

IN THE LIMELIGHT

SAILOR MEMBER OF SHIPPING BOARD

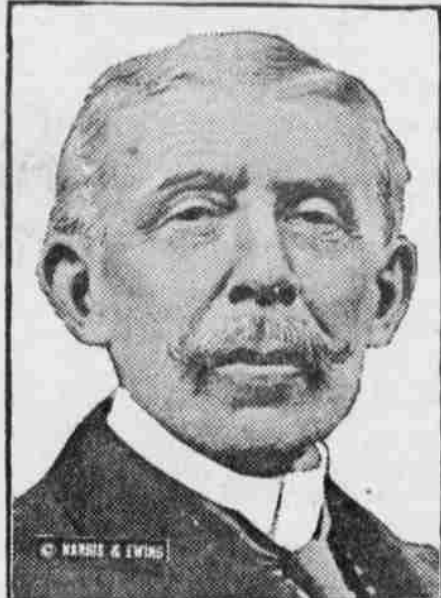
There isn't a sailor in the entire shipping board, but there are more men who know about ships than any other one organization has. There is an admiral—Admiral Capps—who is a member of the board, but the others are all civilians, lawyers and business men. Yet the shipping board is the one war machine which is the worst enemy of Germany's greatest war machine—the submarine.

The shipping board has built up a machine of students. Men who make a subject of study and then know how to use the knowledge they acquire. For instance, there is one man in the traffic department of the shipping board who has made the names and capacity and routes of American ships his study. Whenever anyone in the traffic department wants information of a certain ship they send for the information expert, who can tell them off-hand the name of the vessel, her home port, her capacity and where she was last in port. A collection of just such specialized men makes up the machinery of the shipping board. There isn't a thing nautical about the shipping board. In the old interstate commerce commission building, in fact, in the very room where railroad problems were formerly settled, the shipping board now sits and plans the greatest marine program that the world has ever known.

The operation of the shipping board is a huge task. It is just another of the mushroom industries that the war has brought to Washington. Five hundred persons are employed in the executive work which attends the building of the greatest merchant fleet America and the world have ever known.



APPRECIATIVE BELGIAN STATESMAN



Baron Moncheur, head of the Belgian mission to the United States and former Belgian minister at Washington, has requested the Associated Press to express his thanks to the American people for the hospitality extended to the mission.

"I thought I knew the United States well," said the baron. "I was minister at Washington for eight years, and learned and admired the business-like methods and efficiency of Americans. But it was a revelation to see a great free, proud, wealthy nation bending its energies toward the single goal of crushing Prussian militarism. Forgetful of party rivalries, the people of the United States as one man entered the fray, resolved to make the world 'safe for democracy.' It is no small comfort to realize that the plight of Belgium was more than incidental in bringing the greatest nation of the New World to the side of the allies."

and justice. I came away from America feeling that I had witnessed the welding of a great nation. I was still under the spell of the conversations I had had with your great president—one of the greatest statesmen of modern and all times. As I listened to the expression of his views on the future destinies of the world I was proud that Belgium could have inspired such a sentiment in the bosom of the first citizen of the greatest country of modern times, and to him and to the people of the United States I wish to say: "Thank you."

WOULD TRAIN YOUTH FOR WAR

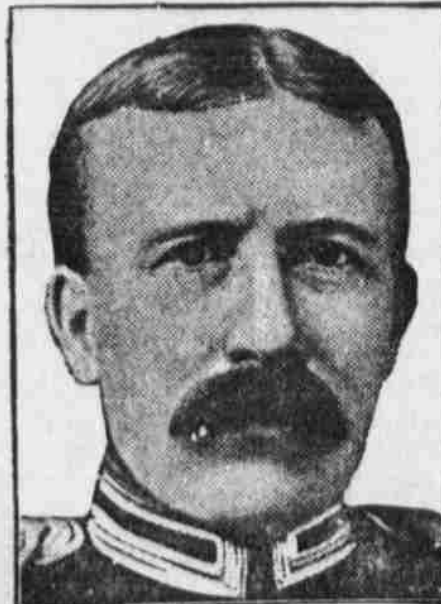
Col. Theodore Roosevelt has written to H. H. Sheets, secretary of the National Association for Universal Military Training, giving briefly his reasons why the United States should adopt universal training. Colonel Roosevelt says:

My Dear Mr. Sheets: I most heartily agree with you in your proposal that the United States government shall, as a permanent policy, at once register all the young men from nineteen years up for the purpose of military training. This is the right way to shorten the present war, and moreover it indicates what we should adopt as our permanent military policy. As Cardinal Gibbons has well said, such training will benefit our young men incalculably, not only physically but morally, and will not only fit them for war, but it will fit them for their work in peace time.

"I wish to take this opportunity to express the gratitude that all Americans should feel for Lieut. Gen. S. B. M. Young for his leadership in this cause. If our people had followed his advice when it was first given this war would have been over now, and the nations banded for liberty would have achieved a compelling and overwhelming victory."



COMMANDS ENGINEER FORCES



Brig. Gen. John Biddle, engineer officer, was born in Michigan, February 2, 1859, and appointed to the Military academy from that state in 1877. In 1881 he was commissioned a second lieutenant of engineers. During the Spanish-American war, while a first lieutenant in the regular establishment, he was commissioned lieutenant colonel of volunteers.

General Biddle was the only engineer promoted to be a general officer in the recent number advanced to do service in the European war. He has been placed in command of the engineer forces now in France, who will prepare for the American forces to be dispatched to the front as rapidly as possible and will also aid in the rebuilding of devastated French territory as fast as the German army is forced to retreat from it.

General Biddle is considered an excellent officer and for a number of years was president of the War college division of the general staff corps. He was recently superintendent of the Military academy at West Point and was relieved from that detail and placed in command of the Sixth regiment of engineers just prior to his elevation to a brigadier generalship.

RUSSIAN CAPITAL SCENE OF TERROR

WOMEN AND MEN COMPELLED TO DISROBE IN STREETS.

U.S. ENVOY TELLS OF BUTCHERY

Asks for Train to Move American Colony from Petrograd.—Italians Hold Austro-Germans Along the Piave River.

Stockholm, Nov. 20.—Dispatches received here from Petrograd by friends of Americans there, through official United States legation sources, indicate a reign of terror has begun in the Russian capital. Women and men wearing furs are forced to undress in the streets, a returning American says. When Lenine drew a check for 100,000,000 rubles the banks of the capital closed.

Reports say that Petrograd and Moscow are still in the hands of Bolsheviks and that Sebastopol, the big naval base and arsenal in the Black Sea, has gone over to the workmen's and soldiers' delegates, the sailors of the fleet having sworn allegiance to them.

German newspapers declare that Premier Kerensky and Nikolai Lenine, leader of the Bolshevik revolution in Petrograd, have effected a compromise essentially favorable to Lenine.

It is reported that a new army composed of various elements from the front is moving on Petrograd.

The American embassy at Petrograd has requested that a train be provided to convey 200 members of the American colony in Petrograd to Harbin.

Women Killed by Reds.
Washington, D. C., Nov. 20.—Belated dispatches from Ambassador Francis reaching the state department told of the fighting in the streets of Petrograd, in which students of the military academy and battalions of women participated. The ambassador said cadets and women were slaughtered by the Bolshevik troops.

Italian Line Holding.
Rome, Nov. 20.—All along the Piave river the Italians are holding the German and Austro-Hungarian armies in check. Nowhere have the invaders been able to cross the stream, and at several places where they had gained access to the western bank they have been brilliantly counter attacked and forced to withdraw to the river's edge. The Italians have captured considerably more than 2,000 prisoners and taken twenty-seven machine guns. In the Fagare zone the enemy has been completely vanquished and forced to give up his position. High Italian commanders liken the Italian stand to that made by France at the Marne.

On the northern front from Lake Garda to the region south of Peltre violent Austro-German attacks have been repelled, according to the Rome war office.

Wilson Favors Joint Staff.
London, Nov. 20.—Colonel Edward M. House, head of the American mission, has received a cablegram from President Wilson stating emphatically that the United States government considers that unity of plan and control between all the allies and the United States is essential in order to achieve a just and permanent peace.

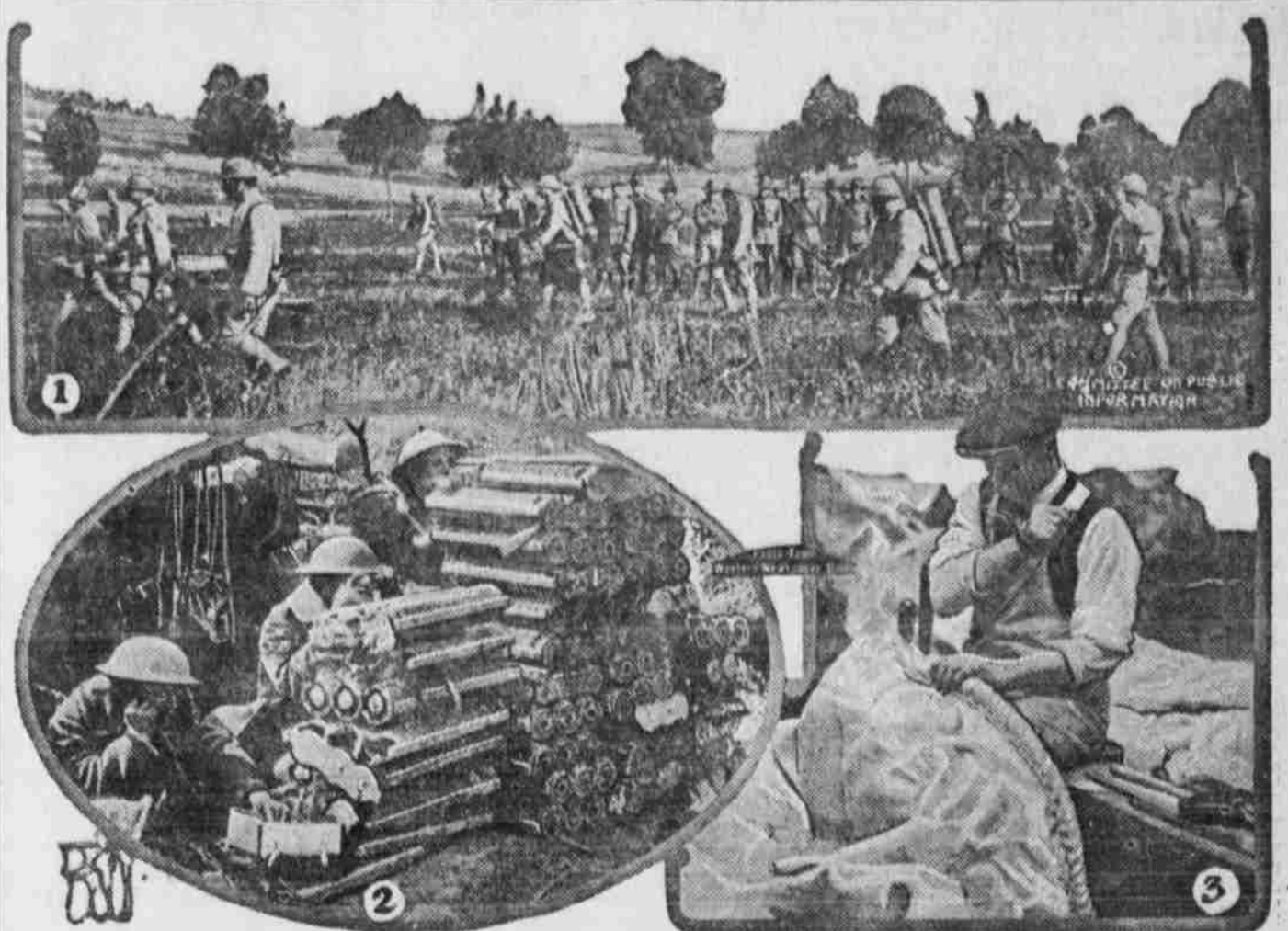
President Wilson emphasizes that this unity must be accomplished if the great resources of the United States are to be used to the best advantage.

He requests Colonel House to confer with the heads of the allied governments with a view to achieving the closest possible co-operation.

German Ships Run to Cover.
London, Nov. 20.—German light cruisers, which fled through Heligoland Bight Saturday before British warships of similar type, were pursued to within thirty miles of Heligoland, where they came under the protection of the German battle fleet and mine fields, the admiralty announced. One of the German light cruisers was observed to be in flames and the machinery of another seemed to be damaged.

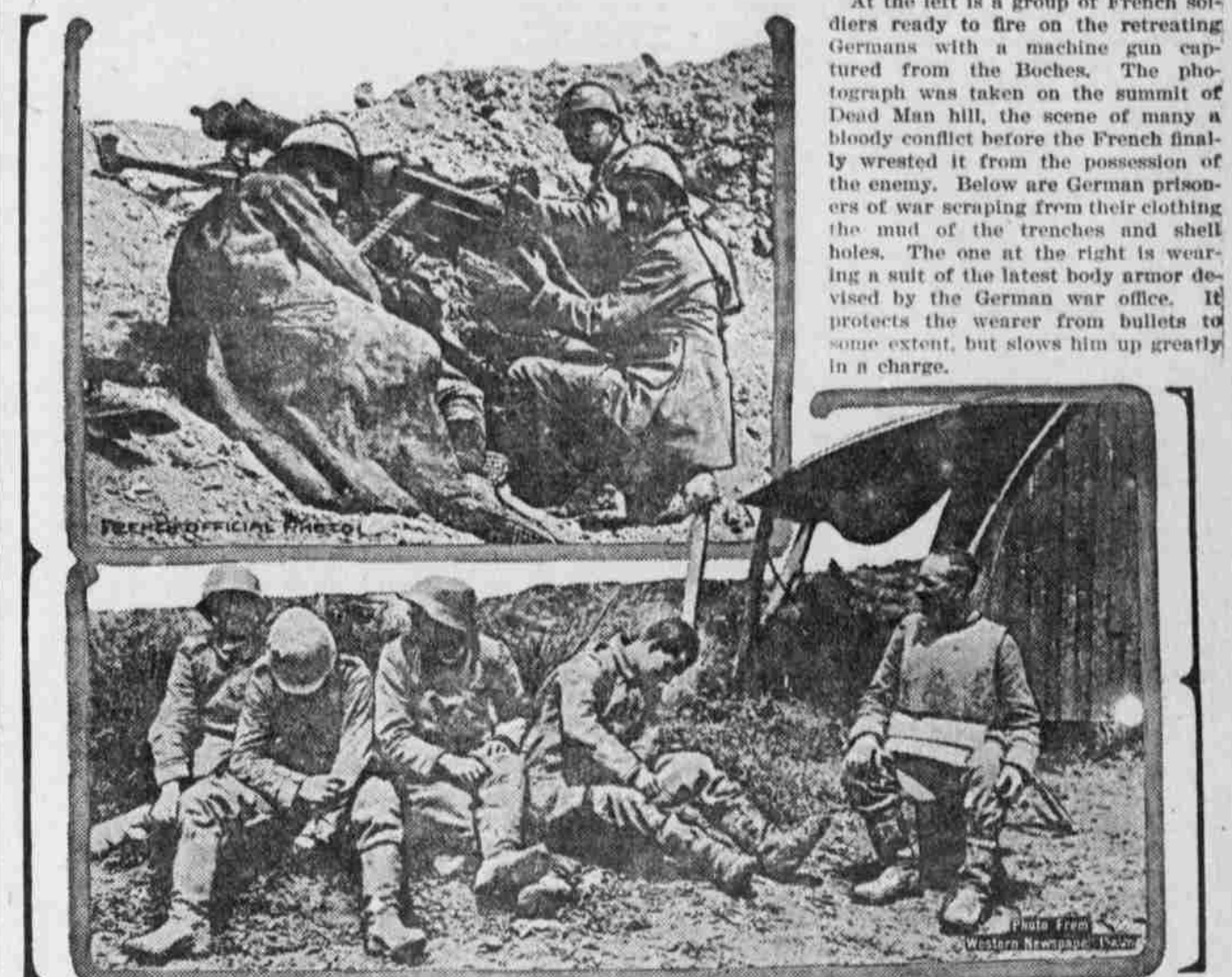
19 Americans on Rochester List.
Washington, D. C., Nov. 20.—Nineteen men, including six members of the naval armed guard, who left in the second officers' boat when the American steamer Rochester was torpedoed in the war zone, November 2, have been given up for lost by the navy department.

Carranza Regime in Danger.
El Paso, Tex., Nov. 20.—Five thousand government troops, sent into Morelos, Mexico, to attack Zapata and Felix Diaz forces, have been trapped in a mountain pass and practically annihilated with machine guns, according to messages from American mining companies' agents. Carranza is in imminent danger of being overthrown by a coalition of the various revolutionary factions, who have 40,000 men under arms, the reports say.



1—French troops demonstrating, for the benefit of American soldiers in France, the method of advancing for a gas and flame attack. 2—Canadians on the west front using an old German ammunition pile as an observation post. 3—Sail-making industry in the United States revived by the renewed use of sailing vessels.

SCENES ON THE BATTLEFIELDS OF FRANCE



At the left is a group of French soldiers ready to fire on the retreating Germans with a machine gun captured from the Boches. The photograph was taken on the summit of Dead Man hill, the scene of many a bloody conflict before the French finally wrested it from the possession of the enemy. Below are German prisoners of war scraping from their clothing the mud of the trenches and shell holes. The one at the right is wearing a suit of the latest body armor devised by the German war office. It protects the wearer from bullets to some extent, but slows him up greatly in a charge.

HEAD OF AMERICA'S WAR COMMISSION



Col. E. M. House is chairman of the American war commission that has been sent over to attend the conference of the allies in Paris. He will act as the spokesman of President Wilson on questions pertaining to the general policies of the conduct of the war.

PICKING DATES FOR SAMMY



A large number of California dates, picked and packed by Coachella valley girls who volunteered, have been sent to the American soldiers in France as a Christmas gift from California. Here is one of the pretty date pickers at work.

Women to Run Farms.

Farms for women, without any men in control, may soon be organized in England. The food production department in a recent report stated that the prejudices against female farm labor had been entirely overcome, and that for really skilled workers the applications are in excess of the supply. "Encouraged by their success as single workers or in gangs on different farms," continues the report, "the agricultural women are asking to be allowed to try their hand in a corporate capacity, and to have placed at their disposal a number of farms in various counties, to be run entirely by women under the supervision of the County Agricultural Executive committees. It is possible that at an early date farms may be organized and farmed purely by woman labor."

Phosphorus Light.

To make a night light with phosphorus, place a piece of phosphorus about the size of a pea in a long glass bottle. Fill the bottle about one-third full of olive oil, heated to the boiling point, and cork tightly. When light is needed, take out the cork and allow the air to enter—then reneck the bottle. The empty space in the bottle will become luminous. When the light becomes dim, uncork the bottle for a few seconds.

Raises Alligators.

There is money in raising alligators. One man near Los Angeles is said to have grown rich from the enterprise. It is a lucrative and practically uncrowded field for the man who has sufficient business initiative combined with physical courage to enter. Anyway, the matter is well worth looking into by the man who has decided that he would like to raise something and has concluded that chickens are the only possibility.—Exchange.