

# ARMY PAY ROLL IS NOW NEARLY A BILLION A YEAR

Facts and Figures About Sums Paid Various Grades of Officers and Enlisted Men.

## HOW AND WHEN THEY GET IT

Wide Expansion of the Army Makes Task of Paying Off Intricate and Difficult—Is Quartermaster's Job—Precautions Taken to Insure Meeting Pay Roll Promptly.

Washington.—The actual pay roll of the fighting forces of the United States is now nearly \$100,000,000 per month. This sum is disbursed by the pay officers of the army and navy in the form of checks or currency or by the treasury department in the form of family allotments as compensation for services rendered according to the scale of pay prescribed by law for the uniformed defenders of the nation.

This figure does not include "family allowances" which are paid by the government toward the support of the families of enlisted men, under specified conditions, nor does it consider any of the special compensatory features of the military and naval insurance act, under which \$176,150,000 was appropriated.

For the purpose of informing the public accurately as to the system of pay in the army the following authorized statement has been issued by the committee on public information:

### Army Pay Nearly Billion a Year.

The total pay of the United States army for the month of December was approximately \$78,580,800.

Disbursements on account of the pay of officers and men of the army are now at the rate of about \$950,000,000 per year.

These figures consider solely the pay disbursed by the quartermaster department and do not include family allowances or compensation for disability of soldiers, provided for by the military and naval insurance act and paid by the government through the war risk insurance bureau of the treasury department.

Following is a comprehensive statement of the system of pay of the army authorized by the quartermaster general:

The quartermaster general of the army, under the direction of the secretary of war, is charged with the duty of providing for the payment of the officers, enlisted men, female nurses, field clerks, and civilian clerks of the quartermaster corps on duty at places other than in the office of the quartermaster general. Due to the lack of office buildings necessary to take care of the increased number of employees required to carry on the business of the army at Washington, it has been necessary to lease many privately owned buildings for office purposes. The finance and accounting division of the office of the quartermaster general is charged with the details of providing funds, and interior administration in connection with the payment of the army, and is now located in a large apartment house at the corner of Fifteenth and M streets NW.

### Intricate and Difficult Task.

The intricate task of paying the officers and men of the United States army, made more difficult by the wide expansion of the past six months, is being satisfactorily accomplished. To prevent failure to meet the monthly compensation of every man in the service, no matter where he may be located, liberal sums are furnished the various disbursing quartermasters in order promptly to meet the army pay rolls with their extraordinary demands for funds.

The officers and enlisted men of the army are paid at the end of each month, or as soon thereafter as possible, by the disbursing officers of the quartermaster corps, in cash or by check, at their stations or in the field. If on duty in France they are paid in French currency or by United States checks, as officers and men may elect.

### Pay of Enlisted Men.

The pay of enlisted men depends on their grades, ratings, and length of service. From June 1, 1917, and continuing during the term of the war the pay of enlisted men is as follows:

Men receiving \$30: All privates, the army entering grade.  
Men receiving \$33: First-class privates, men promoted to act in minor noncommissioned officer capacity.  
Men receiving \$36: Corporals, saddlers, mechanics, farriers and wagoners, and musicians of the third class.  
Men receiving \$38: All sergeant grades in the line, which include infantry, field, artillery, coast artillery and cavalry; cooks, horsehoers, band corporals and musicians of the second class.  
Men receiving \$44: Sergeants of the various corps of the engineers, ordnance, signal corps, quartermaster corps and medical department; band sergeants and musicians of the first class.  
Men receiving \$48: Battalion sergeant majors, squadron sergeant majors, sergeant majors (junior grade), sergeant buglers, master gunners and assistant band leaders of the line.  
Men receiving \$51: Regimental sergeant majors, regimental supply sergeants, sergeant majors (senior grade), quartermaster corps, ordnance sergeants, first sergeants, electrician ser-

geants of the first class, assistant engineers and battalion sergeant majors and battalion supply sergeants of the engineers.

Men receiving \$56: Sergeants, first class, of the medical department.  
Men receiving \$71: Hospital sergeants, master engineers of the junior grade and engineers.  
Men receiving \$81: Quartermaster sergeants of the senior grade of the quartermaster corps, band leaders, master signal electricians, master electricians, master engineers of the senior grade and master hospital sergeants.

Assignment to Special Duties. These are the established grades of the enlisted men, but they may variously be assigned to such special duties as chauffeurs, switchboard operators, cobblers, clerks, camoufleurs, sanitary inspectors, draftsmen, stevedores, accountants, plumbers and such other occupations and trades as are necessary to meet the requirements of army service.

In addition to the rates of pay for enlisted men heretofore mentioned, supplemental pay or allowances are made as follows:  
(1) Increased pay is allowed for continuous service, computed under what is known as "enlistment period." An enlistment period ordinarily represents a period of three or four years, dependent upon the law in effect at date of enlistment. There are seven such periods, covering a period of service of 1 year to more than 18 years provided for, and the increases range from \$3 to \$24 per month, according to the grade and length of service. Men in the grade of private calling for \$30 per month are increased \$3 per month during the second enlistment period, an additional \$3 during the third enlistment period, and \$1 per month for each additional enlistment period to include the seventh enlistment period. Men above the \$30 grade and up to and including the \$38 grade are entitled to \$3 per month additional pay for each enlistment period from the second to the seventh for each successive enlistment period. Men above the \$38 grade are entitled to \$4 per month additional pay for each enlistment period from the second to the seventh.

Some Additional Ratings.  
(2) Enlisted men of the coast artillery, below grade of mess sergeant, are entitled to the following additional ratings, according to established individual qualifications: Casement electricians, observers of the first class, plotters and coxswains, \$9 per month; chief planters, observers of second class, chief loaders, gun commanders and gun pointers, \$7 per month; enlisted men of the field artillery—expert first-class gunners, \$5 per month; first-class gunners, \$3 per month; and second-class gunners, \$2 per month; enlisted men of the cavalry, engineers and infantry—expert riflemen, \$5 per month; sharpshooters, \$3 per month; enlisted men of the medical department—surgical assistants, \$5 per month; nurse (enlisted man), \$3 per month, and dispensary assistant, \$2 per month.

(3) Enlisted men of the signal corps, while on duties which require them to participate regularly in aero flights, assuming that they have rating of aviation mechanic, receive 50 per cent increase in their monthly pay.  
(4) All enlisted men, while on detached duty not in the field where there are no army quarters available, receive in addition to their pay \$15 per month to cover the expense of housing and also a suitable allowance for subsistence and for heat and light.  
(5) Enlisted men, if serving in a foreign country or beyond the continental limits of the United States (Porto Rico, Hawaii and Panama canal zone excepted) receive 20 per cent increase in pay computed on the base pay and service pay prevailing prior to June 1, 1917, when an act of congress increased, for the "term of the emergency," the pay of all enlisted men in amounts ranging from 50 per cent to 8 per cent.  
(6) Enlisted men attached to the United States Military academy are entitled to the same pay and allowances as other enlisted men of the regular army of the same grade and additional compensation provided for performing

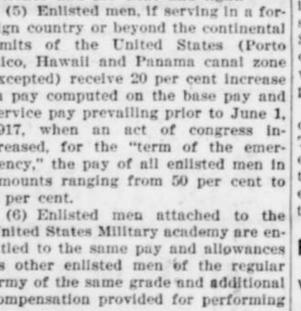
certain duties upon detail therefor in orders.  
The Pay of Officers. Officers of the army are paid according to rank held by them. A second lieutenant receives \$141.67 initial pay per month; first lieutenant, \$166.67; captain, \$200; major, \$250; lieutenant colonel, \$291.67, and a colonel, \$333.33, with an increase of 10 per cent known as longevity pay for each period of five years of service, provided that such increase shall not exceed 40 per cent.  
The pay of a brigadier general is \$6,000 per year; major general, \$8,000; lieutenant general, \$9,000, and a general, \$10,000. These officers receive no increase for continuous service.  
All officers are entitled to be furnished public quarters, with fuel and light, but if these cannot be provided the officers receive a commuted money value of the same. The allowance for quarters for a second lieutenant is two rooms, or \$24 per month; for a first lieutenant, three rooms or commutation of \$36 per month; a captain, four rooms or commutation of \$48; major, five rooms or commutation of \$60; lieutenant colonel, six rooms or commutation of \$72; colonel, seven rooms or commutation of \$84; brigadier general, eight rooms or commutation of \$96; major general, nine rooms or commutation of \$108; lieutenant general, ten rooms or commutation of \$120; and a general, eleven rooms or commutation of \$132. All receive a suitable allowance for heat and light, dependent upon the locality of their stations and the season. While on foreign service officers receive an increase of 10 per cent of their base pay and longevity pay.

### Aerial Flight Increases.

Aviation officers of the signal corps, or officers attached to the signal corps, while on duty which requires them to participate regularly and frequently in aerial flights, are entitled to an increase in the pay of their grade, under their commissions, as follows: Aviation officers, 25 per cent; junior military aviators, 50 per cent; military aviators, 75 per cent. Each junior military aviator and each military aviator duly qualified and serving has the rank, pay and allowances of one grade higher than that held by them under their commissions, provided that the ranks under their commissions are not higher than that of captain.  
For deeds of valor, recognized by acts of congress, officers and enlisted men receive certificates of merit which entitle them to an additional compensation of \$2 per month.  
Allowances at Retirement. Enlisted men can apply for retirement after 30 years of service. They are retired on 75 per cent of the monthly pay drawn at the time of retirement, and \$15.75 a month additional in lieu of allowances.  
Officers are retired for disability or after sixty-four years of age, and receive 75 per cent of the pay of the grade held at date of retirement.  
An enlisted man in active service has no necessary personal expenses except for barber and laundry. Uniforms, underclothing, shoes, hats, quarters, medical attendance and subsistence are supplied them at government expense. Such materials as tobacco, postage, confectionery and incidentals of individual taste may be purchased at the post exchange at cost.  
Officers, while in hospital, are charged \$1 per day for subsistence. They are not entitled to clothing or equipment and are required to subsist themselves, purchasing their supplies either from the quartermaster or through the ordinary channels of trade.

Housing and Subsistence.  
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Entrance to Dugout. His letter home may be composed under these difficult conditions and in a concealed "cranny" of this sort.



ENTRANCE TO DUGOUT

Chicago.—After ten years of wandering, away from all communication with his family, Howard Clarke, son of one of the oldest and most distinguished Chicago families, returned to visit those he left behind for probably the last time. He returned in the uniform of a United States soldier. He is now Capt. Howard Clarke, and after a few days here, left to rejoin his regiment at a Pacific port, and his latest adventure will take him to the battlefields of France.  
She Finds Money in Rat Hole. Kansas City, Mo.—Mrs. Ralph Wildbaum will buy a Liberty loan bond with \$142 which she recovered from a rat hole recently through the efforts of Arthur Leppert, a patrolman. Mrs. Wildbaum had placed the money in a hole in the wall of her home. Recently she decided to buy a bond with it, but when she went to get the money it was gone. The police were notified and Patrolman Leppert was sent to investigate. He heard a scratching noise in an adjoining room, investigated and found a rat hole in the floor. When the flooring was removed he found the rat's abode lined with currency, but all were there.

## 'SMILEAGE' BOOKS WILL CHEER THE SOLDIERS

Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass.—"Smileage books" for the soldiers is the latest device for making the man-in-khaki's life as cheerful as possible while at cantonment camps.  
"Smileage books" are issued by authorities in charge of camp amusements and are guaranteed to contain 100 good times for any recruit fortunate enough to possess one, which will cost \$5.

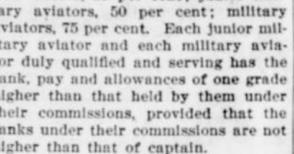
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# WORLD HAPPENINGS OF CURRENT WEEK

Brief Resume Most Important Daily News Items.

## COMPILED FOR YOU

Events of Noted People, Governments and Pacific Northwest and Other Things Worth Knowing.

The French government has ordered 1,000,000 footballs for the army, to be delivered within seven months.

General Pershing reports four American soldiers killed, one severely wounded and three missing in the actions on February 7, 8 and 9.

General Juan Banderas was shot and killed Tuesday in a Mexico City cafe by Colonel Miguel Peralta. General Banderas took a prominent part in the revolution led by Madero and Carranza.

Lieutenant Egbert McLean was killed and Lieutenant Charles E. Cummings received injuries Monday when an airplane which they were operating crashed to the ground near Jennings, La.

The death Monday of Abdul Hamid, ex-Sultan of Turkey, from inflammation of the lungs, is announced in a dispatch received at Amsterdam Tuesday from Constantinople by way of Vienna. A state funeral will be held.

That France and England are in agreement concerning the establishment of a national home for the Jewish people in Palestine was affirmed Tuesday by Foreign Minister Pichon in Paris, according to an official dispatch.

The railway strike in Buenos Aires apparently is failing through the refusal of Italians and Britons to quit work. These men have declined to leave their jobs, notwithstanding the threats of Spanish agitators to destroy property.

Secretary Baker has approved the proposal now pending in congress to make army officers in the field either in the United States or in Europe the same extra allowance for quarters they would receive otherwise when away from their posts.

Indorsement of the Federal amendment for woman suffrage was voted by the executive committee of the National Democratic committee in Washington, D. C., Tuesday, after a referendum to the committeemen representing the 48 states.

A mass meeting held Sunday to express the popular indignation at the seditious incidents at Lamia, 90 miles from Athens, where Greek infantry regiments recently mutinied, was the biggest seen in Athens for years. Nearly 40,000 persons were present.

Mrs. William B. Leeds, a wealthy American widow, and Prince Christopher of Greece, according to the London Daily Sketch, have been quietly married in Switzerland, where Mrs. Leeds has been staying for a time with a son who is in delicate health.

A special train loaded with 250 expert ship builders from Holland passed through Omaha, Neb., Monday night, en route to a Pacific port, where they will enter the employ of some big shipbuilding company. Their work will be, in a measure, under the direction of the United States government.

Only 10 names were added to the roll of survivors of the liner Tuscania by dispatches to the War department Monday and Tuesday. The list of American soldiers who were on board the liner and who have not been reported rescued now stands at 340, although it is certain that about 200 of these and probably more are safe.

The Earl of Derby, secretary for war, has notified Field Marshal Viscount French, commander of the home forces, of his decision to reduce the rations of meat, sugar and tea for all the home forces except youths under 19 years training for abroad. He explained that the reduced ration compares favorably with the field ration of most other armies.

A report from the American army in France says twenty enemy airplanes which endeavored to cross the American lines were violently shelled by the anti-aircraft batteries and driven off.

Venustiano Carranza, President of Mexico, sent a fulsome birthday message to Emperor William, of Germany, recently, according to Reuter's Limited. President Carranza in this message used the phrase: "Your Majesty, who celebrates his anniversary today with just cause for rejoicing."

More than a half million acres of land in western Chauves county, New Mexico, and including a portion of the Roswell land district, have been designated for entry March 11, under the stock raising homestead act.

Potato day, for the encouragement of potato consumption, is the latest addition to the special days suggested by the Nebraska food administration. Thursday of each week, beginning February 7, is so designated. Dealers are authorized to sell potatoes with wheat flour that day as a "substitute for flour."

# BURDEN ON GERMANY

Collapse of Russia Hurtful to Kaiser is View of Teuton Press—U. S. Sees Bright Side to Matter.

Amsterdam.—The German press appears quite unable to regard Trotzky's announcement of a state of peace between Russia and the central powers with any feelings of satisfaction. The Berlin Zeitung Am Mittag thinks that the old chaos will continue and that therefore it will be necessary for Germany to continue to safeguard her frontier, both from a military and diplomatic standpoint.

Washington, D. C.—With the opening of the great campaign of 1918 on the western front apparently in sight, military men here examined with profound interest the situation created by the signing of a peace pact between the central powers and the new Ukraine republic and the decision of the Bolshevik Russian government to demobilize the army.

Their conclusions were not discouraging. These events on their face would appear to set free enormous German forces for the impending battle in the west and also to furnish new sources of food supply for the Teutonic allies, but many factors detract from the advantages the central powers may derive.

One of the threats against the western front dwelt upon in public discussion is the fact that presumably 1,500,000 prisoners of war held by Russia would be released to strengthen the German army.

The fact is said to be, however, that the great majority of the soldiers captured by the Russians are Austrians, not available for western front operations by present indications.

Most of the others are civilians or camp followers of one kind or another, and, so far as known, only a small number of German troops were captured on that front. Any men from the prison camps are regarded as of doubtful military value for some time to come, the Russians, unable to feed their own soldiers, hardly have improved the health of the captives.

There is doubt here, also, as to the extent to which the agricultural resources of the Ukraine or of Russia can be brought to the aid of the German people in their near future.

Failure of the Russian transportation system worked in Germany's interest in undermining the fighting power of the Russian armies. The same agency now, necessarily, works against the central powers in its desire to get out food supplies.

## PREACHER SENT TO PRISON

Non-Partisan Secretary Gilbert Convicted for Seditious Talk.

Minneapolis.—A. C. Townley, president of the Non-Partisan League, for whose arrest a warrant was issued in Lakefield Monday, charging conspiracy to discourage enlistments, is reported to be in Thief River Falls. Authorities there said he would be arrested.

Joseph Gilbert, secretary and organization manager, tried on the same charge and with violating the Minnesota law covering disloyalty, was found guilty in the district court at Lakefield and sentenced to three months in the county jail.

Gilbert was arrested here two weeks ago when he attempted to hold a league organization meeting after it had been forbidden by county officials.

New charges against Townley and Gilbert were brought on the grounds that Gilbert is an agent of Townley and that while he committed the actual act which is declared to be disloyal, Townley is his employer and, therefore, directs his movements and is guilty of conspiring with Gilbert to oppose the nation's military policy.

## Flour Rule is Modified.

Washington, D. C.—Mixed flours containing less than 50 per cent of wheat flour may be sold without accompanying substitutes, the Food Administration announced Wednesday. Where a retailer sells mixed flours containing more than 50 per cent of wheat flour, other substitutes must be sold to bring the sale to a basis of one pound of substitute for each pound of wheat flour.

A special exception may be granted upon application showing necessity in the case of specially prepared infant and invalid food containing flour.

## Vassar Building Burns.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Fire which broke out at 6:45 o'clock Tuesday night in the east wing of the main building at Vassar College did \$300,000 damage, and for a long time threatened to destroy the entire building. It was not until 9 o'clock that the blaze was brought under control. The damage was confined to the dining room, assembly hall, kitchens and servant's quarters. None of the 400 students was injured, and no fire reached the quarters of the students who room in the main building.

## Kaiser's Reply Cheerful.

London.—Emperor William, according to an Exchange telegram from Amsterdam, has sent the following telegram to Phillip Heineken, manager of the North German-Lloyd Steamship company: "Many thanks for your congratulations over our first peace. It is only a small beginning made by Germany's sword against the closed door leading to a general peace. I am filled with gratitude. May God help us further."

# 82 MILLION MORE IN WAGES SOUGHT

Estimate Made of Increase on Railroads Will Be in Year.

## MEN PRESENT CLAIM

Low Wages on Railroads Blamed by Witnesses for Exodus of Workers to Better Paid Industries.

Washington, D. C.—The first official indication of what proposed railroad wage increases would cost was given at Wednesday's hearing before the railroad wage commission, when J. A. Franklin presented the claims of the railway employees' department of the American Federation of Labor.

"Figuring an average of 33 1-3 per cent increase, on the flat increases asked, the additional cost would be \$82,000,000 annually," Secretary Lane, chairman of the commission, computed.

Mr. Franklin said the estimate seemed correct, based upon increases for 250,000 organized men.

He also had suggested that any increases should apply to unorganized workers of the same trades, numbering about 260,000, who were not figured in the rough calculation. The wage basis asked was \$6 a day for skilled men, such as carmen, machinists and blacksmiths; \$4.50 a day for helpers, and time and a half overtime, Sunday and holiday work.

None of the witnesses has submitted estimates of what the increase requested would cost, all apparently taking the position of A. B. Garretson, of the conductors, who said that it did not matter what the cost would be, since the increases were essential to maintain the standard of living and that if an industry did not maintain the men serving it, the industry did not deserve to survive.

Low wages have been blamed by the witnesses for the exodus of railroad workers to other industries. Mr. Franklin said the various shop unions he represented had lost 15 per cent of their membership to shipyards and still others to munitions factories.

Warren S. Stone, of the engineers, told the commission that never before this winter have the railroads entered the bad weather season with equipment in such "rotten condition" and said that lack of skilled men in shops was responsible for curtailment of output there to 60 per cent of normal.

## G. O. P. CHAIRMAN IS NAMED

Will H. Hays, of Indiana, Chosen by Acclamation.

St. Louis.—Will H. Hays, the original "Live Wire" of Indiana, whose activities put the Hoosier state in the Hughes column in 1916, was elected by acclamation Wednesday as National chairman of the Republican party.

All the storms blew over and all was peaceful as a Red Cross knitting circle.

John T. Adams, of Iowa, whose pro-German utterances before America entered the war stirred up trouble, withdrew from the race and nominated Mr. Hays.

No other candidate was named which made it unanimous for Hays. He is Republican state chairman in Indiana and also chairman of the Indiana state council of defense.

Members of the executive committee, among them Mr. Adams, arose one by one and resigned to give the new chairman a free hand. The next executive committee will be named at the next meeting of the National committee.

## Many Fliers Injured.

Washington, D. C.—Army officers attribute the growing frequency of fatal accidents at the military aviation schools largely to the fact that large numbers of the thousands of students are just reaching the stage of qualifying as fighting fliers. The student officer must go through all the perilous maneuvers he might have to execute at the front. There are many thousands of students at more than a score of training stations, and the percentage of serious accidents so far has been regarded as gratifyingly small.

## Roosevelt is Improving.

New York.—A marked improvement in the condition of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt was announced at Roosevelt Hospital Thursday afternoon. Mrs. Roosevelt spent some time early in the day at the bedside. A bulletin issued early in the day said: "Doctors Martin and Duell report very satisfactory progress of Colonel Roosevelt. He is, of course, weak, but on the whole his condition is most satisfactory."

## Poison Kills 300 Lambs.

San Francisco.—Basilio Saffores, in custody on a federal indictment charging complicity in an alleged I. W. W. conspiracy to obstruct the government's war program and to commit sabotage, will be questioned by government agents to ascertain whether he has knowledge of the poisoning of 300 lambs in Butchertown, it was announced Thursday by United States Marshal James B. Hollahan.