

COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE AND ITS ADVISORY BOARD



The Council of National Defense and its civilian advisory board, shown together in this photograph, is working night and day to mobilize the military, naval and industrial resources of the country against an impending war. The council is composed of six cabinet officers, while the advisory board is composed of seven citizens eminent in their respective fields. Seated in this group are: Left to right, Secretary of Agriculture David F. Houston, Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels, Secretary of War Newton D. Baker, Secretary of the Interior Franklin K. Lane and Secretary of Labor William B. Wilson. Standing, left to right, Grosvenor B. Clarkson, secretary of the council; Julius Rosenwald, chairman of the committee on supplies; Bernard E. Baruch, in charge of raw materials; Daniel Willard, transportation; Dr. F. H. Martin, medicine and sanitation; Dr. Hollis Godfrey, science and research; Howard Coffin, munitions, and W. S. Gifford, director of the council.

DEFENSE COUNCIL TACKLES BIG JOB

Mobilization of the Industries of the Country Is Its Principal Function.

MADE UP OF LEADING EXPERTS

Will Lay Down a Policy of Industrial Preparedness for the Nation—To Point Out to Manufacturers the Part They Can Play.

By EDWARD B. CLARK.
(Washington Correspondent of the Western Newspaper Union.)

Washington.—Some time ago the United States congress created a council of national defense. The body owes its creation to the fact that the lawmakers held that the country which best is prepared for peace is also best prepared for war. Whether peace broods over the land or war strides through it, it is necessary that the industrial fabric of a nation "be organized in the most effective way."

The council of national defense consists of six members of the president's cabinet, the secretaries of war, of navy, of agriculture, of the interior, of commerce and of labor. An advisory commission of seven persons "each of whom shall have special knowledge of some industry, public utility or the development of some natural resource, or be otherwise specially qualified," has been appointed. Its members are Daniel Willard, Samuel Gompers, Howard E. Coffin, Julius Rosenwald, Bernard E. Baruch, Dr. Franklin Martin, and Dr. Hollis Godfrey.

The council of national defense has two lines along which it must progress. Its endeavor is to lay down a complete policy of industrial preparedness for the nation, and it is now endeavoring to determine facts concerning the personnel, the material, and the economic and industrial resources to give effect to its policy and to be able to maintain it. The members of the council are determining facts concerning nitrates. All things necessary to make powder in abundance are to be found within the United States except nitrate salts.

To Build Nitrate Plant.

Congress has appropriated \$20,000,000 to build a nitrate plant. The sole source of these salts today is Chili. The council of national defense will undertake the study which is intended to make the United States government independent in the matter of production of this absolutely essential element of proper preparedness for defense.

All kinds of industrial problems are being studied by the members of the council. The attempt is to get a thorough knowledge of all the facilities of the United States for comprehensive industrial work, so that preparedness along these lines may keep pace with actual military preparedness. Industrial organizations all over the United States have made offers of assistance to the government.

President Wilson not long ago summed up the duties of the council and the advisory commission in words which put the case succinctly: "The council of national defense has been created because congress has realized that the country is best prepared for war when thoroughly prepared for peace. From an economic point of view there is now very little difference between the machinery required for commercial efficiency and that required for military purposes. In both cases the whole industrial mechanism must be organized in the most effective way. Upon this conception of the national welfare the council is organized in the words of the act for the creation of relations which will render possible in time of need the immediate concentration and utilization of the resources of the nation."

The organization of the council likewise opens up a new and direct channel of communication and co-operation between business and scientific men and all departments of the government, and it is hoped that it will, in

JEWELER PUTS IN MEAT AS SIDE LINE

Calexico, Cal.—Cartoonists and paragraphers have not been so very extravagant in their depictions of H. C. of L. If one is to judge by the innovation of a Main street jeweler here, who has actually put in meats as a side line. The store presents a dazzling array of diamonds, steaks, rubles, pork chops, pigs' feet and amethysts. The old talk about casting your pearls before swine now seems to acquire an added significance.

WILL SPEND A MILLION

addition, become a rallying point for civic bodies working for national defense.

Its Chief Functions.

"The council's chief functions are: The co-ordination of all forms of transportation and the development of means of transportation to meet the military, industrial, and commercial needs of the nation; the extension of the industrial mobilization work of the committee on industrial preparedness of the naval consulting board. Complete information as to our present manufacturing and producing facilities adaptable to many-sided uses of modern warfare would be procured, analyzed, and made use of.

"One of the objects of the council will be to inform American manufacturers as to the part they can and must play in national emergency. It is empowered to establish at once and maintain through subordinate bodies of specially qualified persons an auxiliary organization composed of men of the best creative and administrative capacity, capable of mobilizing to the utmost the resources of the country."

The details of what the council of national defense is doing or will do probably never will be made public. The means which a nation takes to prepare itself for warfare are not to be publicly proclaimed lest the enemy profit by the information.



Miss Rose Young of New York, well-known newspaper woman, has been chosen by Mrs. Carré Chapman Catt to direct the expenditure of the \$1,000,000 left to Mrs. Catt by the estate of Mrs. Frank Leslie. The courts have just settled the litigation following the will and Mrs. Catt has already received \$500,000 of the amount. Miss Young has leased quarters in New York where she will direct the activities of a traveling suffrage school, which may be enlarged to several divisions. Part of the fund will be distributed on the Carnegie plan to state organizations which are conducting suffrage campaigns, but none of the money will pay routine expenses or organization expenses of any organization.

TRAINING FLIERS FOR AIR SERVICE

Good Progress Made at Government Aviation Field at Hempstead Plains.

LEARN THEIR DUTIES QUICKLY

Practice Work in Problems of War Is Principal Task of Instructors—Officers Well Pleased With the Efficiency Shown.

New York.—At the big government aviation field on Hempstead Plains good progress is being made in training fliers and working out tactical problems. The biggest thing yet attempted was a flight by 25 airplanes, the largest number ever to take the air this side of the Atlantic. They went in search of a theoretical enemy.

Some of the machines were manned by regular army officers and others by civilians under training. An enemy regiment—so "dispatches" had reported—was encamped in the vicinity. The problem was to find their trenches, such of their forces as were on the march, their motor transports, and their artillery.

The fliers took the air at three o'clock, and within an hour and 25 minutes all of the information was in the hands of the officers at headquarters on the aviation field. Pleased With the Test.

Most of the airplanes had returned within 40 minutes, but the squad assigned to locating the motor truck did not accomplish its mission until the truck was within three miles of the field.

The army officers and the flying instructors were much pleased with the test, which was made without any mishaps and according to schedule. The 25 planes took the air in squads, to each one of which had been assigned a special mission. They ascended to heights varying from 6,000 to 8,000 feet, except the squad which had been ordered to detect the artillery fire of the enemy, which flew at about 2,000 feet.

A trench about 100 feet long had been dug about three miles from the camp. Near it was an imaginary regiment represented by strips of white cloth. The motor truck which started from Far Rockaway represented a supply train, and was covered with black and white stripes. Smoke bombs were sent up to represent artillery fire.

In each machine were an observer and a pilot. They took with them maps of the country, sketching pads and cameras. Capt. J. W. Butts of the First Signal corps, operated a camera by a revolving propeller, which permitted the taking of several hundred photographs within a short period.

Do Their Work Well.

The artillery fire was located first, and soon afterward a second squad returned with news of the position of the imaginary regiment. The trench also was found within a comparatively short period. The motor in the meantime had been continuing its run to Mineola, meeting on the Long Island parkway a number of other machines, from which at a great height it was hard to distinguish it. It had arrived at Hempstead village before the aviators discovered it.

The airplanes maintained squad formation during their entire flight. At signals from the officers in command of the different groups, they executed different scouting formations.

Inherits Fiancee's Fortune.

Chicago.—Samuel H. Hodge, bachelor and clubman, inherits the fortune of Mrs. Lucy A. Whitney, his fiancée, who died suddenly several weeks ago, a few days before the date set for their wedding. Her will makes him her heir.

Modern Romance.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—It was an elopement—she squealed with delight—police thought it an abduction—arrest—parents' forgiveness—married. That's the romance of Micky Cerulli, twenty-two, and James Chickarella.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP

People More Economical in Use of Foodstuffs

WASHINGTON.—The war and high food prices have caused Americans to be economical in the consumption of foodstuffs. Statistics indicating that fact have been announced by the department of agriculture. They show that in the years 1912 and 1913, before the war, the United States was consuming 2.8 per cent more food than it produced. In the two war years, 1915 and 1916, the United States produced 1.2 per cent more food than it consumed. Americans were consuming less edible grain, meat, dairy products, vegetables, sugar and fish, while the consumption of coffee and tea, fruits and nuts and poultry and eggs had increased.

Production of foodstuffs between the two periods increased 3.7 per cent; imports increased 15 per cent; consumption showed an increase of only three-tenths of 1 per cent, and exports increased 76 per cent.

Edible grain production of the United States was 5 per cent greater in the two war years than it was in the two years before the war, while consumption of edible grain in this country was 8 per cent less in war years. Edible grain imports increased 115 per cent and exports showed a 70 per cent increase between the two periods.

Meat production increased 5 per cent, consumption showed a very slight decrease, imports decreased 37.5 per cent, and exports increased 85 per cent.

Dairy products supplies increased 4.1 per cent, consumption fell off 3.4 per cent, imports decreased 37.5 per cent and exports decreased slightly.

Poultry and eggs supplies increased 6.1 per cent, consumption increased 5.6 per cent, imports decreased 50 per cent, and exports showed a 25 per cent increase.

Vegetable production decreased 1.1 per cent, consumption decreased almost 1.5 per cent, imports decreased 20 per cent and exports increased 107 per cent.

Production of all other foodstuffs increased 3.6 per cent, consumption decreased 7 per cent; imports increased 8.3 per cent, and exports 100 per cent.



WAR IS TERRIBLE!

Federal Capital Offers Motor Ambulance Corps

THIS city is to furnish a motor ambulance corps for service at the front if the United States requires it. Dr. Ryan Devereux, who had ten years' service in the army and is fully equipped for such work, is the leading spirit in the proposed organization, which is to be composed of undergraduates of Georgetown university, George Washington university and Catholic university. It is planned for Doctor Devereux to serve as captain and for the several educational institutions to nominate the officers.

Plans for perfecting the organization were made at a mass meeting. Several hundred undergraduates of the three universities were in attendance. Associated with Doctor Devereux in planning the ambulance corps are Dr. Scott Breckinridge, first lieutenant, medical reserve corps, U. S. A.; C. E. Bingham, lecturer with the American Red Cross, and Dr. Alfred F. Hopkins, each representing one of the three universities. The meeting was addressed by Dr. Edward B. Pace of Catholic university, Rev. A. J. Donlin, rector of Georgetown university, and Col. Jefferson R. Keane, medical corps, U. S. A., and director general of war relief, American Red Cross.

Doctor Pace said that university men could better serve their country in a crisis such as threatens the United States today by giving the service asked of them than by any other means. He spoke of the men of Oxford and Cambridge in England and what they are doing at the front.

Miss Mabel Boardman of the Red Cross society said she was delighted to see such a response to the call for the organization of the ambulance corps, and told of the work being done by the ambulance corps in Europe today.



Preparing for Confederate Veterans' Reunion

HEADQUARTERS for the United Confederate Veterans and the other affiliated societies which will meet in reunion here in June have been arranged by Col. R. N. Harper, chairman of the general committee.

"I have selected rooms for Gen. George P. Harrison, commander in chief of the Confederate veterans, at the New Willard," said Chairman Harper. "The hotel has been designated as headquarters for all the societies which are to meet here the first week in June. These societies include the United Confederate Veterans, the Sons of Confederate Veterans, United Daughters of the Confederacy, and the Federated Southern Memorial association. The general headquarters for all the national officers and the staff of General Harrison."

Dr. Clarence J. Owens, managing director of the Southern Commercial congress, assured Chairman Harper of the co-operation of their organization. He said the congress would urge all organizations affiliated with it to boost the Confederate reunion.

A fund of \$60,000 to be expended for the care, comfort and pleasure of the veterans at their reunion is rapidly being raised by enthusiastic solicitors under the leadership of Harry F. Cary, head of the special committee on finance.

Yoke of Steers Brought Forth Reminiscences

YOU don't often see a yoke of steers in this part of the world, which accounted for the crowd. They were big, red steers, with knobs on their horns, and they were hauling an advertisement along a suburban road that would lead pretty soon to the city.

And they plodded along so sedately that the whip carried by the man who walked alongside was as useless an emblem as the scepter held by kings.

Passers-by on foot or in automobiles stopped to look at the odd sight, and one dignified old gentleman who was fine enough to be on a board of directors was so pleasantly reminded that he said to another man next to his car—a poor chap who needed good brown soap and a razor: "Looks as if they were just from the old farm, don't they?"

"But the other man had an opposite opinion, which he lost no time in voicing: "Well, sir, they don't look at all homelike to me. I've driven ox teams, off and on, ever since I was knee-high to a grasshopper, and it takes a heap o' bow grease to handle oxen. They want to wheel over the road an' ram into fences an' buck into trees—an' that's what they're everlastin' doin' if you don't keep hollerin' at 'em and usin' the ox goad free. Watch them oxen, sir. Do you see 'em lower their heads an' lash their tails like everyday steers do? No, sir, you don't. They are hikin' along as unnatural calm as if they was a marchin' up a church aisle to get married. They've gone through a lot o' training since they come off any old farm. Been in a circus, I reckon."

"Sure! But I seen that yoke o' oxen, or one like it, years ago, haulin' a big ad through the city—red fellers, just like these, only they had brass knobs on their horns sencer wood—"

The third man sounded convincing, so the dignified old gentleman had to admit that they didn't exactly act like steers just from the old farm.

"You are right, boys—I remember when I was a little shaver, down at my grandfather's, there was an old black steer that used to—"

It was sure to have been a story worth hearing, but when you are only a guest in an automobile and the chauffeur starts, naturally you have to go, too.



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There is nothing so destructive to the hair as dandruff. It robs the hair of its luster, its strength and its very life; eventually producing a feverishness and itching of the scalp, which if not remedied causes the hair roots to shrink, loosen and die—then the hair falls out fast. A little Danderine tonight—now—any time—will surely save your hair.

Get a 25 cent bottle of Knowlton's Danderine from any store, and after the first application your hair will take on that life, luster and luxuriance which is so beautiful. It will become wavy and fluffy and have the appearance of abundance; an incomparable gloss and softness, but what will please you most will be after just a few weeks' use, when you will actually see a lot of fine downy hair—new hair—growing over the scalp. Adv.

It takes a man of push to propel even a wheelbarrow.

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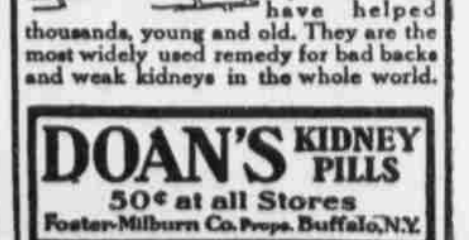
Why take ordinary cough remedies when Boschee's German Syrup has been used for fifty-one years in all towns in the United States, Canada, Australia, and other countries, for coughs, bronchitis, colds settled in the throat, especially lung trouble. It gives the patient a good night's rest, free from coughing, with easy expectoration in the morning, giving nature a chance to soothe the inflamed parts, throw off the disease, helping the patient to regain his health, assisted by pure air and sunshine when possible. Trial size 25c, and 75c family size. Sold in all towns in the United States, Canada, Australia, and other countries.—Adv.

Good writers are luminous, but not voluminous.

Keep Young

Just as well be young at seventy as old at fifty.

Many people past middle age suffer lame, bent, aching backs and distressing urinary disorders, when a little help for the kidneys would fix it all up. Don't wait for gravel, dropsy or Bright's disease to get a start. Use Doan's Kidney Pills. They have helped thousands, young and old. They are the most widely used remedy for bad backs and weak kidneys in the whole world.



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