



EXPANSION OF ARMY AND NAVY'S WORK
BIG FEATURES OF FIRST YEAR OF WAR

Official Statements of Government Departments Disclose Activities of United States in Past Twelve Months — Land Forces now Aggregate More Than Million and Half Men—Navy Personnel Tripled.

The United States has been at war for one year. What has it accomplished in that time? The government's committee on public information answers that question in a review of the first year of the war which it has issued on the first anniversary of the beginning of the war.

The outstanding feature of the first year of war, it is pointed out in the review, has been the transformation of the standing army and National Guard, composed of 9,524 officers and 202,510 men into a fighting force that now aggregates 123,801 officers and 1,528,824 enlisted men.

A statement of the adjutant general shows that the regular army which in April, 1917, comprised 5,791 officers and 121,797 men, now is made up of 10,698 officers and 503,142 men.

The National Guard in April, 1917, included 3,733 officers and 75,713 men, while now it comprises 10,803 officers and 431,583 men. The reserve corps in service one year ago included 4,000 men. Now it includes 96,210 officers and 77,950 men.

The National Army, which did not exist one year ago, now includes 516,830 men. A substantial vanguard (military expediency prohibiting publication of actual numbers) of this army is meeting the enemy in France today or is en-camped there awaiting the call to the trenches; in 16 cantonments and 10 camps and in numerous aviation fields and in a variety of other schools in all parts of the United States the men of the remaining army are hardening and training for their part in the great contest overseas.

Behind the activities of this vast force lies a great industry organized to produce an adequate supply of munitions, equipment, and provisions, and to provide transportation to the firing line, almost every branch of essential industry of the country having been drawn upon to produce these material requirements.

Expeditious Forces. Military necessity particularly forbids a detailed review of the activities of the American expeditionary forces. General Pershing and his staff arrived in Paris on June 14, 1917, 49 days after the declaration of war. The first American troops arrived in France on June 26. On July 4, in celebration of our natal day and a new fight for liberty, American troops paraded the streets of Paris and were greeted as the forerunners of great American armies and vast quantities of supplies and munitions.

On October 19, 1917, 187 days after the war was declared, American soldiers went on the firing line. In January American soldiers took over permanently a part of the line as an American sector, and this line is gradually lengthening.

Behind the fighting line in France the American forces have scientifically prepared a groundwork of camps, communications, supply bases, and works in anticipation of operations by the full force of the army. They are building and have built railroads, hospitals, ordnance bases, and docks in France. They have constructed immense barracks, erected sawmills, reclaimed agricultural lands, and carried forward many incidental enterprises.

The construction of an ordnance base in France, costing \$25,000,000, is now well under way. Great quantities of material used in the foreign construction work have been shipped from the United States—from fabricated ironwork for an ordnance shop to nails and cross-ties for railroads, and even the piles to build docks.

All the while there has been a fairly even flow of men and materials from the United States to France. The men in the trenches, back of the lines, on the construction projects, and in the hospitals have been steadily supplied. Our losses at sea, in men and materials, have been gratifyingly small. The greatest single loss occurred on February 5, when the British ship Tuscania was torpedoed and sunk. The bodies of 144 soldiers, en route to France, have been found and 55 others were still missing on March 18.

To secure an adequate number of competent officers to lead the new armies various plans were devised. Two classes at West Point were graduated in advance of the usual graduating dates and special examinations were held in various parts of the country for appointments from civil life. Three series of officers' training camps have been held. Of 63,200 candidates in the first two series of camps 44,578 qualified and were awarded commis-

sions. In the third series of camps, opened January 5, 1918, about 18,000 candidates, consisting largely of enlisted men, have been in attendance.

Corps of Engineers. At the beginning of the war the engineer troops consisted of three regiments of plane engineers, with trains, one mounted company, one engineer detachment at West Point. The aggregate strength was approximately 4,125 officers and enlisted men. At present the aggregate authorized strength is over 200,000, with an actual strength of approximately 120,000.

Of the special engineer units recruited for service on railroads and in the maintenance of lines of communication, many are already in France and others are awaiting recruitment to full strength in order to be ready for overseas service. The first engineer troops, 1,100 strong, to be sent abroad, arrived in France about three months after war was declared. Since that time the number has been greatly augmented. These troops have been constantly engaged in general engineering work, including the construction of railroads, docks, wharves, cantonments, and hospitals for the use of the American expeditionary forces. They have, in some instances, in the performance of their duties, engaged in active combat with the enemy.

Ordnance Department. Since the outbreak of war the ordnance department has expanded from 97 officers, operating with yearly appropriations of about \$14,000,000 and with manufacture largely confined to government arsenals, to 5,000 officers in this country and abroad, transacting an unprecedented war program for the supply of ordnance, the total direct appropriations and contract authorizations for one year having been \$4,750,503,182.

While building the foundation for greater production, the ordnance department has provided 1,400,000 rifles up to 45,000 per week, sufficient to equip three army divisions; secured deliveries on more than 17,000 machine guns; brought the rate of production of machine guns from 20,000 to 225,000 per year; increased the rate of production of 3½ to 4-inch caliber guns from 1,500 to 15,000 per year; arranged for the manufacture of some 25,000 motortrucks and tractors for hauling heavy guns and ammunition, which are being delivered almost as fast as they can be shipped.

One billion rounds of ammunition have been purchased for the training of troops in the cantonments alone. An idea of the extent of the ordnance program may be gained from the following few items of purchase: Twenty-three million hand grenades, 725,000 automatic pistols, 250,000 revolvers, 25,000,000 projectiles for all calibers of heavy artillery, 427,240,000 pounds of explosives, 240,000 machine guns, and 2,484,000 rifles.

Quartermaster Corps. The magnitude of the work of the quartermaster corps is indicated by the operation of the subsistence division, which is charged with the responsibility of seeing that food supplies for the army are available at all stations from the Philippines to Loraine. Purchases recently made included 40,000,000 pounds dried beans, 116,000,000 cans baked beans of the 1917 crop, 65,184,475 cans of tomatoes, 91,000,000 cans of condensed milk, and 20,287,000 pounds of prunes.

The establishment of the subsistence division centralized the purchases of foodstuffs for the army, previous to which such products were distributed through the depot quartermaster. Effective January 1, the central control system has resulted in greater efficiency and a big saving. In January, for instance, \$100,000 was saved under this system as compared with the prices obtained by depot quartermasters, and in February a saving of \$39,740 was made on potatoes alone. The central control system is still being perfected.

Production of 10,000 new automobile trucks is in progress for the army, in addition to purchases of 3,520 passenger cars, 6,125 motorcycles, and 5,040 bicycles, with appropriate repair and replacement equipment.

In three months the cantonment division of the quartermaster general's department built 16 cantonments, each one preferably a small city, comprising about 1,000 separate buildings and providing quarters for 47,000 men.

Air Service. The air service has been called upon in the past 12 months to build an enormous structure of the most highly trained personnel and the most

enormous machines are rather exceptional, however. Bombing machines are usually conveyed by fast fighting planes, and do not have to defend themselves from attack in the air. Often bombing raids are made at night, and the Italian machines are provided with 'searchlight bombs' to enable them to locate important spots on the ground beneath. These are brilliant magnesium torches suspended from parachutes, so that they fall slowly and give a broad illumination, while the airplane itself is shielded

from the light by the parachute.—A Russell Bond, in St. Nicholas.

Its Use. "I see where some of the nation over there have a food substitute they call 'vision.' " "I suppose it is something to feed the imagination."

Fortune Teller—I see some dark obstacles on your hand. Householder—But, say, you see any dark objects in my coal bin?

intricate equipment with practical, no foundation to start from. Three large appropriations, including the \$940,000,000 act passed without a roll call, made a total of \$991,000,000 available for the first year. All of this has since been obligated.

Last April the air service had an almost negligible force of 65 officers and 1,120 men. 3 small flying fields, less than 300 second-rate planes, practically no aviation industry, and only the most scanty development abroad. The first two months of war were required to secure information, establish a staff and work out the program finally adopted. The problem was twofold—first, personnel; and, second, equipment.

Today the personnel is over 100 times that of a year ago, practically every member a skilled man who has gone through an intensive course of training. Schools of 11 different kinds have been instituted, courses of instruction laid out, and instructors secured, including foreign experts in a score of lines.

Development of Navy. The development of the navy during the first year of war has given the greatest satisfaction. Its growth and achievements during this period may be epitomized in the following paragraphs: Strength of the navy today is nearly 21,000 officers and 330,000 enlisted men; strength a year ago was 4,792 officers and 77,940 enlisted men.

Estimated total expenditures of the navy during first year of war: Disbursements and outstanding obligations, \$1,881,000,000. Total naval appropriations, real and pending, \$3,333,171,055.04.

American destroyers arrived at a British port to assist in patrolling European waters 28 days after the declaration of war. There are now four times as many vessels in the naval service as a year ago.

Nearly 73,000 mechanics and other civilian employees are working at navy yards and stations. When war was declared, 123 naval vessels were building or authorized, and contracts have been placed since that time for 949 vessels. More than 700 privately owned vessels have been purchased or chartered by the navy.

Six new authorized battleships are designed to be of 41,500 tons, the largest battleships in the world. Our 35,000-ton cruisers, 35 knots, will be the fastest in the world, their speed equalling the fastest destroyers.

Prompt repairs of 100 interned German ships, partially wrecked by their crews, added more than 700,000 tons to our available naval and merchant tonnage. The navy has developed an American mine believed to combine all the good points of various types of mines, and is manufacturing them in quantities.

During the year the latest type of naval 16-inch gun was completed for our new battleships; it throws a projectile weighing 2,100 pounds. Navy has in its possession now a stock of supplies sufficient for the average requirements for at least one year.

Several hundred submarine chasers, built since the war, have been delivered to the navy by 21 private concerns and six navy yards; many of these boats have crossed the Atlantic some in severe weather. Naval training camps have a capacity of 102,000 in summer, 94,000 men in winter.

Shipbuilding Progress. Up to date congress has authorized \$2,034,000,000, of which \$1,135,000,000 has been appropriated, for the United States Shipping board and Emergency Fleet corporation; on March 1, \$352,247,955.97 of this sum had been expended.

The Emergency Fleet corporation had requisitioned March 1, 425 steel vessels and contracted for 720 steel vessels, making a total of 1,145 steel ships, of an aggregate dead-weight tonnage of 8,164,568 tons; it had let contracts for 490 wooden vessels, aggregating approximately 1,715,000 dead-weight tons; it had repaired and put in operation 788,000 dead-weight tonnage seized from Germany and Austria.

On March 5 the building program of the Emergency Fleet corporation was being carried on in 151 plants. First Year's War Cost. Total estimated expense of the United States government in the first year of war, without loans to the allies, is \$12,097,278,679.07.

To help meet this expense, the treasury department floated \$6,616,532,200 subscriptions to Liberty bonds. Bonds, certificates of indebtedness, War Savings certificates, and Thrift stamps issued by the treasury up to March 12, totaled \$8,569,892,622.96.

The United States government had loaned to foreign governments amounting in the war on March 12, 1918, \$4,355,229,750.

To March 12 the war risk insurance bureau had issued policies for a total of \$12,465,116,500 to the armed forces.

WAR AND YOUR DUTY

Our Boys "Over There" Need Every Assistance.

Subscriptions to Liberty Loan, Investment in Thrift Stamps, Contributions of Clothing, Conservation of Food Necessary to Win.

(By GELETT BURGESS of the Vigilantes and the Prophet Isaiah.) Yes, I too, saw them, many I saw, indoors and out, at the theater and at the rink, knitting, oh no, not khaki gray, but the gay colors of frivolity, knitting pink and yellow and white; knitting sweaters, sweaters, God help them, for their own soft shoulders.

Yet in the trenches of France our soldiers are shivering, shivering, freezing for gray, gray, GRAY! And thou saidst, I shall be a lady for ever; so that thou didst not lay these things to thy heart, neither didst remember the latter end of it.

Waste makes want and want makes war? Does not England already know? It has gone from Spend to Save, from Serp to Starve. Do you know, oh careless daughters, that there even the garbage cans are inspected for waste?—that one is fined for throwing away a slice of bread?

Yet here often more food is wasted at one dinner than would feed a family. Yes, wasted today—but what of tomorrow? Upon the land of my people shall come up thorns and briars; yea, upon all the houses of joy in the joyous city.

See cream sodas and colas and confectionery, lutes, bags and hosiery—do you, too, watch and wonder how the young girls fling away the future? Yet, still unwept-for, the orphans of France and Belgium, Serbia, thousands wait suffering to be fed. And OUR orphans—when the great shock falls—shall they, to not need all that we can save?

Therefore hear now this, thou that art given to pleasure, that darest carelessly, that sayest in thine heart, I am, and none else beside me; I shall not sit as a widow, neither shall I know the loss of children.

It is so easy to do—to save. It is so hard to do—to supply what intelligently has squandered. It is so simple to do—to lend what we save to the government that our neighbor's fate may be averted or diminished. Now, now, NOW! Must our slug-guards, male and female have to go to the ant to take heed—to comprehend how, if each lays up grain of provision against want, the whole bill shall be saved?

Many days and years shall ye be troubled, ye careless women; for the vintage shall fail, the gathering shall not come. Every cent selfishly, thoughtlessly spent, robs sufferers abroad, robs our soldiers, robs our own future. Every cent patriotically lent to Thrift campaign or Liberty Loan, brings peace nearer—nearer!

Rise up, ye women that are at ease; hear my voice, ye careless daughters; give ear unto my speech. WE MUST HANG TOGETHER

(By THEODOSSIA GARRISON of the Vigilantes.) Said Benjamin Franklin of Pennsylvania, putting down the pen with which he had just signed the Declaration of Independence: "Gentlemen, we must all hang together or assuredly we shall all hang separately."

In a single phrase he combined an epigram, a warning, a declaration of faith and, incidentally, framed a motto for the present generation. The value of team work for the national good is unquestioned; the value of the individual beyond the share he contributes to the general power is negligible. This undented fact, acknowledged by everybody and more often quoted than applied, waited to be demonstrated in its entirety by the Imperial German government, who, after its fashion, lost no time in claiming it as a personal discovery, marking it with the "Made in Germany" stamp and promptly christening it "efficiency."

Mind you, it is the German government that has made its people efficient, and that by the simple and direct method of the brutal overseer who lashed a gang of slaves into the perfect workmen that produced the 100 per cent result he desired.

The individual who with all his heart wishes a certain thing accomplished doesn't have to be whipped into his work; and the difference between slavery and freedom lies in that individual himself.

"The nation," says President Wilson, "needs all men, but it needs such men, not in the field that will most pleasure him, but in the endeavor that will best serve the common good."

Chinese Signal. The Chinese do not beckon, as we do, with the palm of the hand turned up, the fingers curled and the index finger successively bending and straightening. They beckon with the fingers curled downward, sweeping the whole hand vigorously back and forth.

Daily Thought. Politeness appears to have been invented to enable people who would naturally fall out, to live together in peace.

UNCLE SAM TAKES STOCK OF HIS LARDER Robert H. Moulton



PRINCIPAL MARKET FOSTERED BY BUREAU OF MARKETS



EMPLOYEES OF BUREAU OF MARKETS AT WORK ON FOOD SURVEY

UNCLE SAM for the first time in the history of the United States has taken stock of the national larder. A monster inventory has been made of all food resources in the United States, and now Uncle Sam is in a bit of a bind to last over until next season's crops come in, how much food he can spare for the allies, and how springily he should make use of it at home.

Under an act of congress approved by the president August 10, 1917, the secretary of agriculture was authorized to investigate and ascertain the demand for, the supply, consumption, costs and prices of, and the basic facts relating to the ownership, production, transportation, manufacture, storage and distribution of foods, food materials and any articles required in connection with the production, distribution or utilization of food. An appropriation was granted for the survey, and within a week after the bill had been signed by the president schedules were in outgoing mails to food merchants and manufacturers.

Here are some facts regarding the correspondence which formed the basis of the nation-wide food inventory. The master list which was compiled by the bureau of markets was made up of 525,000 names. There were 18,000 grain, flour and feed dealers; 1,200 brewers, 800 distillers, 6,500 canners of fruits, vegetables and sea foods; 1,400 refiners and dealers in edible oils, 1,300 sugar and syrup refiners, 32,000 wholesale and retail butchers, 1,040 fish freezing plants, and so on through the hundred or more classified food trades.

A huge force of clerks was kept busy mailing schedules and sorting, editing and classifying the returned reports. The whole master list was more than duplicated by follow up letters and letters giving special information. The inventory covered 86 leading food items and brought in complete returns of the year's harvests.

Four general classes of commodities were covered: First, quantities of raw products on the farms, such as grain, live stock, poultry, eggs and honey; second, stocks of food products nearer the consuming stage in manufacturing, jobbing, wholesale, storage and other commercial establishments; third, stocks in small retail establishments; fourth, food supplies on the shelves and in the bins of the family pantry.

Done Largely by Mail. The most important part of Uncle Sam's stock taking job was done by correspondence with food dealers and makers. But it was not possible to inventory all food stocks by mail. There were 165,000 small retail grocers who, through inability to read or understand English, were unable to carry out the instructions of the schedule. It would have been quite impossible to inventory each one of these small concerns by personal canvass. Therefore the bureau resorted to estimates based on a detailed survey of representative counties.

As a basis of selection for these type counties, all the counties in the United States were divided into seven groups according to the size of the largest village, town or city contained in each. The first group consisted of 25 metropolitan districts, in a number of instances embracing all or parts of several counties; the second group contained 39 smaller metropolitan dis-

tricts and adjacent territory having cities of from 100,000 to 200,000 population; the third group contained counties having cities of from 25,000 to 50,000; in the seventh group there were 1,323 counties which had no village so large as 2,500.

The survey work in cities was done by the bureau of chemistry through its food and drug inspectors and state and local health officials and inspectors. These representatives went from store to store and left with proprietor or manager schedules of all possible staples, with the request that they be filled out in 48 hours. In many parts of the larger cities, especially in the poorer districts, the police had to explain to the grocers that the law required them to fill out the schedule and that they were liable to a penalty for failure to do so.

The survey covered the stocks on farms and in the 22,000,000 households of the United States. The bureau of crop reporters, attended to the farm stocks. The total number of returns exceeded 300,000.

Household Inventory Made. To catch in the net for food information the 22,000,000 households in the United States was a stupendous task. As it was impossible to approach each one of these households, 44,000 families, representative of the entire population as to place of residence, family income and occupation were studied in detail and estimates derived from these figures covered with a fair degree of accuracy the entire country.

The aim of the household survey was to get a fairly accurate idea of the food stocks in individual households, supplementary to certain data sent in from food storage concerns and making complete returns as to the quantity of preserved meats, eggs, fruits and vegetables in the country. Secondly the schedule found out how much of certain staple commodities were being used, and checked up by means of inquiries on the comparative amounts of certain foods consumed during the last two years on the ability of the average American family to follow out conservation food measures which have been recommended.

A vital phase of the household survey was the inquiry into milk production and the various ways in which this valuable food product is utilized. The schedule to be filled out by householders was divided into four sections: Section 1. Meats preserved for home use this winter and last Section 2. Fruits, vegetables and eggs preserved for home use for 1917 and 1916. Section 3. Total quantity of milk produced, consumed and sold under the following items per average week during the last year: 1. whole milk; 2. cream; 3. skimmed milk—

quantities fed to animals and quantity used in household.

Section 4 covered the total quantity of 34 leading foods consumed during the calendar year 1917 and the estimated consumption of certain of these 34 leading foods during 1916 in order to see to what extent families have been able to use substitute foods in the present emergency.

Dietary Investigation Aids. Dietary investigations were made by Doctor Langworthy of the division of home economics which dovetail with the more sweeping household inventory of the federal food survey. Doctor Langworthy conducted an intensive research into the quantities and kinds of foods used in a number of selected families. These figures will bring up to date dietary investigations made in the same division under Doctor Atwater's regime, and which up to the present time have been the only statistics available as a basis for dietary calculations, even for those of the Royal British commission.

The practical results of this survey will, it is believed, be of great value. For instance, it will enable us to plan our crop production for the ensuing year with a degree of intelligence which would be impossible without this definite and comprehensive survey. It would be difficult to find the owner of a factory who would plan out a producing program, without having a moderately accurate idea of market demands, and stocks already on hand.

We have been running our factory, so to speak, absolutely blind, without regard to orders or probable sales. It is ridiculous to urge greatly increased production unless we can say and with definiteness that there is a shortage and that the producer will be assured a moderate return for his labor.

We are about to know for the first time by consideration of actual figures how we are shorted with reference to our right to export the various commodities considering the needs of our own people. Again we shall know what we should substitute in the way of those things that are present in a plentiful supply for those which are not plentiful.

Information to the effect that there is a surplus of potatoes on the market will exert a leverage on the price fixer, and will encourage the increased use of this specific food product. As increased consumption of potatoes means using less bread, it is a definite wheat conservation measure. We should know where we can use heavily and where lightly. Hoarding would be impossible.

Charles J. Brand, who is at the head of the nation's food inventory, believes that a food survey taken annually, before the fall crops come in and just after they are in, will eventually become an established custom.

Philadelphia may bar German language teaching in public schools. A member of the English Parliament has started a movement to prohibit smoking by girls under twenty-one years of age.

The census bureau finds that hundreds of American girls in every 12 months are married at fifteen. Thousands annually are married at sixteen.

A holder has been patented for safety razor blades to enable them to be used by tailors or dressmakers for ripping seams.

Philadelphia mint is to produce 3,000,000 pennies daily for awhile. A parachute for aviators that has been invented in England is compact enough to be worn in a helmet, ready for instant use.

A Californian is the inventor of a registering device to be attached to a hen's back to record the number of eggs she lays.

A method has been invented in Europe for treating old hops so that they can be used as an acceptable substitute for tobacco.

Woodland (Cal.) jail is empty. Los Angeles' birth rate is one an hour.

Joe Costa, thirty-seven, native of California, recently visited San Francisco. First visit to any city.

Isaac Miller of Myerstown, Pa., has continuously taught Sunday school for 50 years.

Since the war the number of Jews in Palestine has been reduced two-thirds by hunger, sickness and distress.

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