

Your First Patriotic Duty is to—Buy a Liberty Bond



# Official Bulletin



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

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No. 11.

## SECRETARY OF NAVY EXPLAINS ACCIDENT ON THE "MONGOLIA"

Secretary of the Navy Daniels said last night:

"This morning I gave out the distressing statement that two nurses, who were going to Europe, had been accidentally killed on the steamship *Mongolia* Sunday afternoon. That was all the information that had been received at that time. Today the *Mongolia* returned to New York to bring the bodies of Mrs. Edith Ayres and Miss Helen Burnett Wood, the two nurses who were killed, and the fuller particulars were learned from the officers at the New York Navy Yard who boarded the ship in the upper bay. The particulars of the fatal accident, which is deeply deplored, is thus furnished by the ordnance officer from New York:

"When about 100 miles to sea, in accordance with the usual procedure, guns were fired to test mounts, ammunition, and to practice the Navy crew in their use. The guns were of the 6-inch caliber for which the shell and powder are loaded separately into the gun. The powder charge is contained in a brass case and there held in place by a pasteboard wad, distance pieces, and a brass mouth cup that fits closely, thus making a moisture-tight joint in order that the powder may always give the velocity and pressure intended. When the gun is fired this brass cup is propelled some distance, sometimes whole and sometimes in pieces, but always in front of the gun. Several nurses who were watching the firing were sitting on the promenade deck some 175 feet abaft and 10 feet above the gun. On the third shot the brass mouth cup struck the water peculiarly, boomeranged directly back to the ship, struck the stanchion near where the nurses were sitting, and broke. Its pieces instantly killed Mrs. Edith Ayres and Miss Helen Burnett Wood, of Chicago, Ill. The firing was stopped at once and the vessel returned to port to land the bodies."

"This method of sealing the cartridge cases has been used in the Navy for many years, certainly for 15 years or more, and that such an accident as this sad one could occur had not been even considered by ordnance experts.

"An investigation has been ordered and its findings will enable the department to fully ascertain the cause and provide the remedies to prevent a possible recurrence of the accident."

### What a Liberty Bond Is.

A liberty loan bond is a solemn promise of the United States to pay at maturity the amount of the bond to the holder thereof and to pay interest semiannually each year from the date of the issuance of the bond until it is fully and finally paid.

## PRISONERS MAY TILL SOIL

### Use of Paroled Convicts on Reclamation Lands is Authorized

Acting Director Morris Bien, United States Reclamation Service, Department of the Interior, has sent the following to all field officers:

"It is the policy of some of the States to parole certain well-behaved convicts; that is, to permit them to leave the prison walls before the regular expiration of their sentence and to engage in outside employment for their own benefit, subject, however, at all times to the surveillance of the prison authorities and to reimprisonment, in case the parole is broken.

"On May 8, 1917, the department rules that there is no objection to the employment on reclamation work of such paroled prisoners, the Executive order of May 18, 1908, forbidding the Government to employ State convicts undergoing sentences of imprisonment at hard labor, not being applicable.

"MORRIS BIEN."

## GOVERNORS OF 15 STATES ADOPT LIBERTY LOAN SLOGAN

On May 11 Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo wrote to the governors of all the States in the Union requesting that they have stamped in red letters on the envelopes of all State departments the slogan "Your patriotic duty—Buy a liberty loan bond."

The following governors of States have already responded favorably to the suggestion:

Gunter, of Colorado.  
Phillips, of Wisconsin.  
Brumbaugh, of Pennsylvania.  
Catts, of Florida.  
Neville, of Nebraska.  
Bilbo, of Mississippi.  
Rye, of Tennessee.  
Goodrich, of Indiana,  
Holcomb, of Connecticut.  
Capper, of Kansas.  
Beckman, of Rhode Island.  
Frazier, of North Dakota.  
Graham, of Vermont.  
Brickell, of North Carolina.  
Edge, of New Jersey.

The various departments of the National Government at Washington and the Federal boards, commissions, and committees and reserve banks are already using the slogan on their stationery.

## MORE NAVY SHIP CONTRACTS ARE AWARDED TO BUILDERS

Secretary Daniels announces that the Navy Department had given out contracts or completed arrangements for practically the entire building program authorized with the exception of the three dreadnaughts and some auxiliary and minor vessels. Contracts have been awarded for the 38 800-ton submarines and for all the destroyers at present provided for by Congress, as well as for a considerable number of submarine chasers, the first of which was launched two weeks ago.

Arrangements have been made for the building of 24 combination seagoing tugs and mine sweepers of about 1,000 tons displacement, deliveries to begin in six months. Representatives of a number of large shipbuilding companies were in conference yesterday with Secretary of the Navy Daniels, Rear Admiral Griffin, Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, and Rear Admiral Taylor, Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, arranging the details.

### Statement by Secretary.

After the conference, Secretary Daniels said:

"We have arranged for the building of 24 seagoing tugs and mine sweepers of about 1,000 tons displacement, deliveries to begin in six months. They will be built on the cost-and-percentage basis, at a profit to the builders of 10 per cent above cost.

"The firms and companies which will build these ships are not at present engaged on work for the Government, so that these contracts will not affect any other construction work of the Navy.

"We have also arranged for the building of the 38 800-ton submarines. The Electric Boat Co., New London, Conn., will build 24 and the Lake Torpedo Boat Co., Bridgeport, Conn., 4 on the basis of cost plus 10 per cent profit, and 10 will be built at the navy yard at Portsmouth, N. H.

"The contracts for six destroyers have been awarded to the Newport News Shipbuilding Co., which completes the arrangements for the number of destroyers authorized.

### Dreadnaught Contracts Not Let.

"We have now given contracts for the building of practically all the ships provided for in the building program except the three dreadnaughts and some auxiliary and minor vessels. Every effort is being made to speed up construction so as to insure completion as early as possible.

"Shipyards have had considerable difficulty in getting certain materials, especially steel, and in order to aid them

and expedite the work we have arranged to get the plates and shapes to them promptly and at the comparatively low prices at which the manufacturers are furnishing steel to the Government. The agreement with the steel makers provides for the delivery of steel at the prices agreed upon for vessels for the Navy, whether they are built at Government yards or at privately owned shipbuilding plants, and we are virtually buying for all the shipbuilders engaged on Government work plates, shapes, and other materials at the prices arranged."

#### Tugs and Mine Sweepers.

The combination tugs and mine sweepers will be of the powerful seagoing type and will be about 180 feet in length. The companies which will build them are: Standard Shipbuilding Co., New York; Staten Island Shipbuilding Co., New York; Harlan & Hollingsworth Corporation, Wilmington; Pusey & Junes, Wilmington; Sun Shipbuilding Co., Chester, Pa.; Bethlehem Steel Co. (Maryland plant); Chester Shipbuilding Co., Chester, Pa.; Baltimore Dry Docks & Shipbuilding Co., Baltimore; Pennsylvania Shipbuilding Co., Gloucester, N. J.; Todd Shipbuilding Corporation, New York.

The exact number which will be built by each company has not yet been determined. The representatives of the different concerns will confer with the heads of their companies and in a day or two will submit statements to the department of just how many each will be able to build without interfering with its present urgent contracts. As soon as this is done the number to be built will be apportioned among the different companies.

#### HOMESTEAD LANDS OPENED.

##### About 615,400 Acres Designated in April for Settlement.

Secretary of the Interior Lane announces that during April approximately 615,400 acres were designated under the enlarged homestead act through which the entryman may acquire a homestead of 320 acres. If the settler has already filed on 160 acres under the original homestead law, he may, under this act, acquire an additional 160 acres. In Arizona 191,000 acres were designated in 10 counties throughout the State. In Kansas 7,100 acres were designated in the western part of the State. In Montana 68,600 acres were designated in 21 counties throughout the State. In New Mexico 320 acres were designated. In Oregon 122,000 acres were designated in seven counties in the eastern part of the State. In South Dakota 111,300 acres were designated in 14 counties. In Utah 4,500 acres were designated under section 6 of the act, which does not require residence on the land. In Wyoming 109,200 acres were designated in nine counties in the eastern part of the State. The total area released from withdrawals of various types during the month as a result of classification work effected by the Geological Survey amounted to less than 295,000 acres.

Pvt. Homer A. Harrell, Medical Department, on temporary duty at Watertown Arsenal, Mass., will be returned to his proper station, Fort Warren, Mass.

Buy a Liberty Bond.

## SUGGESTED LIBERTY-LOAN ALLOTMENTS TO THE FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS

The amount of subscriptions to be raised for the Liberty Loan of 1917 in each of the twelve Federal Reserve districts has been suggested by the Treasury Department. The share of each district was computed on basis of the resources of all banks reporting to the Comptroller of Currency as of June 30, 1916. The approximate total resources used as a basis for the total subscriptions suggested for each district is \$32,511,000,000.

The amount suggested for the New York Federal Reserve District is \$600,-

000,000 to \$750,000,000; that of the Boston Federal Reserve District, \$240,000,000 to \$300,000,000, and of the Chicago Federal Reserve District, \$260,000,000 to \$325,000,000.

Figured on a percentage basis, the New York Federal Reserve District is given a suggested allotment of 30 per cent; Chicago, 13 per cent; Boston, 12 per cent; Cleveland, 9 per cent; and Philadelphia and San Francisco, 7 per cent each.

The table of amounts suggested by the Treasury Department follows:

Federal reserve bank.	District No.	Total resources, approximate, in millions.	Per cent of total, nearest even per cent.	Suggested allotments, in millions.	
				From—	To—
Boston.....	1	\$3,826	12	\$240	\$300
New York.....	2	9,686	30	600	750
Philadelphia.....	3	2,350	7	140	175
Cleveland.....	4	2,887	9	180	225
Richmond.....	5	1,405	4	80	100
Atlanta.....	6	1,025	3	60	75
Chicago.....	7	4,242	13	260	325
St. Louis.....	8	1,344	4	80	100
Minneapolis.....	9	1,421	4	80	100
Kansas City.....	10	1,584	5	100	125
Dallas.....	11	592	2	40	50
San Francisco.....	12	2,149	7	140	175
		32,511	100	2,000	2,500

## RULING ON APPLICATION FOR WIDOW'S PENSION RENEWAL

The Commissioner of Pensions, Department of the Interior, issues the following:

#### Preamble.

My attention is called to the fact that pension to many widows was terminated by reason of remarriage without ascertaining the date of remarriage, and now such date is made to appear on an application for renewal.

#### Order.

In all cases where upon application for renewal of widow's pension the date of remarriage is definitely shown, and it is determined that an overpayment was made to the widow, a demand should be made upon her, upon discovery of such fact, for refundment of the amount overpaid.

Such cases should be referred to the Finance Division for computation and demand.

In the event such refundment be not made upon such request, and the pension be subsequently renewed, provision for recovery of the erroneous payments shall be made in the new issue.

G. M. SALTZGABER,  
Commissioner.

Col. Jesse McI. Carter, Cavalry, is detailed as a member of the examining board at Washington, D. C., appointed in paragraph 53, Special Orders, No. 259, War Department, November 4, 1916, vice Col. William C. Brown, Cavalry, hereby relieved.

## FILMS TO AID FOOD CRUSADE.

### Two Slides for Use in Moving-picture Theaters Authorized.

Director and Chief Engineer A. P. Davis, United States Reclamation Service, Department of the Interior, has issued the following letter to all field offices:

"On recommendation of the statistician, submitted to the department by this office, the Secretary has authorized the showing of two slides in the moving-picture theaters on or within the locality of the several projects, in order to impress upon the people the general shortage of foodstuffs, so as to encourage an increase in crop production.

"Copies of these slides will be sent to the several projects as soon as practicable, and it is suggested that arrangements be made with the moving-picture theaters to show them at their several performances. If an insufficient number of slides are received, they may be used by the several theaters in rotation, and if desirable, additional sets can be furnished on request.

"It is assumed that the moving-picture theaters will be glad to show these slides without expense to the Government.

"A. P. DAVIS."

### Special Advantages of Liberty Bonds.

One especial advantage no other bonds, National, State, municipal, or corporate, have is that if the United States during the continuance of this war shall issue other bonds at a higher rate of interest, the holders of these liberty bonds have the right to exchange their liberty bonds for bonds bearing the higher rate of interest, dollar for dollar.

## HOW TO ANSWER ARMY REGISTRATION QUESTIONS

The Provost Marshal General and his staff who prepared the questions when the candidates for the new National Army are enrolled on June 5 have also prepared an official guide as to how the questions shall be answered. Of the 12 questions, it is expected that most of the knotty problems will arise in connection with the last, which reads, "Do you claim exemption from draft (specify grounds)?"

### Official Exposition.

The official guide explains the question as follows:

Because you claim exemption from draft it by no means follows that you are exempt. For the information of the War Department you should make a claim now if you intend to prosecute it. Some persons will be exempted on account of their occupations or offices, some on account of the fact that they have relatives dependent upon them for support. Your answer touching these things will be important in supporting the claim you now intend to make in your answer to the present questions. Be sure, therefore, that the grounds you now state are in conformity with your answers to questions 7 and 8. In stating grounds you claim as exempting you use one of the following terms: If you claim to be an executive, legislative, or judicial officer of the State or Nation, name your office and say whether it is an office of the State or Nation. If you claim to be a member of a religious sect whose creed forbids its members to participate in war in any form, simply name the sect. If you are employed in the transmission of the United States mails or as an artificer or workman in an armory, arsenal, or navy yard of the United States, or if you are a mariner employed in the sea service of any citizen or merchant within the United States, so state. If you are a felon or otherwise morally deficient and desire to claim exemption on that ground, state your ground briefly. If you claim physical disability, state that briefly. If you claim exemption on any other ground, state your ground briefly.

### Claims of Exemptions.

The registrar in a short report which accompanies each registration card is asked to state "Has the person lost arm, leg, hand, foot, or both eyes, or is he otherwise disabled (specify)?" It is not intended, however, that the registrar shall pass upon anything but the most obvious physical defects. Persons whose disabilities are so indicated by the registrar will be dropped from the lists, but others who claim exemption on account of physical disability are liable to draft in order that their physical condition may be passed upon by Army surgeons. Claims of exemptions upon other than physical grounds will be passed upon by local boards.

In addition to noting persons with marked physical defects the registrar is asked to state whether the applicant is tall, medium or short, slender, medium or stout, the color of his eyes, the color of his hair, and whether or not he is bald.

### Consider Questions Carefully.

One phase of exemption is more particularly considered in question 9, which asks "Have you a father, mother, wife, child under 12, or a sister or brother under 12 solely dependent upon you for support (specify which)?"

Consider your answer thoughtfully. If it is true that there is another mouth than your own which you alone have a duty to feed, do not let your military ardor interfere with the wish of the Nation to reduce war's misery to a minimum. On the other hand, unless the person you have in mind is solely dependent on you, do not hide behind petticoats or children.

It may be noted that if there is a dependent relative not to be classed under question 9, such as a grandfather, a grandmother, or an aunt, this may be mentioned in answer to question 12.

The fourth question, in regard to naturalization, reads: "Are you (1) a natural-born citizen, (2) a naturalized citizen, (3) an alien, (4) or have you declared your intention (specify which)?"

### Regarding Naturalization.

This question is explained, as follows, in the guide:

(1) If you were born in the United States, including Alaska and Hawaii, you are a natural-born citizen, no matter what may have been the citizenship or nationality of your parents. If you were born in Porto Rico, you are a citizen of the United States, unless you were born of alien parentage. If you were born abroad, you are still a citizen of the United States if your father was a citizen of the United States at the time you were born, unless you have expatriated yourself.

(2) You are a naturalized citizen if you have completed your naturalization; that is, if you have taken "final papers." But you are not a citizen if you have only declared your intention to become a citizen (that is, if you have only "taken out first papers"); in the latter case you are only a "declarant."

You are also a naturalized citizen if, although foreign born, your father or surviving parent became fully naturalized while you were under 21 years of age, and if you came to the United States under 21.

(3) You are a declarant if, although a citizen or subject of some foreign country, you have declared on oath before a naturalization court your intention to become a citizen of the United States. Receipt from the clerk of the court of the certified copy of such declaration is often called "taking out first papers." You are not a declarant if your first paper was taken out after September 26, 1906, and is more than 7 years old.

(4) You are an alien if you do not fall within one of the three classes above mentioned.

### Alien Enemies Must Register.

Alien enemies will be required to register, but undoubtedly will not be drafted.

A companion question is No. 6, "If not a citizen, of what country are you a citizen or subject?" The official guide points out that "this need be answered only by aliens and declarants. Remember that a 'declarant' is not yet a citizen of the United States. If an alien or a declarant, state the name of your country, as 'France,' 'Japan,' 'China,' etc."

Another question in which possible confusion is cleared up in the official guide is No. 10, which is made up of two queries, as follows: "Married or single (which)?" and "Race (specify which)?"

"This does not ask whether you were once married, but whether you are married now," explains the guide. "In answer to the question as to your race, state briefly whether 'Caucasian,' 'Mongolian,' 'Negro,' 'Malayan,' or 'Indian.'"

### Other Questions Enumerated.

The guide takes up the other questions on the list as follows:

1. Name in full. Age in years,

This means all your names spelled out in full. State your age to-day, in years only. Disregard additional months or days. Be prepared to say "19" or "25," not "19 years 3 months" or the like.

2. Home address.

This means the place where you have your permanent home, not the place where you work. Be prepared to give the address in this way: "232 Main Street, Chicago, Cook County, Illinois;" that is, give number and name of street first, then town, then county and State.

3. Date of birth.

Write your birthday (month, day, and year) on a piece of paper before going to the registrar, and give the paper to him the first thing. Example: "August 5, 1894."

If you do not remember the year, start to answer as you would if someone asked you your birthday, as "August 5." Then say: "On my birthday this year I will be (or was) \_\_\_\_\_ years old." The registrar will then fill in the year of birth. Many people do not carry in mind the year they were born. This may be obtained by the registrar by subtracting the age in years on this year's birthday from 1917.

5. Where were you born?

First name the town, then the State, then the country, as "Columbus, Ohio"; "Vienna, Austria"; "Paris, France"; "Sofia, Bulgaria."

7. What is your present trade, occupation, or office?

This does not ask what you once did, nor what you have done most of the time, nor what you are best fitted to do. It asks what your job is right now. State briefly, as "Farmer," "Miner," "Student," "Laborer" (on farm, in rolling mill, in automobile, wagon, or other factory), "Machinist in automobile factory," etc. If you hold an office under State or Federal Government, name the office you hold. If you are in one of the following offices or employments, use one of the names hereafter mentioned: "Customhouse clerk," "employed in the transmission of the mails," or "employed in an armory, arsenal, or navy yard," "mariner, employed in the sea service of citizen or merchant within the United States."

8. By whom employed? Where employed?

If you are working for an individual, firm, corporation, or association, state its name. If in business, trade, profession, or employment for yourself, so state. If you are an officer of the State or Federal Government, say whether your office is under the United States, the State, the county, or a municipality. In answer to the question as to where you are employed, give the town, county, and State where you work.

11. What military service have you had? Rank? Branch? Years? Nation or State?

No matter what country you served, you must give complete information. In answering these questions, first name your rank, using one of the following words: "Commissioned officer," "Noncommissioned officer," "Private." Next, state branch in which you served in one of the following words: "Infantry," "Cavalry," "Medical," "Signal," "Aviation," "Supply," "Marine," "Navy." Next, state the number of years' service, not counting time spent in the reserve. Finally, name the nation or State you served. If you served under the United States or one of the States of the United States, name your service in one of the following terms: "National Guard (of such and such a State)," "Militia (of such and such a State)," "Volunteers of United States," or "Regular Army (Navy) of United States."

## 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.

### EXECUTIVE ORDER.

The Civil Service Commission may, in its discretion, authorize the appointment of civilian employees attached to military organizations sent to Europe, without reference to the requirements of the civil-service law and rules.

The Civil Service Commission recommends the issuance of this order.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,  
May 11, 1917.

### ADMISSION TO BAHAMAS.

#### No Traveler Without Valid Passport Will Be Allowed to Land.

The State Department authorizes the following:

The Department of State is informed that the governor of the Bahamas has just issued a proclamation prohibiting the landing in those islands of any traveler who is not in possession of a valid passport. Sailors must carry either passports or other documents with photographs attached showing their identity and nationality.

Missionaries or those engaged in educational work are forbidden to land unless they have procured the consent in advance of a British representative in the country from which they come.

### ARCHITECTS ARE LISTED.

The Committee on Public Information has received the following letter from the vice chairman of the American Institute of Architects:

The American Institute of Architects has listed and cross indexed all the architects of the United States who wish to make their services available to the United States, and this information is on file at its office. Should any department or division of any department of the Government be in need of draftsmen at

### LABOR ENVOYS ON TOUR.

#### British and Canadian Representatives Leave for Chicago.

With the object of describing the experience of England and Canada in meeting and dealing with industrial problems growing out of the war to American workmen and employers, the British and Canadian representatives of labor who conferred with American labor representatives last week have gone on a tour as far west as Chicago. The party includes the Right Hon. C. W. Bowerman, privy councillor, member of Parliament and secretary of the British Trades-Union Congress; James H. Thomas, member of Parliament and general secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen of Great Britain and Ireland; Joseph Davies, member of the secretariat of the prime minister; H. W. Garred, of the department of ministry of munitions; and the Canadian representatives, Giddeon D. Robertson, vice president of the National Association of Railway Telegraphers, and J. C. Waters, president of the Trades and Labor Council of Canada.

Day and night meetings of employers and employees will be held in Pittsburgh and Chicago. At these meetings the members of the party will give addresses explaining how industrial problems have been met in England during the war. Short addresses will also be given at various cities en route.

On the return trip a day will be spent in going through the plant of the General Electric Co. at Schenectady, N. Y. The party will then return to Washington.

### TWO STRIKES AVERTED.

#### Secretary of Labor Announces Settlement of Disputes.

The Department of Labor authorizes the following:

Settlement of a strike in the shops of the American Locomotive Co. at Schenectady and Dunkirk, N. Y., that threatened to delay deliveries of locomotives being constructed for the Russian Government is announced by Secretary Wilson. At the same time the Secretary announced the settlement of the strike ordered by the teamsters' union affecting all drivers at the Pennsylvania Terminal in New York City, by which all perishable fruit and produce shipped into that city over the Pennsylvania Railroad was tied up.

C. K. Lassitor, vice president of the American Locomotive Co., appealed to Daniel Willard, chairman of the transportation committee of the Council of National Defense, on May 2, announcing that a strike had been ordered in two of the company's shops. The case was referred to Secretary Wilson and Commissioner of Conciliation Blackman was directed to mediate the difference between the laborers and the company. Through his efforts the men were induced to return to work on May 6, and to-day a settlement was reached.

any point in the United States, an application either by telephone or in writing will bring draftsmen to place desired. Or should there be need of the full office equipment of an architect, this will be furnished to the Government upon a similar application.

## FUNCTIONS OF THE OFFICIAL BULLETIN

Many misunderstandings have arisen with regard to the OFFICIAL BULLETIN, which is being issued by the Committee on Public Information under order of the President. This publication is *not* a newspaper in the accepted sense of the word. Its single purpose is to assure the *full* and *legal* printing of the official announcements of Government heads in connection with governmental business.

Exclusive publication is neither the thought nor ambition. It will not interfere with the legitimate functions of the press in any manner, nor will official news be delayed or withheld in order to give the BULLETIN any special news significance.

### What Official Bulletin Publishes.

In the columns of the BULLETIN it is proposed to publish proclamations and Executive orders of the President; rules and regulations which the various heads of the executive departments and other Government establishments are authorized and directed by various statutes to make and promulgate; administrative orders and rules framed and issued by each department or Government establishment for the conduct of its own business and the regulation of its offices; official bulletins and official statements of policy or of facts issued by heads of departments and other responsible Government officials; statutes enacted relating to war matters of which the public should be officially informed, and other matters which from time to time it is deemed advisable to publish.

### Those on Free List.

The OFFICIAL BULLETIN will be sent without charge to the President of the United States; to the members of the President's Cabinet and officials of all Government departments; to the Members of the United States Senate and House of Representatives; members of the American Diplomatic and Consular Service; the foreign diplomatic and consular service; officers of the Army and Navy; every post office in the United States (to be posted daily); governors of all States; mayors of all cities; all daily newspapers and press associations of the country; all magazines; colleges and universities; chambers of commerce and boards of trade; and other public institutions.

### The Subscription Price.

To the general public and to private institutions a charge of \$5 a year will be made, as the provisions under which the BULLETIN is published make it impossible to distribute free copies. Even if this were not the case, the cost as well as a mechanical impossibility would prevent a general free circulation. Therefore the plan now observed in connection with the sale of the Congressional Record, and approved by law, will be followed by the committee.

### How Liberty Bonds Are Obtained.

Blank forms of application for the purchase of these bonds can be obtained from the Treasury Department, any Federal reserve bank, any National, State, or private bank, any express office, and any post office in the United States. Any bank or postmaster will aid applicant in filling out his blank and the other acts necessary to obtain these bonds.

**SECRETARY DANIELS URGES  
NEW RESTRICTIONS FOR NAVY**

The Navy Department authorizes the following:

The Secretary of the Navy, having noted those sections in the recent law to provide for the temporary increase in the Military Establishment that relate to the restriction of the sale of intoxicating liquor to members of the military forces while in uniform, has decided that similar provisions for the welfare of the naval personnel would be desirable. Since April 6 last there have been about 40,000 new enlistments in the Navy, mostly young men who are at an age when it is most important that they be trained and cared for under conditions that will not conduce to the formation of bad habits, especially those arising out of the use of intoxicating liquor.

Believing, therefore, that the well-being of these numerous recruits, as well as that of the older men, would be promoted and that legislation similar to that for the Army would be most salutary and beneficial for the efficiency of the Navy generally, the Secretary of the Navy has addressed a letter to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, of which copies were furnished the Naval Affairs Committees of the House and Senate, urging favorable consideration of this question and submitting a draft of proposed legislation, as follows:

**Draft of Proposed Law.**

*"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States, as Commander in Chief of the Navy, be, and he is hereby, authorized to make such regulations governing the prohibition of alcoholic liquors in or near every place under the jurisdiction and control of the Navy Department and to the officers and enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps and other forces of the United States serving with the Navy or under the jurisdiction and control of the Navy Department, 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 navy yard, naval station, academy, war college, ammunition or other depot, hospital, laboratory, experiment station, magazine, training station or camp, officers' or enlisted men's club, aeronautic station, torpedo station, submarine or other base, coal or other fuel plant, radio station, rifle range, marine barracks, post, depot, camp, or cantonment, which is being used at the time for naval purposes, but the Secretary of the Navy may make regulations permitting the sale, purchase, use, and possession of intoxicating liquors for medicinal purposes. It shall be unlawful to sell, furnish, or give away any intoxicating liquor, including beer, ale, or wine, to any officer or member of the naval forces while in uniform, except as may be authorized by regulations duly made 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 for the Government of the Navy, be*

**AMERICAN EDITORS URGED TO AID  
IN SELLING THE LIBERTY LOAN BONDS**

*To the Editors of America.*

Gentlemen: The spirit of patriotic helpfulness is universal in the American press. From all over the country have come offers of cooperation from the newspapers in the selling of the war bonds, the Liberty Loan of 1917.

The Government desires not only that the \$5,000,000,000 of bonds be sold promptly but that these bonds be as widely distributed among the American people as is possible. To that end it is hoped that all newspapers of the country, the small country weekly as well as the great metropolitan daily, will work together in a great campaign, giving the common cause the impetus and force of a nation-wide concerted action and correlated effort.

To aid in this national concert of action this Bureau will send each week to every newspaper in the United States press matter dealing with the Liberty Loan of 1917, prepared with a view of thoroughly informing every citizen of the nature, terms, and advantages of the liberty loan bonds. Some of this matter will be elementary, but it is designed for the humblest reader of the smallest country paper and the humblest readers of the great dailies, so that they may learn what every

American should know about the liberty loan bonds. It is believed, too, that the patriotic nature of an investment in liberty loan bonds should be stressed.

The funds to prosecute the war should come from the men and women of the Nation at large, not from only certain classes. The support of the Liberty Loan of 1917 must be universal.

It is recognized that much of the matter sent out by this Bureau can be better expressed by the editors to whom it is sent. It is only asked that each week the newspapers cooperating with us have articles along similar lines so that concert of action may be obtained. The matter is sent in form ready for the printer. Each paper joining in the liberty loan campaign is requested to send at least one marked copy to this Bureau.

The Secretary of the Treasury keenly appreciates the tremendous service the American press can render the Nation in this matter and asks your help.

R. W. WOOLLEY,  
Director of Publicity,  
Liberty Loan of 1917.

Treasury Department.

**COST OF RATIONS IN U. S. ARMY NEARLY THREE  
TIMES AS MUCH AS IN 1898, ESTIMATES SHOW**

The War Department authorizes the following:

The United States Army is relentless in its pursuit of the high cost of living. According to figures given out by Gen. Smith of the Quartermaster's Department it costs almost three times as much to feed an American soldier to-day as it did in the Spanish-American War. The cost in 1898 was 12.81 cents a day. Now it is 32 cents. The ration is a fixed standard, and accordingly the cost figures have mounted steadily in recent years. The fluctuations in the price of Army rations since 1890 are indicated in the following table:

Fiscal year.	Cost.	Fiscal year.	Cost.
	<i>Cents.</i>		<i>Cents.</i>
1890.....	13.18	1905.....	16.18
1891.....	14.71	1906.....	15.16
1892.....	16.05	1907.....	15.74
1893.....	15.94	1908.....	18.66
1894.....	15.10	1909.....	21.05
1895.....	14.42	1910.....	21.44
1896.....	14.15	1911.....	28.35
1897.....	12.51	1912.....	23.78
1898.....	12.81	1913.....	23.41
1899.....	13.62	1914.....	24.30
1900.....	16.97	1915.....	25.32
1901.....	16.18	1916.....	26.81
1902.....	16.24	Jan. 1, 1917.....	29.00
1903.....	17.56	May 1, 1917.....	32.00
1904.....	17.33		

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."

So much of paragraph 18, Special Orders, No. 109, War Department, May 11, 1917, as relates to Capt. Charles J. Ferris, Field Artillery, Detached Officers' List, is revoked. Captain Ferris will be examined by a board convened by the commanding general, Eastern Department.

**NOTICE TO POSTMASTERS.**

To all postmasters: MAY 22, 1917.

With reference to the Postmaster General's notice of the 21st instant, printed in the OFFICIAL BULLETIN of the same date, attention is invited to the fact that the Treasury Department circular of May 14, referred to in said notice, in column 1 of page 3, is printed on page 5 of the OFFICIAL BULLETIN of May 14, 1917.

A. S. BUBLESON,  
Postmaster General.

## War Department Orders Giving Assignments to Officers

Under the provision of paragraph No. 38, Regulations of the Enlisted Reserve Corps, 1916, Sergt. John G. Colgan, of the Signal, Enlisted Reserve Corps, will be discharged by the Chief Signal Officer of the Army, by reason of his having accepted a commission as first lieutenant in the Signal Officers' Reserve Corps.

Pvt. Otis Kennedy, Troop I, Tenth Cavalry, Fort Huachuca, Ariz., is transferred to the Military Academy Detachment of Cavalry and will be sent to West Point, N. Y., for duty. The expenses of the transfer will be borne by the soldier and transportation will not be furnished him.

Sergt. Henry F. Parish, Infantry, unassigned, is relieved from further duty with the National Guard of Pennsylvania and will proceed to Fort Jay, N. Y., for assignment to a company of the Twenty-second Infantry in which there may be a vacancy in the grade of sergeant. If there is not such a vacancy he will be borne as an additional sergeant on the rolls of such company as may be designated by the commanding officer, Twenty-second Infantry, until a vacancy occurs. Reimbursement for the travel performed will be made in accordance with the provisions of Bulletin No. 42, War Department, October 19, 1916.

Pvt. William H. Brownholtz, Coast Artillery Corps, Third Company, Fort Hamilton, 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.

Under the provisions of paragraph 38, Regulations for the Enlisted Reserve Corps, 1916, Sergt. Claude E. Neldig, of the Aviation Section, Signal Enlisted Corps, now at 233 South Street, Harrisburg, Pa., will be discharged by the Chief Signal Officer of the Army, by reason of his services being no longer required.

Under the provisions of section 55, act of Congress approved June 3, 1916, and the act of Congress making appropriation for the expenses of the Signal Service of the Army, approved August 29, 1916, the action of the Chief Signal Officer of the Army in placing Sergt. Winthrop H. Battles on active duty in the Aviation Section of the Signal Enlisted Reserve Corps with station at the Signal Corps Aviation School, Essington, Pa., to take effect May 15, 1917, is confirmed.

Maj. Lloyd L. Smith, Medical Corps, will proceed to Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., and report to the commanding officer thereof for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof will rejoin his proper station. The travel directed is necessary in the military service.

The resignation of Capt. William E. Wilson, Thirty-third Infantry, Michigan National Guard, is accepted by the President, to take effect this date.

Capt. Fred N. C. Jerauld, Medical Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will proceed to Fort Niagara, N. Y., and report in person to the commanding officer, citizens' training camp at that place, for duty. The travel directed is necessary in the military service.

### ORDERED TO LEAVENWORTH.

#### Group of Reserve Officers Will Report for Duty.

The following-named members of the Officers' Reserve Corps will proceed without delay to Fort Leavenworth, Kans., and report in person to the commandant, Army Service Schools, for temporary duty, to receive training and to assist the officers of the Regular Army now engaged in marking the examination papers of candidates for provisional appointments as second lieutenants in the Regular Army:

Maj. Edward H. Teall, Infantry.  
Maj. Harleigh Parkhurst, Field Artillery.  
Capt. William G. Muldoon, Infantry.  
Capt. George L. Miller, Field Artillery.  
First Lieut. Charles A. Rockwood, Infantry.  
First Lieut. Wendall L. Bevan, Infantry.  
First Lieut. Richard B. Moran, Infantry.  
First Lieut. James H. Batchelor, Cavalry.  
First Lieut. Harry E. Caldwell, Cavalry.  
First Lieut. Herbert S. Thompson, Field Artillery.  
Second Lieut. Phelps Newberry, Infantry.  
Second Lieut. Hobart E. Northrup, Infantry.  
Second Lieut. Glen F. Blair, Infantry.  
Second Lieut. Richard M. McLaughlin, Infantry.  
Second Lieut. Harry V. Mathews, Field Artillery.  
The travel enjoined is necessary in the military service.

The resignation of First Lieut. George Brehm, First Infantry, Pennsylvania National Guard, is accepted by the President, to take effect this date.

The following-named officers of the Quartermaster Corps will report to this city at once and report in person to The Adjutant General for instructions:

Lieut. Col. Harry E. Wilkins.  
Maj. Samuel D. Rockenbach.  
Capt. Milosh R. Hilgard.  
The travel directed is necessary in the military service.

Capt. John S. Chambers, Quartermaster Corps, will report in person to The Adjutant General for instructions.

Maj. John H. Poole, Engineer Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty. He will proceed to St. Paul, Minn., take station at that place, and report by telegraph to the Chief of Engineers for duty in connection with the organization of Engineer Reserve regiments.

So much of paragraph 44, Special Orders, No. 105, May 7, 1917, War Department, as relates to Capt. Harry E. Lunsford, Quartermaster Officers' Reserve Corps, is revoked.

Q. M. Sergeants Elmer S. Barkhurst and Peter H. Weldenbach, Quartermaster Corps (appointed May 11, 1917, from sergeants, Troop E and Troop D, Fifth Cavalry, respectively), now at El Paso, Tex., are assigned to duty in the office of the depot quartermaster, that place.

Maj. Edward W. Vaill, Ordnance Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty. He will proceed to Washington, D. C., and report in person to the Chief of Ordnance for assignment to duty.

Q. M. Sergt. (Senior Grade) Charles H. Kunz, Quartermaster Corps (appointed May 10, 1916, from quartermaster sergeant, Quartermaster Corps), now at Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark., will be sent to Los Angeles, Cal., for duty in the office of the depot quartermaster, that place.

Capt. Daniel W. Hand, Field Artillery, detached officers' list, will report in person to Col. Ira A. Haynes, Coast Artillery Corps, detached officers' list, president of the examining board at Washington, D. C., appointed in paragraph 33, Special Orders, No. 28, War Department, February 3, 1917, at such time as he may be required by the board, for examination to determine his fitness for promotion.

So much of paragraph 4, Special Orders, No. 80, War Department, April 7, 1917, relating to Pvt. John W. Terrell, as directs that "the expense incident to the transfer will be charged against the soldier," is revoked.

First Lieuts. Fred J. Brockman and James A. Brown, Dental Officers' Reserve Corps, are assigned to active duty and will report in person to the commanding officer, Base Hospital No. 21, St. Louis, Mo., for duty.

By direction of the President, Col. William T. Wood, United States Army, retired, is placed on active military duty under the provisions of the next to the last proviso of section 24, act of Congress approved June 3, 1916. He will repair to this city and report in person to the Inspector General of the Army for duty in his office. The travel directed is necessary in the military service.

Capt. Charles S. Hoyt, Eleventh Cavalry, is detailed for temporary duty as instructor, citizens' training camps, Northeastern Department, and will report at once by telegraph to commanding general of that department for assignment to a station and will proceed to join the station to which assigned. The travel directed is necessary in the military service.

First Lieut. Horace S. Cragin, Medical Officers' Reserve Corps, is relieved from duty at the Army Medical School, this city, and will proceed to his home, and upon arrival there will report by telegraph to The Adjutant General of the Army. Lieut. Cragin is honorably discharged from the service of the United States, to take effect upon his arrival at his home. The travel directed is necessary in the military service.

Capt. David M. Speed, Quartermaster Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will proceed with the least practicable delay to El Paso, Tex., and report in person to the depot quartermaster at that place and by letter to the commanding general, Southern Department, for assignment to duty as assistant to the depot quartermaster, El Paso.

## Chairman Taussig Explains Purposes of Tariff Board

Chairman Taussig, of the Tariff Commission, addressed the Home Market Club of Boston Friday night on the work and purposes of the commission. After explaining the nature of the board, Prof. Taussig spoke in part, as follows:

"The Tariff Commission is created primarily for investigation, and yet it is permanent. A body of this kind is unique. What can be achieved by it?

"First, let it be pointed out what it can not be fairly expected to do. I am sure that I state truthfully the attitude of the commission, and the attitude of Congress when it established the commission, when I say that our task is not to take tariff questions out of the hands of Congress, or to remove them from the realm of statesmanship. We hope that we can aid in their settlement and can promote the ends of statesmanship. But the determination of public policy in this direction, as in every other, must rest in the first instance with the legislature and ultimately with the people. Nobody, however expert, can settle, still less dictate, the position which the country shall take on controverted political and industrial questions. All that any administrative or investigating body can do is to contribute toward discriminating and intelligent discussion and action.

### The Essential Task.

"Our essential task, then, is to act as the servants and assistants of Congress. We are to gather and prepare information, to sift the essential from the non-essential. We shall bend our utmost endeavors to be exhaustive in inquiry, and at the same time brief and discriminating in statement. As regards advice, we must be sparing, since advice must often rest on the basis of established fundamental principles; and fundamental principles must be settled not by the commission, but by Congress and by the public. We have no mission of a high-flying sort.

### Of a Scientific Character.

"Not a little has been said in discussion of the tariff situation in general and

of the Tariff Commission in particular about the desirability of a scientific policy.

"We proceed in a scientific way if we gather all the information we can, sift it with care, present it clearly, apply it intelligently. In this sense the operations of the Tariff Commission may fairly be expected to have a scientific character and prepare the way for a scientific treatment of tariff problems.

"Quite different from general problems, and yet of no small importance, are those involved in the administration of tariff laws. Here there is beyond question a large field for strictly noncontentious and needful inquiry. Some aspects of it are specifically mentioned in the act creating the commission. The commission is called upon, for instance, to investigate the administrative and fiscal aspects of the customs laws, the effects of ad valorem and specific duties, the arrangement and classification of articles in the customs schedules.

### Simplification of Machinery.

"The vexed question of the expediency of specific duties as compared with ad va-

lorem duties is not necessarily connected with any disputed matters of public policy; neither is that of the simplification of the machinery for entering and appraising imported merchandise, and for collecting the duties. Everyone conversant with the framework of our tariff laws knows that much of it is cumbrous, ineffective, and obsolete. The commission has already entered on this part of its task, and is confident of being able to point the way to simplification and improvement.

"A familiar phenomenon in our revenue legislation, with regard both to customs duties and internal taxes, has been the withdrawal of commodities from the taxable field during the period in which an increase of rates was under discussion.

### Remedy Not Far to Seek.

"Now, for all this there is a remedy; nor is it far to seek. Other governments have long dealt successfully with the difficulty.

"The Tariff Commission accordingly submitted a report to Congress showing the embarrassments and difficulties which had arisen in the United States and proposing a remedy which seemed to the commission feasible.

"The commission presented a draft of legislation which was flexible and was believed to be practicable.

"Incidentally I would mention that this is the only subject upon which the commission has been asked to suggest recommendations to the Committee on Ways and Means, to which, of course, belongs the initiation of all revenue legislation.

### Power of Investigation.

"In the act of creating the commission it was provided that the commission should have power to investigate our tariff relations with other countries, and the commercial treaties and economic alliances which must be considered in connection with our own tariff policy. These problems of commercial policy were important as well as perplexing six months ago. They have become even more important and perplexing with the entrance of the United States into the war.

"The Tariff Commission is endeavoring to grapple with this complicated problem. It has already begun a thorough investigation of the reciprocity treaties and the commercial policy of the United States and of European countries. Still more, it has undertaken to inquire independently what are the plans and expectations of the various countries in this connection with regard to the future. Two members of the commission have been designated, with the consent of the Department of State, to proceed to foreign countries, both those in the Orient and those of the western world, with a view to ascertaining on the spot what is the state of opinion and what is the expected course of action. We are well aware that on many aspects of this problem nothing of a definite sort can yet be ascertained. Yet something can be learned concerning the possibilities and the prospects, and some preparation can be made for the establishment of a sound policy of our own.

### Shaping of American Policy.

"The foreign mission, it need hardly be said, is not for the purpose of intrud-

ing on the plans or actions of other peoples, but for frank and friendly interchange of ideas and the promotion of concord.

"One general remark may be added concerning the spirit in which the United States should shape its own policy and should participate in the commercial negotiations that will come at the close of the war. We shall enter upon them, I trust, in the same spirit in which we have entered on the hostilities themselves. Our President has stated in eloquent terms the attitude which this country takes in the great world struggle. We desire no conquests for ourselves; we are averse to conquest by others. We wish to see no nation exterminated; we wish to see no people subjugated. We look for the largest freedom of development for all nations, for the largest measure of choice by each in determining its domestic policy and its relations with other nations. As we take this to be our guiding principle in matters political, so we should also take it in the field of industry and commerce. We enter the war in no spirit of exploitation for ourselves or for others; and we shall join at its close in no policy of exploitation. We shall not desire for ourselves discriminatory or unequal commercial privileges. We shall regret the grant of unequal privilege to other nations, not merely because such grants may be injurious to ourselves, but because they are inconsistent with that lasting peace which we hope to promote between the nations. If we adopt defensive commercial legislation of our own, it will be with the design of maintaining it strictly as defensive, not as a means of aggression or control.

### Can Not Isolate Ourselves.

"The world will become a very different world after the war. We can not isolate ourselves. Foreign trade, as well as foreign diplomacy, must play a greater part than before. We must be prepared to meet the commercial, as well as the military and political, dangers which are involved by our entry into world politics. But as we have stood for freedom, equality, and justice in our past policy of isolation, so let us stand for freedom, equality, and justice in our new policy of world participation. If we extend our foreign trade, we shall hope to do it by making that foreign trade advantageous to others as well as to ourselves. If we make commercial alliances, we shall wish to make them profitable not only to ourselves but to our commercial allies. It would be a vast misfortune, and indeed a negation of all we hope to accomplish by the war, if it left behind it no other commercial policy than one of selfish struggle and mutual recrimination. Our aim should be not to secure discriminations, but to remove them. Our industrial and commercial ambition should turn, not to securing artificial aid for our own trade, but to that efficiency of industry which promotes the prosperity of all the world."

Leave of absence for 10 days is granted Col. Farrand Sayre, Cavalry.

Your first patriotic duty—Buy a Liberty Bond.

## RECRUITING FOR NATIONAL GUARD BRISK IN SOME SECTIONS OF COUNTRY, REPORTS INDICATE

The War Department authorizes the following:

Figures received from a few States yesterday by Gen. Mann, of the Militia Bureau, indicate that National Guard recruiting has been brisk in some parts of the country since May 10, when the last report was made. The best proportionate showing is made by Louisiana. On May 10 Louisiana had 3 officers and 57 men of the National Guard not in Federal service. The report of May 20 shows 4 officers and 158 men. North Carolina has not been idle either, for in 10 days the guard not in Federal service has increased from 148 officers and 2,781 men to 151 officers and 3,017 men. Figures for eight States are as follows:

	May 10.		May 20.	
	Off-icers.	Men.	Off-icers.	Men.
Tennessee .....	64	1,433	63	1,447
California .....	83	1,994	77	1,867
Louisiana .....	3	57	4	158
Utah .....	25	528	26	617
Texas .....	20	716	21	720
North Carolina .....	143	2,781	151	3,017
Arizona .....	.....	32	.....	14
Mississippi .....	2	144	2	146

The decrease indicated in the figures of California and Arizona is caused by the resignation of guardsmen having dependent relatives and by enlistment in officers' training corps.

## TRADE COMMISSION REPORTS ON "SOFT" COAL SITUATION

The Federal Trade Commission authorizes the following:

The Federal Trade Commission on Saturday, May 19, sent to the House of Representatives a report on the bituminous coal situation. The report confines itself to present conditions. A more detailed report embodying the full results of the commission's inquiry into the industry will be made later.

The commission has recently held in Washington and Chicago public hearings at which representatives of mine operators from the different coal fields, the railroads, municipal public utilities, and industrial consumers appeared and furnished specific information. The commission finds that while the productive capacity of the present mines has been ample, the railroads, from a variety of causes, have not furnished sufficient cars to carry the coal to points of consumption.

### The Principal Difficulties.

The principal transportation difficulties were found to be, in the case of railroads, car shortage, embargoes due to congestion at points of destination, lack of sufficient motive power, abuse by shippers and consignees of reconignment and demurrage privileges, and longer hauls of cars carrying coal due to the shift to other sources of supply in the markets usually supplied from certain coal fields.

The principal difficulties in water transportation were found to be the diversion of boats in the coastwise coal trade to other lines of ocean traffic, diversion of boats in the lake coal trade to ocean traffic, and the return of boats suitable for carrying coal empty to the head of the lakes because of the delay incident to handling coal, cutting down the number of trips which could be made.

### Trying to Recoup.

Many of the operators frankly state that they are trying to get the highest price possible for their coal, and are trying to recoup themselves at this time for the losses of several past years. Many of them are demanding prices at the mine to-day which run from 50 per cent to several hundred per cent over the cost of their output. The high prices have re-

## NAVY ANNOUNCEMENT.

The Navy Department has been advised of the death of Chief Gunner Richard H. Cheney, United States Navy, retired, which occurred at the Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., May 19, 1917.

The late Chief Gunner Cheney was born at Providence, R. I., January 21, 1869, and after serving 19 years, 9 months, and 7 days as an enlisted man, was appointed a gunner in the Navy on February 4, 1905. He was promoted to chief gunner, February 4, 1911, and was transferred to the retired list of the Navy in accordance with the provisions of section 1453 of the Revised Statutes, on May 31, 1916. He was serving on active duty at the Midvale Steel Works, Philadelphia, Pa., at the time of his death.

sulted in great profits to certain operators and in special hardship to municipal public utilities, hospitals, and other public and private charitable institutions and domestic consumers, especially in the West and South, where relatively little anthracite is used.

Charges have been brought to the attention of the commission against various mine operators and brokers that they have abused the reconignment and demurrage privileges granted by the railroads so as to create or increase local shortages and to extort exorbitant prices from consumers. These charges are now under investigation by the commission.

Pointing out the experience of most of the belligerent European nations which have had to meet a similar problem concerning coal, the commission suggested that, under war-time conditions, it may become the duty of the Government of the United States to regulate the distribution of coal from the mouth of the mine to the ultimate consumer.

### Liberty Bonds Nontaxable.

They are nontaxable. If your city, county or State taxes are 3 mills on the dollar, a not unusual tax, these bonds are equivalent to ordinary corporate bonds or other investments bearing 6½ per cent.

In addition, no Federal tax which war conditions may later make necessary will affect these bonds. The only tax these bonds are subject to is the inheritance tax, which applies to all property of all kinds whatsoever.

## 33 LANGUAGES ARE GIVING PUBLICITY TO LIBERTY LOAN

The bureau of the director of publicity for the liberty loan is furnishing advertising copy and editorial and news matter to every publication in the country. Weekly and monthly periodicals are publishing columns of reading matter in addition to free advertisements. Articles by specialists in many lines are being distributed through the press associations.

There is hardly an exception to the liberal manner in which papers published in foreign languages have been giving publicity to the bonds, and their intention to continue doing so has been indicated by numerous requests for additional information relative to the liberty loan. Liberty loan information is being disseminated in 33 languages in approximately 1,600 papers, reaching over 12,000,000 people.

### Organizations Offering Aid.

Civic, social, commercial, fraternal, and patriotic organizations have volunteered to aid in publicity and bond-selling activities. These offers are being received by the director of publicity and the Federal reserve bank committees. The manner in which various committees have set about the task of having their cities and towns lead the sale of liberty loan bonds is as diversified as the community life of the Nation. An example of the spirit being manifested is given by Pittsfield, Mass., where all business will be suspended from 10 to 11 o'clock next Friday morning and the entire town turn its attention to the purchase of liberty loan bonds.

A liberty loan week will be held. It probably will start June 3. This feature of the campaign is being worked out by the director of publicity through the Federal reserve bank committees.

### Clergymen to Open Week.

Liberty loan week will be opened by the clergymen of all denominations throughout the country. National leaders in the various churches have promised their support to the loan, and through them it is expected every pastor will sound the call to service. One day will feature the National Association of Life Underwriters, when more than 50,000 members will suspend the selling of insurance to sell liberty loan bonds.

On two, and possibly three, days of liberty loan week the Boy Scouts of America will make a whirlwind campaign to sell liberty loan bonds. Women will have a day, and the American Automobile Association will have another day on which a house-to-house canvass will be made in the country districts.

Representatives of the leading express companies have assured the Treasury Department that every means of advertising employed by them in their daily business will be put at the service of the liberty loan, in addition to the receiving of applications for bonds at all of their offices in the United States.

By direction of the President, First Lieut. John Q. A. Brett, Quartermaster Corps, is placed on active military duty under the provisions of the next to the last proviso of section 24, act of Congress approved June 3, 1916, to take effect May 31, 1917, after his retirement from active service. He will then report to the Quartermaster General of the Army for duty.