

# GERMAN LIVE SLEDS ON TO PICARDY; BIG SOUTHERN "PUSH" REACHES MARNE; HUNS WHEN BACK AT BRIDGEHEADS

## LARGEST ARMY BILL EVER PASSED

House Measure 50 Per Cent  
More Than Civil  
War Cost.

\$12,041,682,600 SUM  
FULL DRAFT POWERS

"Stop Watch" System Ends.  
"Cost Plus" Only When  
Inescapable.

## LONGWORTH SCOLDS BAKER CALDWELL WARMLY DEFENDS

Tilson Says Production Marvellously  
Speeding Up—Yanks to Be  
Armed with Brownings.

The army bill, which carries appropriations aggregating \$12,041,682,600, and gives the President unlimited power to raise an army of whatever size he deems fit, was passed unanimously by the House yesterday afternoon.

Representative Longworth told the House just before the bill passed that it carried appropriations 50 per cent greater than the total cost of the civil war to both sides. The measure passed after three days' debate, all limited to five-minute speeches. When it was certain no vote had been cast against the great measure—by far the hugest appropriation in the history of the world—the House rose and applauded.

The Senate Military Affairs Committee is understood to be ready to begin work at once on the bill. Notice has been given that there will be Senate opposition to the section which gives President Wilson power to raise a large army as can be shipped to Europe.

Two small amendments were adopted. One directs that cost-plus contracts be entered into only when it is impossible to obtain goods or services against the use of "stop-watch" efficiency methods in speeding up labor.

## Debate Friendly.

Although debate was friendly, a sharp passage occurred between Representative Longworth, son-in-law of Col. Roosevelt, and Representative Caldwell, of New York, who vigorously assailed the colonel.

Longworth sought to make it appear that glowing reports of the size of the army had been given out to "pull the nation into a sense of security." He said no greater injury could be done the people by a public servant than this. He questioned figures recently submitted by Caldwell to show that 1,000,000 troops will soon be in France and that they are supplied with more than 40,000 machine guns.

Caldwell replied: "The figures I have submitted are for this nation's preparedness, which are at variance with those of some of its would-be critics, naturally do not sit well in certain circles."

The figures are absolutely reliable, and official, and represent the true achievements of the great American army, of which every member of this House should be proud rather than hyper-critical.

"Well to show this July 4, I was present at luncheon with the bitterest critic of the War Department. I said that there were then 1,000,000 armed men under American colors, and he denied it. He asked me how many men he would have in France a year from then, and I replied a million."

## Teddy Was Ostentatious.

"He arose ostentatiously before all the guests and said he wished to shake hands with a Polynesian assistant. Well, the troops will be there, and I propose to tell of the army's feats, regardless of the discomfort of the War Department's foes."

Longworth denied intention of belittling the War Department.

"This bill," said Representative Garrett, of Texas, "gives warning that the lid is off and that all the money and all the men that can be used will be put into this war to lick the Kaiser and all connected with him."

Representative Anthony, of Kansas, father of the anti-stop-plus amendment, declared there was no doubt that this system had led to great extravagance. He was desirous, he said, to do away with it altogether, but to meet emergencies, was willing to allow exceptions.

A hard fight was waged on the proposition to prohibit in army work methods prohibited in army work.

Vote 43 to 35.

The vote was 43 to 35 in favor of the anti-"efficiency" amendment.

Representative Kahn, of California, leading Republican on military matters, said in debate he thought the War Department had worked wonders, but believed it had made a mistake in letting the people believe it could accomplish more than was possible for "any human organization" to do.

Representative Tilson, of Connecticut, an ordnance student, said that next summer he expected all American infantry would be armed with Browning machine guns. He said production was "marvellously speeding up."

## GEN. CROZIER RETURNS.

War Council Ordnance Expert Back from Inspection Trip.

Maj. Gen. William Crozier, ordnance expert on the War Council here, returned to Washington yesterday from a lengthy inspection at the French and Italian fronts. In a two-hour conference with Secretary of War Baker yesterday afternoon, he understood to have impressed upon the latter the heavy demands of the armies abroad for constant replenishment of ordnance. The conference was held behind closed doors and all details concerning it were withheld.

## PRESENT WAR WILL REDEEM WORLD--WILSON

## President Speaks at Anniversary of Central Presbyterian.

"This is a war of the spirit of Christ against the powers of evil," said President Wilson last night, at the celebration of the Central Presbyterian Church's fiftieth anniversary. "Today, twenty nations of the world are at war for the redemption of mankind. Every effort, every sacrifice we make, is in the highest service of God—the cause of the world and the churches of the world will be bound together, as never before in the history of man."

The President's address came as a surprise, as he had not been expected to speak, and only did so at the urgent request of Dr. Taylor, pastor of the church. Dr. Taylor thanked the President in behalf of the congregation, and spoke of the early history of the church—the days when it had been in a small frame building on what was then the outskirts of the city, and its growth in the past fifty years. He said that he hoped that the President would be able to attend the church's centennial celebration in another fifty years. The President then attended the Central Presbyterian Church since first coming to Washington.

In the earlier part of the evening, short talks were given by a number of local pastors. Dr. Radcliffe, of the New York Avenue Baptist Church; Dr. Green, of the Calvary Baptist; Dr. Muir, of the Temple Baptist; and Dr. Kelly, of the Fourth Presbyterian. A number of letters were read from former pastors.

After the address, an informal reception was given to the members of the congregation and their friends.

Mrs. Wilson attended the celebration with the President.

## IRISH COUNTIES MILITARY AREAS

Drilling and Assembling Declared Unlawful Therein.

Dublin, May 31.—The chairman of the Nationalist conference sitting here announced tonight that the government's home rule bill will be introduced within a fortnight.

By official proclamation, Counties Limerick and Tipperary were tonight declared military areas. Drilling and assemblies are declared unlawful in these counties.

Although the Nationalist conference near sitting here is secret, Hugh Law, a member of the committee, writing in the Irish Times, reveals the fact that some of the members are disappointed over the alliance with Sinn Féin, and over the failure of recruiting. Law says Ireland is reverting to her 1914 attitude toward the war.

## CUT YACHT'S COAL AND OIL.

Fuel Heads Order None Used in Pleasure Craft for Year.

The Fuel Administration yesterday issued an order forbidding the use of coal or fuel oil on any private yacht except in the galleys. This does not restrict or regulate in any way the use of coal or fuel oil by any craft operated or employed in the service of the government of the United States. The prohibition will be effective from today until May 31, 1919. Private yachts which are away from home ports today may use coal or fuel oil sufficient to carry them home by the most direct route which safe navigation will permit. "Private yacht" means any nautical craft not operated for profit.

No order has been issued affecting the use of gasoline in pleasure launches or automobiles.

## MISS MORGAN'S WORK DESTROYED BY HUNS

In the capture of Berliancourt, northwest of Soissons, there falls into German hands some of the finest reconstruction work among the French villages done by Miss Anne Morgan, of New York, and her associates.

Berliancourt itself had been rehabilitated by Miss Morgan, and she herself spent much time there. It is presumed here that the village was destroyed, as it passes from one side of the battle line to the other. Much work of this character had also been done in the villages along behind the line.

## BORAH SCORES PROFITEER AS A TARANTULA

Offers Senate Resolution Asking Information Bearing Thereon.

WANTS LEGISLATION Supports Wilson's Position; Warns Congress to Act Promptly.

Stigmatizing the war profiteer as a "blood-sucking tarantula upon the American people," Senator Borah, of Idaho, yesterday called upon Congress to pass drastic laws to put the profiteering class out of business. In a ringing speech delivered in the Senate, he declared there should be no talk of adjournment until legislation of this kind had been passed.

Quoting the words of President Wilson in his recent address to Congress on the subject of revenue legislation, Senator Borah said there is indisputable evidence of the existence of the profiteer. He denounced the class as "miserable scavengers upon civilization," and declared them to be "infinitely worse than the foreign spies."

To prepare the way for legislation to curb the profiteers, Senator Borah introduced a resolution asking the Secretary of the Treasury to send to Congress all the information which bears upon the subject.

## Follows President.

Senator Borah read to the Senate the following paragraphs from President Wilson's address to show that information of this character is in Secretary McAdoo's hands:

"There is abundant fuel for the light in the records of the Treasury with regard to profits of every sort. The profiteering that cannot be got at by the restraints of conscience and love of country can be got at by taxation. There is such profiteering now, and the information with regard to it is available and indisputable."

In the light of this statement, Senator Borah declared that the government could not justify its prosecution of seditious and disloyal persons, if it does not at once take steps to drive the profiteers out of business. He cited the case of Rose Pastor Stokes as a case in point. She was convicted for uttering the statement that "No government which is for the profiteers can also be for the people, and I am for the people where the government is for the profiteers."

"Nothing is truer than that statement," he said. "If the government can reach the profiteers, it can reach the seditious and disloyal persons. If the government possesses the facts as to the existence of these profiteers and fails to prosecute them, the government is derelict and subject to the criticism of everybody who is for the people."

## Tax the Profiteer.

The President suggests a very proper and efficient way in which to deal with the subject of profiteering, and that is by taxation," Senator Borah continued. "You can not reach the profiteers by the use of the law, but by the use of the tax. While criminal statutes are desirable and should be used wherever it is thought that they can reach the situation, there is no doubt that an effective aid to any criminal statute is that of taxation; and in many instances where it could not be reached at all by any other method it can be reached effectively by taxation."

"I am, therefore, in hearty accord with the expression of the President's wish, by reference to the method of reaching the profiteer, and I regard that statement when made by the President as somewhat startling. If it had been made by some private citizen, it would likely have resulted in a lawsuit. The President has made it perfectly proper—indeed, not only proper, but has devolved upon us the duty—to reach the subject and to deal with it, and I take it that he would not have incorporated it in his message had he not regarded it as of transcendent moment, and worthy of the speedy consideration of Congress."

## Worse Than Foreign Spy.

The profiteer was defined by Senator Borah as one who takes advantage of the country's condition to gather extraordinary profits and to reap enormous private gains. Such a person, he declared, is worse than the foreign spy, and should be dealt with more harshly.

"To my mind, I presume I simply express the view of every patriot, the man who does that is upon a lower standard than the foreign spy because the foreign spy is loyal to one flag, he is loyal to one country," Senator Borah said. "He takes his life in his hands to serve that country, but the man who claims the protection of the American government, and claims the protection of the American flag, who professes his loyalty to the government and the flag, and at the same time takes advantage of his nation's peril or its dangers to increase his private gains and thereby demoralize the efforts of the people, and finally works for its ultimate failure, is infinitely lower in my humble judgment than the foreign spy who takes his life in his hands for his own government."

Senator Borah said that the revenue measures enacted by the present Congress are a disgrace.

## EULOGIZES "ACE" LUFBERRY.

Tilson, in House, Puts His Achievements in Record.

Major Raoul Lufberry, the American "ace" who fell in a fight against a heavily armored German biplane, was honored yesterday afternoon in the House of Representatives.

Representative Tilson, of Connecticut, in a short speech, characterized him as "an American who died gloriously, and whose name will ever live." A collection of newspaper articles, telling of Lufberry's life and flying feats, was made a part of the Congressional Record.

## TENANTS NOW FREE TO STAY AT OLD RENTS

## Saulsbury Resolution, Signed by President, Prevents Rent Raising.

With the signing yesterday by the President of the Saulsbury anti-eviction resolution, an entirely new status was conferred upon rented or leased property in the District. Agreements and leases in force before the bill was signed, regardless of their terms or conditions are continued automatically until the war ends unless the tenant or the premises or property chooses to sign a new lease.

No person can now be put out of any room, apartment, hotel, office building, store, garage, or storage place or warehouse, or from any place whatsoever, as long as he pays his rent and behaves himself on the premises in question.

Just what the law means, what it does and does not do, whom it regulates and how, and all about it, is explained in the following:

## What "Tenant" Means.

The word "tenant" means anyone, plural or single, male or female, who rents or leases a room, or an apartment in a hotel or apartment house, a room or rooms in a private house, whether it is a rooming house or not, a person, firm, or corporation who is renting or leasing a room, room or suite of rooms in any building whatsoever for business purposes.

The word "landlord" means real estate firms or companies, tenants who are subleasing rooms or buildings, property owners, trustees of estates, and any persons or corporations who act in the capacity of a landlord.

## Real Estate Definition.

The word "real estate" means any room, house, apartment, hotel, room, garage or garage space, desk room in office buildings, rooms or suites of rooms in office or business buildings, stores, restaurants, and any place or places that are leased or rented by a person or persons for any purpose whatsoever.

The terms of leases, written or verbal, that expire between now and the end of the war on any property whatsoever must stand unless the tenant or his own free will agrees to sign a new written lease or enters into a new spoken agreement to lease or rent the premises he or she has been occupying at the price stipulated in the old lease or agrees to pay what the landlord asks.

The tenant may move out if he so chooses, or he may stay, or he may move out any time thereafter as he chooses. The landlord can do nothing as long as the tenant is paying the price agreed to in the old lease or spoken agreement or has so misbehaved himself on the premises so leased as to be a nuisance.

## Courts' Function.

Cannot force a tenant to vacate any room, apartment, house, store, or any premises whatsoever as long as he pays his rent and behaves himself on the premises.

Cannot grant a landlord relief where the tenant has refused to vacate after notice has been given upon the expiration of the lease or other agreement whereby he first secured possession of the premises, except in such cases where the premises have been sold and the landlord is occupying them himself or has sold them to a bona fide purchaser. Such purchaser is himself required by law to occupy the premises.

## Tenants' Privilege.

The tenant—Can snap his fingers at the landlord as long as he pays the rent he agreed to pay before the bill became a law and is behaving himself on the premises he is occupying.

Cannot be thrown out legally even if his lease expires, or a written agreement between himself and his landlord has terminated. He may get out when he is ready. There is nothing binding him after a lease or agreement expires. He may continue to reside in or occupy or use the premises on the premises until the law is made, or he may leave at the same price he is paying when the lease or agreement expires.

## Unoccupied Premises.

Properties that were not rented when the bill became a law and are occupied afterward do not come under the law until after they have been occupied a month. There is no provision in the bill as to the price to be paid. That will have to be agreed upon by the landlord and the tenant. New leases will have to be made. Until the passage of the Pomerene-Johnson anti-profiteering bill, premises now unoccupied that may be occupied later may be rented for any figure that may be agreed upon by the contracting parties.

## ENEMY AT MARNE ON 8-MILE FRONT; CHECKED IN ATTEMPT TO CROSS; DOUBLE DRIVE ON

## CALIFORNIA BOY TITLED FIRST U. S. ARMY 'ACE'

Wins Honor by Shooting  
Down His Fifth German  
Airplane.

## RAID HUN POSITIONS

French Mayors Unite in  
Memorial of Praise to  
Gen. Pershing.

By NEWTON C. PARKE,  
Staff Correspondent of the I. N. S.

With the American Army in France, May 31.—Lieut. Douglas Campbell, of Mount Hamilton, Cal., won his fifth air battle this morning when he shot down a big German two-seater, thereby becoming the first "ace" developed solely in the American army.

## Successful Raids By American Troops.

The American troops in the Woëvre sector carried out a successful raid yesterday, according to an official communique from General Pershing, received last night.

It follows:

"In a course of a raid executed this morning by our troops in the Woëvre, our technical detachment destroyed the enemy's advanced positions. At the same time our raiding party inflicted losses in killed, wounded and prisoners."

"In Lorraine artillery fighting has diminished. There is nothing to report from the other sectors occupied by our troops."

"Early in the day our aviators shot down a hostile machine."

## London Sings Praise Of Cantigny Victory.

London, May 31.—"The American victory of Tuesday," says the Star, "has received the attention it merits. The more we hear of the American army the better. So great is the erman chagrin that they have not yet ventured to mention the victory. The American best crack Sillescu and Brandeburg troops and held their ground against all comers. The Germans have no time to waste."

The mayors of the French towns in the battle zone are among the heartiest admirers of the American soldier overseas. They have united in a memorial of praise to Gen. Pershing, the text of which was received here yesterday as follows:

"The mayors of the war zone, who are in a position to watch the powerful and admirable efforts made by the American soldiers of our allies who left their own country to come here and defend the United States as a nation of free and proud independence, of democracy and solidarity."

## German Torpedo Boat Burned.

A Swiss dispatch received here yesterday reports that the German Whitehead torpedo factory at Saint Poelten has been destroyed by fire. The Munich Augsburger Zeitung, given as authority by the Swiss dispatch, says it is believed the fire was an act of sabotage.

## Car Men Stop Ship Work.

Wilmington, Del., May 31.—Operation of shipyards and munitions plants in this city is seriously disrupted by the walkout of street car employees. The men demand 40 cents an hour. No cars are being operated.

## LABOR DEPARTMENT SETTLES 23 DISPUTES

The settlement of twenty-three industrial disputes during the week ending May 25 was announced by the Department of Labor yesterday. Although the number of strikes is increased, says the announcement, they are of less importance in the aggregate than during previous weeks. The only important labor trouble at present is a strike of teamsters and truck drivers in Chicago.

## TREAT MAY COMMAND ITALIAN EXPEDITION

Mentioned for Position for Which  
Gen. Wood Was Slated.

Maj. Gen. Charles G. Treat, who was to have been relieved by Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood as commander of the western department, may be given command of an American Expeditionary Force on the Italian front. Gen. Treat is already under tentative orders to proceed to Italy, but it was not generally known at the War Department until today that he might actually command a fighting force there. It had been supposed that he would be attached to Italian headquarters as a military observer.

General Wood himself has been mentioned as a possibility in connection with the proposed Italian expedition, but this suggestion has been discounted in responsible quarters.

Sensor Johnson, of California, in a speech in the Senate yesterday, deplored the action of the government in refusing to permit Wood to go to France with the 89th Division, which trained at Camp Funston.

## U.S. TRANSPORT LINCOLN SINKS, LOSS UNKNOWN

## Second Troop Ship Return- ing to Go Down Tor- pedoed.

The American transport President Lincoln, bound for the United States, was sunk at 10 o'clock yesterday morning by a German submarine. The following announcement was made by Secretary Daniels:

"The Navy Department has received a dispatch from Vice Admiral Sims stating that the U. S. S. President Lincoln was torpedoed at 10:00 o'clock this morning and sank an hour later."

"The vessel was returning from Europe. No further particulars have been received."

Though details are lacking, it is assumed from the fact that the transport was returning to the United States, that few if any troops were on board. Meager reports so far received mention no casualties.

Official announcement of the sinking was made about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon by Secretary Daniels.

At that hour the Navy Department was without information other than that contained in the brief cablegram from Admiral Sims, commanding the American naval force in European waters. The Secretary was unable to state definitely whether there was any loss of life or whether the President Lincoln was under convoy.

The vessel, registering 15,072 tons, was formerly of the Hamburg-American line, and, with all other German merchant ships in American waters at the time, was seized by the government when the United States entered the war.

The loss is the second instance of an American transport to fall victim to the Hun U-boats. Like the President Lincoln, the Antilles was torpedoed soon after the United States began sending troops abroad, was returning practically empty to the United States.

The Tuscania, in the sinking of which several hundred American soldiers died at the supreme sacrifice, was formerly of the Hamburg-American line, and, with all other German merchant ships in American waters at the time, was seized by the government when the United States entered the war.

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## Hope All Were Saved.

From the fact that the President Lincoln remained afloat for an hour after being torpedoed, it is hoped that all on board had opportunity to escape, provided none was injured by the explosion of the torpedo.

While originally it was the practice not to convey returning transports, because of the danger to the ships, it was decided to convey the Antilles because of the fact that the ship was carrying a large number of returning troops.

It was stated at headquarters yesterday that the net financial result of the late campaign will be in excess of \$1,500,000. The total subscription of the entire country was \$15,000,000.

## MORE HUN BAD FAITH.

Contrary to International Law Prisoners Employed Near Front Line.

French soldiers, just escaped from the German lines, report that they were compelled to work with their comrades within three kilometers of the front line, constantly subjected to the shell fire of their own armies. News of these escapes was contained in an official French dispatch received here yesterday.

An agreement was signed by Germany and the other powers under which all prisoners of war were to be employed at least thirty kilometers back of the front line.

"It is a new proof," says the dispatch, "of the way the Germans keep their promises."

## PRAEGER FLIES HIGH.

Assistant Postmaster General Goes Up with Airmail Aviator.

Second Assistant Postmaster General Otto Praeger, who has supervised the airmail mail service, was given a first-hand view of how the new scheme is handled. Lieutenant Edgerton, one of the mail fliers, took him up for a long "joy ride."

Mr. Praeger's chief clerk, George L. Connor, who looks after the details of the airmail mail transportation, also made a flight.

Big Gun Kills 18 in Paris.

Paris, May 31.—Eighteen persons have been killed by the long-range bombardment of Paris.

## Germans Now Possess Chateau, Thierry and Dormans, Both On Right Bank of Marne

## AMIENS AGAIN ENEMY'S AIM

Drive Extends Westward, to Menace Big Railroad As Well As Paris—French Reserves Brought Up.

London, May 31.—The Germans have reached the right bank of the Marne on an eight mile front between the West of Chateau Thierry and Dormans. Information to this effect reached here late today direct from French headquarters.

A dispatch from Rome says Cardinal Lucon, of Rheims, has telegraphed to the Vatican that he is leaving the ruined cathedral city.

Cardinal Gasparri, replying to Cardinal Lucon's message, stated that the Holy See was dispatching a petition to the German government begging that what remains of the Rheims cathedral be spared.

Thirty-one Miles Greatest Depth.

The German army which, according to the foregoing dispatch, has crossed the Marne, is that composing the Crown Prince's center. Chateau Thierry is 12 miles southwest of Fere-Tardenois and 18 miles northeast of Paris. Dormans is ten miles southeast of Fere-Tardenois. Both cities are points on the Paris-Calons-Rheims-Verdun Railway. The front on the Marne reached by the Germans places the advance of the Crown Prince's army at a maximum depth of 21 miles from Fere-Tardenois to Chateau-Thierry, and at 27 miles from above Cerny to Dormans.

## Berlin Again Claims Attacks Succeed.

Berlin, via London, May 31.—"On the front from Noyon to the west of Rheims our attack is progressing favorably," says tonight's War Office statement.

This means that the Crown Prince's drive has spread to Picardy and that a double drive is in progress with Amiens and Paris as the main objectives. The new attacking front between Noyon and Rheims is 30 miles long.

Forty-five thousand prisoners and 60 guns, as well as thousands of machine guns, have been captured so far, says today's War Office statement.

Paris, May 31.—French reserves are now in the line, awaiting the main German attack in the direction of Paris.

The enemy was sharply driven back when menacing Chateau-Thierry, and attempting to cross the Marne at the Jaulonne (half way between Chateau-Thierry and Dormans) bridgehead. He was equally driven back in attempts to reach Dormans by way of Verucul bridgehead.

Heavy fighting rages in the Juvenic-Epagny-Berliancourt sector north of Soissons. Desperate engagements also took place at Hattieson on the road from Soissons to Culchey-Le-Chateau, the enemy here trying to reach the Savieres River, which is a northern branch of the Curoy.

The main attack on Paris is expected to come down the Curoy from the Fere-Tardenois-Culchey-Le-Chateau line.

It is expected the last big battle will be fought upon the Montdidier-Noyon-Soissons-Chateau-Thierry line with the main thrust from Noyon, where the battle is becoming fierce and fiercer.

Paris Foresees Counterblow.

The Paris press is speculating upon possibility of a general German offensive meeting a monster counter offensive by the allies.

Fich is using the smallest possible part of his reserve. The French rear guard resistance is marvelous. The famous seventy-fives keep up their murderous fire to a distance of less than sixty yards and then the positions are defended to the death by the machine gunners, who finally kill the big guns.

Chateau-Thierry is now entirely evacuated. The bombardment continues. The enemy apparently intends to cut the Paris-Ghalons main line, but his effort are costing him enormous losses.

Soissons is becoming a German chamber. The French are holding the positions to the west like a veritable Gibraltar.

The German attempt to cross the Marne at Jaulonne and Varennes suffered a disastrous check, the French cutting up the Germans in the Fere Forest.

Paris is positive the Germans will not advance beyond the Marne. The left wing of the Germans around Rheims and Thillois is reported weakening, the so-called "exhausted" British divisions counter attacking.

## \$165,000,000 GIVEN BY NATION TO MERCY

D. C. Donations to Be More Than \$1,500,000.

Final figures in the great Red Cross drive which terminated in this city last Monday night will be announced at the conclusion of a meeting of the local executive committee to be held at 10:30 o'clock next Monday morning in the office of Chairman W. H. P. Macfarland, in the Evans Building.

Related contributions to the huge fund are constantly pouring into Red Cross headquarters and the tabulation has been so busy checking up subscriptions that it is thought best by the committee to issue no future figures on the drive until the last check and bill is counted.

It was stated at headquarters yesterday that the net financial result of the late campaign will be in excess of \$1,500,000. The total subscription of the entire country was \$15,000,000.

## CONCLUDED ON PAGE TWO.