



Official Bulletin



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 GEORGE CREEL, CHAIRMAN

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No. 5.

ADDRESS BY PRESIDENT TO LABOR COMMITTEE MEMBERS

The President to Labor Committee of
Council of National Defense:

THE WHITE HOUSE,
15 May, 1917.

Mr. Gompers and Ladies and Gentlemen:

This is a most welcome visit because it makes a most welcome thing, the spontaneous cooperation of men from all walks of life interested to see that we do not forget any of the principles of our lives in meeting the great emergency that has come upon us.

Mr. Gompers has expressed already one of the things that have been very much in my mind of late. I have been very much alarmed at one or two things that have happened: at the apparent inclination of the legislatures of one or two of our States to set aside even temporarily the laws which have safeguarded the standards of labor and of life. I think nothing would be more deplorable than that. We are trying to fight in a cause which means the lifting of the standards of life, and we can fight in that cause best by voluntary cooperation. I do not doubt that any body of men representing labor in this country, speaking for their fellows, will be willing to make any sacrifice that is necessary in order to carry this contest to a successful issue, and in that confidence I feel that it would be inexcusable if we deprived men and women of such a spirit of any of the existing safeguards of law. Therefore, I shall exercise my influence as far as it goes to see that that does not happen and that the sacrifices we make shall be made voluntarily and not under the compulsion which mistakenly is interpreted to mean a lowering of the standards which we have sought through so many generations to bring to their present level.

Mr. Gompers has not overstated the case in saying that we are fighting for democracy in a larger sense than can be expressed in any political terms. There are many forms of democratic government, and we are not fighting for any particular form; but we are fighting for the essential part of it all, namely, that we are all equally interested in our social and political life and all have a right to a voice in the Government under which we live; and that when men and women are equally admitted to those rights we have the best safeguard of justice and of peace that the world affords. There is no other safeguard. Let any group of men, whatever their original intentions, attempt to dictate to their fellowmen what their political fortunes shall be, and the result is injustice, and hardship, and wrong of the deepest sort. Therefore, we

TREASURY FORCE ASKED TO BUY LIBERTY BONDS.

To all Officials and Employees of the Treasury Department in Washington and throughout the United States:

The intimate relationship of the Treasury Department to the Liberty Loan of 1917 should inspire us to set a worthy example in practical patriotism to the other Departments of the Government and to the people generally of the United States. We must lead, not follow, in a great manifestation of loyalty to our country and generously participate to the limit of our means in the Liberty Loan—our Nation's first effective step in the war. The bond issue is before the country and now is your opportunity to cast your vote of confidence in and support of your Government. I earnestly appeal to those of you who may be able to do so, to

BUY A LIBERTY LOAN BOND.

To show how this may be done I inclose a copy of Department Circular No. 78 and a copy of an application blank. Read these carefully. It is most important and desirable that we put ourselves immediately and visibly in the vanguard of subscribers. I hope that you will respond in a manner worthy of yourselves and of the Treasury Department.

Sincerely, yours,

W. G. McADOO,
Secretary.

May 14, 1917.

are just now feeling as we have never felt before our sense of comradeship. We shall feel it even more, because we have not yet made the sacrifices that we are going to make, we have not yet felt the terrible pressure of suffering and pain of war, and we are going presently to feel it, and I have every confidence that as its pressure comes upon us our spirits will not falter, but rise and be strengthened, and that in the last we shall have a national feeling and a national unity such as never gladdened our hearts before.

I want to thank you for the compliment of this visit and say if there is any way in which I can cooperate with the purposes of this committee or with those with whom you are laboring, it will afford me a sense of privilege and of pleasure.

AMERICA IS READY FOR WAR, MUNITIONS BOARD ASSERTS

America is ready for the war so far as rifles and ammunition are concerned. Frank A. Scott, chairman of the general munitions board of the Council of National Defense, to-day issued the following statement:

"We are in a position now to assure the country that rifles and ammunition will be ready for American troops as fast as they can be raised and otherwise prepared for foreign service. There are on hand more than enough rifles for the rifle-carrying men of an army of approximately a million, and arrangements have now been made to provide for the arming of a larger force and for the reserve which the wastage under modern war conditions makes necessary. Plans have been completed to take advantage of the small-arms factories developed in our country as the result of the European war, and convert them to our use. In addition the Government arsenals are being expanded. In general it may be stated that small arms, including ammunition, can be provided for practically any number of men that the country may call to the colors.

Adopts Enfield Rifle.

"Manufacturing facilities for the Springfield rifle are not adequate to supply the number required for the larger force which the United States may decide to send abroad and to replace the wastage of such a force. Fortunately the existing small-arms factories which have been turning out quantities of rifles for the British army are equipped to manufacture the Enfield rifle in more than sufficient number. Therefore it has been decided to adopt the Enfield rifle, but manufactured to use American ammunition, and to issue these rifles to our troops to such extent as may be necessary. Our Government will continue to manufacture the Springfield model, the ammunition for which will be interchangeable with that of the new Enfield.

"The United States is in a very satisfactory position so far as all types of ammunition are concerned. This country has developed during the past three years great plants for the manufacture of high explosives, small-arms ammunition, and field-artillery ammunition of various types. This development has been so great that several of the belligerent nations have received the greater part of their supplies from us.

Field Artillery Supply.

"Steps are being taken to provide for the additional quantities of field artillery necessary for modern battle conditions through the extension of plants already

in operation for the allies and through the introduction and adaptation of new plants that have not hitherto manufactured war material. The general munitions board is endeavoring to develop these various resources to the fullest capacity, in order that the country may be prepared for any developments of the military situation, no matter how serious they may prove.

"In order to secure the great quantities of artillery immediately necessary for the large armies that are to be raised, a certain number of guns of tried foreign types, but manufactured in the United States, will be introduced into our service. Satisfactory arrangements have been made to accomplish this. In the meantime, the munitions plants are pushing forward their preparations for the manufacture in large quantities of the various types of mobile artillery that have been adopted for our own service. Among these types is the 3-inch light artillery gun, of which the latest model is said to be even superior to the famous French 78."

The board has not authority to issue purchase orders, make contracts, or bind the Government in its purchases. All these functions are performed, as heretofore, by the several departments. The chairman of the board, however, has authority to require, when necessary, that conflicting purchases be not made until they have been submitted to the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy, as the case may be, with a full statement of the facts.

NO SEED FOR DISTRIBUTION.

Department of Agriculture Busy Locating Supplies.

The Department of Agriculture issues the following:

No seed for free distribution nor for sale is at the disposal of the United States Department of Agriculture. The department, however, through its committee on seed stocks, is receiving daily telegraphic and other reports as to available supplies of seeds of crops for late planting, and will assist in locating seed stocks for localities where shortages exist. The committee is cooperating with State, local, and commercial agencies in an effort to secure better distribution of seed and to encourage plantings of all important crops.

Information regarding shortages and surplus stocks should be addressed to R. A. Oakley, chairman committee on seed stocks, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Under the provisions of paragraph 38, Regulations for the Enlisted Reserve Corps, the following sergeants of the Signal Enlisted Reserve Corps, now on duty at the Curtiss Aviation School, Miami, Fla., will be discharged by the Chief Signal Officer of the Army, by reason of their services being no longer required:

Robert Matter.
Stanton T. Vanderbilt.
James W. Junkin.
Ben T. Myers.
Russell MacDonald.
William H. DeWald.
William B. Rodgers, jr.
Dunn K. Steele.
Wallace D. Culbertson.
Allyn R. Jennings.

NOMINATION OF MIDSHIPMEN TO THE U. S. NAVAL ACADEMY

The Navy Department authorizes the following:

The first nominations are coming in for the increase of 531 midshipmen at the United States Naval Academy. Congress passed an act on April 25 providing an additional appointment for each Senator, Representative, and Delegate, and the candidates will soon be designated for the examinations, which are to be held at civil service examination points throughout the country on June 27.

After the mental examinations are completed, the papers will be sent to the academy to be marked and graded, and those who have passed will be given the physical examination at Annapolis.

There are now in the academy 940 midshipmen. The 183 in the class graduated on March 29 would, in the ordinary course, be commissioned as ensigns July 1. They are now in the service and a bill has passed the House and has been favorably reported to the Senate to commission them as ensigns at once. Another class of 202 will be graduated early in September.

To accommodate the large increase in the number of midshipmen at the academy, temporary quarters are being built. About 1,250 can be accommodated in the present building and with the addition of the new quarters there will be provision for between 1,500 and 1,600.

EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATE.

Certificate of employer required by the Attorney General of the United States under Regulation No. 4 of the President's proclamation of April 6, 1917.

I, _____ (name), residing at _____ (street, city, town, and State), being duly authorized for this purpose, hereby certify that _____ (name of employer), (to be used only when the person making this certificate is not himself the employer of the alien enemy), of which I am _____ (office held by person making certificate), is desirous of employing or continuing to employ (indicate statement which describes the fact) _____ (name), an alien enemy of the United States, residing at _____ (street, city, town, and State).

I further certify that, having been acquainted with _____ (name of alien) for _____ years _____ months, neither I nor _____ (name of employer) know of anything concerning _____ (name of alien enemy) which would lead _____ to suspect that his _____ (state what alien enemy desires to do in the forbidden locality) within an area within one-half of a mile radius of _____ will cause any injury or harm to any fort, camp, arsenal, aircraft station, Government or naval vessel, navy yard, factory, or workshop for the manufacture of munitions of war, or cause or tend to cause any violation of any law of the United States or of any State, Territory, or possession thereof, or of the President's proclamation of April 6, 1917, or injure, impede, or interfere with the United States, or its officers, agents, or representatives in the prosecution of the war in which it is now engaged.

I agree to take every reasonable precaution that _____ (name of alien en-

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION DENIES SHORTAGE OF COAL

The Federal Trade Commission desires to hear from persons who know of instances of extortionate prices being asked for coal, or where dealers are making false announcements of "coal shortage" in order to raise prices and frighten people in submitting to extortion and unwarranted advances. The commission wants names, dates, and facts, and will vigorously take up and investigate and give wide publicity to those found indulging in these practices.

Statement by Commission.

The commission authorized this statement:

"There is absolutely no cause for any 'panic' or panic prices, and the Trade Commission is frowning upon either the operator, wholesaler, or retailer who does anything toward creating an abnormal condition, or who is asking abnormal prices.

"There was justification for an advance of about 30 cents a ton by producers covering the wage increase. But retail prices in most cities have been so high that dealers should reduce prices instead of increasing them. Traffickers and speculators have had much to do with the prices asked. We find that in some instances coal has passed through four or six hands before it reaches the consumer, and of one instance where it passed through the hands of the same jobber twice, he buying it back for speculation.

Buyers Partly Responsible.

"The buyers of coal are in part responsible, by ordering abnormal quantities and thus tending to produce a congestion of orders and delays. This has been distorted by some coal men who seek to profit thereby. For a few days everybody should stay out of the market as much as possible and restrict purchases to present necessities.

"There is no reason for consumers to pay premiums now to get coal for next winter. Let the people who want to store coal for next winter buy as usual—anytime during the next four months.

"We want the consumers to cooperate with us in finding out the dealers who are attempting extortions, and we will see that investigation is made and full publicity given. There is plenty of coal for everybody, and the idea of a panic is foolish. And there will be plenty of cars to move the coal in, also. The buyers should keep their heads and refuse to buy at such prices as are being asked in many instances. In New England coast cities, so far as the supply comes by independent coal barges, it must be remembered that present barge rates are high—as much as \$3 a ton from New York to Boston, though the railroad company's barges charge much lower rates."

emy) does not in any way damage any of the above-mentioned places or engage in any activities detrimental to the United States.

I further agree that upon the termination of the employment of _____ (name of alien enemy) by _____ (name of employer) I will immediately notify the United States marshal.

(Signature)

REGISTRATION DAY APPEAL BY THE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE

The Council of National Defense to-day made public a letter sent by Director Gifford to all the State councils of defense appealing to them to help in making registration day for the new selective-draft bill a great festival occasion throughout the Nation along the lines suggested by Secretary Baker in his recent address to the National Defense Conference. The letter follows:

MAY 12, 1917.

To the several State councils of defense:

The new Army bill now pending in Congress provides for a registration day for all those between the ages specified in the bill. The date for registration will be fixed by the President after this bill becomes a law.

The Government desires to make this day a great festival occasion throughout the Nation.

At the National Defense Conference on May 2 the Secretary of War said:

"The first step is the registration of the men. That is a very large undertaking. It is one which may be attended by confusion, or it may be converted into a magnificent demonstration of the unity of our country.

"When this registration takes place, every individual in the United States who really wants to serve, who wants to bring about that tremendous power of an exhibition of a morally and patriotically united Nation, both for the stimulation of our side of the cause and the corresponding depression of the morale of our adversary—every man who has that patriotic purpose can contribute to make this registration a great and memorable occasion in our country's history.

"All the prejudice will be gone, if, when this day comes, flags are floating from public and private buildings and bands are parading the streets, and the people of the cities and of the countryside are accompanying their sons and brothers and husbands of suitable age to the registration place in the feeling that here in America is the altar of free institutions, and that every man who is putting his name down is making an acceptable sacrifice."

The State councils of defense are asked immediately to prepare organization and plans for the celebration of this day on the lines indicated by the Secretary of War. To this end committees of leading citizens should be appointed to represent the State councils throughout the States and details of the celebration should be considered.

The Chamber of Commerce of the United States has already suggested such action to its local bodies, and the National Committee of Patriotic and Defense Societies, representing the great societies of this character of the country, is, at our request, about to do likewise. These organizations have been asked to communicate with you. Plans should be worked out harmoniously and all available agencies used to make the registration a great success.

This notice is sent in advance, as the time between the passage of the bill and the day of registration will be short.

Further information and recommendations will follow, but your work of organization should be started immediately.

LIBERTY-LOAN SUBSCRIPTIONS.

State of Kansas and Woodmen of World Offers Received.

The following letters have been received at the Office of the Secretary of the Treasury:

STATE OF NEBRASKA,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
Lincoln, May 8, 1917.

Hon. W. G. McADOO,
Secretary of the Treasury,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. McADOO: This is to confirm my telegram of May 7 to you, which read as follows:

"I am authorized by the Board of Educational Lands and Funds of Nebraska to purchase \$500,000 of temporary 3 per cent, convertible in 3½ per cent, liberty-loan bonds July, 1917, and hereby subscribe for same as you may further direct."

I am prepared, on receipt of directions from you, to place the \$500,000 wherever you may direct.

Yours, very truly,
GEORGE E. HALL,
State Treasurer.

WOODMEN OF THE WORLD,
OFFICE OF THE HEAD CLERK,
Denver, Colo., May 7, 1917.

Hon. W. G. McADOO,
Secretary of the Treasury,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I beg to confirm my telegram to you of this date, as follows:

"The board of head managers, controlling the investment of the funds of the Woodmen of the World, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Colorado, with its principal offices in Denver, Colo., by unanimous vote, subscribes for \$100,000 3½ per cent United States Government liberty-loan bonds, \$50,000 to be taken up July 1 and \$50,000 August 1.

"The bonds will be received and taken up on delivery at the First National Bank, Denver, Colo."

If there is any form of subscription which should be signed by us, in pursuance of the above, may I ask you to kindly have the same sent to me, and it will be duly executed.

Respectfully, yours,
C. V. BENSON,
Head Clerk.

DEFENSE COUNCIL APPOINTMENT.

The Council of National Defense to-day announced the appointment of Agnes Nestor, of the Woman's Trade Union League of Chicago, as a member of the committee on woman's defense work, of which Dr. Anna Howard Shaw is chairman. The committee had hitherto had on it no representative of labor. Besides Dr. Shaw, the other members of the committee are Mrs. Phillip N. Moore, of St. Louis; Mrs. Josiah E. Cowles, of California; Miss Maude Wetmore, of Rhode Island; Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, of New York; Mrs. Antoinette Funk, of Illinois; Mrs. Stanley McCormick, of Boston; Mrs. Joseph R. Lamar, of Georgia; and Miss Ida M. Tarbell, of New York. The function of the committee is to consider means through which the assistance of women may be made of the most value during the war.

MOBILIZATION OF MINING ENGINEERS AND CHEMISTS

The Department of the Interior issues the following:

A great patriotic response, is being made by the chemists, metallurgists, and mining engineers to the plan of the Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior, for their mobilization in defense of the country. Already more than 10,000 blanks, properly filled in, stating the qualifications of these technical men and their preferences as to the part they are willing to play in the war, have been received by the bureau and are being tabulated for the use of the Council of National Defense and for the Army and Navy.

Several thousand chemists, skilled in the making of explosives, have already registered; also many men expert in the making of iron and steel. It is likely that these two classifications will be needed first and will be called upon to assist in creating a big supply of explosives and big guns.

Laboratories Are Tendered.

The bureau, in addition, is receiving applications from many men skilled along different lines offering, as one stated it, "my knowledge, experience, and time to the Federal Government."

An unexpected feature of this effort to mobilize the technical men of the country has been the additional offer of the men to turn over their complete laboratories, together with the working staffs, to the Government for whatever research work that may be needed. Among the State and college laboratories placed at the disposal of the Government are, Minnesota School of Mines, Minnesota Mines Experiment Station; Clark University, Worcester, Mass.; New York State School of Clay Working and Ceramics, Alfred University, Alfred, N. Y.; Department of Chemistry, University of Texas, Austin, Tex.; University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio; Department of Chemistry, Louisville University, Louisville, Ky.; State Board of Health laboratory, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio; and the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.

Some of the Offers Made.

Commercial and other laboratories have also offered their services, among them being the Mellon Institute for Industrial Research, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, New York; the General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y.; W. J. Rattle & Son, chemists and mining engineers, Cleveland, Ohio; Dielectric Manufacturing Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Central Testing Laboratory, New York; Fuel Engineering Society, New York; J. S. Young Co., Baltimore, Md.; Mine Safety Appliance Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.; Victor G. Bloede Co., Baltimore, Md.; Weeks & Weeks, New York; Edwin M. Chance, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; North American Chemical Co., Boston, Mass.; A. Gordon & Son, Boston, Mass.; the Dahlstrom Co., Jamestown, N. Y.; Carus Chemical Works, La Salle, Ill.; and the Mechanical Rubber Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

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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

PARAGRAPHS PERTINENT TO REGISTRATION UNDER DRAFT BILL AS VIEWED BY WAR DEPARTMENT

The War Department has authorized the following:

The War Department is gratified by the spontaneous offers of uncompensated assistance in carrying out the work of registration.

One father in offering to serve as registrar writes: "I have two sons in the guard and one in the Regular Army but I want to do my own little bit." This is typical of hundreds of letters. All such offers properly should be made to the governors, who are the heads of the registration machinery in their respective States.

The War Department wishes to impress upon the people that there is only one day for registration. All males between the designated ages must register on the day set. The fact that five days were allowed for the placing of the necessary blank forms in the hands of registrars appears to have misled some headline writers. One day only—the day fixed in the President's proclamation—will be devoted to registration.

USE OF SEIZED GERMAN SHIPS.

Vessels Taken Over in Philippines to Carry Hemp to United States.

Secretary Redfield, of the Department of Commerce, announces:

"I am in receipt of advices from the United States Shipping Board, in answer to my recent letter suggesting the use of some of the former German vessels in the Philippines to bring hemp to this country, that this will be done. There are large quantities of hemp in the Philippines, and the diversion of vessels to munitions and freight carrying to belligerent nations has curtailed the normal outflow of this necessary commodity. It is needed for use in the manufacture of binder twine, which will shortly be in great demand in harvesting the grain crops.

"Three former German steamships have cargoes engaged and will be used to bring quantities of hemp. Three more large former German vessels are undergoing repairs and will shortly be available for cargoes, principally of hemp, to the United States. There are also other vessels available, which will be utilized to relieve the binder-twine situation to the end that the harvesting of grain crops may proceed without interruption."

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.

It should be clearly understood that no male resident of the United States between the designated ages is excused from registration unless he is already in the military or naval service of the United States; that is, a member of the Regular Army or Navy, the Marine Corps, Coast Guard Service, or that part of the National Guard now actually in the Federal service. Registration is distinct from selective service. Registration is a necessary preliminary to the later process of selection.

It is important that all shall understand the significance of registration and it is hoped that the day will be approached in the spirit with which the Government has appointed it. Democracy is its essence. No one can absent himself, nor can the well-to-do man hire another to represent him on the occasion. The country's manhood will present itself on this day and by so doing will say in effect: "Here am I. Take me."

Not only has the individual citizenry of the country made a remarkable response to the registration call, but the States through their official heads have indicated such zeal that there is great rivalry among some of the Commonwealths for the honor of making the first complete registration returns.

Many questions are asked daily at the War Department concerning the registration of traveling men and other absentees. On the sixth day after the date of the President's proclamation anyone subject to registration who expects to be absent from his home on registration day should go to the clerk of the county where he may be staying. If he is in a city of over 30,000 population the city clerk is the official to whom to apply. The absentee will be told how to register and a registration card will be filled out. This card must be mailed by the absentee so as to reach the registrar of his home precinct by registration day. The clerk to whom the absentee applied is not empowered to issue the absentee a registration certificate. This is issued by the registrar in his home precinct.

Persons too sick to present themselves for registration must send a competent person to the county or city clerk on the sixth day after the date of the President's proclamation. The clerk will give instructions for registration.

LIBERTY BONDS FAIR PREMIUMS.

The Mississippi-Alabama Fair Association, of Meridian, Miss., has telegraphed that the fair association will subscribe to \$1,000 of the liberty-loan bonds of small denominations, to be given as premiums in their 1917 fair, which begins October 15. Secretary A. H. George adds that the association may later subscribe for more of the bonds for a similar purpose. The association intends, as far as possible, to substitute liberty bonds for premiums and prizes in place of money awards.

Address by Secretary Baker to States' Defense Council

Secretary of War Baker, in addressing the representatives of States called in conference recently by the Council of National Defense, spoke in part as follows:

"This meeting is the first evidence of organized cooperation between the States and the Federal Government in the present war. I am directed by the Council of National Defense to extend its welcome to you, and to say that in this organization of the Nation the Federal Government realizes the indispensable relations which exist between the States and the Federal Government.

Task Is Large One.

"The task upon which we have started is so large that no language is adequate to describe the extent of the work ahead of all of us. Obviously, the direction alone, and probably, though not in all instances, the direction of the work can be centered at Washington, but over this continental expanse of ours, from ocean to ocean and from the Gulf to Canada, we are divided by State lines into separate sovereignties, and those States are again subdivided into political subdivisions and communities, and the whole task covers the entire country and reaches to the remotest parts of it.

"Now, necessarily and because this is a national matter, the general direction will be in Washington, but the strength of our organization will depend upon the efficiency with which the organization of the several States and smaller political subdivisions is carried out.

Can't Forecast Length of War.

"Now, we can make no forecast of the length of this war, but every consideration of intelligence and prudence directs us to enter it as though it were going to be long, and to equip ourselves to do our task from the very beginning in the largest, the most effective way. That means the mobilization of the energy and strength of our country in a military way and in an industrial way, and of course it means the preservation, as far as it is possible, of the country from unnecessary dislocations of its industrial, commercial, agricultural, and community life. It's a task in which the maximum of cooperation is essential to efficiency.

Methods of Cooperation.

"Of course, my personal mission is to speak with you briefly about the ways in which you can cooperate in the military end of our undertaking, and there are two or three subjects there that I want to discuss just for a moment. We have, as you know, pending in Congress and as yet unacted upon finally, a bill to provide for the temporary enlargement of the forces. The bill is still in conference in Congress, and it would be improper for me to try to forecast the exact form in which the measure will come from the legislative body, and yet, omitting those things as to which the two Houses are to any degree unreconciled, it is still possible to say these things of the legislation."

Secretary Baker then explained the provisions of the law relating to enlistment in the Regular Army and the National Guard, asserting that it would provide places in these two services for substantially 600,000 volunteers from the

various States, in addition to those already in those forces. Continuing, he said:

Army by Selection.

"In addition to this, the department proposes, and Congress has apparently decided, to accept the raising of additional forces by a method of selection, which is not that of individual volunteering but is an attempt on the part of the Government to assign the citizens of the country to the tasks which they will best be able to perform, and I may perhaps detain you just for a moment to give a reason or two for that. The discussion of it throughout the country has been so generous and general that most of the reasons are fairly well understood, but modern war is no longer what war was aforesaid, in the sense of relatively few people being selected out of a nation and sent off to compose its military force. Under modern conditions the whole Nation is at war, and it is at war as much in the home and in the factory and on the farm as it is on the fighting front. No army at the front can be maintained, supplied, or sustained unless factories continue their industrial output, unless the scientists and inventors keep pace with the progress of the art, which changes over night; unless the farmer continues to plant and gather the harvest upon which the food supply of the Army and the people alike rest; so that simply to call out indiscriminately machinists without at all considering what the machinists left as their task, without at all considering the disruption and disorganization of industry which follows their leaving their labors, would be to expose the Nation to a very serious weakness.

Registration of Man Power.

"The method, therefore, which the department recommended to Congress, and which is to be adopted in some form, involves the registration of the man power of military age of the Nation, and the selection out of that registry list of the first increment of the so-called additional forces, numbering 500,000 men, according to a systematic plan which, when once put into operation, will allow us, according to our need, additional increments of the same size, automatically and by the same process to call them out for training.

"Now the first step is the registration of the men. That's a very large undertaking. It is one which may be attended by confusion, or it may be converted into a magnificent demonstration of the unity of our country.

How States Can Assist.

"I have been sitting here for weeks receiving literally bushels of mail from all over the United States from men saying, 'What can I do?' 'The country is in an emergency; what can I do?' and they do not want to know some general statement about the needs of the country, but they want somebody to designate a particular service that they as individuals can perform. Now here is a service. When this registration takes place, every individual in the United States who really wants to serve, who wants to bring about that tremendous power of an exhibition of a morally and patriotically united nation both for the stimulation of our side

of the cause and the corresponding depression of the morale of our adversary—every man who has that patriotic purpose can contribute to make this registration a great and memorable occasion in our country's history. [Applause.]

"All the prejudice will be gone if, when this day comes, flags are floating from public and private buildings and bands are parading on the streets and the people of the cities and of the countryside are accompanying their sons and brothers and husbands of suitable age to the registration place in the feeling that here in America is the altar of free institutions, and that every man who is putting his name down is making an acceptable sacrifice. Now, we think you can do a very great deal to give a proper atmosphere to this great undertaking."

BACK-TO-FARM MOVEMENT HAS BEEN LAUNCHED IN GUAM

The Navy Department authorizes the following:

A back-to-the-farm movement, to be enforced by stringent laws, may soon be put into effect in Guam, the American insular possession in the Pacific. Plans have been submitted to the insular congress of 30 members providing that every man who is not otherwise employed shall bestir himself in the cultivation of land. If the plans are adopted and approved by the governor of Guam, Capt. Roy C. Smith, United States Navy, there will be no danger that the food supply of the island will be exhausted during the period of the war. These plans are set forth in the form of amendments to General Order No. 7, which are given in the latest number of the Guam News Letter, received at the Navy Department, from which the following is quoted:

"Every inhabitant possessor of any land, either in ownership or lease, who is without a trade or habitual occupation, or having no apparent means of subsistence for himself and his family, must plant, according to his force and to the extension and condition of the land, the quantity of 3 gantas of corn seed at each time, 1,000 bushes of sweet potatoes, 1 chupa of mongo, 25 shrubs of coffee, cotton, alligator pear, 50 or more coconut trees each year, as also other fruits, such as oranges, bananas, lemons, mangoes, etc., and vegetables; and the rice must be planted in lands where it can be grown in sufficient quantity for the owner and his associates. He must also have permanently at least 12 hens and 1 cock or more, 1 hog and sow, and other animals he deems necessary.

"Citizens who possess no land for plantation may solicit from the Government in lease, but said land shall not exceed 5 hectares of superficial area."

In order to enforce these regulations it is provided:

"If the land be not cleaned and planted by the owner or lessee at the expiration of the time fixed by this law, he shall be considered 'vagrant,' and punished accordingly, unless he proves that he was prevented from accomplishing the work by some good cause."

War Department Orders Giving Assignments to Officers

In the case of General Prisoner William Bet (Company A, Sixth Infantry), Pacific Branch, United States Disciplinary Barracks, Alcatraz, Cal., the unexecuted portion of the sentence published in G. C. M. O. No. 4, Pacific Branch, United States Disciplinary Barracks, dated February 1, 1917, is remitted; he is honorably restored to duty under the enlistment entered into by him June 2, 1914; is transferred as private to Infantry, unassigned, and is detailed to duty at the Pacific Branch, United States Disciplinary Barracks, for a period not to exceed three months.

Capt. Reynold F. Migdalski, Tenth Cavalry, will proceed to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., and report in person to the commanding officer, citizens' training camp, at that place, for temporary duty as assistant to the quartermaster. The travel directed is necessary in the military service.

The following-named officers of the Medical Officers' Reserve Corps are assigned to active duty at the places indicated for the purpose of conducting the examination of applicants for appointment in the Medical Officers' Reserve Corps, and upon the completion of such duty will stand relieved from further active duty:

Maj. Robert D. Maddox, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Maj. Henry C. Coe, New York, N. Y.

Private Walter T. Arnold, Company H, Sixth Infantry, El Paso, Tex., will be discharged by his commanding officer, on account of fraudulent enlistment. The provisions of paragraph 1380, Army Regulations, apply to this case.

In the case of General Prisoner Clyde Cutler, formerly private, Troop H, Fourth Cavalry, Pacific Branch, United States Disciplinary Barracks, Alcatraz, Cal., the unexecuted portion of the sentence published in G. C. M. O. No. 310, Hawaiian Department, dated November 6, 1916, is remitted; he is honorably restored to duty under the enlistment entered into by him April 1, 1916; is transferred as private to Infantry, unassigned, and is detailed to duty at the Pacific Branch, United States Disciplinary Barracks, for a period not to exceed three months.

Q. M. Sergt. (Senior Grade) Rufus H. Morris, Quartermaster Corps (appointed May 8, 1917, from quartermaster sergeant, Quartermaster Corps), now at the post of San Juan, P. R., will be sent to Washington Barracks, D. C., for duty.

Recruit Charles E. Kohler, Fort Slocum, N. Y., will be discharged by the commanding officer of that depot, on account of fraudulent enlistment. The provisions of paragraph 1380, Army Regulations, apply to this case.

Private John Lackovics, Battery C, Fifth Field Artillery, Camp Fort Bliss, Tex., will be discharged by his commanding officer, on account of fraudulent enlistment. The provisions of paragraph 1380, Army Regulations, apply to this case.

Private Max Lichtig, Troop F, Third Cavalry, now at 718 East Fifth Street, New York, N. Y., is transferred to the general service, Infantry, and on or be-

fore expiration of furlough will report to the commanding officer, Fort Slocum, N. Y., for assignment to the permanent party of a recruit company at the depot.

In the case of general prisoner Marion Fisher, (Medical Department), Pacific Branch, United States Disciplinary Barracks, Alcatraz, Cal., the unexecuted portion of the sentence published in G. C. M. O. No. 322, Hawaiian Department, dated November 15, 1916, is remitted; he is honorably restored to duty under the enlistment entered into by him May 17, 1916; is transferred as private to Infantry, unassigned, and is detailed to duty at the Pacific Branch, United States Disciplinary Barracks, for a period not to exceed three months.

The following-named officers of the Signal Officers' Reserve Corps are assigned to active duty:

Maj. George M. Yorke.

First Lieut. John R. Whitehead.

First Lieut. Roscoe R. Whiteside.

Maj. Yorke will take station in New York, N. Y., and report by letter to the Chief Signal Officer of the Army for instructions.

First Lieut. Whitehead will take station in New York, N. Y., and report in person to the commanding general, Eastern Department, for duty as assistant to the signal officer of that department.

First Lieut. Whiteside will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., take station at that place, and report in person to the commanding general, Western Department, for duty as assistant to the signal officer of that department.

Private George W. Plattas, Twentieth Infantry, Camp Fort Bliss, Tex., will be discharged by his commanding officer, on account of fraudulent enlistment. The provisions of paragraph 1380, Army Regulations, apply to this case.

Recruit Leon J. Shahnazarian, Coast Artillery Corps, unassigned, Fort Slocum, N. Y., will be discharged by the commanding officer of that depot, on account of fraudulent enlistment. The provisions of paragraph 1380, Army Regulations, apply to this case.

In the case of General Prisoner Burr Cobb, formerly private, Troop G, Fifth Cavalry, United States Disciplinary Barracks, Fort Leavenworth, Kans., the unexecuted portion of the sentence published in G. C. M. O. No. 24, headquarters, punitive expedition, 1916, is remitted; he is honorably restored to duty under the enlistment entered into by him October 3, 1914; is transferred as private to Cavalry, unassigned, and is detailed to duty at the United States Disciplinary Barracks for a period not to exceed three months.

Q. M. Sergt. William J. Briscoe, Quartermaster Corps (appointed May 8, 1917, from sergeant, Quartermaster Corps), now at Fort Jay, N. Y., will be sent to Fort Andrews, Mass., for duty in the coast defenses of Boston.

In the case of General Prisoner Ralph E. Cox, formerly private, Company E, Thirty-fifth Infantry, Pacific Branch, United States Disciplinary Barracks, Alcatraz, Cal., the unexecuted portion of the sentence published in G. C. M. O. No. 443, Western Department, dated Novem-

ber 29, 1916, is remitted; he is honorably restored to duty under the enlistment entered into by him November 1, 1913; is transferred as private to Infantry, unassigned, and is detailed to duty at the Pacific Branch, United States Disciplinary Barracks, for a period not to exceed three months.

In the case of General Prisoner Elmer C. Rickey (private first class, Medical Department, Ambulance Company No. 1), Pacific Branch, United States Disciplinary Barracks, Alcatraz, Cal., the unexecuted portion of the sentence published in G. C. M. O. No. 7, Pacific Branch, United States Disciplinary Barracks, dated February 1, 1917, is remitted; he is honorably restored to duty under the enlistment entered into by him December 22, 1913; is transferred as private to Infantry, unassigned, and is detailed to duty at the Pacific Branch, United States Disciplinary Barracks, for a period not to exceed three months.

In the case of General Prisoner Sam Houston (Company F, Fourteenth Infantry), Pacific Branch, United States Disciplinary Barracks, Alcatraz, Cal., the unexecuted portion of the sentence published in G. C. M. O. No. 13, Pacific Branch, United States Disciplinary Barracks, dated February 12, 1917, is remitted; he is honorably restored to duty under the enlistment entered into by him May 2, 1916; is transferred as private to Infantry, unassigned, and is detailed to duty at the Pacific Branch, United States Disciplinary Barracks, for a period not to exceed three months.

Private First Class Thomas E. Hammond, Battery C, Ninth Field Artillery, Schofield Barracks, Hawaii, is transferred as private second class to the Ordnance Department and will be sent to Fort McDowell, Cal., to report to the commanding officer, who will send him to Frankford Arsenal, Pa., for duty. The expense incident to the transfer will be borne by the soldier.

So much of paragraph 47, Special Orders, No. 100, May 1, 1917, War Department, as relates to Maj. Henry H. Wadsworth, Engineer Officers' Reserve Corps, is revoked.

First Lieut. Fred A. Post, Aviation Section, Signal Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty. He will proceed to Fort Omaha, Nebr., and report in person to the commanding officer, United States Army balloon school at that place for duty.

So much of paragraph 4, Special Orders, No. 104, May 5, 1917, War Department, as directs the commanding officer, New York Arsenal, or his commissioned assistant, to make one visit to Hastings, N. J., is amended to read Hastings, N. Y. The travel directed is necessary in the military service.

Field Clerk George A. Courtright, Quartermaster Corps, is relieved from duty in the office of the department quartermaster, Western Department, San Francisco, Cal., and will proceed at once to Los Angeles, Cal., and report in person upon arrival to the depot quartermaster thereat for assignment to duty in his office. The Quartermaster Corps will furnish the

War Department Orders Giving Assignments to Officers

necessary transportation. The travel directed is necessary in the military service.

Mr. Sextus O. Garrett, who was examined on February 7, 1917, under the provisions of General Orders, No. 52, War Department, 1916, has been appointed an Army field clerk with station at the headquarters, Southern Department, Fort Sam Houston, Tex., his appointment being effective on the date of taking the oath of office required by section 1757 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, subscribing to the form of acceptance (Form No. 590, A. G. O.), and entering on duty.

The action of the Chief Signal Officer of the Army in placing Master Signal Electrician John P. Lathrop, of the Signal Enlisted Reserve Corps, on active duty as military censor at Eagle Pass, Tex., to take effect May 10, 1917, is confirmed.

MAY 12, 1917.

By direction of the President, Second Lieut. George F. Lovell, Quartermaster Corps, is placed on active military duty under the provisions of the next to the last proviso of section 24, act of Congress approved June 3, 1916, to take effect May 21, 1917, after his retirement from active service. Capt. Lovell will continue on duty at Nogales, Ariz.

Capt. Virginius E. Clark, junior military aviator, Signal Corps, will proceed to Detroit, Mich., for temporary duty in connection with aeronautics of the Army, and upon the completion of this duty will return to his proper station in this city. The travel directed is necessary in the military service.

The depot quartermaster, Chicago, Ill., or one of his commissioned assistants will make such visits as may be necessary, during the remainder of the present fiscal year, into the States of Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Wisconsin, Iowa, and New York for the purpose of inspecting motor transportation purchased by the Quartermaster Corps, and upon the completion of the duty enjoined the officer who shall make the visits will return to his proper station after each visit. The travel directed is necessary in the military service.

So much of paragraph 85, Special Orders, No. 104, May 5, 1917, War Department, as relates to Capt. Charles Burnett, First Cavalry, is revoked.

Capt. John P. Peters, jr., and William C. Woolsey, Medical Officers' Reserve Corps, are assigned to active duty. They will report in person to the commanding officer, Base Hospital No. 2, New York, N. Y., for duty.

So much of paragraph 91, Special Orders, No. 104, May 5, 1917, War Department, as relates to Capt. Andrew J. White, Twenty-second Infantry, is revoked.

Leave of absence for two days is granted Col. Frank B. McCoy, United States Army, retired.

MAY 11, 1917.

The following-named officers of the Aviation Section, Signal Officers' Reserve Corps, are assigned to active duty; they will proceed to Governors Island, N. Y.,

and report in person to the commanding general, Eastern Department, for duty in connection with the organization of the First Reserve Aero Squadron, Signal Corps:

Maj. Raynal C. Bolling.
Capt. Philip A. Carroll.
Capt. James E. Miller.
First Lieut. Daniel R. Noyes.
First Lieut. Frederick T. Blakeman.
First Lieut. Charles Reed.
First Lieut. Hobart A. H. Baker.
First Lieut. Edwin M. Post, jr.

Capt. William H. Mulford, Quartermaster Officers' Reserve Corps, is relieved from further duty as assistant to the depot quartermaster, Philadelphia, Pa., and will proceed to Boston, Mass., and report in person to the depot quartermaster at that place for duty as his assistant. The travel directed is necessary in the military service.

The following sergeants of the Signal Enlisted Reserve Corps are relieved from active duty at the Curtiss Aviation School, Newport News, Va., to take effect May 12, 1917, and will proceed to their homes:

Morton P. Lane.
Herbert F. Gates.
Claude E. Neidig.

The Quartermaster Corps will furnish the necessary transportation and pay these soldiers commutation of rations for the necessary number of days' travel, it being impracticable for these soldiers to carry rations of any kind.

The journeys are necessary for the public service.

Maj. Charles B. Warren, Judge Advocate General's Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty. He will report in person to the Judge Advocate General of the Army for duty in his office.

The following-named officers of the Quartermaster Officers' Reserve Corps are assigned to active duty; they will proceed not later than five days from the date of receipt of this order to Fort Sam Houston, Tex., and report in person to the commanding general, Southern Department, for duty as assistants to the department quartermaster:

Capt. Dexter M. Ferry, jr.
Capt. Andrew J. Harran.
Capt. Charles M. Murphy.
Capt. Simon S. Rooney.
Capt. Theodore H. Kruttschnitt.
Capt. Samuel W. Davis.
Capt. Seely Dunn.
Capt. Joseph R. Thompson, jr.
Capt. George B. Collings.
Capt. Richard W. Fisher.
Capt. Charles H. Strong.
Capt. Bradford Brinton.

First Lieut. Frederick H. Keller, Ordnance Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty. He will proceed to Fort Sam Houston, Tex., and report in person to the commanding general, Southern Department, for duty as assistant to the department ordnance officer.

Capt. John C. Duncan, Quartermaster Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty. He will proceed not later than five days from receipt of this order to Philadelphia, Pa., and report in person to the depot quartermaster at that place for duty as his assistant.

Q. M. Sergt. Jacob A. Lambrecht, Quartermaster Corps (appointed May 5, 1917, from sergeant first class, Quartermaster Corps), now at Fort Jay, N. Y., is assigned to duty at that post.

Paragraph 14, Special Orders, No. 90, War Department, April 30, 1917, relating to Corpl. Charles Fried, Coast Artillery Corps, Fifth Company, Fort Adams, R. I., is revoked.

Private Abram H. Hartzog, Quartermaster Corps, Jefferson Barracks, Mo., is transferred to the general service, Infantry, and will be assigned by the commanding officer to the permanent party of a recruit company at the depot.

Sergt. Harry K. Grove, Quartermaster Corps, Fort Totten, N. Y., will be sent to Fort Gibbon, Alaska, for duty as tinner.

Private David E. Jones, Signal Corps, now at the Army Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth, Kans., is transferred to the Army Service Schools, detachment, that post.

Private Hyman Kantor, Battery F, Ninth Field Artillery, Schofield Barracks, Hawaii, will be sent on the first available transport to Fort McDowell, Cal., and upon arrival will be discharged by the commanding officer of that depot, on account of fraudulent enlistment. The provisions of paragraph 1360, Army Regulations, apply to this case.

Capt. Wilson G. Heaton, First Cavalry, now on sick leave of absence, will proceed to Chicago, Ill., and report in person to the commanding general, Central Department, for assignment to temporary duty. The travel directed is necessary in the military service.

Private First Class Benjamin F. Crawford, Quartermaster Corps, Vancouver Barracks, Wash., is transferred as private to Cavalry, unassigned, and will be sent to Fort McDowell, Cal., with a view to assignment. The expenses of the transfer will be borne by the soldier and transportation will not be furnished him.

First Lieut. Alfred B. Quinton, jr., Coast Artillery Corps, is relieved from duty at the Sandy Hook Proving Ground, N. J., and will repair to this city and report in person to the Chief of Ordnance for duty in his office. The travel directed is necessary in the military service.

Under the provisions of section 55, act of Congress approved June 3, 1916, and the act of Congress making appropriation for the expenses of the Signal Service of the Army, approved August 29, 1916, the action of the Chief Signal Officer of the Army in placing Sergt. Homer I. Smith, of the Signal Enlisted Reserve Corps, now at 423 Seventh Avenue, Clinton, Iowa, on active duty in the Aviation Section of the Signal Enlisted Reserve Corps, with station at the Signal Corps Aviation School, Memphis, Tenn., to take effect May 12, 1917, is confirmed. He will be sent by the commanding general, Central Department, to the Signal Corps Aviation School, Memphis, for duty.

So much of paragraph 25, Special Orders, No. 102, War Department, May 3, 1917, as relates to Sergt. Raymond R. Madden, Medical Department, is revoked.

SECRETARY REDFIELD URGES USE OF FIBER CONTAINERS

"Plans for lessening the use of tin cans for products nonperishable, thus releasing large quantities of tin for use in the manufacture of cans as containers for reasonable foodstuffs, have about been completed," Secretary Redfield of the Department of Commerce announces.

"If the public will cooperate, there will undoubtedly be sufficient supply of tin cans to care for the perishable crops for the summer. To this highly necessary condition the individual may assist by accepting goods in fiber or paper instead of tin whenever there is no deterioration in the change. It is exceedingly important that there be tin to preserve the summer vegetables and fruit for use next winter. The housewife who helps us provide that supply by lessening her own demand for tin-packed goods, is undoubtedly 'doing her bit' in a patriotic manner.

"The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce and the Bureau of Standards of this department, in conjunction with the Department of Agriculture have been working on this problem—and it is a serious one. The result of the joint efforts is a recommendation that many products formerly packed in tin, be packed in the new fiber containers, which are cheaper, are sanitary, and easily disposed of by burning or otherwise.

"Some of the products which it has been suggested may be successfully packed in fiber are: Coffee, tea, tobacco, soap powders, cleaners, shoe and metal polish, soaps and shaving preparations, talcum powders, alum baking powders, spices, condiments, raisins, prunes, and various drugs and chemicals.

Great Economy Possible.

"A great economy in the consumption of tins would be effected if the public would, as far as possible, buy the single 'ready-to-eat' foods, such as baked beans, meat loaves, and the like, of the 'heat-and-serve' kind, from delicatessen and bake shops. These foods constitute one of the largest drains on the tin supply. To relieve this drain would release large quantities of tin for the imperative summer demand.

"For home use, in putting up jellies and preserves, the fiber containers may be used, and will be found cheap and satisfactory. Information as to where they may be obtained will be gladly furnished inquirers who address the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, Washington, or any of its branches in the several cities of the country."

ECONOMY IN HOUSEHOLDS.

Secretary Redfield Suggests Saving of Paper and Scrap Iron.

"At this time, when appeals are being made for funds to assist Red Cross work, the aid of blinded and wounded soldiers and sailors, to care for the children in Belgium, and such other high meritorious causes," said Secretary Redfield, of the Department of Commerce, to-day, "I would like to make a suggestion to the various communities engaged in the laudable undertakings.

ORDERS TO SHIPPING DESIGNED TO INCREASE SAFETY OF LIFE AND VESSELS IN WAR ZONES

Orders have been issued, effective May 12, by the Board of Supervising Inspectors, Steamboat Inspection Service of the Department of Commerce, by Gen. George Uhler, Supervising Inspector General, and approved by Secretary Redfield, providing for an increase in life saving and safety appliances and equipment to be carried by all vessels entering the war zone. These orders were prepared at the direction of Secretary Redfield, who had ascertained that of all the Americans who had lost their lives in the war zone only two have been killed by gunfire or like violent means.

According to these orders to the supervising inspectors of all districts, the capacity of lifeboats shall hereafter be 15 cubic feet for each person instead of 10 feet, as heretofore. This reduces the carrying capacity about one-third, allows more room and ample room for rowing operations. Here is a summary of the new orders:

Summary of New Orders.

"In addition to the equipment of lifeboats required by existing regulations there shall be provided a hand pump for each boat with a plunger of not less than two inches in diameter and a discharge pipe of sufficient length to reach clear of the boat's side. This to render more effective the balling of lifeboats. The food or provisions required to be carried in the lifeboats may be hard bread or the United States 'emergency ration' in tins. Each ration is sufficient to maintain a grown man 24 hours. Food which produces unusual or immediate thirst, such as corned beef, salt fish and the like will not under any circumstances be allowed. When hard bread is carried, there must be provided in addition, at least 10 tins of the emergency ration.

"Lifeboats on cargo steamers shall be provided with a separate set of davits for each lifeboat. Additional davits to be installed must be of the mechanical type, to facilitate quick and safe launching. The old type of davits with 'turning-out gear' are not classed as mechanical davits.

Lifeboats Required.

"Cargo vessels shall carry sufficient lifeboats based on the reduced capacity stated to accommodate every person on board and in addition shall carry a sufficient number of approved life rafts to accommodate at least 25 per cent of the total number of persons on board.

"Before entering the war zone all lifeboats and life rafts shall be cleared away and made ready for launching, and the master or officer in charge shall assure

himself that all the required equipment is in the lifeboats and life rafts, in good order, and ready for immediate service. Steamers which are not equipped with mechanical davits shall have all lifeboats swung out (weather permitting) and ready for immediate launching before entering the war zone. Cargo vessels contracted for after May 1, 1917, and serving trades within the war zone shall be equipped on each side with lifeboats of sufficient capacity to accommodate all persons on board, based on an allowance of 15 cubic feet per person; and in addition thereto shall be equipped with a sufficient number of approved life rafts to accommodate at least 25 per cent of all persons on board.

Launching of Lifeboats.

"The board also suggests that as many, or nearly all, lives that have been lost from vessels after attack has been due in many instances to the fact that the boats have been launched while the ship had considerable way, either ahead or astern, and engineers have been compelled to abandon the engine room while the engines were still working, the bridge watch or master assure themselves, if possible, that the engines are at rest and the way off the vessel before the boats are launched.

"It is also strongly recommended that due to the possibility of boats on the weather side of the ship not being available, that the full lifeboat capacity on cargo ships be carried on each side, so that the full capacity may be available at all times.

Day and Night Watch.

"It is also strongly recommended that on all vessels entering the war zone or dangerous areas the passengers and crew be kept fully prepared day and night, so far as possible, for speedy and immediate disembarking or abandoning ship in case of an emergency, and that the crew be furnished with life preservers of such character as to allow the free use of the arms in rowing and boat launching. All should be warmly clad without unnecessary or hindering incumbrance.

"The requirements and suggestions are asked to be met promptly and generously, and it is expected that all concerned will cooperate in making better and safer conditions in the navigation of dangerous areas. Local inspectors are told, however, not to unnecessarily delay vessels proceeding on their way to ports of the allies if it is not possible to meet all these requirements previous to the appointed time of departure."

"Why not effect a local organization and a list made of the children and housewives in the collection of waste paper and scrap iron? In nearly every town there is a dealer who will buy these articles, and with the enthusiasm of children aroused and the interest of the housewives enlisted I think that substantial sums could be saved every week from these sources. There is considerable demand for waste paper, such as old newspapers, old wrapping paper, and old magazines. The scrap iron is used by the makers of steel and cast iron, being melted

down, and there are astonishing quantities of it in every town. The youngsters would work at this with great interest, and the sales of accumulated stocks would probably bring in sums of money in excess of expectations. Besides it would be an economic service. Scrap iron is in good demand now and waste paper as well."

R. B. Moore, in charge of the Golden, Colo., station of the Bureau of Mines, states that the laboratory there is practically completed.