



# Official Bulletin



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GEORGE CREEL, CHAIRMAN

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No. 7.

## DATA ON FOOD PRICE FIXING BEFORE ATTORNEY GENERAL

The Department of Justice authorizes the following:

Data on which it is believed indictments can be sought as the result of price fixing in the handling of foodstuffs has been presented to Attorney General Gregory by George W. Anderson, United States district attorney at Boston, and Robert W. Childs, of Chicago, special assistants to the Attorney General in the high-cost-of-living investigation being conducted by the Department of Justice. Mr. Anderson has been in general charge of the investigation, and Mr. Childs has been detailed to an investigation of the grain and produce markets of Chicago.

### Conference Held Here.

Messrs. Anderson and Childs came to Washington and conferred with Assistant to the Attorney General Todd, under whose direction the high-cost-of-living investigation has been carried on. Later they reported to the Attorney General.

In discussing the reasons for the presence of the special assistants in Washington at this time, Attorney General Gregory said:

"They came to Washington to go over several cases with me in which they believe indictments can be secured. The cases relate to the food situation. They come here from time to time to make reports when they develop facts on which they believe indictments can be based.

### Food Will Be Sufficient.

"I am not an authority on the food situation of the country. That belongs properly to the Department of Agriculture; but I am led to believe, from the reports submitted to me, that there is much hysteria occasioned by reports of food shortage. It is ridiculous to think that there will be starvation or want in this country. There will be sufficient food.

"From my reports I conclude that many of the present high prices are the result of inadequate distribution facilities. If the President is given authority, as has been proposed to Congress, to direct freight shipments and give priority to certain classes of freight, I am confident that the situation will be materially improved."

### RESTORED TO ACTIVE DUTY.

By direction of the President, Capt. Stephen Abbot, United States Army, retired, is placed on active military duty under the provisions of the last proviso of section 24 of the act of Congress approved June 3, 1916. Capt. Abbot will report to the commandant, war prison barracks, Fort Douglas, Utah, for duty.

## ASKS POSTAL EMPLOYEES TO BUY LIBERTY BONDS.

Office of the  
Postmaster General,  
Washington, May 17, 1917.

### To All Postmasters:

With reference to the liberty loan circular letter of May 14, 1917, published in the OFFICIAL BULLETIN issued at Washington on that date by the Commission on Public Information, you are requested to aid all postal employees attached to or paid by your office in subscribing to the liberty bonds, fully explaining to them the advantages of the bonds as a safe investment and arranging with subscribers for making payments either on the terms prescribed by the Treasury Department or on such easier terms as can be arranged for with local banks.

The officers and employees of the Post Office Department at Washington are striving to make a better showing than any other of the executive departments on the liberty loan, and it is hoped and believed that their coworkers in the postal service throughout the United States will respond to this appeal so generously and promptly as to afford the Nation an illustration of patriotism that will inspire all citizens to emulate the example of their friends in this great organization.

At this time of necessity for concerted action on the part of all citizens to aid our country in the stupendous task to which it has set its hand, the purchaser of these liberty bonds not only benefits himself peculiarly but places his name on the roll of honor of those who are giving substantial evidence of patriotic endeavor.

A. S. BURLERSON,  
Postmaster General.

## LOAN POPULAR WITH POST OFFICE EMPLOYEES.

Many employees of the Post Office Department are doing their bit toward aiding the Government by subscribing to the liberty bonds. A committee consisting of R. L. Maddox, Frank E. Frazier, W. J. Barrows, J. K. Pickett, and W. M. Mooney has been organized to facilitate the subscriptions and explain the details and advantages of the bonds to would-be subscribers. Quite a number subscribed today.

## EXAMINATION FOR ENROLLING 100 ASSISTANT PAYMASTERS

Secretary Daniels has announced that an examination for the enrollment of 100 assistant paymasters, with the rank of ensign, in the Naval Coast Defense Reserve will be held June 1 at the navy yard at Washington, D. C.

All citizens of the United States between the ages of 21 and 30 are eligible for enrollment and may take the examination upon presenting themselves, together with credentials showing their training and experience, to the examining board at Washington on that date.

The pay of an assistant paymaster in the Naval Reserve Force is \$1,870 per annum at sea and \$1,700 plus an allowance of \$288 per annum for quarters and an additional allowance for the necessary heat and light while on shore duty.

### Examination Required.

No candidate who is not in good physical condition and who has not passed a physical examination before a board of medical officers can be appointed. The physical examination will immediately precede the examination to determine the candidate's qualifications.

The enrollments are provisional only, and before confirmation in the Reserve Force at least three months' active service and an examination before a board of officers on the duties of the grade is required.

Enrollment in the Naval Coast Defense Reserve is ordinarily for service in the particular district in which enrolled, but no candidate will be enrolled unless he specifically agrees to immediately apply for assignment to general service at sea, which assignment will be made when his services are so needed and not until he has received a course of instruction at the Naval Pay Officers' School at Washington, unless his services are needed before this can be accomplished.

### Qualification of Candidates.

The examination will determine the candidate's ability to do the work which will be required of him and his general fitness for the naval service as evidenced by his knowledge, training, experience, credentials, appearance, and conduct and bearing.

Each candidate will be required to submit to the board a complete written history of his education and practical and industrial experience, together with letters, preferably from teachers and employers, showing his character and standing in the community in which he lives, such letters when read together giving a practically unbroken history of the candidate from the time he was 15 years old to date.

## LIBERTY LOAN CONFERENCE AT TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Liberty loan committees of Federal reserve banks and other bankers attended a conference to-day at the Treasury Department for discussion of various features of organization, distribution, and publicity relative to the liberty loan of 1917. Treasury officials with whom the visiting bankers conferred included Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Oscar T. Crosby, members of the Federal Reserve Board, and Louis B. Franklin, vice president of the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, who is directing distribution of the liberty loan.

### Bankers at the Conference.

Among those at the conference were: G. E. Gregory, of the National City Bank of New York; Guy Emerson, Allen B. Forbes, and Arthur Anderson, of New York; Charles A. Peffe, of the Richmond Federal Reserve Bank liberty loan committee; Francis Black, of Boston, chairman of publicity for New England on the Boston liberty loan committee; A. I. Glidden and C. C. Bullen, of Boston; N. Penrose Hallowell, of the New England liberty loan committee; William G. Rose, chairman of Cleveland publicity committee; W. F. Taylor, A. C. Ernst, E. G. Tillotson, and Ralph Irvine, of Cleveland; C. R. McKay and Howard Fenton, of Chicago; Walter C. Janney, executive manager of the Philadelphia liberty loan committee, and Thomas Gamon, Jr., of Philadelphia; J. Sheppard Smith and Tom K. Smith, of St. Louis; Fred E. Volting, of Richmond; and W. O. Wardlow and W. W. Bell, of Atlanta.

### Chautauquas to Aid Loan.

"Buy liberty bonds" will be heard from the chautauqua and lyceum platforms in 6,000 cities and towns as the result of an offer made to the Secretary of the Treasury to-day by Charles F. Horner, of the Redpath-Horner Chautauqua Circuit, with headquarters in Kansas City. The offer of this service in behalf of the liberty loan of 1917 was made for the lyceum and chautauqua managers' associations, and every assurance of co-operation with the Government was given by Mr. Horner, as president of the association.

"Everybody in this office has subscribed—even the messenger boy," is what Judge W. L. Chambers, of the United States Board of Mediation and Conciliation, wrote to Secretary McAdoo in a letter received to-day, written on stationery bearing the stamp "Your patriotic duty—Buy a liberty bond."

## POST FOR COL. NEWCOMB.

### President Places Retired Officer on Active Duty.

By direction of the President, Col. Warren P. Newcomb, United States Army, retired, 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. He will proceed to Boston, Mass., and report to the commanding general, Northeastern Department, for duty as department inspector of

## LIBERTY LOAN SLOGAN ON OFFICIAL MAIL.

### ORDER.

WASHINGTON, May 15, 1917.

Envelopes and other official mail containers used by this department and its bureaus and services, including offices and agencies outside of Washington, shall be stamped in red with the following line:

YOUR PATRIOTIC DUTY—BUY A LIBERTY LOAN BOND.

Rubber stamps for the purpose will be ordered in quantity by this department and requisitions for the number needed by each bureau and its outside offices should be made in the usual way; also for red ink pads.

FRANKLIN K. LANE,  
Secretary of the Interior.

## SECRETARY MCADOO TO TOUR THE WEST FOR LIBERTY LOAN

In response to many invitations, Secretary McAdoo has arranged to make a short trip West, beginning May 16, to explain the liberty loan bond issue. After speaking in Chicago on Thursday, May 17, he plans to go to Milwaukee on Friday, May 18; to St. Paul on Saturday, May 19; to Des Moines on Monday, May 21; to Lincoln, Nebr., on Tuesday, May 22; to Denver on Wednesday, May 23; and to Kansas City on Thursday, May 24. Beyond Kansas City his plans have not been made definitely, but he must return to Washington as soon as possible after that date. Invitations have been received from many other cities, but it will be impossible for him to accept all of them.

The itinerary of the Secretary will be as follows: Leave Washington, Wednesday, May 16, 6.15 p. m.; arrive Chicago, Thursday, May 17, 2 p. m.; leave Chicago, Friday, May 18, 10.10 a. m.; arrive Milwaukee, Friday, May 18, 12.10 noon; leave Milwaukee, Saturday, May 19, 12.30 a. m.; arrive St. Paul, Saturday, May 19, 10.30 a. m.; leave St. Paul, Sunday, May 20, 11.10 p. m.; arrive Des Moines, Monday, May 21, 7.45 a. m.; leave Des Moines, Monday, May 21, 6.50 p. m.; arrive Denver, Tuesday, May 22, 2.30 p. m.; leave Denver, Tuesday, May 22, 9.15 p. m.; arrive St. Joseph, Wednesday, May 23, 6.10 p. m.; leave St. Joseph, Thursday, May 24, 12.55 a. m.; arrive Omaha, Thursday, May 24, 6.40 a. m.; leave Omaha, Thursday, May 24, 4.30 p. m.; arrive Kansas City, Thursday, May 24, 11 p. m.

that department, relieving Maj. Alfred A. Starbird, inspector general, who upon being thus relieved will report to the commanding general, Northeastern Department, for duty as assistant to the department inspector. The travel directed is necessary in the military service.

Your first patriotic duty—Buy a Liberty Bond.

## FORM FORESTRY REGIMENT FOR SERVICE IN FRANCE

A "forestry regiment," made up of foresters, practical woodmen, loggers, portable sawmill operators, and others experienced in lumbering operations, for service in France, will, it is announced, be raised immediately. The Forest Service, at the request of the War Department, will prepare plans for the organization and equipment of the force and will aid in securing suitable men. The regiment will form a unit of the Engineer Corps now being recruited to be sent abroad as soon as it can be organized and equipped.

### Suggested by British Commission.

The organization of this regiment is the result of a suggestion made by the British commission. Similar forces have been raised in Canada and are rendering valuable services. The object of the American forestry regiment, it is said, will be to convert available timber into material suitable for bridges, railroads, trenches, and other construction work with the least possible waste. At the same time the cutting will be done under the supervision of technical experts in cooperation with the French foresters. In this way the permanent damage to the forests incident to furnishing the imperatively needed timber it is hoped will be kept as small as possible.

### Divided Into Units.

The regiment will be organized in units capable of handling all kinds of woods work and will include a number of portable sawmill outfits. It will be officered by trained foresters and expert lumbermen who are thoroughly familiar with producing and delivering lumber. It will carry complete equipment for all kinds of woods work. The classes of men desired comprise axmen, teamsters, the cutters, millwrights, saw filers, sawyers, portable sawmill men, farriers, blacksmiths, lumberjacks, cooks, and carpenters, as well as motor-cycle and motor-truck operators.

As rapidly as enlistments are secured the men will be assembled at six central points, which have already been designated.

## OFFICERS AT FORT MYER.

### Five Ordered to Duty There and Two Relieved.

The following-named officers of the Medical Officers' Reserve Corps are assigned to active duty and will proceed to Fort Myer, Va., and report in person to the commanding officer of that post for duty: Maj. Charles L. G. Anderson, Capt. John J. Repetti, First Lieut. Ira C. Tyndall, First Lieut. William J. Manning, and First Lieut. Edward B. Macon.

The travel directed is necessary in the military service.

The following-named officers of the Medical Officers' Reserve Corps are relieved from duty at Fort Myer, Va., and will proceed to Washington, D. C., and report in person to the commandant, Army Medical School, this city, for instruction: First Lieut. Howard Hume and First Lieut. Arthur M. Zinkhar.

## Secretary Redfield Urges Manufacturers to Produce

Secretary of Commerce Redfield addressed the National Association of Manufacturers in New York on Wednesday on the subject "How can manufacturers help?" After telling how all classes of citizens have volunteered their services in the present emergency and urging the manufacturers to assist to their utmost in floating the liberty loan the Secretary said:

"We need food as well as money and men. In our own department we have encouraged the employees in stations all over the land to use the Government land for crops, and have told them that the horses and other appliances may be used in any way that does not injure the Government service. Many private concerns have done likewise. It ought to be the rule now that wherever employers can control land which can be made available for raising food, the employees should be encouraged to use it and facilities should be granted them so far as possible for that use.

### May Face Food Shortage.

"It is a fact and no dream that we may face next winter a shortage of food for ourselves and our armies. Only a long and strong pull will prevent this becoming a dread reality. He is a patriot who cultivates an extra rod of land and those of us who can make land available for cultivation and aid toward its working, should at once take steps to bring that about. I am fond of roses but potatoes are more needed now. Encourage children and labor to cultivate gardens and farms. Arrange annual repairs so as to permit workers to engage in the harvest. Let land about shops be used and let time be permitted so far as may be for its use.

"The need of the hour in America is cooperation. We must see that in the great contest there is one grand common interest. You will be called upon to accept leadership and direction in this common interest. It may be necessary that there shall be for a time some centralized guidance in some things so to focus and control the nation's forces that they shall bear most directly upon the points of danger. We know we may confidently look to the far-seeing men who guide the industries of the United States to accept leadership and to follow it in behalf of their country.

### Must Have Efficiency.

"It will be our duty in full collaboration with the men of affairs with whom it has been and is a pleasure to work, to see that the organization of the Government for the dread purposes of war is made efficient; that so far as may be, individual and corporate needs shall be thoroughly and justly learned and considered. It is not the wish of the Government that any manufacturer should be injured or that such opportunities as come to him along normal lines should be lost.

"It is simply the purpose of the Government to guide all the productive powers of the country into those lines which made for the greatest strength and efficiency. Just as it must control with a strong hand him who would make abnormal profits out of the common need, so it remembers that the common need requires that a just and fair living be earned by all manufacturers.

### Will Need Three Armies.

"There may be patriotic men in your employ willing, indeed eager, to serve their country who naturally question whether they ought to leave their employment to seek military service. This would cause both them and their employers anxiety as to their present duty and the possible results upon industry. No arbitrary rule can be laid down, but, broadly speaking, the Nation will need what I have called the three armies of the field, the factory, and the farm. If either of these were seriously depleted, the Nation's cause would tremble.

"It is easy to see that a man on a farm with dependent children would find his present duty using that farm as a national food-producing asset. So a workman with a family in a shop producing anything the Nation may in this emergency require would for the present find his duty there. In a third case a young man without dependents, whose work can be left without directly injuring production of food or goods, would find his duty at the front.

"Between these obvious examples lie all shades of circumstances. The selective draft law, however, lays down a principle to solve this problem. It assumes all are willing to do their share. It accepts the need of some in the field, some on the farm, some in the factory. It will register those of, say, 21 to 30 years of age as being the class which on the whole is best fitted for the field and which has the fewest dependents. These men, once registered, selection will take place by which the Nation will say, through local bodies, to one—you stay on the farm; to another, you stay in the shop, and to a third, you serve in the field.

### A Nation of Wasters.

"We are a nation of wasters to such an extent that many of us hardly seem to distinguish between thrift and meanness. Stated in another way, we are a generous people, getting lavishly, giving largely, forgetful of the immense aggregate of countless little things. The Secretary of Agriculture has recently pointed out that the waste of a slice of bread daily in each of our many million families will take the production of over 400,000 acres of wheat to make it good, and that the daily waste in each family of an ounce of food means thousands of tons of foodstuffs thrown away. There is no industrial duty more pressing at this hour than that of stopping family and factory waste.

### Maintaining of Production.

"I have already suggested the importance of maintaining production. Now, if ever, is the advice of Thomas Carlyle sound—'In God's name produce.' You remember the fine motto of the French at Verdun—'They shall not pass'—and how they put their lives behind it. Can we not go out into the world in this same spirit, bringing this same spirit to bear on production? Produce, produce, in God's name and in the Nation's name produce. This may mean some change in your methods, for the greatest production for the Nation's good may not be that precise form of production from which your greatest rewards may hitherto have

been won. Get into line, however, ye leaders of industry, to make what the Nation needs to have made. Follow the fine spirit of the many who have already said to me, 'Our works shall be used for the Government as its needs may require.'

"To-day in every tin-plate mill the word should be produce, for the Nation's good requires it. To-day in every labor council the word should be produce, for the Nation calls its sons to be producers. To-day in every textile mill, in every paper mill, in every machine shop, the thought should be, from top to bottom, produce in God's name."

## SCHOOLS URGED TO ASSIST IN FOOD-GROWING CAMPAIGN

Commissioner P. P. Claxton, of the Bureau of Education, Department of the Interior, has issued the following statement to colleges and normal schools:

"In President Wilson's proclamation to the American people of April 16 is the following statement:

"The supreme need of our own Nation and of the nations with which we are cooperating is an abundance of supplies, and especially of foodstuffs. The importance of an adequate food supply, especially for the present year, is superlative. Without abundant food alike for the armies and the peoples now at war, the whole great enterprise upon which we have embarked will break down and fail. The world's food reserves are low. Not only during the present emergency but for some time after peace shall have come both our own people and a large proportion of the people of Europe must rely upon the harvests in America. \* \* \* The time is short. It is of the most imperative importance that everything possible be done and done immediately to make sure of large harvests.'

"Let me call your attention to one way by which many colleges and schools can help. The University of Indiana is planting in potatoes 15 acres of land which was previously an unused portion of the college grounds, and 40 acres on the university water-works area. Much of the labor is being done by students who have volunteered their services. If every college and normal school will take the same practical interest in this matter that the University of Indiana is taking, much will be done toward solving the food problem.

"Besides increasing the total available food supply, every community and section that feeds itself saves transportation and assists the railroads in their great problem of furnishing prompt and satisfactory service during the national crises."

Maj. John E. Munroe, Ordnance Department, will repair to this city on official business pertaining to the operations of the Ordnance Department, and upon the completion of this duty will return to his proper station. The travel directed is necessary in the military service.

Buy a Liberty Bond.

## The Official Bulletin

Published Every Week Day by the  
Committee on Public Information.

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

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

### SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY MAIL:

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

### EXECUTIVE ORDER.

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

As civilian chairman of the committee I appoint Mr. George Creel. The Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of the Navy are authorized each to detail an officer or officers to the work of the committee.

WOODROW WILSON.

April 14, 1917.

### LETTER TO PRESIDENT.

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

APRIL 18, 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

### GO TO MOBILIZATION CAMPS.

#### Medical Reserve Corps Officers Assigned to Active Duty.

Each of the following-named officers of the Medical Officers' Reserve Corps is assigned to active duty and will proceed to the place specified after his name and report for duty at mobilization camp thereat:

Capt. Clarence B. Ingraham, Jr., Golden, Colo.

First Lieut. Albert W. Lindberg, Springfield, Ill.

Capt. Hans. Hansen, Fort Des Moines, Iowa.

First Lieut. Edward S. Parker, Camp Dodge, Iowa.

Capt. Herbert Atkins, Fort Riley, Kans.

First Lieut. Constant M. Collignon, Camp Grayling, Mich.

First Lieut. Harry B. Zimmerman, Fort Snelling, Minn.

First Lieut. Robert R. Glynn, Nevada, Mo.

First Lieut. Joseph M. Shramek, Fort Crook, Nebr.

First Lieut. Hugo Mella, Fort Lincoln, N. Dak.

First Lieut. Benjamin I. Harrison, Camp Perry, Ohio.

First Lieut. Lee W. Cary, Camp Douglas, Wis.

The travel directed is necessary in the military service.

### COPPER COMMITTEE NAMED.

#### John D. Ryan Chairman of New Body Under Defense Council.

John D. Ryan of New York, president of the Anaconda Copper Co., has been named as chairman of the subcommittee on copper, to serve with the committee on raw materials of the advisory commission of the Council of National Defense, of which Bernard M. Baruch is chairman.

The other members of the committee on copper, which was announced to-day by the council, are Murray Guggenheim, of M. Guggenheim's Sons, New York; R. L. Agassiz, president of the Calumet & Hecla Mining Co., Boston; Charles McNell, president of the Utah Copper Co., New York; James McClean, vice president of the Phelps-Dodge Co., New York; and W. A. Clark, president of the United Verde Copper Co., New York.

Mr. Baruch has already appointed committees on alcohol, aluminum, asbestos, brass, coal-tar by-products, lumber, lead, mica, nickel, oil, rubber, steel, sulphur, wool, zinc, coal, cement, chemicals, and pig iron and iron ore.

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.

### EXTENSION OF \$45,000,000 TREASURY LOAN TO BELGIUM

Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo on Wednesday extended to Belgium a loan of \$45,000,000. In announcing to Minister de Cartier the extension of the credit the Secretary said:

"Mr. Minister, in extending to your country, Belgium, a credit of \$45,000,000, which is to be withdrawn at the rate of \$7,500,000 monthly, for the purpose of assisting your Government in the serious conditions with which it has been so long confronted, I wish, on behalf of the American people, to assure you that it gives me a peculiar pleasure to render a service of this character, which we hope will be helpful to your country, and largely mitigate, if not entirely eliminate, the sufferings of your people. We sincerely trust that it may be helpful in enabling you to restore Belgian independence. I can assure you, sir, that the American people are just as deeply concerned in this as are the people of Belgium."

Minister de Cartier said:

"I can not express how deeply moved I am by your kind words, but I speak for every Belgian heart when I say, I thank you as well as I know how."

### NEW METALS COMMITTEE.

The Council of National Defense announces the formation of a committee on brass and aluminum products to serve in conjunction with the committee on raw materials of the advisory commission of the council. This committee is headed by Bernard M. Baruch, of the advisory commission, who recently procured the offer to the Government of 45,000,000 pounds of copper for the Army and Navy at less than half the present market price.

The committees appointed are as follows:

**Brass.**—Charles F. Brooker, president of the American Brass Co., Waterbury, Conn.; E. O. Goss, president of the Scoville Manufacturing Co., Waterbury, Conn.; Lewis H. Jones, president of the Detroit Copper & Brass Co., Detroit, Mich.; Barton Haselton, secretary and treasurer and general manager of the Rome Brass Co., Rome, N.-Y.; F. J. Kingsley, president of the Bridgeport Brass Co., Bridgeport, Conn.

**Aluminum.**—Arthur V. Davis, president of the Aluminum Co. of America, New York, N. Y.; E. E. Allyne, president of the Aluminum Castings Co., Cleveland, Ohio; Joseph A. Janney, of Janney, Steinmetz & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

First Lieut. Lester E. Willyoung, United States Army, retired, is ordered to active duty in the service of the United States and will proceed to Kansas City, Mo., and report in person to the depot quartermaster at that place for duty. The travel directed is necessary in the military service.

First Lieut. Meredith R. Johnston, Medical Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty. He will report in person to the officer in charge, medical supply depot, St. Louis, Mo., for duty.

Buy a Liberty Bond.

## WAR LEGISLATION ENACTED OR PENDING IN CONGRESS

Since the declaration of war Congress has enacted many laws of importance and has volumes of important legislation pending before it.

The deficiency bill, passed April 17, created, among other things, an emergency fund of \$100,000,000, to be used at the discretion of the President for war purposes.

The bond bill, passed April 24, authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to raise \$7,000,000,000, \$5,000,000,000 thereof on interest-bearing bonds of the United States and \$2,000,000,000 thereof on Treasury notes.

### Increase of Naval Strength.

On May 8 the House passed a bill authorizing the increase of the enlisted personnel of the Navy from its present number, 87,000, to 150,000, and of the Marine Corps from its present strength of 17,400 to 30,000. It took the Coast and Geodetic Survey, with all its vessels, into the Navy. It also increased the pay of the enlisted men. The Senate passed the bill with amendments, which are before the conferees.

On May 9 a bill to provide revenue for war expenses was introduced in the House. It provides for raising an estimated amount of at least \$1,800,000,000, by increases in the amounts to be raised under the present revenue bills and by war taxes.

The Senate and the House each passed a bill authorizing the Administration to conscript for an army of 2,000,000 or more men. The chief differences were the age limits for conscription and the provision for raising four divisions of volunteers for service in Europe.

The two Houses have agreed upon all the terms except the rate of pay, and the bill is now in conference on this point. It authorizes, but does not direct, the President to raise for foreign service four infantry divisions of volunteers.

### The Espionage Bill.

The espionage bill was passed by the House, giving the Secretary of the Treasury, at the discretion of the President, authority to make rules governing alien vessels when in American ports; for the punishment of persons disregarding these rules or seeking information to be used by enemies; for the seizure of arms intended for export, and similar provisions. One of the most important provisions was that which provided for the censorship of the press and the mails. The Senate has offered a substitute bill, striking out the provision for censorship, and this bill has been sent to conference.

### CUBA BUYS AMERICAN PAPER.

Cuba imported \$3,300,000 worth of paper in 1916, and American manufacturers furnished over 70 per cent of that total, according to the Department of Commerce. This trade has been growing rapidly in recent months, and from all indications has not yet reached its limit.

A large share of the new business and of the business formerly going to Germany has come to the United States, but unless unusual care is taken there will be a tendency to return to old sources of supply when the war is over.

## WAR WILL CAUSE BUSINESS READJUSTMENTS BUT NOT DIMINISH VOLUME, ASSERTS VANDERLIP

In a carefully prepared interview Frank A. Vanderlip, member of the labor committee of the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense and president of the National City Bank of New York, touches on nearly all the important segments of the business problem and makes answer to many of the questions that have been raised by business men.

"The sooner," he said, "the public gets over the idea that we want 'business as usual,' or can have 'business as usual,' during this great war the better for all. We want to stop all unnecessary work and unnecessary expenditures short off and concentrate on the immense volume of work which has to be done. Business men should get rid of any foolish fears that economy will bring on a general paralysis of industry or trade.

### Work for Everybody.

"There is no danger of not having work for everybody; the trouble is that there is more work in sight than can possibly be done, and the question is whether we shall cut off luxuries or necessities. The farmers are crying for labor and the whole world is crying for food; the great industries, like mining, lumbering, steel making, cloth making, transportation, shipbuilding, car building, etc., are clamoring for help; a million to two million men are wanted for the Army and Navy, and thousands of women will be wanted to take their places in shops and offices; the Army must be clothed and shod.

"It is absurd under these conditions to talk of the danger of unemployment and to urge that the people shall go on buying what they do not actually need in order to keep labor from unemployment or to maintain business as usual. How is labor to be had to make uniforms unless it is released from making other clothes? How are looms to be had for blankets unless released from something else? How is steel to be had for ships, tin can, and agricultural implements unless other consumption is curtailed? How are women to be had for offices unless released elsewhere? And, finally, how are we to put \$7,000,000,000 or \$8,000,000,000 of purchasing power at the disposal of the Government unless we curtail our individual expenditures?

### Great Task in Hand.

"The country should immediately awake to the fact that it has a great task in hand, and that it can not carry on a war like this with one hand and continue to do all the business it did before with the other. No doubt some persons will be inconvenienced by being obliged to leave one job and look for another. In some instances they will probably improve their lot permanently; in some instances possibly they will not place themselves so well; but the sooner everybody recognizes the inevitable and plans for it, the better. We can no more expect to readjust business from peace conditions to war conditions without some inconvenience and loss than we can expect to send an army to the front without sacrifice and loss.

"All possible aid should be given in effecting the necessary shifts in employment. The Government should be prompt in placing its contracts, and give some at-

tention to their distribution with a view to taking up labor that is displaced, and there should be organized community effort to aid in these readjustments. The essential fact in the situation is that readjustment is unavoidable but that any general state of unemployment is impossible.

### More Taxation Necessary.

"The bond issues will necessitate more taxation in the future than in the past, but the person who practices self-denial now in order to buy a bond not only aids the Government but provides an offset to future taxation on this account. The individual who takes his share of the bonds will pay his taxes into his own pocket.

"Every community should be closely organized for subscriptions to these loans. Once the habit of saving to buy a bond is established it will not be abandoned when the war is over, but a million new springs of wealth will be developed to help on the development of industry and the progress of society in the future. Parents should buy for their children, and employers should join hands with their employees, in the name of a common patriotism and to bring an end to the world's last great war. There should be no family in this country without one of these bonds as a certificate of its loyalty and devotion to the Government in this time of supreme national effort.

### Must Raise Loans Ourselves.

"We have few holdings of foreign securities and there is no other market in which securities can be sold. We are using more capital than formerly in foreign trade and can not withdraw it. We must raise these loans among ourselves and almost wholly out of current earnings and savings.

"The bankers must make up their minds to lend freely, and at a moderate interest rate, to promote this loan. This is a great national emergency, and ordinary rules should not govern.

"On the other hand, no would-be subscriber has the right, while pretending to render a public service himself, to throw all of the burden on a bank. He should not make a subscription without a bona-fide intention of paying up on it within a reasonable time, and he should make a payment down.

### Should Begin to Save.

"Furthermore, he should then set out, earnestly and patriotically, with real economy and self-denial, to pay up his subscription, so that he can then make another. That is the way these loans must be raised. The banks should make these subscriptions liquid, immediately available; they should help every subscriber of this type; and they can render enormous service in this way. But the public must not think that the banks can take care of the regular business of the country and supply all the funds for the war also."

First Lieut. William B. Parsons, jr., Medical Officers' Reserve Corps, is relieved from his present duties and from further active duty in the Medical Officers' Reserve Corps.

## War Department Orders Giving Assignments to Officers

Private Arthur E. Brown, Signal Corps, Fort Slocum, N. Y., will be sent to Mineola, Long Island, N. Y., for duty at the Signal Corps Aviation School.

First Sergt. Jefferson F. Williams, Company L, Twelfth Infantry, is placed upon the retired list at Nogales, Ariz., and will repair to his home. The Quartermaster Corps will furnish the necessary transportation and pay the soldier commutation of rations in advance for the necessary number of days' travel, it being impracticable for him to carry rations of any kind. The journey is necessary for the public service.

Col. Curtis McD. Townsend and Lieut. Col. Harry Burgess, Corps of Engineers, will proceed to Chicago, Ill., for conference in connection with the formation of Engineer railway regiments, and upon the completion of this duty will return to their respective stations. The travel directed is necessary in the military service.

The leave of absence on surgeon's certificate of disability granted Maj. Robert B. Grubbs, Medical Corps, in Special Orders, No. 86, April 14, 1917, War Department, is extended 1 month and 14 days on account of sickness.

Private William Price, Troop L, Tenth Cavalry, now at Fort Riley, Kans., is transferred to the Quartermaster Corps and is assigned to duty at that post.

Capt. William J. Bass, Quartermaster Officers' Reserve Corps, will proceed to Atlanta, Ga., for the purpose of inspecting the factory and working progress of the White Hickory Wagon Manufacturing Co. at that place, and upon completion of the duty enjoined will return to his proper station. The travel directed is necessary in the military service.

Army Field Clerk William A. Riggs, now at 208 West Twenty-seventh Street, Vancouver, Wash., having surrendered the remainder of the leave of absence granted him by paragraph 1, Special Orders, No. 61, headquarters, Hawaiian Department, March 31, 1917, is relieved from further duty in the Hawaiian Department and assigned to duty at the headquarters, North Pacific Coast Artillery district, Seattle, Wash.

Army Field Clerk Riggs will report by telegraph to the commanding general, Western Department, San Francisco, Cal., for instructions as to the date on which he should proceed to Seattle.

The Quartermaster Corps will furnish the necessary transportation. The travel directed is necessary in the military service.

Private (First Class) Alvin L. Wright, Medical Department, Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., is transferred as private to the Quartermaster Corps and is assigned to duty as storekeeper at that hospital.

Q. M. Sergt. (Senior Grade) Denis McSweeney, Quartermaster Corps (appointed May 10, 1917, from quartermaster sergeant, Quartermaster Corps), now at Fort Wood, N. Y., will be sent to Atlanta, Ga., for duty in the office of the depot quartermaster, that place.

The resignation by First Lieut. Charles H. Miner, Medical Reserve Corps, of his

commission as an officer in that corps is accepted by the President.

Paragraph 6, Special Orders, No. 77, War Department, April 4, 1917, relating to Sergts. Frank W. Towers and John Warren, Signal Corps, is amended to authorize these soldiers to remain on temporary duty at the Bausch & Lomb Optical Co., Rochester, N. Y., for an additional period of one month.

Private Joseph N. Deaudelin, Army service detachment, West Point, N. Y., will be discharged by the commanding officer of that post, for the convenience of the Government. This soldier is entitled to travel allowances.

Lieut. Col. Harry Burgess, Corps of Engineers, will proceed once each week during the month of May, 1917, to Cleveland, Ohio, on official business pertaining to the organization of the Army, and upon the completion of the duty enjoined will return to his proper station after each visit. The travel directed is necessary in the military service.

The following-named officers are relieved from duty with the First Aero Squadron, Signal Corps, and will proceed to the stations as hereinafter indicated:

Capt. Charles C. Benedict, junior military aviator, Signal Corps, to Urbana, Ill., for duty at the University of Illinois.

Capt. Ralph P. Cousins, junior military aviator, to Austin, Tex., for duty at the Texas State University.

Capt. Melchior McE. Eberts, junior military aviator, Signal Corps, to Columbus, Ohio, for duty at the Ohio State University.

Capt. Benjamin W. Mills, junior military aviator, Signal Corps, to Boston, Mass., for duty at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

First Lieut. Howard C. Davidson, Infantry, detached officers' list, to Ithaca, N. Y., for duty at Cornell University.

The travel directed is necessary in the military service.

The following-named officers are relieved from duty at the Signal Corps Aviation School, San Diego, Cal., and will proceed to the stations as hereinafter indicated:

First Lieut. Arnold N. Krogstad, Twenty-second Infantry, to Berkeley, Cal., for duty at the University of California.

Capt. John N. Reynolds, Coast Artillery Corps, and First Lieuts. Harry M. Brown, Twenty-second Infantry; James R. Alfante, Infantry, detached officers' list; Michael F. Davis, Infantry; Patrick Frissell, Eleventh Infantry; and Adlai H. Gilkeson, Infantry, to Columbus, N. Mex., for duty with the First Aero Squadron, Signal Corps.

First Lieuts. Hubert R. Harmon, Coast Artillery Corps; Jack W. Heard, Seventeenth Cavalry; and Whitten J. East, Infantry, to Fort Sam Houston, Tex., for duty with the Third Aero Squadron, Signal Corps.

The travel directed is necessary in the military service.

Capt. John R. Devereux, Medical Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty with station in this city for the purpose of examining recruits for the ambu-

lance company organized under orders from the commanding general, Eastern Department, to mobilize at Fort Washington, Md.

Capt. Lewis Brown, Jr., Cavalry, detached officers' list, is detailed for temporary duty as instructor, citizens' training camp at Fort Riley, Kans., and will report in person at once to the commanding officer of that camp for duty and by telegraph to the commanding general, Central Department. The travel directed is necessary in the military service.

Col. Grote Hutcheson, Cavalry, is detailed for general recruiting service. He will proceed to Fort Thomas, Ky., and assume command of the recruit depot at that post. The travel directed is necessary in the military service.

Capt. William H. Oury, Quartermaster Corps, will proceed to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., not later than May 14, 1917, for the purpose of looking over the layout of the sewage and water system of the large camp that is to be established at that post, and upon completion of the duty enjoined will return to his proper station. The travel directed is necessary in the military service.

The following-named officers of the Medical Officers' Reserve Corps are assigned to active duty and will proceed to Fort McPherson, Ga., and report in person to the commanding officer of that post for duty:

First Lieut. Henry G. Turner.

First Lieut. Thomas M. Chaney.

First Lieut. Nuckols T. Davie.

First Lieut. Charles T. Grier.

First Lieut. Charles W. Armstrong.

The travel directed is necessary in the military service.

Capt. Frederick T. Harris, Medical Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty. He will report by telegraph to the commanding general, Western Department, for assignment to duty.

Sergts. George I. Sullivan, Henry V. Lucas, and Earl H. Tonkin are relieved from active duty at the Curtiss Aviation School, Newport News, Va., to take effect May 17, 1917, and will proceed to their homes. The Quartermaster will furnish the necessary transportation and pay these soldiers commutation of rations in advance for the necessary number of days' travel, it being impracticable for these soldiers to carry rations of any kind. The journey is necessary for the public service.

The action of the Chief Signal Officer of the Army in placing Master Signal Electrician Easton M. Bowling, of the Signal Enlisted Reserve Corps, on active duty as military censor at Nogales, Ariz., to take effect May 11, 1917, is confirmed.

Second Lieut. Rudolph W. P. LeBaron, Engineer Officers' Reserve Corps, is relieved from duty at the citizens' training camp, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., and will proceed to Chicago, Ill., and report in person to Col. William C. Langfitt, Corps of Engineers, for duty in connection with the organization of the railway regiment at that place. The travel directed is necessary in the military service.

## War Department Orders Giving Assignments to Officers

Under the provisions of paragraph 38, Regulations for the Enlisted Reserve Corps, Sergt. Harold L. Williamson, Aviation Section, Signal Enlisted Reserve Corps, Curtiss Aviation School, Newport News, Va., will be discharged by the Chief Signal Officer of the Army, by reason of his services being no longer required.

A board of officers is appointed, to meet at the call of the president thereof, at Fort George Wright, Wash., for the examination of such persons as may be authorized to appear before it to determine their fitness for appointment as chaplain in the Army. Detail for the board:

Capt. Robert F. Woods, Coast Artillery Corps.

Capt. Edgar N. Coffey, United States Army, retired.

First Lieut. Frank E. Emery, Jr., Coast Artillery Corps.

First Lieut. Charles E. Butts, Medical Officers' Reserve Corps.

The junior member of the board, other than a medical officer, will act as recorder.

Capt. Lorimer D. Miller, Engineer Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty. He will take station in Washington, D. C., and report in person to the officer in charge, Engineer depot, Washington Barracks, D. C., for duty in connection with the purchase of supplies for the Engineer Department.

Capt. Joseph C. Morrow, jr., junior military aviator, Signal Corps, is designated as aeronautical officer of the Central Department.

Maj. Joseph H. Pelot, Ordnance Department, will make not to exceed one visit each to South Bethlehem, Pa., and New Castle, Del., on official business pertaining to the operations of the Ordnance Department, and upon completion of the duty enjoined will return to his proper station after each visit. The travel directed is necessary in the military service.

Maj. Charles L. Bent, Engineer Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty. He will report in person to Col. William C. Langfitt, Corps of Engineers, Chicago, Ill., for duty in connection with the organization of the Third Reserve Engineers.

Color Sergt. George T. Edwards, Twenty-first Infantry, is placed upon the retired list at San Diego, Cal., and will repair to his home. The Quartermaster Corps will furnish the necessary transportation and pay the soldier commutation of rations in advance for the necessary number of days' travel, it being impracticable for him to carry rations of any kind. The journey is necessary for the public service.

Recruit Alonzo Berry, Nineteenth Infantry, Fort Sam Houston, Tex., will be discharged by his commanding officer, on account of fraudulent enlistment. The provisions of paragraph 1380, Army Regulations, apply to this case.

Color Sergt. Calvin Van Zant, Thirtieth Infantry, is placed upon the retired list at Fort McDowell, Cal., and will repair to his home. The Quartermaster

Corps will furnish the necessary transportation and pay the soldier commutation of rations in advance for the necessary number of days' travel, it being impracticable for him to carry rations of any kind. The journey is necessary for the public service.

Recruit Charlie Seaton, Coast Artillery Corps, Fort Sam Houston, Tex., will be discharged by his commanding officer, on account of fraudulent enlistment. The provisions of paragraph 1380, Army Regulations, apply to this case.

Saddler Thomas M. Hawkins, Troop B, Ninth Cavalry, now at the Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., is transferred as private to the Tenth Cavalry and will be sent to Fort Huachuca, Ariz., for assignment to a troop.

Capt. Robert O. McDonald, Medical Corps, is relieved from the further operation of the order detaching him to deliver lectures at the University of Texas and will resume command of Ambulance Company No. 5.

Paragraph 65, Special Orders, No. 107, May 9, 1917, War Department, is amended so as to direct Capt. Tompkins McIlvaine, Quartermaster Officers' Reserve Corps, to report in person to the depot quartermaster, New York, N. Y., for duty as his assistant.

In the case of General Prisoner James H. Perkins, formerly private, Coast Artillery Corps, Seventh Company, Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., Pacific Branch, United States Disciplinary Barracks, Alcatraz, Cal., the unexecuted portion of the sentence published in G. C. M. O. No. 450, Western Department, dated November 29, 1916, 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.

Maj. Charles F. Craig, Medical Corps, will proceed at once to Fort Snelling, Minn., and assume charge of the field laboratory to be established at that post. The travel directed is necessary in the military service.

The resignation of Second Lieut. William Auvil, First Infantry, Alabama National Guard, is accepted by the President, to take effect this date.

Maj. Gilbert H. Stewart, Ordnance Department, will make not to exceed two visits to Worcester, Mass., on official business pertaining to the inspection of matériel being procured under contract, and upon the completion of the duty enjoined will return to his proper station after each visit. The travel directed is necessary in the military service.

First Lieut. Ellis F. Gates, Medical Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty. He will report by telegraph to the commanding general, Southern Department, for assignment to station and duty and will proceed to join the station to which he may be assigned. The travel directed is necessary in the military service.

Col. Samuel Reber, Signal Corps, will proceed to Lowell, Mass., for temporary duty in connection with the investigation of a signaling device, and upon completion of the duty enjoined will return to his proper station. The travel directed is necessary in the military service.

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Quartermaster Corps are ordered:

Maj. Samuel D. Rockenbach is relieved from further duty in the Southern Department and will proceed to Gettysburg National Park, Pa., for duty as constructing quartermaster, under the instructions of the Quartermaster General of the Army, reporting upon arrival by telegraph to the Quartermaster General for further instructions.

Maj. Harry C. Williams will proceed to Montauk Point, N. Y., for duty as constructing quartermaster, under the instructions of the Quartermaster General of the Army, reporting upon arrival by telegraph to the Quartermaster General for further instructions.

Capt. George O. Hubbard is relieved from further duty in the Southern Department and will proceed to Syracuse, N. Y., for duty as constructing quartermaster, under the instructions of the Quartermaster General of the Army, reporting upon arrival by telegraph to the Quartermaster General for further instructions.

Capt. Frederick L. Buck is relieved from further duty in the Southern Department and will proceed to Sparta, Wis., for duty as constructing quartermaster, under instructions of the Quartermaster General of the Army, reporting upon arrival by telegraph to the Quartermaster General for further instructions.

The travel directed is necessary in the military service.

Private (First Class) Russell M. Hopper, Medical Department, now at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., when released from confinement will be sent to Fort Myer, Va., for duty.

Capt. John S. Fair, Quartermaster Corps, will proceed to Front Royal Re-mount Depot, Front Royal, Va., on official business pertaining to the Quartermaster Corps, and upon completion of the duty enjoined will return to his proper station. The travel directed is necessary in the military service.

The following-named officers will report in person to Col. Ira A. Haynes, Coast Artillery Corps, detached officers' list, president of the examining board at Washington, D. C., appointed in paragraph 33, Special Orders, No. 28, War Department, February 3, 1917, at such time as they may be required by the board, for examination to determine their fitness for promotion:

Capt. Horace P. Hobbs, Infantry, detached officers' list.

Capt. William N. Hughes, jr., Infantry, detached officers' list.

Capt. Daniel T. Merrill, Infantry, detached officers' list.

Capt. William Taylor, Infantry, detached officers' list.

MAY 14, 1917.

Buy a Liberty Bond.

### APPLICATION FOR A PERMIT TO ENTER THE UNITED STATES

Application for permission to enter the United States under subsection 10 of paragraph 8 of the President's proclamation of April 6, 1917.

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

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

This blank must be completely filled out.

No. E-----

I, -----, a native citizen, denizen or subject of ----- (this includes any person born in a country with which the United States is at war—other than a citizen of the United States), being male and fourteen years of age or over, hereby apply for a permit to enter the United States.

I solemnly swear that I was born at (give town, province or district, and country)-----on or about the-----day of ----- (If naturalized as a citizen of a country with which the United States is at war, state below place and date of naturalization: -----); that since the first of July, 1914, I have resided at, been employed in the places, occupations, and by the employers hereinafter stated (where a person has been at school or college or the like, state under the word "Employer" such school or college or the like):

Name of place.	Occupation.	Employer.
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....

(this part is to be filled in only in case the applicant has left the territory of the United States since the first of July, 1914) that since the first of July, 1914, I left the territory of the United States at -----on-----; that I desire to enter the United States for the following purpose or purposes (state object or objects of visit)-----; that I intend to proceed directly (or via-----) to (state name of place or places)-----, where I expect to remain (give time of proposed stay) ----- for the purpose of -----] (the part in brackets may be omitted only if the period of expected residence in the place previously mentioned exceeds a year) and whence I expect to proceed to-----, for the purpose of -----.]

I do solemnly swear that the above statements are true and, further, that while within the jurisdiction of the United States, I will not in any way violate or aid in the violation of any of the laws thereof or of the laws of any of the States, Territories, or possessions thereof

### OFFICERS ON ACTIVE DUTY.

#### Members of Quartermaster Officers' Reserve Corps Assigned.

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 the stations to which assigned:

- Capt. Francis M. Smith, Capt. Franklin R. Van-Rensselaer, Capt. John G. Wilson, Capt. Earl L. Thornton, Capt. Norval H. Robinson, Capt. Arthur J. Wicks, Capt. Robert B. Martin, Capt. Morrison V. R. Weyant, Capt. William J. Nagel, Capt. Ben Morris, Capt. Samuel L. Nelson, Capt. Tom R. Wyles, Capt. Gustave Porges, Capt. Harry W. Parrett, Capt. Joseph T. Kingsley, Capt. Preston B. Hite, Capt. Harry A. Bullock, Capt. Walter A. Ladd, Capt. Willis C. Strange, Capt. Claude D. Liebman, Capt. Frank B. Smith, Capt. Benjamin Wall, Capt. William H. Fillmore, Capt. Robert A. Osborn, Capt. Alfred J. McGrath, Capt. Hiram N. Shaw, Capt. Ray B. Rollinson, Capt. Herbert A. Meyer, Capt. Kirk B. Delano, Capt. Edwin M. Lawton, Capt. William J. McKay, Capt. Carl D. Ford, Capt. John Schocklin, Capt. George H. Scruton, Capt. Avery B. Wight, Capt. Oliver C. Wyman, Capt. George V. Ketcham, Capt. Paul L. F. Bauer, Capt. William P. Lynch, Capt. Percival S. Holmes, Capt. Ernest Roberts, Capt. Leland Willson, Capt. Robert B. Deford, Capt. John W. Chandler, Capt. Howard A. Chaffin, Capt. August A. Poland.

or of any proclamations or regulations concerning alien enemies issued by the President, and, further, I will in no way, either directly or indirectly, injure, impede, or interfere with, by word or deed, the United States or its officers, agents, or representatives in the prosecution of the war in which it is now engaged, and, further, that I will commit no act of hostility against the United States.

(Signature)

(The immigration officers and their deputies, in pursuance of Revised Statutes, section 4067; the President's proclamation of April 6, 1917; the Executive order of April 6, 1917, to the Attorney General; and the direction of the Attorney General of April 18, 1917, to the above officers, are authorized to administer the above oath to persons entitled to make application to enter the United States.)

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

(Office)

#### Description of Applicant.

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

Age, ----years; stature, ----feet----inches.

Weight, ----; forehead, ----

Distinctive marks, ----

Eyes, ----; nose, ----

Mouth, ----; chin, ----

Hair, ----; complexion, ----; face, ----

[Photograph.]

Your first patriotic duty—Buy a Liberty Bond.

### REPORT ON MINERAL RESOURCES FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE COUNCIL

The Department of the Interior has issued the following:

When a declaration by Congress that a "State of war exists" was thought to be imminent, the Department of the Interior, through its Bureau of Mines, prepared for the information of the Council of National Defense a report on the natural mineral resources of the United States. Marvelous as these resources are, comprising two-fifths of the world's annual production of coal, one-half the world's output of copper, and nearly two-thirds of the world's annual supply of petroleum, no raw material, except coal, can serve a useful purpose in war until combined with or refined by other metals or chemicals.

When asked about the mineral situation, Secretary of the Interior Lane said:

"In war time a new point of view must be had in order to grasp the situation. The great production of gold and silver in the United States, except from the financial point of view, is unimportant. But the 5,000 ounces of platinum now reclaimed at the Government mints will make, by the 'contact' process, hundreds of thousands of pounds of concentrated sulphuric acid, which can all go into high combustible explosives.

"Let us begin with explosives. Speaking broadly, concentrated sulphuric acid, the famous H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> of college memory, and nitric acid, are the two chief and vital elements necessary in explosive manufacture. We shall need about 6,000,000 tons of sulphuric acid this year. This acid is not a pleasant thing to transport, so in peace times it is generally used close to its point of production. We have two great natural beds of sulphur, but they are in the extreme southern part of the United States, with the result that in peace times we ordinarily import about 1,000,000 tons of iron pyrites, containing about 45 per cent of sulphur, and roast it out. In time of need we could secure sufficient from our own beds, but with concentrated sulphuric acid the case is different. This acid is obtained from the fumes of lead and zinc smelters by the 'contact' process, which requires platinum in order to oxidize the gases. The machinery is expensive and takes time to install, but an ample supply can be assured if sufficient platinum is available.

"Nitric acid, made from nitrates, is the other necessary basic material from which high explosives are made. The United States contains practically no nitrates, nor does any other country except Chile. From Chile we import in peace times about 500,000 tons a year, of which about 40 per cent is used for fertilizer and 40 per cent for explosives. But the atmosphere around us contains nitrogen in limitless quantities, and Congress has voted \$20,000,000 for the construction of a plant for its fixation. The location and character of this plant now is being determined, so that in a comparatively short time we shall be equipped in this respect for the enemy in time of war and for added agricultural production in time of peace."