



Official Bulletin



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

Vol. 1.

WASHINGTON, FRIDAY, MAY 18, 1917

No. 8.

NAVAL GUNNERS ANXIOUS TO MAKE ANOTHER VOYAGE

The Navy Department authorizes the following:

Frank M. Lasher, seaman second class, of Elgin, Ill., and George Thomas Wilson, seaman second class, of Missouri Valley, Iowa, who formed a part of the gun crew of the steamship *Vacuum* and survived the torpedoing of that vessel on the morning of April 28, 1917, have returned to New York, and as soon as they landed made an urgent appeal to the Navy Department to be permitted to go back into the war zone on board another of the armed merchant ships. It is probable that the Navy Department will meet their wishes.

Both Lasher and Wilson were in the second boat of the *Vacuum* which succeeded in getting away from that ship, and was lost to view of the first and third boats, the small boat holding about 18 men. The men in the first and third boats were not as fortunate as Lasher and Wilson, some being swept overboard and others dying of exposure. The second boat reached shore safely with Lasher and Wilson and others of the crew.

ORDER TO COL. A. P. GARDNER.

Former Representative Will Report at Governors Island May 24.

Col. Augustus P. Gardner, Adjutant General's Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty. He will proceed to Governors Island, N. Y., and report in person to the commanding general, Eastern Department, May 24, 1917, for duty.

DESIGNATION OF SUBMARINES.

Eight Hundred Ton Undersea Boats Assigned Letter "S."

By order of the Secretary of the Navy, submarines at present authorized and not otherwise designated, with the exception of No. 108, are designated as follows:

Submarines 78 to 104 (500-ton boats) are assigned the letter "R." These boats will be known as the "R" class.

Submarines 105, 106, 107, and 109 to 146 (800-ton boats) are assigned the letter "S," and will be known as the "S" class. No. 108 is the submarine of the Neff type authorized in the 1917 program.

The numbers in the R class will run from R-1 to R-27, inclusive.

Those in the S class will run from S-1 to S-41, inclusive.

Your first patriotic duty—Buy a Liberty Bond.

GOVERNMENT WILL ERECT 32 TOWNS FOR ITS TROOPS

The United States Government is going into building on a large scale to house the new army of 1,000,000 men. Thirty-two towns are to be erected at the mobilization camps, each capable of providing for about 22,000 soldiers, a division of Infantry. They are to be called cantonments, and each will be a complete little city in itself. The plans are all made. The locations are now being selected by the various department commanders, and as soon as the camp sites are chosen the surveys will be made and contracts will be let. The construction work will be done by contract, under the supervision of Army officers.

To direct this undertaking, Col. I. W. Littell, of the Quartermaster General's Division, has been placed, by order of the Secretary of War, in general charge of cantonment construction. Col. Littell has already begun organizing his forces for the work.

Large Amount of Lumber Required.

Six hundred million feet of lumber will be required, and arrangements are being made to secure this in all parts of the country, preferably in the section where the camps will be located. Canvas is so scarce and high in price at the present time that the amount needed for tents can not now be secured. Two sets of tents are required each year, and the wooden construction is not only more desirable, the officers say, but will actually cost less than it would to provide tents.

Each of the 32 cantonments contain about 2,000 houses. These will include quarters for the men, officers' quarters, kitchens, mess halls, bathhouses, storehouses, and all the various buildings needed for housing the troops and providing for the varied activities of a big camp. Most of the buildings will be long, one-story structures, with some two-story houses. They will be of plain construction but will be of modern type, and the plans and sanitary arrangements will carry out the most approved methods. They are expected to be the best arranged, cleanest, and most up-to-date barracks yet erected.

Will Cover 720 Acres.

Each town will cover about 720 acres, a little over a square mile, and this does not include the large area required for drill grounds at each camp.

The contractors who are to do the construction work will organize their own forces of carpenters, laborers, etc., but the building will be done under the direction of Army officers. Several officers from the Quartermaster's Department, Government inspectors, timekeepers, foreman, en-

LIBERTY LOAN SUBSCRIPTION DEPOSITED BY MRS. MCADOO

The first subscription to the liberty loan of 1917 received by the Woman's Liberty Loan Committee was deposited yesterday by Mrs. William G. McAdoo, wife of the Secretary of the Treasury, a member of the committee. This subscription came from Cincinnati and was for a \$10,000 allotment of liberty-loan bonds. Mrs. McAdoo took the subscription to the Treasury Department.

At a conference of representatives of liberty-loan committees of the Federal reserve banks with officials of the Treasury Department yesterday methods of distribution of the bonds and of organization and publicity relative to the issue were discussed. This was the first meeting of the representatives of these committees.

Every feature of distribution and organization work was discussed and a harmonious working organization perfected to insure the most effective presentation of the advantages of the loan and the most equitable and efficient handling of applications for bonds.

RULING ON SEAMEN'S ACT.

U. S. Ships in Foreign Ports May Fill Vacancies With Alien Officers.

That provision of the seamen's act which imposes a penalty for the employment of others than Americans as officers on American vessels has been given a ruling by the Bureau of Navigation of the Department of Commerce.

In the case of an American vessel in a foreign port without a full complement of American officers and unable to obtain Americans for the vacant posts, it is held that in the emergency the vessel may ship foreign officers. The consul at the port has been instructed to permit this and issue necessary papers to the vessel. Collectors of customs in this country have been instructed not to collect the penal taxes in cases of this nature until they have first communicated with the Department of Commerce.

gineers, plumbers, etc., will be stationed at each camp town, and Col. Littell has already begun to arrange for the men required for this work.

In addition to the 32 camp towns, the Quartermaster's Department will erect groups of warehouses at points where Army stores are to be concentrated. The exact number and location of these has not yet been determined, as they are to be erected to meet the needs of the Army as they arise.

CONSERVING CONTAINERS.**Department of Commerce Suggests
Substitutes for Tin.**

The Department of Commerce has issued for free distribution a pamphlet entitled "Substitutes for Tin Cans—How to Offset any Possible Shortage." It states in part that tin plate is 98 per cent steel and 2 per cent tin. Mills have not at all times been able to keep their customers fully supplied. Moreover, abnormal freight demands have made prompt deliveries uncertain. There have been decreased imports of tin due to decreased production and reduced shipping facilities, and with demand from 25 to 40 per cent greater than the normal, it is hardly surprising that the manufacturers have not been able to get the tin plate to meet this.

"It is imperative that the available supply of cans be utilized, in so far as possible in packing products that can be preserved only in tin, and that substitutes should be used wherever practicable. Such containers should be cheaper than tin, so that the ultimate benefit from lower costs may offset the initial expense of the substitutions.

"Fiber containers that have been approved by the Bureau of Standards are made in various shapes and sizes. Names and addresses of firms prepared to supply fiber and other containers may be obtained from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce or its branches in various cities."

MAKE CHEMICAL PORCELAIN.**America Now Independent of the
Foreign Supply.**

"There is now being manufactured in the United States another product for which we were formerly dependent upon Germany," states Secretary Redfield, of the Department of Commerce. "I refer to the production of chemical porcelain. About two years ago the Bureau of Standards, of this department, attacked the porcelain problem, which took the Germans years to perfect. We solved it, and now our chemists and laboratories are independent of a foreign supply of this essential material."

Chemical porcelain is a very pure variety which resists great heat and is necessary in laboratory equipment. It is now being produced commercially in this country in sufficient quantities for the demand. The "Made in U. S. A." porcelain is in every respect equal to that heretofore regarded as standard and coming from other countries.

NAVAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

The Navy Department has been advised of the death of Chief Gunner Bert E. Staples, United States Navy, which occurred at the naval hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., May 16, 1917.

The late Chief Gunner Staples was born in Illinois July 7, 1873, and after serving 12 years, 1 month, and 8 days as an enlisted man was appointed a gunner in the Navy on April 13, 1901. He was promoted to chief gunner April 13, 1907, and served continuously in that grade until the date of his death.

Buy a Liberty Bond.

**TREASURY STATEMENT TO THE BANKS AND TRUST
COMPANIES ON FLOATING THE LIBERTY LOAN**

The Treasury Department issues the following:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, May 16, 1917.

To incorporated banks and trust companies in the United States:

Referring to Treasury Circular No. 78, dated May 14, 1917, inviting subscriptions for bonds of the liberty loan:

In order to avoid, even temporarily, a derangement of the money situation, the Secretary of the Treasury earnestly requests that all banks and trust companies, which have or expect to have payments to make for themselves, or others, on account of subscriptions to the loan, acquire, as and when offered from time to time, Treasury certificates of indebtedness, issued under the act approved April 24, 1917, to as large an amount as practicable and at least equal to 50 per cent of the payments which they will have to make from time to time on account of subscriptions, and that they utilize such certificates of indebtedness in making payment. Inasmuch as such certificates of indebtedness are payable at any Federal reserve bank, banks and trust companies in acting upon this request will, gradually and without disturbing the money market, acquire exchange payable in the place where subscriptions are to be paid, and meanwhile will secure an adequate interest return upon their money, and the privilege for themselves and their customers, to the extent of the certificates of indebtedness acquired of making payment in full for bonds allotted, without previous notice, if desired.

Takes Further Precaution.

As a further precaution, the Secretary of the Treasury has determined that banks and trust companies having payments to make on account of subscriptions for \$100,000 or more bonds, and which shall have qualified as depositaries, may make payment upon such subscriptions on June 28 (as to any amounts not paid in Treasury certificates of indebtedness) by credit on their books to the account of the Treasurer of the United States, of which credit and of the amount thereof notice shall be given in duplicate to the Treasurer and to the Federal reserve bank of the district on or before June 28. The amounts so credited will be withdrawn from time to time when and as required. How long they may be permitted to remain will depend in large measure on the extent to which the privilege of prepayment for the bonds of the liberty loan on or before June 28 is availed of.

It will be necessary that the early installments paid upon subscriptions to the loan be devoted largely to the payment of the short-term Treasury certificates of indebtedness, which have been and will be placed throughout the country chiefly for making loans to Governments engaged in making war against Germany, and in part to meet unusual war expenditures of our own Government. As, however, practically all the proceeds of the liberty loan, whether advanced to foreign Governments or expended directly by departments of the United States, will be spent in this country in payment of indebtedness heretofore or hereafter in-

curring, the bank resources of the United States as a whole will not be diminished and the operation involves only a shifting of credits.

Limits to Banks and Trust Companies.

Because of the great amount of work involved in passing upon the qualifications and securities of the banks and trust companies which will have payments to make, it is deemed necessary, until after July 1, to limit to those banks and trust companies having payments to make on subscriptions for \$100,000 or more bonds, the provision for making payment by credit, the object in providing for payment by credit being to avoid any disturbance in the money position which might result from large payments being made from June 28 to Monday, July 2, a period when there is customarily a heavy movement of funds due to corporate interest and other payments.

As soon after July 2 as practicable the qualifications and securities of other banks and trust companies desiring to participate in redemptions will be passed upon, and after provision has been made for the immediate disbursements which the United States will have to make up to and including July 1, the proceeds of the loan received from time to time, in full or installment payments, will be re-deposited with qualified banks and trust companies in a proportion, yet to be determined, based upon the amounts of bonds of the liberty loan for which subscriptions are filed by and through them, and upon the amount of Treasury certificates of indebtedness acquired by them and utilized in payment thereupon on or before June 28. Such deposits will, of course, be subject to call.

Interests Allowed by Banks.

Interest at the rate of 2 per cent per annum is to be allowed by the banks upon the amounts credited and re-deposited from time to time. A statement as to the formalities of qualification for the purpose of making payment by credit and of receiving redeposit of funds and of the securities acceptable for such purposes will be promptly furnished. The furnishing of security for such deposits is required by section 7 of the act approved April 24, 1917, under which the liberty loan is issued, and section 5153 of the Revised Statutes and amendments thereto. Each bank or trust company should at the earliest possible date make report to the Federal reserve bank of its district of the character and amount of the securities which it will offer as security. These will be reported to the Secretary of the Treasury and, when his approval shall have been obtained, notification thereof will be made to the banks and trust companies, respectively.

The Secretary feels that he can not too strongly urge upon the banks and trust companies of the country that it is their patriotic duty to prepare for the payments which they will have to make on account of the liberty loan, first, by the acquisition of certificates of indebtedness, and second, by qualifying under the act so as to be in a position to make payment by credit if the subscriptions by and through them are likely to amount to \$100,000 or

(Continued on page 3.)

NATIONAL BANK STATEMENT FOR WEEK ENDING TO-DAY

Applications to the Comptroller of the Currency during the week ending Friday, May 18, 1917, for authority to organize national banks and to convert State banks into national banks; charters issued; charters extended and reextended; increases and reductions of capital approved and national banks placed in voluntary liquidation:

Applications for Charter.

	Capital.
For organization of national banks:	
The First National Bank of Westby, Mont.-----	\$25,000
The First National Bank of Fresno, Mont.-----	25,000
The Citizens' National Bank of Cleveland, Ohio, to succeed The Union National Bank of Cleveland and Bank of Commerce National Association of Cleveland, Ohio.-----	3,000,000
First National Bank of Salina, Okla.-----	25,000
Mount Union National Bank, Mount Union, Pa.-----	50,000
The First National Bank of Niagara, Wis.-----	25,000
For conversion of State banks:	
The First National Bank of Buhl, Idaho, conversion of the Buhl Bank & Trust Co.-----	50,000
Total capital.-----	3,200,000

Charters Issued.

	Capital.
Original organizations:	
The First National Bank of Florence, Ariz.-----	\$25,000
First National Bank at Flint, Mich.-----	200,000
The First National Bank of Carter, Mont.-----	25,000
Conversion of State banks:	
The American National Bank of Three Forks, Mont., conversion of the Three Valleys State Bank of Three Forks.-----	40,000
Total.-----	290,000

Extension of Charter.

The Southern Illinois National Bank of East St. Louis, Ill. Charter extended until close of business May 16, 1917.

Reextension of Charter.

The Lebanon National Bank, Lebanon, Ohio. Charter reextended until close of business May 15, 1917.

Increases of Capital Approved.

	Increase.
The National Bank of Orange, Va., capital increased from \$25,000 to \$75,000.-----	\$50,000
The Union National Bank of Columbia, S. C., capital increased from \$150,000 to \$225,000.-----	75,000
The National City Bank of Cleveland, Ohio, capital increased from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000.-----	500,000
The First National Bank of Chatfield, Minn., capital increased from \$25,000 to \$50,000.-----	25,000
The First National Bank of La Jara, Colo., capital increased from \$25,000 to \$40,000.-----	15,000
Total increase.-----	665,000

Liquidation.

	Capital.
The Selbyville National Bank, Selbyville, Del.: Liquidation Agent E. V. Baker, Selbyville, Del., succeeded by a State bank.-----	\$50,000

Summary.	Number of banks.	Capital.
Applications for charter.-----	7	\$3,200,000
New charters issued.-----	4	290,000
Charters extended.-----	1	
Charters reextended.-----	1	
Increase of capital approved.-----	5	665,000
Reductions of capital approved.-----	None	
Liquidations.-----	1	50,000

COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE ASKS THE STATE BODIES TO COOPERATE IN SELLING LIBERTY LOAN

The following letter regarding the liberty loan has been sent out to State councils of defense by Director Gifford, of the national council:

To the several State councils of defense:

The Council of National Defense asks the cooperation of the several State councils in the sale of the liberty loan.

Inclosed is a copy of the act of Congress authorizing this loan, a circular giving detailed information of the loan and the terms and methods of application and an application blank. Additional application blanks may be secured from all postmasters, banks, and trust companies.

Received by Reserve Banks.

Please note that the Federal reserve banks throughout the country have been designated as the official agencies to receive applications for these bonds and as fiscal agents to collate these applications, to give notices of the allotments which the Secretary of the Treasury will make, and to issue interim certificates for payments made on allotted subscriptions. A committee has been appointed at each Federal reserve bank for these purposes, and you should communicate with such banks to arrange details. Inclosed for your information is a map indicating the location and districts of all Federal reserve banks. The bank of each district is located in the city indicated on the map. Communications should be addressed to "Federal reserve bank" at the proper city. To insure prompt attention it is suggested that your letters be marked "For liberty loan committee."

Specific Requests.

Specifically you are requested—

(1) To designate influential citizens, including State and county officers, those who are in charge of large establishments or groups of people, country storekeepers, and others who come in contact with the rural population, business men, and lawyers, as well as banks and bankers everywhere, as persons to receive applications.

(2) To influence employers of labor to arrange satisfactory security with their employees and to subscribe on their behalf.

(3) To extend the campaign of educating the public on this loan through newspaper advertising and placards. Please see that all the papers in your State carry this information and give names of the officers or persons who will receive applications in the various localities.

(4) To solicit applications by local committees and through State and county officers.

(5) To stimulate the interest of all chambers of commerce, boards of trade, clubs, and societies in all of this work and to form liberty loan clubs. The United States Chamber of Commerce has already undertaken to assist.

(6) To hold public meetings everywhere at which lawyers and prominent citizens will explain the loan in detail.

You will, of course, use such other means as will be best suited in your State to secure the rapid sale of all these bonds now offered and will adapt the above suggestions to local conditions.

Further bulletins will be sent you later, and prompt attention will be given to all requests for information.

ORDERED TO LEAVENWORTH.

Three Officers Are Appointed as Examination Board.

The following-named officers are relieved from duty at the Army War College, Washington, D. C., and will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kans., and report in person to the commandant, Army Service Schools, for temporary duty in connection with the marking of examination papers of the April examination of candidates for appointment as provisional second lieutenants:

Maj. Hansford L. Threlkeld, Infantry, detached officers' list.

Maj. Isaac Erwin, Infantry, detached officers' list.

Maj. Ernest D. Scott, Field Artillery, detached officers' list.

The officers named are placed on duty with the regiments indicated below, to take effect upon the completion of the duty assigned them, and will then proceed to join those regiments.

Maj. Threlkeld with the Thirty-fifth Infantry.

Maj. Erwin with the Thirtieth Infantry.

Maj. Scott with the Eighth Field Artillery.

The travel directed is necessary in the military service.

Treasury Statement to Banks, Etc.

(Continued from page 2.)

more bonds. Bearing in mind the enormous amount of work involved on the part of the Treasury Department and Federal reserve banks, he particularly urges that action in these matters be taken as promptly as possible by the banks and trust companies, inasmuch as it may be physically impossible to pass upon the qualifications of late applicants if many applications are long delayed, and the object of permitting payment in certificates of indebtedness—to avoid accumulation of great cash payments within a few days—will in large measure be defeated if such purchases are long postponed.

W. G. McAdoo,
Secretary of the Treasury.

CONTRACT FOR EXCAVATION.

The Secretary of the Interior has authorized the award of contract for excavation and earth lining on Nelson reservoir south canal, Milk River irrigation project, Montana, to Rolla Barnes, of Malta, Mont. The contract price is \$8,750.

Majs. William A. Mitchell, Max C. Tyler, and Ulysses S. Grant, 3d, Corps of Engineers, in addition to their other duties, are detailed as members of the board of officers of the Corps of Engineers appointed in paragraph 12, Special Orders, No. 43, February 20, 1912, War Department, for the purpose of considering and reporting upon such matters as may from time to time be referred to the board relating to the organization, equipment, and instruction of Engineer troops.

The Official Bulletin

Published Every Week Day by the
Committee on Public Information.

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

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

SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY MAIL:

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

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

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

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

WOODROW WILSON.

April 14, 1917.

LETTER TO PRESIDENT.

The President's action in creating the Committee on Public Information was based on the following letter signed by the Secretaries of State, War, and Navy: APRIL 13, 1917.

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

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

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

It is our opinion that the two functions—censorship and publicity—can be joined in honesty and with profit, and we recommend the creation of a Committee 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

ADMIRAL TAYLOR HONORED.

Awarded Franklin Medal for Contributions to Naval Science.

The Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, has awarded to Rear Admiral David W. Taylor, Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, Navy Department, Washington, the Franklin medal, which is awarded from time to time for distinguished services in any branch of science. It is awarded in this instance for contributions to the science of naval architecture.

The formal presentation was made at the Franklin Institute in Philadelphia on May 16. In accepting the honor Rear Admiral Taylor made a brief address on "The development of the science of naval architecture."

The Secretary of the Navy, who had been invited to attend the ceremony but was unable to be present, sent the following telegram to Dr. E. B. Owens, secretary of the Franklin Institute:

"I regret that official duties deny me the pleasure of being present to-day when Franklin Institute awards the Franklin medal to Admiral Taylor. No distinction has been awarded by any institution to a man who deserved it more. Admiral Taylor is not only an honor to the Navy but has added luster to American accomplishment in a field calling for the highest ability.

"JOSEPHUS DANIELS."

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 LANING,
NEWTON D. BAKER,
JOSEPHUS DANIELS.

POST THE BULLETIN.

Postmaster:

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

A. S. BURLINSON,
Postmaster General.

ORDER TO NAVY MEN.

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

JOSEPHUS DANIELS,
Secretary of the Navy.

May 5, 1917.

PLACED ON ACTIVE LIST.

Five Officers of Quartermaster Reserve Corps Given Duty.

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:

Maj. Michael C. Harrington, Capt. Julian Codman, Capt. Louis H. Rathke, Capt. Frank Newton, Capt. George H. Schumacher.

Maj. Harrington will report in person to the commanding officer, Fort Logan, Colo., and by letter to the commanding general, Central Department, for duty as assistant to the constructing quartermaster at Fort Logan.

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

Capt. Rathke and Newton will report in person to the commanding general, Central Department, for duty as assistants to the department quartermaster.

Capt. Schumacher will report in person to the quartermaster, Portland, Oreg., for duty as his assistant.

The following-named officers of the Corps of Engineers will report in person to Maj. Warren T. Hannum, Corps of Engineers, president of the examining board at Washington Barracks, D. C., appointed in paragraph 62, Special Orders, No. 112, War Department, May 15, 1917, at such time as they may be required by the board, for examination to determine their fitness for promotion:

First Lieut. John H. Wills.
First Lieut. Thomas D. Finley.
First Lieut. Edward G. Bliss.
First Lieut. Holland L. Robb.
First Lieut. Robert R. Nayland, jr.
First Lieut. William M. Hoge, jr.

The physical examination and horsemanship test will be conducted at Washington Barracks.

SECRETARY HOUSTON EXPLAINS HOW WOMEN CAN RENDER SERVICE TO THE NATION IN WAR

The Secretary of Agriculture, in response to requests from many editors for a statement as to service women can render the Nation in the direction of producing and conserving agricultural products, has issued the following:

TO THE WOMEN OF THE UNITED STATES.

"Every woman can render important service to the Nation in its present emergency. She need not leave her home or abandon her home duties to help the armed forces. She can help to feed and clothe our armies and help to supply food to those beyond the seas by practicing effective thrift in her own household.

"Every ounce of food the housewife saves from being wasted in her home—all food which she or her children produce in the garden and can or preserve—every garment which care and skillful repair make it unnecessary to replace—all lessen that household's draft on the already insufficient world supplies.

Must Plan Economical Meals.

"To save food the housewife must learn to plan economical and properly balanced meals which, while nourishing each member of the family properly, do not encourage overeating or offer excessive and wasteful variety. It is her duty to use all effective methods to protect food from spoilage by heat, dirt, mice, or insects. She must acquire the culinary ability to utilize every bit of edible food that comes into her home. She must learn to use such foods as vegetables, beans, peas, and milk products as partial substitutes for meat. She must make it her business to see that nothing nutritious is thrown away or allowed to be wasted.

"Waste in any individual household may seem to be insignificant, but if only a single ounce of edible food, on the average, is allowed to spoil or be thrown away in each of our 20,000,000 homes, over 1,300,000 pounds of material would be wasted each day. It takes the fruit of many acres and the work of many people to raise, prepare, and distribute 464,000,000 pounds of food a year. Every ounce of food thrown away, therefore, tends also to waste the labor of any army of busy citizens.

Saving of Clothing.

"Clothing is largely an agricultural product and represents the results of labor on the sheep ranges, in cotton fields, and in mills and factories. Whenever a useful garment is needlessly discarded, material needed to keep some one warm or dry may be consumed merely to gratify a passing fancy. Women would do well to look upon clothing at this time more particularly from the utilitarian point of view.

"Leather, too, is scarce, and the proper shoeing of armies calls for great supplies of this material. There are only so many pairs of shoes in each hide, and there is a shortage of animals for leather as well as for meat. Anything that can be done to encourage adults or children to take care of their shoes and make them last longer means that so much more leather is made available for other purposes.

Service by Home Women.

"Employed women, especially those engaged in the manufacture of food or clothing, also directly serve their country and

should put into their tasks the enthusiasm and energy the importance of their production warrants.

"While all honor is due to the women who leave their homes to nurse and care for those wounded in battle, no woman should feel that because she does not wear a nurse's uniform she is absolved from patriotic service. The home women of the country, if they will give their minds fully to this vital subject of food conservation and train themselves in household thrift, can make of the housewife's apron a uniform of national significance.

"Demonstrate thrift in your homes and encourage thrift among your neighbors.

"Make saving rather than spending your social standard.

"Make economy fashionable lest it become obligatory."

NEW TYPE OF SEA FOOD.

Secretary of Commerce Calls Attention to the "Bowfin."

The Secretary of Commerce authorizes the following:

"The Bureau of Fisheries of the Department of Commerce has just brought forward to the attention of the people a new food fish. This one is 'bowfin,' and is widely distributed in the lakes and streams of practically the whole of the United States.

"It is a fish that in the past has probably been roundly abused by every fisherman at one time or another. It is the familiar 'Grindle,' or the 'John A. Grindle,' sometimes called the 'lake lawyer' or 'mudfish' or 'bowfin.' An interesting pamphlet has just been issued by the Bureau of Fisheries for free distribution regarding this fish, and the way to prepare it for use.

"The 'bowfin' has rather soft flesh, but otherwise is perfectly good to eat, and the objection to it on the ground of softness is met by smoking and salting. After this has been done the fish is a real delicacy, wholesome, and appetizing. On account of its wide distribution it will be of much value at interior points, far removed from our coast line, and where fish food is not plentiful."

The leave of absence on surgeon's certificate of disability granted First Lieut. Charles T. Griffith, Fourth Field Artillery, in Special Orders, No. 71, March 18, 1917, Southern Department, is extended six months on account of sickness.

Leave of absence for 14 days, to take effect on or about June 8, 1917, is granted First Lieut. Willis D. Crittenberger, Cavalry, detached officers' list.

Capt. George M. Holley, Infantry, detached officers' list, in addition to his other duties, is detailed to oversee the instruction of the First Separate Battalion, Florida Infantry, now in Federal service, for such period as that battalion may remain in the State of Florida.

The resignation of Capt. William J. Jackson, Forty-seventh Infantry, New York National Guard, is accepted by the President, to take effect this date.

FARM LABOR FLYING CORPS IS PROPOSED

Secretary of the Interior Lane, under date of April 17, sent Edward T. Taylor, chairman of the Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands of the House of Representatives, an outline of a plan for the creation of a flying corps of farm labor on irrigated lands of the country.

The letter, in part, reads as follows:

"I beg to urge upon you early consideration of House bill 2913 entitled 'A bill to stimulate the production of food upon private and public lands within reclamation projects, and for other purposes.'

"We have, as you doubtless know, a little more than 700,000 acres of land within our reclamation projects upon which water may be placed this season. The proposed bill is one by which all of the private and public lands upon the reclamation projects can be utilized. This I hope can be done in a wholesale way, by the creation of an equipped and mobile organization of farm labor. In every one of our projects—as in every county in the United States—there are considerable bodies of idle arable land. Some of these tracts are lying idle because of the constant and growing shortage of farm labor. Others are idle because of lack of farm implements and capital. Our hope is that all of these acres may be impressed immediately into public service, that on each project there be organized at once a war maintenance corps, the business of which it will be to see that all idle acres are put to use and that all farm labor acts so far as practicable as a unit. Each company in this maintenance corps should have as many gang plows and harrows and seeders as can be bought or borrowed. Around these implements the farmers should be organized just as they are organized around a field gun, and each of these companies should move from field to field until the land allotted to it in the project has been plowed and planted. In this way with adequate machinery and competent farmers one man can do the work of 20 or more in a day. The farmers who have been doing their own plowing and planting upon their own farms can, by acting with such a corps, not only have their own lands cultivated but can bring under cultivation the lands of their neighbors.

"If the farmers are organized in this way, with proper machinery at their disposition, I can see no need of a shortage in farm labor. The well-to-do farmer who has a tractor should see that that tractor is turned into a community machine. By proper organization farm work can be done just as systematically as the work of road building or trench fighting. The mass of the farmers in the corps could be repaid for their work by having their own farms cultivated. The men could be moved with their machines from farm to farm in camps, after the western fashion in harvesting time, or they could be brought to and taken from their work when at long distances by automobiles. By this means each project can be organized into a cooperative commonwealth for the purpose of producing the greatest possible amount of food with which to support our own people and help those who are our allies."

Buy a Liberty Bond.

War Department Orders Giving Assignments to Officers

Maj. Winford H. Smith, Medical Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will proceed to Washington, D. C., and report in person to the Surgeon General of the Army for duty in his office. The travel directed is necessary in the military service.

Capt. Walter M. Brickner, Medical Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty, with station in New York, N. Y., for the purpose of conducting the examination of the enlisted reserve personnel connected with the Mount Sinai Hospital, New York, N. Y., and upon the completion of this duty will stand relieved from further active duty.

Col. George A. Zinn, Corps of Engineers, is relieved from assignment to the Second Regiment of Engineers and from duty in the Southern Department and will proceed to Portland, Oreg., take station at that place, and report by letter to the Chief of Engineers for assignment to duty. The travel directed is necessary in the military service.

Maj. Elliott J. Dent, Corps of Engineers, is relieved from station at Portland, Oreg., and in connection with his present duties will proceed to Seattle, Wash., and take station at that place. 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 Thomas, Ky., and report in person to the commanding officer of that post for duty:

Capt. Louis A. Molony.

Capt. Charles T. Hunt.

First Lieut. J. Louis Ransohoff.

The travel directed is necessary in the military service.

Capt. Roger D. Black, Corps of Engineers, is relieved as a member of the board of officers of the Corps of Engineers appointed in paragraph 12, Special Orders, No. 43, February 20, 1912, War Department, for the purpose of considering and reporting upon such matters as may from time to time be referred to the board relating to the organization, equipment, and instruction of Engineer troops.

A board of officers to consist of Maj. Warren T. Hannum, Corps of Engineers; Maj. Harold W. Jones, Medical Corps; Capt. Thomas H. Emerson, Corps of Engineers; Capt. John N. Hodges, Corps of Engineers; First Lieut. James W. Hart, Medical Officers' Reserve Corps, is appointed to meet at the call of the president thereof at Washington, D. C., for the examination of such officers of the Corps of Engineers as may be ordered before it for examination to determine their fitness for promotion.

So much of paragraph 13, Special Orders, No. 107, May 9, 1917, War Department, as directs Capt. Walter E. Kruesi, Quartermaster Officers' Reserve Corps, to proceed to Fort Sam Houston, Tex., and report in person to the commanding general, Southern Department, for duty as assistant to the department quartermaster, is revoked. Capt. Kruesi will proceed to Washington, D. C., and report in person to the Quartermaster General of the Army for duty in his office.

Leave of absence for one day is granted Capt. William Denton, Medical Corps.

Leave of absence for two days is granted Maj. John A. Clark, Medical Corps.

The following-named officers of the Medical Officers' Reserve Corps are assigned to active duty; they will report in person to the commanding officer, Base Hospital No. 10, Philadelphia, Pa., for duty:

Maj. Richard H. Harte.

Maj. John H. Gibbon.

Capt. John M. Cruice.

Capt. George W. Norris.

Capt. Joshua E. Sweet.

First Lieut. Henry C. Earnshaw.

First Lieut. Charles F. Mitchell.

First Lieut. Edward B. Hodge.

First Lieut. Arthur Newlin.

First Lieut. Norris W. Vaux.

First Lieut. William T. Shoemaker.

First Lieut. William J. Taylor.

First Lieut. Francis R. Packard.

First Lieut. Edward Krumbhaar.

First Lieut. Arthur H. Gerhard.

First Lieut. Henry K. Dillard, jr.

First Lieut. William Drayton, jr.

First Lieut. John B. Flick.

First Lieut. William B. Cadwalader.

First Lieut. Joseph H. Cloud.

First Lieut. Frank C. Knowles.

The following-named officers of the Dental Officers' Reserve Corps are assigned to active duty and will report in person to the commanding officer, Base Hospital No. 10, Philadelphia, Pa., for duty:

First Lieut. Charles S. Jack.

First Lieut. Edwin Shoemaker.

The following-named officers of the Dental Officers' Reserve Corps are assigned to active duty and will report in person to the commanding officer, Base Hospital No. 12, Chicago, Ill., for duty:

First Lieut. Stanley W. Clark.

First Lieut. Charles W. Freeman.

Leave of absence for seven days is granted Col. Lewis M. Koehler, Cavalry.

The following-named officers will report in person to Col. Ira A. Haynes, Coast Artillery Corps, detached officers'

list, president of the examining board in this city, appointed in paragraph 53, Special Orders, No. 259, War Department, November 4, 1916, for examination to determine their fitness for promotion:

Lieut. Col. Charles Gerhardt, Infantry, detached officers' list.

Lieut. Col. Michael J. Lenihan, Infantry, detached officers' list.

Lieut. Col. William S. Graves (Infantry), General Staff Corps.

Maj. Joseph C. Castner, Infantry, detached officers' list.

Maj. Ralph H. Van Deman (Infantry), General Staff Corps.

Maj. John McA. Palmer (Infantry), General Staff Corps.

Maj. Hansford L. Threlkeld, Infantry, detached officers' list.

Maj. Isaac Erwin, Infantry, detached officers' list.

Maj. Frank S. Cocheu (Infantry), General Staff Corps.

Maj. Briant H. Wells (Infantry), General Staff Corps.

The following-named officers of the Medical Officers' Reserve Corps are assigned to active duty; they will report in person to the commanding officer, Base Hospital No. 12, Chicago, Ill., for duty:

Maj. Frederic A. Besley.

Maj. Milton Mandel.

Maj. Kellogg Speed.

Capt. Payson L. Nusbaum.

Capt. Martin R. Chase.

Capt. Walter H. Nadler.

Capt. Joseph J. Lebovitz.

First Lieut. Marcus P. Neal.

First Lieut. Walter L. Stranberg.

First Lieut. Hillier L. Baker.

First Lieut. John T. B. Bird.

First Lieut. Robert W. Eaton.

First Lieut. Cyril J. Glaspel.

Capt. Phillip Marshall Dale.

Capt. Sumner L. Koch.

Capt. Gerard N. Krost.

Capt. Adam E. Sherman.

First Lieut. William E. Harwood.

First Lieut. John Henkin.

First Lieut. Edwin R. Talbot.

First Lieut. Clarence W. Robertson.

First Lieut. Erling O. Ravn.

First Lieut. Alexander H. Barnett.

INSTRUCTION IN PRODUCTIVE FARM WORK AND RELATED SUBJECTS URGED FOR HIGH SCHOOLS

Mr. P. P. Claxton, Commissioner of Education, Department of the Interior, has written the following letter to the principals of high schools:

This letter is addressed to all high schools in the country that teach agriculture. President Wilson, in his proclamation of April 16, said:

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.

I believe that you can help to increase the national food supply and at the same time make your instruction in agriculture more practical by adopting a home-project method of instruction. This embodies two distinct features: One is productive farm work, supervised by a special agricultural instructor; the other, school study directly related to that productive work. Both are essential. Every boy in the school in agricultural work should cultivate at home as large a plot of land as he can obtain and care for. He should raise staple food crops such as potatoes, corn, beans, etc. The labor is done as school work. Arrange the program of your instructor in agriculture so that he will have time to go to the homes of the boys to supervise their projects. Arrange, if possible, with your

Appeals to Coal Operators to Cooperate in War Work

Committee on Coal Production of Council of National Defense Explains Needed Cooperation.

The committee on coal production, Council of National Defense, of which Francis S. Peabody is chairman, has issued the following appeal to the coal operators of the United States:

Under the act of Congress approved August 29, 1916, providing that a Council of National Defense be established "for the cooperation of the industries and resources for the national security and welfare, to consist of the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Commerce, and the Secretary of Labor," authority is given to the council to organize subordinate bodies for its assistance and cooperation.

Pursuant to this authority the Council of National Defense has appointed Mr. Francis S. Peabody chairman of and with authority to appoint a committee on coal production, representative of the coal-producing districts throughout the United States. It is the intention that the members of this committee shall act as chairmen of subcommittees to be appointed by them in their respective districts.

Meeting of Committee.

The committee convened in Washington on May 9, at which time, in addition to the members of the committee, there were present Secretary of the Interior Franklin K. Lane, Mr. W. S. Gifford, Director of the Council of National Defense, and Mr. Bernard M. Baruch, chairman of the committee on raw materials, minerals, and metals, of the Advisory Board of the Council of National Defense, from whom an outline of the proposed scope of the committee's work was received.

In approving the appointment of this committee, and laying before it the work that it was expected to do, Secretary Lane referred to the cooperative spirit already shown by the business men of the country in this mobilization of the resources of the United States. "It would surprise the nations of Europe to know how intense is the spirit of loyalty on the part of our business men and capitalists. * * * You are at the very root and foundation of the great industry—the war industry—that presents itself on the other side of the water. * * * Now, there are two ways of dealing with a problem of this kind. One way is by the hearty cooperation of the men already engaged in the industry. The other way is by compulsion. My experience in the Interstate Commerce Commission led me to believe that the larger men in the railroad industry had quite as much vision as I had, and if I could show them the importance of an occasion they would try to meet it. So, instead of resorting to compulsion, instead of taking over mines and great operating plants, we are endeavoring to put you men at your best. This war is a challenge to us."

The country at the present time in the matter of its fuel production is confronted with a great emergency.

Notwithstanding the increased production of coal from practically every district, the increasing requirements to meet the needs of all classes of industry, as well as for the comfort and welfare of the people and the transportation of troops, munitions, food, and other products, together with the supplying of our allies, and for our national protection, all these demands are liable to surpass the capacity of our mines unless the full cooperation of the mining, transporting, and distributing agents of this country is secured.

If the demand for this product continues to increase it may be necessary that active steps be taken to, so far as possible, confine the distribution and use of it to those activities which are more nearly vital to the welfare and protection of the Nation. No doubt an emergency exists, but it is the belief of this committee that with your hearty support and the assistance of the public in conserving supply, sufficient fuel can be had to meet public necessity.

The First Essential.

We believe that the first essential toward an increased production of coal is a close cooperation between mine employer and mine employee, and inasmuch as the United Mine Workers of America and the mine operators in several districts have already pledged by joint resolutions to the Council of National Defense, under whom this committee works, and have nominated committees, the services of which have been offered to the Council of National Defense to this end, we now call upon the several committees to use their best and continued efforts to increase, in so far as they are able, the production of coal for the public necessities by keeping the mines continuously at work, avoiding labor disputes and unnecessary shutdowns. The operation of well-established mines should not be impeded, and we suggest and urge that the practice of moving miners from the mines of well-established producing companies or communities to other districts be discouraged, as this practice creates a state of unrest and tends to decrease the total output of coal.

The total production of coal throughout the country has been seriously curtailed by difficulties in transportation service and unequal distribution of cars, resulting in shortage in the number of cars available for loading, as well as congestion in the avenues leading to the points of distribution. We urge upon the operators that they pledge themselves to load all cars obtainable in the shortest time after the same become available, and that they further take up and urge their customers to release these cars at the earliest possible date after delivery so as to make them available for further use without unnecessary delay, and that all practices such as unnecessary holding of cars for reconignment or other purposes be discontinued except when absolutely necessary for the public welfare.

Coordination of Railways.

Transportation interests of this country have, at the suggestion of the Council

of National Defense, formed a committee appointed by the council whose duty it is to coordinate and promote the efficiency of our railroads, and by agreement with the heads of the various railroad companies of this country the general policy of their operation has been delegated into their hands. It is the purpose of the committee on coal production to work in the closest harmony with the committee on transportation and communication.

We urge distributing interests, especially in the centers of large population, in so far as it is possible, to deliver coal to their customers along normal and ordinary lines without creating unnecessary panic. We urge in turn upon all such distributors that information be sent to this committee of conditions in such cities as may be benefited by a closer cooperation of all concerned in our effort to supply all communities with their requirements.

Burden on Business Men.

Secretary Lane expressed to this committee the desire of the Government that the business men of the United States feel that the burden of carrying on this war rests in no inconsiderable part upon those who represent the genius of economic and industrial life. In meeting the present emergency you can build for the future betterment of the industry by stabilizing it along sound economic lines. Hearty cooperation between mine worker and operator and between producer and consumer expresses the best type of patriotism. The cooperation of the representatives of the eastern semibituminous coal districts in agreeing to furnish the United States Navy with its next year's supply on satisfactory terms presents an example of the splendid spirit which we believe will characterize the coal industry as a whole. This is the patriotic opportunity for coordinated effort and cooperative service to the Nation. Therefore we feel sure we can rely upon your hearty support.

F. S. PEABODY,
Chairman Committee on
Coal Production.

Instruction in Productive Farm Work, Etc.

(Continued from page 6.)

board of education to employ your teacher of agriculture during the summer to devote his time to supervision with occasional class meetings. If the board can not afford this expenditure, you may be able to raise the necessary money from private contributions.

If your school does not teach agriculture, but is attended by farm boys, you can probably obtain the services of some competent farmer to supervise the projects for you. You can organize it yourself. If there is no instructor in agriculture in your school, good results can be obtained by following the directions printed by the extension service of your State college of agriculture for the use of boys in agricultural clubs.

Sincerely,

P. P. CLAXTON,
Commissioner.

CAN USE FISH STATION LAND TO PRODUCE FOOD

H. M. Smith, Commissioner of the Bureau of Fisheries, Department of Commerce, under date of April 16, 1917, issued the following letter to superintendents and others in charge of stations:

Your special attention is called to the following letter from the Secretary of Commerce pointing out the desirability of making practical use of all arable land at the bureau's stations. You will be guided accordingly, and will take prompt steps to carry out the Secretary's suggestions.

THE COMMISSIONER OF FISHERIES:

I do not know that the rules of your service now permit the superintendents and other officers at the various fish hatcheries to cultivate land for their own use. Under existing circumstances, however, whatever the custom may have been it seems to me that it is both right and necessary not only that all the officers at a fisheries station should be permitted to cultivate land, but that they should be encouraged to do so to the largest possible extent.

The country is really threatened with a shortage in its food supply in the coming fall, and the Agricultural Department is straining every nerve to induce the planting of the largest possible areas of land. Under these circumstances it would certainly be strange if another department having land available for cultivation should not encourage its use.

Therefore I suggest that a circular letter be sent out to your various stations, which should in the strongest practicable way encourage the cultivation suggested. Every man at the station who is willing to use a little patch of land for raising food for himself and family should be permitted to do so.

If it should be the case that any other employee of the Government was so located that he could himself cultivate our land and raise food thereon for himself and family, I should be glad to consider favorably applications to that effect also. It might well be that at some station another Government service would adjoin us and be glad to utilize this privilege.

(Signed) **WILLIAM O. REDFIELD,**
Secretary.

The bureau regards it as the duty of all field employees to make every legitimate effort to add to the available food supplies through the utilization of local facilities.

Where the amount of land is considerable, it may be found to be advantageous for all of the station employees, under the general direction of the superintendent, to undertake joint farming operations. Such work will, of course, be done outside of official hours. To this end station horses may be employed at times when they are not needed for fish-cultural work, and all available tools and implements may also be used for this purpose. In case supplies are produced in excess of employees' needs they may be disposed of in any way that the employees may see fit, the department having no claim on articles grown in accordance with these instructions.

It is expected that all necessary food for station horses will be raised on the reservation if the amount of suitable

APPLICATION FOR PERMIT TO RESIDE IN OR TO ENTER GOVERNMENT RESTRICTED AREAS

Application for a permit to (applicant must indicate clearly for which one of the enumerated objects he desires this permit)—

- Continue to reside within.
- Come within.
- Pass through.
- Be employed within.
- Conduct business within.

An area of one-half mile radius from _____ under regulation No. 4 of the President's proclamation of April 6, 1917.

Any person who has made the above application 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 8 by 8 inches in size. 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.

I, _____, a native, citizen, denizen, or subject of a country at war with the United States (this includes any person born or naturalized in a country with which the United States is at war, other than a citizen of the United States), being male and 14 years of age or over, residing at _____, hereby apply to the United States marshal for the _____ district of _____ for a permit to _____, an area within one-half mile radius from _____ for the purpose of _____.

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 or subject of a country at war with the United States, state below place and date of naturalization _____); that I have resided _____ years in the United States from _____, 1_____, to _____, 1_____, at the places and been employed since July 1, 1914, in the occupation and by the employers hereinafter stated:

Name or place.	Occupation.	Employer (1).
.....
.....
.....

¹ When the applicant has been at school or college or the like, state under the word "employer" such school or college or the like.

land permits this to be done. The necessary seeds for this purpose will be furnished as heretofore.

At the bureau's stations there exist undoubted opportunities for employees to lay by for future use supplies of the local food fishes. It is strongly recommended that wherever such fishes are available, as they will be on the coasts, on the Great Lakes, and on large rivers, ample provision be made for obtaining domestic supplies, which may be caught with the bureau's craft and prepared and stored on the bureau's property.

(only to be used in case the applicant is himself the head of a business) that I conduct a business or establishment under the name of _____ at _____, in connection with the following person or persons: _____ (to be used in case where the applicant is employed by others); that I am employed as a _____ (give exact position or office) by _____ (name of employer) at _____ (give name of street, etc.); that _____, who is my employer, or from his or its office, has certified in writing, a copy of which certification is attached hereto, that _____ (name of employer) desires to employ me or continue me in employment (scratch out the statement which is incorrect); that I will conduct myself while in the forbidden locality peaceably and so as in no way to harm, injure, or assist or aid in the harming or injury of any fort, camp, arsenal, aircraft station, Government or naval vessel, navy yard, factory, or workshop for the manufacture of munitions of war or of any products for the use of the Army or Navy; that I have _____ (insert the word "never" here if applicant has never been arrested) been arrested (the part in brackets is to be filled in only if the applicant has previously been arrested) [on the following charges and no others: _____].

I further solemnly swear that all of the above statements are true and that I am not seeking to come or remain within the above area with any purpose or intent, either directly or indirectly, to violate any law of the United States or of any State, Territory, or possession thereof, or the President's proclamation of April 6, 1917, or to injure, impede, or interfere with, by word or deed, the United States or its officers, agents, or representatives in the prosecution of the war in which it is now engaged, and further, that I will commit no act of hostility against the United States, and that I will give no aid, comfort, or information to its enemies.

(Signature)

(The United States marshal, or a deputy United States marshal, whenever specifically authorized for the purpose by the marshal, in pursuance of Revised Statutes, sec. 4067; the President's proclamation of Apr. 6, 1917; the Executive order of Apr. 6, 1917, to the Attorney General; and the direction of the Attorney General of Apr. 20, 1917, to the above officers, is authorized to administer the above oath to persons entitled to make application to reside, come, be employed, or conduct business within or pass through areas forbidden under regulation No. 4.)

Sworn to before me this _____ day of _____, 191____.

(Name and office)

Description of Applicant.

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

[Photograph.]

Age, _____ years; weight, _____
 Stature, _____ feet _____ inches.
 Eyes, _____; nose, _____; forehead, _____;
 hair, _____; mouth, _____; complexion _____;
 chin, _____
 Distinctive marks, _____ face, _____
 Remarks, _____