

MAY 23 1917



Official Bulletin



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

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WASHINGTON, MONDAY, MAY 21, 1917

No. 10.

WAR DEPARTMENT STATEMENT ON NATIONAL GUARD UNITS

The War Department authorizes the following: •

In order to comply with the law which requires that the organization of the National Guard shall be the same as that prescribed for the Regular Army it is necessary that the President exercise the authority conferred upon him by section 60 of the act of Congress approved June 8, 1916, and prescribe the particular unit or units as to branch or arm of service to be maintained in each State, Territory, and the District of Columbia.

Full information has been given the adjutant general of each State, Territory, and the District of Columbia as to the quota assigned, the units as to branch or arm of service to be comprised within the quota, and the order in which these units shall be organized.

Notwithstanding such action, some States have undertaken the organization of units which can not be utilized in the formation of complete higher tactical units. While it is much to be desired to take full advantage of the patriotic interest stirring in the country, such advantage can only come through a coordination and regulation in keeping with a general and basic plan.

The War Department and the Militia Bureau are vitally concerned in getting the best value from the National Guard, and to that end have perfected, as far as practicable, definite plans, for which cooperation on the part of State officials and representatives is urgently desired.

All persons desiring to offer their services in the National Guard, and especially those interested in raising new units, are requested to communicate with the adjutant general of their State and to be governed by the wishes of the State authorities in carrying out the announced policy of the War Department in the organization and acceptance of such troops.

BUREAU CLERKS TO REGISTER.

Commissioner of Navigation Issues Order on Draft Act.

The following order has been issued by Commissioner Chamberlain, of the Bureau of Navigation: "Under the President's proclamation of yesterday, calling on all male citizens between the ages of 21 and 30 to register for military service, the eligible clerks in the Bureau of Navigation will arrange for registry as follows: Connecticut, 2; District of Columbia, 3; Illinois, 2; Indiana, 1; Iowa, 1; Kansas, 1; Maryland, 1; Massachusetts, 2; New York, 1; Pennsylvania, 2; total, 16."

POSTMASTERS CALLED UPON TO SELL LIBERTY LOAN BONDS

MAY 21, 1917.

To all postmasters:

With reference to the notice of the Postmaster General, dated May 17, 1917, printed on the front page of the OFFICIAL BULLETIN, issued at Washington on that date by the Committee on Public Information, requesting postmasters to aid postal employees in subscribing to the liberty bonds, the attention of postmasters, rural carriers, and all other postal employees is invited to the further opportunity of rendering valuable assistance in selling the liberty bonds by bringing the matter to the attention of those of their patrons likely to subscribe and supplying them with all necessary information.

It is hoped that every employee in the Postal Service will subscribe for at least one of the bonds, and thus be well armed in the campaign for the sale of the bonds to others.

"Liberty Loan" Rubber Stamps.

To assist you in your patriotic efforts there will be forwarded within a few days to the postmaster at every second, third, and fourth class post office a rubber impression stamp bearing the following legend:

Do your bit.

BUY A LIBERTY LOAN BOND.

Inquire at any bank or post office.

In the use of the stamp use your red ink pad (or the black pad if you do not have a red one) and see that an impression is placed on every letter received for delivery from your post office, the impression to be placed just above and slightly to the left of the addressee's name.

Every bank in the United States is now being furnished with a supply of "Application for liberty loan bonds" blanks, like the following, but it is not necessary that an applicant use a printed form in making the application. The applicant may write out his application, or you may write it out for him.

Application for Liberty Loan Bonds.

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

Date.....

To the SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY:

According to the terms of Treasury Department Circular No. 78, dated May 14, 1917, the undersigned hereby apply for \$----- par value of the 15-30 year

(Continued on page 7.)

LIBERTY LOAN BEING GIVEN PUBLICITY BY MANY AGENCIES

The Treasury Department authorizes the following:

The campaign to bring the American people face to face with their patriotic duty to respond to the financial task of the Government for a successful prosecution of the war has struck its stride.

Gathering force, after the first days of preliminary organization, the publicity work connected with the floating of the loan bonds has attained such energy that its influence will be felt in every section of the country beginning this week.

Direction of Publicity.

The national director of publicity for the liberty loan, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, has centralized in his offices in the Treasury Department the general campaign. The 12 principal trunk lines of publicity extend from the Treasury Department to the Federal reserve banks, where liberty loan publicity committees have begun the work of district and local publicity. The chairman of each of these committees is in constant touch with the central office.

In this manner cooperative and unified action are obtained. Matters of local interest are handled by the district committee, while anything of national interest is disseminated through the director's office to all the committees or through the press associations and Washington correspondents.

No Funds for Advertising.

The amount of money placed at the disposal of the Secretary of the Treasury to float the bond issue is so small that no funds are available for payment for advertisements in the daily newspapers or any other kind of advertising space. However, through the spirited cooperation of the Chambers of Commerce of the United States, the Federal reserve bank committees, the National Association of Credit Men, the American Bankers' Association, the National Association of Retail Merchants, and other organizations hundreds of page advertisements and many thousands of smaller advertisements in daily newspapers are to be given to the liberty loan.

Many retail merchants, including some of the largest mercantile houses in the country, are devoting certain parts of their daily advertising in the newspapers to the liberty loan. Many of these houses are printing application blanks for subscriptions.

In Minneapolis a group of 90 merchants are cooperating to have full-page advertisements devoted to the loan. Banks

and local clearing-house associations are devoting funds for big advertisements.

Posters in Windows.

Every bank and shop window in the United States is to display posters. Designs for these posters have been approved and delivery will be started May 28, the slight delay being due to the lithographic work necessary to produce the colors. These posters will feature an animated picture of the Goddess of Liberty, leaning forward, eyes ablaze, finger pointed, saying to every passer-by: "You buy a liberty bond lest I perish."

The national colors predominate in this poster. The figure of Liberty is draped in green. A million of these posters will be distributed.

Emblazoned on Billboards.

Two full-size display sheets have been prepared for 11,000 billboards in the United States which have been contributed by the Outdoor Advertising Association. One of these shows Uncle Sam looking very earnestly and pointing his finger to emphasize his command, saying: "You buy a liberty loan bond; I'll do the rest." The companion sheet of this one will show Uncle Sam grasping the lapel of a man's coat—the man representing the manhood of America—and exclaiming: "Where is your button?" "Buy a liberty loan bond, sir," is another exhortation. The posters will contain in addition a reproduction of the liberty bond button, beneath which will be written, "Only buyers of bonds may wear this button."

Ads in Street Cars.

Striking cards, advertising the liberty loan bonds, will appear in street cars in 3,200 cities and towns in all parts of the country, without cost to the Government. They are being furnished by the Street Railways Advertising Co., of New York, and the Eastern Street Railways Advertising Co., of Boston.

The Outdoor Advertising Association, through the O. J. Gude Co. and others, is placing free, in different cities of the country, illuminated electric signs calling attention to the liberty loan bonds.

Reproductions of these paper sheets will be painted on 5,000 metal billboards contributed by the Thomas Cusack Advertising Co.

To Remind Movie Fans.

Beginning the latter part of this week every "movie fan" in the United States will be reminded on every reel or every film in every moving-picture theater in the country to "Buy a liberty loan bond." A liberty loan bond "trailer" will flash before millions of eyes every day. This work is to be done by the National Association of the Motion Picture Industry, without cost to the Government.

A liberty loan scenario is to be produced also without cost to the Government, as soon as possible, with an "all star" cast beyond the previous dreams of any dramatic or motion picture producer. Stage and screen stars of the first magnitude have volunteered for service and men and women accustomed only to stellar rôles will appear in the most insignificant parts.

Your first patriotic duty—Buy a Liberty Bond.

REGIMENT OF U. S. MARINES IN THE EXPEDITION TO FRANCE

Secretary of the Navy Daniels announces that a regiment of United States Marines (2,600 men) will accompany the first expedition to France. The regiment will be commanded by Col. Charles A. Doyen, and will be composed principally of organizations which have been serving in Haiti, Santo Domingo, and Cuba.

"In being among the first on the firing line in France, the marines will be upholding their historic record," said Secretary Daniels. "Gen. Barnett and the other officers and men of the corps are delighted that the 'soldiers of the sea' are to be sent to the front. They recall that it was United States marines who first hoisted the American flag on foreign soil when, in 1803, at Dorne, Tripoli, the marines, under Lieut. O'Bannon, took that stronghold; that marines stormed Chapultepec in the Mexican War, in 1847; that they were at the first battle of Bull Run, in the Civil War, and that a mere handful of them stood off 6,000 Spaniards at Guantanamo, Cuba, in June, 1898, several weeks before the Army landed. They were the first American troops to enter Peking, China, during the Boxer uprising, and were with the bluejackets of the Navy in the landing at Vera Cruz in April, 1914.

Well Equipped for Duty.

"Thousands of young men have joined the corps during the past six weeks, many of them in the hope that the marines would be among the first to get into action. The marines are well equipped and are ready for duty in France. Their recent service in Nicaragua, Santo Domingo, Haiti, and Cuba has kept them in good trim, they are seasoned troops, and have been eager to go with the first force sent to Europe.

"The regiment which will accompany the expedition to France will be armed, organized, and equipped in the same manner as the regiments of the Army with which it will serve. The marines will serve as Infantry and will become, for the period of this service, a part of the Army, under the command of Gen. Pershing."

Col. Doyen in Command.

Col. Charles A. Doyen, who will command the regiment of marines, is at present commandant of the Marine Barracks at Washington and is president of the Marine Corps examining and retiring board. He has been stationed in Washington since January, 1915. From July to December, 1914, he was in command of the expeditionary regiment of marines on the *Hancock*, stationed in Santo Domingo waters.

Since attaining field rank he has served in command of various Marine Corps posts and in the Philippines.

NAVAL EXAMINATIONS.

Tests for Enrollment of 100 Assistant Paymasters To Be Held.

The Navy Department announces that a competitive examination will be held June 1, 1917, at the following navy yards

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE EMPLOYEES SUBJECT TO DRAFT

A compilation by the Division of Appointments of the Department of Commerce shows that there are 389 men in the employ of the department in Washington who fall within the terms of the selective draft law and the President's call for men between the ages of 21 and 31 years. The distribution of these men in the various bureaus of the department is as follows:

Standards, 172; Census, 62; Coast and Geodetic Survey, 52; Foreign and Domestic Commerce, 32; Office of the Secretary, 29; Lighthouses, 12; Fisheries, 11; Navigation, 16; Steamboat-Inspection Service, 3. This is figuring ages at June 1.

Statement by Secretary.

The Secretary of Commerce stated today:

"It is undoubtedly a fact that every one of these employees will have to register, as directed in the proclamation and the law. Whether or not they will be called for other duty than that which they are now performing is a question to be settled later. It is simply a matter of where these men can render the most effective service. The President has expressed the desire that the regular operation of the Government service should be interfered with as little as possible. The employee who serves the Government faithfully and efficiently in his regular capacity as a worker for the Government may be, and usually is, quite as effective a soldier in its behalf as if he served in the field.

"There are exceptional cases, of course, where men having special ability are wanted in the special direction in which their ability lies. In general, however, it should be said that for the present it is better that those who are already serving the Government to continue to do so until their services are called for elsewhere. The very purpose of the selective draft measure is to provide for this matter.

Everybody Willing to Serve.

"The fundamental principle is that everybody is willing to serve in some way, and that we should not by indiscriminate volunteering cripple the public interest in one way or another, but, assuming all to be ready, we should select among them those whose duty it may be to work in a factory, in a Government service, on a farm, or in a field.

"Subject therefore to special cases, it would save embarrassment to the Government if it were understood that its regular force will continue for the present and until some special demand shall arise in the performance of their regular work."

and stations for the enrollment of 100 assistant paymasters (with the rank of ensign) in the Naval Coast Defense Reserve: Portsmouth, Boston, Newport, New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Norfolk, Charleston, Key West, New Orleans, Great Lakes, Mare Island, and Puget Sound.

Any citizen of the United States between the ages of 21 and 30 may take the examination upon presenting himself, together with credentials showing his training and experience, to the examining board on that date at one of the places named.

ACT TO PREVENT TRANSPORTATION TIE-UPS BY STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IS PROPOSED

The Department of Labor announces:

A bill designed to prevent a tie-up of interstate transportation facilities through strikes and lockouts, not only during the period of the war, but in times of peace as well, has been sent by Secretary of Labor Wilson to Senator Key Pittman, chairman of the special Senate committee investigating the street-car strike in the District of Columbia, for introduction in the Senate. The measure also provides for the adjustment of labor disputes affecting the street-car systems of Washington.

The proposed law provides for the creation of a United States Industrial Adjustment Commission, to be composed of nine members, appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate. Three of the members of the commission are to be representatives of wage earners engaged in interstate transportation; three are to be representatives of employers so engaged, and three are to be representatives of the public.

Purpose of Commission.

The purpose of the commission, as defined in the bill, is "the adjustment of controversies and disputes arising between employers of labor engaged in interstate transportation and wage earners employed in the same industry, concerning wages or other terms or conditions of employment, and to execute the results of adjustment under the limitations of this act."

The commission is given jurisdiction in all cases in which controversies or disputes interrupt, or threaten to interrupt, interstate transportation; where the existence or pendency of such a controversy or dispute is presented in writing to the commission either by an employer or any person or persons representing 20 per cent of any recognized division of labor (separate classes of labor involving essentially different duties or degrees of responsibility); or when any strike or lockout has been, or is about to be, ordered.

The commission is authorized to conduct investigations and take evidence necessary to the accomplishment of its purpose, on which it shall prepare findings and issue orders incident to the adjustment of the disputes brought before it. These orders will specify the date on which they will become effective and shall thereafter have the same force and effect, both upon employers and wage earners, as would a contract made between the same parties.

United States Attorneys Must Act.

To make this contractual relationship effective, United States attorneys are required, upon complaint from the commission, to institute proceedings in the name and for the benefit of the wage earners concerned, to recover from employers any sum due the wage earners pursuant to the orders of the commission. Prohibition is also laid upon employers to pay a higher wage than that specified by the commission, and provision is made for the institution by United States attorneys of proceedings to enforce this prohibition.

All orders are to be based upon a work day of eight hours or less, except in the street-car service of the District of Colum-

bia where the commissioners are authorized to determine the hours of labor.

The orders of the commission are to be made and continue in force during a period of three years from the operative date and until revoked. Employers of wage earners may, at the expiration of three years, petition the commission to reconsider the propositions involved in the original case and issue new orders. During the initial period of three years, if evidence is submitted of an emergency or extraordinary condition, the commission may reopen a case and promulgate new orders to meet the new conditions.

No Labor Without Consent.

Section 12 of the bill expressly stipulates "That nothing in this act contained shall be held or construed to require a wage earner to render labor or service without his consent, nor to prevent such wage earners, either collectively or individually, from ceasing work and abandoning their respective employment, nor to require an employer to continue in employment or refrain from dismissing any wage earners, either as individuals or collectively."

The chairman of the commission is to receive a salary of \$7,500 per annum, and each of the other members a per diem of \$20 while actually engaged in the work of the commission. The costs and expenses of prosecutions brought in accordance with the provisions of the act are to be paid out of the appropriations for the expenses of the courts of the United States.

Letter to Senator Pittman.

In a letter to Senator Pittman, explaining the need for the bill and its purposes, Secretary Wilson, in advocating such a form of adjustment, says:

"I have been opposed to compulsory arbitration because I do not believe that any man or set of men should be compelled to work for the profit or convenience of any other man or set of men. All other objections are economic and incidental; also some of them are nevertheless serious.

"All progress heretofore made by the wageworkers through their effective activities has been brought about by destroying the equities. With the continuing system of arbitration the lowest would in time be brought to an equal standard with the highest. When that point is reached the progress would be extremely slow, because the economic pressure would have to be sufficient to lift the entire load at once instead of lifting it a piece at a time, as the previous practice has been. In dealing with the railway situation, if the hours of labor are definitely placed upon an eight-hour basis or less, it would be one of two generations before there could possibly be any serious demand for change, and we might well leave the solution of that part of the problem to those who would have to deal with it at that time."

So much of paragraph 32, Special Orders, No. 101, May 2, 1917, War Department, as relates to Maj. Francis H. Pope, Twelfth Cavalry, is revoked.

WAR SERVICE UNDERTAKEN BY DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

The following statement is issued by the Department of Commerce:

"In the public mind the Department of Commerce is probably associated mainly with the affairs of peace," Secretary Redfield states, "but, as a matter of fact, it is efficiently rendering and will increasingly render vital service to the Nation in the present emergency.

"What is more important than to increase the food supply of the country—to make available cheap foods hitherto not utilized? That is only one branch of our work that is of immediate and practical benefit. Our Bureau of Fisheries has brought to attention lately five food fishes—the tilefish, grayfish, sable fish, burbot, and bowfin. Tilefish and grayfish are being sold by the millions of pounds and distributed over 30 States now. The three last-mentioned fish, more recently brought to public notice, will undoubtedly play a considerable part in widening the fish supply of the Nation. The sea mussel, also rescued from oblivion and brought forward by the Bureau of Fisheries, is now a popular article of food all along the North Atlantic coast.

"Also, while preventing depletion of our fisheries, the bureau is aiding natural production through its fish hatcheries.

Work of Bureau of Standards.

"Another instance of constructive and valuable work at this juncture is that being done by the Bureau of Standards. It found the processes by which the Germans have been making chemical porcelain, without which the laboratories and chemists would be seriously handicapped. That porcelain is now being produced commercially in the United States, rendering us independent of foreign markets. Still another item is that of optical glass, which has heretofore come mainly from Germany. Our Bureau of Standards has also been able to make this glass, and it is hoped that it will be now made commercially.

"Much assistance has been rendered by this department to the placing of the synthetic-dye industry on its feet. Our experts have been of great help and have pioneered in many respects on this item, and the United States is now making dyes successfully and in increasing volume each month.

Leather and Substitutes.

"The matter of leather and leather substitutes is one of much importance, and this department is conducting experiments, through its Bureaus of Standards and Fisheries, with the tanning of shark hides, porpoise, grayfish, and grouper with a view to making them commercially available.

"These are merely some of the instances of how war service is being effectively rendered, and I hope it will serve also as an indication to the people generally that real war service may be rendered in other lines than in carrying a gun. Service in the shops and in the fields and in shipbuilding and in the conservation of the food supply, these are all contributing toward the end we all aim for, the success of our Nation and the triumph of its great ideals."

The Official Bulletin

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

SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY MAIL:

Daily	{ One year.....	\$5. 00
	{ Six months.....	3. 00

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

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

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

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

WOODROW WILSON.

April 14, 1917.

FOOD NEEDS OF NATION

In response to a request from Dean H. L. Russell, of the Wisconsin College of Agriculture and of the Wisconsin Council of Defense, for a statement regarding the food needs of the country, Secretary Houston has sent the following:

"There is urgent need for large production of foodstuffs to meet the needs of this country, to supply the nations with which we are cooperating in this war, and in part to meet the requirements of neutrals in Europe. I believe that even after peace comes this Nation will be called upon for a considerable time to meet demands for foodstuffs from abroad. It is urgent also that we conserve food, and highly desirable that we eliminate waste, that the course of trade shall be free, and that there shall be fair dealing. There is no need for people to get hysterical or panicky. Hoarding of foodstuffs should be discouraged. Doubtless many persons who have laid in excessive amounts of products may learn that they could have purchased more favorably by following ordinary practice and that their stocks may deteriorate in quality. People of means should realize that by engaging in the practice of hoarding they lay an additional burden on the less well-to-do people who are compelled to purchase from day to day."

PLEDGE FROM PORTO RICO.

[Translation of cablegram received from San Juan, P. R., May 11, 1917.]

SECRETARY OF WAR,
Washington.

PRESIDENT WILSON: Unionist Party assembled in convention in San Juan pledges unqualified support to American Nation and its illustrious President in the present conflict, expecting Porto Rico shall be assigned with its full quota of sacrifice and suffering to obtain victory.

BARCELO, Chairman.

PRESIDENT EXPLAINS POWERS ASKED OF CONGRESS TO DEAL WITH FOOD QUESTION

Rights Desired are to Enable Full Inquiry into Existing Supplies, Their Costs, Distribution, and to Establish Prices—Mr. Hoover to be Food Commissioner

Statement by the President:

It is very desirable, in order to prevent misunderstandings or alarms and to assure cooperation in a vital matter, that the country should understand exactly the scope and purpose of the very great powers which I have thought it necessary in the circumstances to ask the Congress to put in my hands with regard to our food supplies. Those powers are very great indeed, but they are no greater than it has proved necessary to lodge in the other Governments which are conducting this momentous war, and their object is stimulation and conservation, not arbitrary restraint or injurious interference with the normal processes of production. They are intended to benefit and assist the farmer and all those who play a legitimate part in the preparation, distribution, and marketing of foodstuffs.

Division of Work.

It is proposed to draw a sharp line of distinction between the normal activities of the Government represented in the Department of Agriculture in reference to food production, conservation, and marketing on the one hand and the emergency activities necessitated by the war in reference to the regulation of food distribution and consumption on the other.

All measures intended directly to extend the normal activities of the Department of Agriculture in reference to the production, conservation, and the marketing of farm crops will be administered as in normal times through that department, and the powers asked for over distribution and consumption over exports, imports, prices, purchase, and requisition of commodities, storing, and the like which may require regulation during the war will be placed in the hands of a commissioner of food administration appointed by the President and directly responsible to him.

Objects Sought to Be Served.

The objects sought to be served by the legislation asked for are: Full inquiry into the existing available stocks of foodstuffs and into the costs and practices of the various food producing and distributing trades; the prevention of all unwarranted hoarding of every kind and of the control of foodstuffs by persons who are not in any legitimate sense producers, dealers, or traders; the requisitioning when necessary for the public use of food supplies and of the equipment necessary for handling them properly; the licensing of wholesome and legitimate mixtures and milling percentages; and the prohibition of the unnecessary or wasteful use of foods. Authority is asked also to establish prices, but not in order to limit the profits of the farmers, but only to guarantee to them when necessary a minimum price which will insure them a profit where they are asked to attempt new crops and to secure the consumer against extortion by breaking up corners and attempts at speculation when they

occur by fixing temporarily a reasonable price at which middlemen must sell.

Mr. Hoover to Head Task.

I have asked Mr. Herbert Hoover to undertake this all-important task of food administration. He has expressed his willingness to do so on condition that he is to receive no payment for his services and that the whole of the force under him, exclusive of clerical assistance, shall be employed so far as possible upon the same volunteer basis. He has expressed his confidence that this difficult matter of food administration can be successfully accomplished through the voluntary cooperation and direction of legitimate distributors of foodstuffs and with the help of the women of the country.

Although it is absolutely necessary that unquestionable powers shall be placed in my hands in order to insure the success of this administration of the food supplies of the country, I am confident that the exercise of those powers will be necessary only in the few cases where some small and selfish minority proves unwilling to put the Nation's interests above personal advantage and that the whole country will heartily support Mr. Hoover's efforts by supplying the necessary volunteer agencies throughout the country for the intelligent control of food consumption and securing the cooperation of the most capable leaders of the very interests most directly affected, that the exercise of the powers deputed to him will rest very successfully upon the good will and cooperation of the people themselves, and that the ordinary economic machinery of the country will be left substantially undisturbed.

Only to Meet Emergency.

The proposed food administration is intended, of course, only to meet a manifest emergency and to continue only while the war lasts. Since it will be composed for the most part of volunteers, there need be no fear of the possibility of a permanent bureaucracy arising out of it. All control of consumption will disappear when the emergency has passed. It is with that object in view that the administration considers it to be of pre-eminent importance that the existing associations of producers and distributors of foodstuffs should be mobilized and made use of on a volunteer basis. The successful conduct of the projected food administration by such means will be the finest possible demonstration of the willingness, the ability, and the efficiency of democracy, and of its justified reliance upon the freedom of individual initiative. The last thing that any American could contemplate with equanimity would be the introduction of anything resembling Prussian autocracy into the food control in this country.

It is of vital interest and importance to every man who produces food and to every man who takes part in its distribution that these policies thus liberally ad-

(Continued on page 6.)

UNITED STATES WAR POLICY IN THE AIR STATED IN DETAIL

The Council of National Defense issues the following:

The announcement by the Council of National Defense of the creation of an aircraft production board marks the complete formulation of the Government's aircraft policy and the beginning of the work of carrying it into effect. It is the first authoritative statement of America's war policy in the air.

"There are two outstanding factors in modern warfare which the struggle in Europe has brought out," Howard Coffin, chairman of the board and member of the advisory commission of the Council of National Defense, said. "One is the submarine, the other, the aeroplane. We now believe America has started on the right road toward working out her destiny in the air and taking the place to which her capacity entitles her and which the world expects of her."

3,500 Air Craft This Year.

The immediate policy involves roughly a program for the first year of turning out in American factories about 3,500 air machines, including both training and battle types, and the establishment of schools and training fields with sufficient capacity not only to man these machines, but to supply a constant stream of aviators and mechanics to the American forces in Europe. Under the auspices of six of the Nation's leading engineering schools, cadets are already under preliminary training for the American military air service, and negotiations for three of nine training fields now contemplated have been approved by the War Department. Their construction will begin immediately.

The question of the other six sites are now being considered by the department after a personal survey of locations in various parts of the country by department officials. Negotiations on contracts for aeroplanes are under way, and some necessary orders have already been placed.

Members of the Board.

The members of the board besides Chairman Coffin are George O. Squier, Chief Signal Officer, United States Army; Rear Admiral D. W. Taylor, Chief of the Bureau of Construction, United States Navy; S. D. Waldon, former vice president of the Packard Motor Car Co.; E. A. Deeds, former general manager of the National Cash Register Co., later with the Dayton Engineering Laboratory Co., and head of the Miami conservancy district formed to guard against a repetition of the Dayton flood; and R. L. Montgomery, senior member of the Philadelphia firm of Montgomery, Clothier & Taylor, who will serve as financial and business adviser of the board.

The aircraft production board will act in the closest cooperation with the War and Navy Departments, especially with the recently created Joint Army and Navy Board on Design and Specifications, which has been intrusted by the two Secretaries with discretion on all questions of design and specifications in all forms of military aircraft except Zeppelins. The membership of this joint board includes the following: Maj. B. D. Foulois, United States Army; Capt. V. E. Clark, United States

COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE ANSWERS QUESTIONS ON WAR POLICY OF THE STATES

The questions given herewith were submitted to the Council of National Defense at the time of the national defense conference on May 2 and May 3 by the governors and other State representatives present. The answers which are made public have been decided on by the council after careful deliberation. They were mailed to the States as representing the mature opinion of the Council of National Defense on matters relating to the war policy of the several States about which the council has been asked to give advice.

LIST OF QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

1. Question. Will the Federal Government undertake the relief and support of the dependents of doctors and others who may be sent by our Government across seas for service as civilians or attached to some branch of the service of the allies?

Answer. The policy of the War Department in this regard is as yet undetermined, because Congress has not completed its consideration of military legislation. In general, it may be said that the department desires, at the outset, to exempt from military service, as far as possible, those having dependents. Realizing that this can not be done in all instances, the department has requested Congress to provide an adequate sum to take care of the dependents of such as can not be so exempted. Doctors who are sent across the sea will be commissioned officers of the Army, and the pay allowed by law is, by the department, deemed to include adequate provisions for their dependents.

2. Question. Is it proposed to issue a regular bulletin keeping the State councils informed of matters of interest affecting their relation to the national council and of ways in which they can cooperate?

Answer. It is the intention of the council to keep the State councils fully informed of all matters and to ask for their cooperation and assistance. Direct let-

ters will be used. Also, it will be done either by means of a special bulletin or by means of the Official Bulletin, published daily under the order of the President by the Committee on Public Information, George Creel chairman. Probably the latter will be a more prompt and effective method.

Army; Lieut. A. K. Atkins, United States Navy; Lieut. J. H. Towers, United States Navy; Asst. Naval Constructor J. C. Hunsaker, United States Navy; Capt. E. S. Gorroll, United States Army. Henry Souther, the consulting engineer of the Signal Corps, will act in a similar technical capacity to the aircraft board.

PATENT OFFICE ENLISTMENTS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,
Washington, May 9, 1917.

Owing to the threatened depletion of the examining corps by enlistments and the imperative duty under existing conditions of dispatching the business of the office as promptly as possible, no member of the examining corps will make any arrangement which involves his resignation without first conferring with the commissioner.

Upon a resignation taking effect, annual leave will not be allowed if a new fourth assistant examiner can be appointed at the time of taking effect of the resignation.

THOMAS EWING,
Commissioner.

3. Question. In what ways can the State councils assist the Federal Government in the protection of public and private property of importance for military purposes or of public necessity, such as waterworks and plants of public-service corporations?

Answer. The protection of works of internal improvement within the State is primarily the function of the State, and not of the National Government. Where, however, the National Guard forces of a State are either inadequate or are in the Federal service, and the State is therefore without adequate means for the protection of such works, the Federal Government will aid, upon the request of a governor, in the maintenance of order and the protection of property.

No Shortage of Field Glasses.

4. Question. Can the State councils be of assistance by collecting field glasses and other optical instruments now in private ownership; and if so, of what type?

Answer. No shortage has as yet developed in field glasses or optical instruments for military uses. Should such shortage develop a request will be made to the State councils for their assistance in procuring from private sources such instruments as may be found to be available. In the meantime it is suggested that the committee which formulated these questions might formulate plans for collecting instruments of the types required.

5. Question. Will the council advise the State councils of the Federal policy with reference to the regulation, sale, use, and possession of explosives?

Answer. The Department of the Interior is giving this important matter its earnest attention. After consultation between the War Department and the Bureau of Mines and Explosives of the Department of the Interior, a bill was introduced in Congress and is now pending to cover this situation.

6. Question. Will the National Government provide seeds or fertilizer; and if so, what kinds and on what terms?

Answer. The Department of Agriculture has made no provision for supplying seeds or fertilizers. Under a section in a bill now pending in Congress, H. R. 4188, it is provided:

"That whenever the Secretary of Agriculture shall find that there is or may be a special need in any restricted area for seeds suitable for the production of food or feed crops, he is authorized to purchase, grow, or otherwise procure such seeds, to store them, and to furnish them, by sale or otherwise, to farmers on credit or other terms at cost, including the expense of packing and transportation."

It is intended that this authority shall be exercised only in emergencies of a grave nature where the absence of suitable seed stocks might jeopardize crops in a certain locality. It is intended to be applicable primarily to seed stocks for next fall planting.

War Department Orders Giving Assignments to Officers

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

The commanding officer, Picatinny Arsenal, or one of his commissioned assistants will make not to exceed the number of visits hereinafter specified to each of the places named on official business pertaining to the inspection of matériel being procured under contract, and upon the completion of the duty enjoined, the officer who shall make the visits will return to his proper station after each visit: Two visits to Syracuse, N. Y.; two visits to Mount Union, Pa.; three visits to Parlin, N. J.; one visit to Hopewell, Va.; two visits to Kingston, N. Y.; three visits to Carneys Point, N. J. The travel directed is necessary in the military service.

So much of paragraph 18, Special Orders, No. 107, May 9, 1917, War Department, as relates to Capt. Harry W. Ellis, Quartermaster Officers' Reserve Corps, is revoked.

Capt. Frederick S. Young, Quartermaster Corps, is relieved from temporary duty at Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark., and from duty in the Southern Department and will repair to this city with the least practicable delay and report in person to the Quartermaster General of the Army for duty in his office. The travel directed is necessary in the military service.

Sergt. Gustavus Grisser, Thirteenth Recruit Company, and Private Douglas Davis, Medical Department, now in this city, having performed the duties assigned them in paragraph 1, Special Orders, No. 62, Fort Thomas, Ky., May 15, 1917, will return to their proper station, with permission to delay two days en route for their own convenience.

Lieut. Col. Edgar Jadwin, Corps of Engineers, will proceed to Chicago, Ill., on official business pertaining to the organization of his Reserve Engineer regiment, and upon the completion of this duty will return to his proper station. The travel directed is necessary in the military service.

Lieut. Col. Frederic D. Evans, adjutant general, is relieved from his present duties and will proceed to Charleston, S. C., and report in person to the commanding general, Southeastern Department, for duty as adjutant of that department. The travel directed is necessary in the military service.

Maj. John S. Switzer, adjutant general, is relieved from his present duties and will proceed to Charleston, S. C., and report in person to the commanding general, Southeastern Department, for assignment to duty. The travel directed is necessary in the military service.

Capt. Walter A. Wells, Medical Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty. He will report in person to the Surgeon General of the Army for duty in the office of the attending surgeon, this city.

The following-named officers of the Medical Officers' Reserve Corps are assigned to active duty and will report by telegraph to the commanding general, Southern Department, for assignment to duty and station:

First Lieut. John R. Brinkley.
 First Lieut. George R. Tabor.
 First Lieut. Edward P. A. Ficklen.
 First Lieut. Nicolo V. Alessi.
 First Lieut. James M. Adams.
 First Lieut. Arthur W. C. Bergfeld.
 First Lieut. Peter L. Harvie.
 First Lieut. Lucius L. Handy.
 First Lieut. Edgar L. Gilcreest.
 First Lieut. Louis C. Kuyrkendall.
 First Lieut. John W. Kinsinger.
 First Lieut. Jesse W. Lea.
 First Lieut. William D. Petit.
 First Lieut. Louis H. Pate.
 First Lieut. George N. Ricks.
 First Lieut. Harold A. Spillman.
 First Lieut. Ralph V. Smith.
 First Lieut. Thomas H. Scott.
 First Lieut. Fenton M. Sanger.
 First Lieut. Henry O. Wyneken.
 First Lieut. Leonard S. Willour.
 First Lieut. Bacl A. Warren.
 First Lieut. Albert R. Warner.
 First Lieut. Thaddeus S. Troy.
 First Lieut. Howard L. Taylor.
 First Lieut. Charles E. Fitzsimmons.
 First Lieut. Ira Cohen.
 First Lieut. Frank L. Carson.
 First Lieut. Abraham L. Blesh.
 First Lieut. Walter G. Bisbee.
 First Lieut. Alexander A. Brown.

Leave of absence for two days is granted Capt. Walter O. Bowman, United States Army, retired.

Maj. Arthur C. Christie, Medical Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty. He will report in person to the Surgeon General of the Army for duty.

Capt. Clarence C. Culver, Cavalry, detached officers' list, will proceed to Cambridge, Mass., via Buffalo, N. Y.; Schenectady, N. Y.; and Boston, Mass., and will return to his proper station in this city via New York, N. Y., on official business pertaining to the radio apparatus for airplanes. The travel directed is necessary in the military service.

The following-named officers of the Quartermaster Officers' Reserve Corps are assigned to active duty and will proceed not later than five days after the date of receipt of this order to Governors Island, N. Y., and report in person to the commanding general, Eastern Department, for assignment to duty as assistants to the department quartermaster:

Capt. William L. Clayton.
 Capt. Howard S. Delany.
 Capt. Daniel A. Wilcox.
 Capt. John M. Swalm.
 Capt. George F. Ames.

Capt. Harry L. Waggoner, Quartermaster Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty. He will report in person to the Chief, Militia Bureau, for instructions in connection with preparing a camp site at Tobyhanna, Pa., and will then proceed to the latter place for duty as constructing quartermaster.

The following-named officers of the Quartermaster Officers' Reserve Corps are assigned to active duty and will proceed

not later than five days after the date of receipts of this order to the stations to which assigned:

Capt. Walter C. Cole will report in person to the commanding general, Central Department, for assignment to duty as assistant to the quartermaster of that department.

Capt. Edward H. Clifford and Franklin D'Olier will report in person to the depot quartermaster, Boston, Mass., for assignment to duty as his assistants.

Q. M. Sergt. George W. Johns, Quartermaster Corps (appointed May 11, 1917, from first sergeant, Company C, Thirty-sixth Infantry), now at Del Rio, Tex., will be sent to Fort Sam Houston, Tex., for duty.

In the case of General Prisoner Ed James, formerly private, Company L, Twenty-first Infantry, Pacific Branch, United States Disciplinary Barracks, Alcatraz, Cal., the unexecuted portion of the sentence published in G. O. M. O. No. 441, Western Department, dated November 29, 1916, is remitted; he is honorably restored to duty under the enlistment entered into by him June 3, 1915; is transferred as private to Infantry, unassigned, and is detailed to duty at the Pacific Branch, United States Disciplinary Barracks, for a period not to exceed three months.

Pvt. Henry B. Moore, Coast Artillery Corps, Fourth Company, Fort Totten, N. Y., will be discharged by his commanding officer on account of fraudulent enlistment. The provisions of paragraph 1380, Army Regulations, apply to this case.

Q. M. Sergt. George Nash, Quartermaster Corps (appointed May 11, 1917, from squadron sergeant major, Sixteenth Cavalry), now at Llano Grande, Tex., will be directed to report to the quartermaster, that place, for duty.

President Explains Powers Asked of Congress.

(Continued from page 4.)

ministered should succeed and succeed altogether. It is only in that way that we can prove it to be absolutely unnecessary to resort to the rigorous and drastic measures which have proved to be necessary in some of the European countries.

The Secretary of Agriculture has been of the opinion from the outset that special emergency powers for the regulation of distribution and consumption during the war should be vested in the President, and that these powers should not be exercised by the Department of Agriculture but by an emergency agency. He has also entertained the hope that Mr. Herbert C. Hoover, especially because of his familiarity with international food conditions, might be designated by the President to discharge these powers during the war. He is greatly pleased that the President has concluded the matter and very much hopes that the necessary powers will be quickly conferred by the Congress.

POSTMASTERS CALLED UPON TO SELL LIBERTY LOAN BONDS

(Continued from page 1.)

3½ per cent gold bonds of the United States, and agree to pay par and accrued interest for any bonds allotted on this application. The sum of \$----- is inclosed, being 2 per cent on the amount of bonds applied for (or payment in full for the one \$50 or the one \$100 bond applied for).

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

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

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

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

Name of bank or trust company, ----
Address, ----

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

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

Postmasters at second, third, and fourth class offices should read carefully the above application and the Treasury Department circular letter of May 14 printed below. If a patron desires to fill out an application for a bond and is unable to procure a printed form, suggest to him that he make out a written application following the above form and that he send it to a bank, inclosing at least the initial payment of

\$1 for a \$50 bond.
\$2 for a \$100 bond.
\$10 for a \$500 bond.
\$20 for a \$1,000 bond.

At first-class post offices postmasters will continue to conduct an energetic campaign for the sale of the bonds to postal employees, as suggested in the BULLETIN notice of May 17.

It is confidently hoped and believed that postmasters and postal employees will enter into this campaign with the determination to accomplish the maximum results. Every purchaser of these bonds is helping himself and helping our country. In acquainting your patrons with their opportunity to purchase, you are helping both.

A. S. BURLISON,
Postmaster General.

ATTEMPTING TO MEET DEMAND FOR MORE FARM LABORERS

Assistant Secretary of Labor Louis F. Post has issued the following statement:

"There is much agitation in regard to farm help to meet the needs of an increased food supply due to the war crisis. This is an abnormal demand which could not have been foreseen but which must be met. Reports disclose that some sections are changing to food crops and others are seeking to increase those crops over previous years. To meet this addi-

OFFICIAL BULLETIN INDEX FOR MAY 10 TO 21.

May 10. President's welcome to State Defense Conference; Treasury force asked to give to Red Cross; Boys under 17 not to be enlisted in Navy; Rules on permits to enemy aliens; Big foreign war loans; Necessary procedure to leave United States; Changes in war-risk rules; Executive orders; March exports; Mobilization of workmen; Censorship rules on wire messages.

May 11. Liberty loan bond conditions; Enlistments in Navy pass 95,000 mark; President creates Red Cross war council; President's proclamation on German insurance companies; Attorney General praises conduct of foreign-born citizens; Executive orders; President's proclamation on treason; Appeal to banks to help float liberty loan; General Munitions Board appointed; Mail addresses for naval ships; Labor and capital united for prosecution of war; Will speed up coal output; Award of medal of honor by Navy.

May 12. Tariff investigations ordered; Urgent need of coast-defense ships; Executive orders on Red Cross; Estimate of number of men subject to selective draft; Economy Board studies bakers' problems; Functions of Council of National Defense; Conference on safety of ships in war zone; A. W. Shaw expects record trade; Two members added to Economy Board; Defensive sea areas established.

May 14. Campaign to sell liberty bonds begun; War Department statement on registration; President's address at Red Cross dedication; Winter wheat estimates; First enlisted men to land in France; Warning of submarine mines; Comptroller of Currency gives banking resources; Bituminous coal field troubles adjusted; Subscriptions to liberty loan invited; Army orders; Inspectors watching Cape Cod Canal; May send city workers to the fields; Secretary Redfield tells how to increase food supply.

May 15. Address by President to labor leaders; America ready to equip troops; Nominations of midshipmen; Federal Trade Commission denies coal shortage; Registration appeal by Council of Defense; Mobilizing mining engineers and chemists; Registration information; Address by Secretary Baker to defense conference; Back-to-farm movement in Guam; Army orders; Secretary Redfield urges use of fiber containers; Orders to ships entering war zone.

May 16. Women's Liberty Loan Committee formed; Navy passes 100,000 mark; Secretary Houston explains proposed price fixing; Loan of \$100,000,000 to Russia; Secretary of Interior suggests war topics for commencement essays; Withdrawal

of coastwise ships for overseas service; Secretary Houston explains farm-labor problem; Labor committee defense council meets; Devices used in combating noxious gases; Bill to give President power over freight shipments; Post-office rulings on mail for war prisoners; Army orders; Duty of registrars in enrolling Nation's man power; Pooling of coal shipments.

May 17. Data on food price fixing; Asks postal employees to buy liberty bonds; Examination for enrolling assistant paymasters; Liberty loan conference between bankers and Treasury officials; Secretary McAdoo to tour West; Forestry regiment formed; Secretary Redfield's address to National Manufacturers' Association; Schools asked to assist in food growing; \$45,000,000 loan to Belgium; War legislation enacted or pending; Statement by Mr. Vandenberg on war and business; Army orders; Application for permit to enter United States; Report on Nation's mineral resources.

May 18. Naval gunners anxious to make another voyage; Government to erect towns for troops; Liberty loan subscription deposited by Mrs. McAdoo; Designation of submarines; Order to Col. A. P. Gardner; Ruling on seaman's act; Treasury statement on floating liberty loan; National bank statement; National Defense Council urges State bodies to sell liberty loan bonds; Admiral Taylor honored; Secretary Houston explains how women can aid Nation; Farm labor flying corps; Council of National Defense appeal to coal operators; Can use fish station land to produce food; Application form to reside in or enter Government restricted areas.

May 19. President issues proclamation fixing June 5 as registration day; President orders division under Gen. Pershing to France; Secretary Lane tells how women can best aid Nation; Treasury statement on liberty loan; President announces Regular troops will be first sent to France; The selective conscription laws; Scope of food-production bill.

May 21. America's war policy in aviation; Department of Commerce employees subject to draft; War Department statement on National Guard units; Bill to prevent transportation tie-ups; War service by Department of Commerce; Insignia for United States aircraft adopted; Recreation in mobilization camps; Gompers defines labor's attitude toward draft law; Regiment of marines going to France; President explains food powers asked; Secretary Houston states Nation's food needs.

tional demand it will be necessary to utilize persons not experienced in agricultural work. This will be seasonal employment and it is believed the need can be met to a large extent from efforts being put forth by the Boys' working reserve, which is being used by the department to secure the services of boys from 16 years of age up. Many manufacturers are dispensing with the services of a portion of their hands (holding their places for them) for periods of one to four weeks to assist in the cultivation of food crops. In some States the Council of National Defense is taking charge of the need.

START ARMY AERO CLASSES.

The War Department authorizes the following:

Contrary to the popular opinion, the air service of the Army, although perhaps the most thrilling branch, is not the most dangerous. Capt. Aubrey Lippincott, in

charge of the personnel of the Signal Corps of the Army, says that the records of our allies put air service fourth in the percentage of losses. The heaviest losses have been in the Medical Corps, next in Infantry, and third in Artillery.

Although applications have been very numerous for enrollment in the six cadet schools for fliers recently opened, Capt. Lippincott says many more men will be needed before the end of the year. One hundred and fifty men begin training today and 150 more will begin each succeeding Monday. Enough men have been accepted to keep the schools supplied with recruits for more than two months, but several thousand will be required later on, as the supply of men must be constantly augmented.

Only a small percentage of the men who apply for enrollment in cadet aviation schools at the Universities of California, Texas, Illinois, and Ohio, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Cornell can be accepted. The requirements are stricter than in any other branch of the service.

INSIGNIA ADOPTED FOR ALL GOVERNMENT AERIAL CRAFT

The United States Government has adopted as the distinguishing insignia for all its aircraft a white star with red center on a circular background of blue. All American aeroplanes, seaplanes, captive balloons, and dirigibles will bear this star of the Flying Corps, which combines the red, white, and blue of the national flag.

The Secretary of the Navy has issued a general order providing for the adoption for naval aircraft of this insignia, which is described as follows:

"A five-pointed white star inside of a blue circumscribed field, with the center of the star red. The diameter of the circumscribed circle will be equal to the chord of the wing on which the insignia is placed. The diameter of the inner circle will not extend to the inner points of the star by an amount equal to one twenty-fourth of the diameter of the circumscribed circle. The inner circle will be painted red; that portion of the star not covered by the inner circle will be painted white and that portion of the circumscribed circle not covered by either inner circle or star will be painted blue. The shades of red, white, and blue will be the same as those used in the American flag."

How Insignia are Placed.

The order in regard to naval craft continues:

"One of each of these insignia will be placed on the upper surface of each upper wing in such a position that the circumference of the circumscribed circle just misses contact with the wing flap. One of each of these insignia will be placed in a corresponding position on the lower surface of each lower wing. Both sides of that portion of the rudder which is in rear of the rudder post will be painted with three equally wide bands, parallel to the vertical axis of the airplane and colored red, white, and blue of the same shades as mentioned hereinbefore, the blue band being nearest the rudder post, the white band in the center, and the red band at the tail of the rudder.

"One of these insignia will be placed on top and one on bottom of gas bag of dirigible balloon, the center of each insignia being in the vertical plane through the fore and aft axis of the gas bag. The center of insignia on top will be 60 feet from forward end and the center of insignia on bottom will be just forward of suspension band. The circumscribing circle of insignia for dirigible will be 5 feet in diameter. The rudder of each dirigible will be marked in a manner similar to that applied to airplanes, except that stripes will not exceed 5 feet in length or 18 inches in width. If there is more than one rudder, only the outboard side of each outboard rudder will be marked.

On Captive Balloons.

"One of these insignia will be placed on top and bottom of gas bag of captive balloons, the center of each insignia being in the vertical plane through the fore and aft axis of the bag and 2½ feet aft of the seam joining nose to main body. The circumscribing circle will be 5 feet in diameter.

"The building number of each aircraft will be placed in figures 3 inches high on

SAMUEL GOMPERS DEFINES THE ATTITUDE OF LABOR TOWARD THE ARMY CONSCRIPTION LAW

Mr. Samuel Gompers, chairman of the committee on labor, Council of National Defense, and president of the American Federation of Labor, has authorized the following statement regarding the attitude of labor toward the conscription law just passed:

"The passage of the selective conscription law makes it imperatively necessary that we work out some plan whereby we can prevent those men being drafted into military service who are absolutely indispensable to the production of munitions of war and things necessary to maintain the civilian population. In connection with this problem the experience of Great Britain is of great importance. At the beginning of the war the men were rushed to the front regardless of whether they were necessary in munitions production, and when the army was in the trenches it was found that there was needless loss of life because the men were not sufficiently supplied with arms of defense and offense.

"The needless loss of thousands of men brought Great Britain to the realization of the fact that the men in munitions factories were just as essential as the men on the firing line. Then began the intricate process of filtering out of the army the skilled mechanics to do the munitions work. All of this story was vividly and eloquently told to the committee on labor by the two representatives of the British labor movement sent by Lloyd-George.

British Munitions Law.

"In 1915 Great Britain enacted a munitions law by which those engaged in munitions production were exempt from military service. Certain trades were selected as indispensable and the men employed in these establishments were classified as in the industrial service. In order to distinguish those who were engaged in this munitions work the minister of munitions was given authority to issue war-service badges to such persons in accordance with rules.

"The rules forbade the wearing of such badges by any persons except those engaged on munitions work or work for war purposes. However, the British labor representatives told us that the wearing of the industrial-service badge had not been made compulsory and had by unfortunate circumstances often fallen into disrepute. They suggested that it would be advisable to make the wearing of the badge compulsory and to make it always an honorable distinction.

Exemption of Individuals.

"When the question of the exemption of individuals in a particular trade arises

each side of the rudder, at the top of the white band hereinbefore mentioned.

"No other markings shall be placed on any naval aircraft, except such as may hereafter be prescribed.

"All naval aircraft will be immediately marked in accordance with this order, and in future specifications for naval aircraft will require that the contractors place the building number and distinguishing insignia on all aircraft and on such spare parts as bear these marks in completed aircraft."

due to the change in the working arrangement in the establishment, the last person employed is the one to be released for military service. This simple regulation has prevented what otherwise might work a great hardship upon the labor organization, for all workers are familiar with the ingenuity with which employers can find reasons for discharging those who are active in the labor movement. If there were no such provision, all 'undesirable' labor leaders would be at once drafted into military service.

"Another feature of exemptions in Great Britain is important. All full-time labor officials have been exempt. This provision is based upon the recognition which the British Government gives to the importance of maintaining the work of the organized-labor movement, and thus enabling it to perform its function as an essential element in organization for production. Practically all war agreements affecting wage earners in Great Britain have been the result of conferences between the representatives of trade-unions and the Government. There has been a spirit of cooperation that has made it possible for them to work out problems developing in war production. In all matters affecting the interests and welfare of workers the workers have their own representatives on the various boards and councils.

Must Be Cooperation.

"This result in Great Britain came through the initiative of the Government. In our own country there is a full realization that there must be this cooperation. Here, however, the initiative has come from the trade-unions. Those workers indispensable to the production of munitions, who are comprised in the unions affiliated to the metal trades department, have offered the Secretary of the Navy to enter into an agreement with him based upon standards of justice, to furnish workers necessary for the production of munitions, and to arbitrate all differences that may arise. Similar action has been taken by the miners. The carpenters and various other organizations have offered their services in any way that they can best be used. As yet, however, the Government has made no answer.

"The spirit of labor in the Nation's emergency has been generous and patriotic. They are willing to do their part and to give that which is part of their very lives. They must be met in the same spirit of fairness and cooperation by both the Government and employers in order that the ideals of our Republic may be maintained in the contest in which we are now engaged."

Maj. Lawson M. Fuller, United States Army, retired, will make not to exceed one visit to the following-named places in the order named on official business pertaining to the procurement of ordnance matériel for the Ordnance Department, and upon the completion of this duty will return to his proper station: New York, N. Y.; New Haven, Conn; Hartford, Conn; Springfield, Mass. The travel directed is necessary in the military service.