



Official Bulletin



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

Vol. 1.

WASHINGTON, FRIDAY, MAY 11, 1917

No. 2.

LIBERTY LOAN BOND ISSUE CONDITIONS ARE OUTLINED.

Secretary McAdoo issues the following statement giving the denominations, maturities, and other details of the liberty loan bond issues:

The liberty loan bonds will mature in 30 years and be redeemable in whole or in part, at the option of the United States, on or after 15 years at par and accrued interest.

In order to avoid adding to the heavy burden of work incident to the July 1 and January 1 settlements, the Secretary has determined that the liberty loan bonds shall be dated June 15, 1917, instead of July 1, 1917, as heretofore announced, and that the interest shall be payable June 15 and December 15 in each year.

Applications must be made on or before June 15, 1917, subject to the right of the Secretary, in his discretion, to close the subscription books at an earlier date, and payment for the bonds must be made as follows:

- 2 per cent on application.
- 18 per cent on June 28, 1917.
- 20 per cent on July 30, 1917.
- 30 per cent on August 15, 1917.
- 30 per cent on August 30, 1917.

Accrued interest will be payable with the full and final payment. Provision will be made for the privilege to pay earlier the full subscription price upon terms and conditions determined by the Secretary.

In case any subsequent series of bonds (not including Treasury certificates of indebtedness and other short-term obligations) shall be issued by the United States, bearing a higher rate of interest than 3½ per cent per annum, before the termination of the war between the United States of America and the Imperial German Government (the date of such termination to be fixed by a proclamation by the President of the United States), the holders of any of the bonds of the present issue shall have the privilege of converting the same, upon such terms and conditions as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, into an equal par amount of bonds bearing such higher rate of interest and identical with the bonds of such new series, except as to maturity and redemption, which will be identical with the bonds of the present series.

Bearer bonds with interest coupons attached will be issued in denominations of \$50, \$100, \$500, and \$1,000. Bonds registered as to principal and interest will be issued in denominations of \$100, \$500, \$1,000, \$5,000, \$10,000, \$50,000, and \$100,000. Provision will be made for the interchange of bonds of different denomi-

(Continued on Page 4.)

ENLISTMENTS IN THE NAVY HAVE PASSED 95,000 MARK.

The Navy to-day passed the 95,000 mark, the total, resulting from the recruiting of 832 men yesterday, being 95,028. The maximum war complement now authorized is 100,000, and this number will be attained by next Thursday, provided the increments recruited daily in the interval maintain the average of the past several days. The Congress is expected soon to pass a bill authorizing the increase of the war complement to 150,000, and the recruiting machinery of the Navy will be in readiness to begin the "drive" to secure the additional 50,000 immediately.

Statement by Secretary Daniels.

Secretary Daniels said to-day: "Recruiting for the Navy continues at a gratifying rate. At the close of the day, May 10, there were 95,028 enlisted men in the Navy. Since April 3, the day after President Wilson's memorable address to the Congress, there has been a net increase of 31,341, approximately 50 per cent. The Navy is growing at the rate of about 1,000 men each day, and the present war complement will doubtless be filled by about May 16.

Standards Not Lowered.

"This steady gain is made without lowering the Navy's high standards in any respect. On the contrary, an order was recently issued to adhere strictly to the minimum age limit of 17, and accept no boys, no matter how well developed, under that age. The Navy recruiting service was also instructed on May 2 not to request waivers of physical defects of apprentice seamen unless the applicant was considered specially desirable.

Good Pay at the Start.

"There is, however, an urgent demand for men of technical trades, particularly machinists, shipwrights, carpenters, ship-fitters, coppersmiths, etc.—men who have completed their trade and need no preliminary instruction in a naval trade school. Such men receive good pay at the start. Men are also required in the Hospital Corps, which branch of the service offers a fine opportunity for valuable training, and for advancement.

Training Stations Overtaxed.

"The rush of recruits has been so great that all the training stations are overtaxed, and until provision is made for them we are allowing the men now enlist-

(Continued on Page 5.)

RED CROSS WAR COUNCIL IS CREATED BY THE PRESIDENT.

MAY 10, 1917.

Statement by the President:
I have to-day created within the Red Cross a War Council to which will be entrusted the duty of responding to the extraordinary demands which the present war will make upon the services of the Red Cross both in the field and in civilian relief. The best way in which to impart the greatest efficiency and energy to the relief work which this war will entail will be to concentrate it in the hands of a single experienced organization which has been recognized by law and by international convention as the public instrumentality for such purposes.

Indeed, such a concentration of administrative action in this matter seem to me absolutely necessary and I hereby earnestly call upon all those who can contribute either great sums or small to the alleviation of the suffering and distress which must inevitably arise out of this fight for humanity and democracy to contribute to the Red Cross. It will be one of the first and most necessary tasks of the new War Council of the Red Cross to raise great sums of money for the support of the work to be done and done upon a great scale.

I hope that the response to their efforts will be a demonstration of the generosity of America and the power of genuine practical sympathy among our people that will command the admiration of the whole world.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, May 10, 1917.

MY DEAR MR. DAVISON: After consultation with my active associates in the American Red Cross, it has been thought wise to create a Red Cross War Council of seven members, including the chairman and the vice chairman of the executive committee. I have to-day created the council. This letter is to ask you to accept the chairmanship, a patriotic service which I trust it will be possible for you to perform.

The close cooperation between the American National Red Cross and the military branch of the Government has already suggested new avenues of helpfulness in the immediate business of our organization for war, but the present crisis is larger than that and there are unlimited opportunities of broad humanitarian service in view for the American National Red Cross. Battlefield relief will be effected through Red Cross agencies operating under the supervision of the War Department, but civilian relief will present a field of increasing opportunity in which the Red Cross organization is especially adapted to serve, and I am hopeful that

our people will realize that there is probably no other agency with which they can associate themselves which can respond so effectively and universally to allay suffering and relieve distress.

Cordially yours,

WOODROW WILSON.

Mr. HENRY P. DAVISON,
23 Wall Street,
New York City.

Red Cross War Council:

Henry P. Davison, chairman.
Edward N. Hurley.
Cornelius N. Bliss, jr.
Charles D. Norton.
Grayson M. P. Murphy.

The chairman and the vice chairman of the Red Cross executive committee.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, May 10, 1917.

MY DEAR MR. WADSWORTH: The American National Red Cross must now carry out the purposes of its organization under the stress of the great war in which our Nation is now involved, with the fullest recognition of its obligations under its Federal charter and the treaty of Geneva. To do this it is necessary that an immediate development and reinforcement of Red Cross organization should be effected in order to enable it to respond adequately to the great needs which will arise in our own country and those which already exist abroad.

After consideration of the situation with the active officers of the American Red Cross and with the members of its executive committee, I therefore hereby create a Red Cross War Council of seven members, two of whom shall be the chairman and vice chairman of the executive committee, to serve for the period of the war. The War Council thus created is to deal with especial emergencies arising from the present war crisis in this country and abroad.

Sincerely yours,

WOODROW WILSON.

Mr. ELIOT WADSWORTH,
The Red Cross, Washington, D. C.

CAN MAKE OPTICAL GLASS.

Successful Tests by Bureau of Standards Announced.

The Secretary of Commerce makes the following announcement:

"The Bureau of Standards of the Department of Commerce, after two and a half years of continuous study and experiment in the making of optical glass, has achieved satisfactory results, and is prepared to produce optical glass. Additions are now being made to the working plant requisite to permit larger production to supply the needs of the Government.

"The matter is one of essential importance to the military services of the Nation. Heretofore this material, of the best grade, has been wholly made in Germany; but the United States is henceforth independent of any foreign supply for this important product."

Optical glass is used in making lenses for field glasses, range finders, periscopes, telescopes, surveying apparatus, chemical laboratory equipment, and many other necessary articles.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas certain insurance companies, incorporated under the laws of the German Empire, have been admitted to transact the business of insurance in various States of the United States, by means of separate United States branches established pursuant to the laws of such States, and are now engaged in business under the supervision of the insurance departments thereof, with assets in the United States deposited with insurance departments or in the hands of resident trustees, citizens of the United States, for the protection of all policyholders in the United States;

And whereas the interests of the citizens of the United States in the protection afforded by such insurance are of great magnitude, so that it is deemed to be important that the agencies of such companies in the United States be permitted to continue in business;

Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the powers vested in me as such, hereby declare and proclaim that such branch establishments of German insurance companies now engaged in the transaction of business in the United States pursuant to the laws of the several States are hereby authorized and permitted to continue the transaction of their business in accordance with the laws of such States in the same manner and to the same extent as though a state of war did not now exist; provided, however, that all funds of such establishments now in the possession of their managers or agents, or which shall hereafter come into their possession, shall be subject to such rules and regulations concerning the payment and disposition thereof as shall be prescribed by the insurance supervising officials of the State in which the principal office of such establishment in the United States is located, but in no event shall any funds belonging to or held for the benefit of such companies be transmitted outside of the United States nor be used as the basis for the establishment directly or indirectly of any credit within or outside of the United States to or for the benefit or use of the enemy or any of his allies without the permission of this Government.

In witness whereof I have hereto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this sixth day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and forty-first.

[Seal.] WOODROW WILSON.

By the President:
ROBERT LANSING,
Secretary of State.

PRaises THE CONDUCT OF FOREIGN-BORN CITIZENS.

The Department of Justice has authorized the following:

Attorney General Gregory made the following statement to-day:

"The foreign-born citizens of America as a class deserve the highest commendation and praise for the manner in which they have conducted themselves since the declaration of war against Germany. As regards law and order, they have in almost all instances stood with the Government and have vindicated the President's oft-repeated assertion that he had no misgivings as to how foreign-born Americans would measure up to their responsibilities and duties in the event of a national crisis.

"The number of arrests which the Government has been forced to make has been gratifyingly small. Agents of the Department of Justice have arrested only 125 alien enemies under the President's proclamation. About one-half of these are being held because it was decided that they would be dangerous to the Government if permitted to remain at large. The remainder of the alien enemies arrested since the declaration of war were taken into custody on charges of espionage or attempts to foment disloyalty or disorders.

"In issuing this statement the department renews its admonition that our foreign citizens and alien residents exercise scrupulous care and restraint in their daily activities, assured that the vigilance of the Government agents has not been relaxed one whit."

TO GUIDE ALIEN ENEMIES.

U. S. Attorneys and Marshals Informed As to Proclamation.

The Department of Justice has authorized the following statement:

With a view to preventing useless expenditure by alien enemies, their agents and friends, incurred in connection with trips to Washington for information relative to the provisions and enforcement of the President's proclamation of April 7 last, Attorney General Gregory has issued the following statement:

"The enforcement of the provisions of President Wilson's proclamation concerning alien enemies has been placed in the hands of the United States attorneys and United States marshals throughout the country. These officials have been given full instructions upon this subject. Persons desiring information relative to the proclamation should apply directly to the United States marshal within their district."

Daily many persons from distant parts of the country come to Washington to seek information on the proclamation which is obtainable from the marshal in their district.

HARRY SELBY COMMENDED.

The Secretary of the Navy has commended Harry Selby, chief boatswain's mate of the U. S. S. *Olympia*, for rescuing from drowning a Cuban boy who fell from the customhouse dock at Santiago, Cuba, March 15, 1917.

Executive Orders Issued by the President of the United States.

The cooperation of State, county, and municipal civil service commissions with the United States Civil Service Commission is desirable in the existing exigency in meeting the needs of the Federal Government for appointment in the civil service. The United States Civil Service Commission is accordingly authorized, in its discretion, to adopt as its own any eligible register of any such commission, with the consent of such commission. The United States commission must be satisfied that the examinations by such state, county, or municipal commissions conform to the requirements of competition prescribed by the United States Civil Service Act and Rules, and that the examinations are fairly the equivalent of its own. The eligibles thus utilized may be certified and appointed in the order of their grades in the same manner as though they had passed the Federal examination, and shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges pertaining to persons examined under the United States civil-service act.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
April 18, 1917.

In view of the confidential nature of the work of the Council of National Defense and its importance to the Government in the crisis which has arisen, the council is authorized to employ for the period of the war, without reference to the requirements of the civil-service law and rules, such persons as in the judgment of those in responsible charge are best adapted to its work, it being understood that all possible use will be made of the registers of the Civil Service Commission.

The Civil Service Commission recommends the issuance of this order.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
April 17, 1917.

The provisions of the Executive order of January 17, 1873, prohibiting Federal employees from holding office under any State, Territorial, or municipal government, are hereby waived to permit the appointment of such employees in and under the Treasury Department, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, on any State, county, or municipal council or committee of defense for purposes of mobilizing and conserving the resources of the country.

This order is issued on the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
April 14, 1917.

TRANSFERRING TO THE SERVICE AND JURISDICTION OF THE WAR AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS CERTAIN VESSELS, EQUIPMENT, STATIONS, AND PERSONNEL OF THE LIGHTHOUSE SERVICE.

In accordance with the authority vested in me by the "Act making appro-

priations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, and for other purposes," approved August 29, 1916, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare that a national emergency exists and do direct that there be transferred to the service and jurisdiction of the War Department for temporary use the lighthouse tenders, including equipment and personnel thereof, as given in the following list; and that at the expiration of this service such tenders, equipment, and personnel be transferred to the service and jurisdiction of the Navy Department; also, that there be transferred to the service and jurisdiction of the Navy Department the tenders, light stations, and light-vessel stations, equipment, and personnel thereof, as given in the following list.

The Navy or War Departments shall return to the service and jurisdiction of the Department of Commerce any or all of the material or personnel of the Lighthouse Service when directed by me so to do.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,

List of tenders transferred to the War Department:

Hibiscus, Anemone, Mistletoe, Iris, Orchid, Mangrove, Sunflower, Heather, Zizania, Paasy, Tulip, Maple, Laurel, Ivy, Madrono, Columbine, Mayflower, Larkspur, Daisy, Jessamine, Arbutis, Magnolia, Sequoia, Azalea, John Rodgers, Myrtle, Juniper, Cypress, Camella, Manzanita.

List of tenders, light stations, and light-vessel stations transferred to the Navy Department:

Tenders.—Lilac, Woodbine, Holly, Water Lily, Snow Drop, Hyacinth, Sumac, Crocus, Amaranth, Marigold, Aspen, Clover, Fern, Rose, Kukul.

Light stations and vessels:

First naval district.—Light stations: West Quoddy Head, Bass Harbor Head, Heron Neck, Pemaquid Point, Cape Neddick.

Second naval district.—Light stations: Gay Head: Point Judith: North Light, Block Island: Sakonnet: Watch Hill: Southeast Light, Block Island. Light vessel: Nantucket Shoals.

Third naval district.—Light stations: Montauk, Fire Island, Highlands of Navesink. Light vessel: Fire Island.

Fourth naval district.—Light stations: Cape May, Cape Henlopen.

Fifth naval district.—Light stations: Cape Charles, Cape Henry. Light vessel: Diamond Shoals.

Sixth naval district.—Light vessel: Frying Pan Shoals.

Seventh naval district.—Light stations: St. Augustine, Mosquito Inlet, Jupiter Inlet.

Eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth naval districts.—None.

It is hereby ordered that the following-described lands, viz, all of section 25, the east half of section 26, the southeast quarter of section 23, and the south half of section 24, township 28 south, range 9 west, New Mexico principal meridian, containing 1,440 acres, located in the State of New Mexico, be withdrawn from settlement, location, sale of entry, and set aside for military purposes for use as a target range by United States troops.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
4 April, 1917.

In view of present emergency conditions and until further notice, the Civil Service Commission is directed to refuse examination to any person who is, or who has been within three months of the date of the examination, employed in the Government service, or to certify any such person who is on the eligible register of the commission, unless such person submits the written assent of the department or office in which he is or has been employed to his taking such examination or to his being so certified. Such assent shall be based solely upon the finding, after due consideration, by such department or office that the person can render better service for the Government in the place for which the examination is held.

This order is issued solely because of the present international situation and will be withdrawn when the emergency is past.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
2 April, 1917.

In accordance with the authority vested in me by section forty-four of the act entitled "An act to codify, revise, and amend the penal laws of the United States," approved March fourth, nineteen hundred and nine, as amended by the act "Making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and eighteen, and for other purposes," approved March fourth, nineteen hundred and seventeen, I, WOODROW WILSON, President of the United States, do order that in addition to those defensive sea areas established by executive order under date of April fifth, nineteen hundred and seventeen, and subject to the same disclaimer of responsibility for damage inflicted as therein proclaimed, a defensive sea area is hereby established, to be maintained until further notification, at the place and within the limits described as follows; that is to say—

York River:

Outer limit.—Arc of circle with center at Tue Marshes Light, radius 24 nautical miles, to line from North tangent Tue Point to Buoy S "11-H", thence line to Tue Point.

Inner limit.—A line from Sandy Point to end of wharf on Carmines Island.

And I do further order that the "Regulations for Carrying into Effect the Executive Order of the President Establishing Defensive Sea Areas," approved by me April fifth, nineteen hundred and seventeen, duly promulgated and published, are and shall be considered as of full effect and binding on all persons and vessels within the limits of the defensive sea area hereby established.

The designated entrances to the defensive sea area herein established shall be as follows:

Entrance for incoming vessels, at Buoy N "2A".

Entrance for outgoing vessels, at Buoy N 6.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
14 April, 1917.

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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*.

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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 of Public Information. The chairman should be a civilian, preferably some writer of proved courage, ability, and vision, able to gain the understanding co-operation 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

TREASON AND MISPRISION OF TREASON.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, all persons in the United States, citizens as well as aliens, should be informed of the penalties which they will incur for any failure to bear true allegiance to the United States;

Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, hereby issue this proclamation to call especial attention to the following provisions of the Constitution and the laws of the United States:

Section 3 of Article III of the Constitution provides, in part:

Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort.

The Criminal Code of the United States provides:

SECTION 1. Whoever, owing allegiance to the United States, levies war against them or adheres to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort within the United States or elsewhere, is guilty of treason.

SEC. 2. Whoever is convicted of treason shall suffer death; or, at the discretion of the court, shall be imprisoned not less than five years and fined not less than ten thousand dollars, to be levied on and collected out of any or all of his property, real and personal, of which he was the owner at the time of committing such treason, any sale or conveyance to the contrary notwithstanding; and every person so convicted of treason shall, moreover, be incapable of holding any office under the United States.

SEC. 3. Whoever, owing allegiance to the United States and having knowledge of the commission of any treason against them, conceals and does not, as soon as may be, disclose and make known the same to the President or to some judge of the United States, or to the governor or to some judge or justice of a particular State, is guilty of misprision of treason and shall be imprisoned not more than seven years, and fined not more than one thousand dollars.

SEC. 6. If two or more persons in any State or Territory, or in any place subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, conspire to overthrow, put down, or to destroy by force the Government of the United States, or to levy war against them, or to oppose by force the authority thereof, or by force to prevent, hinder, or delay the execution of any law of the United States, or by force to seize, take, or possess any property of the United

States contrary to the authority thereof, they shall each be fined not more than five thousand dollars, or imprisoned not more than six years, or both.

The courts of the United States have stated the following acts to be treasonable:

The use or attempted use of any force or violence against the Government of the United States, or its military or naval forces;

The acquisition, use, or disposal of any property with knowledge that it is to be, or with intent that it shall be, of assistance to the enemy in their hostilities against the United States;

The performance of any act or the publication of statements or information which will give or supply, in any way, aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States;

The direction, aiding, counseling, or countenancing of any of the foregoing acts.

Such acts are held to be treasonable whether committed within the United States or elsewhere; whether committed by a citizen of the United States or by an alien domiciled, or residing, in the United States, inasmuch as resident aliens, as well as citizens, owe allegiance to the United States and its laws.

Any such citizen or alien who has knowledge of the commission of such acts and conceals and does not make known the facts to the officials named in section 3 of the Penal Code is guilty of misprision of treason.

And I hereby proclaim and warn all citizens of the United States, and all aliens, owing allegiance to the Government of the United States, to abstain from committing any all acts which would constitute a violation of any of the laws herein set forth; and I further proclaim and warn all persons who may commit such acts that they will be vigorously prosecuted therefor.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this sixteenth day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-first.

[SEAL] WOODROW WILSON.

By the President:

ROBERT LANSING,
Secretary of State.

Liberty Loan Bond Issue

(Continued from Page 1.)

nations, and of coupon and registered bonds.

In order that the various payments required for the settlement of this transaction may be completed with the least possible disturbance of monetary conditions, the Secretary will avail himself of the privilege given to him by the act to redeposit the proceeds of the bonds, in so far as is practicable, with various national and State banks and trust companies throughout the country.

The present offering is limited to \$2,000,000,000, and no allotments will be made in excess of that amount.

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.

APPEALS TO NATION'S BANKS TO HELP FLOAT LIBERTY LOAN.

Following is a copy of a telegram sent by the Secretary of the Treasury to the reserve banks, included in which are copies of the telegrams sent to the 27,513 National banks, State banks, and trust companies:

"I have sent the following telegram to all clearing-house associations in the United States. 'Will you kindly convey to the members of the clearing house my appreciation of the tender of services I have received from them, and beg them to cooperate heartily with the Federal reserve bank of your district in securing subscriptions to the two billion dollar 3½ per cent liberty loan. I think appointment of local committees to assist the Federal reserve bank in its work will be extremely helpful. The amount of the initial loan has been determined by the needs of the Government and not arbitrarily. It is impossible to meet the tremendous financial requirements of our own Government and the allies in carrying on the war with a less initial subscription than two billion dollars. The enthusiastic and patriotic cooperation of the banks and bankers of the country will guarantee the success of the undertaking.'

"I have also sent the following telegram to every National bank, State bank, and trust company in the United States, approximating 27,000 in all.

"Government will receive subscriptions until June 15 for two billion dollars 3½ per cent liberty loan. You can render invaluable service to your country by receiving subscriptions and cooperating with Federal reserve bank, your district. Will you kindly do this and telegraph me, Government expense, soon as practicable rough estimate amount of bonds you think will be subscribed by your bank and its customers.'

"You will be advised of the results by districts of the estimates I have requested from the various banks.

"(Signed) W. G. McADOO,
"Secretary of the Treasury."
"Postmaster General."

LARGE WASTE OF FLOUR.

In connection with the food-economy campaign the Department of Agriculture has issued the following statistical statement:

If every one of the country's 20,000,000 homes wastes, on an average, only one good-sized slice of bread a day, weighing about 1 ounce and containing almost three-fourths of an ounce of flour, the country is throwing away daily over 14,000,000 ounces of flour—over 875,000 pounds—or enough flour for more than 1,000,000 one-pound loaves of bread a day. At this rate there would be a yearly waste of over 319,000,000 pounds of flour—1,500,000 barrels of flour—enough to make 365,000,000 loaves. As it takes 4½ bushels of wheat to make a barrel of ordinary flour, this waste would represent the flour from over 7,000,000 bushels of wheat.

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. BURLESON,
Postmaster General.

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.

PARCEL-POST ORDER.

Suspension of Service Between Norway and United States Announced.

Postmaster General Burleson has issued the following order:

"Owing to the lack of the requisite ocean transportation facilities, the parcel-post service with Norway can not be conducted as provided by the parcel-post convention in force between that country and the United States. The parcel-post service between the United States and Norway has been suspended, therefore, until further notice.

"Until otherwise instructed, postmasters must refuse to accept parcel-post packages for mailing to Norway. Such parcel-post packages for Norway as have been mailed or which may be mailed inadvertently hereafter 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.

"(Signed) A. S. BURLESON,

GENERAL MUNITIONS BOARD MANAGED BY DEFENSE COUNCIL.

A general munitions board has been created by the Council of National Defense. It will be headed by Frank A. Scott, of Cleveland. The full membership of the board is as follows:

From the Army: Gen. Thomas Cruse, Col. F. G. Hodgson, Col. H. Fisher, Lieut. Col. J. E. Hoffer, Maj. P. E. Pierce, Maj. Charles Wallace, and Capt. A. B. Barker.

From the Navy: Admiral H. H. Rousseau, Admiral W. S. Capps, Commander R. H. Leigh, Commander T. A. Kearney, Dr. R. C. Holcomb, Paymaster J. H. Hancock, Lieut. Col. W. B. Lemly, and Mr. L. McH. Howe, and representatives of the following committees of the advisory commission of the Council of National Defense: Raw materials, Bernard M. Baruch, chairman; industrial, Howard E. Coffin, chairman; supplies, Julius Rosenwald, chairman; medicine, Dr. Franklin Martin, chairman.

The purpose of the general munitions board is to assume the prompt equipping and arming, with the least possible disadjustment of normal industrial conditions, of whatsoever forces may be called into the service of the country. The immediate efforts of the board will be directed on lines calculated to coordinate the making of purchases by the Army and Navy to assist in the acquirement of raw materials and of manufacturing facilities, and to establish the precedence of orders between the Departments of War and of the Navy and between the military and industrial needs of the country. It is not intended that the new board shall have authority to issue purchase orders or to bind the Government in contracts for purchases. These things will continue to be done by the respective Federal departments.

Enlistments in the Navy

Have Passed 95,000 Mark.

(Continued from Page 1.)

ing to remain at their homes until called. We have taken over the San Diego exposition grounds, generously tendered by the people of that city, and are utilizing them as a training station for apprentice seamen. To increase the facilities of the other stations tents are being set up and temporary barracks rushed to completion at Norfolk, Newport, Chicago, Charleston, and Yerba Buena, Cal., near San Francisco.

Ships As Training Stations.

"It is my earnest desire that every boy who enlists shall have several months' training before going aboard ship, but in the present emergency this is not possible for all. A number of the older ships have been made training stations, and it is gratifying to see how the older officers and men are taking in these youngsters and engaging enthusiastically in the task of turning them into 'first-class fighting men.' The practical experience they will gain in seamanship and service aboard ship will compensate in a large degree for the regular preparatory training they would receive in the ordinary course at the training stations.

"Work is beginning on the new barracks for the Marine Corps near Quantico, Va., and these will be rushed to completion. The location is ideal for the training of marines who enlist for the war."

ORGANIZING MEDICAL MEN.**Board Appointed to Coordinate Civilian and Military Forces.**

At a recent meeting of the Council of National Defense the council, at the request of Dr. Franklin Martin, chairman of the committee on charge of medical activities, authorized the appointment of a general medical board to cooperate with him in coordinating the civilian and military medical forces and advising regarding the fundamental problems of national defense.

The committee of which Dr. Martin is chairman and Dr. F. F. Simpson, of Pittsburgh, is vice chairman is as follows: Dr. Franklin Martin, member of the advisory commission, Council of National Defense, chairman; Dr. F. F. Simpson, chief of the medical section, Council of National Defense, vice chairman; Surg. Gen. William C. Gorgas, U. S. Army; Surg. Gen. William C. Brasted, U. S. Navy; Surg. Gen. Rupert Blue, U. S. Public Health Service, president American Medical Association; Col. Jefferson B. Kean, director of military relief, American Red Cross; Dr. William H. Welch, professor of pathology, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.; Dr. Victor C. Vaughan, dean of University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.; Dr. Richard P. Strong, professor of tropical medicine, Harvard University, Boston; Dr. Edward Martin, professor of surgery, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia; Dr. George H. Simmons, editor Journal of the American Medical Association, Chicago; Dr. Joseph M. Flint, professor of surgery and dean, Yale University, New Haven, Conn.; Dr. Stuart McGuire, professor of surgery, University of Virginia, Richmond, Va.; Dr. John Young Brown, professor of surgery, University of Missouri, St. Louis, Mo.; Dr. Charles H. Mayo, president elect American Medical Association, Rochester, Minn.; Dr. Thomas Huntington, professor of surgery, University of California, San Francisco; Dr. H. A. Royster, president the Southern Medical Association, Raleigh, N. C.; Dr. Charles H. Peck, professor of surgery, University of New York, New York City; Dr. Winford Smith, superintendent Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Md.; Dr. William J. Mayo, Rochester, Minn.

NAME SHIPPING COMMITTEE.

At a recent meeting of the Council of National Defense there was created a committee on shipping, to consist of Chairman Denman, of the Federal Shipping Board; P. A. S. Franklin, president International Mercantile Marine; H. H. Raymond, president Coastwise Shipping Association; Eugene T. Chamberlain, Commissioner Bureau of Navigation, Department of Commerce; D. T. Warden, manager of the foreign shipping department, Standard Oil Co.; L. H. Sherman, vice president W. R. Grace & Co.; E. M. Bull, vice president of E. M. Bull & Co.; and Frank C. Munson, president of the Munson Steamship Line.

The function of the committee on shipping will be to advise with the United States Shipping Board and to report, through Mr. Denman, to the council as to the best methods of increasing tonnage available for shipment to the allies.

MAIL ADDRESSES FOR SHIPS OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

The following are permanent mail addresses of the ships of the Navy:

Address mail for the Scorpion "in care of the Navy Department, Washington, D. C."

Address mail for the Hannibal "in care of the postmaster, New Orleans, La."

Care of Postmaster, New York City.

Alabama, Albany, Allen, Ammen, Amphitrite, Annapolis, Arethusa, Arizona, Arkansas, Aylwin.

Bagley, Bailey, Balch, Baltimore, Beale, Benham, Biddle, Birmingham, Blakely, Burrows, Bushnell.

Cassin, Castine, Celtic, Charleston, Chattanooga, Chester, Chicago, Cleveland, Columbia, Connecticut, Conyngham, Culgoa, Cumberland, Cummings, Cushing, Cyclops.

Dahlgren, Davis, Delaware, De Long, Denver, Des Moines, Dixie, Dolphin, Downes, Drayton, Dubuque, Duncan, Dupont.

Eagle, Ericsson.

Fanning, Florida, Foote, Flusser, Frederick, Fulton.

Georgia.

Hancock, Hartford, Henley, Hopkins, Hull.

Illinois.

Jarvis, Jason, Jenkins, Jacob Jones, Jouett, Jupiter.

Kanawha, Kansas, Kearsarge, Kentucky.

Lamson, Lebanon, Leonidas, Louisiana, Macdonough, Machias, Maine, Marietta, Maumee, Mayflower, McCall, McDougal, Melville, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Monaghan, Montana, Montgomery, Morris.

Nashville, Nebraska, Neptune, Nereus, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Nicholson, North Carolina, North Dakota.

O'Brien, Ohio, Oklahoma, Olympia, Ontario, Orion, Osceola, Ozark.

Paducah, Panther, Parker, Patapsco, Patterson, Patuxent, Paulding, Paul Jones, Pennsylvania, Peoria, Perkins, Petrel, Pittsburgh, Porter, Potomac, Prairie, Preble, Preston, Prometheus, Proteus, Pueblo.

Reid, Rhode Island, Roe, Rowan.

Sacramento, Sampson, San Francisco, Seattle, Shubrick, Smith, Solace, Sonoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Sterling, Sterett, Stewart, St. Louis, Sylph.

Tacoma, Tallahassee, Terry, Texas, Thornton, Tingey, Tonopah, Trippe, Truxton, Tucker.

Uncas, Utah.

Vermont, Vestal, Vesuvius, Virginia, Vixen, Vulcan.

Wadsworth, Wainwright, Walke, Warrington, Witteeling, Whipple, Wilkes, Winslow, Wisconsin, Worden, Wyoming, Yankton.

C-1, C-2, C-3, C-4, C-5, D-1, D-2, D-3, E-1, G-1, G-2, G-3, G-4, K-1, K-2, K-5, K-6, L-1, L-2, L-3, L-4, L-9, L-10, L-11.

Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

Alert.

Brutus, Buffalo.

Cheyenne, Cuyama.

Farragut, Fortune.

Glacier.

Huntington.

RULING ON GUARDSMEN.**Comptroller of Treasury Decides Question Affecting Pay.**

Mr. W. W. Warwick, Comptroller of the Treasury Department, has sent the following letter to Secretary of the Interior Lane:

"The honorable the SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

"SIR: I have your letter of the 2d instant requesting decision as to whether W. Laurence Hazard is entitled to the usual period of annual leave of absence with pay as a clerk at \$1,600 per annum in the Pension Office while receiving pay as a first lieutenant in the National Guard at the rate of \$2,000 per annum.

"It appears that Mr. Hazard, as an officer of the National Guard of the District of Columbia, was called into the military service of the United States by the President, and that, in response to said call, he reported to the proper rendezvous April 1, 1917. If such be the case, he is entitled to pay as a first lieutenant from April 1, 1917. (Sec. 11, act of Jan. 21, 1903, as amended by sec. 7, act of May 27, 1909, 35 Stat., 401.) The pay of a first lieutenant is \$2,000 per annum.

"Section 6 of the act of May 10, 1916 (39 Stat., 120), as amended by the act of August 29, 1916 (39 Stat., 582), provides that, with certain exceptions not applicable to this case, no money appropriated by any act of Congress shall be available for payment to any person receiving more than one salary when the combined amount of said salaries exceeds the sum of \$2,000 per annum.

"You are advised, therefore, that Mr. Hazard can not be paid as a clerk in the Pension Office for any period after March 31, 1917.

"Respectfully,

"W. W. WARWICK,
"Comptroller."

Intrepid, Iroquois.
Lawrence.
Marblehead, Mars.
Nanshan, Nero, New Orleans.
Oregon.
Perry, Philadelphia.
Raleigh.
San Diego, Saturn, Shaw, Supply.
Vicksburg.
Yorktown.
F-1, F-2, F-3, H-1, H-2, K-3, K-4,
K-7, K-8.

Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

Abarenda, Ajax.
Bainbridge, Barry, Brooklyn.
Caesar, Chauncey, Cincinnati.
Dale, Decatur.
Elcano.
Galveston.
Helena.
Mohican, Monadnock, Monocacy, Monterey.
Palos, Pampanga, Piscataqua.
Quiros.
Samar.
Villalobos.
Wilmington, Wompatuck.
A-2, A-3, A-4, A-5, A-6, A-7, B-1,
B-2, B-3.

Labor and Capital United for Prosecution of the War

SAMUEL GOMPERS, chairman of the committee on labor, Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense, has called together in Washington next Tuesday, May 15, more than 400 representatives of labor and leading employers of the country, members of the committee on labor, to meet the English representatives of labor and welfare work who arrived in this country last week. These English delegates were sent by the British Government in response to the cabled request of Chairman Gompers to Premier Lloyd George, and since their arrival they have been in daily conference with members of the executive committee of the committee on labor. The purpose of the meeting of next Tuesday is to enable the members of the committee at large to learn from the English delegates how Great Britain has handled the problem of industrial mobilization, with particular reference to the labor situation.

Speaking of the work and plans of the committee on labor, Mr. Gompers said to-day:

"Labor and capital in this country did not wait for Lloyd George's warning not to repeat England's unfortunate experience in industrial mobilization at the beginning of the world war.

"The formation of a committee on labor as an essential part of the work of the advisory commission of the Council of National Defense met with immediate and widespread support from representatives of labor and leading employers throughout the country. More than 100 attended the meeting called by Samuel Gompers, chairman of the committee, in Washington, April 2, and discussed what could be done to best advantage through the cooperation of industrial forces. It was agreed that the most-needed service can be rendered in connection with the problems of industrial peace, conservation of the health, and welfare of the workers. The experience of England and France in these respects, under war conditions, will be studied as well as our own methods of industrial adjustment. The committee will apply itself to the war problems of wages, hours, mediation and conciliation, welfare work, women in industry, cost of living, and domestic economy.

"FOREIGN LABOR MEN TO ASSIST."

"Two English representatives of labor and two welfare workers, sent to this country by the British Government in response to the cabled request of Chairman Gompers to Premier Lloyd George, will give the committee the benefit of its knowledge and advice, which is likely to prove an invaluable asset under the circumstances. Two French labor representatives are also expected, as well as delegates from Cuba, Mexico, and Canada.

"Among those who have joined this committee are members of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, executive officers of departments of the federation, the presidents of practically all affiliated international unions, some 110 in number, the presidents of the railroad brotherhoods, and by a large number of the leading employers and financiers of the country. Among the latter are:

BUSINESS LEADERS ON COMMITTEE.

"George F. Baker, jr., vice president First National Bank, New York City.

"S. Thruston Ballard (Ballard & Ballard), Louisville, Ky.

"E. A. Bancroft, general counsel International Harvester Co., Chicago, Ill.

"Albert Fairwell Bemis, president National Cotton Manufacturers' Association, Boston, Mass.

"James Couzens, Detroit, Mich.

"Henry P. Davison (J. P. Morgan & Co.), New York City.

"J. F. Deems, formerly department superintendent, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, Burlington, Iowa.

"Haley Fiske, vice president Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., New York City.

"Daniel Guggenheim, New York City.

"W. Averell Harriman, vice president Union Pacific Railroad, New York City.

"Hale Holden, president Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, Chicago, Ill.

"Colgate Hoyt (Colgate Hoyt & Co.), New York City.

"Darwin P. Kingsley, president New York Life Insurance Co., New York City.

"C. Edwin Michael, president Virginia Bridge & Iron Co., Roanoke, Va., representing the National Association of Manufacturers.

"H. E. Miles, chairman industrial training committee, National Manufacturers' Association, Racine, Wis.

"William Fellowes Morgan, president Merchants' Association, New York City.

"George Pope, president National Association of Manufacturers, Hartford, Conn.

"A. J. Porter, president Shredded Wheat Co., Niagara Falls, N. Y.

"William Cooper Proctor, president Proctor & Gamble Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

"Blanchard Randall, president Chamber of Commerce, Baltimore, Md.

"Edward T. Stotesbury, Philadelphia, Pa.

"Theodore N. Vail, president American Telephone & Telegraph Co., New York City.

"Frank A. Vanderlip, president National City Bank, New York City.

"Harris Weinstock (Weinstock-Nichols Co.), San Francisco, Cal.

"PRELIMINARY ORGANIZATION.

"Preliminary organization work has been carried on at the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor, which volunteered the use of its building and staff for the time being. Permanent headquarters have now been secured on the tenth floor of the Munsey Building, Washington, D. C., to be occupied in the near future.

"An executive committee of 11 was named at the meeting of April 2, made up as follows:

"Samuel Gompers, chairman, president American Federation of Labor, Washington, D. C.

"Hon. William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, Washington, D. C.

"V. Everit Macy, president National Civic Federation, New York.

"James Lord, president mining department, American Federation of Labor, Washington, D. C.

"Elisha Lee, general manager Pennsylvania Railroad Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

"Warren S. Stone, grand chief International Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Cleveland, Ohio.

"C. E. Michael, president Virginia Bridge & Iron Co., representing the National Association of Manufacturers, Roanoke, Va.

"Frank Morrison, secretary American Federation of Labor, Washington, D. C.

"Lee K. Frankel, third vice president Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., New York City.

"James O'Connell, president metal trades department, American Federation of Labor, Washington, D. C.

"Louis B. Schram, chairman labor committee, United States Brewers' Association, Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Ralph M. Easley, assistant to the chairman, New York City.

"James W. Sullivan, assistant to President Gompers as member of the advisory commission, Washington.

"Miss Gertrude Beeks, secretary of executive committee, New York City.

"EIGHT NATIONAL COMMITTEES.

"The committee has named eight national committees and appointed chairmen for each, as follows:

"Wages and hours, Frank Morrison, Washington, D. C.

"Mediation and conciliation, V. Everit Macy, New York City.

"Welfare work, L. A. Coolidge, Boston, Mass.

"Women in industry, Mrs. Borden Harriman, Washington, D. C.

"Information and statistics, Frederick L. Hoffman, Newark, N. J.

"Press, Grant Hamilton, Washington, D. C.

"Publicity, E. T. Devine, New York City.

"Cost of living—Domestic economy, S. Thruston Ballard, Louisville, Ky.

"For greater efficiency the work of these committees will be still further subdivided, to embrace such questions as trade agreements, overtime, night shifts, Saturday afternoons and Sunday work, trade conferences, joint employers' and employees' arbitration committees, coordination of employment agencies, women's work, and sources of supply of workers.

"WILL STUDY WELFARE WORK.

"Welfare work in every part of the industrial mobilization plan will be studied by subcommittees on various phases of this subject. The committees already arranged for and the chairmen named for each, all of whom are specialists in their respective fields, are as follows:

"Industrial safety, L. R. Palmer, Harrisburg, Pa.

"Sanitation, Dr. William A. Evans, Chicago.

"Dust and fumes, Col. Lewis T. Bryant, Trenton, N. J.

"Lighting, L. B. Marks, New York.

"Structural safety, Robert D. Kohn, New York.

"Fatigue, Dr. Thomas Darlington, New York.

"Public education in health matters, Dr. Alvah H. Doty, New York.

"Vocational education, H. E. Miles, Racine, Wis.

(Continued on Page 8.)

WILL SPEED UP ALL OUTPUT OF COAL AT THE MINES.

The committee on coal production of the Council of National Defense, the personnel of which herewith is announced, is designed to increase the output of coal at the mines and to cooperate with the committee on raw materials of the advisory commission and with the transportation committee, also of the advisory commission, in accelerating the movement of coal to points where the need is greatest.

The full membership of the committee is as follows:

F. S. Peabody, chairman, president Peabody Coal Co., Chicago; E. J. Berwind, president Berwind White Coal Mining Co., New York; W. W. Keefer, president Pittsburgh Terminal Railroad & Coal Co., Pittsburgh; Van H. Manning, Director United States Bureau of Mines, Washington; John Mitchell, chairman New York State Industrial Commission, New York; C. M. Moderwell, president United Coal Mining Co., Chicago; E. L. Pierce, vice president Semet Solvay Co., Syracuse; Erskine Ramsey, vice president Pratt Consolidated Coal Co., Birmingham; George Otis Smith, Director United States Geological Survey, Washington; James J. Storrow, Lee Higginson & Co., chairman Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, Boston; H. N. Taylor, vice president Central Coal & Coke Co., Kansas City; S. D. Warriner, president Lehigh Valley Coal & Navigation Co., Philadelphia; J. F. Wellborn, president Colorado Fuel & Iron Co., Denver; Daniel B. Wentz, president Stonega Coal & Coke Co., Philadelphia; George W. Reed, secretary, Chicago.

PICKS LUMBER COMMITTEE.

The Council of National Defense announces that Bernard M. Baruch, chairman of the advisory commission's committee on raw materials, has appointed a subcommittee on lumber and forest products to facilitate the operations between the Government and the producers of lumber.

The members of the committee are as follows: R. H. Downman, New Orleans, chairman, president National Lumber Manufacturers' Association; D. O. Anderson, Marion, S. C., lumber manufacturer; Henry S. Graves, Washington, D. C., Chief Forester United States Forest Service; E. T. Allen, Portland, Oreg., manager of the Western Forestry and Conservation Association; E. A. Selfridge, San Francisco, Cal., president Northwestern Redwood Co. and president of the Redwood Manufacturers' Association; George B. Lewis, Holyoke, Mass., lumber manufacturer; W. M. Ritter, Welch, W. Va., president W. M. Ritter Lumber Co.; G. S. Long, Tacoma, Wash., manager Weyerhaeuser Timber Co.; W. E. De Laney, Lexington, Ky., president Kentucky Lumber Co.; Charles S. Keith, Kansas City, Mo., president Central Coal & Coke Co. and president of Southern Pine Association; J. F. Gregory, Tacoma, Wash., logger and lumber manufacturer; C. H. Worcester, Chicago, Ill., president C. H. Worcester Lumber Co.; W. H. Sullivan, Bogalusa, La., manager Great Southern Lumber Co.; W. R. Brown, Berlin, N. H., lumber and paper manufacturer.

[Public Resolution—No. 1—65th Congress.]

SIXTY-FIFTH CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA;

At the First Session,

Begun and held at the City of Washington on Monday, the second day of April, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen.

JOINT RESOLUTION. Declaring that a state of war exists between the Imperial German Government and the Government and the people of the United States and making provision to prosecute the same.

Whereas the Imperial German Government has committed repeated acts of war against the Government and the people of the United States of America: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the state of war between the United States and the Imperial German Government which has thus been thrust upon the United States is hereby formally declared; and that the President be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to employ the entire naval and military forces of the United States and the resources of the Government to carry on war against the Imperial German Government; and to bring the conflict to a successful termination all of the resources of the country are hereby pledged by the Congress of the United States.

CHAMP CLARK,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

THOS. R. MARSHALL,

Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate.

Approved, April 6, 1917.

WOODROW WILSON.

Labor and Capital United for Prosecution of the War.

(Continued from Page 7.)

"OTHER TOPICS TO BE CONSIDERED.

"Other topics which will come in for consideration by the Welfare Committee are ventilation, sewerage, drinking water, wash rooms, drying rooms, and lockers, hospital service and medical supervision, seats, rest periods for women, rest rooms, laundries, women's elevators, lunch rooms, diagnostic clinics, industrial diseases, fatigue, personal hygiene, domestic hygiene, home nursing, food values, housekeeping efficiency, and other matters related to physical health.

"The publicity committee is planning methods for education with reference to the several objects of the committee on labor, through such means as illustrated lectures, moving pictures, illustrated literature for employers, workers, lecturers, and clergymen. Suitable agencies for this propaganda will be chambers of commerce, churches, fraternity lodges, trade organizations, labor unions, and miscellaneous conventions."

AWARD OF MEDAL OF HONOR BY THE NAVY DEPARTMENT

The Navy Department issues the following:

AWARD OF MEDAL OF HONOR TO FIRST LIEUT. ERNEST C. WILLIAMS, U. S. M. C.

The department takes pleasure in announcing to the service the award of a medal of honor to First Lieut. Ernest C. Williams, United States Marine Corps, for extraordinary heroism in the line of his profession in the face of the enemy at San Francisco de Macoris, Dominican Republic, November 29, 1916.

The reports in the department show that on November 29, 1916, First Lieut. Ernest C. Williams, with 12 men, charged a fort (Fortaleza) at San Francisco de Macoris in the face of a fire from about 40 rifles, hurled himself against the doors just as they were being closed, was the first inside, and, without the loss of a single man, but with 8 of his original detachment of 12 men wounded, succeeded in the capture of the fort.

The commandant of the United States Marine Corps, in forwarding the reports, states:

"It appears that by his conspicuous gallantry, initiative, and excellent judgment he solved the problem which might have proved a serious one had the enemy been given time to organize and consolidate, and that First Lieut. Ernest C. Williams, in entering and seizing the Fortaleza by its only entrance, was most gallant and courageous."

JOSEPHUS DANIELS,
Secretary of the Navy.

WOMEN IN DEFENSE WORK.

Committee Named to Consider How They Can Best Aid in War.

The Council of National Defense has appointed a committee of women to consider and advise how the assistance of the women of American may be made available in the prosecution of the war. These women are appointed as individuals regardless of any organizations with which they may be associated. The body will be known as the Committee on Women's Defense Work.

Its membership is as follows: Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, chairman; Mrs. Phillip N. Moore, of St. Louis, president of the National Council of Women; Mrs. Josiah E. Cowles, of California, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs; Miss Maude Wetmore, of Rhode Island, chairman of the National League for Woman's Service; Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, of New York, president of the National American Woman Suffrage Organization; Mrs. Antoinette Funk, of Illinois; Mrs. Stanley McCormick, of Boston; Mrs. Joseph R. Lamar, of Atlanta, Ga., president of the National Society of Colonial Dames; Miss Ida M. Tarbell, of New York, publicist and writer.