

## FOUR FAIR FINGER-PRINT EXPERTS



The four girls in this photograph are the United States navy fingerprint experts. They have recorded, classified and filed an impression of the digits of every man in the navy from the rear admiral's down to the rawest recruit's. They can do the job they are working on now in five minutes, and in another five minutes they can tell whether his print has ever been made before in the department.

## HOW GREAT FUEL CRISIS WAS MET

Distribution of Coal Regulated and Profiteering and Hoarding Prevented.

### DRASTIC ACTION NECESSARY

Failure of Transportation During Winter Months Adds to Difficulties of Situation Arising Out of Increased Consumption.

By E. D. LEACH, Assistant United States Fuel Administrator for Ohio.

The United States fuel administration has three definite purposes, namely: to regulate production, distribution and prices.

In mobilizing the resources of the nation to meet war conditions many drastic innovations have been necessary, but none of them required more prompt and complete regulation than coal. This is preeminently a coal war. To supply the enormous increase in the demands for fuel by the United States government alone would upset ordinary distributing facilities.

The capacity of the coal mines is limited as is also the number of men which can be spared from the army to work them. Last fall Dr. Harry A. Garfield, United States fuel administrator, announced that the demand for coal during the coming year would exceed possible production by at least 100,000,000 tons. This shortage has been greatly aggravated by the failure of the railroads during the winter months to transport anywhere near the potential output of the mines. Realizing that a shortage was inevitable, the fuel administration's conservation program was promulgated.

The fuel administration does not operate the railroads and until the government took them over, had only a most indirect connection with them. Doctor Garfield was not appointed fuel administrator until August 18, 1917, four and a half months after we went

into the war. He faced the task of supplying not only the government with its war needs, but also the enormous increased consumption of manufacturing plants and the domestic needs of most of the 110,000,000 inhabitants of this country.

The difficulties were greatly increased because very few domestic consumers had secured their winter's supply during the spring and early summer as is usual. The coal had all been going to manufacturing industries.

While distribution is very largely a transportation problem—a matter outside the powers of the fuel administrator—it is not that entirely. The fuel administration has regulated the distribution of coal so that government needs have been cared for, and, insofar as transportation has permitted, has cared for industrial and domestic needs. The administration has diverted coal from non-essential to essential war industries, and from all industries to domestic consumers, hospitals, public utilities, etc.

Prices Regulated. Prices have also been regulated. Prices at the mine and jobbers' margins have been established. This is done by the president upon recommendation of the fuel administrator. Retail prices are regulated by local administrators who recommend to the state administrator the amount of

very dangerous work. The woman who preceded her was burned to death, and as the management did not care to assign anyone to the task it asked for volunteers. Miss Herrington offered her services. Now she is in a hospital gradually recovering her health and beauty. She worked all alone from nine o'clock at night until six o'clock in the morning, and her constant aim was to discover foreign substance which might have been placed in the powder.

Her story as told by herself is as follows: "For a time all went well. I liked the job and I never felt afraid. I wore a fireproof suit. Eight weeks ago the accident happened. It was at ten to six in the morning. I suppose some foreign substance must have got into the powder. Suddenly there was an explosion and a great blazeup, and in spite of my suit I caught fire. I think that the powder had eaten its way into my sleeves and rotted them a little, because my arms were terribly burned, and as my face was not protected at all it was badly hurt. The worst of it was that I never lost consciousness.

No Sleep for Weeks. "I dashed out of the shed all alight. Fortunately one of the workmen had

gross profit which the retail dealers in their jurisdiction may add to the cost of their coal. In actual practice it is impossible to have a fixed maximum price for retailers, owing to the fact that coal coming from different districts under varying conditions carries different prices. Freight rates also vary. Consequently, the retailer's margin of profit is fixed, and this margin is added to the cost of the coal delivered at the dealer's yard.

Had it not been for the fuel administration some localities and some persons would have had all the coal they needed, while other sections and people would have had less or none. Prices would have been kitted out of the reach of the ordinary person, and the government would have been at the mercy of the operators and miners, each fighting the other, for its supply essential for war purposes.

Thief Overpays Watchman. Los Angeles, Cal.—Sixteen dollars is what it cost a burglar to secure \$200 worth of jewelry from the home of Lewis Meyer, one night recently. If the burglar had not been so nervous he could have done it for \$1. Nightwatchman Hosick called at the house to receive his monthly dollar which he is paid for guarding the home. A tall young man met him at the door, handing him a five spot, which he changed. Later, Hosick discovered that it was really \$20 that had been given him. When he went back to return the extra money he discovered the residence ransacked.

MARGUERITE OGDEN



Marguerite Ogden, state chairman of the California department of conservation of the Federation of Women's Clubs, has left off worrying about the conservation of forest, wild life and waterways, to lay special emphasis on the conservation of food. She is interested now in the marketing of the canned and dried fruits which will soon be offering the problem of distribution to war workers.

## GIRL GETS MEDAL FOR HER HEROISM

Young English Woman Volunteers for Dangerous Task in Munitions Plant.

### NARROWLY ESCAPES DEATH

Explosion Occurs While She Is Hunting for Foreign Substances in Powder—Predecessor on the Job Was Killed.

London.—Miss Gladys Herrington, twenty years old, undertook a dangerous task in a munition factory, although she knew, sooner or later, it probably would result in her death or serious injury. She narrowly escaped death in an explosion, and now she has received the British empire medal. At first it was thought she would not live. Then it was believed she would be terribly disfigured. She is alive and will still be a handsome girl, and a very happy one.

Very Dangerous Job. Her part of the work was to mix powder of a very dangerous nature. The woman who preceded her was burned to death, and as the management did not care to assign anyone to the task it asked for volunteers. Miss Herrington offered her services. Now she is in a hospital gradually recovering her health and beauty. She worked all alone from nine o'clock at night until six o'clock in the morning, and her constant aim was to discover foreign substance which might have been placed in the powder.

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## STAMPS CARRY SPY MESSAGE

American Dealers Meet to Consider Government Censorship Which Threatens Their Trade.

### Pig Comes Near Being Twins.

St. Thomas, Pa.—A pig that came very close to being twins was born recently to a registered Polin-China sow owned by John E. Heckman of this place. The sowlet has two complete noses, two mouths, two tongues, two sets of teeth and three eyes, directly in front of its head. The freak is alive, on its feet, and evidently thriving.

United States Holds Key. London.—The Daily News says of the new military situation: "Although the allied strength will reach its maximum only as the full force of America's contribution to the war is felt, the opening of the greatest battle the world has known is received with something like relief. . . . The salient fact in the offensive is that its authors can not afford to fail. They cannot afford to face a country left, after another summer of battle, to count its gains and find them no more than a myriad of nameless graves."

Chicago Purse is Flat. Chicago.—The city of Chicago is broke. City Controller Pike so informed members of the city council Saturday. He told them in a communication that outside of the payrolls the city could not pay any bills after April 1, until the 1919 budget is passed. The aldermen received the news in stunned surprise. Members of the finance committee to which the communication was finally referred were even more surprised. "This will give the city an awful black eye," declared Alderman Richert, "if the word gets out that we have no money to meet our bills."

Resistance is Gallant. London.—The Berlin Vossische Zeitung's war correspondent telegraphing Sunday from the neighborhood of the Oise, is quoted by the Central News correspondent at Amsterdam as saying: "All our movements have taken place with miraculous exactitude, according to the plans of the master who organized the attack. The English are defending themselves bravely, but the British command was not equal to the attack, which, although doubtless foreseen, probably was not expected so early."

British Army Headquarters in France.—A further advance late Sunday by the Germans at some points along the battlefield is reported. American engineers have again been in the throes of fierce conflict in which they have done excellent work in transportation.

London.—Fresh attacks by the Germans have developed northward and southward of Bapaume, the war office announces. The British repulsed powerful attacks Sunday afternoon northward of Bapaume. The British drove back to the eastward bank of the Somme bodies of German troops which had crossed the river between Licourt and Brie, south of Peronne.

The statement follows: "The battle continues with great violence on the whole front. Powerful attempts delivered by the enemy Sunday afternoon and evening north of Bapaume were heavily repulsed. Only at one point did the German infantry reach our trenches, whence they were immediately thrown out. Elsewhere the enemy's attacks were stopped by rifle, machine gun and artillery fire in



By E. E. O'Neill and W. S. Kirkpatrick.

Of supreme moment is the issue of the war. The price of wheat and the turn of politics are serious matters—but—the Third Liberty Loan means more than all. It means—

Backing up the boys who have been sent to the overseas battlefields.

Prompt and abundant loans of spare cash to the war treasury, in local trade terms, is the translation of money into airplanes, guns, ammunition, provis-

## BRITISH COUNTER ATTACK IMPENDS

Reserves, Long Ready, Expected to Turn Tide for Allies.

### HUN LOSS ENORMOUS

German Advance Checked—Situation Optimistically Viewed—Events Show Withdrawal Planned.

With the British Army in France—The British and French who co-operate at the junction of the two armies, are viewing the trend of the German offensive with optimistic eyes. Hard fighting was in progress, but the latest reports showed little or no change in the situation in favor of the enemy since Sunday, while on the other hand the defenders had pushed the attacking forces back after a bitter struggle and were holding strongly along the whole new front to which they had withdrawn.

Fighting of a most desperate nature has been continuous since the initial attack, but so far the British have used few troops other than those which were holding the front lines. These shock troops have been making as gallant a defense as was ever recorded in the annals of the British army, and as a result they have enabled the main body of the forces to fall back deliberately and without confusion and occupy positions which had been prepared long before the German offensive began.

The Germans, on the other hand, operating under the eyes of the emperor and the crown prince, have been hurling vast hordes into the fray with utter disregard for lives and have followed into the abandoned positions, getting farther and farther away from their supplies and finding their communications increasingly difficult.

More than 50 German divisions already have been identified by actual contact, and many of these men were simply given two days' rations and sent over the top into the frightful maelstrom made by the allied art-

lery, machine guns and rifles. The slaughter of the enemy infantry as it advanced in close formation over the open has been appalling.

The British losses have been within the bounds expected, due to the tactics of the commanders. The allies have lost a considerable number of men in prisoners and a certain number of guns. But very few pieces of artillery have been taken by the Germans since the first day. In fact, the whole withdrawal has been executed in a masterly manner, showing how thoroughly the British had planned for the very events which have occurred.

It is permitted to say now what some have known for a long time, namely, that the British never intended to try to hold the forward positions in this region if the Germans attacked in the force expected.

There is every reason to believe that harder fighting than has yet taken place will develop shortly. The Germans, in the British view, cannot now hesitate in carrying on their attack, and it is a case of break through or admit defeat.

ions, ships and every device of modern war for the American. War expenditures reach every avenue of business in the Northwest.

Prepare for the Third Loan which open Saturday, April 6, with Victory celebrations everywhere.

The governor and mayors will proclaim the significance and urgency of participation in the raising of our local share of his defense fund. Rallies,

open air gatherings, speeches, parades, illuminations, the Ring-it-Again Liberty Bell on the door of every household, and by every means, the citizens of our community are urged to forsake all other activities and join in the spirit and the work of the day.

Begin buying a bond the first day! This is the first of a series of cartoons and slogans by well known illustrators and writers which will be published in this paper.

Paris Shelled by Long Range Guns. Berlin, via London—Paris has been bombarded by German long-distance guns, according to the German official communication issued Sunday night.

Paris—The German "monster cannon," which has been bombarding Paris, has been located in the forest of St. Gobain, west of Laon and exactly 122 kilometers (approximately 76 miles) from the Paris city hall.

The gun bombarded Paris during the greater part of Sunday. The day was ushered in by loud explosions from the 10-inch shells, and immediately the alarm to take cover was sounded.

front of our positions and his troops were driven back with great loss. "During the night and morning, fresh hostile attacks have again developed in this neighborhood and also to the south of Bapaume.

"South of Peronne bodies of German troops who crossed the river between Licourt and Brie were driven back to the east bank by our counter attacks."

Persistent attacks with strong forces of infantry and lavish use of artillery have not enabled the Germans to break through the British defense, and, after four days, the great offensive blow in Northern France has not yet brought a decision for the attackers. Heavy fighting is in progress around Bapaume, near Peronne and where the British and French fronts join.

U. S. ARTILLERY HURTS HUNS Destroy Communication Lines, Ammunition Dumps and Billets.

With the American Army in France—On the Toul front there was considerable artillery activity during Sunday night. American guns heavily shelled the German front line positions. Enemy batteries replied, using many gas shells. Later photographs were taken from airplanes of the damage inflicted by the Americans. American artillery on the Toul sector continued to shell effectively enemy first-line and communication trenches, the town of St. Baussant and the billets and dumps north of Boquetan. Many of the American shells have fallen in the German trenches and the first two lines in at least one place have been virtually abandoned.

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A fuel crisis existed before there