



Official Bulletin



PUBLISHED DAILY UNDER ORDER OF THE PRESIDENT BY THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC INFORMATION
GEORGE CREEL, CHAIRMAN

Vol. 1.

WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1917

No. 1.

PRESIDENT'S WELCOME TO STATES' DEFENSE COUNCIL

The President to governors and representatives of State councils of national defense, the White House, 2 May, 1917:

“Mr. SECRETARY (SECRETARY OF WAR) AND GENTLEMEN:

“It goes without saying that I am very glad to see you and very glad to see you on such an errand. I have no homily to deliver to you, because I know you are as intensely interested as I am in drawing all of our efforts and energies together in a common action. My function has not of recent days been to give advice but to get things coordinated so that there will not be any, or at any rate too much, lost motion, and in order that things should not be done twice by different bodies or done in conflict.

“It is for that reason that I particularly welcome a conference such as this you are holding to-day and to-morrow—the conference which will acquaint you with exactly the task as it is conceived here in Washington and with the ways in which cooperation can be best organized. For, after all, the task is comparatively simple. The means of accomplishing the task are very complicated, because we must draw many pieces of machinery together and we must see that they act not only to a common object but at the same time and in a common spirit. My function, therefore, to-day is the very pleasant function of saying how much obliged to you I am for having come here and associated yourself with us in the great task of making good what the Nation has promised to do—go to the defense and vindication of the rights of people everywhere to live as they have a right to live under the very principles of our Nation.

“It is a thing one does not dare to talk about because a certain passion comes into one's thought and one's feeling as one thinks of the nature of the task, the ideal nature of it, of the opportunity that America has now to show to all the world what it means to have been a democracy for 145 years and to mean every bit of the creed which we have so long professed. And in this thing it ought to be easy to act and delightful to cooperate.

“I thank you very much indeed for your courtesy in coming here,”

POST THE BULLETIN.

Postmaster:

Your particular attention is called to **THE OFFICIAL BULLETIN** which is to be issued as the official news medium of the Government under the direction of the Committee on Public Information appointed by the President of the United States for the purpose of disseminating official news during the present war crisis. All postmasters are directed to post this **BULLETIN** daily in a conspicuous place in the lobby or other portion of their respective post-office buildings where the public can read it; and, without expense to the Government, each and every postmaster is earnestly urged to see that this **BULLETIN** is made available to as many people as possible in the manner suggested.

A. S. BURLISON,
Postmaster General.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN WILL GIVE PUBLIC DETAILED WAR NEWS.

The **OFFICIAL BULLETIN**, of which this is the first issue, is designed to inform the public on the progress of the war and of official acts incident to its prosecution. It will be published daily by the Committee on Public Information.

This committee, consisting of the Secretaries of State, War, and Navy, with George Creel as the civilian chairman, was recently designated by President Wilson to inform the country as fully as military exigencies will permit on all subjects relating to the war.

It is proposed to present in its columns all proclamations and Executive orders issued by the President; rules and regulations promulgated by the Federal departments; official bulletins and statements; statutes bearing on the war and their construction, and all other subjects related to the prosecution of the war, to which publicity may properly be given.

The **BULLETIN** will be distributed without cost to public officials, newspapers, and agencies of a public or semipublic character equipped to disseminate the official information it will contain. It will be conspicuously posted in all post offices, and the committee urges all libraries and other public or semipublic institutions receiving this publication to make it available to the public whenever possible.

TREASURY FORCE GIVING LIBERALLY TO RED CROSS

There has been a general response to the call of the Secretary of the Treasury to the officers and employees of the Treasury Department issued April 24, 1917, to give liberally to the Red Cross, and to date \$7,724.10 has been received and deposited on account of this fund. Many of the offices located in the field have not yet made their returns and the final time limit for such returns is May 18. Subscriptions are coming in from the field offices at the rate of approximately \$1,000 a day. The Secretary is very much gratified over the enthusiastic manner in which all employees of the department are responding to his appeal.

The call was as follows:

To the officers and employees of the Treasury Department:

Now that our country is engaged in a war which has been thrust upon us by Germany through defiance of our international rights and the laws of humanity, it behooves every American citizen, no matter of what descent or shade of opinion, to give evidence of the most loyal and whole-hearted support of the Government in the present conflict. I like to believe that there is not a man or woman among the more than 30,000 employees of the Treasury Department, scattered throughout the Union, who is not willing to make any sacrifice, even if it be the supreme sacrifice, for the service of the country. It is not, of course, possible for everyone to shed blood in this righteous cause. It is just as important that many shall remain at their posts in civil life in order that they may contribute to the effectiveness of those who must go to the front. The question is: What specific thing can those of us do who can not enlist in the military or naval arm of the Government? We can do this, at least: We can all contribute something to the Red Cross and through that agency aid in alleviating the sufferings of those who must make the great sacrifice upon the field of battle.

I should like each and every employee of the Treasury Department who can not go to the front to set an example to the country of quick and effective service in a concrete way by contributing a small amount toward a fund which will be used for the purposes of the Red Cross and administered under the general supervision of the Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. McAdoo. I should like each employee receiving a salary of \$1,000 or less to contribute 50 cents; each employee receiving a salary between \$1,000 and \$2,000 to contribute \$1; each employee and official receiving a higher salary than \$2,000 to contribute \$2. This will create a fund which can be used for the purchase of supplies and materials,

which in turn can be made into suitable articles for Red Cross work by the women of the Treasury Department, upon whom I should like to call for this service of distinction.

I should like to have the men and women of the department, without a single exception, make the small contributions I have suggested for this noble and humanitarian purpose.

Heads of bureaus and divisions in Washington, and officers of the department throughout the United States are requested to give every employee an opportunity to subscribe and to report the results to the department at Washington at the earliest possible moment. I wish to have a roll of honor of these employees kept as a permanent record in the department at Washington. As soon as possible after the contributions have been made I shall call a meeting of all of the women employees of the department in Washington for the purpose of considering the best means of converting the materials to be bought with the funds subscribed into finished products for the use of the Red Cross.

I want no employee to contribute to this fund under the slightest feeling of compulsion. Every contribution must be voluntary and spring from a patriotic impulse only.

I look forward with keen joy to a realization of my highest expectations of the enthusiasm, the loyalty, and the patriotism of the employees of the Treasury Department in this great national crisis.

W. G. McADOO,
Secretary Treasury Department.
APRIL 24, 1917.

FRENCH SHIPPING DECREE.

New Regulation Governing Chartering of Vessels Issued.

The American ambassador in Paris reports that the following decree of the French Government, dated May 8, was published May 9:

"No public administration, no company, and no private person shall in France or colonies negotiate directly or indirectly for purchasing or chartering foreign vessels already built, or to be built, without authorization of the minister general of revictualing and marine transportation. Authorization must be requested before 17th regarding negotiations already under way. Any ship order abroad purchased from foreigner or chartered without authorization will be requisitioned on arrival at a French or allied port."

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE.

Secretary of the Interior Lane of the Department of the Interior has announced that the National Park Service, recently provided for by Congress, has been organized and Stephen T. Mather, of Chicago, appointed Director of the Service.

ORDER TO NAVY MEN.

To all flag ships and shore stations: By direction of the President, the Committee on Public Information is to issue an official news medium which will be known as **THE OFFICIAL BULLETIN**, for the purpose of disseminating official news during the present war crisis. The first number will go to press during the week of May 7, and copies will be forwarded immediately to every ship and shore station and departmental bureau of the Navy. It is the desire of the department that the daily bulletin be made accessible to the entire personnel of the Navy. All commandants and commanding officers are directed to have it placed in a conspicuous and accessible place and to notify the officers and men under their command of its existence and purpose.

JOSEPHUS DANIELS,
Secretary of the Navy.
May 5, 1917.

POSTAL LAWS ARE AMENDED.

President Can Utilize Postmasters for Army and Navy Recruiting.

Section 161 of the Postal Laws and Regulations, edition of 1913, is amended by the addition of the following paragraphs, to be known as paragraphs 3, 4, 5, and 6.

3. Any postal employee who has entered the military service of the United States or who shall hereafter enter it shall, upon being honorably discharged therefrom, be permitted to resume the position in the postal department which he left to enter such military service. (Act of July 28, 1916.)

4. * * * And provided further, That the President is authorized, in his discretion, to utilize the services of postmasters of the second, third, and fourth classes in procuring the enlistment of recruits for the Army, and for each recruit accepted for enlistment in the Army the postmaster procuring his enlistment shall receive the sum of \$5. (Act of June 3, 1916. "An act for making further and more effectual provision for the national defense, and for other purposes.")

5. * * * And provided further, That the President is authorized, in his discretion, to utilize the services of postmasters of the second, third, and fourth classes in procuring the enlistment of recruits for the Navy and the Marine Corps, and for each recruit accepted for enlistment in the Navy or the Marine Corps the postmaster procuring his enlistment shall receive the sum of \$5. (Act of Aug. 29, 1916. "An act making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, and for other purposes.")

6. Postmasters will cooperate to the fullest extent with recruiting officers of the Army and Navy in carrying out the provisions of law as set forth in paragraphs 4 and 5 of this section.

A. S. BUBLESON,
Postmaster General.

APRIL 9, 1917.

BOYS UNDER 17 NOT TO BE ENLISTED IN NAVAL SERVICE

Secretary of the Navy Daniels has issued the following order:

"Inasmuch as the rate at which recruits are being obtained is satisfactory, and as it is undesirable at present, to take into the Naval Service young boys whose education is not completed, it is directed that until further orders no enlistments in the Navy, or Marine Corps, or enlistments in the Naval Reserve Force or Marine Corps Reserve be made of boys less than 17 years of age.

JOSEPHUS DANIELS,
Secretary of the Navy."

Commenting upon the above order, Secretary Daniels said:

"It has been determined to adhere to the law that fixes 17 as the minimum age for enlistments in the Navy. Daily applications are being received from eager boys under the legal age, and patriotic parents feeling that America is in danger, are consenting wholeheartedly to the sacrifice. I have every appreciation of this spirit, but I deem it most unwise for the country to be put in the position of grinding up its seed corn. It is also unnecessary at this time, for the adulthood of the country is responding to the call in such manner as to meet every need of the Navy. Let the boys of 17 be kept at home, searching out the chances for national service that lie all about them, and growing normally to the virile manhood that is America's strength. The Boy Scouts and similar organizations offer a fine opportunity for the patriotic youngster, for while the training is invaluable in itself, the war uses of this body will be innumerable. There is also work in the gardens and in the fields, for every hand that adds to our food supply is an important hand. Whatever their employment, however, we have not yet reached the point where we have to take young boys out of the school and out of the home for the fighting line."

CERTIFICATION OF SEAMEN.

Enemy Aliens Barred From Service for the Present.

Supervising Inspector General George Uhler, of the Steamboat Inspection Service, has sent the following circular letter to United States supervising and local inspectors of the first, second, third, fifth, eighth, ninth, and tenth districts, except the local districts of Albany, N. Y., and Burlington, Vt., Steamboat-Inspection Service:

"You are informed that, under instructions from the President given to the Secretary of Commerce, you will not issue, until further advised, certificates of service as able seamen to persons who are enemy aliens."

DENMARK AND SWEDEN.**Postmaster General Suspends Parcel-Post Service to These Countries.**

Owing to the lack of requisite ocean transportation facilities Postmaster General Burleson has issued an order temporarily suspending the parcel-post service from the United States to Denmark and Sweden. Until otherwise instructed, United States post offices must refuse to accept parcel-post packages for mailing to Denmark or Sweden. Such parcel-post packages for said countries as have been mailed will be returned to the senders and the postage prepaid on said packages refunded to the senders if application is made in accordance with section 461, Postal Laws and Regulations. The Government of Sweden issued orders several days ago suspending the parcel-post service from Sweden to the United States.

AN ENEMY FLAG RULING.**Attorney General Also Cites Regulations Regarding Parole Cases.**

Directions issued by the Attorney General for enforcement of the President's proclamation of April 6 as to alien enemies:

Any alien enemy who tears down, mutilates, abuses, desecrates, or insults the United States flag in any way or displays an enemy flag or insignia is to be regarded as a danger to the public peace or safety within the meaning of regulation 12 and subject to summary arrest and confinement.

In exceptional cases, where the Attorney General shall decide that the circumstances warrant, alien enemies under arrest or subject to summary arrest may be allowed to make application for parole. Preliminary statement of the facts shall be submitted by the United States attorney to the Attorney General, and if the latter shall deem the facts sufficient a blank form of parole application will be forwarded. When the applicant shall fill out and file this form, final decision as to granting the parole will be made by the Attorney General. All paroles will be revocable at any time if the interests of the United States so require. Every person given parole may be required to furnish bond for good behavior, and will be obliged also to furnish a supervisor, who shall be an American citizen and who shall keep in close touch with the parole applicant and promptly report any violation of the parole conditions. Every person paroled will be obliged to remain within certain specified territory and to report to his supervisor and otherwise, as directed by the Attorney General. Violation of parole will in every case result in summary arrest and confinement or trial in the criminal courts, according to the nature of the case.

As stated above, however, paroles will be granted only in special and exceptional cases.

By order of the President.
T. W. GREGORY,
Attorney General.

RULES DRAFTED FOR ISSUING PERMITS TO ALIEN ENEMIES.

To all United States marshals and their deputies duly authorized for the purpose:

1. Permits will not be required from alien enemies who, without alighting, pass through forbidden areas as passengers in or employees of common carriers.

3. With the consent of the United States attorney and the special agent of the Department of Justice, single permits may be issued for more than one area, and in large cities where, as will often be the case, forbidden areas overlap, for the whole or any specified part of the city with or without specific exceptions.

4. With the consent of the United States attorney, single permits may be issued permitting more than one of the allowable activities within a single forbidden area; for instance, to work and also to live within the forbidden area.

CONSTRUCTION OF THE TERMS IN REGULATION NO. 4.

The phrase "Government or naval" qualifies the word "vessel" only.

The words "factory or workshop" should be given a broad meaning. Neither the size of the factory nor the proportion which its output of munitions of war or of products for the use of the Army or Navy bears to its whole output should be considered, unless this proportion appears to the United States attorney so negligible as to be disregarded.

The purpose of this proclamation is to protect the interests of the United States and to forward the successful prosecution of the war. Therefore the term "munitions of war" should be construed liberally and to include any article which is ordinarily used for military or naval purposes in war at the present time. In case of doubt the United States attorney should decide all the questions as to the applicability of the proclamation in favor of the United States.

Under the term "products for the use of the Army and Navy" should be included goods for the Army and Navy, under contract with the Government, either directly or through a subcontractor.

By order of the President:
T. W. GREGORY,
Attorney General.

MESSAGE TO FRENCH LABOR.

Samuel Gompers, chairman of the committee on labor of the advisory board of the Council of National Defense, in a message of greeting to the organized-labor movement of France, says:

"In the three great nations—English, French, and American—engaged in this war are at least 8,000,000 members organized in the trade-unions. These millions speak especially for all the wage-workers, protect them, and improve their social condition equally in time of peace and in time of war. Upon these millions is impressed the duty of the preservation of a civilization which recognizes liberty as its fundamental principle, and liberty in turn signifies democracy as a political condition guaranteeing universal liberty. Hence the masses of the three countries are actuated not only by patriotism, but by the even larger impulse of humanity. No peace can be permanent unless based on these principles."

RECLAIMED LAND READY.**700,000 Untilled Acres Waiting to Produce Food.**

Secretary Franklin K. Lane, of the Department of the Interior, has issued the following appeal to reclamation-project farmers:

TO OUR RECLAMATION PROJECT PEOPLE.

Project people, do you realize that there are 700,000 acres of land on our projects for which reservoirs are built, ditches dug, and water ready, which have not yet been tilled? Do you realize that this area, if put into crop, would add \$15,000,000 worth of food in a single year? Loyalty and patriotism as well as economic necessity, demand that you get busy and put this land into food crops this year and next. The United States can not perform her just function in the world crisis in which we are now precipitated unless our farmers do their full duty. These 700,000 acres should be supporting 20,000 families this year, as well as supplying food for an army division at the front. Here is a great opportunity for our citizens to render assistance. These lands are not public lands. They belong to private owners, and if they do not utilize their property the time may not be far off when our national needs will require confiscation and Government cultivation. No one is entitled to that which he does not use.

FRANKLIN K. LANE,
Secretary of the Department
of the Interior.

FIXING OF FOOD PRICES.**Secretary of Agriculture Explains Advantages of Suggested Plan.**

The Secretary of Agriculture, in response to inquiries regarding the fixing of prices by the Government of food products, says:

"The object of a minimum price to producers would be to stimulate production of certain staple products by assuring farmers that these products would not be disposed of below a certain level which would give them a reasonable return, and would not cause them to suffer loss in any event. This would have to be done under proper regulation. The shortage of important crops in this Nation, the greatly depleted reserves abroad, and the waste and destruction in Europe should cause a continuance of remunerative prices, but as an additional assurance to farmers the power indicated ought to be vested in the Government. It is not suggested that maximum prices be fixed to producers, but that power to fix such prices governing the distribution of products be given to the Government to be used if necessary to control uneconomic speculation and manipulation in the handling of food products. It is of the first importance that no step be omitted greatly to increase the supply, especially of the great staple food products of the United States in every direction."

The Official Bulletin

Published Every Week Day by the
Committee on Public Information.

Office: No. 10 Jackson Place,
Washington, D. C.

Copies of the OFFICIAL BULLETIN will be furnished without charge to newspapers, all post offices in the United States, public officials, and agencies of a public or semipublic character equipped for the dissemination of official news of the United States Government.—E. S. ROCHESTER, Editor.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY MAIL:

Daily { One year ----- \$5.00
Six months ----- 3.00

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

I hereby create a Committee on Public Information, to be composed of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and a civilian who shall be charged with the executive direction of the committee.

As civilian chairman of the committee I appoint Mr. George Creel.

The Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of the Navy are authorized each to detail an officer or officers to the work of the committee.

WOODROW WILSON.

April 14, 1917.

LETTER TO PRESIDENT.

The President's action in creating the Committee on Public Information was based on the following letter signed by the Secretaries of State, War, and Navy:

APRIL 13, 1917.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: Even though the cooperation of the press has been generous and patriotic, there is a steadily developing need for some authoritative agency to assure the publication of all the vital facts of national defense. Premature or ill-advised announcements of policies, plans, and specific activities, whether innocent or otherwise, would constitute a source of danger.

While there is much that is properly secret in connection with the departments of the Government, the total is small compared to the vast amount of information that it is right and proper for the people to have.

America's great present needs are confidence, enthusiasm, and service, and these needs will not be met completely unless every citizen is given the feeling of partnership that comes with full, frank statements concerning the conduct of the public business.

It is our opinion that the two functions—censorship and publicity—can be joined in honesty and with profit, and we recommend the creation of a Committee on Public Information. The chairman should be a civilian, preferably some writer of proved courage, ability, and vision, able to gain the understanding cooperation of the press and at the same time rally the authors of the country to a work of service. Other members should be the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, or an officer or officers detailed to the work by them.

We believe you have the undoubted authority to create this Committee on Public Information without waiting for further legislation, and because of the importance of the task, and its pressing necessity, we trust that you will see fit to do so.

The committee, upon appointment, can proceed to the framing of regulations and the creation of machinery that will safeguard all information of value to an enemy, and at the same time open every department of government to the inspection of the people as far as possible. Such regulations and such machinery will, of course, be submitted for your approval before becoming effective.

Respectfully,

ROBERT LANSING.
NEWTON D. BAKER.
JOSEPHUS DANIELS.

GEODETTIC SURVEY ORDERS.

The following order has been issued by E. Lester Jones, Superintendent Coast and Geodetic Survey, Department of Commerce:

To the assistant in charge of the office, Chief, Division of Geodesy; Hydrography and Topography; Terrestrial Magnetism; Division of Accounts; Division of Charts:

Your attention is especially called to the following paragraphs of the regulations, and you will please see that they are strictly carried out by all members of your division:

"563. Except to persons employed in the work of the survey, copies of any kind from the records or sheets or information as to the results of the work shall not be furnished without authority of the superintendent.

"564. Publications and lectures.—No persons connected with the survey shall publish any article or deliver any lecture or otherwise give out any information regarding the work or results of the survey without the permission of the superintendent."

OBLIGATION AS RECRUITING AGENT.

In view of the authority conferred upon me to procure enlistment of recruits for the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps, under the provisions of the Acts of June 3 and August 29, 1916, I, _____, postmaster at _____, in the State of _____, do solemnly pledge that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the United States of America; that I will serve them honestly and faithfully against all enemies whomsoever; that I will obey the orders of the President of the United States and of the officers appointed over me according to law; and that, consistent with my other duties as postmaster, I will use my utmost endeavor at all times to procure enlistment of recruits for each branch of the service named. I take this obligation freely and without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion. So help me God.

(Signed) _____
Date _____, 1917.

BIG FOREIGN WAR LOANS.

Federal Reserve Board Compiles Brief Statistical Record.

The following condensed statement showing approximate amounts of war loans raised by the principal belligerent countries since August 1, 1914, has been compiled by the division of statistics of the Federal Reserve Board in answer to inquiries on the subject:

| | |
|--------------------------------|------------------|
| United Kingdom (Mar. 31, 1917) | \$18,805,000,000 |
| France (Feb. 28, 1917) | 10,500,000,000 |
| Germany (Dec. 31, 1916) | 11,226,000,000 |
| Russia (Dec. 31, 1916) | 7,896,000,000 |
| Italy (Dec. 31, 1916) | 2,520,000,000 |
| Austria (Dec. 31, 1916) | 4,880,000,000 |
| Hungary (Dec. 31, 1916) | 1,730,000,000 |
| Total | 53,113,000,000 |

¹ Figures for the United Kingdom are apparently exclusive of \$704,120,000 of currency notes issued by the Government and secured to the extent of 19.7 per cent by gold.

² Subscriptions to the sixth German war loan have recently been completed. This loan is reported to have yielded over 3 billions of dollars. In addition to the funded debt, the Government, at the end of February, 1917, had outstanding over 80 million dollars of treasury notes, about 800 million dollars of war-loan bank notes, and an unknown amount of treasury bills.

³ Includes 154 millions of treasury notes secured to the extent of 12.8 per cent by a metallic reserve held in the Government treasury.

⁴ A considerable proportion of the loans of the Austrian Government was obtained in the shape of temporary advances from the Austro-Hungarian Bank at nominal rates of interest. The amount thus obtained is given on page 330 of the April Federal Reserve Bulletin as \$1,304,250,000.

⁵ The total includes the advances made by the United Kingdom and France to the smaller belligerent countries allied with them. No figures are available showing the additional amounts received through domestic loans by the Governments of the smaller countries, such as Roumania, Serbia, and Belgium on the one hand and Turkey and Bulgaria on the other. Figures shown for Germany and Austria are apparently exclusive of the advances made to Turkey and Bulgaria, regarding which no official information has been published. Neither do these figures include the considerable amounts raised through loans by the British dominions and colonies, e. g., Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and British India.

RENAME GERMAN SHIPS.

The two interned German commerce raiders taken over by the United States Government will bear the names of famous German generals who served under Washington in the Revolutionary War and aided the American Colonies in winning their independence.

The Secretary of the Navy announces that the *Kronprinz Wilhelm* will be renamed the *Baron von Steuben*, and the *Prince Eitel Frederick*, German commerce raider, will be renamed the *Baron de Kalb*. Both vessels will be put into the United States service, and these big steamships, which bore the flag of the German autocracy, soon will bear the names of Germans who were leaders in the fight for liberty.

NECESSARY PROCEDURE TO LEAVE THE UNITED STATES.

APPLICATION FOR PERMISSION TO DEPART FROM THE UNITED STATES UNDER SUBSECTION 9 OF PARAGRAPH 8 OF THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION OF APRIL 6, 1917.

Any person who has made an application for leave to depart from the United States must look to the officer before whom he takes the oath herein prescribed to communicate to him the result of his application.

The application must be in duplicate and accompanied by three unmounted photographs of the applicant, not larger than 3 by 3 inches in size, which must be attached to this application. The photographs must be on thin paper and should have a light background. All should be signed by the applicant across the face of the photograph, so as not to obscure the features, if the applicant is able to write.

This blank must be completely filled out.

No. D.---

I, -----, a native citizen, denizen, or subject of -----, being male and 14 years of age or over, hereby apply for a permit to depart from the United States.

I solemnly swear that I was born at (give town, province or district, and country) -----, on or about the ----- day of -----; that I have resided ----- years in the United States, from ----- to -----, at the places and been employed in the occupations and by the employers¹ hereinafter stated:

| Name of place. | Occupation. | Employer. ² |
|----------------|-------------|------------------------|
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |

¹ This includes any person born or naturalized in a country with which the United States is at war (other than a citizen of the United States).

² If naturalized as a citizen of a country with which the United States is at war, state below place and date of naturalization.

³ Where a person has been at school or college or the like, state under the word "Employer" such school or college or the like.

that I intend to return to the United States within ----- (months or years).

(FORM TO BE USED IF DEPARTURE IS TO BE BY WATER.)

I intend to leave the United States from the port of ----- (port of departure), sailing on board the ----- (name of vessel) on ----- (date of departure), 19-----.

(FORM TO BE USED IF DEPARTURE IS TO BE BY LAND.)

I intend to leave the United States from (city or town, if possible) -----, in the State of -----, by means of (state mode of conveyance, and, if by railroad, name of railroad, and, if possible, number of train), ----- on ----- (date of departure).

POSTAL LAWS ON CRIME.

Section 480 of the Postal Laws and Regulations of 1913 (sec. 211 of the Penal Code) forbids the transmission, through the mails, of matter tending to incite arson, murder, or assassination. That part of the above mentioned section covering this feature reads as follows: "And the term 'indecent' within the intentment of this section shall include matter of a character tending to incite arson, murder, or assassination."

The offense is punishable by a fine not exceeding \$5,000 or imprisonment not more than five years, or both.

Section 480 of the Postal Laws and Regulations of 1913, as amended (act Feb. 14, 1917), prohibits the mailing of letters, etc., containing certain threats against the President of the United States. This amendment reads as follows:

"That any person who knowingly and willfully deposits or causes to be deposited for conveyance in the mail or for delivery from any post office or by any letter carrier any letter, paper, writing, print, missive, or document containing any threat to take the life of or to inflict bodily harm upon the President of the United States, or who knowingly and willfully otherwise makes any such threat against the President, shall upon conviction be fined not exceeding \$1,000 or imprisonment not exceeding five years, or both. (Act Feb. 14, 1917.)"

I further solemnly swear that the above statements are true and that I am not seeking to depart from the United States with any purpose or intent, either directly or indirectly, to injure, impede, or interfere with, by word or deed, the United States or its officers, agents, or representatives in the prosecution of the war in which it is now engaged, and further, that I will commit no act of hostility against the United States, or give any aid, comfort, or information to its enemies.

(Signature.)

(The Immigration officer or his deputy, or a United States attorney, or an assistant United States attorney, or a United States marshal or his deputy, or a special agent of the Department of Justice, in pursuance of Revised Statutes, Section 4067; the President's proclamation of April 6, 1917; the Executive Order of April 6, 1917, to the Attorney General; and the direction of the Attorney General of April 18, 1917, to the above officers, are authorized to administer the above oath to persons entitled to make application to depart from the United States.)

Sworn to before me at -----, in the State of -----, this ----- day of -----, 19-----.

(Office.)

DESCRIPTION OF APPLICANT.

(To be filled in by the officer administering oath.)

Age -- years. Forehead-- Chin-----
 Stature -- ft., Eyes----- Hair-----
 ----- in. Nose----- Complexion-----
 Weight----- Mouth----- Face-----
 Distinctive marks-----

[PHOTOGRAPH.]

ALTERATIONS IN WAR RISK INSURANCE REGULATIONS.

Secretary McAdoo announces that, following the change of position of the United States from a neutral to a belligerent, certain very important alterations have been made in the forms of policies of the Bureau of War-Risk Insurance.

The new policies do not cover losses arising from capture, seizure, or detention by the countries which are at war with the enemy of the United States; in other words, capture, seizure, and detention by such countries would be treated in precisely the same way as it would be if the United States were the captor.

It is further provided in the new policies that a vessel insured by the Bureau of War-Risk Insurance shall not start on a voyage if ordered not to do so by the United States, and also that the vessel shall comply, as far as possible, with the orders of the United States as to routes, ports of call, and stoppages.

To comply with these requirements vessel owners in the future will be obliged to apply for orders to the commandant of the naval district of the port from which the vessel is to sail, and a list of the naval districts of the United States and the addresses of the commandants of those districts are printed on the new forms of application for vessel insurance.

At a later date it is likely that cargoes shipped by American vessels will be insured only when the carrying vessel is insured by the Bureau of War-Risk Insurance, and in the event of this plan being put into operation due notice will be given through the press.

The changes in the vessel policies are made not only in the interest of the Government but likewise in the interest of the vessel owners, and is to insure of close cooperation between the Bureau of War-Risk Insurance and the Navy Department, all with a view of minimizing, as far as possible, the loss of American vessels by war risks.

TO AID SHIPPING BOARD.

Steamboat Inspectors Instructed to Give Cooperation.

Mr. George Uhler, Supervising Inspector General, Steamboat-Inspection Service, of the Department of Commerce, has sent the following letter to United States supervising, local, and assistant inspectors:

"As it is very probable that representatives of the United States Shipping Board will call upon you from time to time for assistance in connection with the prosecution of their duties with reference to shipping, you are directed, upon the receipt of such requests, to cooperate at once to the fullest extent with such representatives.

"You will bear in mind that at this critical time in the affairs of our Nation what is desired are results, and results must be obtained in every instance without delay, and the Bureau wishes to impress upon you that it desires the most hearty spirit of cooperation with the Shipping Board in connection with the great task that it has to perform."

Executive Orders Issued by the President of the United States.

In order to enable the Navy Department to meet the requirements of law to secure the more expeditious construction of ships and procurement of munitions authorized, and by virtue of the authority vested in me by the provisions of the Act of Congress approved March 4, 1917, entitled "An Act making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and eighteen, and for other purposes," whereby it is provided "That in case of national emergency the President is authorized to suspend provisions of law prohibiting more than eight hours labor in any one day of persons engaged upon work covered by contracts with the United States: Provided further, That the wages of persons employed upon such contracts shall be computed on a basic day rate of eight hours work, with overtime rates to be paid for at not less than time and one-half for all hours work in excess of eight hours," I do hereby authorize the suspension of the provisions of law prohibiting more than eight hours of labor in any one day of persons engaged in such work under contract with the Navy Department in all navy yards and private establishments where such suspension of the provisions of the law will result in hastening preparation to meet present emergency conditions.

This order shall take effect from and after this date.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
22 March, 1917.

By virtue of the authority vested in the President by the Act approved August 29, 1916, entitled "An Act Making appropriations for the Naval Service for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and seventeen, and for other purposes," it is hereby directed that the authorized enlisted strength of the Navy be increased to 87000 men.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
March 24, 1917.

By virtue of the authority vested in the President by the Act approved August 29, 1916, entitled "An Act Making appropriations for the Naval Service for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and seventeen, and for other purposes," it is hereby directed that the authorized enlisted strength of the Marine Corps be increased to seventeen thousand four hundred men.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
March 26, 1917.

In order to enable the Department of Agriculture to meet the requirements of law to secure the more expeditious distribution of valuable seeds authorized by law, and by virtue of the authority vested in me by the provisions of the Act of Congress approved March 4, 1917, entitled "An Act making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and

eighteen, and for other purposes," whereby it is provided "That in case of national emergency the President is authorized to suspend provisions of law prohibiting more than eight hours labor in any one day of persons engaged upon work covered by contracts with the United States: Provided further, That the wages of persons employed upon such contracts shall be computed on a basic day rate of eight hours work, with overtime rates to be paid for at not less than time and one-half for all hours work in excess of eight hours," I do hereby authorize the suspension of the provisions of law prohibiting more than eight hours of labor in any one day of persons engaged in such work under contract with the Department of Agriculture for thirty days in order to meet present emergency conditions.

This order shall take effect from and after date.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
3 April, 1917.

Under the authority of the Act of Congress, approved July 1, 1902, and subject to the limitations therein expressed, it is ordered that hereafter in times of threatened or actual war the Public Health Service shall constitute a part of the military forces of the United States, and in times of threatened or actual war, the Secretary of the Treasury may, upon request of the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy, detail officers or employees of said Service for duty either with the Army or the Navy. All the stations of the Public Health Service are hereby made available for the reception of sick and wounded officers and men, or for such other purposes as shall promote the public interest in connection with military operations.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
3 April, 1917.

Whereas, the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, have declared that a state of war exists between the United States and the Imperial German Government; and

Whereas it is necessary to operate certain radio stations for radio communication by the Government and to close other radio stations not so operated, to insure the proper conduct of the war against the Imperial German Government and the successful termination thereof.

Now, therefore, it is ordered by virtue of authority vested in me by the Act to Regulate Radio Communication, approved August 13, 1912, that such radio stations within the jurisdiction of the United States as are required for naval communications shall be taken over by the Government of the United States and used and controlled by it, to the exclusion of any other control or use; and furthermore that all radio stations not necessary to the Government of the United States for naval communications, may be closed for radio communication.

The enforcement of this order is hereby delegated to the Secretary of the Navy,

who is authorized and directed to take such action in the premises as to him may appear necessary.

This order shall take effect from and after this date.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
6 April, 1917.

Pursuant to the power vested in me by the Act of Congress approved January 23, 1915, it is hereby directed that the Coast Guard shall from this date, until further orders, operate as a part of the Navy, subject to the orders of the Secretary of the Navy.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
7 April, 1917.

Under authority contained in the Naval Appropriation Act approved March 4, 1917 (Public No. 391, 64th Congress) it is hereby ordered that the provisions of the Eight-Hour Act of June 19, 1912, are suspended with respect to persons engaged upon work covered by contracts with the United States, made under the War Department, for the construction of any military building or for any public work which in the judgment of the Secretary of War is important for purposes of national defense in addition to the classes of contracts enumerated in Executive Order of March 24, 1917.

It is further declared that the current status of war constitutes an "extraordinary emergency" within the meaning of that term as used in the Eight-Hour Act of March 3, 1913 (87 Stat., 726), and that laborers and mechanics employed on work of the character set forth above, whether employed by government contractors or by agents of the government, may, when regarded by the Secretary of War as necessary for purposes of national defense, be required to work in excess of eight hours per day, and wages to be computed in accordance with the proviso in the said Act of March 4, 1917.

This order shall take effect from and after this date and shall be operative during the pending emergency or until further orders.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
28 April, 1917.

BUREAU IN NEW HOME.

It has been found necessary for the Bureau of Ordnance of the Navy Department to move from its present office quarters in the State, War, and Navy Building to the top floor, west wing, of the New Interior Department Building on Nineteenth and F Streets NW. An appeal has been made to Congress for the erection of a new office building for the Navy Department. Until the new building becomes an accomplished fact, or until the end of the war, the Secretary of the Interior has very kindly housed the Bureau of Ordnance in the southwest wing of the Interior Building, on the sixth floor.

ATTORNEY GENERAL RULES.

Issues Orders Governing Departure of Alien Enemies from U. S.

To all United States attorneys, assistant United States attorneys, all United States marshals and their deputies, and to the special agents of the Bureau of Investigation:

The President of the United States, in pursuance of the powers granted him by sections 4067, 4068, and 4069 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, has issued a proclamation dated April 6, 1917, in which he declared and established the following regulations relative to alien enemies found by him to be necessary in the premises and for the public safety:

No alien enemy shall depart from the United States until he shall have received such permit as the President shall prescribe, or except under order of a court, judge, or justice, under sections 4060 and 4070 of the Revised Statutes.

Further, by Executive order dated April 6, 1917, the President of the United States charged the Attorney General of the United States with the duty of executing the aforesaid proclamation and the regulations therein contained and of issuing and causing to be issued permits or licenses as were therein provided for and of taking any other action prescribed or authorized therein.

Whereupon, in pursuance of the powers therein conferred upon me and in order more effectively to execute the aforesaid proclamation I have caused certain forms to be issued for the use of all natives, citizens, denizens, or subjects of countries with which the United States is at war who are desirous of leaving the territory of the United States, and I hereby authorize you to administer the oath therein prescribed to all such persons who avail themselves of the privilege thereby conferred. And I further authorize and direct where and whenever any such person makes application for leave to depart from the United States on the forms prescribed that you forward immediately such application, together with such information concerning the applicant as may be in your possession, to me at Washington, D. C., and hold yourself in readiness to transmit to the person concerned such conclusion as I may come to and to take such other action in the matter as may seem necessary in the premises as soon as notified by me.

By order of the President.

T. W. GREGORY,
Attorney General.

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

Mrs. Annie Eopolucci may be appointed to a position as seamstress at the Washington Navy Yard, without reference to the civil service rules.

This order is issued upon the recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy, who states that Mrs. Eopolucci is the mother of John I. Eopolucci, formerly an enlisted man in the Navy, who was detailed as a gunner on the *Aztec*, and was the first person in the naval service of the United States to lose his life as the result of the sinking of an armed merchantman.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, May 7, 1917.

MARCH EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC BREADSTUFFS AND OTHER PRODUCTS ARE SET OUT IN DETAIL.

The usual monthly bulletin showing exports of domestic breadstuffs, cottonseed oil, meat and dairy products, cotton, and mineral oils from the principal customs districts of the United States was to-day completed by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce. It shows exports as follows:

| Exports by groups. | March. | | 9 months ending March— | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|------------------------|---------------|
| | 1917 | 1916 | 1917 | 1916 |
| Breadstuffs.....dollars.. | 41,888,103 | 43,839,935 | 373,164,264 | 313,554,568 |
| Cottonseed oil.....pounds.. | 15,987,849 | 31,827,872 | 102,017,298 | 219,635,040 |
|dollars.. | 1,919,017 | 3,150,178 | 11,999,481 | 17,533,501 |
| Meat and dairy products.....dollars.. | 39,590,023 | 19,590,467 | 246,062,145 | 182,027,325 |
|bales..... | 355,295 | 464,035 | 5,033,881 | 4,373,399 |
| Cotton.....pounds.. | 181,224,025 | 239,180,525 | 2,631,247,695 | 2,268,223,907 |
|dollars.. | 31,988,226 | 30,281,068 | 454,760,955 | 268,011,190 |
| Mineral oils.....gallons.. | 210,110,702 | 220,197,853 | 2,069,875,884 | 1,831,405,873 |
|dollars.. | 16,739,617 | 16,272,472 | 161,959,333 | 116,985,303 |
| Total.....dollars.. | 132,124,991 | 113,134,125 | 1,247,946,178 | 807,811,877 |

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR SEEKS TO MOBILIZE ALL WORKMEN.

Secretary of Labor Wilson, in outlining the plan formulated by the Department of Labor for mobilizing the Nation's man power to supply the industries on which the successful prosecution of the war depends, says:

"The department already has definite commitments to furnish skilled mechanics for Government munitions plants, arsenals, and navy yards; and to supplement the army of skilled farm laborers now being recruited by the Department of Agriculture with unskilled men to aid in harvesting the crops. The registration of 15,000 shipwrights, calkers, fitters, and carpenters is only a minor step in the nation-wide mobilization of labor necessary to a successful prosecution of the war. Our greatest contribution to the coming victory will be an ample supply of food, munitions, and supplies for the allied armies and peoples and of ships to carry them. We can accomplish this only by using our man power to the best possible advantage.

"The Department of Labor has made a beginning with its recently organized Division of Information in the Bureau of Immigration. This division has demonstrated its efficiency up to the limit of its resources, but it has been seriously handicapped by lack of adequate funds and of an organization separated from that of the Immigration Bureau, with which it should have no connection.

"Organization of boys over 16 and the enlisting of men out of employment during slack seasons in their own trades are other tasks already undertaken. Within a few weeks there will be a demand for seamen to man our augmented merchant fleet, and the department already is co-operating with the seamen's union in a plan to meet this need. The department has asked for an appropriation of \$750,000 to build up and extend the existing machinery in order to meet the demands now being made upon it by other departments in the vital interests of national defense."

REPAIRS INTERNED SHIPS.

German and Austrian Vessels Ready for Use in Five Months.

Chairman William Denman of the Shipping Board to-day announced that a detailed survey of each of the 71 German and Austrian ships interned in the United States has been made disclosing the damage done each; that draftsmen have prepared drawings from which the impaired or destroyed parts of the machinery can be fashioned; and that the necessary repair work is being rushed under the supervision of a corps of marine architects in private shipping yards. Said Mr. Denman: "Immediately after the removal of the crews from the interned vessels the Shipping Board undertook to repair them. It organized a committee of experts, including Frank S. Martin, of New York, and Stephenson Taylor, chairman of the American Bureau of Shipping. The committee directed a survey of each ship. It was found that many important parts of the machinery has been destroyed or thrown overboard—parts that connected the power with the propelling mechanism.

"Draftsmen were engaged to draw designs for the missing machinery, and repairs are being made in American factories. Many of the interned ships were constructed in British yards. The British authorities are furnishing us with the original plans. Within five months the most seriously damaged of the ships will be ready to put to sea. The smaller ships will be prepared for commission in a much shorter time."

The Shipping Board's survey of ships interned in the ports of the United States has disclosed that the three great steamships of the Hamburg-American Line—the *President Lincoln*, the *President Grant*, and the *Pennsylvania*—are the most extensively damaged of the German vessels. The repairs on each of these ships will approximate \$250,000. This estimate was made to-day by John A. Donald, a member of the board.

U. S. CENSORSHIP RULES FOR SENDING OF WIRE MESSAGES.

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

CENSORSHIP OF SUBMARINE CABLES, TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE LINES.

Whereas the existence of a state of war between the United States and the Imperial German Government makes it essential to the public safety that no communication of a character which would aid the enemy or its allies shall be had.

Therefore, by virtue of the power vested in me under the Constitution and by the joint resolution passed by Congress on April 6, 1917, declaring the existence of a state of war, it is ordered that all companies or other persons owning, controlling, or operating telegraph and telephone lines or submarine cables are hereby prohibited from transmitting messages to points without the United States, and from delivering messages received from such points, except those permitted under rules and regulations to be established by the Secretary of War for telegraph and telephone lines and by the Secretary of the Navy for submarine cables.

To these departments, respectively, is delegated the duty of preparing and enforcing rules and regulations under this order to accomplish the purpose mentioned.

This order shall take effect from date.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
April 28, 1917.

OBJECTS OF CENSORSHIP.

The Committee on Public Information announces that arrangements have been made to put the Executive order into instant effect. Conference with the heads of the cable, telephone, and telegraph companies have been held in Washington during the week and all plans have been worked out in detail. An expert personnel, previously selected, and the generous and complete cooperation of the various companies combine to assure expedition and efficiency from the outset. The objects of the censorship are these:

(1) To deny the enemy information of military value or any information prejudicial to the interests of the United States or to the interests of other enemies of the Imperial German Government.

(2) To obtain information of value to the several departments of the United States Government.

(3) To prevent the spreading of false reports or reports likely to interfere directly or indirectly with the successes of the naval or military operations of the United States or likely to prejudice relations with foreign powers or the security, training, discipline, or administration of the naval and military forces of the United States.

Secretary Daniels has assigned Commander D. W. Todd, Director of Naval Communications, to have charge of the cable censorship, and Commander Arthur B. Hoff will be in control of the New York division. Brig. Gen. McIntyre has been selected by Secretary Baker to direct the telephone and telegraph supervision on the border. The censorship of telephones and telegraphs will affect the Mexican border only.

The Committee on Public Information will provide the clearing house necessary to relate the activities of the naval and military censorship to every department of Government.

These cable censorship regulations are issued for the guidance of the public.

CABLE CENSORSHIP REGULATIONS.

Codes.—The following authorized codes may be used, conditioned upon their acceptability under the censorship regulations in effect in the foreign countries concerned. The name of the code shall be written in the check and be signaled free:

A. B. C.; 5th.

Scott's, 10th edition.

Western Union (not including five-letter edition).

Lieber's (not including five-letter edition).

Bentley's Complete Phrase Code (not including the oil and mining supplements).

Broomhall's Imperial Combination Code.

Broomhall's Imperial Combination Code, rubber edition.

Meyer's Atlantic Cotton Code, 39th edition.

Riverside Code, 5th edition.

A. Z.

Addresses.—Must be complete, but properly registered addresses may be used where permitted by the censorship abroad. However, code addresses registered subsequent to December 31, 1916, may not be used in messages to and from Central South America, Cuba, Porto Rico, Virgin Islands, Haiti, San Domingo, Curacao, or in messages transiting over the Commercial Pacific cable or via Trans-Pacific wireless.

Text.—Cablegrams without text will not be passed.

Signatures.—All cablegrams must be signed by the name of the firm, or, in case of an individual, by at least the surname. Code addresses as signatures are not permitted.

Decoding and translation of cablegrams.—All code cablegrams and cablegrams written in the approved foreign languages will be decoded or translated by censors.

Suppressions, delays, etc.—All cablegrams are accepted at the sender's risk and may be stopped, delayed, or otherwise dealt with at the discretion of the censor, and without notice to the senders. No information respecting the transmission, delivery, or other disposal of any cablegram shall be given by paid service, and requests made by mail must be addressed to the telegraph or cable companies and must be passed upon by the censor. Telegraphic and post acknowledgments of receipt (P. C. and P. C. P. services) are suspended in all countries.

Information to senders.—Any explanation of a text word or words, etc., required by the censor from the sender in the United States shall be obtained by a collect message from the censor to the sender and by a paid reply from the sender of the cablegram.

Coded cablegrams filed directly at cable offices where a cable censor is stationed, as at New York, Key West, Galveston, and San Francisco, should be accompanied by a translation. This will expedite the work of the censor and thereby greatly reduce delay.

TO REPORT ON TREASON.

Postmasters Directed to Aid in Detecting All Disloyal Acts.

POSTMASTER: The Department of Justice is desirous of being informed as to suspicious characters, disloyal and treasonable acts and utterances, and anything which might be important during the existence of the present state of war, and to assist it in doing so has asked that postmasters and all persons connected with the Postal Service keep on the lookout for individuals and the acts referred to above, which you are requested to do. Any information which you believe should be forwarded in accordance with this request should be sent to the inspector in charge of the division in which your office is located.

J. C. KOONS,
First Assistant.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
April 25, 1917.

NAVAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

The Navy Department has been advised of the death of Carpenter Spencer O. Brearley, United States Navy, retired, which occurred at the naval hospital, New York, N. Y., May 8, 1917.

The late Carpenter Brearley was born at Philadelphia, Pa., June 29, 1869, and in that grade on duty at the navy yard, from civil life, on July 27, 1892, and served in that grade on duty at the navy yard, League Island, Pa., from the beginning to the close of the Spanish-American War. He was transferred to the retired list of the Navy on July 2, 1901, in accordance with the provisions of section 1453 of the Revised Statutes, and served on active duty at the naval station, Newport, R. I., from September 18, 1901, to February 21, 1903, and at the navy yard, New York, N. Y., from April 5, 1917, to April 21, 1917.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE RULES.

Owing to the many unusual duties which of necessity will be imposed on the Postal Service because of the existence of a state of war with Germany, it is imperative that the department utilize to the fullest extent the services of its experienced employees. It has heretofore been the practice not only to grant employees leave of absence with pay, as authorized by law, but leave of absence without pay when the service would not be seriously impaired. However, owing to the emergency which now confronts us it becomes necessary to cancel all leaves of absence except those granted to employees with pay, those to employees on military duty, and those to employees absent on account of sickness. All other employees on leave without pay are hereby directed to report to their respective posts of duty immediately.

Hereafter leave of absence will not be granted except for the purposes mentioned above, and all regulations in conflict with this order are hereby rescinded until further notice.

A. S. BURLISON,
Postmaster General.