

DO YOU KNOW THAT—

Total estimated expense of the United States government in the first year of war, without loans to the allies, is \$12,067,278,679.07.

During the first year of war the United States army has increased in actual strength from 9,524 officers and 907,510 enlisted men to 123,801 officers and 1,528,924.

Total appropriations for war department since April 6, 1917, \$7,464,771,758.48; withdrawals from the treasury by the war department from June 15, 1917, to March 9, 1918, were \$2,066,761,967.15. The latter figures do not represent actual expenditures or obligations, but merely withdrawals from the treasury.

Strength of the navy today is nearly 21,000 officers and 330,000 enlisted men; strength a year ago was 4,792 officers and 77,946 enlisted men.

The total number of persons now in the naval establishment exceeds 425,000.

Estimated total expenditures of the navy during first year of war: Disbursements and outstanding obligations, \$1,881,000,000.

Total naval appropriations, real and pending \$3,333,171,665.04.

American destroyers arrived at a British port to assist in patrolling European waters 28 days after the declaration of war.

The first contingent of the expeditionary forces landed safely at a French port 88 days after war was declared.

American troops went on the line for their baptism of fire 187 days after war was declared.

American troops permanently took over a part of the firing line as an American sector in January, 1918.

There are now four times as many vessels in the naval service as a year ago.

Nearly 78,000 mechanics and other civilian employees are working at navy yards and stations.

Estimated pay of officers and men of the navy for the first year of the war, \$125,000,000.

Annual pay of the army now exceeds a half billion dollars.

Production of 10,000 new automobile trucks is in progress for the army, in addition to purchases of 3,520 passenger cars, 6,126 motorcycles, and 5,040 bicycles, with appropriate repair and replacement equipment.

During the first year of war army expended \$60,000,000 for horse-drawn vehicles and harness; more than \$50,000,000 for horses, mules, and harness. Expenditures for fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, for fuel and forage estimated at more than half a billion dollars.

Quartermaster recently purchased 61,000,000 pounds of prunes and dried beans and 273,000,000 cans of tomatoes, condensed milk, and baked beans. Other purchases include 40,000,000 yards of mosquito bar, 75,000,000 yards of olive drab, 20,000,000 woolen blankets, 31,000,000 pairs of woolen drawers, 50,000,000 pairs of heavy stockings, 11,000,000 wool coats.

Ordinance program includes the purchase of 23,000,000 hand grenades, 725,000 automatic pistols, 250,000 revolvers, 23,000,000 projectiles for heavy artillery, 427,246,000 pounds of explosives, 240,000 machine guns, 2,484,000 rifles.

Machine guns are being produced at the rate of 225,000 a year, 3 1/2-inch guns at the rate of 15,000 per year.

When war was declared, 123 naval vessels were building or authorized, and contracts have been placed since that time for 949 vessels.

Before the war a total of \$1,500,000 had been appropriated for air service. Congress has made \$691,000,000 available for aircraft production in first year of war.

The United States is now producing battle planes of the latest European design equipped with Liberty engines.

More than 700 privately owned vessels have been purchased or chartered by the navy.

More than 70,000 acres of land in this country has been planted with castor bean plants to produce sufficient oil for aircraft.

Army ordnance supply division handles monthly 10,000 carloads of material.

In less than three weeks after enactment of selective service law the male population of the country within draft age, approximately 10,000,000 men presented themselves before some 4,000 boards and registered.

Cost of drafting army and provost marshal general's operations was \$70,000,000; cost per man accepted for service, \$4.92.

During 12 months army hospitals increased from 7 to 63 in number and from 5,000 to 53,490 beds; 30,000 more beds are being added.

The navy ration in 1917 cost \$0.428, as against \$0.37648 in 1916.

During first three months of 1918 navy paymaster cleared \$185,000,000 for navy supplies and contracts.

Paymaster general of the navy drew checks for more than \$30,000,000 in one day—February 23—for munitions; total advertised purchases for the navy for 1918 were \$19,000,000.

Total weight of steel thrown by a

single broadside from the Pennsylvania today is 17,508 pounds; maximum broadside of largest ship during Spanish-American war was 5,660 pounds.

More than 11,000 manufacturers bid for navy business.

Two weeks after war was declared contracts had been made covering the requirements of an army of 1,000,000 men, this material comprising 8,700,000 items.

Our 14-inch guns weigh nearly 95 tons and are 58 1/2 feet long, costing \$118,000.

Six new authorized battleships are designed to be of 41,500 tons, the largest battleships in the world.

Our 25,000-ton cruisers, 35 knots, will be the fastest in the world, their speed equalling the fastest destroyers.

Air personnel increased from 65 officers and 1,120 men to 100 times that numbers in first year of war. Eleven kinds of schools have been installed.

Two powder plants to cost \$45,000,000 each are under construction.

Prompt repairs of 109 interned German ships, partially wrecked by their crews, added more than 700,000 tons to our available naval and merchant tonnage.

During the year nearly 60,000 letters, many including detailed plans, were received from the inventive genius of the country by the naval consulting board concerning methods for combating the German U-boats.

War prisoners and alien enemies numbering 2,940 are now confined in three barracks in Georgia and Utah.

Psychological examinations of 150,000 officers and men have been made.

To February 20, director general of military railways had placed orders for railway supplies valued at \$142,000,000 and with an aggregate weight of 754,000 long tons; the general engineer depot, to February 1, issued 9,500 orders for material valued at \$202,000,000.

For training troops in cantonments 1,000,000,000 rounds of ammunition have been bought.

The navy has developed an American mine believed to combine all the good points of various types of mines, and is manufacturing them in quantities.

Army medical training schools have

been created with capacity of 21,000 officers and men, 15,000 enlisted men, and 6,000 officers already trained and graduated.

Naval communication service operates all radio service; 5,000 youths are studying radiotelegraphy at two naval schools.

Medical officers numbering 1,675 are members of the medical department of the navy. Navy maintains 12,000 hospital beds and 5,000 are being added.

Of 63,263 candidates for officers' commissions at two officers' training camps, 44,578 were successful; a third series is now in progress with 18,000 attendance.

During the year the latest type of naval 16-inch gun was completed for our new battleships it throws a projectile weighing 2,100 pounds.

Young Men's Christian association and Young Women's Christian association and Knights of Columbus huts are fixtures in the life of every soldier and sailor; hostess houses have been built in 32 cantonments and camps; 16 liberty theatres are running in army camps and 1 bare ordered constructed; all camps have athletic fields, one having 26 gridirons.

Appropriations available for expenditure for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, total \$1,741,109,400.90.

About 60,000 officers and men are engaged in coast patrol work of the navy.

Cliff Scott's Music, B1482.

WAR PAGEANT TO FEATURE IVY DAY
(Continued from page one)

senior and junior classes who will plant the sprig of ivy. The ivy day oration by Everett Randall, Law '18, of Gibbon, Nebr., comes next. Another surprise will be sprung when the senior poem is read. Manuscripts for this poem are to be handed in now to Prof. Louise Pound, and the best will be selected but the author will not be announced until it is read on May 11.

The pageant under the direction of Jean Barroughs will be produced fol-

lowing the poem, and then with dancing and impressive ceremonies the May queen will be crowned by the senior girls.

The program in the afternoon will start at 3 o'clock in the Casino theatre at Capital Beach. A concert by the University band will open the bill and then will follow three stunts by the freshman, sophomore and junior classes. Something unique and clever is expected here and the show is promised to make a big hit.

Tapping the Innocents and Black Masque will come at the close of the circus and after supper is served on the lawn the day will come to a glorious close with dancing in the pavilion.

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