

PRIMER ON WORLD WAR IS COMPILED

OFFICIAL BOOKLET THAT TELLS OF FIGHTING RECORD OF AMERICANS ABROAD.

TWO IN THREE SAW ACTION

Twenty-Nine of Our 42 Divisions Took Part in Active Combat Service—Vanks in Thirteen Major Operations.

By JAMES P. HORNADAY.

Washington, A sort of primer on the world war, a summary that may be used in public schools, has been compiled by the war department. It shows that two out of every three American soldiers who reached France took part in battle. The number who reached France was 2,884,000, and of these 1,930,000 saw active service in the front line. American combat forces were organized into divisions, which consisted of some 28,000 officers and men. These were the largest on the western front, since the British division numbered about 15,000 and those of the French and Germans about 12,000 each. There were sent overseas 42 American divisions and several hundred thousand supplementary artillery and service of supply troops. Of the 42 divisions that reached France 29 took part in active combat service, while the others were used for replacements or were just arriving during the last month of hostilities. The battle record of the United States army in this war is largely the history of these 29 combat divisions. Seven of them were regular army divisions, 11 were organized from the national guard, and 11 were made up of national army troops.

American combat divisions were in battle for 200 days, from the 25th of April, 1918, when the first regular division, after long training in quiet sectors, entered an active sector on the Picardy front, until the signing of the armistice. During these 200 days they were engaged in 13 major operations, of which 11 were joint enterprises with the French, British and Italians, and two were distinctively American.

In Thirteen Major Operations. American troops saw service on practically every stretch of the western front from British lines in Belgium to inactive sectors in the Vosges. On October 21, 1917, Americans entered the line in the quiet Toul sector. From that date to the armistice American units were somewhere in line almost continuously. It is difficult to cut up the year and 22 days which intervened into well-defined battles, for in a sense the entire war on the western front was a single battle. It is possible, however, to distinguish certain major operations or phases of the greater struggle.

Thirteen such operations have been recognized in which American units were engaged, of which 12 took place in the western front and one in Italy. Battle claps will be awarded to the officers and men who participated in these engagements. These battles and the number of Americans engaged are as follows: Somme, March 21 to April 6, 2,200 men engaged; Lys, April 9 to 27, 500 men engaged; Alsne, May 27 to June 5, 27,500 men engaged; Noyon-Montdidier, June 9 to 15, 27,000 men engaged; Champagne-Marne, July 15 to 18, 85,000 men engaged; Alsne-Marne, July 18 to August 6, 270,000 men engaged; Somme, August 8 to November 11, 54,000 men engaged; Ypres-Lys, August 19 to November 11, 108,000 men engaged; St. Mihiel, September 12 to 16, 600,000 men engaged; Meuse-Argonne, September 20 to November 11, 1,200,000 men engaged, and Vittoria-Veneto, October 24 to November 4, 1,200 men engaged.

Census Machinery Ready.

The 90,000 men and women who are to begin taking the decennial census Thursday, January 1, are now receiving final instructions from the district supervisors throughout the country. The government has been hard pressed to obtain the services of well-equipped enumerators in some sections of the country, but the force is now practically complete. The enumerators who will enter on their duties January 1 will have only two weeks to complete the work laid out for them where their field is in a city or large town, and 80 days where their field of operations is in the country. The country enumerators will have more time in which to do their work, because in addition to counting the people they gather agricultural statistics. One of the reasons for changing the date for beginning the census from April 1 to January 1 is that the farmers are usually busy in the early spring. The government assumes that during the month of January its enumerators will find the average farmer at leisure and in position to supply the information the government will desire of him without interfering with his duties.

The department of agriculture is acting in an advisory capacity and assisting the bureau of the census in acquainting farmers with what will be expected of them when the enumerators call. Attention has been called to the fact that considerable figuring and counting will have to be done in order to answer accurately and fully the questions which will be submitted by the enumerators. It will be the policy of the government to have its enumerators who work in the coun-

try have the questions in the census form filled out and return for the information within a week or ten days. The agricultural census statistics are divided into facts covering farm tenure, farm acreage, farm imbalances, farm values, farm expenses, uses of the land in 1919, drainage, crops produced in 1919, live stock maintained, including an enumeration of the various number of the class and grade on every farm, farm facilities, such as tractors, automobiles, truck and other farm conveniences, co-operative marketing, purebred animals maintained, fruits, nuts, and various products. Some new questions in this census will involve the amount of land from which no crop was harvested this year because of crop failure; crop land lying idle in 1919, acreage of pasture land on each farm, etc. The government intends to try to make the farm statistics fuller and more accurate than any gathered in the past.

March 1 the government will begin taking a census of the manufactures of the United States and also of the mining and quarrying, oil and gas and other interests. This work will be carried on by a force entirely separate from that which will count the people during the first 30 days of the year and gather the statistics of agriculture. The work of taking this industrial census will continue for several months.

Population to Be Known Speedily. The spirit of the people is always the interesting feature of a decennial census. If the plans of the census bureau here do not miscarry it will not be many weeks after the last reports of the enumerators have been received until it will be possible to announce the total population. The enumerators will report to the district supervisors, who in turn will report through the state supervisors to headquarters here. The returns will all be tabulated here by machinery. There has been developments in machine counters since the census of 1910, and while the census bureau does not make any promise as to when it will be ready to announce the final total for the country, it feels it is prepared to do a quick job. Following the announcement of the total population for the entire country the bureau will get out as quickly as possible the totals for the various subdivisions, the county and the township. It will announce the population of large cities as rapidly as returns can be tabulated. As a general rule, totals for the larger cities will be announced ahead of state totals.

To Enforce Prohibition.

The federal government's machinery for enforcing the constitutional amendment which after the 16th of next January will make it unlawful to manufacture or sell intoxicating liquors anywhere in the United States, has been set up. The enforcement of wartime prohibition so long as it shall continue is under the direction of the commissioner of internal revenue and is an activity separate and apart from the enforcement of nationwide prohibition by constitutional amendment. Efforts to nullify the prohibition amendment are being put forth in the courts in various sections of the country, but the government is proceeding on the theory that the amendment will stand, and that the enforcing legislation recently passed by congress will be upheld by the courts.

It is hardly necessary to say that the federal government will enforce prohibition without fear or favor. The law will be dealt with just as any other law of the land and the person who violates it will have to suffer the consequences.

The commissioner of internal revenue will be at the head of the prohibition enforcing organization. Directly under him and responsible to him will be the federal prohibition commissioner. The country has been divided into ten districts in each of which there will be a federal agent, and under each agent there will be a considerable force of men, the number depending on the nature of the district. These men will form what will amount to a secret service force. It will be their business to know whether the prohibition amendment is being violated.

Director in Each State.

In each state there will be a federal director, and under him a small number of inspectors. Both the federal agents, that is to say, the men who will make up the government's secret force, and the federal directors will be directly answerable to the federal prohibition commissioner. The nearest approach to the organization that has been formed is the secret service which looks out for counterfeiters. The prohibition secret service, however, will be much larger than the organization that deals with counterfeiting and counterfeiters.

It will be the duty of the inspectors of the various states to keep themselves informed as to the conditions existing in the state. They will be expected to know at all times whether manufacturers are obeying the provisions of the law having to do with them; whether druggists and physicians are conforming to the provisions applying to them; whether there is illicit making or selling of intoxicating beverages in their respective states, and if so where. These facts, when they come into the possession of the inspectors, will be reported to the state federal director. One of the chief duties of the state federal director will be to enlist all state officers in the work of seeing that the law is obeyed. He will also, under the instructions that have gone out, be expected to build up a healthy public sentiment in favor of the federal amendment and the enforcing law.

WHO'S WHO in the WORLD

J. F. KRAMER: HE ENFORCES PROHIBITION

John F. Kramer of Mansfield, O., has begun at Washington the discharge of his duties as prohibition commissioner in charge of the enforcement of the war-time prohibition and prohibition under the constitutional amendment. It is a \$7,500 job.

Commissioner Kramer was born on a farm in Richland county, Ohio, February 10, 1869. His early education was received in a county school, of which later he was the teacher. He entered the Ohio Northern university in 1889, and was graduated in 1892 with the degree of bachelor of arts. After seven years' service as superintendent of schools he entered the law college of the Ohio State university, from which he was graduated in 1902.

Commissioner Kramer took up the practice of his profession in Mansfield, O. In 1911 he was elected delegate to the fourth constitutional convention of the state. The following year he was elected a member of the state legislature, and during his second term was minority floor leader.

Mr. Kramer is married and has three children. He has served many years as treasurer of the Wittenberg synod of the Lutheran church.



REINDEER IS THE MEAT OF THE FUTURE



1,000,000. The supply of reindeer will double every three years. In 20 years Alaska alone will be able to ship 5,000,000 carcasses a year.

These can be delivered at Seattle for \$4 a head. The hide alone is now bringing better than that. And reindeer meat is sold on the market for 29¢ cents a pound. The average weight per carcass is 150 pounds.

Steffansson gained deserved fame by first showing that civilized man can travel in the arctic and live on the country.

Fresh meat yearly to the amount of 1,850,000,000 pounds at a production cost of 1 cent a pound—utilizing nothing but lands which at the present time are considered unproductive. That is one of the aims of Vilhjalmur Stefansson, arctic explorer.

"Reindeer constitute the future meat supply of the world—or a majority of it. Twelve years ago the reindeer industry was put on a commercial basis with 1,200 head. Today there are over 200,000. No females are being killed, only the surplus males—30,000 head this year.

"The reindeer and caribou are the same; the reindeer is domesticated and the caribou wild. The reindeer, which was domesticated before history began, can grow fat where cattle would starve to death.

"In Alaska there are 100,000 square miles of land suitable for grazing purposes. In northern Canada there are 1,000,000. The supply of reindeer will double every three years. In 20 years Alaska alone will be able to ship 5,000,000 carcasses a year.

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GOOD PEN SKETCH OF BERNARD BARUCH

Bernard Baruch of New York is much in the limelight in various ways. Here is a pen sketch of him at the recent industrial conference:

The leader of the group is Bernard Baruch, six feet two, probably, trim, keen, open face, gray eyed, candid as to contentment, quick moving, decisive, friendly, resourceful and as little satisfied with himself as a handsome man dare be. He is the newer type of American Jew. American life has pressed almost the last vestige of his blood from his mien. It is a strong blood, but this is a strong civilization we are making here, and in Baruch we see the two forces grappling with one another. And the western civilization is fairly well prevailing. But he has all the high vision that his blood entitles him to, all the capacity for honorable compromise, the ability to put himself in the other man's place. He is facile, gentle and has tremendous personal charm. He leads by charm rather than by force as David must have led of old. He is chairman of a committee of fifteen, a committee which has in its power the most important work of the conference. And in so far as leadership must direct the normal, must hold the average, he will do well. He is not the intellectual equal of Gary, perhaps not even of Gompers, but he will not make the mistake of high-browing his leadership! It will be good, direct American leadership in committee.



MARCH REPORTS ON U. S. ARMY NEEDS



A standing army of about 200,000 men, backed by a universal military training system to supply reserves, would meet the peace-time requirements of the United States, Gen. Peyton C. March, chief of staff, declares in his annual report.

General March founds his judgment on lessons of the world war. That proved conclusively, he says, that ability to be self-sustaining for an indefinite period, provided the army was adequately prepared, was the nation's greatest military asset.

So far as purely naval operations are concerned, he adds, the United States has nothing to fear from "any conceivable combination" of naval powers; but must be prepared to prevent seizure of bases by an enemy controlling the sea and intent on landing troops.

General March recommends fixing the strength of the regular army at five army corps, maintained at half strength in peace times. The proposals the department presented tentatively to congress during the special session called for 500,000 men and the statement of the chief of staff is taken to indicate that this will be scaled down to 200,000.

With a peace army of five corps backed up by a system of universal military training, "no foreign country could, in view of our performance in this war, disregard our rights," General March says.

WILL FIGHT HIGH PRICES TO FINISH

Palmer Asks the Assistance of Every Man and Woman in This Country.

Chicago, Ill.—Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer Tuesday mapped out the program of the department of justice to bring down the cost of living at a meeting of 400 city officials, heads of civic organizations and clubwomen of Illinois, called by Governor Frank O. Lowden.

Pledging the full power of his department in the prosecution of hoarders and profiteers, Mr. Palmer called for the assistance of every man and woman in the country for a national fight against high prices.

Explaining the plan of action whereby fair price committees in every community become agents of the federal government in enforcing its decrees, Mr. Palmer laid down a program of five things which if carried out, he thought, would do much to deal a death blow to the high cost of living. They are:

1. Organization of fair price committees in every city and county, backed by mayors and prosecuting attorneys, with committees supporting United States district attorneys.
2. Organization of women to refuse to buy anything but actual necessities until prices come down.
3. Holding of "conservation and economy" meetings in every community under the auspices of civic bodies.
4. Influence of mayors and prosecutors to be brought to bear on the "warring elements" to prevent "factional disturbances in industry," and particularly to bring about an industrial peace of at least six months' duration.
5. Remobilization of the "four-minute men" to deliver "work and save" addresses in theatres each night.

"Despite all objections and obstacles I purpose to go through with this campaign," Mr. Palmer said. "If industrial conditions do not get too bad during the next few months we can bring relief."

The chief cause of the high cost of living, he said, were decreased production incident to the war, inflated currency, due to government borrowings, and heavy taxes, which he charged were passed on by business men to the ultimate consumer.

Activities of the department of justice, he said, had already uncovered 219 cases against food hoarders, which had resulted in the libeling and distribution in eighteen states of millions of dollars worth of food.

Ninety-eight cases had been brought against profiteers, many of whom were indicted, and some of whom were serving sentences.

Mr. Palmer described the efforts to have congress continue the operations of the Lever food act six months after declaring of peace, and also to pass a law requiring the price at which an article left the producer to be stamped on the article.

"If we can get that law we will stop profiteering," he said. "When you go to the shoe store if you see plainly stamped on a pair of shoes the wholesale price of \$4.50 you simply aren't going to pay \$18 for that pair of shoes."

"An organization of women, organized as they never were before, will do more to bring down prices than any single movement. Their power is incalculable.

"One of the greatest crimes of the day is idleness. If men and women would do 10 per cent more work prices would come down 20 per cent, and if they would economize and save 10 per cent this problem of high cost of living would be solved."

Flying Field Closed.

Fort Worth, Tex.—Major T. J. Hanley, commander of Carruthers Flying Field for 18 months, has been ordered to Hampton, Va., according to a message received Wednesday. The field was formally closed also.

Glass to Take Seat in Senate.

Washington.—Secretary Glass said Tuesday he would give up his office as secretary of the treasury January 1 and take his seat in the senate.

Approximately 226 Miles an Hour.

Paris.—A burst of speed of approximately 226 miles an hour was scored by Sadi Lecoq, the noted French aviator, in an official timed airplane test Tuesday.

Plague Reported Grave.

Buenos Aires.—The bubonic plague is reported to have attained grave proportions at Las Rosas, Santa Fe province. Several deaths have occurred.

Dye From Onion Skins.

To make dye from onion skins, says The Electrical Experimenter, take the outer skins from half a dozen onions (medium sized), and boil in water until the color is extracted. This is a very suitable yellow dye.

Used as Washboard.

The sides of a new vacuum washer for laundry purposes are constructed so it can be used as a washboard.

Colds Break

Get instant relief with "Pape's Cold Compound"

Don't stay stuffed-up! Quit blowing and snuffing! A dose of "Pape's Cold Compound" taken every two hours until three doses are taken usually breaks up a cold and ends all gripe misery.

The very first dose opens your clogged-up nostrils and the air passages of your head; stops nose running; relieves the headache, dullness, feverishness, sneezing, soreness, stiffness.

"Pape's Cold Compound" is the quickest, surest relief known and costs only a few cents at drug stores. It acts without assistance. Tastes nice. Contains no quinine. Insist on Pape's!—Adv.

Some men's wives, like their sins, are sure to find them out.

GET READY FOR "FLU"

Keep Your Liver Active, Your System Purified and Free From Colds by Taking Calotabs, the Nauseless Calomel Tablets, that are Delightful, Safe and Sure.

Physicians and Druggists are advising their friends to keep their systems purified and their organs in perfect working order as a protection against the return of influenza. They know that a clogged up system and a lazy liver favor colds, influenza and serious complications.

To cut short a cold overnight and to prevent serious complications take one Calotab at bedtime with a swallow of water—that's all. No salts, no nausea, no griping, no sickening after effects. Next morning your cold has vanished, your liver is active, your system is purified and refreshed and you are feeling fine with a hearty appetite for breakfast. Eat what you please—no danger.

Calotabs are sold only in original sealed packages, price thirty-five cents. Every druggist is authorized to refund your money if you are not perfectly delighted with Calotabs.—(Adv.)

Work put off ends in nothing.

HUNGRY BUT DAREN'T EAT

Take "Pape's Diapepsin" and eat favorite foods without fear

Your meals hit back. Your stomach is sour, acid, gassy and you feel bloated after eating or you have heavy lumps of indigestion pain or headache, but never mind. Here is instant relief.

Don't stay upset! Eat a tablet of Pape's Diapepsin tablets and immediately the indigestion, gases, acidity and all stomach distress caused by acidity ends.

Pape's Diapepsin tablets are the surest, quickest stomach relievers in the world. They cost very little at drug stores.—Adv.

Do not brag before landing the fish.

ASPIRIN FOR HEADACHE

Name "Bayer" is on Genuine Aspirin—say Bayer



Insist on "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin" in a "Bayer package," containing proper directions for Headache, Colds, Pain, Neuralgia, Lumbago, and Rheumatism. Name "Bayer" means genuine Aspirin; prescribed by physicians for nineteen years. Handy tin boxes of 12 tablets cost few cents. Aspirin is trade mark of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid.—Adv.

Lots of people come to grief by meeting trouble halfway.

GENERAL HARDWARE AND SUPPLIES

Contractors' Supplies, Builders' Hardware, Etc. Prices and information furnished on request. PEDEN IRON & STEEL CO. HOUSTON SAN ANTONIO