



Official Bulletin



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GEORGE CREEL, CHAIRMAN

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No. 4.

CAMPAIGN TO SELL LIBERTY LOAN IS BEGUN BY TREASURY

With the issuance to-day of the official prospectus and subscription blank, the campaign for the sale of the first \$2,000,000,000 of the \$5,000,000,000 liberty loan actually begins. All offers and estimates to date, though they total a gigantic sum and contain most enthusiastic assurances, are only tentative. The documents, carefully prepared by bond experts, are believed to be as comprehensive as it is possible to make them.

"I know of no more patriotic act than the newspapers might perform," said Secretary McAdoo to-day, "than to publish this prospectus and subscription blank in full to-morrow morning. The Treasury Department has been bombarded with telegrams, telephone messages, and letters urgently requesting the very information that they contain."

In giving out the prospectus and subscription blank Secretary McAdoo issued a statement in which he again reminded the American people that it takes money to win wars, and that the success of the liberty loan is going to depend upon the support it receives from every man and woman in the land. He emphasized the fact that the more rapidly the liberty loan is subscribed for just that much sooner will the war end and the slaughter of human lives cease.

Statement by Secretary.

The Secretary's statement is as follows: "With the announcement to-day of the details of the liberty loan, the preliminary campaign is ended and the actual campaign has begun. There are 30 days within which the people of the United States must make good the action of the Congress in pledging all of the resources of the country for the conduct of a righteous war—a war for universal liberty. Failure to subscribe the \$2,000,000,000 required would be a confession of national impotence. I do not for a moment doubt the overwhelming success of the liberty loan if the people are made to realize that no great work of this kind can be accomplished unless everyone throws himself into the task with the energy and fire of determined patriotism. Wars can not be conducted without money. It is the first thing to be provided. In this war it is the most immediate help—the most effective help that we can give. We must not be content with a subscription of \$2,000,000,000—we must oversubscribe this loan as an indication that America is stirred to the depths and aroused to the summit of her greatness in the cause of freedom.

(Continued on Page 3.)

STATEMENT ON REGISTRATION ISSUED BY WAR DEPARTMENT

The War Department has issued the following statement:

"The War Department's plan for the registration was devised with a view to fairness, completeness, rapidity, and economy. Decentralization and simplicity are its essential elements.

"In the matter of fairness the machinery set up is in large measure self-executing. Every effort has been made to prevent opportunities for favoritism or injustice.

Can Make Early Returns.

"Great pains have been taken by the Provost Marshal General's office to insure early and complete returns from every voting precinct in the country. The scheme is simple. The executive officer of the county board telegraphs to the governor a summary of the county returns. Under the governor's direction the returns for the whole State are assembled and a summary thereof wired to the Provost Marshal General. Blank telegraphic forms ruled in appropriate columns will be in the hands of the proper officials before registration day.

"The plan is much more economical per person registered than is the decennial census, and should subsequent registrations—that is, of men over 30—be necessary, the machinery already set up will be available, with no increase over the initial cost.

Expense Borne by Government.

"The entire expense is borne by the Federal Government. Funds will be placed to the credit of a disbursing officer in each State, usually the adjutant general of the State, and this officer will pay the expenses of the local registration machinery. Vouchers for legitimate expenses will be in the hands of the proper officers before registration day.

"While the States are put to no expense, the War Department wishes the public to know that the voluntary uncompensated service of individuals will be accepted as the performance of a patriotic duty and due acknowledgment made."

SHIPMENT OF ENEMY ALIENS.

The Secretary of Commerce has issued instructions to all United States shipping commissioners that no enemy aliens will be shipped on American vessels bound to any Russian port. Enemy aliens may, however, be shipped on other American vessels if and when the owners show cause for so doing, but in every case application must be made to the United States district attorney for permission to ship.

ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT AT RED CROSS DEDICATION

The President at dedication of Red Cross Building, D. A. R. Hall, May 12, 1917:

MR. CHAIRMAN, MR. SECRETARY, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

It gives me a very deep gratification as the titular head of the American Red Cross to accept in the name of that association this significant and beautiful gift, the gift of the Government and of private individuals who have conceived their duty in a noble spirit and upon a great scale. It seems to me that the architecture of the building to which the secretary alluded suggests something very significant.

There are few buildings in Washington more simple in their lines and in their ornamentation than the beautiful building we are dedicating this evening. It breathes a spirit of modesty and seems to adorn duty with its proper garment of beauty. It is significant that it should be dedicated to women who served to alleviate suffering and comfort those who were in need during our Civil War, because their thoughtful, disinterested, self-sacrificing devotion is the spirit which should always illustrate the services of the Red Cross.

Needs Support of People.

The Red Cross needs at this time more than ever it needed before the comprehending support of the American people and all the facilities which could be placed at its disposal to perform its duties adequately and efficiently. I believe that the American people perhaps hardly yet realize the sacrifices and sufferings that are before them. We thought the scale of our Civil War was unprecedented, but in comparison with the struggle into which we have now entered the Civil War seems almost insignificant in its proportions and in its expenditure of treasure and of blood. And, therefore, it is a matter of the greatest importance that we should at the outset see to it that the American Red Cross is equipped and prepared for the things that lie before it.

Creation of War Council.

It will be our instrument to do the works of alleviation and mercy which will attend this struggle. Of course, the scale upon which it shall act will be greater than the scale of any other duty that it has ever attempted to perform. It is in recognition of that fact that the American Red Cross has just added to its organization a small body of men whom it has chosen to call its war council—not because they are to counsel war, but because they are to serve in this special war

those purposes of counsel which have become so imperatively necessary.

Their first duty will be to raise a great fund out of which to draw the resources for the performance of their duty, and I do not believe that it will be necessary to appeal to the American people to respond to their call for funds, because the heart of this country is in this war, and if the heart of the country is in the war, its heart will express itself in the gifts that will be poured out for these humane purposes. I say the heart of the country is in this war because it would not have gone into it if its heart had not been prepared for it. It would not have gone into it if it had not first believed that here was an opportunity to express the character of the United States. We have gone in with no special grievance of our own, because we have always said, that we were the friends and servants of mankind.

We look for no profit. We look for no advantage. We will accept no advantage out of this war. We go because we believe that the very principles upon which the American Republic was founded are now at stake and must be vindicated.

In such a contest, therefore, we shall not fail to respond to the call for service that comes through the instrumentality of this particular organization. And I think it not inappropriate to say this: There will be many expressions of the spirit of sympathy and mercy and philanthropy, and I think that it is very necessary that we should not disperse our activities in those lines too much; that we should keep constantly in view the desire to have the utmost concentration and efficiency of effort, and I hope that most, if not all, of the philanthropic activities of this war may be exercised if not through the Red Cross, then through some already-constituted and experienced organization.

No War for Amateurs.

This is no war for amateurs. This is no war for mere spontaneous impulse. It means grim business on every side of it, and it is the mere counsel of prudence that in our philanthropy as well as in our fighting we should act through the instrumentalities already prepared to our hand and already experienced in the tasks which are going to be assigned to them. This should be merely the expression of the practical genius of America itself, and I believe that the practical genius of America will dictate that the efforts in this war in this particular field should be concentrated in experienced hands as our efforts in other fields will be.

There is another thing that is significant and delightful to my thought about the fact that this building should be dedicated to the memory of the women both of the North and of the South. It is a sort of landmark of the unity to which the people have been brought so far as any old question which tore our hearts in days gone by are concerned; and I pray God that the outcome of this struggle may be that every other element of difference amongst us will be obliterated and that some day historians will remember these momentous years as the years which made a single people out of the great body of those who call themselves Americans. The evidences are already many that this is happening. The divisions which were predicted have not occurred and will not occur. The spirit of this people is already united, and when effort and suffering and sacrifice have

completed the union, men will no longer speak of any lines either of race or association cutting athwart the great body of this Nation. So that I feel that we are now beginning the processes which will some day require another beautiful memorial erected to those whose hearts uniting united America.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT WINTER WHEAT ESTIMATES

An estimate of the Department of Agriculture, announced May 8, places the prospective total yield of winter wheat at 366,116,000 bushels, or 24 per cent less than last year. On May 1 it is estimated the area of winter wheat to be harvested was about 27,633,000 acres. This was 12,437,000 acres, or 31 per cent less than the acreage planted last fall and 7,176,000 acres, or 20.6 per cent, less than the acreage harvested last year. On the same date the condition of the wheat was estimated to be 73.2, which is stated to be indicative of a yield of approximately 13.2 bushels per acre. While the winter wheat crop is short, attention is called to the fact that in other respects agricultural conditions are favorable.

The text of the statement by the department follows:

"The condition of winter wheat on May 1 this year, 73.2, was the lowest that it has been on that date since 1888. The abandonment of acreage planted is the heaviest ever recorded, nearly 31 per cent of the acreage planted. The forecast of production, based upon the condition and the acreage remaining for harvest, 366,000,000 bushels, is the smallest production of winter wheat since 1904. It compares with a production of 482,000,000 last year, 674,000,000 in 1915, and 495,000,000, the average of the preceding five years. The heavy abandonment and low condition of the plant was caused primarily by the dry, late fall, unfavorable for seeding, and a resulting feeble plant to enter the winter season. The low vitality of the plant at the beginning of winter made it unable to withstand adverse conditions of whatever nature. The winter was unusually severe; the ground was dry and bare of snow; temperatures were extremely low; and high winds prevailed. This situation prevailed in the most important wheat sections of the country, from Indiana to Nebraska and south to Texas.

"Although prospects for winter wheat are very poor, it should be observed that in other respects agricultural conditions are favorable. The extent of plowing and planting done by May 1 was above average. In 1912 the winter wheat crop fell below 400,000,000 bushels, the lowest since 1914; but notwithstanding this low production of winter wheat, the spring wheat crop and total production of all crops in that year was the largest on record."

Agricultural Department Map.

To enable editors to give home gardeners more explicit directions as to times of planting first, second, and subsequent crops of vegetables, specialists of the Department of Agriculture have prepared a garden planting map for the eastern half of the United States.

FIRST ENLISTED MEN TO LAND IN FRANCE AFTER WAR BEGAN

The following is from the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department:

"The Navy Department has received a report from the naval attaché at the American embassy, Paris, in which he reports as a matter of historical record that the first American enlisted men to be landed in France after the declaration of the present war were armed guard of the steamship *Aztec*.

"He further reports that Lieut. William F. Gresham, who was in command of the armed guard of the *Aztec* when that vessel was sunk, April 1, 1917, conducted himself in such a manner as to uphold the best traditions of the service, and that his judgment and good seamanship in the face of danger were worthy of special mention.

"With regard to the enlisted men who formed the guard, and whose names follow, he also reports that their conduct in every respect was most exemplary during their stay in Brest and Paris, and that their general bearing and demeanor was such as to cause most favorable comment from all persons with whom they came in contact. The names of the enlisted men of the guard follows: James A. Blevins, B. M. 2c.; Thomas E. Dillon, Q. M. 1c.; Wm. H. Douglas, Cox.; Adolph Hendrickson, Cox.; Jacob J. Hilfker, elec. 3c. (g); Samuel E. Isreal, sea.; Clarence H. Kelly, Q. M. 1c.; Joseph Klewinsky, sea. 2c.; Wm. F. Rominger, G. M. 2c.; Joseph A. Rucker, sea.; Clarence W. Whitney, Q. M. 2c."

WARNING OF SUBMARINE MINES HAS BEEN SENT OUT

The Bureau of Lighthouses of the Department of Commerce has distributed to all lighthouse districts a copy of the Navy Department's pamphlet, A Brief Description of Submarine Mines, and a warning to avoid them and to report all that are discovered. The pamphlet is illustrated with cuts of the various types of German mines, the methods of "mine sweeping," and other ways of dealing with loose mines are disclosed.

Mines washed upon beaches should be carefully avoided, the warning says, and approached only with the greatest caution. If possible the mine should be exploded by rifle or gunfire, and never at a closer distance than 200 yards (600 feet) or about the distance of two city blocks. Floating mines should be approached only with utmost care. They are harmless unless they come in contact with some object, and on this account persons should hesitate to get near them in boats.

"Report the presence of any floating object that may resemble a metal ball or cylinder," the order states, "so that proper investigation may be made. If all the people along the coast or at sea keep always on the lookout and bear in mind these instructions a great loss of life and property may be avoided and service of the greatest importance to the Government will be rendered."

APPLICATION FOR LIBERTY LOAN BONDS.

This application should be transmitted through the subscribers' bank, trust company, or other agency acting on his behalf, or it may be filed direct with the Federal reserve bank of his district or the Treasury Department at Washington.

Date -----

To the SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY:

According to the terms of Treasury Department Circular No. 78, dated May 14, 1917, the undersigned hereby apply for \$----- par value of the 15-30 year 3½ per cent gold bonds of the United States, and agree to pay par and accrued interest for any bonds allotted on this application. The sum of \$----- is inclosed, being 2 per cent on the amount of bonds applied for (or payment in full for the one \$50 or the one \$100 bond applied for).

Signature of subscriber, in full, -----
Address, number and street, -----
City or town, -----
County, ----- State, -----

NOTE.—It is desirable that the following information be furnished by the applicant:

1. If full payment is to be made before final installment date indicated in the circular, what will be the date of such final payment? -----

2. If it is expected that future payments will be made by check, upon what bank or trust company will such checks probably be drawn?
Name of bank or trust company: -----

Address: -----

3. What, if any, particular denominations of interim certificates are desired?

4. Through what, if any, bank or other agency is this application transmitted?

Campaign to Sell Liberty Loan Begun by Treasury.

(Continued from Page 1.)

Warps of Optimism.

"Let us not endanger success by complacent optimism. Let us not satisfy ourselves with the reflection that some one else will subscribe the required amount. Let every man and woman in the land make it his or her business to subscribe to the liberty loan immediately, and if they can not subscribe themselves, let them induce somebody else to subscribe. Provide the Government with the funds indispensably needed for the conduct of the war and give notice to the enemies of the United States that we have billions to sacrifice in the cause of liberty.

"Buy a liberty bond to-day; do not put it off until to-morrow. Every dollar provided quickly and expended wisely will shorten the war and save human life."

Suggestion by Mr. Vanderlip.

Frank A. Vanderlip, president of the National City Bank and chairman of the publicity committee of the New York bankers' liberty loan committee, has sent the following letter to Vance C. McCormick, chairman of the Democratic national committee, suggesting that the speakers' bureaus of the two great political parties be revived for the purpose of arousing the people of the country to the importance of subscribing to the liberty loan:

"In connection with the work which the committee appointed by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York is doing to help float the 'liberty loan,' it is believed desirable, and indeed necessary, to use every proper means that we can to arouse interest in the loan throughout the State. We believe that it would be wise to have a considerable number of meetings similar to political campaign meetings, with addresses made by good speakers.

COMMITTEE ON CHEMICALS.

The Council of National Defense announces the appointment of a subcommittee on chemicals, to serve under the committee on raw materials of the advisory commission, of which Bernard M. Baruch is chairman. Dr. William H. Nichols, of the General Chemical Co., of New York, is chairman of the new subdivision.

Besides Dr. Nichols, the subcommittee is composed as follows:

Acids.—E. R. Grasselli, of the Grasselli Chemical Co., Cleveland; Henry Howard, Merrimac Chemical Co., Boston.

Fertilizers.—Horace Bowker, New York; Chas. E. MacDowell, president Armour Fertilizer Co., Chicago.

Alkalis.—J. D. Pennock, Solvay Process Co., Syracuse.

Miscellaneous chemicals.—Edward Malinckrodt, jr., St. Louis.

Use of Party Machinery,

"If it would be possible to use the party machinery of both parties, without any partisanship, for this work, it would, it seems to me, be very desirable. My thought is that the speakers' bureaus might be revived for this purpose, and the two party organizations join hands in what would, I think, be the most effective publicity that could possibly be obtained.

"If you agree with us and will cooperate with us, we shall be deeply appreciative."

Mr. McCormick responded as follows:

"Letter received. Think your suggestion worthy of careful consideration. Will get in touch with Chairman Willcox and be more than pleased to cooperate to the fullest extent."

Mr. McCormick will arrive in Washington to-night, and will see Secretary McAdoo to-morrow in regard to the Vanderlip plan.

COMPTROLLER OF CURRENCY GIVES BANKING RESOURCES

The Comptroller of the Currency has issued the following:

There are in the United States at present more than 10,000,000 individuals and corporations who are able to make subscriptions to the new liberty loan in amounts ranging from \$100 to \$100,000,000 each.

This estimate is conservative when we consider that there are more than 40,000,000 persons engaged in gainful occupations in this country besides the large number of men and women whose income is derived from their investments. If every individual in the United States should subscribe to the new bonds to the extent of only 5 per cent of his or her total possessions, the loan will be subscribed to six times over.

German Government Loans.

A few months ago the German Government offered a new loan of several billion dollars, and although this issue had been preceded by four or five other Government bond offerings, it is reported that applications were received from 5,250,000 subscribers. The population of Germany is less than two-thirds of the population of this country, and the estimated total wealth of the German Empire, according to a computation made shortly before the outbreak of the war by Dr. Helfferich, secretary of the German treasury, was placed at from sixty-nine to seventy-six billion dollars, or about one-third of the wealth of the United States, which is now estimated at more than two hundred and twenty billion dollars.

National Bank Deposits.

The reports of our national banks of March 5, 1917, show that on the day named these banks had a total of 15,737,960 deposit accounts. This is an increase of 1,449,910 since May 1, 1916, when the total number of deposit accounts was 14,288,059.

It is significant that 1,258,691, or seven-eighths of this increase, was reported by the country banks, indicating the wider diffusion of the wealth of the country.

The total increase of deposits in the national banks in this period of 10 months was approximately \$2,000,000,000.

The bank reports also show that on March 5, 1917, there were 459,619 shareholders in the national banks of the country, including 138,204 women stockholders.

Nation's Banking Resources.

The latest bank returns indicate that the total resources of the banks of the United States at this time, including national banks, State banks, trust companies, savings banks, and private banks, are approximately \$35,000,000,000, exceeding by far the greatest banking resources ever before shown in any country.

Fifty years ago we raised over \$3,000,000,000 to provide for the expenses of the Civil War. The wealth of this country today is eight times as great as it was then; our banking resources are 20 times as great as they were then, or even as late as 1870. At this time we are in a position to raise, with far less effort, \$10,000,000,000 or \$15,000,000,000, or more; and if the money should be needed, it will be provided and provided promptly.

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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.

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 of 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

SEED COMMITTEE NAMED.

Survey of Available Stocks, the Amount and Prices, to be Made.

A committee on seed stocks has been appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture to secure full information in regard to the available supplies of seed for staple food crops and to devise methods of meeting shortages in particular regions.

The committee consists of the following members:

R. A. Oakley, chairman, agronomist, forage crop investigations, Bureau of Plant Industry.

L. M. Estabrook, chief, Bureau of Crop Estimates.

William A. Wheeler, specialist in marketing seeds, Office of Markets and Rural Organization.

John E. W. Tracy, assistant superintendent of testing gardens, Bureau of Plant Industry.

William Stuart, horticulturist, Bureau of Plant Industry.

C. P. Hartley, physiologist in charge of corn investigations, Bureau of Plant Industry.

A. J. Pieters, agronomist, forage crop investigations, Bureau of Plant Industry.

C. W. Warburton, agronomist, cereal investigations, Bureau of Plant Industry.

AGRICULTURAL CAUTION.

Farmers in the Northeastern States are warned not to plant newly harvested potatoes, especially the small, immature stock now coming from the South, in a statement issued by the United States Department of Agriculture. Under the influence of the high price and unusual demand for seed potatoes, these immature stocks, it is learned, are being offered for planting. Newly harvested potatoes, whether dug in the early spring, summer, or autumn, the department's specialists state do not germinate until after undergoing a certain rest period, and results are sure to be disappointing. Germination may be delayed six weeks or more, and in any case will be uneven and the stand imperfect. The grower therefore is warned not to purchase such seed, as more or less serious financial loss will be sure to result if he plants it.

MADE ASSISTANT PAYMASTER.

The appointment of Earl L. Bailey, an employee of the naval radio service, as assistant paymaster in the Paymaster's Corps, is announced.

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.

DIFFERENCES IN BITUMINOUS COAL FIELD ARE ADJUSTED

Representatives of operators and miners from the bituminous coal fields of the central Pennsylvania district, who were summoned to Washington by Secretary of Labor Wilson to compose differences over which a strike had been called for to-morrow, have signed an agreement that is subject to ratification by the district convention of the miners to be held next week.

Meanwhile the secretaries of the locals of the United Mine Workers in the central district have been directed by telegraph by their policy committee to have the men continue at work. This action Department of Labor officials say practically disposes of the threatened strike which would have involved more than 40,000 men and closed down the mines throughout district No. 2.

In their telegram to the locals the representatives of the miners stated that the Government approves the settlement, requests the miners to remain at work under its provisions, and desires to impress upon the men the necessity that operations continue in that field at this critical time. They add that the district committee and the international representatives of the United Mine Workers at Washington unanimously approve the agreement.

RACE TO BUILD SUBMARINE CHASERS INTERESTS NAVY

The whole Navy is watching the race in the building of submarine chasers, and there is a lively competition not only between the navy yards and the private builders but between the different Government yards themselves.

The New York Navy Yard has the honor of launching the first of the new "subchasers," which went into the water one day last week. The keel was laid on April 1, and in five weeks the 110-foot vessel was in the water. Construction was started on another chaser at the New Orleans yard on April 1, and this second boat is reported as about as far advanced in construction as the one just sent into the water. She will be launched in the next few days.

A good deal of work remains to be done, of course, to complete the vessels after they are launched, but both the private builders and navy yards are making new records in construction.

PENSION BUREAU TRANSFERS.

The Commissioner of Pensions has issued the following notice to the employees of the Bureau of Pensions:

Recent pension legislation has greatly increased the work of this bureau, and the formation of a large Army and Navy will certainly still further add to its work.

Because of the already depleted and inadequate clerical force and the legal limitations practically prohibiting further appointments, I do not feel justified at the present time in approving applications for transfers to other bureaus or departments, except in cases where there are peculiar circumstances.

Subscriptions to \$2,000,000,000 Liberty Loan Invited

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,

Washington, May 14, 1917.

The Secretary of the Treasury invites subscriptions at par and accrued interest from the people of the United States of America for \$2,000,000,000 of the 15-30 year 3½ per cent gold bonds of an issue authorized by act of Congress approved April 24, 1917.

Description of Bonds.

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 denominations and of coupon and registered bonds, upon payment, if the Secretary of the Treasury shall require, of a charge not exceeding \$1 for each new bond issued upon such exchange. Transfers of registered bonds and exchanges of registered and coupon bonds and of bonds of different denominations will not be made until October 1, 1917, or such later date as may be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The bonds will be dated June 15, 1917, and will bear interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum from that date, payable semiannually on December 15 and June 15. The bonds will mature June 15, 1947, but the issue may be redeemed on or after June 15, 1932, in whole or in part, at par and accrued interest, on three months' published notice, on any interest day; in case of partial redemption the bonds to be redeemed to be determined by lot by such method as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury. The principal and interest of the bonds will be payable in United States gold coin of the present standard of value, and the bonds will be exempt, both as to principal and interest, from all taxation, except estate or inheritance taxes, imposed by authority of the United States or its possessions, or by any State or local taxing authorities. The bonds will not bear the circulation privilege, but will be receivable as security for deposits of public money.

If any subsequent series of bonds (not including Treasury certificates of indebtedness and other short-term obligations) shall be issued by the United States at 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 of 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, within such period and upon such further terms and conditions covering matters of detail as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, into an equal par amount of bonds bearing such higher rate of interest and substantially identical with the bonds of such new series, except that the bonds issued upon such conversion are to be identical with the bonds of the present series as to maturity of principal and interest and terms of redemption.

Making of Applications.

The agencies designated by the Secretary of the Treasury to receive applications for the bonds now offered are the Treasury Department in Washington, D. C., and the Federal reserve banks in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Richmond, Atlanta (with branch at New Orleans), Chicago, St. Louis, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Dallas, and San Francisco. Said banks have been designated also, as fiscal agents of the United States, to collate applications and to give notices of the allotments which the Secretary of the Treasury will eventually make to subscribers and to issue interim certificates for payments made on allotted subscriptions.

Large numbers of National banks, State banks, and trust companies, private bankers, express companies, newspapers, department stores, and other private corporations, firms, and organizations, have patriotically offered to receive and transmit applications for the liberty loan without expense to the United States or to the applicants. The Secretary of the Treasury, appreciating the value of these offers, will have application blanks widely distributed throughout the country to these private institutions and also to the post offices and subtreasuries. Individual subscribers may use these conveniences or may send their applications directly to the Treasury Department at Washington and to the Federal reserve banks. As the law prohibits the allowance or payment of commissions on subscriptions, all those through whom applications are made render service as a patriotic duty without compensation.

All applications must be in the form prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury and be accompanied by a payment of 2 per cent of the amount of bonds applied for. Applications must be for \$50 or any multiple thereof, but any application for one \$50 or \$100 bond until further notice may be allotted at once and payment in full accepted against delivery of an interim certificate. Applications must reach the Treasury Department or a Federal reserve bank not later than noon, June 15, 1917, the right being reserved by the Secretary of the Treasury to close the subscription on any earlier date.

Allotments Soon After June 15.

Allotments will be made as soon after June 15 as possible. The Secretary of the Treasury reserves the right to reject any subscriptions, or to make allotment of part of the amount subscribed for, and to allot in full upon applications for smaller amounts of bonds even though it may be necessary to reduce allotments on applications for larger amounts, should any such action be deemed by him to be in the public interest; and his decision in these respects will be final. In any case of the rejection of an application, the accompanying payment of 2 per cent of the amount applied for will be returned. In case of partial allotment, the 2 per cent payment will be retained and any excess applied upon the next installment. Upon allotment of bonds by the Secretary of the Treasury, the subscriber will receive notice thereof signed by or on behalf of the Federal reserve bank of his

district. Unless and until payment in full has been made, further payments must be made when and as below provided under penalty of forfeiture of any and all installments previously paid and of all right or interest in the bonds allotted.

Dates for Payments.

The dates for payment in installments are 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.

It is strongly recommended that subscribers avail themselves of the assistance of their own banks and trust companies. In cases where they do not do so, subscribers should make payment, either in cash to the Treasury Department in Washington or one of the Federal reserve banks, or by bank draft, check, post-office money order, or express company money order, made payable to the order of the Treasurer of the United States if the application is filed with the Treasury Department in Washington (thus: "Treasurer of the United States, liberty loan account"), or, if the application is filed elsewhere, made payable to the order of the Federal reserve bank of the district in which the application is filed (thus: "Federal Reserve Bank of ———, liberty loan account"). All checks must be certified. United States certificates of indebtedness issued under the act of April 24, 1917, will be received at par and accrued interest to date of settlement in making payment in full or in installments.

Interim certificates for installment payments due on or after June 28 will be issued by or on behalf of the Federal reserve banks as fiscal agents of the United States, and delivered as far as practicable in accordance with written instructions given by subscribers. Upon payment of the installment due June 28, the notice of allotment must be surrendered, and upon payment of each subsequent installment the interim certificate must be presented to the Federal reserve bank which issued the certificate for notation thereon of the fact of such payment, or for exchange for a new certificate. After full payment such certificates must be surrendered in exchange for the bonds when prepared.

Payments of installments must be made upon the dates above stated until full payment has been made. Payment in full may be made on and after allotment and before August 30, 1917, if two weeks prior notice in writing of the intention to make such payment, stating the date upon which such payment will be made, shall have been filed with the Federal reserve bank of the district in which the subscriber will make payment; but such notice shall not be required in case of any allotment of not exceeding \$10,000 bonds or when payment is to be made in Treasury certificates of indebtedness.

Interest Payments.

As the bonds will carry six months' interest payable December 15, 1917, interest accruing on the bonds allotted, from June 15, 1917, to the date of full and final

(Continued on Page 8.)

War Department Orders Giving Assignments to Officers

First Lieut. Perry C. Traver, Medical Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty for the examination of applicants at the Notre Dame University, Notre Dame, Ind., for admission to the citizens' training camps, and upon the completion of this duty will stand relieved from further active duty.

Capt. Lewis T. Griffith, Medical Officers' Reserve Corps, is ordered to active duty. He will report in person to the officer in charge, medical supply depot, New York, N. Y., for duty.

Maj. Grenville Clark, Adjutant General's Department, Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty, to take effect May 15, 1917, and will report in person on that date to The Adjutant General of the Army for duty in his office.

The following-named officers are relieved from mustering duty and will proceed to join their proper stations:

Col. Francis H. Beach, Cavalry.
Col. James Lockett, Cavalry.
Col. Edmund S. Wright, Cavalry.
Maj. John R. Bosley, Medical Corps.
First Lieut. Richard T. Taylor, Twenty-second Infantry.

The travel directed is necessary in the military service.

Capt. William F. Morrison, Field Artillery, detached officers' list, is relieved from his present duties and will proceed to Pittsburgh, Pa., and take station at that place as inspector-instructor of the National Guard. He will notify the governor of Pennsylvania of his arrival and will report by letter to the Chief of the Militia Bureau. Reimbursement for the travel performed will be made in accordance with the provisions of Bulletin No. 42, October 19, 1916, War Department.

Capt. William J. Bass, Quartermaster Officers' Reserve Corps, will proceed to York, Pa., for the purpose of inspecting the facilities of the Martin Carriage Co. for the manufacturing of 50 ambulances, and upon the completion of this duty will return to his proper station. The travel directed is necessary in the military service.

Maj. Percy L. Jones, Medical Corps, is relieved from duty at the General Hospital, Fort Bayard, N. Mex., and will repair to this city and report in person to the Surgeon General of the Army for instructions. The travel directed is necessary in the military service.

Leave of absence for 10 days is granted Capt. Paul M. Milliken, quartermaster section, Officers' Reserve Corps.

The resignation by Capt. Erskine Wilder, quartermaster section, Officers' Reserve Corps, of his commission as an officer in that corps is accepted by the President, to take effect this date.

Capt. William T. MacMillan, Tenth Infantry, is transferred to the Thirty-third Infantry, and upon the expiration of his present leave of absence will proceed to join that regiment. The travel directed is necessary in the military service.

Capt. William F. Sharp, Field Artillery, detached officers' list, will proceed from Denver, Colo., to Kansas City, Mo., and take station at the latter place as in-

spector-instructor of the National Guard. He will report his arrival by letter to the Chief of the Militia Bureau and to the governor of Missouri. The travel directed is necessary in the military service.

The resignation by First Lieut. Tracy E. Clark, Medical Reserve Corps, of his commission as an officer in that corps is accepted by the President.

The following-named officers are relieved from their present duties and will repair to this city and report in person to the Chief of Ordnance for duty in his office:

Capt. Charles T. Richardson, Coast Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Burton O. Lewis, Seventh Field Artillery.

First Lieut. Dwight K. Shurtleff, Sixteenth Cavalry.

The travel directed is necessary in the military service.

First Lieut. Bascom F. Morris, Medical Reserve Corps, is relieved from duty at Fort Myer, Va., and will return to his station at the Army Medical School, this city. The travel directed is necessary in the military service.

By direction of the President, Chaplain Joseph H. Sutherland, United States Army, retired, is placed on active military duty under the next to the last proviso of section 24 of the act of Congress approved June 3, 1916. Chaplain Sutherland will proceed to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., and report in person to the commandant, war prison barracks, that post, for duty. The travel directed is necessary in the military service.

By direction of the President, First Lieut. Frederick Koch, Philippine Scouts, retired, is placed on active military duty under the next to the last proviso of section 24 of the act of Congress approved June 3, 1916. Lieut. Koch is detailed for general recruiting service and will proceed to Springfield, Mass., for duty as assistant to the recruiting officer at that place. He is appointed an acting quartermaster for the time he may remain on recruiting duty. The travel directed is necessary in the military service.

Maj. Elbert E. Persons, Medical Corps, is relieved from the operation of paragraph 51, Special Orders, No. 102, May 3, 1917, War Department, to take effect upon his arrival in New York, N. Y. Maj. Persons on arrival will report by telegraph to The Adjutant General of the Army for further orders.

Maj. Lucius L. Hopwood, Medical Corps, is assigned to temporary duty as commanding officer, Base Hospital No. 2, New York, N. Y.

First Lieut. Oley Bonar, Ordnance Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty. He will proceed to Watervliet Arsenal, Watervliet, N. Y., and report in person to the commanding officer for temporary duty.

Maj. William H. Rose, Corps of Engineers, is relieved from further duty under the orders of the governor of the Panama Canal, to take effect at such time as his services can be spared by the governor of the canal, and will then proceed to this city, take station, and report in person to

the Chief of Engineers for assignment to duty. The travel directed is necessary in the military service.

The following-named officers of the Aviation Section, Signal Officers' Reserve Corps, are announced as on duty that requires them to participate regularly and frequently in aerial flights from the dates set after their respective names:

First Lieut. Arthur J. Coyle, March 26, 1917.

First Lieut. William P. Willetts, April 30, 1917.

Maj. John H. Allen, Medical Corps, will proceed from Nashville, Tenn., to Vicksburg, Miss., for conference with Lieut. Col. Willard D. Newbill, Quartermaster Corps, in regard to the sanitation of the camp for the national memorial celebration and peace jubilee to be held at the latter place, and upon the completion thereof will return to Nashville. Maj. Allen is assigned to duty as officer in charge of sanitation and to make arrangements for necessary hospital facilities at the camp, and at the proper time will proceed to Vicksburg for duty accordingly until the close of the camp. The travel directed is necessary in the military service.

Lieut. Col. John B. Bennet, Seventeenth Infantry, will proceed to Mineola, Long Island, N. Y., for temporary duty in connection with aeronautics of the Army, and upon completion of the duty enjoined will return to his proper station in this city. The travel directed is necessary in the military service.

Leave of absence for five days is granted First Lieut. Harold E. Miner, Sixth Field Artillery.

Capt. Tompkins McIlvaine, Quartermaster Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty. He will proceed not later than five days from receipt of this order to Front Royal, Va., and report in person to the depot quartermaster for duty as his assistant.

The following-named officers of the Quartermaster Officers' Reserve Corps are assigned to active duty; they will proceed not later than five days from receipt of this order to the stations to which assigned:

Capt. Samuel H. Fletcher.
Capt. Emmons Bryant.
Capt. Nicholas A. Evalenko.
Capt. Fletcher will report in person to the depot quartermaster, Fort Keogh, Mont., for duty as his assistant.

Capt. Bryant will report in person to the commanding officer, citizens' training camp, Plattsburg, N. Y., and by letter to the commanding general, Eastern Department, for duty as assistant to the camp quartermaster.

Capt. Evalenko will report in person to the commanding general, Eastern Department, for duty as assistant to the department quartermaster.

The operation of paragraph 62, Special Orders, No. 104, May 5, 1917, War Department, relating to Capt. James D. Watson, Coast Artillery Corps, detached officers' list, is suspended until further orders.

First Lieut. Edward R. Kenneson, Aviation Section, Signal Officers' Reserve

War Department Orders Giving Assignments to Officers

Corps, is assigned to active duty. He will take station at Princeton, N. J., and report by letter to the Chief Signal Officer of the Army for instructions.

Capt. Nathaniel R. Potter, Ordnance Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty. He will proceed to Watervliet Arsenal, Watervliet, N. Y., and report in person to the commanding officer for temporary duty.

Capt. Harold K. Weidenfeld, Quartermaster Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty. He will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and report in person to the depot quartermaster at that place for duty as his assistant.

The commanding officer, Picatinny Arsenal, or one of his commissioned assistants will visit South Bethlehem, Pa., on official business pertaining to the operations of the Ordnance Department, and upon the completion of this duty the officer who shall make the visit will return to his proper station. The travel directed is necessary in the military service.

First Lieut. Newton Mattis, Ordnance Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty. He will proceed to Watervliet Arsenal, Watervliet, N. Y., and report in person to the commanding officer for temporary duty.

Maj. George B. McClellan, Ordnance Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty. He will proceed to Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa., and report in person to the commanding officer for temporary duty.

A board of officers to consist of Col. Henry C. Newcomer, Corps of Engineers; Col. Mason M. Patrick, Corps of Engineers; Col. Francis R. Shunk, Corps of Engineers; Maj. Harold W. Jones, Medical Corps; First Lieut. James W. Hart, Medical Reserve Corps, is appointed to meet at the call of the president thereof at Washington, D. C., for the examination of such officers of the Corps of Engineers as may be ordered before it for examination to determine their fitness for promotion.

Such journeys as may be required of the members of the board from their stations to Washington, D. C., and return in attending the meetings of the board are necessary in the military service.

Lieut. Col. William V. Judson, Corps of Engineers, will report in person to Col. Henry C. Newcomer, Corps of Engineers, president of the examining board at Washington, D. C., appointed in paragraph 55, Special Orders, No. 107, War Department, May 9, 1917, at such time as he may be required by the board, for examination to determine his fitness for promotion.

Capt. Albert H. Wilson, Quartermaster Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty. He will proceed to Fort Snelling, Minn., and report in person to the commanding officer, citizens' training camp at that place, for duty as assistant to the camp quartermaster.

Maj. John Caswell, Ordnance Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty. He will proceed to the Watervliet Arsenal, Watervliet, N. Y., and report in

person to the commanding officer for temporary duty.

Paragraph 51, Special Orders, No. 102, May 3, 1917, War Department, is so amended as to assign the officers therein named to temporary duty in connection with the base hospitals specified; and so much of said order as relieves them from their present duties is revoked.

The following-named officers of the Medical Officers' Reserve Corps are assigned to active duty; they will report in person to the commanding officer, Base Hospital No. 5, Fort Totten, N. Y., for duty:

Capt. Reginald Fitz.
 Capt. Elliott Cutler.
 Capt. Horace Binney.
 First Lieut. Walter B. Cannon.
 First Lieut. Walter E. Boothby.
 First Lieut. George P. Denny.
 First Lieut. Frank R. Ober.
 First Lieut. James L. Stoddard.
 First Lieut. Henry Forbes.
 First Lieut. Percy Brown.
 First Lieut. Arlie V. Bock.

The following-named officers of the Dental Officers' Reserve Corps are assigned to active duty; they will report in person to the commanding officer, Base Hospital No. 5, Fort Totten, N. Y., for duty:

First Lieut. William H. Potter.
 First Lieut. Harrison L. Parker.

The operation of so much of paragraph 59, Special Orders, No. 97, April 27, 1917, War Department, as relates to Maj. Lewis M. Adams, Corps of Engineers, is suspended for a period of 20 days.

So much of paragraph 30, Special Orders, No. 105, War Department, 1917, as relates to Lieut. Col. William V. Judson, Corps of Engineers, is revoked.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
 Washington, May 9, 1917.

SHIPPERS ARE CITED.

Federal Food and Drug Officials Act In Traffic Cases.

The Department of Agriculture has authorized the following statement:

A number of egg shippers in Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, and the Panhandle section of Texas have been cited to appear before the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, to show cause why they are not guilty of violating the food and drugs act by shipping in interstate commerce cases of eggs containing large numbers of rots and spots. The food and drugs act prohibits the interstate shipment of bad eggs, which are held to be adulterated food.

This action follows investigations made during 1916 at Denver, Colorado Springs, Pueblo, and Trinidad, Colo. After hearing, the department will take such action as is warranted by the facts in each case. The department also is notifying egg shippers in this territory to candle all eggs before shipment in interstate commerce, and is announcing that it will be glad to send them information on candling to enable them to comply with the Federal law.

NEW GEOLOGY SECTION.

Will Give Attention to Ores of Iron and Steel Alloy Metals.

David White, Chief Geologist of the United States Geological Survey, makes the following announcement:

The urgency for special attention to the geology of the ores of iron and the alloy metals makes necessary the segregation of this part of the work of the division under a new section. Better to meet the public needs of the hour this readjustment of duties, which had been contemplated for future consideration as a logical step in the growth of the survey, is, by order of the director, hereby made immediately effective.

The section of geology of iron and steel alloy metals is established to cover all geologic investigations of the ores of those metals. In the majority of the deposits of iron and manganese ores the geologic relations are as different from those of the vein and associated deposits of the precious and semiprecious metals as is the geology of coal from that of oil and gas, a difference recognized in the reorganization effective July 1, 1916.

The section of geology of metalliferous deposits will retain the same name as heretofore, but will not hereafter include investigations relating to iron, manganese, aluminum, chromium molybdenum, nickel, titanium, tungsten, uranium, and vanadium.

Mr. E. F. Burchard is designated as chief of the new section, and Mr. G. F. Loughlin will assist Mr. Burchard in the administration of the nonmetallic section of the Division of Mineral Resources as geologist acting in charge.

NEW AGRICULTURE DIVISIONS.

The Department of Agriculture announces:

"In order to handle to better advantage the work of combating tuberculosis of cattle and to carry on other activities for the conservation of the animal resources of the country, the Secretary of Agriculture has created two new divisions in the Bureau of Animal Industry. The changes became effective May 1.

"The Tuberculosis Eradication Division, one of the newly created agencies, will have charge of the work of testing cattle to determine the presence or absence of tubercular infection. This work has been greatly expanded by a recent appropriation by Congress.

"The second new agency, the Tick Eradication Division, will be devoted exclusively to the work of eradicating the cattle fever tick in the South. The changes will leave the Field Inspection Division, which now handles most of this work, free to devote itself to the enforcement of cattle transportation laws and the combating of miscellaneous animal diseases. This division will have charge, as in the past, of the work of conducting the campaigns waged by the Department of Agriculture against outbreaks of animal maladies, such as foot-and-mouth disease."

INSPECTORS ARE DETAILED TO WATCH CAPE COD CANAL

Secretary of Commerce Redfield has authorized this statement:

"The Steamboat-Inspection Service of the Department of Commerce has detailed a number of inspectors to the Cape Cod Canal. This action was taken for the purpose of safeguarding that valuable waterway and seeing that there can be no move accomplished toward the stoppage of the canal, also that everything is done with due care in all respects in the operation of vessels so as to keep the canal open and the usual passage of commercial and naval vessels shall neither be prevented or delayed.

"Vessels passing through the canal have two inspectors on them—one on the bridge or forward and one in the engine room. In addition, the navigation service motor vessel *Tarragon* is regularly patrolling the canal and its approaches."

TRANSFER OF NAVAL SHIPS.

The Navy Department makes the following announcement:

By direction of the President, the Secretary of the Navy has issued an order transferring the *Boston*, *Iris*, and *Princeton*, now out of commission, and the schooner *Rainbow* to the Shipping Board.

The *Boston* is a third-class cruiser 288 feet, 3 inches long, of 3,000 tons displacement. She was built by John Roach & Sons at Chester, Pa.

The *Iris*, which was formerly in use as a tender to torpedo vessels, is 321 feet long, with a displacement of 6,100 tons. She was built at Newcastle, England.

The *Princeton* is one of the old gunboats of the Navy, built by J. H. Dialogue & Sons at Camden, N. J. She is 1,010 tons displacement and is 204 feet, 5 inches long.

The *Rainbow* is a steel schooner built at Sunderland, England, in 1890, and has been attached to the naval training school at San Francisco. She has a displacement of 4,360 tons and is 326 feet long.

STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE TELLS HOW TO FURTHER INCREASE FOOD SUPPLY

Secretary Redfield, of the Department of Commerce, issues the following:

"The Bureau of Fisheries, of the Department of Commerce, is now calling attention to another edible fish that has hitherto been unjustly neglected. This is the 'burbot,' which is being advertised by cards, illustrated with a picture of the fish, and this legend on the poster: 'The cod's cousin from the Great Lakes—practically no waste. Ready to cook. Recommended by the United States Bureau of Fisheries.' A printed bulletin giving information regarding the fish may be had free by application to the Bureau at Washington. In this bulletin, besides information about the fish, may also be found a number of recipes for preparing it appetizingly. Mrs. Redfield contributes one of these, and Mrs. Burleson, wife of the Postmaster General, another.

"The burbot flourishes in the Great Lakes and is plentiful there. It is prepared for use by skinning, instead of

MAY SEND CITY WORKERS TO THE FIELDS TO LABOR

The following plan to meet the urgent need for farm labor has been agreed upon by the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Labor, according to an announcement just made:

A survey of the farm-labor situation in the rural districts will be made by the Department of Agriculture. Steps are being taken to place in each State a representative of that department who will cooperate with the State central board and the county and community bodies that are being formed in organizing labor and assisting farmers to secure adequate help.

Will Aid Cooperation.

Cooperation between farmers will be aided and encouraged. Where possible to do so, needs for labor will be supplied by surpluses from near-by points through the community organization. Any shortage or surplus which can not be supplied by the local or county bodies will be reported to the State organization. Demands for labor which must be supplied from outside sources will be reported to the Department of Labor.

The Department of Labor will procure and distribute workers from towns and cities who are not of the regular farm-labor class. The organization of the United States Employment Service will be used for this purpose.

Cooperative Agreements Made.

Cooperative agreements have been made by the Department of Labor with the official employment agencies of several States and cities. Steps are being taken to complete similar arrangements with the other States. The employment on farms of boys of 16 to 19 years old who are members of the boys' clubs in cities and towns is contemplated. Plans are also being made to secure the services of groups of industrial workers who can be given vacations by their regular employers at times when farm labor is needed.

scaling. It has few bones, and the flesh is firm, white, flaky, and of good flavor.

"Our efforts to popularize the grayfish are meeting with much success. The demand continues to increase, and although it has only been on the market since last October it is now on sale by retailers in 30 States and the District of Columbia. One brokerage firm in a small city in the Mississippi Valley has sold more than 8,000 cases in two months, and could have sold more if the packers had been able to supply the demand. This will soon be accomplished, as grayfish is now being packed on the Pacific, and packing will be resumed on the Atlantic in New England as soon as the fish appear, which occurs annually about the last of May.

"Grayfish is an economical food in that its protein content is almost wholly assimilated. It is growing in public esteem rapidly, as we expect the sable fish and burbot to do. And all of these fishes, tilefish included, are cheaper than the commoner used varieties."

APPOINTMENTS ANNOUNCED.

Secretary of Agriculture Names Two Assistants.

The Department of Agriculture issues the following:

"Dr. B. T. Galloway has been appointed Assistant to the Secretary of Agriculture for an indefinite period. His duties are primarily to act as the representative of the Department of Agriculture with representatives of other departments in matters connected with the Council of National Defense.

"Mr. R. A. Pearson, president of the Iowa State College of Agriculture, Ames, Iowa, also has been appointed Assistant to the Secretary. He will give the Secretary the benefit of his advice and assistance for an indefinite period. He will especially assist the department in keeping in touch with the State boards of food production and conservation."

Subscriptions to \$2,000,000,000

Liberty Loan Invited.

(Continued from Page 5.)

payment, must be added to the last payment, credit being given for interest at the like rate upon the several installment payments as follows: As to 2 per cent of the amount of bonds allotted upon application, from June 15, 1917, and, as to subsequent installments duly paid, from the respective dates upon which payment thereof is required to be made as above provided. Tables showing the amount of accrued interest payable on August 30 in case payment is made in installments, and the amount of accrued interest payable upon various dates in case payment is made in full prior to August 30, as herein permitted, will be prepared and furnished through the Treasury Department in Washington and the Federal reserve banks.

Within the United States and its Territories and insular possessions bonds, when prepared, will be delivered, so far as practicable, in accordance with the written instructions of the holders of the interim certificates upon surrender to the Treasury Department in Washington, or the Federal reserve bank which issued the certificate, of interim certificates full paid or accompanied by payment of the final installment. The expense of delivery will be borne by the United States. Delivery of definitive bonds to holders of full-paid interim certificates will commence as soon as practicable after June 28.

Further details may be announced by the Secretary of the Treasury from time to time, information as to which as well as forms for applications may be obtained from the Treasury Department and any Subtreasury or Federal reserve bank.

W. G. McADOO,
Secretary of the Treasury.

RADIO INSPECTION ORDER.

William C. Redfield, Secretary of the Department of Commerce, under date of May 5, issued the following to all radio inspectors and assistant radio inspectors: "You are directed to discontinue issuing radio-operator licenses to German subjects until further instructed by the department."