



Official Bulletin



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GEORGE CREEL, CHAIRMAN

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No. 9.

PRESIDENT ISSUES PROCLAMATION FIXING JUNE 5 AS DAY FOR ARMY REGISTRATION

Date Destined to be Remembered, says Mr. Wilson, as One of the Most Conspicuous Events in Our History

A PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

Whereas, Congress has enacted and the President has on the eighteenth day of May, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, approved a law which contains the following provisions:

"Sec. 5. That all male persons between the ages of twenty-one and thirty, both inclusive, shall be subject to registration in accordance with regulations to be prescribed by the President; and upon proclamation by the President or other public notice given by him or by his direction stating the time and place of such registration it shall be the duty of all persons of the designated ages, except officers and enlisted men of the Regular Army, the Navy, and the National Guard and Naval Militia while in the service of the United States, to present themselves for and submit to registration under the provisions of this act; and every such person shall be deemed to have notice of the requirements of this act upon the publication of said proclamation or other notice as aforesaid given by the President or by his direction; and any person who shall willfully fail or refuse to present himself for registration or to submit thereto as herein provided, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall, upon conviction in the district court of the United States having jurisdiction thereof, be punished by imprisonment for not more than one year, and shall thereupon be duly registered: *Provided*, That in the call of the docket precedence shall be given, in courts trying the same, to the trial of criminal proceedings under this act: *Provided further*, That persons shall be subject to registration as herein provided who shall have attained their twenty-first birthday and who shall not have attained their thirty-first birthday on or before the day set for the registration, and all persons so registered shall be and remain subject to draft into the forces hereby authorized, unless exempted or excused therefrom as in this act provided: *Provided further*, That in the case of temporary absence from actual place of legal residence of any person liable to registration as provided herein such registration may be made by mail

President Orders Division Under Pershing Sent to France.

The President has directed an expeditionary force of approximately one division of Regular troops, under command of Gen. John J. Pershing, to proceed to France at as early a date as practicable. Gen. Pershing and staff will precede the troops abroad. It is requested that no details or speculations with regard to the mobilization of this command, dates of departure, composition, or other items be carried by the press, other than the official bulletins given out by the War Department relating thereto.

May 18, 1917.

under regulations to be prescribed by the President.

"Sec. 6. That the President is hereby authorized to utilize the service of any or all departments and any or all officers or agents of the United States and of the several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia, and subdivisions thereof, in the execution of this act, and all officers and agents of the United States and of the several States, Territories, and subdivisions thereof, and of the District of Columbia, and all persons designated or appointed under regulations prescribed by the President, whether such appointments are made by the President himself or by the governor or other officer of any State or Territory to perform any duty in the execution of this act, are hereby required to perform such duty as the President shall order or direct, and all such officers and agents and persons so designated or appointed shall hereby have full authority for all acts done by them in the execution of this act by the direction of the President. Correspondence in the execution of this act may be carried in penalty envelopes bearing the frank of the War Department. Any persons charged as herein provided with the duty of carrying into effect any of the provisions of this act or the regulations made or direc-

(Continued on page 3.)

SECRETARY HOUSTON'S VIEWS ON THE PROPOSED FOOD LAW

In response to a request from R. S. French, secretary of the National League of Commission Merchants, of New York City, for a statement regarding the proposed food legislation, Secretary Houston has sent the following letter:

"There is no desire on the part of any branch of the Government to do anything else than to promote the best interests of all the people of the Nation in the present emergency. The desire is to disturb helpful, legitimate industrial activities just as little as possible. The Congress has been asked to vest in the President certain emergency powers, to be in existence only during the course of the war. It seems essential to the national safety that these powers be given to the President. It is not improbable that some of them will not have to be exercised, but the Government ought not to be without the requisite authority. The Government realizes the constructive and patriotic service which can be rendered by the produce trade and will endeavor to assist, as far as possible, members of the trade who wish to do their share."

SCHOOLS AS CENSUS TAKERS.

Department of Interior Calls Attention to Work in New York.

A Department of Interior statement says:

Interesting evidence of the efficiency of the schools is afforded by the recent work of the New York State rural schools. The New York State Food Supply Commission utilized the schools to get an adequate farm census of the State, and it took just five days to do it. In these five days returns were received from the entire State, covering 127,596 farms.

The method pursued in New York is so suggestive of what can be done that the Bureau of Education of the Department of the Interior is making the plan known to other States. The Food Supply Commission sent inquiry blanks to the rural-school teachers; these teachers distributed them to their pupils; the children then returned the blanks properly filled and helped the teachers tabulate the information, whereupon the tabulated sheets were forwarded to the farm bureau agents of their county, and the agents in turn tabulated the county information and sent it to the State college of agriculture at Ithaca.

Your first patriotic duty—Buy a Liberty Bond.

SECRETARY LANE TELLS HOW WOMEN CAN BEST AID NATION

Secretary of the Interior Lane has sent the following telegram to Mrs. John Dickinson Sherman, chairman of the conservation department, General Federation of Women's Clubs, in response to a telegram asking in what special line of work the conservation department of the General Federation of Women's Clubs could render the greatest service in the present national crisis:

"The women of America can do no greater work at this time than to raise their own vegetables, can their own fruit, prevent waste in their homes, and give impulse and enthusiasm to the men of the land. If they do this they will be doing a good 50 per cent of the work of fighting the war to a finish. Why not organize all the women's clubs of the United States into a Lend a Hand to Wilson League, whose business it will be to carry on a propaganda for the things the Nation will need—soldiers, ships, wheat, pigs, beans. If the women would also make it their business to let every farmer know that his patriotism is to be judged by the use he makes of his land, and let every railroad man know that he is serving his country by moving the Nation's traffic quickly, and will herself see that the boys and girls serve in a great maintenance corps of the Nation by putting in their time feeding the chickens, canning surplus fruit and vegetables, they can count themselves among the saviors of liberty and civilization, because this war has now come down to a matter of work and sacrifice. I have just talked with a woman fresh from Belgium. When she left, the peasants gathered around her and kissed her skirts in gratitude. Practically all of them have American flags in their homes, which are looked upon as sacred icons by the Belgium peasants. Many of these flags have been made by the women themselves. All Europe must be made to feel that spirit toward America, and this can not be done unless our women give us the support of their enthusiasm and free for use at the front as large a proportion of our food and labor as is possible by forethought, sacrifice, and energy."

NEW COMMERCE PUBLICATIONS.

The Department of Commerce has just issued and has now available a new buoy list, from Narragansett Bay to Cape May, including New York Harbor. This may be obtained from the Government Printing Office at Washington. The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce has just issued Markets for Paper, Paper Products, and Printing Machinery in Cuba and Panama, being Special Agents Series No. 132.

MAJ. GUPPY ASSIGNED TO DUTY.

Maj. Benjamin W. Guppy, Engineer Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and is assigned to the Fourth Reserve Engineers. He will proceed to Boston, Mass., and report in person to the commanding officer of the regiment, Maj. William P. Wooten, Corps of Engineers, for assignment to duty.

Your first patriotic duty—Buy a Liberty Bond.

Census Bureau Employees Urged to Buy Liberty Bonds.

To the employees of the Bureau of the Census:

The issue of the "Liberty Loan" bonds is now before the country for subscription by our people in support of the Federal Government at this time of national crisis. I believe it to be the patriotic duty of every man and woman in the United States who is financially able to do so to purchase one or more of these bonds, in order to render patriotic and loyal service in support of the Government in the present war. Especially should the employees of the Government render such assistance as they may be able to at this time.

I believe that a number of employees of the Bureau of the Census would like to subscribe to one or more of the "Liberty Loan" bonds. Some of our employees may be in a position to pay the full amount of the bond promptly, while others may desire to purchase them on the installment plan—so much at the time of subscription and so much a month until the total payment is made. For those who desire to purchase on the installment plan, I am sure definite arrangements can be made with one or more of the larger banks in the city to handle such accounts.

In order to ascertain the number of employees who desire to purchase bonds in denominations of \$50, \$100, or more, I have selected the following-named committee to make a complete canvass of the employees:

William L. Austin (chairman), Starke M. Grogan, Timothy F. Murphy, Miss Margaret Beatty, Miss Emily I. Farnum, Harry H. Pierce, Miss Evelyn L. Yeomans, Arthur E. Seymour.

I have instructed the chief clerk to call a meeting of this committee within the next day or two to outline a plan for a complete canvass of the bureau. After the canvass is made this committee will take up the matter with some of the larger banks of the city and arrange for the bonds subscribed for on the installment plan to be carried from month to month.

I believe that the employees of the Bureau of the Census understand and appreciate the fact that no more patriotic service could be rendered the Government at this time than the purchase of "Liberty Loan" bonds.

(Signed) SAM. L. ROGERS,
Director.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.

The Civil Service Commission is holding examinations for stenographer and typewriter, male and female, all over the United States on Tuesday of every week, and will continue to do so until further notice. The examinations are for regular appointments, the apportionment being waived for the War and Navy Departments only, due to the great demand for that class of work caused by the present conditions of the country.

TREASURY STATEMENT ON PROGRESS OF LIBERTY LOAN

The Treasury Department issues the following:

It is planned by the Treasury Department to give out each week the total number of subscribers to liberty-loan bonds received by this department, the Federal reserve banks, and other agencies. It will be a physical impossibility to give out any totals of the amount of subscriptions until after June 15, the day on which subscriptions to the loan close. The Federal reserve banks and member banks are using every agency in obtaining subscriptions to the loan, so that, necessarily, accurate figures as to amounts subscribed will not be obtainable until the close of subscriptions.

Every effort will be put forward by the Treasury Department to give to the public all information obtainable on the liberty loan. The Secretary of the Treasury, however, wants all information that is given out to be absolutely accurate.

The Goddess of Liberty, with her beacon of enlightenment to the world, joined forces with the liberty loan of 1917 to-day in the selection of the design for the liberty-loan buttons that are to be presented to purchasers of liberty bonds.

On a red center, the head and shoulders of Bartholdi's statue are reproduced, with the words "Liberty loan of 1917" grouped about the figure. In an outer circle, on a blue background, are inscribed a patriotic appeal from the purchasers of liberty bonds: "Get behind the Government."

Millions of these buttons are to be manufactured and distributed as fast as the manufacturers can produce them. The contract was so large that several concerns are to handle it.

The purchaser of a \$50 liberty bond will receive the same button as the man who takes a \$50,000 bond.

TWO OLD HOMESTEAD ACTS.

The war revives interest in two old acts—that of June 16, 1898, which provided that the service of a homestead settler in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps during the existing War with Spain, "or during any other war in which the United States (might) be engaged," should be equivalent to residence upon the land claimed, and cultivation thereon, for the same length of time, and that his entry should be protected against contest during the period of his service; and that of section 2300, Revised Statutes, which provides that a person who has served not less than 14 days in the United States Army or Navy during the existence of an actual war may make homestead entry, though he has not reached the age of 21.

ON SEACOAST INSPECTION DUTY.

First Lieut. Leonard L. Barrett, Ordnance Department, will proceed to Forts Morgan and Gaines, Ala.; St. Philip, Jackson, and Jackson Barracks, La.; Crockett, San Jacinto, and Travis, Tex.; Barrancas, Pickens, and McRee, Fla., on official business pertaining to the inspection of seacoast armament, and upon the completion of this duty will return to his proper station. The travel directed is necessary in the military service.

PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION FOR ARMY REGISTRATION.

(Continued from page 1.)

tions given thereunder who shall fail or neglect to perform such duty, and any person charged with such duty or having and exercising any authority under said act, regulations, or directions, who shall knowingly make or be a party to the making of any false or incorrect registration, physical examination, exemption, enlistment, enrollment, or muster; and any person who shall make or be a party to the making of any false statement or certificate as to the fitness or liability of himself or any other person for service under the provisions of this act, or regulations made by the President thereunder, or otherwise evades or aids another to evade the requirements of this act or of said regulations, or who, in any manner, shall fail or neglect fully to perform any duty required of him in the execution of this act, shall, if not subject to military law, be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction in the district court of the United States having jurisdiction thereof be punished by imprisonment for not more than one year, or, if subject to military law, shall be tried by court-martial and suffer such punishment as a court-martial may direct."

Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, do call upon the governor of each of the several States and Territories, the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and all officers and agents of the several States and Territories, of the District of Columbia, and of the counties and municipalities therein to perform certain duties in the execution of the foregoing law, which duties will be communicated to them directly in regulations of even date herewith.

And I do further proclaim and give notice to all persons subject to registration in the several States and in the District of Columbia in accordance with the above law that the time and place of such registration shall be between 7 a. m. and 9 p. m. on the fifth day of June, 1917, at the registration place in the precinct wherein they have their permanent homes. Those who shall have attained their twenty-first birthday and who shall not have attained their thirty-first birthday on or before the day here named are required to register, excepting only officers and enlisted men of the Regular Army, the Navy, the Marine Corps, and the National Guard and Naval Militia while in the service of the United States, and officers in the Officers' Reserve Corps and enlisted men in the Enlisted Reserve Corps while in active service. In the Territories of Alaska, Hawaii, and Porto Rico a day for registration will be named in a later proclamation.

And I do charge those who through sickness shall be unable to present themselves for registration that they apply on or before the day of registration to the county clerk of the county where they may be for instructions as to how they may be registered by agent. Those who expect to be absent on the day named from the counties in which they have their permanent homes may register by mail, but their mailed registration cards must reach the places in which they have their permanent homes by the day named herein. They should apply as soon as prac-

ticable to the county clerk of the county wherein they may be for instructions as to how they may accomplish their registration by mail. In case such persons as, through sickness or absence, may be unable to present themselves personally for registration shall be sojourning in cities of over thirty thousand population, they shall apply to the city clerk of the city wherein they may be sojourning rather than to the clerk of the county. The clerks of counties and of cities of over thirty thousand population in which numerous applications from the sick and from nonresidents are expected are authorized to establish such subagencies and to employ and deputize such clerical force as may be necessary to accommodate these applications.

The power against which we are arrayed has sought to impose its will upon the world by force. To this end it has increased armament until it has changed the face of war. In the sense in which we have been wont to think of armies there are no armies in this struggle. There are entire nations armed. Thus the men who remain to till the soil and man the factories are no less a part of the army that is France than the men beneath the battle flags. It must be so with us. It is not an army that we must shape and train for war; it is a nation. To this end our people must draw close in one compact front against a common foe. But this can not be if each man pursues a private purpose. All must pursue one purpose. The Nation needs all men; but it needs each man, not in the field that will most pleasure him, but in the endeavor that will best serve the common good. Thus, though a sharpshooter pleases to operate a trip-hammer for the forging of great guns, and an expert machinist desires to march with the flag, the Nation is being served only when the sharpshooter marches and the machinist remains at his levers. The whole Nation must be a team in which each man shall play the part for which he is best fitted. To this end, Congress has provided that the Nation shall be organized for war by selection and that each man shall be classified for service in the place to which it shall best serve the general good to call him.

The significance of this can not be overstated. It is a new thing in our history and a landmark in our progress. It is a new manner of accepting and vitalizing our duty to give ourselves with thoughtful devotion to the common purpose of us all. It is in no sense a conscription of the unwilling; it is rather selection from a nation which has volunteered in mass. It is no more a choosing of those who shall march with the colors than it is a selection of those who shall serve an equally necessary and devoted purpose in the industries that lie behind the battle line.

The day here named is the time upon which all shall present themselves for assignment to their tasks. It is for that reason destined to be remembered as one of the most conspicuous moments in our history. It is nothing less than the day upon which the manhood of the country shall step forward in one solid rank in defense of the ideals to which this Nation is consecrated. It is important to those ideals no less than to the pride of this generation in manifesting its devotion to them that there be no gaps in the ranks.

It is essential that the day be approached in thoughtful apprehension of

CHANGES IN STATIONS AND DUTY OF U. S. ENGINEERS

Capt. Vivian R. Irvine is relieved from duty at the training camp, Leon Springs, Tex., and is assigned to the Seventh Reserve Engineers. He will proceed to Atlanta, Ga., and report in person to the commanding officer, Maj. John S. Sewell, Engineer Officers' Reserve Corps, for assignment to duty.

First Lieut. Earle P. Gray is relieved from duty at the training camp, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., and is assigned to the Sixth Reserve Engineers. He will proceed to Detroit, Mich., and report in person to the commanding officer, Lieut. Col. Harry Burgess, Corps of Engineers, for assignment to duty.

Capt. Luther R. Maddox is discharged from his obligations in connection with enlistment at the training camp, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., and is assigned to the Seventh Reserve Engineers. He will proceed to Atlanta, Ga., and report in person to the commanding officer of the regiment, Maj. John S. Sewell, Engineer Officers' Reserve Corps, for assignment to duty.

Capt. Frank E. Estes is discharged from his obligations in connection with enlistment at the training camp, Fort McPherson, Ga., and is assigned to the Seventh Reserve Engineers. He will report in person to the commanding officer of the regiment, Maj. John S. Sewell, Engineer Officers' Reserve Corps, at Atlanta, Ga., for assignment to duty.

First Lieut. James J. Lippincott is discharged from his obligations in connection with enlistment at the training camp, Madison Barracks, N. Y., and is assigned to the Fourth Reserve Engineers. He will proceed to Boston, Mass., and report in person to the commanding officer of the regiment, Maj. William P. Wooten, Corps of Engineers, for assignment to duty.

First Lieut. Alfred B. Cole is discharged from his obligations in connection with enlistment at the training camp, Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., and is assigned to the Fourth Reserve Engineers. He will proceed to Boston, Mass., and report in person to the commanding officer of the regiment, Maj. William P. Wooten, Corps of Engineers, for assignment to duty.

its significance and that we accord to it the honor and the meaning that it deserves. Our industrial need prescribes that it be not made a technical holiday, but the stern sacrifice that is before us urges that it be carried in all our hearts as a great day of patriotic devotion and obligation when the duty shall lie upon every man, whether he is himself to be registered or not, to see to it that the name of every male person of the designated ages is written on these lists of honor.

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

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

By the President.

ROBERT LANSING,
Secretary of State.

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EXECUTIVE ORDER.

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

As civilian chairman of the committee I appoint Mr. George Creel.

The Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of the Navy are authorized each to detail an officer or officers to the work of the committee.

WOODROW WILSON.

April 14, 1917.

ARMY UNIT IN BRITAIN

The Red Cross authorizes the following:

The first unit of the United States Army is now on foreign soil. The Red Cross war council, of which Henry P. Davison is chairman, received word yesterday of the arrival in England of Base Hospital No. 4, of Cleveland, Ohio, under command of Maj. Harry L. Gilchrist, of the Medical Corps of the United States Army, and under the direction of Dr. George W. Crille.

This is the first of six army base hospitals which have been ordered abroad for service in France, the movements of which have been kept secret by the War Department. Each of these hospitals includes, in addition to the officers in command and the director, 24 physicians, 2 dentists, 65 Red Cross nurses, and 150 enlisted men of the Army Medical Corps.

The hospital staff, in addition to Director Crille, includes William E. Lower, assistant director, surgical section; Charles F. Hoover; assistant director, medical section; Howard T. Karsner, assistant director, laboratory section; Henry L. Sanford, staff surgeon; Harry G. Sloan, staff surgeon; Thomas P. Shupe, staff surgeon; Walter B. Rogers, staff surgeon; Charles A. Bowers, staff surgeon; Allen Graham, staff surgeon; Gordon N. Morrill, orthopedist; William E. Bruner, ophthalmologist; Chester D. Christie, staff physician; Richard Dexter, staff physician; Herbert V. Welbranch, staff physician; Harry V. Paryzek, staff physician; Marion A. Blankenhorn, staff physician; Charles W. Stone, neurologist; Harry Roswell Wahl, bacteriologist; Walter C. Hill, roentgenologist; William R. Barney, adjutant; John F. Stephan, dentist; Bertram S. Rothwell, dentist; Leroy B. Sherry, registrar; Andrew R. Warner, quartermaster.

Regulars will be First Troops Sent to France, President Announces in Statement Issued After Signing the Selective Conscription Bill

STATEMENT ISSUED BY THE PRESIDENT.

I SHALL not avail myself, at any rate at the present stage of the war, of the authorization conferred by the act to organize volunteer divisions. To do so would seriously interfere with the carrying out of the chief and most immediately important purpose contemplated by this legislation; the prompt creation and early use of an effective army, and would contribute practically nothing to the effective strength of the armies now engaged against Germany.

Pays Tribute to Roosevelt.

I understand that the section of this act which authorizes the creation of volunteer divisions in addition to the draft was added with a view to providing an independent command for Mr. Roosevelt and giving the military authorities an opportunity to use his fine vigor and enthusiasm in recruiting the forces now at the western front. It would be very agreeable to me to pay Mr. Roosevelt this compliment and the Allies the compliment of sending to their aid one of our most distinguished public men, an ex-President who has rendered many conspicuous public services and proved his gallantry in many striking ways. Politically, too, it would no doubt have a very fine effect and make a profound impression. But this is not the time or the occasion for compliment or for any action not calculated to contribute to the immediate success of the war. The business now in hand is undramatic, practical, and of scientific definiteness and precision. I shall act with regard to it at every step and in every particular under expert and professional advice, from both sides of the water.

Men Most Needed in France.

That advice is that the men most needed are men of the ages contemplated in the draft provisions of the present bill, not men of the age and sort contemplated in the section which authorizes the formation of volunteer units, and that for the preliminary training of the men who are to be drafted we shall need all of our experienced officers. Mr. Roosevelt told me, when I had the pleasure of seeing him a few weeks ago, that he would wish to have associated with him some of the most effective officers of the Regular Army. He named many of those whom he would desire to have designated for the service, and they were men who can not possibly be spared from the too small force of officers at our command for the much more pressing and necessary duty of training Regular troops to be put into the field in France and Belgium as fast as they can be got ready. The first troops sent to France will be taken from the present forces of the Regular Army and will be under the command of trained soldiers only.

Responsibility Upon the President.

The responsibility for the successful conduct of our own part in this great war rests upon me. I could not escape it if I would. I am too much interested in the cause we are fighting for to be interested in anything but success. The issues involved are too immense for me to take into consideration anything whatever except the best, most effective, most immediate means of military action. What these means are I know from the mouths of men who have seen war as it is now conducted, who have no illusions, and to whom the whole grim matter is a matter of business. I shall center my attention upon those means and let everything else wait. I should be deeply to blame should I do otherwise, whatever the argument of policy or of personal gratification or advantage.

MILITARY RESERVATION.

Fort Sabine, abandoned military reservation, containing about 20,000 acres of land, situated in the southwest corner of Louisiana, where the Sabine River enters

the Gulf of Mexico, has been ordered surveyed and subdivided for disposal. The work is now in hand, and after survey the lands will be appraised and sold at not less than their appraised value.

Selective Conscription Law as Adopted by Congress

AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE THE PRESIDENT TO INCREASE TEMPORARILY THE MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in view of the existing emergency, which demands the raising of troops in addition to those now available, the President be, and he is hereby, authorized—

First. Immediately to raise, organize, officer, and equip all or such number of increments of the Regular Army provided by the national defense act approved June third, nineteen hundred and sixteen, or such parts thereof as he may deem necessary; to raise all organizations of the Regular Army, including those added by such increments, to the maximum enlisted strength authorized by law. Vacancies in the Regular Army created or caused by the addition of increments as herein authorized which can not be filled by promotion may be filled by temporary appointment for the period of the emergency or until replaced by permanent appointments or by provisional appointments made under the provisions of section twenty-three of the national defense act, approved June third, nineteen hundred and sixteen, and hereafter provisional appointments under said section may be terminated whenever it is determined, in the manner prescribed by the President, that the officer has not the suitability and fitness requisite for permanent appointment.

Second. To draft into the military service of the United States, organize, and officer, in accordance with the provisions of section one hundred and eleven of said national defense act, so far as the provisions of said section may be applicable and not inconsistent with the terms of this act, any or all members of the National Guard and of the National Guard Reserves, and said members so drafted into the military service of the United States shall serve therein for the period of the existing emergency unless sooner discharged: *Provided*, That when so drafted the organizations or units of the National Guard shall, so far as practicable, retain the State designations of their respective organizations.

Third. To raise by draft as herein provided, organize and equip an additional force of five hundred thousand enlisted men, or such part or parts thereof as he may at any time deem necessary, and to provide the necessary officers, line and staff, for said force and for organizations of the other forces hereby authorized, or by combining organizations of said other forces, by ordering members of the Officers' Reserve Corps to temporary duty in accordance with the provisions of section thirty-eight of the national defense act approved June third, nineteen hundred and sixteen; by appointment from the Regular Army, the Officers' Reserve Corps, from those duly qualified and registered pursuant to section twenty-three of the act of Congress approved January twenty-first, nineteen hundred and three (Thirty-second Statutes at Large, page seven hundred and seventy-five), from the members of the National Guard drafted into the service of the United

States, from those who have been graduated from educational institutions at which military instruction is compulsory, or from those who have had honorable service in the Regular Army, the National Guard, or in the volunteer forces, or from the country at large; by assigning retired officers of the Regular Army to active duty with such force with their rank on the retired list and the full pay and allowances of their grade; or by the appointment of retired officers and enlisted men, active or retired, of the Regular Army as commissioned officers in such forces: *Provided*, That the organization of said force shall be the same as that of the corresponding organizations of the Regular Army: *Provided further*, That the President is authorized to increase or decrease the number of organizations prescribed for the typical brigades, divisions, or army corps of the Regular Army, and to prescribe such new and different organizations and personnel for army corps, divisions, brigades, regiments, battalions, squadrons, companies, troops, and batteries as the efficiency of the service may require: *Provided further*, That the number of organizations in a regiment shall not be increased nor shall the number of regiments be decreased: *Provided further*, That the President in his discretion may organize, officer, and equip for each Infantry and Cavalry brigade three machine-gun companies, and for each Infantry and Cavalry division four machine-gun companies, all in addition to the machine-gun companies comprised in organizations included in such brigades and divisions: *Provided further*, That the President in his discretion may organize for each division one armored motor-car machine-gun company. The machine-gun companies organized under this section shall consist of such commissioned and enlisted personnel and be equipped in such manner as the President may prescribe: *And provided further*, That officers with rank not above that of colonel shall be appointed by the President alone, and officers above that grade by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate: *Provided further*, That the President may in his discretion recommission in the Coast Guard persons who have heretofore held commissions in the Revenue-Cutter Service or the Coast Guard and have left the service honorably, after ascertaining that they are qualified for service physically, morally, and as to age and military fitness.

Fourth. The President is further authorized, in his discretion and at such time as he may determine, to raise and begin the training of an additional force of five hundred thousand men organized, officered, and equipped, as provided for the force first mentioned in the preceding paragraph of this section.

Fifth. To raise by draft, organize, equip, and officer, as provided in the third paragraph of this section, in addition to and for each of the above forces, such recruit training units as he may deem necessary for the maintenance of such forces at the maximum strength.

Sixth. To raise, organize, officer, and maintain during the emergency such number of ammunition batteries and battalions, depot batteries and battal-

ions, and such artillery parks, with such numbers and grades of personnel as he may deem necessary. Such organizations shall be officered in the manner provided in the third paragraph of this section, and enlisted men may be assigned to said organizations from any of the forces herein provided for or raised by selective draft as by this act provided.

Seventh. The President is further authorized to raise and maintain by voluntary enlistment, to organize, and equip, not to exceed four infantry divisions, the officers of which shall be selected in the manner provided by paragraph three of section one of this act: *Provided*, That the organization of said force shall be the same as that of the corresponding organization of the Regular Army: *And provided further*, That there shall be no enlistments in said force of men under twenty-five years of age at time of enlisting: *And provided further*, That no such volunteer force shall be accepted in any unit smaller than a division.

Sec. 2. That the enlisted men required to raise and maintain the organizations of the Regular Army and to complete and maintain the organizations embodying the members of the National Guard drafted into the service of the United States, at the maximum legal strength as by this act provided, shall be raised by voluntary enlistment, or if and whenever the President decides that they can not effectually be so raised or maintained, then by selective draft; and all other forces hereby authorized, except as provided in the seventh paragraph of section one, shall be raised and maintained by selective draft exclusively; but this provision shall not prevent the transfer to any force of training cadres from other forces. Such draft as herein provided shall be based upon liability to military service of all male citizens, or male persons not alien enemies who have declared their intention to become citizens, between the ages of twenty-one and thirty years, both inclusive, and shall take place and be maintained under such regulations as the President may prescribe not inconsistent with the terms of this act. Quotas for the several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia, or subdivisions thereof, shall be determined in proportion to the population thereof, and credit shall be given to any State, Territory, District, or subdivision thereof, for the number of men who were in the military service of the United States as members of the National Guard on April first, nineteen hundred and seventeen, or who have since said date entered the military service of the United States from any such State, Territory, District, or subdivision, either as members of the Regular Army or the National Guard. All persons drafted into the service of the United States and all officers accepting commissions in the forces herein provided for shall, from the date of said draft or acceptance, be subject to the laws and regulations governing the Regular Army, except as to promotions, so far as such laws and regulations are applicable to persons whose permanent retention in the military service on the active or retired list is not contemplated by existing law, and those drafted shall be required to serve for the period of the existing emergency unless sooner discharged:

Selective Conscription Law as Adopted by Congress

Provided, That the President is authorized to raise and maintain by voluntary enlistment or draft, as herein provided, special and technical troops as he may deem necessary, and to embody them into organizations and to officer them as provided in the third paragraph of section one and section nine of this act. Organizations of the forces herein provided for, except the Regular Army and the divisions authorized in the seventh paragraph of section one, shall, as far as the interests of the service permit, be composed of men who come, and of officers who are appointed from, the same State or locality.

SEC. 3. No bounty shall be paid to induce any person to enlist in the military service of the United States; and no person liable to military service shall hereafter be permitted or allowed to furnish a substitute for such service; nor shall any substitute be received, enlisted, or enrolled in the military service of the United States; and no such person shall be permitted to escape such service or to be discharged therefrom prior to the expiration of his term of service by the payment of money or any other valuable thing whatsoever as consideration for his release from military service or liability thereto.

SEC. 4. That the Vice President of the United States, the officers, legislative, executive, and judicial, of the United States and of the several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia, regular or duly ordained ministers of religion, students who at the time of the approval of this act are preparing for the ministry in recognized theological or divinity schools, and all persons in the military and naval service of the United States shall be exempt from the selective draft herein prescribed; and nothing in this act contained shall be construed to require or compel any person to serve in any of the forces herein provided for who is found to be a member of any well-recognized religious sect or organization at present organized and existing and whose existing creed or principles forbid its members to participate in war in any form and whose religious convictions are against war or participation therein in accordance with the creed or principles of said religious organizations, but no person so exempted shall be exempted from service in any capacity that the President shall declare to be noncombatant; and the President is hereby authorized to exclude or discharge from said selective draft and from the draft under the second paragraph of section one hereof, or to draft for partial military service only from those liable to draft as in this act provided, persons of the following classes: County and municipal officials; customhouse clerks; persons employed by the United States in the transmission of the mail; artificers and workmen employed in the armories, arsenals, and navy yards of the United States, and such other persons employed in the service of the United States as the President may designate; pilots; mariners actually employed in the sea service of any citizen or merchant within the United States; persons engaged in industries, including agriculture, found to be necessary to the maintenance of the Military Establishment or the effective operation of the military forces or the maintenance of national interest during the

emergency; those in a status with respect to persons dependent upon them for support which renders their exclusion or discharge advisable; and those found to be physically or morally deficient. No exemption or exclusion shall continue when a cause therefor no longer exists: *Provided*, That notwithstanding the exemptions enumerated herein, each State, Territory, and the District of Columbia shall be required to supply its quota in the proportion that its population bears to the total population of the United States.

The President is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to create and establish throughout the several States and subdivisions thereof and in the Territories and the District of Columbia local boards, and where, in his discretion, practicable and desirable, there shall be created and established one such local board in each county or similar subdivision in each State, and one for approximately each thirty thousand of population in each city of thirty thousand population or over, according to the last census taken or estimates furnished by the Bureau of Census of the Department of Commerce. Such boards shall be appointed by the President, and shall consist of three or more members, none of whom shall be connected with the Military Establishment, to be chosen from among the local authorities of such subdivisions or from other citizens residing in the subdivision or area in which the respective boards will have jurisdiction under the rules and regulations prescribed by the President. Such boards shall have power within their respective jurisdictions to hear and determine, subject to review as hereinafter provided, all questions of exemption under this act, and all questions of or claims for including or discharging individuals or classes of individuals from the selective draft, which shall be made under rules and regulations prescribed by the President, except any and every question or claim for including or excluding or discharging persons or classes of persons from the selective draft under the provisions of this act authorizing the President to exclude or discharge from the selective draft "Persons engaged in industries, including agriculture, found to be necessary to the maintenance of the Military Establishment, or the effective operation of the military forces, or the maintenance of national interest during the emergency."

The President is hereby authorized to establish additional boards, one in each Federal judicial district of the United States, consisting of such number of citizens, not connected with the Military Establishment, as the President may determine, who shall be appointed by the President. The President is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to establish more than one such board in any Federal judicial district of the United States, or to establish one such board having jurisdiction of an area extending into more than one Federal judicial district.

Such district boards shall review on appeal and affirm, modify, or reverse any decision of any local board having jurisdiction in the area in which any such district board has jurisdiction under the rules and regulations prescribed by the President. Such district boards shall have

exclusive original jurisdiction within their respective areas to hear and determine all questions or claims for including or excluding or discharging persons or classes of persons from the selective draft, under the provisions of this act, not included within the original jurisdiction of such local boards.

The decisions of such district boards shall be final except that, in accordance with such rules and regulations as the President may prescribe, he may affirm, modify, or reverse any such decision.

Any vacancy in any such local board or district board shall be filled by the President, and any member of any such local board or district board may be removed and another appointed in his place by the President, whenever he considers that the interest of the Nation demands it.

The President shall make rules and regulations governing the organization and procedure of such local boards and district boards, and providing for and governing appeals from such local boards to such district boards, and reviews of the decisions of any local board by the district board having jurisdiction, and determining and prescribing the several areas in which the respective local boards and district boards shall have jurisdiction, and all other rules and regulations necessary to carry out the terms and provisions of this section, and shall provide for the issuance of certificates of exemption, or partial or limited exemptions, and for a system to exclude and discharge individuals from selective draft.

SEC. 5. That all male persons between the ages of twenty-one and thirty, both inclusive, shall be subject to registration in accordance with regulations to be prescribed by the President; and upon proclamation by the President or other public notice given by him or by his direction stating the time and place of such registration it shall be the duty of all persons of the designated ages, except officers and enlisted men of the Regular Army, the Navy, and the National Guard and Naval Militia while in the service of the United States, to present themselves for and submit to registration under the provisions of this act; and every such person shall be deemed to have notice of the requirements of this act upon the publication of said proclamation or other notice as aforesaid given by the President or by his direction; and any person who shall willfully fail or refuse to present himself for registration or to submit thereto as herein provided shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall, upon conviction in the district court of the United States having jurisdiction thereof, be punished by imprisonment for not more than one year, and shall thereupon be duly registered: *Provided*, That in the call of the docket precedence shall be given, in courts trying the same, to the trial of criminal proceedings under this act: *Provided further*, That persons shall be subject to registration as herein provided who shall have attained their twenty-first birthday and who shall not have attained their thirty-first birthday on or before the day set for the registration, and all persons so registered shall be and remain subject to draft into the forces hereby authorized, unless exempted or excused therefrom as in this act provided: *Provided further*,

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That in the case of temporary absence from actual place of legal residence of any person liable to registration as provided herein such registration may be made by mail under regulations to be prescribed by the President.

Sec. 6. That the President is hereby authorized to utilize the service of any or all departments and any or all officers or agents of the United States and of the several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia, and subdivisions thereof, in the execution of this act, and all officers and agents of the United States and of the several States, Territories, and subdivisions thereof, and of the District of Columbia, and all persons designated or appointed under regulations prescribed by the President whether such appointments are made by the President himself or by the governor or other officer of any State or Territory to perform any duty in the execution of this act, are hereby required to perform such duty as the President shall order or direct, and all such officers and agents and persons so designated or appointed shall hereby have full authority for all acts done by them in the execution of this act by the direction of the President. Correspondence in the execution of this act may be carried in penalty envelopes bearing the frank of the War Department. Any person charged as herein provided with the duty of carrying into effect any of the provisions of this act or the regulations made or directions given thereunder who shall fail or neglect to perform such duty; and any person charged with such duty or having and exercising any authority under said act, regulations, or directions, who shall knowingly make or be a party to the making of any false or incorrect registration, physical examination, exemption, enlistment, enrollment, or muster; and any person who shall make or be a party to the making of any false statement or certificate as to the fitness or liability of himself or any other person for service under the provisions of this act, or regulations made by the President thereunder, or otherwise evades or aids another to evade the requirements of this act or of said regulations, or who, in any manner, shall fail or neglect fully to perform any duty required of him in the execution of this act, shall, if not subject to military law, be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction in the district court of the United States having jurisdiction thereof, be punished by imprisonment for not more than one year, or, if subject to military law, shall be tried by court-martial and suffer such punishment as a court-martial may direct.

Sec. 7. That the qualifications and conditions for voluntary enlistment as herein provided shall be the same as those prescribed by existing law for enlistments in the Regular Army, except that recruits must be between the ages of eighteen and forty years, both inclusive, at the time of their enlistment; and such enlistments shall be for the period of the emergency unless sooner discharged. All enlistments, including those in the Regular Army Reserve, which are in force on the date of the approval of this act and which would terminate during the emergency shall continue in force during the emergency unless sooner discharged; but nothing here-

in contained shall be construed to shorten the period of any existing enlistment: *Provided*, That all persons enlisted or drafted under any of the provisions of this act shall as far as practicable be grouped into units by States and the political subdivisions of the same: *Provided further*, That all persons who have enlisted since April first, nineteen hundred and seventeen, either in the Regular Army or in the National Guard, and all persons who have enlisted in the National Guard since June third, nineteen hundred and sixteen, upon their application, shall be discharged upon the termination of the existing emergency.

The President may provide for the discharge of any or all enlisted men whose status with respect to dependents renders such discharge advisable; and he may also authorize the employment on any active duty of retired enlisted men of the Regular Army, either with their rank on the retired list or in higher enlisted grades, and such retired enlisted men shall receive the full pay and allowances of the grades in which they are actively employed.

Sec. 8. That the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, is authorized to appoint for the period of the existing emergency such general officers of appropriate grades as may be necessary for duty with brigades, divisions, and higher units in which the forces provided for herein may be organized by the President, and general officers of appropriate grade for the several Coast Artillery districts. In so far as such appointments may be made from any of the forces herein provided for, the appointees may be selected irrespective of the grades held by them in such forces. Vacancies in all grades in the Regular Army resulting from the appointment of officers thereof to higher grades in the forces other than the Regular Army herein provided for shall be filled by temporary promotions and appointments in the manner prescribed for filling temporary vacancies by section one hundred and fourteen of the national defense act approved June third, nineteen hundred and sixteen; and officers appointed under the provisions of this act to higher grades in the forces other than the Regular Army herein provided for shall not vacate their permanent commissions nor be prejudiced in their relative or lineal standing in the Regular Army.

Sec. 9. That the appointments authorized and made as provided by the second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh paragraphs of section one and by section eight of this act, and the temporary appointments in the Regular Army authorized by the first paragraph of section one of this act, shall be for the period of the emergency, unless sooner terminated by discharge or otherwise. The President is hereby authorized to discharge any officer from the office held by him under such appointment for any cause which, in the judgment of the President, would promote the public service; and the general commanding any division and higher tactical organization or territorial department is authorized to appoint from time to time military boards of not less than three nor more than five officers of the forces herein provided for to examine into and report upon the capacity, qualification, conduct,

and efficiency of any commissioned officer within his command other than officers of the Regular Army holding permanent or provisional commissions therein. Each member of such board shall be superior in rank to the officer whose qualifications are to be inquired into, and if the report of such board be adverse to the continuance of any such officer and be approved by the President, such officer shall be discharged from the service at the discretion of the President with one month's pay and allowances.

Sec. 10. That all officers and enlisted men of the forces herein provided for other than the Regular Army shall be in all respects on the same footing as to pay, allowances, and pensions as officers and enlisted men of corresponding grades and length of service in the Regular Army; and commencing June one, nineteen hundred and seventeen, and continuing until the termination of the emergency, all enlisted men of the Army of the United States in active service whose base pay does not exceed \$21 per month shall receive an increase of \$15 per month; those whose base pay is \$24, an increase of \$12 per month; those whose base pay is \$30, \$36, or \$40, an increase of \$8 per month; and those whose base pay is \$45 or more, an increase of \$6 per month: *Provided*, That the increases of pay herein authorized shall not enter into the computation of the continuous-service pay.

Sec. 11. That all existing restrictions upon the detail, detachment, and employment of officers and enlisted men of the Regular Army are hereby suspended for the period of the present emergency.

Sec. 12. That the President of the United States, as Commander in Chief of the Army, is authorized to make such regulations governing the prohibition of alcoholic liquors in or near military camps and to the officers and enlisted men of the Army as he may from time to time deem necessary or advisable: *Provided*, That no person, corporation, partnership, or association shall sell, supply, or have in his or its possession any intoxicating or spirituous liquors at any military station, cantonment, camp, fort, post, officers' or enlisted men's club, which is being used at the time for military purposes under this act, but the Secretary of War may make regulations permitting the sale and use of intoxicating liquors for medicinal purposes. It shall be unlawful to sell any intoxicating liquor, including beer, ale, or wine, to any officer or member of the military forces while in uniform, except as herein provided. Any person, corporation, partnership, or association violating the provisions of this section or the regulations made thereunder shall, unless otherwise punishable under the Articles of War, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and be punished by a fine of not more than \$1,000 or imprisonment for not more than twelve months, or both.

Sec. 13. That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized, empowered, and directed during the present war to do everything by him deemed necessary to suppress and prevent the keeping or setting up of houses of ill fame, brothels, or bawdy houses within such distance as he may deem needful of any military camp,

(Continued on page 8.)

SCOPE OF FOOD PRODUCTION BILL SET FORTH IN DETAIL

The following statement in regard to the food production bill (H. R. 4188), which is now the unfinished business of the House, to be taken up upon completion of the revenue bill, is made by the Department of Agriculture:

The objects sought to be accomplished by the bill are directly to increase the production and to conserve the supply of food.

The bill deals only with authority to be conferred on the Secretary of Agriculture and, with the exception of adequate power to secure authoritative information as conferred by section 3 and to requisition seeds as conferred by section 4, contains no compulsory features whatsoever.

Explains Purposes of Bill.

Section 1 states the broad purposes of the bill as a war measure.

Section 2 authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to use any necessary means to stimulate the production, promote the conservation and utilization, and facilitate the distribution of foods and feeds. Its objects are to broaden the authorized activities of the Department of Agriculture so as to enable it adequately to meet the war situation through educational and demonstrational work and the collection and dissemination of information.

Section 3 authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to obtain information concerning the demand for, the supply, consumption, costs, and prices of, and the basic facts relating to the ownership, production, transportation, manufacture, storage, and distribution of foods, feeds, fertilizers, and other essential articles. For this purpose he and his duly authorized agents are empowered to compel the attendance and testimony of witnesses, the production of books, letters, papers, or documents, and the submission of reports, and to enter premises under certain conditions. Adequate penal provisions are included to enforce the requirements for the giving of information pursuant to the section.

Information on Food Supply.

Authoritative information as to the supply of food available in the United States is always of the highest importance. It is imperative, under war emergency conditions, when soaring prices create unusual motives for manipulation, speculation, and hoarding. In order that the officers of the Government may deal most intelligently with the food situation, it is absolutely essential that accurate and complete information concerning the food supply and related matters be had. Intelligent increase of production and equitable distribution depend upon thorough and reliable knowledge of actual supply and consumptive demand. The only available information on these subjects which the Government now obtains is that given voluntarily. The desired information can not always be secured voluntarily, and there is not always a clear assurance that all information voluntarily furnished is accurate and reliable, or would be entirely relied upon. Under existing conditions the motives for its concealment are especially great.

Section 4 authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture, in cases of special need in restricted areas, (a) to purchase, grow, or

otherwise procure seeds for the production of food or feed crops, (b) to store them, and (c) to furnish them to farmers on credit or other terms at cost. Power is also given to requisition such seeds and fix a reasonable price to be paid for them by the Government, such price to be subject to review by the courts. The proceeds from the disposition of the seeds by the Government are constituted a revolving fund available for further use in carrying out the provisions of the section.

The purposes of the section are to enable the Government (a) to furnish seed at reasonable prices to individuals in regions where special emergency needs arise on account of adverse conditions, such as storms, plant diseases, or insect injury, and (b) to buy and store stocks of seed which are in danger of too great depletion, or of exhaustion by subversion to less important uses than for seeding to increase supplies, or otherwise.

Section 6 authorizes the appointment of two additional assistant secretaries of agriculture to assist in directing the increasing work of the Department of Agriculture.

Purposes of Appropriation.

Section 9 appropriates a total of \$18,510,000 for purposes summarized as follows:

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| (a) For all activities designed to increase production, and promote conservation and better utilization of animals and animal products. | \$2, 010, 000 |
| (b) For procuring, storing, and furnishing seeds under section 4, and for all activities designed to promote conservation and better utilization of plant products by reduction of insect and plant disease injury and otherwise. | 6, 500, 000 |
| (c) For extending the educational demonstrational work of the Department of Agriculture, in both rural and urban districts, with a view to increasing food production, eliminating waste, and promoting conservation. | 4, 500, 000 |
| (d) For securing authoritative information as to the food supply and related matters, and for all activities designed to facilitate better distribution, particularly of perishable products. | 3, 500, 000 |
| (e) For aiding agencies in the various States in supplying farm labor, which will be done in cooperation with the Department of Labor, extending the informational work of the Department of Agriculture, special work in crop estimating, and other necessary expenses. | 2, 000, 000 |

Section 10 provides that the act shall cease to operate when the national emergency resulting from the war shall have passed, the date of which shall be ascertained and proclaimed by the President, but shall not be later than one year after the actual termination of the war.

MISSION FOR CAPT. MULFORD.

Capt. William H. Mulford, Quartermaster Officers' Reserve Corps, will proceed from Washington, D. C., to Boston, Mass., thence to Philadelphia, Pa., on public business pertaining to the Quartermaster Corps of the Army, and upon the completion of the duty enjoined will proceed to comply with paragraph 30, Special Orders, No. 108, May 10, 1917, War Department. The travel directed is necessary in the military service.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AGAIN TO ASK \$750,000 OF CONGRESS

Department of Labor officials in an authorized statement indicated to-day that efforts would be made to have incorporated in the next deficiency bill to be considered by Congress the item of \$750,000 which failed of inclusion in the urgent deficiency bill that is now pending before the Senate.

The statement points out that, if funds for this particular governmental activity are not forthcoming, a serious curtailment, if not an absolute abandonment, of the work now being carried on by the employment service to provide carpenters for the great building program of the Shipping Board, to promote the back-to-the-farm movement connected with the increased food production campaign, and to supply competent labor to the many industrial plants engaged in supplying all needs of the Government incident to war, would result.

The Department of Labor, the statement continues, is the only branch of the Federal Government authorized and equipped to carry on this important work. It is proposed to coordinate and cooperate with the activities of the various States in this direction, but it is manifest that the Federal Government alone can handle the subject upon a nation-wide basis. Thus far the employment service has operated as an adjunct of the Immigration Service. Under the abnormal conditions which obtain at the present time, however, the activities have been so far expanded that extension of branch offices and a larger force of field agents throughout the country have become imperative. The available funds are not sufficient to carry out this program; hence the request for an increased allowance.

Selective Conscription Law as Adopted by Congress.

(Continued from page 7.)

station, fort, post, cantonment, training, or mobilization place, and any person, corporation, partnership, or association receiving or permitting to be received for immoral purposes any person into any place, structure, or building used for the purpose of lewdness, assignation, or prostitution within such distance of said places as may be designated, or shall permit any such person to remain for immoral purposes in any such place, structure, or building as aforesaid, or who shall violate any order, rule, or regulation issued to carry out the object and purpose of this section shall, unless otherwise punishable under the Articles of War, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and be punished by a fine of not more than \$1,000, or imprisonment for not more than twelve months, or both.

Sec. 14. That all laws and parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby suspended during the period of this emergency.

Approved, May 18, 1917.

Col. John M. Carson, Quartermaster Corps, is detailed as an additional member of the board of survey appointed by the Shipping Board for the survey of interned German vessels in New York Harbor.