CHEERING THOUSANDS HOLD RALLY FOR WAR IN CHICAGO COLISEUM

Labor and Capital Join Hands in Answer to World as to Their Patriotism.

ROOT AND GOMPERS SPEAK

Former Secretary of State and Leader of Organized Workers Tell Why America Is Fighting.

Cheers for Wilson Every creed, every race, En every class made up the whirlwind of cheering that all but swept Mr. Gompers off his Kra m feet last night as he jumped Ba into his address by pleading for that unity of all Americans which will bring victory in the mi

"I doubt if there ever has ky been in history a more patient, more courageous man to meet be a great national emergency ka than Woodrow Wilson," was his initial tribute to the presim dent, and for eight minutes Chicago patriotism thundered its approval and stamped its me pledge of loyalty

Chicago, Sept. 15 .- (I. N. S.)-Streets, around the Coliseum were blocked Friday by crowds which could cheering thousands. Patriotism was rampant. Labor and capital joined hands. In this way, Chicago gave to the world answer as to its patriotism. Mr. Root hurled anathema at traiters. Mr. Gompers pledged the loyalty of labor and told labor its duty is to stand with the government.

"Many persons not professed pacifists, who are attempting to hinder the production of munitions of war, are intentionally seeking to aid Germany and defeat the United States. They are traitors. Those who associate with them come in for the same condemnation," Mr. Root said,

No Backward Step Possible

"The constitution gives congress the right to declare war. It was declared after much deliberation. decision was made by overwhelming majorities. When such a decision has been made, the rights and the duty o all persons immediately change. It becomes their duty to stop discussion upon the question decided, and to do everything in their power to enable their government to succeed in its undertaking.

"The only issue left for the individual citizen is whether he is for or against his country. To the great con flict for human rights and human liberties America has committed itself. here can be no backward step.

"All naturalized citizens who are from destruction! taking part in obstructing the government in the conduct of the war are forfeiting their rights to citizenship, are repudiating their honorable obligations, are requiting by evil the good

that has been done them. Germany Violates All Bules

"From 1914 until the present in a war waged by Germany with a revoltof Genghis Khan, Germany has violated every rule agreed upon by civilized nations in modern times to miti-gate the barbarities of war or to pro-

nations, or the faith of treaties, or the seamen sought to save. instincts of humanity, or the restraints of modern civilization.

"It is better to fight to defend our territory before the enemy gets here, water. The description reminded one than to wait until we are attacked. Does anyone indulge the foolish assumption that Germany, if it had won, would not have extended its lust for power by conquest to the American

The meeting at which Mr. Root and Mr. Gompers spoke was held under the auspices of the Chicago branch of the National Security League. Jacob M. Dickinson, former secretary of war,

GENERAL KORNILOFF AND HIS PRINCIPALS AIDES ARE ARRESTED

(Continued From Page One)

death just as certainly as the other in the view of the populace. Kor- be the naked truth."
niloff himself decreed punishment for The Germans, de revolters in the army. It was the are conducting the war "in cynical main issue which he projected into contempt of even the lowest standards the Moscow convention. He put it of human being." His story of the to the ultimate fact that this year's into effect at once. Probably a num-sinking of the Lusitania is one of the price on wheat was not his job, anyber of Russian private soldiers have most intimate views of that subma-already paid the penalty for infractions of discipline. It was at the planned his coup. I believe the idea engulfing of one of the greatest hotels sprang full grown into his brain at of this country with the loss of all the dramatic moment when the great within would be less severe, he dearmy commander stood on the plat-form in the city hall of Moscow, acclaimed a hero in five minutes tu-multuous demonstration,

Cheered for Pive Minutes splendid audience of bankers, merhants, manufacturers and intellectucomplacent confidence arose from the boxes and galleries. They cheered the militant figure tumultcosty. For five minutes the noise continued unabated. Even Korniloff's stolcism melted under the warmth. He visibly expanded. That was the moment as I see it today that the idea of power was established commander-in-chief's mind. He believed the cheers were those of all

Russia. But in one corner of the vast hall 300 men—only a tenth of the great assemblage — sat grim and silent broughout the cheering. The frenzied nes jeered at them. Yells demanded

they arise and join. But they sat

Korniloff, the general, the military man par excellence, did not know them. He was ignorant of what was happen-ing away from the battlefront. Constantly surrounded by military affairs constantly studying military strategy ever thinking in terms of army life, the generalissimo thought all the voice of Russis spoke to him in this great

If Kerniloff thought at all about the silent 300, he thought they were a minority. He was wrong. Trey represented the armed citizens of Russia -the majority. Everyone of the Sel had been elected by the vote of thou-sands of soldiers at the front and by workers throughout the nation.

To them, Korniloff represented everything in Russia that they had overthrown by the revolution—the cold power of military force. Yet Korni-loff disdained to look at them. In his ears there resounded the sweet sound of 2700 wildly acclaiming gates and he forgot the chorus was not oined by the grim 300. It must have een at this dramatic moment that the idea of revolt came to Korniloff.

Troops Meet, Refuse to Pight Thus it happened when Korniloff's government 40 miles from Petrograd there was no fighting.

On the contrary, the men on the two sides fraternized. Not a shot was fired. Men in the ranks of both side. understood each other. They conferred at length and then returned to their comrades. Before Korniloff's own yes, his common soldiers arbitrateu he differences of a nation. Korniloff and his officers were powerless. Meanwhile, on Pussia's front, head-

quarters stood back looking for civil had been only partly successful. war as much as war from the Ger-Petrograd never lost its nerve

throughout the great mistake. There between Chicago and Portland? Hoover were crowds on the streets, but no They merely jammed the corners and spaces on the Nevsky Prospekt and eagerly awaited meager news-

Populace Remains Unmoved On Tuesday and Wednesday, when Korniloff's mistake appeared for a moment not to be a mistake, the popurecord for patience and fortitude. The usual, as church holidays. All business was closed.

At the Winter palace, however, strong guards and tremendous activity betrayed the people of Russia fighting civil war. There Kerensky received ministers, talked over the telephone and by telegraph to distant parts of Russia and collected the vast forces of the republic to crush the re-

In the room of Breshko Breshkovsky I sought the "grandmother of the revolution" on one of these grim days of unexcited preparation. She was gene, but a gentle white haired lady who sat there working declared: "The grandmother of revolution says we mustn't make terms with Kor-

CONSUL FROST BARES HIDEOUS CHARACTER OF GERMAN WARFARE

niloff. We will not."

(Continued From Page One) a gunny-bag, and the mutilated corpses

of eight of his men. Their crime con-sisted in having tried to run away No Shippei Victims Are Shot Down

"In the Eavestone case, the submarine deliberately turned its gun upon shot down the captain and four men, And so in the Rowanmore case and

"When the firing falled to produce ing barbarity unequaled since the days murder, owing to distance or to the roughness of the sea, the submarines show their cowardly spite by committect the rights of non combatants and its 19 men on the submarine's deck They then threw overboard from the "If the powerful German govern- lifeboat the food, water, sails and fi-ment is to continue, America no longer nally the bandana handkerchiefs full can look for protection to the law of of little treasures the simple hearted

> Awful Torture Inflicted "To point their hideous joke they even filled the watercask with salt of the loathsome tomfoolery of a troop of playful orang-outang goril-When they returned to the submarine, they went below and submerged instantly, leaving our boys

floundering in a stormy sea, 150 miles from land with no refuge but that gutted lifeboat. "This submergence trick has been done repeatedly. Then there was the case in which the submarine officers emused themselves by taking snapshots to send home to their sweet-hearts while 12 men were drowning, and in another an American merchant officer was taken back on board and made to touch off the bombs which

Dirty Character Revealed "I make none of these statement: idly. They were all sworn to before me by our fellow citizens in the name of Almighty God and I know them to

The Germans, declared Mr. Frost sented. The Lusitania was worth \$12,- of having a special committee named conference that Korniloff 000,000 and carried 2000 souls. The clared than the loss when the Lusi-tania was destroyed. Mr. Frost does not predict the speedy termination of submarine warfare. He does believe the allies and America will win the

war because they must. Meets Former Consul By strange coincidence he met in Portland today, Wilson King, former consul at Queenstown, but now retired and living at Birmingham, Eng. Mr. Wilson registered at the Multnomah last night. He also met this morning. his uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Frost, who live near Portland.

Campaign to Raise Premiums Is Started

A committee to arrange for the campaign to raise \$10,000 as premium money for the pure-bred show in con-

IS LACKING REGARDING WHEAT IN WASHINGTON

Pacific Northwest Claims to Basic Price Are Weakened Because Data Inaccurate.

VIEWS OF EXPERT NEEDED

Conference of Congressional Delegation With Food Administrator Does Not Progress.

Washington, Sept. 15 .- (WASHING-TON BUREAU OF THE JOURNAL.)-The conference of the Pacific coast senatorial delegation, also participated in by Representative Sinnott, with Herbert C. Hoover over the wheat price differential illustrated, among -other things, the disadvantages of being s

far from the seat of government. There was a conspicuous lack of positive information, both on the part of the food administrator and his interviewers, on several material points in the situation, and there was no on handy to be called in to "talk by the Senator McNary had endeavored to secure data by telegraph, but

Wheat Differential Suggested One question that arose was, what is the ordinary differential in wheat thought it was about 40 cents. Senator McNary had a statement hastily compiled from the bureau of statistic here that last year it was 14% cents He also had a telegram from the Portland Chamber of Commerce that n ordinary times it is from 6 to 10

Another question, with a basic price at Chicago of \$2.20, what will the price be at Portland or other Pacific two days were formally observed, as market? Hoover had figured it would be about \$1.98. Governor Lister of Vashington had wired Senator Jones telegrams from Oregon saying the difference would amount to 30 cents a

> Hoover's Views Are Developed Probably the most important feaelopment of Hoover's view that care should be taken not to increase the price of wheat beyond the figure fixed by the "fair price committee"; that f Portland were made a primary market, on a \$2.20 basis, the freight would have to be added and paid by the consumer. Taking the judgment of the price committee as to what is a fair price for the farmer, the consumer is vidently much in the mind of the food

> Yet it was clear enough that all the factors in the situation had not been considered. The high differential against the northwest grower had evidently been minimized, or almost overlooked. The general use of the summer fallow method necessary in the semi-arid country, preventing the rotation practiced in other sections, had not been considered, probably not even

There is no shipping through the canal; therefore the rail rate must be applied, was another central idea, without giving thought to the possibility of using some of the commandeered the lifeboats when they were well of using some of the commandeered away from their sinking ship, and ships of the Pacific for carrying wheat or flour through the canal to Europe It was clear enough that the idea of fixing a primary market in the northwest is far from the idea of the food administrator, however. He is not of opinion that this is a practical way to adjust prices. He even suggested that this portion of the food control bill, applying to next year's crop, will be found unworkable, and will have to

be changed. Senator McNary argued that the water rate basis should be used as a mat-ter of fairness, since wheat ordinaril; moves by water, and does not move so now because the ships are lacking. Should the government commandeer the ships and then also commandeer the beneficial rates which the ships would permit? Should the Northwest was held today. be penalized for being far away?

Summer Fallow System Explained Representative Sinnott explained the summer fallow system, and the effect of that as compared with the more favored regions of wheat production, and urged that this be taken into consideration. Senator Borah has taken up the same point as one worthy of emphasis.

The possibility of using ships taken over by the government or under construction for wheat or flour transportation direct from the far coast to France was mentioned, but no prog-ress could be made with that. That would involve the use of shipping which the food administration does not control, and knows nothing about. Nobody knows just yet how the ships are to be used, and plans would have run counter to plans in some other dopartment.

After all was said, Mr. Hoover came to the ultimate fact that this year's way. He has had so much else to do that he cheerfully agreed to the plan to deal with that question, and the president adopted that method in or-

Views of Expert Desired The wheat division of the food ad-ministration, under the direction of Julius Barnes of Duluth, has its headquarters in New York, and the experts in that line are not easy of access to \$3000, with some insurance. Washington. The views of Mr. Barnes however, will be sought.

At the congressional conference with Hoover were Senators Borah and Brady of Idaho, Jones and Poindexter of Washington, McNary of Oregon and ohnson of California, and Representative Sinnett of Oregon. Senator Chamberlain had planned to go with them, but was unavoidably detained by other business.

Bandits Shoot Out Light, Hold Up 100

Sacramento, Cal., Sept. 15.—(U. P.)
-The combined efforts of the sehriff's Campaign to faise \$10,000 as premium morey for the pure-bred show in connection with the Pacific International Livestock show was appointed Friday. It is composed of:

Emery Olmstead, J. L. Meier, L. C. Gilman, C. C. Colt, J. C. Ainsworth, J. D. Farrell, Ed. Boyce, John M. Scott, Phil Metschan and E. Y. Hauser.

The committee will meet Monday toon at the Chamber of Commerce to discuss the matter.

Immediately after this meeting a number of livestock breeders will hold a meeting to work out the details of the show. This meeting is expected to begin at 2 o'clock.

Sacramento, Cal., Sept. 15.—(U. P.)

—The combined efforts of the sehriffs office were centered today on the capture of the five daring bandits who held up 100 men and women revellers at the Breakers cafe, a mile south of the city, late last night. They made a haul of \$200 and valuable jewelry taken from the women.

The holdup was staged in real days of '49 style. Two of the five bandits, all of whom were masked, stood guard outside the cafe while the other three entered the place.

As the bandits stepped inside the door they began banging away at the ceiling with their revolvers to frighten the crowd into submission.

Sacramento, Cal., Sept. 16.—(U. P.)

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DR. H. F. NEWTON. Prop. Dr. Newton Open Evening Until 10.

Boston Painless Details to the five the capture of the c

Official Regrets Faith Broken in Censorship Rules

Under the rules of censor-ship issued by the secretaries of war and of the navy, newspaper mention of the movements of troops, the launching of ships, the placing of con-tracts for new vesels and many other facts of usual news interest are forbidden.
The Journal consistently ob-

serves these censorship regulations, although they are not drawn up in the form of law. Other Portland papers have not observed the rules so strictly.
United States Attorney some newspapers to keep faith with the government, especially since the censorship rules were made voluntary rather than mandatory because the news-papers themselves had expressly asked that they be drawn in

LORD READING TO AID AMERICA IN SOLVING FINANCIAL PROBLEMS

British Commissioner Says He Is Not Here to Arrange Credits or Loans.

Washington, Sept. 15. - (U. P.)ord Reading, British financial commissioner, is in this country to offer can government for solving of finan- in five years. cial difficulties which may arise from

He did not come to negotiate private credits or loans and will not take up and that the meter testing be made such matters unless occasion arises would be around \$1.80. McNary had during his stay here, he told the United Press in an exclusive interview to-

There is quite a mistaken impression that I have come here for the ing experience has shown that meters purpose of negotiating private credits loans," Lord Reading said. "The reason for my visit is that owing to the numberless matters arising out of meters in the last three years disthe war the British government thought it desirable that opportunity should be given of affording information at first hand to the American gov ernment by someone who has been in close relation with the British government since your country entered the war.

"With this object in view, I was in vited to proceed here on a special mission as representative of the British government and more particularly in connection with the many questions of this magnitude." The members of the mission expect

to remain in Washington six or eight weeks and have taken offices near the British embassy. Part of the time will be spent in New York, it was stated, and a visit to Chicago and ther western financial centers may Contrary to reports the Reading visit is in no way connected with Lord Northcliffe's mission.

Soldier Has Right To Sue in Court

San Francisco, Sept. 15 .- (U. P.)man in the army has every right to attack the constitutionality of the draft law in the civil courts, according to Federal Judge Van Fleet. He interrupted the trial of Daniel O'Connell, charged with obstructing the draft, to make that declaration after Ashley Turner, a newspaper man, had testified that O'Connell told a meet-ing that men who took the federal army oath lost their rights in civil courts and were subject only to military law.

No session of the O'Connell trial

Japan Will Divert Ships to Atlantic

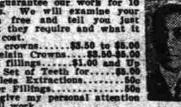
Washington, Sept. 15 -- (U. P.)-Japan will divert as much tonnage as he can spare to all Atlantic routes. Arrangements for this new cooperation between Japan and the allies are being completed by the state depart-ment and formal announcement of the program is expected within a few days. Certain Japanese shipyards will be used for building British ships and Japanese merchantmen used for transporting supplies across the Pacific to rate agreement, being worked out beto be formulated which perhaps would tween all the allies, is rapidly reach-

Thompson County Home Destroyed

Dallas, Or., Sept. 15.—The country home of W. J. Thompson, a Portland optician, on his prune ranch, just south of this city, was destroyed by fire Friday while the family was ab-sent. The piano and kitchen range were the only articles of household goods saved. The loss will be about

Dairy House Burns Castlerock, Wash., Sept. 15 .- The residing a few miles west of this place, was destroyed by fire Friday. Loss approximately \$3000, no insur-The fire was caused from a spark from the engine which was used to furnish hot water for the dairy. An automobile, separator, engine and farming implements and the entire contents of the building were destroyed. The building was of cement and no insurance was carried.

Reliable Dentistry



GAS COMPANY NOW SEEKS UNIT CHANGE: ECONOMY IS SOUGH

Savings in Operating Expenses Expected by Company if Petition Filed Is Granted.

METER QUESTION RAISED

Lengthening Period in Which Gas Meters Are Tested, Also Asked; Slight Gain in Cost to Consumer.

Reduction of heat unit standard and lengthening the required period within which gas meters are to be ested is asked by the Portland Gas & Coke Co., in its recent application to the public service commission for modification of two of the commision's rulings.

Certain economies in operating expense and savings in operating in- light, but on the heat of the gas. ome would result from these modifications, according to John A. Laing, cents a year for the average housecording to Mr. Laing.

Meat Unit Is Fixed.

The public service commission's rule 13 fixes the heat unit requirements for oil gas at 570 British thermal units. Rule 17 provides not only that the company must test a meter at any time on demand of the consumer, but that all gas meters must first hand information to the Amer- be removed and tested at least once The gas company, asks that the

standard for heat units be reduced from 570 to 550 British thermal units. only once in 10 years.

"Certain features of these rules have worked a hardship in practice which we seek to remove' said Mr. Laing. "For instance in meter testgt511 register with substantial accuracy. closes an average of 2.88 per slow meters or in favor of the cus-

Company Loss Shown The company's loss because of this percentage of slow meter registration is very much less than the cost of periodically removing and testing the meters. It has been shown that a 10 year period for that purpose economical to all concerned than a shorter period. As long as the customer has the right to have a test at any time and with the careful check kept from the company's records there is a distinct economical advantage we think in changing the rule from five years to ten.
"The modification requested in the

dard was increased to 570 British thermal units, resulting in additional expense to the company of \$40,000, which has not been compensated by other factors. On the contrary it has been aggravated by greatly increased taxes, labor and material costs, especially in 1917.

"The earlier 550 thermal unit

"The earlier 550 thermal unit standard was entirely satisfactory for all purposes to the consumer. The increase was made simply because certain precedents established elsewhere in the country, under different conditions, had fixed a higher BTU

Lower Standard Preferred "Today the tendency generally i for a reduction of these standards again. It has been found that the lower standard gas can be utilized equally well and permits greater economies to the company in the manufacture of by-products.

"In our case the oil gas proces

used is accompanied by utilization of the residuals, or left over material, in manufacturing briquets for fuel purposes. We could affect a greater economy by fixing the heat standard at 525 British thermal units. "A reduction of the thermal unit standard would necessitate no change devices or equipment required by standard was made in 1915 because a brighter flame was produced in open jet light burners. The open burner has been almost entirely replaced by the mantle, and this depends not ion "Our earnings this year will be \$125,000 less than in 1914, before the vice president and general counsel of standard was raised. This is based the corporation, who was asked to on the statement for the first six discuss the application today. A months. The increased standard costs us approximately \$40,000 more sumer of gas, amounting to about 60 than the 550 unit basis. The five year meter testing rule costs hold, would be one of the results of \$5000 extra a year. It is to save these lowering the heat unit standard, ac- costs that the application now pend-

Explorers to Use Airplanes in Arctic

Freeport, Me., Sept. 15 .- "I hav nade the last sledge and dog expedidon to the far north. In the future see the aeroplane carrying men to the undiscovered regions of the north.

Donald B. McMillan, Arctic exlorer and scientist, made this assertion in an interview. Continuing, he said:

"The day of dogs and sledges The airplane will in carry men to the vast still areas which no man has ever seen. The company's tests of 25,000 That journey, which established the gated \$5,615,455,000," said Represents in the last three years dis-non-existence of Crocker Land, which tative Fitzgerald. "The bill recom took 70 days to make in the dead of the polar winter, with the hardships and authorizes contracts to be entered which all Arctic explorers must face, into by the government in the sum of could have been made in a modern airplane in summer time breakfast and dinner. That sounds

Mother Finds Lost . Babe Is a Soldier

San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 15 .- (U. P.)-A mother's search for her son whom she had not seen since he was a 14 months old baby in Dublin, Ireland, ended today when Private Alother rule is a re-establishment of vin Stanley received a letter from his viewed the present financial situation the 550 British thermal unit standard mother. The son now is stationed at of the United States. He summed up in force from July 1, 1914, to January Fort Baker and the mother lives in appropriations showing that to date , 1915. On the latter date the stan- Kansas

U. S. MORE THAN ANY ALLY HAS SPENT YET

Fitzgerald Says Total Will Be 🛣 \$20,651,700,734.33, cording to Estimates.

COMMITTEE IS OPPOSED

Appropriations Committee Chairman Points Out That Expenditures Unnecessary Adjunct.

Entente War Bills Compared Washington, Sept. 15.—(L N S.)-Uncle Sam's war bill and hose of his allies compared: The British empire, to Auust 1, 1917, spent on the war

France spent \$15,327,400,000. Russia spent \$15,000,000,000. Italy spent \$3,120,000,000. Total for the allies, \$51,947,-

The first year alone will cost Uncle Sam at least \$18,288.643,-In other words, the first year

of the war will cost Uncle Sam 35 per cent of what it cost all the other allies for three years. Therefore, maintaining the same ratio, it would cost Uncle Sam as much for three years as it has cost all the other allies

Producing figures to show that the United States more money than three years have cost any other ally, Chairman Fitzgerald of the house appropriations committee Friday opened debate on a new and greatly enlarged urgent deficiency bill.

The revised measure carries appropriations and authorizations amount the ing to \$7,753,526,000. "The estimates submitted for the consideration of the congress aggre-

mends appropriations of \$3,733,979,370 \$1,839,475,000. Amendments Boost Estimate

"After the bill had been completed

by the committee additional estimates aggregating \$1,450,000,000, & sum larger than has been expended in any onyear since the beginning of the repubic, were transmitted to the congress for its consideration. Based on these estimates, amendments will be pro posed to the bill increasing the appropriations by \$993,604,000, and the conract obligations by \$219,202,000. Considering the original and supplemental estimates, the total is \$7,750,326,000." Representative Fitzgerald then recongress has appropriated \$9,124,453,- | please

Valliers Pays Fine Tribute to Scenic · Columbia Highway

A gem of compact eloquence was the tribute to the Columbia river highway given by Fred-eric Villiers, famous British war correspondent, just before he left Portland, this morn-

"It posesses the best of all the great highways in the world, glorified. It has the silvery beauty of the Thames at Richmond, a touch of Afghanistan—all of Switzerland. It is the greatest of all the great highways. There is none to equal it. It is worth traveling 2000 miles for the privilege of spending two hours

027.11, with pending measures call for \$9,164,210,435.22, bringing the year's total (estimated) up to \$18,258,-

Source of Bevenue Shown This sum represents all money ex-pended or contracted for. In addi-tion authorizations of expenditures for the fiscal year amount to \$2,363,057, 282, making a grand total of \$20,651,-700,734.33.

Chairman Fitzgerald then po out the year's revenue source as follows: From ordinary sources, \$1.332. 000,000; pending revenue bill, \$2,400,-000,000; postal revenues, \$334,000,-000; bond issues (net proceeds), \$11,538,945,460. Total estimated revenue for the year, \$15,605,945,460.

Further bond issues or additional taxation, he declared, must be relied on to place about \$2,600,000,000 to Taking the 18 billion-odd dollars already expended or contracted for and the two billion-odd authorized, with

total estimated at \$20,651,700,736.83, the chairman then turned to expenditures of the allies. Cost of War To Date Huge Adding to the French, British, Italian and Russian total of \$51,947,400,-000; the German expenditure for Germany, Bulgaria and Turkey of \$11,300,000,000, and the Austro-Hungarian figures of \$12,800,000,000, Chairman

Fitzgerald showed the war to date has cost the warring nations \$85,649,-400,000. The United States will expend in its first year of war, therefore, almost one fourth as much as all other belligerent nations combined have spent since the war started. The first year's cost to the Uni

States, as now contracted for, will be only slightly less than Great Britain's total cost for three years. Expenditure Committee Not Want The first year's cost, as it is expected to be with authorizations and mergency expenses, will be almost two billion dollars more than Great

Britain's total expense to date, the chairman's figures indicated, Representative Fitzgerald opposition anticipated against the bill the expected demand for a war expenditure committee. He declared that no money could be spent until congress has authorized the expense and denounced the war expenditures commit-

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