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Many so-called remedies for anaemia are only so in name. Their makers are afraid to prove their claims by telling what their medicines contain.

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Emil A. Schafer, Druggist, Salem, and at the best drug store in every town and city in the country.

NIEMEYES TO FORM MILITARY CORPS

(Continued from page 1)

train and also a section of mechanics equipped with repair accessories and minor spare parts. Fourteen motor cyclists equiped with signalling apparatus would serve as scouts, vanguard and rearguard. The complete establishment of the corps will consist of 1725 officers, non-commissioned officers and men, and 465 vehicles. The commanding officer would be appointed by the military authorities of the state, but all other ranks would be appointed by the members.

Salem Makes Response.

The following districts will be asked to supply trains in proportion to their population: Albany, Ashland, Corvallis, Cottage Grove, Dallas, La Grande, McMinnville, Medford, Newberg, Oregon City, Pendleton, Portland, Eugene, Forest Grove, Grants Pass, Hillsboro, Hood River, Roseburg, Salem, Silverton, The Dalles, Woodburn. Meetings will be held at these places if necessary, but it is anticipated that local enthusiasts as soon as they have the details will obtain their quota unaided.

The corps is being organized by C. W. Niemeyer of Salem, a veteran of the First Canadian contingent, and prominent in local Red Cross work. He is raising the unit free from expense to the state. All desiring to enter the corps will communicate with him for further particulars. He has already obtained nearly two trains in Salem.

NO MINCING OF WORDS

(Continued from page 1)

struction. This construction not only for its success upon labor, but the very life of labor itself depends on this construction, this because 13,000,000 men are employed in the manufacturing plants of the United States today, of whom 6,200,000 are working on war materials and subsidiary industries alone. All of these men are threatened with forced shut downs and these shut downs are absolutely inevitable unless the ships are built. Even the trades directly manufacturing war supplies and the munitions plants themselves fact a limitation of their output. This is plain on its face, for not only are the ports and docks jammed with supplies for overseas, but there are, in the sea coast terminals alone, more than 30,000 freight cars loaded with supplies for Europe, literally mountains of materials for which there is insufficient shipping tonnage. No greater surplus of supplies can possibly be permitted to accumulate in these ports, even though the estimated amount of war supplies needed this year for overseas shipment will total 8,500,000 tons.

Labor Vitally Interested.

"There is but one thing ahead—a forced slow down in American factories until ships are built. The situation is one in which not only the nation is vitally interested, but one which strikes at the very heart of labor itself. Interruptions to business and consequent loss of earnings to the employe will occur, or at least production will be retarded with the same result until we have shipping adequate to the task of clearing the port congestion. For this reason then, the welfare of labor both orgonized and unorganibed, to the extent of some 13,000,000 people now employed, is at stake in the shipyards.

"The coalless day, and the freight embargo have already had a tremendous effect on labor throughout the country, and the additional force of the coming necessry curtailment of raw materials importation will also fall heavily upon labor within the next few weeks. It is only through shipyard labor that relief to labor throughout the nation can come. Therefore, uncalled for strikes not only threaten the safety of our armies in France, but the very heart of labor itself through the reduction in employment which is faced by millions of men not engaged in shipyard work. For this reason a shipyard strike is in effect a lockout aimed at all labor in the country and threatens the very life of organized labor itself.

Much Depends on Yard Workers.

"The peak load requirement for shipyard workers will be 500,000 men. On these men depend the ability of other labor to obtain steady employment. In other words, if a group of shipyard workers tie up the shipyards, or fail to give a full day's work, not only will the resulting stoppage of such man's work tie up from fifteen to twenty other yard workers and throw them out of employment but this stoppage will also affect the direct employment of the 6,000,000 war workers throughout the country. Because of this fact the labor leaders of the country, including Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, have entered into an agreement with the navy department, the shipping board and the Emergency Fleet corporation for the prevention of strikes, an agreement which has been kept with scrupulous care by the signers, and enforced by a board, the very personnel of which insures fairness. I wish therefore, now that the president has personally taken action in the carpenters' strike, to point out to the employes and to the members of organized labor throughout the country that their own interests are vitally at stake in this shipping matter, and that the whole force of their mighty influence must be their own protection to keep the shipyards running full time and block any attempt to paralyze the nation's business through strikes and trust that labor adjustment board to deal fairly with them."

MI-O-NA STOPS ALL STOMACH DISTRESS

Why suffer with that uncomfortable feeling of fullness, headache, dizziness, sour, gassy, upset stomach, or heartburn? Get relief at once delays are dangerous. Buy today—now—a box of Mi-o-na Tablets. There is no more effective stomach remedy. For sale by Daniel J. Fry.

GERMANY TO MAKE LAST BIG EFFORT

(Continued from page 1)

the most sanguinary of the war, and they will be the most intense yet seen. But they will mark the beginning of the end, for if the Germans do not break clear through the allied line—and they cannot—they virtually will be finished. The emperor is putting every ounce of strength into this great gamble and if it fails in the early stages it means the end of Prussian militarism. The allied forces have a superiority in numbers, both in men and guns, and no doubt is felt on this front as to the outcome.

Burns Received in Fall Are Fatal to Aviator

DALLAS, Texas, Feb. 19.—Victor L. Dennis of Detroit, Mich., cadet aviator, who was burned at Love field, near Dallas, early today when his machine fell 100 feed, died this afternoon in the field hospital.

According to officers at Love field, the aviator attempted to make a nose dive landing while at a height of only 100 feet, which was not sufficient altitude for the maneuver.

The plane crashed to the ground, bursting the petrol tank. Almost instantly Dennis was seared from head to foot with the blazing liquid.

He was to have been commissioned second lieutenant in a few days.

There is really only one nation that the United States should be afraid of in this war, and that is proscrastination.—St. Louis Star.

WHAT DO THEY SAY

When they read your circulars or catalogs? Do they answer or throw them into the waste basket?

PRINTING COUNTS

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AMERICAN LABOR DELEGATES NOT SENT TO LONDON

President Gompers Advises Arthur Henderson of Council's Action

REASON IS POINTED OUT

Labor in U. S. Would Offer Half of Wealth to Prosecute War

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The American Federation of Labor will not be represented at the inter-allied labor conference to be held in London tomorrow, but it hopes soon to send representatives to England and France. President Gompers today so advised Arthur Henderson, British labor leader, by cable, in response to an invitation received February 9.

"Your January 16 letter reached me late Saturday, February 9, and brought to attention executive council American Federation of Labor; in session 11th," said Mr. Gompers'

"We regret that circumstance make impossible to be represented in the inter-allied labor conference London, February 20. Executive council in declaration unanimousl declared 'we cannot meet with representatives of those who are aligned against us in this world war for freedom, but we hope they will sweep away the barriers which they have raised between us.'

"Should be advised that any one presuming to represent labor of America in your conference is simply self-constituted and unrepresentative. We hope shortly to send delegation of representative workers American labor movement to England and France.

"Please convey our fraternal greetings to the inter-allied labor conference and assure them that we are pledged and will give our man power and at least half we have in wealth power in the struggle to secure for the world justice, freedom and democracy."

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

GOVERNOR IS HONOR GUEST

Executive Makes Patriotic Address at Baptist Brotherhood Meeting

A surprise party was afforded at the regular monthly gathering of the Baptist Church Brotherhood last night. Although it had been announced as a "father and son" patriotic celebration, when the large basement of the church began to fill and late comers recognized Governor Withycombe as the guest of honor at the right of H. S. Gile, president of the brotherhood, all knew that the meeting would be something out of the ordinary. And it proved to be very much out of the usual.

As chairman of the evening, Mr. Gile called on the different committee chairmen for their monthly reports, and among others was the report of the program committee, which announced the subject for the next meeting to discuss would be "The Church's Condition After the War," as a subject that will demand the profound attention of the least as well as the greatest in the nation's councils.

Toasts Are Heard.

"Our Sons" was the toast responded to by William Conley, and he handled it in a manner that would make a boy want to be a man, which he said would be his own choice, and a second choice would be that of a soldier on the front, but that those at home have the duty of making it comfortable for the boys at the front or in the training camps.

Young Holt, son of Dr. Holt, when called upon to respond to "Our Fathers," did so in no uncertain language, coupling with it the duty of father to son, to give him a sound body, sound mind and the right environments. His applause was well merited.

When Governor Withycombe was introduced the audience arose to its feet and applauded.

The governor told a humorous story which made his hearers laugh, but when he began to tell of the men under arms; of the 20,000 Oregon troops, either over there, or preparing to go, and depicted the great sacrifice of little Belgium, which, he said, alone saved the United States from German autocracy, his hearers again were brought to a realization of some of the tremendous responsibilites upon the United States.

Oregon Sons Lauded.

"All honor to our young men who have responded so bravely, and all honor to the mothers of the land who have been called upon to make the supreme sacrifice," said the governor.

"After the war will come reconstruction, and the world will look to America. There must be no slackers now; the Red Cross, the Y. M. C. A. must be supported; smileage books must be sent, and we must not lose the fight, and we cannot if we stand together for the glory of God and the brotherhood of man and demorcacy."

After the governor's address Rev. G. F. Holt read the names from the "roll of honor," giving the names of about twenty-nine young men who had gone from the church, and as their names were called, many letters were read by their friends and relatives in the room. Some were from France, others from training camps in different parts of America.

"Keep the Home Fires Burning" was very effectively sung by Lela Belle Tartar, which made a most pleasing close to an enjoyable evening.

Letter Sent Soldiers.

There was drafted and mailed to each of the soldier boys from the Baptist church the following letter of encouragement, which was signed by all at the banquet table, Governor Withycombe leading:

"Dear Brother: We join in this greeting and message. We are gathered about the tables in the monthly Brotherhood meeting. It is patriotic night and fathers' and sons' night. The governor is our honored guest and has brought us a patriotic message. We have thought of you, spoken of you and wished you were with us. But we rejoice in the service you are rendering the country. We now have twenty-nine names on our honor roll.

"You will be glad to know that work in the church and Sunday school is at high-tide now. During the month of January we held special meetings under the leadership of a young man, Bruce Evans. He is a live wire, full of energy, enthusiasm and 'pep.' You would have enjoyed hearing him. His messages were delivered in an energetic manner and punctuated with witty sayings, colloquial expressions and entertaining stories. He attracted large audiences and did us lots of good.

"A great many functions are taking place in the city constantly in the interet of our soldier and sailor boys. The spirit seems to be not to leave anything undone that will enable us to be of assistance to you who are in the service.

"We hope you are well, that Uncle Sam is taking good care of you, that you are enjoying your work and becoming daily more fit for your tasks."

WAR COUNCIL IS TOPIC OF PREMIER

(Continued from page 1)

night whether the house and the country wished it to proceed with the policy arrived at.

If he should read the document submitted by the Americans, said Mr. Lloyd George, there would be no need to make a speech.

Power and Logic Noted.

"The case is presented with irresistible power and logic," he added. "What happened? We altered the proposal here and there. There was a good deal of discussion which took some hours. There was not a single dissenting voice, so far as the plan was concerned."

If the house of commons repudiated the policy for which he was responsible, in which he believed the safety of the country depended, Mr. Lloyd George declared, he would quit office. His one regret would be that he had not greater strength and ability to place at the disposal of his country at its gravest hour.

Any one who examines closely the events of 1916 and 1917, said the premier, would find plenty of argument for some change in the machinery in order to effect a greater concentration than had hitherto been achieved. In that direction the allied governments had decided that it was necessary to set up some central body to co-ordinate the strategy of the allies. At the last conference at Versailles it was decided to extend the powers of that body.

Policy Is Agreed.

The premier explained that he was hampered in discussing the action taken at Versailles by a resolution passed at that conference by the military representatives and the governments that it was not desirable to give any information regarding the general plan arrived at.

Mr. Lloyd George thought, however, that he could make clear where the controversy had arisen and asked for the judgment of the house on the action of the government.

"The general principle laid down at Versailles was agreed to wholeheartedly by everybody," he said. "There was no conflict as regarded the policy, but only as to the method of giving effect to it. There was agreement as to the policy; there was agreement that there must be central authority to exercise supreme direction of that policy; there was agreement that there must be central authority to exercise supreme direction of that policy; there was agreement that authority must be in the allied authority, and there was complete agreement that authority should have executive power. The only question that arose was to how that central authority should be constituted. That was the only difference."

Haig's Power Is Same.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—In the house of lord, Earl Curzon, lord president of the council, and member of the war cabinet, said that under the new scheme Field Marshal Haig would have the same power over the movements of his troops as before. The only difference was that the Versailles council would have certain troops at their disposal which they could add to Haig's forces or send elsewhere, according to the exigencies of the moment.

Convention of Oregon Prohibition Party Set

PORTLAND, Feb. 19.—A special convention of the Oregon Prohibition party has been called to meet in Portland February 23 to take action on consolidating with the new National party which holds its first national convention in Chicago March 5. J. P. Newell, chairman of the state central committee, has sent out notices to 2000 leaders. Delegates to the National party convention will be named and instructed.

4 OREGON BOYS, THOUGHT LOST, ACCOUNTED FOR

E. J. Burgeis, of Noti, and Guy W. Jameson, of Portland, Saved

BEAVERTON MEN SAFE

Henry C. Murphy, Wallowa, Tuscania Survivor—77 Others Listed

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The war department tonight announces the names of 81 additional American soldiers who were rescued from the torpedoed liner Tuscania, and that of one other man listed as missing but who, it developed, was not on the ship. Eight of the survivors previously had been reported in Associated Press dispatches as saved.

Those not previously accounted for were:

Second Lieutenant Richard aWrren, Waltham, Mass.

Sergeant Gilbert H. Wiggin, Minneapolis, Minn.

Corporals Thomas C. Adams, Chester, Pa.

Henry John Cook, Cameron, Wis.

Ernest Albert Grabow, Milwaukee, Wis.

Privates Andrew C. Anderson, Nelson, Minn.

Milton Brown, Pilot Point, Texas.

Herman L. Bennett, Belleview, Mo

Clarence H. Bradshaw, Haverhill, Mass.

George R. V. Carey, Springfield, Mass.

Hans M. Erickson, Beaverton, Or.

Francis F. Firnstahl, Colby, Wis.

John E. Heisel, Niagara Falls, N. Y

Louis T. Johnstan, Paris, Texas.

Merle S. Kingham, Roosevelt, Texas.

James L. Kerwin, New York City.

Henry C. Murphy, Wallowa, Or.

Alexander C. McNeal, Pittsburg, Pa.

Cruz R. Martinez, Morenci, Ariz.

Richardson Peter, Ravia, Okla.

Harry E. Peterson, Milwaukee, Wis.

Bobbie C. Ray, Seymour, Texas.

Barney H. Ray, Temple, Texas.

Louis Todor, New Yirk City.

Frederick J Thomas, Bridgeport, Conn.

Edgar H. Taber, Providence, R. I.

Charles L. Thompson, Endeavor, Pa.

Emmet S. White, Weaverville, Cal.

Lawrence E. Wise Jr., Woodside, N. Y.

Hans Amdam, Orskog, Norway.

Luracie B. Armigo, El Paso, Tex.

Cook Carl S. Winnie, Schnectady, N. Y.

Civilian employe Edwin T. Fitzgerald, Detroit, and Abner E. Larned, Detroit, Mich.

The man previously listed as missing but who, it is found, was not on the ship is Private Homer Pullin of French Camps, Miss

Edward J. Eurgeis, Noti, Or.

Arthur M. Root, Seattle, Wash.

Charles M. Root, Seattle, Wash.

Charles L. Hall, Voncouver, Wash.

Guy W. Jameson, Po trnadlieOni

Guy W. Jameson, oPrtland, Or.

Philip Richter, San Francisco, Cal

Anton B. Olson, Milian, Wash. Mont.

Others who were found to be survivors are:

Frank T. Allen, Independence, Okla.

Charles F. Billing, Roseburg, Tex.

W. A. Constans, Blue Eearth, Minn.

W. L. Cook, Aquilla, Texas.

K. Hultensius, Kenosha, Wis.

Benjamin George, Tahlequah, Okla.

Edmund Palmer Johnson, Iola, Wis.

Jacob W. Kramer, Abbotsford, Wis

William J. Lambert, Philadelphia.

Albert Louis Larsen, Kenosha, Wis.

Clarence G. Larson, Saxeville, Wis

Hans Christ Larson, Rice Lake, Wis.

Robert F. Lind, Poy Sippi, Wis.

William D. Lawrence, Webster City, Ia.

Theodore A. Montgomery, Manistique, Mich.

Otto Mowrey, Kenosha, Wis.

Joseph Lake Marsolek, Independence, Wis.

John Fred McCutcheon, Washburn Wis.

John McArdle, Neshkoro, Wis.

Lealand H. McCue, Poy iSppi, Wis

Harry Albert McCartey, Shell Lake, Wis.

Lester W. McKenna, Flushing, N. Y.

Joseph L. McKee, Indiana Harbor, Ind.

Lawrence P. Miller, Hortonville, Wis.

Walter Alber McClain, Octavia, Okla.

Henry A. Okene, Ettrick, Wis.

Ruel A. Parrott, Garrison, Texas.

John R. Terry, Acquilla, Texas.

Grenville J. Wade, Elwood, Neb.

Columbia University Is Defeated by Dallas Boys

DALLAS, Or., Feb. 19.—(Special to The tSatesman.)—The Dallas Cadet basketball team defeated the fast Columbia university basketball team of Portland Saturday night on the Dalls armory floor in what was probably the most spectacular game of recent years. Time and time again the ball ran around the rim of the backets and fell to waiting hands below.

The Portland boys were much heavier and taller that the local team but the teamwork was far inferior and during the second half of the game the local boys played rings around their opponents. At the end of the first half the score stood 16 to 13 in favor of Columbia and the odds were immediately placed on them and it looked as if Dallas was booked for its first defeat.

In the second half, however, the tables turned and Dallas made basket after basket without any apparent effort, the game finally ending with the score standing at 40 to 20.

Columbia university holds the pennant for the interscholastic league in Portland and this was the team's first defeat this year. Dallas also has made an enviable record, having played the entire season without having been defeated.

SUPREME COURT UPHOLDS KELLY

Judge Affirmed in Chinese Case—Soldiers Are Protected in Courts

Circuit Judge Kelly was affirmed in the case of Ton Toy against John Gong in an opinion written by Justice Harris and handed down yesterday by the state supreme court. The suit was to recover money for services rendered as a farm hand and was appealed from the lower court for Marion county.

In the case of M. R. Elliott against Douglas Lawson, appealed from Crook county, the supreme court in an opinion by Justice Bean, reverses Judge Duffy and refuses to permit any person to take advantage of a soldier who is in active duty by bringing them into litigation in which they are unable to appear in court.

When the national guard was sent to the Mexican border in 1916 Lawson was with one of the companies. He obtained a furlough to return to Prineville for the purpose of attending to personal business and a complaint was served upon him when he was about to return to the border. He rejoined his regiment after placing the complaint in the hands of an attorney. Lawson's attorney, at the request of his client, asked for a postponement when the case came to trial, but Judge Duffy ruled adversely. The attorney then refused to offer testimony for the reason that his client could not appear and Judge Duffy awarded $100, the full amount asked, to the plaintiff. In the opinion Justice Bean says:

"It is the policy of the law to give a party to an action his day in court, or a sufficient opportunity to make any defense claimed by him. Under the circumstances in this case as detailed by affidavit on behalf of the defendant and in regard to which there is practically no controversy we think the trial court in the exercise of its discretion should have granted a postponement of the trial. Such judicial discretion should be exercised according to fixed legal principles in order to promote substantial justice.

"While in the military service of his country and on that account compelled to be absent from the place of trial of a case in which he is a party and at which his presence is necessary for a proper conduct thereof, the defendant has one of the strongest reasons for the continuance of the action. It is shown that the presence of the defendant at the trial was absolutely necessary.

"Chapter 275 of the laws of 1917 relating to and limiting suits to foreclosure of mortgages and levy of execution upon judgments upon and against lands of soldiers and sailors in the actual service of the United States during war, indicates the legislative trend in regard to such matters.

"The judgment of the lower court is reversed and the cause remanded for such further proceedings as may be deemed proper not inconsistent herewith."

Other opinions yesterday were:

Johanna York, administrator of estate of Lewis York, appellant, vs. Southern Pacific company; appealed from Tillamook, suit to recover damages for death of plaintiff's husband; opinion by Justice Moore; Circuit Judge Bagley affirmed.

Charles D. Schmid vs. N. G. Thorsen et al, appellants; appealed from Multnomah; action to recover rent; opinion by Chief Justice McBride; Circuit Judge Kavannaugh affirmed.

M. Gearin vs. Rothchild Brothers, appellants; appealed from Multnomah county; suit construing lease; opinion by Justice Benson; Circuit Judge Davis affirmed.

City of Eugene vs. Thomas H. Garrett et al, appellants; appealed from Lane; petition for rehearing denied; opinion by Justice Bean.

Inspector Finds Most Orchards in Good Shape

S. H. Van Trump county fruit inspector returned yesterday from the country having made inspection of a few orchards near the city, and a few in the Silverton district. He reports that for the most part they are in good condition. Mt. Angel district was visited Monday, with a similar report.

Prunes and peaches are well taken care of. The main trouble in the orchards near the city the inspector says, is the question of fertilizers. He suggests the sowing of vetch in the orchard and the use of potash, and then turning the soil over, as being about the cheapest fertilizing method under present conditions, there being no nitrate of soda yet available. There is no telling when state lime will be had in any quantity and lime is not just what is required.

s to the farm survey now being made, only a few reports have come to hand, but the time has been extended a week.

Germany merely asks as a basis of peace that she may be permitted to keep all she won and get back all she lost.—Philadelphia North American.

SUGGESTION OF COUNCIL OF WAR CAME FROM U. S.

Frank Admission of Demand Is Made by Premier Lloyd George

ITALIAN DISASTER CITED

War May Have Ended With Proper Co-ordination—Allies to Strike

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Frank admission by Premier Lloyd George that the convincing demand for unified military effort under a single directing body had come from the United States, confirmed the impression that has prevailed here since the proposal to send the mission headed by Colonel House to Europe first became known. It was known unofficially at that time that President Wilson had become convinced that the allied cause stood in grave danger unless a central body could be erected with authority to initiate vigorous warfare based on a well-digested plan of strategy that covered all fronts.

The president was determined that the United States should not waste its strength in the war, but should with the co-belligerents, wage an offensive battle of the most vigorous character. His military and naval advisers had strongly urged upon him the advisability of seeking to unite all the forces opposed to Germany into a single unit of military power, striking every blow for its relations to a grand scheme of campaign and wasting no strength in minor engagements or disrelated offensives on the several fronts.

Italian Disaster Cited.

The Italian disaster has been cited as a striking example of what the lack of complete cooperation among the allies might bring about. When the Austro-German drive into Italy began, the Italian armies were threatening the very heart of the whole German military fabric. The mighty German defenses on the western front were threatened from the rear for ustria was crumbling under the punishment administered by the forces of General Cadorna. There are officers here who believe that the war would have been virtually over now had Cadorna's great effort been made with the full support of the British and French behind it. Failing that, is was swept back and the enemy given the best military position he had occupied since his defeat of his drive in 1914 at Paris.

Army officers here profess complete ignorance of the plan of campaign mapped out by the Versailles supreme war council and upon which Mr. Lloyd George unhesitatingly staked the survival of his government. In boldly challenging parliament, it was pointed out, the premier knew beyond question that the defeat of his ministry and the consequent withdrawal of Great Britain from adherence to the full purpose of the Versailles council meant that no highly organized allied offensive could be looked forward to this year.

Great Events Coming.

The premier's statement did not throw any light on the plan of action agreed upon at Versailles. His words apparently were carefully weighed to prevent any inkling of that plan from being drawn from them. The promptness of his challenge to his critics, however, and the unreserved nature of that challenge was interpreted here as a hint at great events soon to come.

Taken in connection with President Wilson's recent statement that 1918 would be the decisive year and the repeated warnings from the western front that a great German offensive is imminent there, today's proceedings in London are regarded as highly significant.

It has been asserted officially and unofficially that the allies still have a preponderance of men and guns on the western front and the belief here is that the allied council would not be content to await the blow of the enemy.

The explanation of the premier of the rejection of General Sir William Robertson's proposal to place a subordinate officer as Great Britain's representative on the supreme council probably throws light upon the purpose of the Washington government in continuing General Tasker H. Bliss its representative at Versailles, as chief of staff, although his functions in that capacity are in process of transfer to Major General Peyton C. March.

Secretary Baker Finds Camp Conditions Good

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Generally satisfactory conditions were found at Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Ga., Camp Wheeler, Macon, Ga., and Camp Hancock, Augusta, Ga., Secretary Baker announced today after his return from an inspection of those camps in company with Surgeon General Gorgas and Colonel Furbush and Major Welch of the medical corps.

The general health of all three camps was excellent, the secretary said, clothing and equipment were adequate and the equipment of rifles at each camp complete. Full complements of machine guns and artillery are not yet on hand but there is enough of each to permit continual practice.

It is evident that when the Fuel Administration said relief is six days off, it was banking on an early spring.—Philadelphia Inquirer.