

# IOWAN, PRAISES CAMP CONDITIONS

## STORIES OF UNFITNESS OF CAMP

### CODY SITE BRANDED AS PURE ROT.

### HEALTH OF SOLDIER

### BOYS CAREFULLY GUARDED

### Care of Men Better Than They Would Receive at Home—Hospitals Ideally Kept and Invalids Receive Unusual Attention—Cases of Pneumonia Believed Due to Carelessness of Men.

Special to Times-Republican.

Stout City, Jan. 31.—P. W. Klauas has just returned to his home here from a visit to Camp Cody, Deming, N. M., where he spent three weeks as for a while with his son and to see for himself if there is anything to the many reports of unfitness of the place as a site for a camp and of the ill treatment accorded the soldier boys of Iowa, Minnesota and South Dakota. He finds all of these stories from the worst sort of rot. He made a critical examination of everything connected with the camp, made it his business to look into the treatment accorded the soldiers, the food being served them, etc. Talking of his observations he said:

"Officials of the camp are more sections of the health of the soldiers than are the civil authorities at home or even their families."

"Cases of pneumonia and other maladies are due more to the carelessness of the soldiers themselves than to any neglect of the camp officials."

"Police as Health Guards."

"Where in civil life will you find a body of police stationed in front of a motion picture theater to keep young boys away because the ventilation system of the theater happens to be not the best?"

"Where in civil life will you find a body of police stationed at the outskirts of a city to prevent the passage of any man who is not adequately clothed for protection against the rigors of the night?"

"Where in civil life will you find a body of police stationed that night to guard the health of the soldiers, the camp authorities insist that every man departing for town in the late afternoon shall wear an overcoat, six blankets, two pairs of shoes and other equipment in the same liberal proportion as issued to each soldier."

"Hospitals Ideally Kept."

"The hospitals are ideally kept. The soldier patients are pampered. They are wheeled in the sun and given better attention than they would receive in an ordinary civil life hospital. Is it any wonder then that my son and the sons of many of my friends asserted that they prefer camp life to life at home, eliminating from consideration of course, home ties?"

"These calamity howlers and those camp alarmists certainly have secured their information from the wrong source. I was in Camp Cody the day of such great severity in dispatches appearing in numerous northern papers that I have seen, but I didn't suffer any discomfort and I didn't wear a gas mask either."

"The verdict of Mr. Klauas is in line with what is expected to be the report to Governor Harding by Judge Kennedy and Dr. Jepson. They were recently appointed by the governor to make a critical examination of conditions at the camp. They made the trip, spent several days at the camp and made a most searching investigation. Since their return from the camp they have refused to say much about their visit, preferring to let it all come out in their report to the governor and to the war department, but it is learned by some things they have said that they have little sympathy with those who have so bitterly assailed the war department and the officials at the camp."

### SWEDEN GROWING HUNGRY.

### Food Situation Becoming More Critical Daily.

Stockholm, Jan. 31.—The food situation in Sweden is rapidly growing worse. Pork cards will be introduced and the extra ration cards, which formerly were provided for foreign diplomats have been withdrawn, except one for each head of a mission.

The export foodstuff has almost entirely stopped, with the exception of meat, owing to the necessity of slaughtering stock because of the lack of fodder. Even meats show a large decrease. In November last 212 tons of pork were exported against 1317 tons in November, 1916, and 151 tons of all other meat against 972.

The statistics of Swedish imports

for the first eleven months of the year, which are now available, demonstrate upon what short rations the kingdom has been put. The total imports of all cereals and flour were 148,610 tons against 211,187 for the first eleven months of 1916. Coffee imports were 8,194 tons against 37,413, tea 93 tons against 480, all kinds of animal fodder, chiefly clover, 33,902 tons against 77,272 and hard coal 11,900,000 tons against 14,000,000 tons in the first eleven months of 1916.

### POOL SUPPLY SHIPS.

### Plan in Force to Speed Supplies to Army in Europe.

Washington, Jan. 31.—Centralized control of trans-Atlantic shipping was established Wednesday with the creation of a ship control committee to have supervisory charge of the operation of all ships entering and leaving American ports.

The committee was named by representatives of the shipping board, war and navy departments, food and fuel administrations, director-general of railroads, and British government ship owners, who met to devise some plan for speeding up the movement of supplies to Europe. P. A. S. Franklin, of the International Mercantile Marine, is chairman.

The arrangement creates a pool of ships moving supplies to Europe, vessels destined for overseas will be loaded in available ships, whether operated by United States or allies. With aid of the railroad administration, the committee will divert to southern ports much of the supplies that heretofore have cleared the port of New York, and incoming vessels will be directed by wireless to proceed to ports in which materials of the most importance await shipment.

The plan set to be approved by the British government and allies, but officials today received assurance of Sir Clarendon Duff and Sir Richard Duff of the British embassy, that this would be forthcoming. Approval of the neutrals is not necessary as neutral ships operated by the United States and allies are operated under charter.

Officials attached particular significance to the decision to dispatch Raymond B. St. Evans, war chairman of the shipping board, and George Ruppel, of the war department, to London, and Paris as permanent representatives of the United States in shipping matters.

A decision to give the control committee authority to divert to various ports shipments of goods intended for overseas transportation, officials said, will accomplish a redistribution of rail and water transportation facilities as explained by shipping board officials. The committee will also have authority to divert to ports other than New York all ships carrying cargo of its present destination and to speed loading and unloading. One million tons of shipping are expected to be gained by proper coordination.

# ARMY LIMIT TO BE 2,000,000 MEN?

## PRESIDENT SAID TO HAVE NO PLANS FOR CALLING NEW MEN TO SERVICE.

### NEXT CALL DEPENDS ON DEVELOPMENTS, SAYS BAKER

### One Million in France Expected to Be Limit For Present Year—Another Million Possible in 1919—Administration Said to Be Making Plans Conform to Shipping Facilities.

Arthur Sears Henning in Chicago Tribune.

Washington, Jan. 31.—Two million men in France some time—unless the war ends before they get there—is President Wilson's maximum war program.

A further call of selective troops has been definitely postponed, pending developments that are expected to indicate whether it will be necessary or possible to send to France more men than are already in the service at home and abroad.

These general facts were made Tuesday by Secretary of War Baker in discussing his failure to present to the senate committee a definite outline of the administration's military program.

"1,500,000 Ready to Go."

The secretary said the question of the number of men to be called to the colors and sent abroad will be determined mainly by two considerations:

"Developments in the military situation abroad.

"Available tonnage to transport troops and maintain them."

Mr. Baker told the senate committee on military affairs that the United States has 500,000 men in France today in 1918, and that there are 1,500,000 men in the training camps ready to go as soon as ships are available.

"More Than a Million This Year."

Further than that the administration has not gone into its plans, although members of the cabinet recently stated that the war preparations in progress were for a war lasting possibly three years longer.

The administration thinks it possible to get a million more men available within the next few months to have 1,000,000 soldiers actually in France by the end of this year. It calculates that the additional million men can be sent over in 1919.

The program the administration intends to start pending developments. Among these developments is the possibility that peace will be concluded this year. In that event a large part of the men now in the training camps would not leave American soil.

"Depends on Ship Program."

Tonnage however, at the major consideration. At the present rate of ship construction only 500,000 men can be transported each year and maintained. It is hoped that the shipping board will be able to increase the production of tonnage to permit the transportation and maintenance of 1,000,000 men a year. Until the additional shipbuilding program is started the administration deems it unwise to call more men to the colors.

Secretary Baker said that in the event of a second draft it has not been determined whether to train the men for all arms of the service or only for specialized branches. Developments abroad, he said, may impel the United States and the allies to determine the size of an American infantry and artillery force. It is possible that the American government should specialize on aviation or some other branch. In that event additional men would be recruited for the special branch.

Of the 657,000 men in the first draft about 140,000 are yet to be called to the colors. They have not been called because of the shortage of clothing and other equipment. These men will be called to the camps some time after Feb. 15, the secretary said, knowing just when the summons would go forth.

"To Keep Tent Camps."

It is expected that congress speedily will pass the bill requiring the removal of all men who have become ill during the past year. Secretary Baker expressed surprise today that the bill he had submitted to congress does not also provide for releasing from draft liability all men who have reached 31 since last June. He said such provision should be inserted in the measure. Gen. Crowder indicated today that the release of these men was not part of his plan.

Despite the higher mortality of the national guard tent camps than in the national army cantonments, the tent camps are not to be transformed into cantonments. Secretary Baker said the tent camps would be extended as additional canvas becomes available. The surgeon general still being of the opinion that tent camps are more healthful than cantonments, provided tents are not overcrowded.

"Baker Asks New Aids."

Secretary Baker, following his impassioned defense of the conduct of the war before the senate military affairs committee yesterday, discussed today that he needs help in the administration of his office.

The disclosure came through the introduction in the house by representative Dent, chairman of the military affairs committee, of a bill providing for the creation of second and third assistant secretaries of war. At present there is only one assistant secretary of war, an office held by Benedict Crowder of Cleveland, Ohio.

"The secretary found," said Representative Dent, "that the burden of our war preparations was too great for one man to handle. There is no doubt of the passage of the bill. When the new assistants are appointed they will be assigned to branches of the work which it has been necessary for Secretary Baker to handle alone, and these burdens have been piling up so rapidly as to make it almost impossible for him to attend to many details of an administrative character, of which assistants may relieve him."

"Still Favor War Cabinet."

# NET OUT FOR SHIP BUILDERS.

## Public Service Reserve Wants 250,000 Workmen.

### Washington, Jan. 31.—The department of labor made public the number of all grades of labor available for shipbuilding during the three weeks called on to furnish during the three weeks' coast-to-coast drive for a voluntary reserve of 250,000 shipbuilders.

The campaign for the "recruiting" of this number, sufficient to meet the present and future needs of the yards of the United States, was started this morning and the quarter million of workers now being called on to enter the public service reserve, which is the "war labor reserve" with which the United States employment service will supply labor for shipbuilding, munition making and the other war industries.

New York and Pennsylvania have been allotted the largest quotas and Nevada the lowest. New York is asked to furnish 85,226, while Pennsylvania, where many of the largest yards are located, is asked for 21,771. The Nevada quota is 582.

In connection with the announcement of the state quotas, John E. Densmore, director of the United States employment service, said in a division, said "At the outset of this campaign let it be thoroughly understood that after enrollment and registration in the public service reserve no man will be compelled to accept employment at shipbuilding. The whole movement is purely voluntary. Equally important is that every worker should understand that his job until he has been notified of a place in a yard for him. Employers of labor also must realize that the more men registered in the reserve the better they will be protected against sudden and wholesale losses of employees thru the needs of the shipyards."

William E. Hall, national director of the public service, emphasized that only those men who have experience in trades used in shipbuilding will be asked to enroll. In general, he said, an man coming under the head of one of the following trades or its branches can be utilized for shipbuilding:

Asbestos worker, acetylene worker, blacksmith, boilermaker, chipper and caulker, cooper, electrician, painter, boiler, fitter, machinist, plumber, ship carpenter, ship fitter, sheet metal worker and structural iron worker.

The quotas by states follow:

Maine, 2,972; New Hampshire, 1,583; Vermont, 1,309; Massachusetts, 14,321; Rhode Island, 2,354; Connecticut, 4,789; New York, 85,226; New Jersey, 11,248; Pennsylvania, 21,771; Ohio, 11,248; Indiana, 10,417; Illinois, 23,682; Michigan, 11,247; Wisconsin, 9,811; Minnesota, 11,247; Iowa, 8,531; Missouri, 11,812; North Dakota, 2,848; South Dakota, 2,382; Nebraska, 4,409; Kansas, 6,230; Delaware, 811; Maryland, 3,250; District of Columbia, 1,390; Virginia, 4,452; West Virginia, 5,371; North Carolina, 2,954; South Carolina, 6,252; Georgia, 11,901; Florida, 3,435; Kentucky, 8,290; Tennessee, 9,811; Alabama, 8,994; Mississippi, 7,488; Arkansas, 6,022; Louisiana, 1,584; Oklahoma, 8,492; Texas, 17,023; Montana, 1,583; Idaho, 1,621; Wyoming, 613; Colorado, 3,820; New Mexico, 1,424; Arizona, 888; Utah, 1,650; Nevada, 582; Washington, 5,596; Oregon, 3,294; California, 11,310.

### URGES REMOVAL OF SOLDIERS.

### Minnesota Commission Recommends Transfer to California.

Minneapolis, Jan. 31.—Removal of soldiers from Camp Cody and Camp Pike to Camp Kearney, near San Diego, Cal., where their health will be better protected, and the construction of new camps, if necessary, are recommended by Governor J. A. A. Burnquist and members of the investigating commission unless conditions at the two former camps can be improved.

The formal report of the commission's investigation of camps, where Minnesota men are in training was given to the Minnesota public safety commission.

More sickness was found in Camp Pike than in any of the others and the lack of proper sewerage and hospital facilities at Camp Cody were considered serious.

"Looking Thru, Excite."

The periscope, so efficient in trench and submarine warfare, now has a pacific application according to the Popular Science Monthly. It promises to avert many accidents resulting from defective automotive axles. The axle is bored longitudinally, the size of the bore being ample to permit insertion of

Based On Cost Per Tablet It Saves 9 1/2c.

CASCARA QUININE

No advance in price for this 20-year-old remedy—25c for 24 tablets—Some cold tablets now 30c for 24 tablets—You save 9 1/2c when you buy in 24 hours—5c in 3 days—Money back if not satisfied—24 Tablets for 25c. At any Drug Store

### MARSHALSTOWN PEOPLE SHOULD EAT PIE DAILY

Pie is wholesome, combining both fruit and grain. Those who have trouble digesting pie should take ONE SPOONFUL simple buckwheat bran, glycerine, etc., as mixed in Adler-Ku. This flushes the ENTIRE bowel, removes food material which poisoned your stomach for months and relieves ANY CASE of sour stomach, gas or constipation and prevents appendicitis. Leaves stomach in condition to digest ANYTHING. B. A. Morgan, Druggist.

# Meatless, Wheatless, Sickless in Londo

## The special correspondent for the New York Times, writing of the struggle for food in London gives a picture which by contrast should show Americans how far they are from the real sacrifices of this war.

The chief subject of discussion in London just now, from Duke to dustman, is how to get food. Butcher boys carrying meat thru the streets are followed to find out where they get it. The people are getting thinner daily, but healthier, it is explained, except for some cases of indigestion caused by the war bread. There are business men residing in London who boast that they are able to count their ribs for the first time in twenty years.

In spite of the war conditions, everybody here is cheerful and determined to hold out to prevent Germany becoming master of the world, even if the war lasts another twenty years. Prices at hotels and restaurants are still 25 per cent below those in New York. The quantity of meat here is 50 per cent less. Meals on meatless days cost double the usual rate on account of the price of fish. A cargo of fish sold at auction after landing realizes high prices. The crew of one fishing vessel had \$1,500 each as his share in a fourteen days' cruise. Prices are now regulated, but fish is scarcer, because the men will not go out and risk their lives unless sure of big money in return.

Young American officers visiting London find difficulty in getting what they would call a square meal at night. The restaurants are darkened and the visitors to the bakeries distinguish them from other stores. I was accompanied last night in the Strand by two officers who had been one hour trying to find a restaurant.

"One Helping of Meat."

No butter is served at the best hotels, except a small pat at breakfast. People are fed up with jam. A teaspoonful of sugar is served in an envelope, and the war bread is dark and depressing to eat and of varying quality, according to the baker. A famous restaurant in the Strand gives only one helping of meat, and charges higher prices than formerly when portions were unlimited.

A New York banker was beaming with joy yesterday as if he had made a hundred thousand dollar deal because he had obtained a fresh loaf of white bread at a country inn where he had lunched.

A New York woman went to Selfridge's store, which was reported to have a supply of meat. She found a big crowd held back by the police. One woman fainted in the crush. While the crowd stood back the American rushed thru the lines into the basement. There was only one woman there before her. The stock consisted of two ox-tails and two calves' heads. She

the periscope, which is about 40 inches long and 1 1/2 inches in diameter. At one end is a magnifying mirror upon which a light is thrown from the handle. Looking thru the periscope, inspectors obtain a clear view of every part of the axle and are enabled to detect the flaws in the steel.

Red Cross Gives France \$31,000,000.

Appropriations amounting to \$30,319,559.69 for relief work in France, covering the period since the United States entered the war up to April 30, 1918, have been made by the American Red Cross war council. Total appropriations for military relief were \$14,619,889.50; for civilian relief, \$9,556,482.15; bureau of supplies and other administrative bureaus, \$3,529,147.05.

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# U. S. Coppers a Rifle Factory.

## Rifles ordered by the Russian government from the Remington Arms, Union Metallic Company, at Bridgeport, Conn., and the Westinghouse Company, at Springfield, Mass., will be taken over by the government.

More than 500,000 rifles, differing only in bore from the Americanized Enfield, are involved.

The desire of the war department to hold together the trained workmen in the two plants while these factories are being organized to manufacture machine guns is the principal reason for the action.

After a series of conferences, in which the Russian embassy was represented, it was decided that the department would, in effect, take over the contracts, reimburse the manufacturers in a manner which will permit a gradual reduction thru the next months of the force engaged on rifle contracts. It is understood the Russian embassy requested and obtained an option on the rifles in the hope of eventually being able to take them over.

Chairman Fear Industry President.

Chairman Joffe of the Russian delegation at the Brest-Litovsk peace conference, said to the Associated Press that the conference with the Germans on the legal phases of peace showed the Germans were wholly unwilling to accept the Russian program of "no contributions and no indemnities."

"At first," said Mr. Jones, "the Germans indicated a willingness to be reasonable, but clearer definitions of their position showed they expect Russia to reimburse German citizens for losses which they had suffered as the result of laws passed by Russia, but are unwilling to pay Russian peasants for goods commandeered by the Germans."

"The Germans argued that all contributions exacted from occupied cities and territories as well as all relocations for supporting order and consequently should not be refunded. The German members said the Russian plan for creating an international fund to indemnify individuals for losses was impracticable, and they also declared that submarine, Zeppelin and airplane damages were not indemnifiable."

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# Can You Hop to It?

## London, Jan. 31.—American artists who have contributed paintings, drawings or sculptures to the British section of the international exhibition in Venice in the summer of 1914 will be relieved of anxiety by the announcement that their contributions have been safely transferred to Rome. On the outbreak of the war these works of art, which could not then be returned owing to transport difficulty and war risks, were removed from the dangerous vicinity of the arsenal to the houses of one of the palacees, where they remained until a short time ago. In view of the new danger to Venice, the Italian authorities transported the whole foreign exhibit to Rome.

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