homesick young men. No substitute can serve for the organized chaperonage of the men and women in the schoolhouse in each neighborhood to look after the welfare of their own daughters. Then, too, it is only with such organization as is provided for in this bill that continuous community co-operation can be secured for the comfort of the soldiers as they go to the front.

Third Particular Need.

"The third particular need which this bill is designed to meet is adequate provision for community "work to increase and conserve the food supply." No word is needed to emphasize this war necessity.

"The same is true regarding the provisions made in the bill for the use of the schoolhouses "for co-operative endeavor to provide hospital and other necessities for the American Red Cross service." Mr. Henry B. F. Macfarland has just informed me that larger facilities must be provided for the Red Cross service throughout the District than has already been undertaken.

"Finally the bill makes specific provision for the use of the schoolhouses "for activities intended to enhance the vigor and health of the people by means of physical training and wholesome recreation." With the example of the European nations before us, surely we should take practical steps to prevent the increase of juvenile delinquency and the physical and moral deterioration which has resulted from the drawing away of fathers for war service everywhere. To conserve the vigor and health of the people is important at all times. It is imperative now.

Will Vitalize Education.

"There is no danger that the development provided for in this bill will be permitted to interfere with the present service of the schools for the instruction of the children. On the contrary, this development will inevitably vitalize and make more effective the whole process of education in the District. Moreover, under this bill the board of education is made responsible for the administration of this development, and it may be trusted to look out for the children's interest.

"I am sure that I express not only the hope of the community center committee, but of all men and women of practical mind and patriotic impulse throughout the District when I tell you how earnestly I hope that this war measure may speedily be enacted."

"I feel that it is unnecessary for me to add anything to this statement of Miss Wilson. It adequately and in my opinion unanswerably justifies the enactment of the proposed legislation.

"After carefully considering the powers of the board of education under existing law and the limitations of the same, and in consideration of the fact that present conditions not only suggest but demand an expanding use of all public instrumentalities to equip the people to co-operate for the safety and welfare of the nation, I am of opinion that this bill is sufficient for the purposes it expresses to serve. It gives to the board of education all the power necessary, not only to carry out the objects of the bill, but also to preserve the school property while it is being devoted to these essential public uses which it enumerates. It in no wise interferes with or limits the control of the board over the use of the public school buildings for the instruction of pupils in the public school system. I see no necessity for changing or altering any of its provisions."

WILL PRESERVE ORDER ON CHAMBER'S OUTING

Maj. Pullman Heads Committee Appointed to Serve on Commercial Men's Trip to Beach.

They're not really expecting any disorder on the annual outing of the Washington Chamber of Commerce, but who ever heard of an excursion without a public order committee?

That's the reason that a committee was named today to keep order on the outing of the organization when it goes to Chesapeake Beach July 17. Maj. Raymond W. Pullman, superintendent of police, is the chairman. Then it includes other officers of the police force, the corporation counsel, the superintendent of the District reformatory, lawyers and others who will represent the "strong arm" of law and order on the gala day.

The committee follows: Maj. Raymond W. Pullman, chairman; W. C. Sullivan, vice chairman; Charles H. Bauman, William Berens, jr.; Charles E. Berry, Morgan Bradford, jr.; Thomas W. Buckey, A. M. Fisher, Walter B. Guy, William B. Hardy, Dr. Robert Scott Lamb, Julius Lansburgh, Dr. Harry S. Lewis, Louis Ottenberg, Guy M. Neely, Capt. Thomas Judge, James Francis Smith, Charles S. Vermillion, Harry Wardman, A. Wade Wells, Howard L. Wilkins, M. A. Winter, W. H. Whittaker, Hugo Worch, George Y. Worthington, Oscar T. Wright, Col. Robert J. Wynne, W. E. Young, L. F. Zinkhan, F. S. Dunigan, James D. Darnall, Mortimer Du Perow, John J. Duff, R. W. Geare, John E. Laskey, Edwin C. Jones and Conrad Syme.

Fleeing Germans Interned.

NEW YORK, July 10.—Following the arrest here yesterday of three Germans who attempted to leave the country aboard a ship as Danes, the United States authorities were keeping a close watch on all alien enemies interned here. The three Germans were sent to Ellis Island for internment.

CALLED TO RANKS OF FEDERAL ARMY

President Wilson Orders National Guard Organizations to U. S. Service.

DISTRICT DATE, JULY 25

With the issuance of President Wilson's proclamation calling into the federal service all of the National Guard organizations of the various states, the final step preliminary to the execution of the selective draft for the first American army has been taken.

The federalization of the guard is to be effected in increments, and the placing of the federalized National Guard in active service will be effective August 5.

The National Guard of the D. C. is to be included in the organizations brought into the federal service July 25.

Under the proclamation by the President, issued last night, the guard organizations are discharged from the state service, thus escaping the constitutional provision prohibiting the calling of the militia of the states for service overseas or outside the boundaries of the country.

Call to Colors Next Step.

The next step in the process of raising of the national army will be the issuance of the proclamation fixing the date for calling to the colors between 650,000 and 1,000,000 men who registered June 5, and then will come the selective draft itself. Thus far no official statement has been made in regard to the date on which the selective draft will be held, though it is expected that with the federalization of the National Guard proclaimed the calling to the colors of close to a million young men will be fixed within a very short time and the draft will be made within a few days thereafter.

Prior to the application of the draft, National Guard regiments in the northern and eastern section of the country are called into the federal service as national guardsmen in two increments, to be mobilized on July 15 and 25. Many units already are federalized and presumably they will be mobilized with the other troops from their states. The guard from the other states will be mobilized on the day of the draft. The arrangement was necessary to provide for movement of the regiments south to their concentration camps without congestion, and to the same end the division of states into these increments was revised from the original schedule.

The operative date of the draft was delayed until August 5 so that all regiments can be taken into the army simultaneously to avoid inequalities in the relative rank of officers.

Fourteen Camp Sites Chosen.

Fourteen camp sites for the sixteen tactical divisions into which the guard will be organized for war purposes have already been selected and the militia bureau is preparing the railway routing of the troops to the camps. Seven of the sites selected are in the southeastern department, five in the southern and two in the western. The two others will be in the southeastern department and until they are approved assignment of regiments to camps and divisions cannot be fully worked out. The only two divisions positively assigned are the 19th, including the California guard, which will go to Linda Vista, Cal., and the 20th, including Oregon, Washington and other states in the northwest, which will go to Palo Alto, Cal.

TEN ADDITIONAL UNITS FROM D. C. FOR SERVICE

Federalizing of National Guard to Include Troops of All Branches From Washington.

With the calling into federal service of the National Guard of the United States July 25 ten additional units of the National Guard of the District of Columbia will take the field, in addition to those that are already in active service.

Two infantry organizations, the 3d Regiment and the 1st Separate Battalion, have been in the federal service since in April.

Units that are to be federalized July 25 are Batteries A and B, Field Artillery; Troops A, B, C and D cavalry; 1st and 2d Company, Coast Artillery; Company A, Signal Corps, and the Field Hospital Corps. They will be drafted into the federal service August 5.

The Coast Artillery companies will go to Fort Washington, while the other eight units will mobilize in a camp to be established by Brig. Gen. William E. Harvey, commanding the District National Guard.

The location of the camp will be discussed at a meeting at the L street armory tonight at 8 o'clock, at which Gen. Harvey and the members of his staff will gather.

The 3d Regiment will remain in camp at Fort Myer, where it is now undergoing intensive training in preparation for overseas service. The 1st Separate Battalion probably will be moved from its camp in Potomac Park and may be mobilized in the new camp to be established by Gen. Harvey.

The President's proclamation has stimulated recruiting in the local guard, and every effort will be made to get all the units up to war strength before July 25. Little hope is entertained of filling the 3d Regiment, however, as it has less than 800 men and should have 2,002, showing a shortage of 1,200.

Supervising War Work for "Sammy" in France.

D. A. DAVIS

Is in charge of the Paris headquarters of the Y. M. C. A. war work council. He is now supervising the construction of trench and training camp rest quarters for the American expeditionary forces. Mr. Davis was religious work secretary of the Washington Y. M. C. A. a few years ago.

BROTHERS IN ARMS IN PARIS.

Soldiers of the allies conversing in the courtyard of the Pepiniere barracks, where the American troops in Paris are quartered. In the group are Russians, French, Canadians, English and American soldiers.

PROCLAMATION OF THE PRESIDENT CALLING OUT THE NATIONAL GUARD

The President's proclamation calling out the National Guard follows:

"Whereas, the United States of America and the imperial German government are now at war, and having in view the consequent danger of aggression by a foreign enemy upon the territory of the United States and the necessity for proper protection against possible interference with the execution of the laws of the Union by agents of the enemy, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the laws of the United States, and through the governors of the respective states, call into the service as of and from the dates hereinafter respectively indicated all members of the National Guard and all enlisted members of the National Guard Reserve of the following states, who are not now in the service of the United States, except members of staff corps and departments not included in the personnel of tactical organizations, and except such officers of the National Guard as have been or may be specifically notified by my authority that they will not be affected by this call, to wit:

"On July 15, 1917—New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, North Dakota South Dakota and Nebraska.

"On July 25, 1917—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Illinois, Montana, Wyoming, Idaho, Washington and Oregon.

"The members of the National Guard of the various states affected by this call will be concentrated at such places as may be designated by the War Department.

"And, under the authority conferred upon me by Clause II of Section 1 of the Act of Congress 'To authorize the President to increase temporarily the military establishment of the United States, approved May 18, 1917, I do hereby draft into the military service of the United States, as of and from the 5th day of August, 1917, all members of the National Guard and all enlisted members of the National Guard Reserve of the following states, except members of staff corps and departments not included in the personnel of tactical organizations and except such other officers of the National Guard as have been or may be especially notified by my authority that they will not be drafted, to wit:

"New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Illinois, Montana, Wyoming, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, Indiana, Kentucky, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah and California.

"3. All persons hereby drafted shall on and from the fifth day of August 1917, stand discharged from the militia, and, under the terms of section 2 of the act of May 18, 1917, be subject to the laws and regulations governing the regular army, except as to promotions, so far as such laws and regulations are applicable to persons whose permanent retention in the military service on the active or retired list is not contemplated by law.

"4. The members of each company, battalion, regiment, brigade, division or other organizations of the National Guard hereby drafted into the military service of the United States shall be embodied in organizations corresponding to those of the regular army. The officers not above the rank of colonel of said organizations of the National Guard who are drafted, and whose officers are provided for in like organizations of the regular army, are hereby appointed officers of the army of the United States in the arm, staff corps or department, and in the grades in which they now hold commissions as officers of the National Guard, such appointments to be effective subject to acceptance, on and from the fifth day of August, 1917, and each of them, subject to such acceptance, is hereby assigned as of said date to the organization in the army of the United States, composed of those who were members of the organization of the National Guard in which at the time of draft he held a commission. The non-commissioned officers of the organizations of the National Guard, the members of which are hereby drafted, are hereby appointed non-commissioned officers in their present grade in the organizations of the army composed of said members, and shall in each case have the same relative rank as heretofore; and all other enlisted men are hereby confirmed in the army of the United States in the grades and ratings corresponding to grades and ratings provided for in like organizations of the regular army, all such appointments of non-commissioned officers and confirmations of other enlisted men in their grades to be without prejudice to the authority of subordinate commanders in respect of promotions, reductions and changes in enlisted personnel.

"5. Each organization of the military force hereby created will, until further orders, bear the same name and designation as the former organization of the National Guard of whose members it is composed.

"6. All necessary orders for combining the organizations created by embodying therein members of the National Guard and National Guard Reserve hereby drafted into the military service of the United States, into complete tactical units, will be issued by the War Department."

RECRUITS FOR THE ARMY INCREASING IN NUMBER

Encouraging Reports Made Regarding Applications—Latest List of Enrollments at Station.

Applications for enlistment in the regular army have picked up considerably in Washington in the past few days through the efforts of Sergt. Hunt, recruiting officer, and his assistants. The men have not only been in attendance at the recruiting tent, 7th street and Pennsylvania avenue, daily from 8 a.m. to 9 p.m., but at night have spent their leisure time in visiting various places in the city in their efforts to bring the District's quota up to war strength.

Those who made application for enlistment last night and this morning were B. W. Becks, Miami, Fla.; Charles F. Martin, El Paso, Tex.; Lewis W. Allis, rear of 429 O street southwest; David M. Buchanan, Warrenton, Va.; John C. Mayhew, Langdon, D. C.; Thomas V. Howes, Langdon, D. C.; Albert R. Thomas, Naylor road, Anacostia; W. Clark Morrison, Washington, D. C., and Charles W. King, 1237 Potomac street southeast.

A victrola was installed at the recruiting tent today and the many popular airs and bugle calls rendered attracted considerable attention.

Two Enlistments Reported.

Wallace Jones of 1115 New Jersey avenue enlisted in the United States navy today at the recruiting station, 9th street and Pennsylvania avenue. Ashby Carver of Plains, Va., enlisted in the United States Marine Corps at the recruiting station, room 407, Star building, today.

SEEK BATTERY RECRUITS.

Officers of D. C. Organization Show Young Men Why They Should Join.

Officers of the District of Columbia Battery are making every effort to fill the ranks of Batteries A and B before the end of the week.

At the recruiting station, 932 F street, the officers are exhibiting various forms of apparatus and equipment used by the battery in an effort to demonstrate to young men why they should join the battery.

The enlistments today were Edward F. Frere, Lawrence Hayner, Wallace A. Club, J. J. Cordain, Mark S. Summerlin and Thomas J. McCrink.

French Check the Bulgars.

PARIS, July 10.—An official statement says:

"Eastern theater, July 8.—Last evening the enemy attempted an attack against the French forces at the Cerna Bend, but was repulsed. Today there was moderate artillery activity in the neighborhood of Cerna and north of Monastir."

VESSELS ARE SUSPECTED OF HARBORING GERMANS

AN ATLANTIC PORT, July 10.—Two Swedish steamers, here for bunker coal, are closely guarded by Department of Justice officials investigating a report that the steamers have on board Germans who are attempting to make their way from South America back to Germany.

Reports of the station in life and the mission of the Germans alleged to be aboard the steamers vary. One has it that they have been to South America in an attmpt to foment trouble there; another that they are international spies, and still another that they were stranded in South America at the outbreak of war and are trying to make their way back to Germany.

Department of Justice officials were called in the case and are closely guarding the ships to see that no one leaves them.

The steamers are not being held up here and are at liberty to leave at any time. They are among the finest freight steamers ever seen in this port. Both have passenger accommodations.

CITIZENS OF JEROME, ARIZ., RID TOWN OF AGITATORS

JEROME, Ariz., July 10. — Hundreds of miners and citizens, some with rifles and others with pick handles, started at sunrise today to "clean" the town of agitators whom they considered undesirable as the result of a strike called Friday by the metal miners' branch of the Industrial Workers of the World, which members of the international union repudiated.

Most of the Industrial Workers of the World apparently learned of the proposed organized "drive" and left town during the night. Those who remained offered no resistance today, and they were ordered aboard a special train, leaving soon for Jerome Junction.

INVESTIGATES FOOD SHARKS.

Senator Smith of Maryland, chairman of the Senate District committee, said today that he would give consideration to the resolution introduced by Senator King of Utah providing for an investigation into market conditions here and the possible establishment of a municipal market.

It is Senator King's purpose to seek speedy action on his resolution. In the meantime he is conducting an investigation of his own along the lines proposed. He said today that he had no doubt that the people here were being charged exorbitant prices for foodstuff, due to the activities of "food sharks."

Two Injured in Hospital Fire.

PADUCAH, Ky., July 10.—Two persons were injured and damage approximating $175,000 was done by a fire which destroyed the hospital of the Illinois Central Railroad Company here early today. The night watchman at the institution reported that the fire followed an explosion. An investigation is being made.

PLEA FOR WORKERS QUICKLY GRANTED

Secretary McAdoo Orders 8-Hour Day and Six-Day Week at Engraving Bureau.

An eight-hour day and a six-day week, for both men and women, have been ordered into effect at the bureau of engraving and printing. After receipt of a report from the special committee of investigation, Secretary McAdoo issued the order.

The report of the commitee explains the extraordinary demands made upon the bureau by war conditions, greater than at any previous time, and only approached during the Spanish-American war. It finds that this necessity for overtime no longer exists, and makes the recommendation which the order of Secretary McAdoo carries into effect. Two days for adjustment before the order is effective also is recommended by the committee.

Disallowance of Saturday half-holidays, revocations of leaves of absence and refusal of permission to take civil service examinations for employment in other branches of the government service, matters also referred to the committee, are not at this time passed upon. A supplemental report will be made.

Committee's Report.

The commitee consists of Oscar T. Crosby, assistant secretary of the Treasury; Oscar A. Price, auditor for the Interior Department, and J. L. Wilmeth, chief clerk of the Treasury Department. Its report stated that the committee has, after an invesigation, come to the conclusion that, "in view of the advanced stage of all of the emergency work recently imposed upon the bureau, it is now feasible to place the operations of that bureau on an eight-hour basis both for men and women.

"Work operations connected with the liberty loan have imposed enormous and unprecedented demands for the preparation of various certificates and bonds and in quantities which could not be accurately predetermined. The number of documents of a given kind that would be required could be made known only after subscriptions were in; but, nevertheless, large preparations had to be made on the basis of assumptions concerning the different denominations and terms of payment that would be subscribed by the public. Since June 15 some information on this subject was at hand, but not accurately in many respects until after June 28, the date of the first installment for payments. The very great discrepancy between some of the anticipations in these respects and the actual results have caused shortages of one kind or another in these papers and the bureau has been subjected to many instant demands from various federal reserve banks to meet the exigencies of the situation thus created. There also have been extraordinary demands for federal reserve bank notes, United States currency, checks of the various disbursing officers, Philippine silver certificates and stamps for both internal revenue and the postal service. Some of the orders placed with the bureau have been sublet to private plants on account of the impossibility of meeting the urgent demands of the government by the bureau, even when working its force overtime.

Pressing Orders Well in Hand.

"We find, however, that all pressing orders are now so well in hand that, while certain inconvenience and an increase of expense may result in some branches of the work, it is deemed by the committee best to have the whole plant operated now (say with a delay of two days for adjustment of service conditions) upon an eight-hour basis for six days a week.

It remains, however, that certain other matters, such as allowance of Saturday half-holidays, revocation of leave of absence, and permission to take civil service examinations for employment in other branches of the government service, are yet to be inquired into, and made the subject of a supplemental report."

Woman employes of the bureau had made claims that they were compelled to work in some cases as much as twelve hours a day, including Sundays. Protests had been made to the Secretary of the Treasury by Miss Jeannette Rankin, representative from Montana, various labor leaders and others.

Order Satisfactory to Director.

"The order is entirely satisfactory to me," said Director Ralph today. "I'm doing my work here, and will do it the best I know how."

Director Ralph is resentful of the fear reported to have been intimated by Miss Rankin, champion of the complainants among the woman employes, that the girls who testified yesterday may be disciplined by him.

"They do not need Miss Rankin's protection from me for anything they may have said," he declared. "There never has been punishment inflicted for criticisms of my administration and there will be none in this instance or any other. I hope I am too big and broad for that."

Assistant Secretary Crosby made it known today that his office, which has supervision over the bureau, has been considering the working situation at the bureau for some time with a view to lightening conditions at the earliest possible moment. The committee had prepared a report before the meeting was held yesterday afternoon, which is supposedly in form much as it was given out later in the day, following the hearing in the bureau.

The hearing was called at 3:40 o'clock in the bureau. Mr. Crosby, chairman, was not present, owing to pressure of his regular duties. The hearing was conducted by other members of the committee, Oscar A. Price, auditor for the Interior Department, and James L. Wilmeth, chief clerk of the Treasury Department. Miss Rankin was present.

Testimony of 46 Employes Taken.

Nearly 200 wished to be heard. The committee actually took the testimony of forty-six employes. Not all were unfavorable to overtime work. About nine of those testifying expressed a desire for overtime, while the others raised objection. The committee remained in session until nearly 7 o'clock, returning then to the Treasury Department, where the report was finally made public with the order of the Secretary.

Those who favored overtime among the women testifying were of two classes. One which needed the money and the other which, finding the men doing their bit to meet a war necessity, wished to do their share as a patriotic duty, even at a cost of nervous energy and fatigue. The critics of the overtime system had various reasons, mostly complaining of the exhaustion and impaired health that they ascribed to the long hours of work.

The hearing developed complaints as to the refusal of permission of time off to take civil service examinations for positions in other offices of the government; the docking of employes, even when they had time coming to them, for absence due to illness; the revocation of leaves of absence, and the denial of Saturday half-holidays. These matters were not disposed of in the report of the committee.

Not Confined to Bureau.

The refusal of time off for private business is not peculiar to the bureau. Other administrative offices have found it necessary to curtail such privileges. In the bureau, however, the order was made sweeping, and without exception. In fact, the committee bears witness that none of the complaints entered against the bureau administration charged favoritism of any form against Director Ralph.

These matters that the committee did not dispose of will be the subject of further consideration. It is possible that hearings may be held, or a decision reached without such aid, on how best to adjust conditions to the need of the public service.

Representative Rankin to Enlist the Aid of Congress in the Betterment of Wages

Gratified at the eight-hour order for the women and girls at the bureau of engraving and printing, Representative Jeannette Rankin of Montana today said she would not abandon her fight for better conditions there, but would now enlist the aid of Congress in a big fight for better wages at the bureau.

"I intend to make a speech to the House on the subject, probably Thursday," she told her friends today. "I am overjoyed at the eight-hour order which came so quickly after the special Treasury Department committee had looked into conditions there. However, simply reducing the hours is not enough. I can give Congress data which will show the girls are not paid enough for their labor."

Miss Rankin's office today was busy with callers from the bureau of engraving and printing. Several women expressed the opinion that Representative Rankin's campaign of publicity had brought about a change in the hours of labor.

Food Lessons by Mail.

Food conservation is to be taught by mail under the woman's section of the Navy League. Lectures are to be sent out by mail and examinations held. The course is to cover such subjects as wholesale buying, substitutes for meat, canning and drying, care of food, use of "left-overs" and household accounts. Miss Kathleen Mackin, a graduate dietician of the Drexel Institute, is in charge of the work.

Noted Composer Now Enlisted in Army Band

PERCY GRAINGER,

Pianist and composer, shorn of his flowing locks, in his uniform as a third-class musician at $20 a month in the band of the United States Coast Artillery. He is shown with the saxophone which he plays in the army band. Grainger had been paid at least $1,000 for a single performance.

FOOD BILL TANGLE WORRY TO LEADERS

Democratic Steering Committee of Senate Wrestling With the Problem.

FRICTION AMONG MEMBERS

It has been left to one of Washington's educators to evolve a slogan for the food conservation campaign. The educator has asked that his named not be used.

His slogan is brief, but to the point. It is addressed to the housewives of the nation:

"Don't stuff your husbands; husband your stuff."

The democratic steering committee of the Senate today wrestled with the problem of untangling the snarl in which the administration food control has become involved owing to the prohibition and other amendments adopted by the Senate.

After discussing the situation for an hour, the steering committee adjourned until 3 o'clock without having accomplished anything.

Two plans have been suggested, one to recommit the bill and have the committee on agriculture use the knife on the objectionable amendments; the other to pass the bill as quickly as possible and leave to the conference between the Senate and House the duty of straightening out the matter.

Is Hopelessly Divided.

The committee on agriculture is hopelessly divided in its own membership on what should be done, and to recommit the bill might cause long delay, with little result. On the other hand, many of the senators would rather have the bill perfected in the Senate than to trust the measure to the conference committee.

Postmaster General Burleson, spokesman for the administration, attended the meeting of the steering committee and attempted to throw oil on the troubled waters. Not long after Mr. Burleson entered the committee room Senators Reed and Hitchcock came out of the meeting. It is well understood that a number of the democratic senators are restive under White House domination. They prefer to settle this question of food control without interference from the other end of Pennsylvania avenue.

Says He Will Force Vote.

Senator Chamberlain, after attending the meeting of the steering committee, announced his intention of keeping right on with the bill and forcing it to a vote.

"The Senate must pass this bill or defeat it," he said. He added that he did not believe the supporters of the plan to recommit the bill could muster the votes to recommit. He also said he believed his motion to establish cloture, which must be voted on tomorrow, would carry.

So far as the Smoot amendment is concerned, which provides for taking over the distilled spirits in bond and paying for them at a fixed price, the constitutionality of which has been challenged, Senator Chamberlain said he had no doubt the amendment could and would be straightened out in conference.

Suggests Way Out.

He suggested that it would be feasible to work out a plan whereby the owners of the spirits would be given an opportunity to appeal to the courts if not satisfied with the price offered by the government. Section 13 of the bill as now before the Senate provides for commandeering this liquor and the machinery for taking it constitutionally. Part of this section, he said, could easily be added to the Smoot amendment.

Further Delay in Prospect.

The Smoot amendment directing the President to take over all distilled spirits in bond and pay for them, written into the food control bill Saturday by the Senate, today promised to tie up the bill and cause further delay.

The constitutionality of the Smoot amendment, which aims to fix a price to be paid for the distilled spirits, was assailed yesterday afternoon by Senator Shields of Tennessee, Senator Reed of Missouri and others, who quoted precedents to show that such an act was confiscation of property without due return.

While the debate was proceeding in the Senate, conferences were held by Senate leaders, including Senators Martin, Simmons and Hoke Smith, to find some way of getting rid of the white elephant. It was confidently predicted by these senators that the Smoot amendment would be lost when the bill goes to conference, or that the entire food control bill would be recommitted, so that the prohibition section might be rewritten. If the bill is recommitted, it is likely an effort will be made also to strike from it provisions which have been added by the Senate giving the government control over the cotton, wool, hides and other industries, which have been the subject of strenuous objection.

Senator Chamberlain, in charge of the bill, and other senators are opposed to having the bill recommitted, however, and prefer to have these matters left to the conference committee, believing that they will be straightened out by it.

Files Motion for Cloture.

Senator Chamberlain made another effort just before the Senate took a recess to obtain unanimous consent to fix a time for voting on the bill, but without success. He promptly filed a motion for cloture, signed by twenty-one senators.

This is the first time in the history of the Senate that a cloture motion has been filed on any bill, and the motion was made under the new rule adopted after the "twelve willful men" had defeated the armed neutrality resolution by a filibuster. The Senate must vote on the motion tomorrow, without debate. If adopted, each senator will be limited to one hour's debate. It requires a two-thirds majority to adopt the cloture, and there was grave doubt that it would receive such a vote. However, Senator Chamberlain feels that it will put on record senators who are delaying a vote on the measure.

The cloture motion was signed by the following senators: Colt, Rhode Island; Pomerene, Ohio; Tillman, South Carolina; Swanson, Virginia; Chamberlain, Oregon; Owen, Oklahoma; Hollis, New Hampshire; Thompson, Kansas; Robinson, Arkansas; Jones, New Mexico; Kendrick, Wyoming; Husting, Wisconsin; Shafroth, Colorado; Beckham, Kentucky; Gerry, Rhode Island; Ashurst, Arizona; Myers, Montana; Johnson, South Dakota; McLean, Connecticut, and McKellar, Tennessee.

At the same time Senator Chamberlain had read into the record a similar motion for cloture signed July 2 by forty-five senators, merely to show that for several days many of the senators had been anxious to bring the debate to a close and vote on the bill.

Cites One Amendment.

When Senator Chamberlain asked consent to fix a time to vote he first suggested Friday. Senator Wadsworth of New York objected, as did Senator Smoot and Senator Penrose. Senator Wadsworth asked that no attempt be made to fix a time to vote until after the committee amendments to the bill had been disposed of. He cited the case of the committee amendment proposing to prevent any member of the council of national defense or its advisory committees to contract with firms in which they are interested for government supplies.

"If this legislation is enacted, it would wipe out the council of national defense," said Senator Wadsworth. "It would upset the entire war machinery built up by the administration."

"I am not at all sure," replied Senator Chamberlain, "but what it would be a very good thing to upset some of that machinery."

The Senate accepted the committee amendment empowering the government to take over and operate packing houses, oil and gas wells and pipe lines in addition to mines, factories and other plants if necessary to secure an adequate supply of necessaries for the army and navy. An amendment to permit the board of mediation and conciliation to pass upon wages to be paid employes of plants commandeered by the government was also adopted without a record vote.

Food Control Bill in Senate Is Loaded With Amendments to Danger Point, It Is Feared

Loading down the food control bill with proposed amendments is going on in the Senate with the speed of loading a Mississippi river packet with cotton at a plantation landing. To adopt a seafaring term and switch the simile, the bill is already submerging the Plimsoll mark of safety and threatens to founder from overlading.

Scores of amendments to the bill have been offered and are awaiting consideration, covering many subjects and proposing some unique features of legislation. Senator McCumber suggests a new deal for the farmer. Listen:

"In determining the compensation to be paid for farm products all labor employed in producing the same, whether furnished by the farmer or members of his family, including the necessary domestic service, shall be computed and allowed for at the same rate of wages paid for like labor, or labor requiring a like degree of intelligence and arduous efforts, in other lines of business or trade; and, in addition thereto, there shall be allowed as a charge in the cost of production a reasonable rate of interest upon the capital invested in both real and personal estate, and a further reasonable charge for deterioration and upkeep. There shall also be taken into consideration the increased cost to the farmer of all necessary farm equipment, food and clothing required, and other advanced cost in the ordinary necessaries of life."

Creates New Office.

"Administrator general of necessaries." How is that for a title? It is proposed in an amendment presented by Senator Gore for a new official, with the pay of a cabinet officer, to whom the President shall "assign such duties now devolved upon other departments, bureaus, divisions, commissions and administrative offices of the government as may be necessary and proper to carry out the provisions of this act, to provide for the common defense and meet the exigencies of the war. The administrator general shall have power, in order to avoid competition and to insure concert of action among them, to confer and co-operate with, so far as practical, like representatives of the other governments now making common cause with the United States against a common enemy in the purchase, storage, conservation, transportation, distribution, sale, exchange and control of foods, feeds, fuels and similar necessaries essential to the successful conduct of the present war."

Senator Reed's "Puzzle."

Senator Reed has one which rather puzzled some readers of its terms, who thought it resembled the feat of the French king who marched an army up the hill and then marched it down again. After prescribing severe penalties for the hoarding or destruction of food, to enhance its price, he makes exemptions of the following classes:

"Provided, that any storing or holding by any farmer, gardener or other person of the products of any farm, garden, or other land cultivated by him shall not be deemed to be a storing or holding within the meaning of this act: provided further, that farmers and fruit growers, co-operative and other exchanges, or societies of a similar character shall not be included within the provisions of this section: and provided further, that the foregoing shall not be construed to prohibit the acquiring, storing, or holding of such article for future sale for such advanced price as might prevail in the ordinary course of business and in a free and unrestricted market."

Another Task Up to President.

And here is one by Senator Cummins, empowering the President "whenever in his judgment it shall be necessary for the efficient prosecution of the war, to require any or all producers of coal or coke, either in any special area or in any special coal fields, or in the entire United States, to sell their product only to the United States through an agency to be designated by the President, such agency to regulate the rates of such coal and coke and the prices thereof and to fix the compensation to be paid such producers by the United States and to regulate the method of production, distribution, classification, and grading routes of transportation apportionment or storage of such coal and coke among merchants, domestic consumers, industrial consumers, common carriers and others, or of export, and to make payment of the purchase price of such coal or coke to producers thereof."

Another by Senator Cummins provides that if during the continuance of the war the President finds that the prices of necessaries compared with wages and other fixed incomes is resulting or will result in an impairment of the health, strength and efficiency of the people generally "by reason of their inability to provide themselves with such necessaries in sufficient quantities," he is empowered to requisition and take over any such necessaries wherever they may be found and, through such agencies as he may establish or authorize, sell the same to the people at fair, reasonable prices.

Senator Lodge Declares the Sweeping Scope of Food Bill Is Inimical to Business

Senator Lodge, acting republican leader, made a long speech in the Senate today criticising the sweeping scope of the bill as inimical to business. He regretted invoking the cloture rule.

"What troubles me in this bill," he said, "is the attempt to set aside economic laws. This bill undertakes to give the President absolute control of all the business in this country."

He spoke in commendation of Herbert C. Hoover's work in Belgium, but declared that the running of the business of this country was an entirely different matter "and beyond the power of any one man."

Senators from wheat producing states and the great centers of wheat distribution, the Massachusetts senator declared, had told him that the mere threat of this bill had for the moment destroyed the wheat market and disarranged the great machinery of distribution.

Rumor Regarding Sugar.

"I am told," he added, "that a proposition has already been made to fix the price of sugar, which would make it impossible for the beet sugar manufacturer to make any profit.

Senator Lodge opposed forcing copper producers to sell at abnormally low prices. "We may save something," he said, "but we will lose more, closing small small mines that are producing the surplus vitally necessary."

When Senator Chamberlain suggested that the bill does not direct, but merely authorizes the President to take control of various products, Senator Lodge said the mere possibility had already greatly disturbed commerce. He declared Congress would freely give any legislation needed to cope with food speculators.

"Such men are nothing more than criminals," he said, "and should be punished to the utmost extent. But that is not all that this bill proposes. It goes far beyond that, and we should go extremely slow in disturbing ordinary laws of trade and economics."

During today's debate Senator Vardaman of Mississippi urged that "something" be done to get the bill passed. He suggested recommitting it to the agriculture committee.