the imperial chancellor. He quizzed each deputy privately, encouraging all of them to express freely their views on Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg. Individual audiences lasted more than half an hour each. The crown prince is reported to have said he was doing this in accordance with the wish of Emperor William, who had suggested that he form his own opinions of the chancellor's policy through interviews with party leaders.

Paradox in Crisis.

The morning papers appear to have had no intimation of the impending strike of reichstag deputies and the emperor's summons to Field Marshal von Hindenburg, chief of the general staff. They devote their columns to a discussion of the Prussian franchise reforms and the paradox that a crisis, originating in the demand for liberal reforms and the proclamation of a moderate peace program, should have made possible the supplanting of Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg by the chancellor candidate Prince von Buelow, with whom von Buelow by comparison is almost a radical, and who is an avowed believer in annexationist peace.

The Tageblatt opposes Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg's retirement vigorously, while other papers are lukewarm or openly hostile to the present chancellor.

Papers Are Optimistic.

The socialists' organ, Vorwaerts, assumes that the royal instructions will insure the passage of the Prussian reform bill in the shape prescribed by the king. Other papers are optimistic. They believe the conservatives quite capable of disobeying the sovereign and again frustrating reform.

Baron von Seditz, the free conservative leader, says, in the Morgen Post, that unless outside circumstances, notably the outcome of the war, affect that decision it may be assumed that the majorities in both houses of the Prussian parliament will oppose equal suffrage and pass a half-way measure. He suggests that the government and the reformers will find it advisable to accept a half loaf rather than risk grave internal conflicts with the outcome doubtful.

May Have to Pack House.

The Bourse Gazette, national liberal, says that not even a majority of that party can be counted upon to support equal suffrage in Prussia. The Tageblatt and other papers assume that a thorough reorganization of the house, perhaps by packing it with new peers, is necessary before the equal franchise bill will pass the upper house.

The conservatives and members of the clerical center party in the diet have started playing for delay and have abandoned their previous request for a session of the diet before autumn. They profess to believe that it is impossible for the government to submit the bill before October.

Lokal Anzeiger Suppressed.

The Berlin Lokal Anzeiger has been suppressed indefinitely by the military authorities. The reason is not given, but presumably it is on account of an attack on Austria-Hungary in connection with a statement by Count Czernin, Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, who has come out for peace without annexation.

According to a dispatch from Berlin to the Berlingske Tidende, the new peace formula put forward by the liberals is being supported by a great part of the centrist party. All parties have summoned their members to Berlin as soon as possible.

Resignation Is Denied.

AMSTERDAM, July 14.—According to a semi-official dispatch received here from Berlin, the report of the resignation of Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, the imperial chancellor, is untrue.

At the meeting of the Catholic center party today, Dr. Peter Spahn, the chairman, was taken suddenly ill, according to a Berlin telegram. The meeting adjourned at once.

Says Germany Wants Peace.

Count Michael Karolyi, leader of the Hungarian independent party, speaking in the house of deputies, says a telegram from Budapest, declared:

"The central point of the present German crisis is the question of peace. Every one in Germany wants peace, but it is not enough to desire it, the nation must negotiate for it. Count Czernin (Austro-Hungarian foreign minister) has not confined himself to mere words, but has openly declared that we are ready for peace without annexations. One of the prerequisite conditions of peace is the democratization of every country."

In a continuation of the debate Baron Julius Beck said.

"There is no war policy today, but only a peace policy. The peace must be honorable, guaranteeing Hungary's frontiers and her political independence."

Would Continue Alliance.

Count Moritz Esterhazy, the premier, replying to Baron Beck, said the new Hungarian government stands for the continuance of the alliance between the dual monarchy and Germany as did the government which it succeeded.

"We cling fast to the brilliantly tested alliance of the monarchy with Germany," said the premier. "The government identifies itself in this respect fully with the standpoint of the previous government.

"We are waging this war as a defensive war. Our peace aim is not conquest. We do not leave our enemies in doubt about this. On the contrary we testified clearly before the whole world our readiness for peace."

This statement was greeted with loud applause.

Puts Blame on Enemy.

"Our enemies know this well," continued the premier. "We made our peace offer in full agreement with our allies. We emphasized that it was a question of an acceptable and honorable peace for all the belligerents, thereby showing clearly the readiness for peace of our entire group of powers. The responsibility for the continuance of the war rests on the enemy."

Regarding Hungary's relations with Austria, Premier Esterhazy considered it detrimental to interfere in Austria's internal affairs. He favored this dual equality and was convinced the Austrian premier took the same standpoint.

Activity Near St. Quentin.

PARIS, July 14.—There was active artillery fighting last night near St. Quentin and on the Aisne front between Craonne and Courcy, the war office reports. German attempts to raid trenches south of St. Quentin were crushed. The French made a successful raid west of Navarin farm. On the Verdun front at Hill 304 and in the Woevre the artillery was active.

A German airplane dropped bombs near Nancy. Two women and a child were killed.

The war office issued the following official statement last night:

"Rather violent artillery fighting took place to the southeast of St. Quentin and to the south of Pargny-Filain, especially in the direction of La Royere farm. Both artilleries were active in the Argonne and on both banks of the Meuse. Today the Germans violently bombarded Rheims, 1,500 shells falling into the city.

"On July 9 and 10 ten German airplanes were brought down on our front and eight enemy machines fell within the German lines, seriously damaged.

Belgians Are Shelled.

"Belgian communication: 'Last night the enemy violently bombarded the region of Steenstraete and shelled our communications heavily. During the day there was the usual artillery activity. A few shells fell in the region of Woesten.'"

German Report of Fighting.

BERLIN, July 14, via London.—The army headquarters announcement on the western front operations reads:

"Western front: Army group of Crown Prince Rupprecht: Good observation conditions prevailing, the artillery duel was intense in several sectors of the Flanders and Artois fronts. Enemy thrusts east of Nieuwport, southeast of Ypres, near Hulluch and south of the Scarpe were repulsed.

"Front of the German crown prince: The fighting activity of the artillery in the western Champagne again increased considerably and in the evening the firing on the left bank of the Meuse reached great intensity. At Hill 304 storming troops in a dashing charge captured the trenches which the enemy had recaptured July 3. Some of the occupants were killed and the remainder made prisoner. The positions won by us on June 28 over a width of four kilometers, including their forefield, thereby is again completely in our hands.

"In spite of vigorous counter measures a reconnoitering thrust made near Prunay brought us gains in prisoners and booty.

"Front of Duke Albrecht: Conditions are unchanged.

"In numerous aerial engagements the enemy lost seventeen airplanes. Two others were brought down by anti-aircraft fire."

TYPE OF CANTONMENTS BEING PREPARED FOR NATIONAL ARMY.

STRUCTURES AT FORT DOUGLAS, ARIZ.

THREE WOMAN'S PARTY GROUPS ARE ARRESTED

Demonstration Takes Place in Front of White House Just as Departments Let Out.

Three groups of members of the National Woman's Party who attempted to picket the White House with banners were arrested today in the midst of thousands of home-going government employes shortly after 1 o'clock.

There was little disorder in connection with the arrests, and citizens who urged each other to tear down the suffrage banners refrained from actually destroying them, bearing in mind, perhaps, the fact that citizens who destroyed the banners or created other disturbances the last time the attempt was made to picket the White House were themselves arrested.

Loaded Into Automobiles.

The demonstration of the woman's party took place in front of both gates of the White House, on Pennsylvania avenue. The first group was arrested at the east gate on the avenue, and while these arrests were in progress another group of women marched to the west gate, where that party was arrested.

The automobiles in which the prisoners were loaded had not moved from the scene when a third group marched from the woman's party headquarters nearby to the east gate of the White House on the Avenue, where their arrest also promptly ensued.

When the women attempted to take their stations in front of the White House gates the police asked them if they would move on, as their presence was attracting a crowd which obstructed traffic.

The women claimed they were within their legal rights in attempting to display the suffrage banners at the White House and refused to move on, whereupon the police officials ordered their arrest.

The banners carried by the members of the woman's party today bore the legend, "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity," which is the motto of the French republic; an appeal inquiring, "Mr. President, What will you do for woman suffrage?" and another appeal inquiring, "Mr. President, How long must women wait for liberty?"

It was stated that the demonstration was arranged for about 1 o'clock, as the members of the Woman's Party hoped to catch President and Mrs. Wilson on their return from a wedding which they had attended at noon, but President and Mrs. Wilson returned to the White House at 12:15 o'clock and did not see the demonstration.

Each of the Woman's Party members arrested offered $25 collateral for her release instead of going to imprisonment as on former occasions.

The women in the three groups, and the states they represented were announced by the woman's party in advance of the demonstration as follows:

First group—Miss Julia Hurlbut, Mrs. J. A. H. Hopkins and Miss Minnie Abbott of New Jersey, Mrs. Beatrice Reynolds Kinkead of California, Mrs. Bettie Graves Regueau of Michigan, Miss Anne Martin of Nevada. The banner for this group, carried by Mrs. Hopkins, bore the legend, "Liberte, egalite, fraternite—July 14, 1789."

Second group—Mrs. Robert Walker of Maryland; Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles, daughter of Thomas F. Bayard, Secretary of State during President Cleveland's administration, of Delaware; Miss Janet Frothingham of Massachusetts; and Mrs. Gilson Gardner of the District of Columbia. The banner for this group, carried by Mrs. Hilles, bore the inscription, "Mr. President, how long must women wait for liberty?"

Third group—Mrs. Louise C. Mayo and Miss Eleanor Calnan of Massachusetts, Miss Doris Stevens of Nebraska, Miss Mary H. Ingham of Pennsylvania, Mrs. John Winters Brennan of New York and Mrs. John Rogers of New York city. Miss Ingham is in charge of the banner for this group, the query inscribed on this banner being: "Mr. President, what will you do for woman suffrage?"

U. S. FINDS WAY TO MAKE GLYCERIN FROM SUGAR

Discovery in the internal revenue division laboratory of a process for manufacturing glycerin from sugar was announced today by the Treasury Department.

Under the secret process evolved the cost of this substance, a heavy factor in the manufacture of explosives, will be reduced to slightly more than one-fourth of its present cost.

Glycerin is at present manufactured almost entirely from fats, at a cost of 90 cents a pound, which is six times its cost of production before the war. Extraction of the product from sugar will insure production, officials estimate, at 25 cents a pound or less.

The immense importance of the discovery in conserving the fat supply of the nation is pointed out by officials, who declare that Germany's fat shortage is largely due to the use of fats for production of explosives. Germany has long since been forced to discontinue the manufacture of soap in order to conserve the fats for munitions making.

The discovery is the first to be announced by chemists working in cooperation with the council of national defense.

GERMAN WAR MINISTER, GEN. VON STEIN, RESIGNS

BERN, Switzerland, July 14, British admiralty per Wireless Press.—An official telegram from Berlin says that Gen. von Stein, the Prussian minister of war, has resigned.

RUSS SMASHING ON ON 50-MILE FRONT

Capture Lomnica Crossings and Villages Between Halicz and Carpathians.

HEIGHTS ALSO ARE TAKEN

By the Associated Press.

PETROGRAD, July 14.—Russian troops have occupied the village of Novica, southeast of Kalusz, in eastern Galicia, the war office announced today.

PETROGRAD, July 14 (British admiralty, per Wireless Press).—On a front of nearly fifty miles from Halicz to the foothills of the Carpathians, the Russians have captured the crossings of the Lomnica, at Perehinsko, and north across the Dniester, capturing several villages and important enemy positions. North of the Dniester, in the region of Halicz, says the war office statement, the Russians captured important heights and drove the enemy back to northeast of Ehilus, occupying two villages.

"Southwest of Kalusz, the Russians captured Perehinsko, west of Bohorodozany. The statement follows:

Enemy Is Expelled.

"In the region of Vladimir-Volynski (Volhynia), southeast of Kiselin, enemy detachments under cover of artillery fire attacked our positions and entered our trenches, but were expelled by reserves which came forward immediately restoring the situation.

"The engagements on the Honika river (northwest of Halicz) continued to develop Thursday. Our troops crossed to the left bank at the river confluence and captured heights on the line of the River Dniester-Bukazowice-Bludniki.

"After a stubborn battle the enemy was driven back from the heights to the northeast of Ehilus. We occupied the villages of Studzianka and Podhorki.

River Crossings Captured.

"In the region of Kalusz a Bohemian regiment, by means of a daring cavalry attack, captured four heavy guns. Southwest of Kalusz, on the Landstru-Laziany-Krasne front, our troops engaged in battle with the enemy, who were protecting the crossings of the River Lomnica on the road to Rosniatov and Dolina. The crossings of the river at Perehinsko were captured by us. On the rest of the front there were fusillades."

Fighting Near Smorgon.

BERLIN, July 14, via London.—The official statement follows:

"Army group of Prince Leopold: On the Dvina, near Smorgon and on the Shara the war was spirited fighting, and also west of Lutsk there was a temporary revival of activity in consequence of our reconnoitering thrusts. Russian attacks south of the Dneister at several places on the Lomnica line were rendered futile.

"Fronts of Archduke Joseph and Field Marshal von Mackensen: Enemy reconnoitering detachments pressed forward toward our position at several places after heavy artillery preparation. They were repulsed everywhere.

"Macedonian front: East of the Nidze Planina a successful Bulgarian thrust dispersey local Serbian counter attacks, which failed with heavy losses."

Firing Activity Increases.

The supplementary official statement issued last evening by the German war office reads:

"In the east the firing activity between the Zlota Lipa and the Narayuvka has increased. South of the Dneister the situation is unchanged. Minor engagements have taken place south of Kalusz."

Claims Repulse of Russ.

VIENNA, July 14.—The following official statement was issued by the Austro-Hungarian general headquarters staff:

"In Rumania and on the army front of Archduke Joseph there was lively enemy reconnoitering activity. Several Russian thrusts against our Lemnica position were repulsed.

"In Volhynia our reconnoitering detachments dispersed several enemy skirmishing parties."

Twenty-Seven D. C. Men Wanted for Capital's Ambulance Battalion

Wanted: Twenty-seven men from the District are wanted to join the Washington Ambulance Battalion under command of Maj. Ryan Devereux, which is now in training camp at Allentown, Pa.

This unit expects to see service in France very soon, as it is considered one of the best organized and trained in the entire ambulance service of the Red Cross under the War Department.

It is expected that this battalion will accompany Col. Jefferson R. Kean when he goes to France as commander-in-chief of all the ambulance corps from the United States.

Applicants for admission to the Washington battalion will be examined at 1801 Massachusetts avenue and will be sent immediately to Allentown for training.

CELEBRATE 'FRENCH DAY' BY GIVING TO RED CROSS

Generous Outpouring of Contributions by Finance Committee of District Chapter.

Generous contributions to the Red Cross funds today in celebration of the "Independence day" of France is urged by the finance committee of the District Chapter of the Red Cross.

With the American forces in France needing many things that can be given to them only through the Red Cross organization, and fighting side by side with the French, it was thought fitting by the Red Cross officials that "the fall of the Bastile" should be celebrated in Washington today by a great outpouring of funds in relief of hardships and suffering.

This is "French day" in the Red Cross campaign, and a real spirit of appreciation for France as an ally of the United States is expected to be shown by the returns.

Subscriptions Announced Today.

Among subscriptions announced today was one of $120 from Richard K. Quigley, another of $111.09 from the agents and policyholders of the Continental Life Insurance Company, Inc., and a third of $100 from Isaac W. Nordlinger.

Other contributions are: Chevy Chase Music Club, $17.25; James C. Longstreet, $10; Busy Bee Club, through Annie May Turner, $8.35; Miss Caroline Larner, $5 a month for the war; Virginia B. Jones, additional, $10; Miss Norma Thompson, $5; Private Michael R. Stec, U. S. Marine Corps, Indian Head, Md., additional, $1; Mrs. Maria Tilton, $2; Elmer J. L. Shane, $1; John S. Biggs, $1 a month; All Souls' Parish, $2.15; Mrs. W. J. McDonald, $10; Mrs. Grace B. Cooky, $5; Helen C. Sillman, $1; A. M. Goebel, $2; Mrs. F. C. Greve, $3; Lena Malnati, $2; A. S. Hackett, $1; Sybil B. Trecartin, $1; dividend checks of American Brake Shoe and Foundry Company; Clarence P. King, $10; Miss Anne S. Ames, $2; M. T. B., $33; St. John's Church, Georgetown, $10; Mrs. Edgar Kidwell, $5; Congress Heights Baptist Sunday School, $12; Amanda Hackett, $1.50; Christo Brandy, $1.50; Biggs Heating Company, $10; employes of Biggs Heating Company, $28.45; Nonie C. Robinson, $5; in memory A. A. Baden, Mrs. M. J. Frye, $2; Marvin Sunday school, M. E. Church South, 10th and B streets southwest, $16.66; William E. Truman, $5; Walter I. McCoy, $10; W. W. Isham, $10.

RIOTS IN MINING TOWN.

Armed Men Patrol Streets of Flat River, Mo.

FLAT RIVER, Mo., July 14.—Armed men patrolled the streets today following rioting last night between American and foreign mine workers, when more than a score of foreigners were injured by being stoned or beaten. Merchants were told that American workmen would hold a mass meeting today and were warned to keep off the streets.

This city was quiet, although the authorities fear that further trouble will result should the two factions come together.

IS ACT VOID AFTER DRAFTING A MILLION

New and Important Question Now Discussed by Congressmen and Others.

MORE LEGISLATION HINTED

Will the draft act die and become of no effect after the drafting of the first million men?

This is a new and important question connected with the selective draft system now being asked on Capitol Hill, where members of Congress are receiving all told hundreds of letters daily making the most pertinent inquiries into the limitations of the recent act for raising an army.

The possibility that further draft legislation may be required at this session of Congress has reopened many discussions connected with the new military policy; one of which, it will appear, is the age limit matter, over which there was such a row when the bill was in the House and later in the Senate.

Members who discussed this today pointed out that while the War Department plans indicate that the entire 10,000,000 men may be drawn by lot and arranged in batches so that every man will know his place in the first call as well as others, the draft act permits only the drafting of 1,000,000 men.

Draft Covered by Two Sections.

In the third section of the draft act, the President is authorized "to raise by draft as herein provided, organize and equip an additional force of 500,000 enlisted men." The word "additional" refers to what is carried in the preceding section, namely, the authority to take into the national service the organized militia, National Guard reserves, etc.

The fourth section provides for authority for the President "to raise and begin the training of an additional force of 500,000 men."

Those two sections comprise all that the draft act carries in the way of raising an army by the selective draft system. Other sections outline the registration, etc., but after 1,000,000 men are selected for military service, according to members of Congress, the drafting power of the government has died.

This matter, which has not yet been made a matter of popular knowledge, is to be taken care of. Members of the military affairs committee, with whom a representative of The Star talked, said that they had paid little attention to the legal limitations of the drafting authority because they knew the intent of Congress was to raise the required strength by draft.

"If the draft authority becomes null and void after drafting a million men, Congress will undoubtedly pass a resolution permitting the drafting of another million, or whatever number the military authorities require." This is the attitude of Congress.

But here's a point that comes up in the congressional correspondence and conversation: Will an attempt be made to reopen the question of age limits when the necessary new draft legislation is up for discussion in Congress? Many members believe that it will, and base their opinion on the differences and squabbles in both houses of Congress on the subject of age limits for enlisted men. Some members believe an attempt will be made to make the age limit for the second million men between twenty-one and forty years.

On the other hand, the military affairs committee is not disposed to take it that way. The House originally put the limits much farther apart than they are now, but that was really because the men in charge of the bill gave the House full liberty and let it amend it any way the majority saw fit in order to please everybody and get votes for the vital principle—the draft itself. The Senate cut the limits down to men between twenty-one and twenty-seven, and a compromise between the two bodies was reached making the drafted ages between twenty-one and thirty.

The military affairs committees at the Capitol understand that the army heads do not want enlisted men over the age of thirty; that the fighting age is below that, and for that reason there is not as much chance as there might otherwise be that the age limits will be stretched for the second million men; nor will the requisite supplementary legislation touch on this point.

Free Finland Action Deferred.

HELSINGFORS, July 14.—The third reading of the Finnish independence bill has been postponed until Tuesday. All the workmen will cease work on that day.

Thirteen Couples Procure Their Marriage Licenses on Friday, the Thirteenth

Dan Cupid and his assistant, Col. William A. Kroll, the license clerk, have an utter disregard for all hoodoos. Time was when few licenses, if any, were sought on Fridays. She combination of on Fridays. The combination of of the month used to see the license counter deserted, but yesterday all these "untoward signs" were banished when exactly thirteen couples applied for licenses on Friday, July 13.

PLAN BIG APPROPRIATION FOR ARTILLERY PROGRAM

War Department's Deficiency Bill Proposes Vast Sum for Guns and Ammunition.

A great artillery program for waging the war against Germany will be provided for in the coming three-billion-dollar general deficiency appropriation bill to be considered next week by the House appropriation committee. Out of the three billion total, approximately two billions are to be asked to provide for guns and ammunition and other artillery equipment in anticipation of use in the event of another call for a million men to go to Europe.

These estimates have not yet been received by Congress, but War Department officials have generally indicated to congressional leaders their plans in this respect, and will outline them formally during the hearings to be held by the House appropriations committee next week.

The purpose is to be prepared, the government realizing that staggering sums and staggering appropriations will be needed to carry the war to a successful conclusion.

Other Plans Intended.

Among the other plans intended to be provided for in the big deficiency bill, the draft of which is already being prepared by the committee experts, with some of the lesser estimates already in, will be the financing of plants to make war munitions, for which between $9,000,000 and $10,000,000 are to be asked. The purpose of this is to enable these plants to be conducted, according to present plans unofficially communicated, by private enterprises, able to put in equipment that they would not be warranted in putting in themselves, because of the expense, in view of the fact that the equipment would be of little use to them after the war is over.

While the private enterprise would operate them, the government would get the benefit of getting the munitions manufactured and with greater efficiency and economy and could have the equipment in its own right for all purposes after the war.

The hearings before the appropriation committee beginning Monday will be conducted with the greatest secrecy, because of the confidential character of the details. They will begin with the minor matter, because the bulkier estimates have not yet been completed.

AMERICAN TROOPS IN PERMANENT CAMP

PARIS, July 14.—The vanguard of the American troops, who left on Thursday the seaport town where they have been encamped, arrived at their permanent camp today. The men went into training immediately, notwithstanding the holiday order that had been issued by Gen. Pershing.

Maj. Gen. Sibert, who will be in command of the camp, lunched with Gen. Pershing after watching the military spectacles of the day here, the two officers holding their final conference before Gen. Sibert's departure for the front. Gen. Pershing will follow him after a time.

HONOR H. C. HOOVER, JR.

Members of Belgian Mission Hold Reception for Boy.

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Cal., July 14.—Members of the Belgian mission to the United States on their way from San Francisco to Los Angeles held a special reception here yesterday for a fourteen-year-old boy, Herbert C. Hoover, jr., son of the United States food administrator and former head of the commission for relief of Belgium.

After expressing to the boy their thanks for the acts of his father, the mission was entertained by Chancellor Emeritus David Starr Jordan and Acting President J. Stillman of Stanford University.

TROOPS TO QUELL STRIKERS.

Clash With Police Reported From Sao Paulo, Brazil.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Friday, July 13.—A battalion of federal troops left Lorena today for Sao Paulo, where fighting occurred between police and strikers. Preparations are being made to send troops from Rio de Janeiro.

There was fighting at several places in Sao Paulo. The strikers attempted to attack the water works. Several of them were wounded and it is reported four were killed. The gas supply of the city has been cut off.

Representatives of workingmen in this city sent a telegram today to the Sao Paulo strikers giving assurances of their support. Thus far there have been no disorders here.

Ordered to Make War Maps.

Fifteen members of the Engineer Officers' Reserve Corps have been directed to report to the director of the geological survey in this city for duty in connection with military mapping now being done for the War Department. They are Majs. William M. Beaman and Arthur C. Roberts, Capts. Duncan Hannegan and Ralph W. Berry, First Lieuts. Richard T. Evans, Jesse A. Duck and Alexander J. Ogle, and Second Lieuts. Edward M. Bandil, Sidney H. Birdseye, Oliver G. Taylor, Leo B. Roberts, Russell M. Harrington, Wilmer S. Gehres, Charles R. Fisher and Walter R. Hicks.

SOME CANTONMENTS ALREADY COMPLETED

First at Fort Douglas Is Built and Ready for U. S. Troops in Twenty-Six Days.

WAS INCREASED IN SIZE

A number of the army cantonments, such as that to be erected at Annapolis Junction, Md., have been completed, as well as a number of the navy and Marine Corps camps and training stations, such as that at Quantico, Va. The first army cantonment to be completed was that at Fort Douglas, of which The Star today presents a picture, upon the authorization of the committee on public information and through the courtesy of the contractors, James Stewart & Co.

As an instance of how rapidly this work is being completed, it is stated that the contract for the cantonment at Fort Douglas, Utah, was let May 12, and that it was ready for occupancy just twenty-six days later. It was formally turned over to the War Department June 27. This cantonment is one of the smaller ones, to house 9,000 men.

Some of the army cantonments, that for instance, at American Lake, Wash., will house 40,000 men. These groups of buildings cost the government from about $500,000 each for the smaller groups to about $6,000,000 each for the larger ones.

Location of Cantonments.

The army cantonments are so located at various points throughout the country that the larger ones are being built in sections where the population is most dense. The idea is to locate the cantonments, so far as size is concerned, so that the transportation of large bodies of troops for long distances is prevented. The cantonment at Fort Douglas was increased in size, after the original contract was let, when final figures showed that that section of the country would produce more troops than was originally calculated.

Some of these buildings, which are 20 by 217 feet, were erected in one hour and thirty minutes, by the watch.

Most of the different contractors for the cantonments have located branch offices in Washington, so as to be closely in touch with the government during the progress of the work, which is being directed by a great force of army engineers under Col. Littell and Maj. Brown, in the Adams building, on F street. The contractors are expressing themselves as highly appreciative of the co-operation of the army engineers, although they claim that there is very little profit in the work because of the sliding scale of profit which the government has imposed upon the builders. They say that the maximum profit on this construction work is about 6 per cent, and in some cases it is only 4 per cent. The government has required that there shall not in any case on the larger cantonments be a profit of more than $250,000. This is on a job of $6,000,000, such as that at American Lake.

Are Two Stories High.

The army cantonments are two-storied, and the men sleep in bunks or cots. They are electrically lighted. In the northern latitudes they are heated by steam, and in every case what is described by army officers as "good plumbing" has been furnished. Sewers have been especially built in every case.

The emergency construction committee of the munitions board of the council of national defense has been obtaining materials for the construction in a manner never before used in public work in the United States. Working with this committee are committees on lumber, cement, electrical materials, etc. These committees inform Col. Littell's office where materials are to be found in quantities desired, of the type and standard desired, at the prices which should be paid.

Schedules of these materials and prices are then sent to the constructing quartermaster of the army at the site of the cantonment. The names of the firms which the business should go to is specified. If the civilian contractor for the cantonment can beat the price mentioned, it is up to him to do so. If delivery is more important than price, then delivery is the factor that decides. The constructing quartermaster at each cantonment decides the point.

To House Up to 1,000,000.

The army cantonments are expected to house between 500,000 and 1,000,000 men, to come from the so-called "draft" army, which is expected to be conscripted in the near future.

The navy and the Marine Corps, on the other hand, are building various camps and training stations, to house about 80,000 men. The naval establishments are of two classes—camps, as they are called, and training stations. The camps are, generally speaking, places for assembly, to house men on the seaboard, so as to have them in readiness to send to sea, while the training stations are of broader scope, in that in them the men will be given a thorough course of training. The camps are less pretentious than the training stations. The majority of the navy structures differ from those of the army in that the navy establishments will provide hammocks as sleeping quarters for the men rather than cots or bunks, as in the case of the army establishments.

Navy Sites Selected.

The navy sites, in addition to the Quantico Marine Corps establishment, as so far agreed upon, are as follows:

At Newport, R. I., camp for 2,000 men; at City Park, Brooklyn, barracks for receiving ship to house 3,000 men; at Pelham Park, N. Y., camp for 5,000 men; at the Philadelphia navy yard, camp for 5,000 men; at Cape May, N. J., camp for 3,000 men; at the old Jamestown exposition site, Virginia, a training station for 10,000 men; at the navy yard, Charleston, S. C., a camp for 5,000 men; at Pensacola, Fla., a camp for aviators to house 1,000 men; at Key West Fla., a camp for 1,000 men; at the Great Lakes naval station at Chicago, a training station for 17,000 men; at Mare Island navy yard, a camp for 5,000 men; at the Puget sound navy yard, a site for 5,000 men. In addition there are a few smaller establishments in the vicinity of Boston, and there is a projected camp for 3,000 men on the exposition grounds at Gulfport, Miss.

FEDERAL ACT BARS VIRGINIANS' QUART

Privilege Allowed by State "Dry" Law Prohibited by Reed Amendment.

U. S. ATTORNEYS INSTRUCT

If you live in Virginia, and if you do not have any desire to be haled into a federal court, do not try to exercise your state-granted right to take or send in any manner any intoxicating liquor into that arid state.

If you do make the attempt even to carry home with you the single quart a month permitted by Virginia's prohibition law, and a United States attorney hears about it, you are going to be taken to court to answer for violation of the Reed "bone dry" amendment to the post office appropriation law that became effective July 1.

Instructions have been sent by the Department of Justice to all United States attorneys throughout the country to the effect that the Reed "bone dry" amendment makes it a federal offense to import liquors into dry states, even though such states may specifically permit importations of such liquors in limited quantities.

All Transportation Forbidden.

In the instructions the United States attorneys are advised that every form of transportation of liquor into dry states is forbidden, whether it be by person, by common carrier, by private conveyance or in baggage. It is further stated that prosecutions for violations of the Reed amendment may be had in any district from, through or into which liquor is transported. Thus a person found to be transporting liquor from the District of Columbia to Virginia might be prosecuted either here or in the federal district in Virginia in which his home might be located or into which he might take or send the liquor.

The instructions state that the question as to whether or not the Reed amendment prohibits the transportation of liquor into dry territory in partly wet states is to be determined by means of test cases, to be filed before a proper tribunal for the purpose of obtaining an interpretation of the amendment on which to base future action.

Should the courts decide that the Reed amendment is applicable to the transportation of liquor into such territory, Montgomery county, Md., would be shut off from any liquor supplies whatever, as that county is and has for many years been dry under local option laws.

Transportation of liquor into Prince Georges county, Md., also will be forbidden after November 1, when that county's local option law becomes effective. In fact, it will be a federal offense after November 1 to send liquor from the District to any Maryland or Virginia territory touching the District.

Would Affect Country Clubs.

Should the courts interpret the Reed amendment as applicable to transportation of liquor into dry areas in partly wet states several of the country clubs near the city would be seriously affected. Several of these clubs are located in Montgomery county ,and there are others in Virginia and in Prince Georges county, Md., the members of which are mainly Washington residents. Although operating under the so-called members' locker system, many liquors could legally be taken to the clubhouses, either by members themselves, by persons acting as their messengers or agents or by any common carrier, private conveyance, in the baggage of such members or other persons or in any manner whatsoever.

United States attorneys in all states operating under local option laws and having both dry and wet territory have been instructed to report to the Department of Justice all cases of transportation of liquor into dry areas in such states, the department notification stating that from such reports test cases will be prepared and prosecuted.

It is believed the interpretation placed on the Reed amendment will drive out of business the mail order liquor establishments, whose attorneys are reported as saying the interests they represent purpose to obey to the letter the law as construed by the Department of Justice.

RED CROSS NOTES.

Three ambulances have been given to the District Chapter of the Red Cross for the Washington Ambulance Company now in training at Allentown, Pa., by employes of the Department of Agriculture. Arrangements are being made for a ceremony of formal presentation next week.

The District Chapter of the Red Cross has been offered three acres of ground on which to plant a garden, but has been forced to decline. It has also been given a typewriter and this is the sort of gift that is particularly useful at this time.

Howe Totten has given to the District Chapter the use of his house at 1708 I street northwest. This will be used as a storehouse and for holding the various classes in dietetics, home care of the sick, etc., which are now being conducted by the Red Cross.

The carnival held recently at Clarendon, Va., under the auspices of the Red Cross Chapter of Alexandria county, was a success in every particular. Six hundred dollars was realized from the carnival. The Alexandria county chapter was organized in June with 500 members and since then has added 300 members to its roll, making a total of 800 members in six weeks.

Mrs. Murray Addison, 1765 N street northwest, calls attention to the critical condition in France today, as told in reports from H. O. Beatty, director general of the Secours national fund for the relief of French women and children and Belgian refugees. Contributions are solicited. It is pointed out that since September, 1914, the Secours National has sent to France for civilian relief: Cash, $235,296.50; clothing and goods purchased, $77,136.25; clothing and goods contributed, valued at $30,900; balance of cash on hand is but $2,895.03.

Part of the cargo of the American ship Kansan, reported Wednesday as having been torpedoed July 9, consisted of one of the earliest consignments of supplies for the new Y. M. C. A. buildings and tents that have been erected in France for the use of American troops. The total consignment involved a loss to the national war work council of the Y. M. C. A. of supplies worth $18,000, which will have to be duplicated at the earliest possible hour.

The Red Cross Juniors of North Langdon held a lawn fete last night for the benefit of the Red Cross, at which $32 was obtained. The society is composed of the following children: Allathea, George and Margaret Hilton, Louise, Howard and Bernard Lerch, Lenore and James Schubert, John and Elizabeth Perry, John Rhea Farrell and Florence and Elliott Baldwin.

Twenty-five little Georgetown girls have been banded into a group of workers under the Georgetown civic center of the Red Cross, who are setting a good example for many older persons. Although ranging in ages only from nine to fourteen years, this group is so enthusiastic that in ten days they hemmed thirty towels, besides doing much other useful work in connection with the center. They are also cutting up scraps of cloth from garments that have been cut out and are making them into small pads and pillows for the hospitals. This group was organized by Miss Caroline Dodson, domestic arts teacher in the public schools.

VOLUNTEER DEMONSTRATORS AT THOMSON SCHOOL SHOW HOUSEWIVES HOW TO CAN FOOD.