

May 23 1917
Your First Patriotic Duty is to—Buy a Liberty Bond



Official Bulletin



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GEORGE CREEL, CHAIRMAN

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WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 23, 1917

No. 12.

MRS. M'ADOO GIVES AIMS OF WOMAN'S LIBERTY-LOAN BOARD

A meeting of the Woman's Liberty Loan Committee has been called for Friday, June 1, by Mrs. William G. McAdoo, the chairman of the committee. In calling the meeting to-day Mrs. McAdoo said:

"The Woman's Liberty Loan Committee will meet here on June 1 to start its intensive campaign for subscriptions to liberty loan bonds. Its members propose to reach out to every crossroad and enlist everyone who is able to buy a bond, to save to buy a bond, to help to buy a bond. Women can play a most important part in making the liberty loan a great success.

Women Never Fail in Crisis.

"At no time in the world's history has there been a crisis when women have not been called upon for service, and at no time have women failed the world. Woman's work can be made a deciding factor in winning the war in America as well as in the countries with which we are making common cause. The woman who buys a liberty loan bond to-day is no less a defender of her home than her fore-mother who carried her old-fashioned musket and, hiding her children in the hills, fought the wild beasts and savages that beset her.

Must Help Government.

"It is impossible that the mothers of America with their own hands minister to the needs of the sons they have sent to the front, but they may supply those needs by making it possible for the Government to give these sons what the mother's heart desires.

"The woman who buys a bond stands behind a soldier. She furnishes him with food and clothing and care in illness or disaster just as truly as though she were on the battle field by his side."

Patriotic to Purchase Bonds.

Every American who subscribes to the belief that an American should stand by his or her country should subscribe to the liberty loan bond issue.

Every American who loves America and is jealous of America's honor should subscribe to the liberty loan bond issue. The real success of the loan is to be more determined by the number of Americans participating in it than by the amount subscribed. The spirit of the Nation is going to be judged abroad, especially by our enemies, more by the number of its American men and women who support this bond issue than by the mere amount of money subscribed.

P. O. AGENTS TO ADMINISTER OFFICE OATH TO REGISTRARS

OFFICE OF THE
POSTMASTER GENERAL,
May 23, 1917.

To all postmasters and classified employees of the postal service:

The following communication of May 22, 1917, has been received from the War Department:

"Section six of an act to authorize the President to increase temporarily the Military Establishment of the United States contains the following provision:

"That the President is hereby authorized to utilize the service of any or all departments and any or all officers or agents of the United States and of the several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia, and subdivisions thereof, in the execution of this act, * * *"

"It is necessary in the execution of this act to require of registrars the following form of oath:

"I, _____, do swear that I will faithfully perform the duty of registrar of precinct _____, city or county of _____, State of _____; that I will correctly record the answers given me by persons registered; that I will indicate upon every registration card answers that I know to be untrue, and that I will truthfully answer and record matters charged to my own observation."

Mail Agents Qualified.

"In many cases it is impracticable to have this oath sworn before notaries public or other officers who ordinarily administer oaths. Therefore, acting under the above authority, the President designates postmasters, sheriffs, and, where convenient, other mail agents to administer these oaths.

"It is requested that you take steps to inform postmasters and other mail agents in your jurisdiction of this designation of them by the President, and that you require each of such persons to keep a record of the names of persons to whom they may administer such oaths, and of the places where, and the dates when, such oaths were administered."

Postmasters at all post offices, and all supervisory and other employees in the classified postal service, are, under the above authority, directed to:

1. Administer the prescribed oath to registrars. (See proclamation of the President fixing June 5 as day for Army registration, printed on May 19, in the Official Bulletin issued by the Committee on Public Information).

2. Keep a record showing:

(a) Names of persons to whom oaths are administered;

(Continued on page 2.)

REPORTS ON THE AMMUNITION FURNISHED ARMED VESSELS

Secretary of the Navy Daniels has given out the following report of Rear Admiral Earle, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, made at the direction of the Secretary, in regard to the alleged defective ammunition furnished to armed merchantmen:

"Acting in accordance with your verbal instructions, the following report is submitted relative to the defective performance of certain ordnance material recently placed on board armed liners:

"The first American liner to be armed was the steamship *Manchuria*, on March 10, 1917. The arming of other large liners followed immediately. The guns used were of the best type known at the present date and were nearly all absolutely new, having fired but the rounds necessary to test them for strength before permitting them to be used with service charges.

All Ammunition Tested.

"The ammunition for these guns was assembled according to standard methods in December, 1916. The usual thorough tests of all this ammunition were made at the naval proving ground and all tests resulted in perfect performances.

"The armed liner *St. Louis*, on her first trip to Liverpool, where she arrived about March 26, 1917, fired 45 service shells at an iceberg for a target. This firing was held in accordance with the instructions of the bureau in order to test the mounts, guns, ammunition, and to train the guns' crews. Several shells burst prematurely, some inside the bore of the guns, others before striking the target. The damage to the bore of the guns caused thereby was sufficient to necessitate their being relined.

New Guns Placed on Liner.

"Upon her return to New York the guns and shells were immediately removed and new guns, with a new supply of shells, issued to the ship. Later on one other shell exploded prematurely, as well as one of the same caliber on both the *Mongolia* and the *St. Paul*. In none of these cases was the gun damaged beyond remedy by relining, which relining has been done.

"The development of modern ordnance has been extremely rapid, and the comparative freedom of our Navy from serious accidents in connection therewith has been a source of satisfaction to the service, but mishaps with ordnance material can not be absolutely prevented.

Explosives Retested.

"It is necessary in all work on explosives to draw deductions from the

actual tests made at the proving ground. However, it must be borne in mind that material used as an explosive is designed to spend all of its force in an instant space of time and can not be relied upon with absolute certainty to give the same result in all cases. An example of this is well shown by the subsequent action of the supposedly defective ammunition taken from the steamships *St. Louis* and *Mongolia*. Eighty-nine rounds of this ammunition were fired at the proving ground immediately following the premature bursts in an effort to develop a reason for such incidents. These rounds were fired, nearly all, at higher chamber pressures than were the service rounds fired on board these vessels. In 87 rounds both the shell and the fuses functioned perfectly. One shell broke up, investigation showing that it had been made prior to 1900, but had been accepted as a suitable 6-inch shell, and the second one was a shell that had been examined prior to firing and found to have been a little thinner walled than the latest design in use.

Reason for Premature Bursts.

"The conclusion reached is that all 6-inch shells and fuses manufactured since the year 1900 are satisfactory, and that the premature bursts so unfortunately occurring on our armed liners may be attributed to shell made prior to 1900 and made possibly with slightly thinner walls than the latest type of shells.

"On the return of the *St. Louis* from her first trip, about April 9, 1917, all such shells were removed and no such shells are afloat now on armed liners. This procedure was also adopted at once in the case of all 6-inch ammunition for vessels of the Navy.

"Prior to this happening the Bureau of Ordnance had every reason to expect that every shell in its magazines of 6-inch caliber was a satisfactory shell."

P. O. Agents to Administer Office Oath to Registrars.

(Continued from page 1.)

(b) Places where oaths are administered;

(c) Dates when oaths are administered.

Information Goes to Postmasters.

Every employee attached to a post office who administers oaths to registrars will immediately furnish the postmaster with the information as to the name, place, and date. Postmasters at first-class offices will cause this record to be maintained in their immediate offices. At second, third, and fourth class post offices the prescribed record will be kept on a separate sheet of paper pinned to the first page of the postal account book. All employees of the railway-mail service who may be called upon to administer these oaths will forward the necessary information as to name, place, and date through the usual channels to the proper division superintendent of railway-mail service, who will cause the prescribed record to be maintained in his immediate office.

(Signed) A. S. BURLESON,
Postmaster General.

Your first patriotic duty—Buy a Liberty Bond.

THE METHOD OF REGISTRATION FOR ABSENTEES EXPLAINED

The Provost Marshal General's office, in charge of the registration for the selected army, finds that the greatest amount of misunderstanding has arisen in connection with the method of registration by absentees. It is not sufficient for the absentee to obtain a registration card and fill in the answers, for he must file his card with the county clerk where he happens to be, or, if he is in a city of more than 30,000 inhabitants, with the city clerk. The clerk is required to fill in certain information on the back of the card regarding the height, build, color of eyes and hair, whether or not the person registering is bald, and whether he has lost an arm, leg, hand, foot, or both eyes, or is otherwise disabled.

Must Send Cards Home.

After this information has been supplied and the clerk has certified the card, it will be returned to the absentee, who must mail it to the registrar of his home voting precinct so that it will reach that official not later than registration day. A self-addressed stamped envelope should be inclosed with the card, so that a registration certificate may be returned to the absentee.

The officials in charge of the registration also desire to point out that question 9, which asks whether the applicant has a dependent child, brother, or sister under 12, does not intend to fix that age as the maximum for which exemption may be claimed on account of dependent minor relatives.

Only for Census Purposes.

The question is intended only for purposes of census. Twelve was the figure fixed in the Civil War draft.

Question 10, in which the person registering is asked whether he is married or single, requires an answer as to the present status of the applicant. If his wife is dead or he is divorced, he should register as single. A divorced wife, even though drawing alimony, will not be considered as a dependent relative.

MOBILIZING SHIP WORKMEN.

The Department of Labor Organizing Forces for Yards.

In an effort to speed up the Shipping Board's building program, the employment service of the Department of Labor is calling on technical educational institutions throughout the country to organize every available young man between 18 and 21 years of age to serve as apprentices in the yards in which the great fleet of wooden vessels will be constructed.

C. T. Clayton has been detailed by Secretary of Labor Wilson to direct the organization work. He has already received assurances of 1,000 technically trained men from Columbia University, 1,000 from the University of Pennsylvania, and 500 from the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, N. Y. In several of the institutions which have begun to organize, night classes are being conducted and practical ship constructors—carpenters, calkers, and joiners—are instructing the candidates.

LEADERS OF RED CROSS WILL CONFER ON WAR FUND HERE

The American Red Cross authorizes the following:

Plans for raising the big Red Cross war fund, which is expected to be at least \$100,000,000, will be taken up here tomorrow, at a conference to be held at Rauscher's between the Red Cross War Council, of which Henry P. Davison is chairman, and representatives of at least 40 cities of the United States. On Friday there will be a meeting of the representatives of all the Red Cross chapters in American to consider the extension of the plan into their respective cities. Both meetings will be in executive session and not open to the public.

To Tell of Europe's Needs.

The needs of the stricken countries in Europe will be laid before the war council; and Chairman Davison will, for the first time, outline his big relief plan. Ian Malcolm, of the British commission, will discuss the needs abroad. Frederick Walcott, who is a member of the Rockefeller commission, has recently returned from Poland and will tell of conditions in that country. John H. Gade, of the Belgian commission, will speak of Belgium's plight.

The big money-raising campaign will be in the hands of Charles S. Ward, International Y. M. C. A. secretary, who is also secretary of the war finance committee. Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr., will tell of the campaign in New York; Elliot Wadsworth, acting chairman of the central committee, and Charles D. Norton, vice chairman of the war council, will discuss the Red Cross organization for war.

Mr. Taft to be Present.

On Friday morning Mr. Taft will talk with the chapter representatives. Herbert C. Hoover will tell of the need for rehabilitation of France. Seward Prosser, executive committee chairman of the war finance committee, will preside at both days' meeting.

The feature of the conference will be a luncheon served by the women's refreshment corps of the local Red Cross chapter at Fort Myer Friday noon. The war council and their guests will be taken to Fort Myer by the motor corps of the local Red Cross chapter and there will be served from the camp kitchens by the local Red Cross workers. Miss Mabel Boardman will be in charge of this event.

PLACED ON ACTIVE LIST.

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

First Lieut. Henri S. Babcock.
First Lieut. Ashley B. Morrill.
First Lieut. Claude H. Ogden.
First Lieut. Walter A. Ford.
First Lieut. Morris Fishbein.
First Lieut. Roy T. Rodaway.
First Lieut. Charles D. Eldred.
First Lieut. Louis Rudolph.
First Lieut. John W. Tope.
First Lieut. Arthur C. Gillam.

The travel directed is necessary in the military service.

Secretary of the Treasury's Appeal to U. S. Bankers

To All Bankers of the United States:

The matter of increasing our food products is one which commands, and should command, the most serious consideration of all bankers. There is great activity everywhere in the matter of urging upon farmers and landowners the desirability of planting every acre which is available for planting and of producing, if possible, record crops. This is a national necessity. We must not only feed our own people, but we must feed the peoples and the armies with which we are cooperating in this greatest of all wars. The war must be carried on until a victory for universal liberty is won. It must be won on the farms in a sense quite as real as that in which we speak of winning victories on the battle fields or the ocean.

Funds Should Be Advanced.

The farmers of the United States will, as a matter of fact, need large supplies of money if they are to intensify and broaden their production.

There are vast areas of land in some parts of the country which are not under cultivation, but which might be cultivated with the proper supplies of seed and the proper labor-saving machinery. In other sections there are smaller areas that may be put under cultivation or cultivated more intensively. All these lands should be brought under cultivation and funds should be advanced for that purpose.

Seeds are very high and money should be furnished to help the farmer secure them.

Labor is scarce and wages are high, and the payment of labor requires cash.

Many farms are short of power, both horsepower and machine power, and at a time when man power is also scarce these demands of the farmers constitute a national problem, upon which it is desirable that the bankers of the United States shall fix their attention.

Extend Agricultural Activities.

The Federal reserve act gives to farm paper a preferred status, and it is assumed that member banks everywhere will be solicitous to give to the farmers the full advantage of this preference to which they are now more than ever entitled. The Federal farm loan act has provided a means by which farmers in many parts of the country are very rapidly providing themselves with long-time loans at 5 per cent interest on an amortization plan, which renders payments easy. Many of the present extraordinary and seasonal needs of the farmers can not be met, however, either through the Federal Reserve System or the Federal Farm Loan System. The thing needed now is an extraordinary activity on the part of the financial interests of the country in seeking out places where short-time personal loans may be made for the express purpose of extending agricultural operations beyond their normal limits.

Regarding Credit Unions.

Much has already been done through temporary agreements among farmers and with bankers, by which loans are made with

greater safety and with less expense to the banks than is the case with the isolated individual loan. Farmers' Bulletin No. 654 of the Department of Agriculture, entitled "How the Farmers May Improve Their Personal Credit," offers excellent suggestions as to methods of making such loans. Organizations for increasing production will find in the various plans which have been successfully used for collective borrowing excellent machinery to be used for this purpose. The credit union is in use in Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey, and North Carolina. These credit unions for farmers are usually formed under special laws, which will not be found on the statute books of all States. Where the laws expressly provide for them, they form one of the best agencies for short time personal rural credits. Where the laws do not expressly provide for them, they might be formed by voluntary association.

As to Loans to Farmers.

I suggest to bankers and all others to make an organized study of the question of making loans to farmers for increased production. This has already been done in some localities, and where it has been done, this letter does not apply.

Wherever it is found that the problem can be solved through long time amortized loans on farm mortgages, local associations may be formed and money borrowed under the Federal farm loan act. Information with reference to this may be obtained from the Federal Farm Loan Board, Treasury Building, Washington, or from the Federal land bank of your district.

Where the demand is for short-time credit, it should be met by local banks, and it can be met with entire safety through this "credit union" or collective borrowing system. A special authorization by statute law is not generally necessary. Where bankers are in doubt on the question of security, application to the Federal land bank of their district will place at their disposal without cost the judgment of expert appraisers.

Country Needs Your Service.

The reserves of food in the world are low. Your country needs your services and your money. You can do nothing with your money more useful than to loan it for increased agricultural production. Even under normal conditions such loans will be found safe and profitable.

Great organizations are at work to furnish labor. The extension of credit is best met through local organizations having close supervision over the matter in hand, and it is suggested that the banks of the country, both national and State, either singly or in local groups arrange to meet this emergency.

Much can be done this year in the way of financing spring wheat and potatoes, and cultivating crops planted in early summer. In addition to this, the fight must be carried on next year as well as this. There is time to do much, but absolutely no time to be lost.

May I beg you to enlist in this patriotic and useful work?

W. G. McADOO.

ANTHRACITE COAL INQUIRY.

Federal Trade Commission Agents Observing Distribution and Prices.

The Federal Trade Commission issues the following:

In its interim report of May 4 to the United States Senate the Federal Trade Commission promised that its utmost efforts would be used to assure fair distribution and fair prices of anthracite coal.

The commission has sent agents into different parts of the country who will observe closely throughout the anthracite trade the operation of plans formulated at recent conferences of the commission with operators, jobbers, and representative retailers for bringing prices down to moderate levels and keeping them there.

These field agents will report promptly to the commission for appropriate action any renewal of the intolerable abuses that

marked the activities of certain elements in the trade during recent months.

The independent operators have realized that the situation calls for public-spirited action on their part, and it is expected that they will reduce their present prices to moderate levels for the season and cooperate in every way with the commission.

Why Named "Liberty Loan."

The \$5,000,000,000 bond issue of this year is named "The liberty loan of 1917" because it is to be a loan from a free people to be used in freeing the world.

It is the loan of a liberty-loving people to be devoted to the establishment of liberty in Europe and on the high seas.

It is the loan of the great democracy of the New World to redress the wrongs and support the cause of the democracy of the Old.

SHIPYARD STRIKE SETTLED.

Secretary of Labor Announces Adjustment of Labor Dispute.

Secretary of Labor Wilson announces the settlement of a strike of ships' carpenters and calkers employed in yards of the Mathias Yacht Building Company at Camden, N. J. This company is engaged in construction work for the United States Navy.

A strike for higher wages was called on May 15. Conciliators Greenawalt and Hughes were assigned to the case by Secretary Wilson on Saturday, and to-day reported that the differences between the carpenters and the contractors had been composed.

Your first patriotic duty—Buy a Liberty Bond.

The Official Bulletin

Published Every Week Day by the
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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.—R. 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.

WHITE HOUSE CORRESPONDENCE

MAY 22, 1917.

MY DEAR MR. WEBB: I have been very much surprised to find several of the public prints stating that the administration had abandoned the position which it so distinctly took, and still holds, that authority to exercise censorship over the press to the extent that that censorship is embodied in the recent action of the House of Representatives is absolutely necessary to the public safety. It, of course, has not been abandoned, because the reasons still exist why such authority is necessary for the protection of the Nation.

I have every confidence that the great majority of the newspapers of the country will observe a patriotic reticence about everything whose publication could be of injury, but in every country there are some persons in a position to do mischief in this field who can not be relied upon and whose interests or desires will lead to actions on their part highly dangerous to the Nation in the midst of a war. I want to say again that it seems to me imperative that powers of this sort should be granted.

Cordially and sincerely yours,
WOODROW WILSON.
HON. EDWIN Y. WEBB,
House of Representatives.

MAY 22, 1917.

MY DEAR MR. HEFLIN: It is incomprehensible to me how any frank or honest person could doubt or question my position with regard to the war and its objects. I have again and again stated the very serious and long-continued wrongs which the Imperial German Government

has perpetrated against the rights, the commerce, and the citizens of the United States. The list is long and overwhelming. No nation that respected itself or the rights of humanity could have borne those wrongs any longer.

Our objects in going into the war have been stated with equal clearness. The whole of the conception which I take to be the conception of our fellow countrymen with regard to the outcome of the war and the terms of its settlement I set forth with the utmost explicitness in an address to the Senate of the United States on the 22d of January last. Again, in my message to Congress on the 2d of April last those objects were stated in unmistakable terms. I can conceive no purpose in seeking to becloud this matter except the purpose of weakening the hands of the Government and making the part which the United States is to play in this great struggle for human liberty an inefficient and hesitating part. We have entered the war for our own reasons and with our own objects clearly stated, and shall forget neither the reasons nor the objects. There is no hate in our hearts for the German people, but there is a resolve which can not be shaken even by misrepresentation to overcome the pretensions of the autocratic Government which acts upon purposes to which the German people have never consented.

Cordially and sincerely yours,
WOODROW WILSON.

HON. J. THOMAS HEFLIN,
House of Representatives.

MAY 21, 1917.

MY DEAR MR. PERRY: I entirely agree with the conclusions contained in your letter of May 15. I would be sincerely sorry to see the men and boys in our colleges and schools give up their athletic sports and I hope most sincerely that the normal course of college sports will be continued so far as possible, not to afford a diversion to the American people in the days to come when we shall no doubt have our share of mental depression, but as a real contribution to the national defense, for our young men must be made physically fit in order that later they may take the place of those who are now of military age and exhibit the vigor and alertness which we are proud to believe to be characteristic of our young men.

Cordially and sincerely yours,
WOODROW WILSON.
MR. LAWRENCE PERRY,
New York, City, N. Y.

CONSULAR SERVICE CHANGES.

State Department Announces Recent Foreign Appointments.

The State Department announces recent foreign-service appointments as follows:

Luther K. Zabriskie, of Connecticut, formerly vice consul at St. Thomas, appointed vice consul at Mexico, Mexico.

Lester L. Schnare, of Florida, formerly vice consul at Shanghai, China, appointed vice consul at Canton, China.

Wilfred H. Webber, of California, formerly vice consul at Canton, China, appointed vice consul at Shanghai, China.

Foreign consular officers recognized recently by the American Government: Isaac Jones, British vice consul at Baltimore, Md., Keppel Wade, British vice consul at Boston, Mass.

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.

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.

Why Bonds Are Advertised.

It is not necessary to advertise these bonds to sell the whole issue, but it is earnestly desired that this loan shall be a popular loan, a loan by and from the people at large of the United States, and not alone from banks, trust companies, and financiers. To that end bonds are to be issued of small denominations, and subscribers for small amounts are to be supplied before the subscribers for large amounts are granted their full subscription.

INSURANCE FOR AVIATORS IS URGED BY ADVISORY BOARD

The National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics has sent the following letter to 350 life and accident insurance companies in the United States:

Sir: The National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics invites your attention to the question of insurance for aviators, mechanics, and others engaged in connection with aviation. This committee has already taken the matter up with a few of the larger life and accident insurance companies, and is pleased to announce a gratifying spirit of business and patriotic cooperation. A digest of the propositions submitted to the committee is shown in the bulletin "Insurance for Aviators," issued by this committee.

Until recently, aviators as a class could not obtain either life or accident insurance. This worked a peculiar hardship on the individual and deprived the Government of needed services in many cases. The number of aviators and others now engaged in connection with aviation is becoming larger and will continue to increase with the further development of aeronautics and its adaptation to commercial purposes. Even at the present time the demand for insurance is sufficient to warrant the insurance companies of the country to establish, individually or collectively, fair and approximately uniform rates. Those who risk their lives in defense of the Nation are unquestionably entitled to the utmost consideration by their countrymen.

This committee believes the insurance companies are capable of handling the matter, and should handle it without assistance from the Government. The increased factor of safety in modern aircraft renders the risk reasonable and admits of its consideration as a business proposition. Insurance for aviators can be written without prohibitive cost. It remains only for the insurance companies to determine reasonable and safe rates.

You are earnestly requested to take this matter under advisement and inform this committee of your decision. It is the intention of the committee to give publicity to the favorable responses received.

Yours, respectfully,
C. D. WALCOTT,
Chairman, Executive Committee.

MUST GET REGISTRATION CARDS.

The chief clerk of the Department of Commerce has issued the following memorandum for bureau and division chiefs:

I am informally advised over the telephone by the Judge Advocate General's Office that all male citizens holding voting residences outside of the District of Columbia, and who are employed within the District of Columbia, who are required to register under the President's proclamation of May 18, 1917, calling upon all male citizens between the ages of 21 and 30 to register for military service, will be required to go in person to the District commissioner's office (room 509, District Building) and procure registration cards, which cards are to be mailed to their legal residences in time to reach there by the day set for registration, June 5, 1917.

INCREASE IN THE NAVY AND MARINE CORPS AS AUTHORIZED BY RECENT ACT OF CONGRESS

The Navy Department authorizes the following: The bill approved by the President on May 22, 1917, increases the enlisted strength of the Navy and Marine Corps to 150,000 and 30,000 men, respectively; provides for a substantial increase in the pay of enlisted men of the Navy, effective from June 1, 1917, and to continue until six months after the close of the present war; authorizes a temporary increase in the commissioned personnel to provide an adequate number of officers for the greater number of men; removes the limitation in existing law on the advancement of commanders to the grade of captain; repeals the provision of the former law that admirals and vice admirals may be assigned only to the Atlantic, Pacific, and Asiatic Fleets, but makes no increase in the number; and provides for the transfer of the Coast and Geodetic Survey and its personnel and material to the War or Navy Departments when, in the judgment of the President, a sufficient national emergency exists so to do.

Increases Previously Authorized.

The naval appropriation act approved August 29, 1916, including 6,000 apprentice seamen, authorized 74,700 men for the Navy and 13,740 men for the Marine Corps, and authorized the President to increase the enlisted strength of the Navy to 87,000 men, exclusive of 6,000 apprentice seamen, and the Marine Corps to 17,400 men, whenever in his judgment a sufficient national emergency existed to do so. The President by proclamation exercised this authority and this further increase has been authorized by the Congress in pursuance of a recommendation by the General Board of the Navy having the approval of Secretary Daniels and the President.

The enlistments may be made for four years, or for such shorter period or periods as the President may prescribe, or for the period of the present war.

Additional Commissioned Personnel.

The bill authorizes no additional commissioned permanent appointments or promotions in the Navy or Marine Corps in any grade or rank and no additional temporary appointments or promotions in the Navy or Marine Corps above the rank of lieutenant in the Navy or major in the Marine Corps, but does provide for additional temporary officers in the Navy and Marine Corps in and below the above ranks. The number and distribution in the various grades of such temporary officers are based upon the authorized temporary increase in the enlisted strength of the Navy and Marine Corps in accordance with the provisions of the naval act approved August 29, 1916. These additional temporary appointments may be made by temporary advancement of officers holding permanent and probationary commissions, by temporary appointment of commissioned warrant officers, warrant officers, and enlisted men of the Navy, warrant officers and noncommissioned officers of the Marine Corps, citizens of the United States who have had previous naval or military service or

training, and other citizens of the United States specially qualified.

Temporary Appointments.

All temporary appointments or promotions are authorized to be made by the President, to continue in force until the President otherwise directs or until Congress shall amend or repeal the authorization for temporary increases and not later than six months after the termination of the present war.

The bill provides that no person accepting a temporary appointment shall suffer any prejudice in his service, lineal rank, or rating, and that the rights, benefits, privileges, and gratuities now authorized by law shall not be lost or abridged, and also provides that nothing in the act shall be construed to operate to reduce the rank, pay, or allowances that would have been received by any person in the Navy or Marine Corps except for the passage thereof.

Increase in Pay.

The bill authorizes a substantial increase in the pay of enlisted men of the Navy, effective the 1st of June and to continue until six months after the termination of the present war. The increases range from \$6 to \$15 per month, dependent upon the amount of base pay, the larger sum applying to those whose base pay does not exceed \$21 per month.

The bill authorizes the Board on Selection for Promotion, consisting of nine rear admirals, to be convened at such times as the exigencies of the service may require and the computations for the total number and distribution of the number of officers in the various grades it authorizes to be made at such times as the Secretary of the Navy may deem necessary, as well as on July 1 and January 1 of each year.

The act approved August 29, 1916, limited the number of commanders to be promoted to the grade of captain in any one year to ten. The act just approved removes this limitation so that the number now authorized, as based on the permanent enlisted force, may be appointed.

Admirals and Vice Admirals.

The act repeals the law approved March 3, 1915, authorizing the rank of admiral and vice admiral for the commanders in chief and the officers second in command, respectively, of the Atlantic, Pacific, and Asiatic Fleets, and authorizes the designation of six officers of the Navy for the command of fleets or subdivisions thereof, not more than three to have the rank and pay of admiral and the others the rank and pay of vice admiral while so serving, to be appointed from the grades of rear admiral or captain on the active list in time of war and from the grade of rear admiral alone in time of peace.

Authorization is given, whenever the President decides a sufficient national emergency to exist, to transfer to the service and jurisdiction of the War or Navy Departments such vessels, equipment, stations, and personnel of the Coast and Geodetic Survey as the President may deem to be the best interest of the country.

Leave of absence for one month is granted Second Lieut. George N. Watson, Quartermaster Corps.

War Department Orders Giving Assignments to Officers

UNIFORM INSTRUCTIONS.

General Orders,
No. 63.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, May 15, 1917.

The following instructions regarding uniforms will be complied with during the continuance of war conditions:

1. The service uniform, Tables of Occasions, pages 50, 51, 52 for officers, and 61, 62 for enlisted men, Uniform Regulations, 1914, is prescribed for all occasions except as indicated to the contrary for wear at the White House, page 60, those regulations.

2. Department commanders in the Tropics may in their discretion authorize the use of the white mess jacket and the white uniform as contemplated, page 59, Uniform Regulations.

3. The uniform as above prescribed will be worn by all officers on active duty at all times.

4. Section III, General Orders, No. 49, War Department, 1917, relating to instructions regarding uniforms during the continuance of war conditions, is rescinded.

[2592710, A. G. O.]

By order of the Secretary of War:

H. L. SCOTT,
Major General, Chief of Staff.

Official:

H. P. M'CAIN,
The Adjutant General.

Pvt. Albert B. Bell, Coast Artillery Corps, Second Company, Fort Moultrie, S. C., will be discharged by his commanding officer, on account of fraudulent enlistment. The provisions of paragraph 1380, Army Regulations, apply to this case.

The resignation of First Lieut. Harry H. Barnes, First Cavalry, New York National Guard, is accepted by the President, to take effect this date.

Capt. Paul W. Gibson, Medical Corps, is relieved from duty at Fort Slocum, N. Y., and will proceed to New York, N. Y., and report to the officer in charge of the medical supply depot for duty. The travel directed is necessary in the military service.

Second Lieut. Louis M. Thibadeau, Quartermaster Corps, is relieved from duty in the Southern Department and will proceed to Charleston, S. C., and report in person to the commanding general, Southeastern Department, for assignment to duty as assistant to the department quartermaster. The travel directed is necessary in the military service.

Capt. Eugene R. Hochstetter, jr., and First Lieut. James D. L. McPheeters, Medical Officers' Reserve Corps, now at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., will report in person to the commanding officer, citizens' training camp at that post, for duty.

Capt. John B. Barnes, Fifth Infantry, is assigned to temporary duty as instructor, citizens' training camp at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., and will report in person to the commanding officer of that camp for duty and by telegraph to the commanding general, Eastern Department. The travel directed is necessary in the military service.

Lieut. Col. William F. Clark, Quartermaster Corps, is relieved from duty as assistant to the depot quartermaster, New York, N. Y., and will proceed with the least practicable delay to St. Louis, Mo., and assume charge of the general depot of the Quartermaster Corps at that place, relieving Lieut. Col. David S. Stanley, Quartermaster Corps. The travel directed is necessary in the military service.

So much of paragraph 27, Special Orders, No. 54, March 8, 1917, War Department, as directs Capt. Charles L. Willard, Quartermaster Corps, to proceed to Fort Rosecrans, Cal., is amended so as to direct him to report in person to the commanding general, Western Department, for assignment to duty.

So much of paragraph 15, Special Orders, No. 56, March 10, 1917, War Department, as directs Capt. David L. Stone, Quartermaster Corps, to proceed to San Diego, Cal., is amended so as to direct him to report to the commanding general, Western Department, for assignment to duty.

Capt. Frederick W. Coleman, Infantry (Quartermaster Corps), 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.

Paragraphs 16 and 20, Special Orders, No. 109, May 11, 1917, War Department, are so amended as to direct Maj. Charles C. Jamieson, United States Army, retired, upon the completion of the duty required in said orders, to return to this city. The travel directed is necessary in the military service.

Capt. Conrad S. Babcock, Fourth Cavalry, is assigned to temporary duty as adjutant, citizens' training camp at Fort Myer, Va., and will report in person to the commanding officer of that camp for duty accordingly. The travel directed is necessary in the military service.

Paragraph 49, Special Orders, No. 102, May 3, 1917, War Department, relating to First Lieuts. Oscar J. Gatchell, Lee O. Wright, and Hermann H. Zornig, Ordnance Department, is revoked.

Lieut. Col. George Montgomery and Maj. Joseph H. Pelot, Ordnance Department, will visit Pompton Lakes, N. J., on official business pertaining to the operations of the Ordnance Department, and upon the completion of this duty will return to their proper station. The travel directed is necessary in the military service.

Maj. Edward P. O'Hern, Ordnance Department, is relieved from duty at the Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y., and will proceed to this city and upon arrival report in person to the Chief of Ordnance for duty in his office. The travel directed is necessary in the military service.

Maj. Charles de F. Chandler, Signal Corps, will proceed to New York, N. Y., for temporary duty in connection with aeronautics of the Army, and upon completion of this duty will return to his proper station in this city. The travel directed is necessary in the military service.

NATIONAL GUARD RECRUITING.

Recruiting figures for the National Guard not in Federal service received by Gen. Mann of the Militia Bureau show that the guard is generally holding its own or gaining in numbers in spite of exemptions on account of dependent relatives and enrollment in officers' training camps. New York State, which had 738 officers and 19,692 men and 78 officers and 1,727 men in reserve on May 10, had 791 officers and 20,092 men and 76 officers and 1,741 men in reserve on May 20.

Massachusetts also showed an increase, with 288 officers and 7,332 men on May 20 as against 277 officers and 6,779 men on May 10. Georgia, however, dropped from 844 men to 832 men in the last 10 days, while the number of officers remained stationary at 35. New Hampshire showed an increase from 1,740 to 1,836, with no change in the number of officers. Oregon reports no change in the number of either officers or men, the figures remaining at 63 and 1,663. The guard not in Federal service in Washington dropped from 2,182 men to 1,933. There was no change in the number of officers, which remained at 75. The biggest loss is marked in Hawaii, where the number of enlisted men has fallen from 4,398 to 3,057. The loss in officers is slighter, with a drop of 246 to 241.

Secretary Lane Appeals for Increase in Coal Output

ADDRESS of Secretary of the Interior Franklin K. Lane at the organization of the coal production committee of the Council of National Defense:

One of the chief gratifications that I have had (and perhaps it is the greatest that I have had since the war began, or rather since we instituted the work of mobilizing the resources of the country) has been the cooperative spirit shown by the business men of the country.

Ever since this war started I have been in receipt of letters from bankers, railroad men, mine owners, engineers, lawyers, men of the largest capacity and the largest income, tendering their services to the United States and offering to put not only their own services but their own plants at the service of the Government. It would surprise the nations of Europe to know how intense is the spirit of loyalty on the part of our large business men and capitalists.

Working for Cooperation.

The idea that we are now working out is to get you people—and when I say "you" I mean not only the coal men of the United States, but those men who are large employers of labor, who are capitalists, in the sense that they use capital for the development of resources—to get you to cooperate together in meeting the national need. I don't know to what extent you realize, but I presume you do realize as fully as myself, the greatness of this occasion. Not merely as a matter of producing men, and feeding men, and getting them over to the other side, but producing also those things that the allies need, and that we ourselves need.

There was a time—and it is only a century since—when practically the one thing needed by an army was food. When the lord on the hill wanted to fight his rival, to take a slice of his territory away, he had to concern himself with having a certain number of fighting men, and then with supplying them with food. War is now an industrial game; and the foundation of industry, as we know it now, is coal.

No War Without Coal.

And so it is that you are at the very root and foundation of the great war industry. Unless we have an abundance, or at least a sufficiency of coal, war can not be carried on.

Now, there are two ways of dealing with a problem of this kind. One way is by the hearty cooperation of the men already engaged in the industry. The other way is by compulsion. My experience in the Interstate Commerce Commission led me to believe that the larger men in the railroad industry had quite as much vision as I had, and if I could show them the importance of an occasion they would try to meet it. So, instead of resorting to compulsion, instead of taking over mines and great operating plants, we are endeavoring to put you men to your best. This war is a challenge to us.

It is a challenge to every miner and to every operator, to every railroad man, and to every inventor, as well as a challenge to every soldier. It is up to us to show what we can do; to prove to the men on the other side of the water that out of 150 years of freedom and the exercise of personal initiative and political independence

we have developed a quality of genius that is superior to what they have been able to develop in the shorter period that they have enjoyed the benefit of free institutions. We have a reputation throughout the world as the world's greatest organizers. Let us prove that the reputation is deserved.

Problem Confronting United States.

The problem that confronts us is not merely to meet our own demand, but a world demand when necessary. That is what this is. You know what coal is selling for in Italy, in Portugal, and in France. We do not know how much of that demand must be met from American mines. I think that by fall it will be up to us to contribute very largely to the support of the munition works and the other industries, as well as the domestic supply of those countries across the water.

Ours will be a problem of production and a problem of transportation to the seaboard; and then, somehow, out of the blue must come some way of solving the problem of getting the coal across the water.

Working for Allies.

As I said at the beginning, a war can not be carried on to-day without coal. So, in working for Uncle Sam, you are working for those on both sides of him and behind him, for the little powers that have been oppressed, and for the great powers struggling for their lives.

I regard this as one of the absolutely essential committees. The spirit you have shown in responding to the invitation of Mr. Peabody is one upon which I congratulate you. I know you will meet our national needs. How you can do that best must be worked out in detail by yourselves.

There are many men who believe that all of these problems can be solved by some wave of a magic wand. You who have dealt with men and with large problems know that there is no such mysterious way of solving these great problems. They are largely problems of detail and of the management of men, of getting the machinery in motion, and of getting the men to work together harmoniously. Of course your machine is not only the machine of the mines, but also of the railroads, with which your committee must deal in the closest cooperation.

Railroads as a Single Unit.

What do the railroads expect to do? They have gathered the executives of 250,000 miles of railroad, and have organized them practically as a single unit. They have brought them together upon the theory that the committee of five should handle them as one system, in so far as service is concerned.

England at the beginning of the war was prepared in one respect at least, that is, in respect to her railroads. The minute war began the Government took over the railroads, upon an extremely simple plan, viz, that they should be paid the amount of net revenue per annum that they had received in 1913. Then the railroads were tied together. Unnecessary terminals and yards were eliminated. Things were so disposed as to unite all the railroads of England into a single system. I was

surprised, in talking to Mr. Thomas, a member of the British war delegation, a member of Parliament, and president of the Railroad Men's Union over there (and that is an organization of 400,000 men), to learn what has resulted. Mr. Thomas told me that, notwithstanding the fact that the Government pays nothing for the transportation of troops, munitions, or actual war material, business had so increased, and the economies created were so great, that after paying the 1913 revenue to the railroads, the Government was making money out of the operation of the roads.

The railroad committee will work with you in all earnestness. There should be no such thing as empty car movement; they should take off some passenger train locomotives to put into freight service; they should appeal to the patriotism of the public and cut down the demurrage time; and generally institute such reforms as to give the greatest possible service to the country.

The same spirit actuates you that actuates them. You must use much the same methods. You will have to do some things that, no doubt, some will object to. You will have to do some things that will upset, to some extent, I fear, previous long-standing conditions. I myself am not able to see why all the mines should compete with one another. It strikes me that the railroad men and yourselves can meet that situation. I can see where it may be necessary to have some change in the ordinances of some cities with respect to the character of coal used. All these things must be done tentatively, simply as a war or emergency measure.

The Coal Output Problem.

The large problem is as to how to secure the greatest output of coal, and to get that output to the consumer. I need not emphasize that problem. Mr. Peabody has talked it over with me, and I can see that he has a larger grasp of that problem than I. I hope you will go at this thing in true American fashion, with two fists; with the same determination to solve the difficulties that are besetting the industries of the United States to-day that the soldier will display when he goes across to the other side to meet the common enemy. You are doing soldier's work. It is not a thing of gratification that you have to be called here. It is, instead, a thing that should be regretted. But then the whole world-wide situation is one that must be regretted.

We are in this thing because we are determined to win, and we can not win unless the industries that depend on you get from you the supply of fuel that is just as necessary to the continuance of their existence as are bread and meat to the continuance of the life of the soldier.

Department Ready to Aid.

I thank you for your attention. The Bureau of Mines is, of course, at your disposal. Mr. Manning, the Director of the Bureau of Mines, is a member of your committee. Dr. Smith, Director of the Geological Survey, who has been carrying on for years the statistical work of the mining industry, is a member of your

(Continued on page 8.)

TECHNICAL EXPERTS AIDING IN BUILDING ARMY "CITIES"

Preliminary work toward the construction of the cantonments for the new American Army, the task to which Secretary Baker has assigned Col. Littell, of the Quartermaster's Department, is proceeding rapidly. The problem is one of the largest which the Quartermaster's Department and the Engineering Corps has ever had to meet, involving as it does the construction of 32 cities of between 20,000 and 30,000 inhabitants each within a period of a little more than two months.

These cities will have to be of sufficient permanence not only to require substantial buildings, but to demand also well-constructed roads, sanitation, sewerage and water systems, heating and lighting systems, and perhaps as difficult as any part of it, adequate railroad connections.

The proportions of the work might well prove staggering for the comparatively small numerical War Department force were it not for a group of volunteer technical experts, who have come to Washington through the agency of the general munitions board of the Council of National Defense to advise and assist Col. Littell. Among them are some of the most prominent engineers, contractors, and city planners in America, who have offered their personal services and the aid of their organizations for the efficient accomplishment of the work. The list includes experts in sanitation and water systems. All are serving without compensation in the common effort to make the new Army cities models of their kind.

Technical Experts Volunteer.

Frederick Law Olmstead, of New York, is one of the prominent architects who is here working on the cantonment plans after sending down to the Quartermaster General a memorandum as to what he was in a position to do to help if the Government could use his services. Others who are here are Capt. Frank M. Gunby, of Boston, of the engineering firm of Stone & Webster; Robert E. Hamilton, purchasing agent for the same firm; Leonard Metcalf, of Boston, a water-system expert; every member of the Cleveland firm of Crowell, Lundoff & Little; Howard M. Rogers, one of the directors of the engineering department of Stone & Webster; M. C. Tuttle, of Boston, a contracting engineer; "Jimmy" Baird, sometime quarterback of the University of Michigan football team and now manager of the George A. Fuller Contracting Co. W. A. Sterrett, of the New York firm of Sterrett & Van Vleck, is assisting in the advisory work as representative of the general munitions board. These men and others have been called in as the need developed by other professional men already associated with the Council of National Defense and its advisory commission, and all of them dropped their own work to start for Washington when the call came.

Their Work Supplemental.

In the words of John E. Otterson, vice president of the Winchester Arms Co., and a member of the munitions standards board, these men are offering their services with the idea of being "supplemen-

COTTON ONE OF ESSENTIALS FOR MODERN WAR, SECRETARY DANIELS TELLS MANUFACTURERS

Secretary of the Navy Daniels, in introducing Right Hon. Arthur James Balfour to the Cotton Manufacturers' Association in session in Washington Tuesday, delivered the following address:

Cotton is still king. And with the growing use of cotton seed it may be said that this by-product of the cotton plant reigns as queen. The production, manufacture, and handling of cotton gives employment to a total of 6,000,000 persons, and, in addition, during the picking season, many more are employed. The value of the cotton crop last year was \$627,940,000, and the cotton seed, once despised and neglected, until Edwin Atkinson, the Boston economist, emphasized its value, brought to the cotton growers \$167,900,000. Indeed, the cottonseed products in their crude form last year brought as much money as the entire cotton crop of 1850.

Grown in 17 States.

Cotton is produced in 17 American States and in approximately 900 counties. It is grown on 2,000,000 farms and requires 25,000 gins to make it ready for market. Thirty thousand people find employment in cottonseed-oil mills, 380,000 in cotton mills, and 135,000 in hosiery and knit goods factories.

The time was when cotton was regarded as of value only for the clothing of mankind. We have come to the day when we not only look to it as the chief material for supplying clothes, but its by-products are so great that it has become an article of food as well. There is no regnant plant in all the world that supplies so many needs of the world as the cotton plant.

One of Prime Needs Now.

In this hour, when preparedness for war is the dominant note, cotton is one of the prime necessities. It not only is depended upon to uniform our soldiers and sailors, but its use in the manufacture of gun-cotton and explosives makes it an essential in modern warfare. Cotton growers regarded this use as negligible until the present war, but in the year 1916 alone 583,710 bales were used for war purposes as against 244,003 bales in the previous year; and the year 1917 will undoubtedly make a still further demand for this purpose.

Since the United States became engaged in the war against Germany in

tary, not substitutional," and in cooperating with the Engineer Corps and the Quartermaster's Department of the Army they are seeking to avoid any possible duplication of work.

The cantonments will involve a serious freight problem, as each camp will require 4,000 carloads of freight for construction alone, which will demand skillful handling under the present car-shortage conditions. Each camp will require a construction force of from 2,000 to 3,000 men, which will have to be housed aside from the building of the permanent dormitories. In all the cantonments will make necessary the building of 350 miles of road. The present plans contemplate two-story dormitories built to house a full company each. Their dimensions will be 109 by 43 feet.

cooperation with Great Britain, France, Russia, Italy, Japan, and the other powers, many old friendships have been rekindled and old associations have been reunited.

Cotton the Tie That Binds.

Aside from the mutual devotion to democratic ideals, which unites those who are fighting against autocracy, the material tie that binds us is made of the fleecy staple, for it is to America that all nations look for their supply of cotton. In 1916 the United States exported 2,760,890 bales of cotton to the United Kingdom, 890,376 bales to France, 836,915 bales to Italy, and 173,449 bales to Russia; a total of 6,168,140 bales to all countries. The exportation of cotton to these countries has been reduced during the war, and next to the demand for ships to carry food is the demand for tonnage for cotton. For while an army can not travel without being well fed, it must also be well clothed, and this service must be chiefly performed by the growers and manufacturers of cotton in America.

Introduction of Mr. Balfour.

It is a great pleasure this afternoon for the Cotton Manufacturers' Association of America to have the pleasure of hearing an address by Mr. Balfour, who as the head of the English mission has honored our country with a visit and won the esteem of all who have heard him or known his noble spirit. Most of the cotton-producing States are peopled by those whose ancestors came to America from Great Britain. Naturally they have a peculiar welcome for those who have a common lineage, a common language, and a common destiny.

It is these two nations which furnish the world most of its cotton goods, and both are deeply interested in the development of the cotton industry. We are glad to tell Mr. Balfour that American farmers and American spinners welcome him to America. You will give him cordial greeting in this association, composed of leaders who, in this hour of crisis, are concerned not chiefly with their profits, but ready to freely make contribution in supplying the fighting forces of the world with all the cotton they need for clothing and for munitions and for food.

Secretary Lane Appeals for Increase in Coal Output.

(Continued from page 7.)

committee. If there is anything further that we can do for you, we will be glad indeed if you will let us know, so that we may cooperate with you. We want the big business men of the United States to feel that the burden of carrying on this war does not rest merely upon a few Government employees, like myself, but rests, in no inconsiderable part upon those who represent the genius of our economic and industrial life.

Capt. William E. Shea, Medical Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty. He will report in person to the commanding officer, Fort Missoula, Mont, for duty.