Your First Patriotic Duty is to—Buy a Liberty Bond

Official Bulletin

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GEORGE CREEL, CHAIRMAN

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NO EXEMPTIONS FROM ARMY SERVICE UNTIL AFTER DRAFT

The War Department authorizes the following:

"Provost Marshal General E. H. Crowder finds that many persons confuse registration with draft. Each is a distinct process. Exemptions will be granted after draft and not before. Even convicts and alien enemies are obliged to register. There is little difficulty in answering the questions which are asked in regard to registration, for there are no exceptions to the rule that all male persons in the United States between the ages of 21 and 30, inclusive, must register, except those already in the Federal military or naval service. It is impossible at present, however, to answer most questions in regard to exemptions, as the rules for exemption are only outlined in the selective draft bill and must in many cases be drawn by the President.

Provisions for Registration.

"The selective service bill and the President's proclamation, 'in pursuance thereof, provide for the registration on June 5, 1917, of all male persons who on that date have attained their twenty-first birthday and shall not have attained their thirty-first birthday, except persons in the military or naval service of the United States, which includes all officers and enlisted men of the Regular Army, the Navy, the Marine Corps, and the National Guard and Naval Militia while in the service of the United States, and officers in the Officers' Reserve Corps and enlisted men in Enlisted Reserve Corps while in active service.

"From the lists of persons so registered names will subsequently be drawn by lot by the fairest system that can be devised. Persons whose names are drawn and other persons interested will be given an opportunity to present claims for exemption, exclusion, or discharge from the draft and to support such claims by evidence.

Boards to Grant Exemptions.

"The determination of whether a particular claim for exemption, exclusion, or discharge shall be granted will be made by boards to be appointed by the President. These boards will function under

(Continued on page 5.)

$200,000,000 TREASURY LOAN OVERSUBSCRIBED.

The Treasury Department issues the following:

Subscriptions to the offering of $200,000,000 of Three and One-Quarter Per Cent Certificates of Indebtedness, which were offered by the Treasury Department a few days ago, were closed yesterday afternoon, one day ahead of the anticipated closing period, with an oversubscription of substantially 50 per cent. The subscriptions from New York were particularly gratifying, being very large, and, indeed, all Federal Reserve districts showed well in this important transaction. In making allotments it will be necessary to scale the subscriptions considerably, as indicated by the oversubscription above mentioned.

It is to be remembered that while these Certificates of Indebtedness, which mature on July 30, are not directly convertible into Liberty Bonds, yet they are receivable as cash at par and accrued interest in payments made by subscribers to the Liberty Bonds. Hence, the large subscription for this issue of certificates indicates the keen interest which people feel in the Liberty Loan.

TOUR OF SECRETARY McADOO.

Secretary McAdoo will speak in Topeka, Friday morning; Kansas City, Friday night; Columbus, Saturday night. He returns to Washington Sunday, and will leave again on June 4 to speak in New York, Boston, Detroit, St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati, and Pittsburgh. The Secretary will return to Washington on Sunday, June 10.

The Middle West is showing a deep interest in the liberty loan and a patriotic desire to back up the Government, according to reports received here. Secretary McAdoo is being received with enthusiasm, and his speeches, explaining the liberty loan and urging the participation of every man and woman, are meeting with the greatest possible success.

CAMPAIGN BEGUN BY MARINE CORPS FOR 10,000 RECRUITS

The United States Marine Corps has begun its drive for the more than 10,000 recruits needed to make up the increase to 30,000 just authorized by Congress and Maj. Gen. Barnett, the commandant, made public his plans for advanced training under war conditions at the new station at Quantico, Va. Officers are being selected and the enlisted units chosen for the regiment of 2,600 under Col. Charles A. Doyen which will be a part of the expeditionary force sent to France under command of Gen. Pershing.

"The authorization of the increase to 30,000 comes at the moment when the marines are at a high pitch of enthusiasm at the prospect of active service on the battle front in Europe," said Gen. Barnett. "The officers who will be sent with the regiment to France are now being selected and will be announced in a few days. We are going to send a force of picked men who are thoroughly trained and equipped.

Climax June 10 to 16.

"Recruiting, which has continued steadily since the increase to 17,400 was authorized, will be speeded up to meet the still larger increase now required. The climax will come from June 10 to 16, which has been designated as 'Marine Corps Week,' when our slogan will be, 'Four thousand enlistments by Saturday night.' Local organizations and committees in hundreds of cities and towns throughout the country have agreed to cooperate with us, and we expect again to break our recruiting record and hope to complete the number required in a month.

"Meanwhile we are pushing the work of training the thousands of recruits already enlisted. Increased accommodations are being provided at the stations at Port Royal, S. C., Norfolk, Philadelphia, and Mare Island, Cal. The large new temporary barracks at Port Royal are nearing completion and will provide for hundreds of additional 'rookies' by the end of this month. By June 10, the beginning of Marine Corps week, we expect to have accommodations there for 5,000.

"Work is proceeding rapidly on the new training station now being built at

(Continued on page 7.)

A NATION'S APPEAL — PURCHASE A LIBERTY BOND

"There is not a single selfish element in the cause we are fighting for * * *. The supreme test of the Nation has come. We must all speak, act, and serve together."—WOODROW WILSON, *President of the United States.*

They also serve their country—Who buy a Liberty Loan Bond.

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MOTOR TRUCKS FOR NEW ARMY WILL BE READILY AVAILABLE

The War Department authorizes the following:

The new American Army will be supplied with motor trucks as rapidly as they are needed through the development of the Government's present plans. Bids have already been asked on orders of from 1 to 85,000 trucks of light and heavy types, known officially as class A and class B, and present estimates indicate that they can be secured from the existing manufacturing plants as fast as they are required. The War Department has no present expectation that it will have to resort to commandeering private machines in commercial service. The new Army trucks will be of a construction which would handle, in commercial service, loads of approximately 3 to 5 tons, respectively. The bids will be opened in Chicago on June 10. Arrangements are also being made to secure the necessary drivers. The specifications for these new trucks were formulated by the War Department Motor Transport Board, of which Col. Chauncey B. Baker is the head, in conjunction with several divisions of the standards committee of the Society of Automotive Engineers, after an exhaustive study of European and American field experience.

Adequate for Service in France.

"Fortunately for the country in the existing emergency," Col. Baker said to-day, "the prevailing types of American commercial trucks have proved fairly adequate to the field work in France, where superior roads and short hauls make conditions much more favorable for truck operations than conditions in this country. There are many firms which have been engaged in making these trucks for the allies on a large scale, and this gives assurance that the American factories will be capable of turning out military trucks which will be thoroughly practical for the forces which we send abroad, even if their design is not in every way identical with the present specifications. It will be necessary for truck manufacturers to meet the major details of these specifications, and a board of duly constituted experts will pass on the designs of the makes which are offered.

Uniformity Is Essential.

"It is absolutely essential that the greatest possible uniformity be obtained in the companies of trucks which will be formed for military service so that only in the case of the most dire necessity would existing fleets of commercial trucks, now in service, be commandeered for military use. The collecting of such companies of trucks would entail the use of many different kinds of trucks in the same unit and this would create tremendous confusion. The department will, therefore, proceed under the policy of putting into service, for the present, only fleets of new trucks made especially for military duty.

"While the standard commercial types which American firms are now prepared to manufacture are thus usable, it is expected that motor-truck makers will exert every effort to approximate the new military specifications as rapidly as their facilities can be modified to meet them."

DIRECTOR OF RECLAMATION SERVICE URGES EMPLOYEES TO PURCHASE LIBERTY LOAN BONDS

The Director of the Reclamation Service has addressed the following to employees of the service:

Aside from our patriotic duty to our country in this great crisis, we may help ourselves as well. It is possible to purchase a liberty bond of $100, either unregistered or registered in the purchaser's name, by paying $10 down and securing a loan of $90 at the bank, giving a three months' note, reducing the principal each month and renewing the note for the balance due.

The $50 coupon bonds will not be registered in the owner's name. The coupons at interest periods are detached and may be cashed at any bank. In the case of registered bonds the interest is paid direct by the United States Treasury. The bank will loan 90 per cent on a $50 bond. In other words, you may pay $5 down and the bank will take your note for $45, reducible as above.

The procedure is as follows:

You make application through a bank for one, two, or three liberty bonds of $50 or $100 denomination.

The bank will notify you when the bonds are delivered.

Present yourself at the bank and state that you are ready to make a payment on your bond, which may be $10 for a $100 bond, leaving a balance of $90 to be paid.

The bank will take your note for $90 and hold your bond as security until your note is canceled. Then the bond will be delivered to you.

The bonds draw 3½ per cent interest. On your note you pay 5 per cent, though some banks may charge less. Of course it will be to your advantage to cancel your note as soon as you can.

It is gilt-edged. The United States Government is behind it.

It is always negotiable; that is, when your bond is paid for, if you are in need of ready money, instead of applying to a friend for a loan, you may sell the bond outright at its market value (it will never go begging for a purchaser), or any bank will take it as security on a note for 90 per cent of its face value, to be reduced by partial payments as described above, and you will still have your bond in the end.

You will find a liberty bond to be the friendliest friend in time of need that you ever possessed. Buy a bond, one, two, or three.

This method of small payments with a definite object in view will be a great incentive to thrift and saving by putting away small amounts that so often melt away for useless things. So few of us have palms that are made for holding gold; it slips out between our fingers, and we have nothing to show for our work.

The liberty bonds to be issued and ready for distribution June 15, 1917, are 3½ per cent bonds; if a later issue is made bearing a higher rate of interest, the higher rate will apply to this issue.

Had you thought that the 5 per cent and 10 per cent increase in salaries that is due July 1 might be converted into a liberty bond by the plan outlined above?

The facts as to the amount required for an initial payment on a bond and securing a loan for the balance were obtained from one of the leading trust companies of Washington. Any bank will probably grant similar terms. This trust company will loan 90 per cent on one, or as many bonds as you care to purchase.

Subscribe promptly for your bonds, as the subscription books close June 15.

A. P. DAVIS.

STATEMENT ON IMPORTS OF FOOD ANIMALS

The statements following show the imports of food animals and of meats and meat food products inspected by the Bureau of Animal Industry during March, 1917, with figures for other periods for comparison.

Imports of food animals.

Country of export.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Goats.
Mexico	22,420	304	1,953	1,015
Canada	4,246	6	17	.....
Great Britain	66	.....	9	.....
Total: March, 1917	26,732	310	1,979	1,015
March, 1916	11,919	224	3,289	1,711
9 months ending March, 1917	284,580	2,550	147,173	19,541
9 months ending March, 1916	394,092	4,481	198,652	76,931

Imports of meats and meat food products.

Country of export.	Fresh and refrigerated.		Canned and cured.	Other products.	Total weight.
	Beef.	Other.			
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Argentina	.....	.....	252,876	59,515	312,391
Australia	.....	.....	.....	5,488	5,488
Canada	118,629	109,913	47,761	26,901	303,204
Uruguay	.....	.....	40,080	.....	40,080
Other countries	3,412	.....	8,070	3,410	14,892
Total: March, 1917	122,041	109,913	348,787	95,314	676,055
March, 1916	2,818,245	4,134,813	42,365	69,272	7,064,695
9 months ending March, 1917	14,401,781	2,066,723	1,612,042	860,453	18,940,999
9 months ending March, 1916	76,132,949	19,055,512	2,229,808	1,481,303	98,899,572

Condemned in March, 1917: Beef, 45,473 pounds; pork, 165 pounds; total, 45,638 pounds.

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BUYING OF LIBERTY BONDS BY SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITORS

Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, in a statement issued, explains how savings bank depositors may provide for payments on liberty loan bonds, due June 28, without losing the interest on their deposits for the period ending July 1.

Mr. McAdoo said that large numbers of savings banks, acting in the interest of the liberty loan, have provided that depositors shall not lose their interest which otherwise would result from withdrawals prior to July 1. However, in behalf of depositors in savings banks which have not adopted this practice, Secretary McAdoo will permit them to make the first payment on their bonds, by giving on June 28 an order drawn to the credit of the Federal reserve bank of their district, payable not later than July 5. This exceptional ruling applies only to payments on individual allotments not exceeding $500 of bonds.

Mr. McAdoo's Statement.

Secretary McAdoo's statement follows:

"The Secretary of the Treasury is desirous of preventing any loss of interest to those subscribers to the liberty loan who may wish to pay the June 28 installment out of funds on deposit with savings banks. The Secretary has learned with much gratification that large numbers of savings banks and trust companies having savings bank departments, throughout the country, have already contemplated this situation, and, acting in the interest of the liberty loan and of their depositors, have ruled that any depositors withdrawing money on June 28 to meet liberty loan installment due on that date will be credited with interest up to that time and will not therefore suffer the loss of interest which would otherwise be the case with respect to withdrawals before the 1st of July.

Way to Save Interest.

"This patriotic action on the part of savings banks and trust companies will cover undoubtedly a vast majority of the cases which will arise. If, however, any purchasers of bonds find that the savings banks in which their deposits are kept have not adopted the above-mentioned practice, then the Secretary of the Treasury will permit such purchasers to make payment on June 28, by giving an accepted order drawn to the credit of the Federal reserve bank of his district, thus: 'Federal Reserve Bank of ———, liberty loan account,' and payable not later than July 5, such order to be taken subject to collection. Subscribers to the liberty loan who may avail themselves of this regulation may find it necessary (depending upon the rules of the particular savings bank in which their money is deposited) to present their pass books to the bank before June 28 in order that the transaction here authorized, in so far as it affects the Treasury Department, be noted in the pass book, thus conforming to the usual rules of procedure in the savings bank.

"This exceptional ruling applies to payments on individual allotments not exceeding $500 of bonds."

Your first patriotic duty—Buy a Liberty Bond.

REPRESENTATION OF WOMEN IN NATIONAL DEFENSE WORK

In response to a number of inquiries from different parts of the country showing the prevalence of an impression that women in industry were not properly represented on the committee on labor of the advisory commission of the Council of National Defense, Samuel Gompers, chairman of the committee, has sent an open letter to the Women's Trade Union League, the Women's Union Label League, and to all national labor organizations which have women in their membership, explaining the principle on which working women are represented in the committee. In speaking of the composition of the subcommittee on women in industry, of which Mrs. Borden Harriman is chairman, Mr. Gompers says:

No Provisions for Salaries.

"When preparing for the subcommittee on women in industry an additional number of trade-union women were added to the general committee on labor. Since there is no provision for salaries or expense for any member of any subcommittee, and as the work of the committee on women in industry in order to be effective must be continuous, it was necessary to appoint some woman as chairman who could afford to give all of her time and perform the work gratuitously.

"The names of several trade-union women were considered while the chairmanship was under consideration, but all were performing indispensable service to their organizations and were financially dependent upon salaries received for their work. They could not continue their work for their organizations and take up the additional work as chairman of this committee. For these reasons, together with her general sympathy and proven ability, Mrs. Harriman was selected as chairman of the committee. The committee consists of 43 members, of whom 24 are members of trade-unions.

The Woman's Board.

"Recently the Council of National Defense appointed a woman's board. One of the members of this board is Agnes Nestor, who is also a member of my subcommittee on women in industry. It is evident that this committee will be able to cooperate with the woman's board through Miss Nestor, who will be in touch with the work done by the committee.

"It seems to me that in view of these facts ample provision has been made for protecting the interests of women in industry so far as the machinery of the Council of National Defense is concerned, and, as all readers can see for themselves, trade-union women have a representation that will enable them to protect the standards of women in industry and to assist these women in asserting and maintaining their rights."

SPECIAL REGISTRARS NAMED.

Secretary of Commerce Acts on Request of District Official.

At the request of the executive officer of the registration board for the District of Columbia, the Secretary of Commerce has designated the following officials of the department to act as special registrars for the purpose of filling in and certifying to registration cards of employees who are absent from their permanent homes and desire to register by mail: Commerce Building, Mr. Eugene F. Hartley, Bureau of the Census; Bureau of Standards, Mr. Henry D. Hubbard, secretary of the Bureau of Standards; Coast and Geodetic Survey, Capt. A. P. Walker, assistant in charge of office; Bureau of Fisheries, Mr. I. H. Dunlap, assistant in charge of office.

BIG SAVING FOR GOVERNMENT MADE IN LUMBER PURCHASES

The Council of National Defense authorizes the following:

Through a series of conferences between groups of leading lumber dealers and manufacturers and the committee on lumber of the advisory commission of the Council of National Defense, of which R. H. Downman, of New Orleans, is chairman, the Government is now sure of securing the lumber needed for building the big new Army cantonments at a reasonable price, averaging from $3 to $5 a thousand below the prevailing market price in the several sections from which it will be taken. The result will be a large saving in Government contracts for lumber.

The basis on which these prices are secured is not one of arbitrary price fixing, but of informal agreements assuring a maximum price varying according to the cost of production in different sections of the country and the grade of lumber involved.

Freedom in Buying.

The elastic arrangement which has been agreed upon between the lumbermen and the lumber committee will leave the Government entire freedom of choice to buy lumber from whatever firms it wishes, and at better prices, if possible. At the same time, contractors purchasing direct on emergency projects will have at their disposal, through the Government agencies, the names of dealers with whom they can deal to the best advantage.

The committee on lumber is now concentrating its efforts on assisting in arranging a proper apportionment of the lumber supply in the different cantonment districts, in order to fill the orders of the contractors for each cantonment the most effectively from the nearest available source of supply, and thus avoid waste in transportation. The committee is working with the lumbermen, the contractors, and the railroads to make all lumber hauls as short as possible.

Big Saving to Government.

Through improved specifications a carefully worked out disposition of supply sources and railroad facilities, it has been conservatively estimated that the committee has already saved the Government at least $5,000,000 entirely aside from the saving through price agreements.

Twelve million board feet of lumber will be required for each standard cantonment unit of 25,000 men, although the size will vary, and the total which will be needed for all Government undertakings, including the Shipping Board's program, aviation school buildings, Navy requirements, and aircraft and building, will probably be about one and one-half billion board feet.

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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*.

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EXECUTIVE ORDER.

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

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

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

WOODROW WILSON.

April 14, 1917.

WHAT A GOVERNMENT BOND IS.

The Government of the United States has two methods of raising money. One is by taxation. The other is by the sale of bonds, which is a method of borrowing money.

The Government bond is the printed promise of the Government to pay back the borrowed sum of money at a certain time, and to pay interest on it at regular intervals until it is repaid.

The Government borrows money in this way only after it has been given the right to do so by act of Congress approved by the President, and the terms of the loan are set out in the act.

Back of the promise of the Government stands the honor of the Government and all its taxing resources. Really the whole wealth of the Nation stands behind this solemn promise of the Government to pay.

This makes a United States Government bond the safest investment in the world. If the bond of the United States Government is not safe, no property in the United States is safe. If the United States can not pay its bonds, it is hardly probable that it will be able to protect the citizens in their other rights.

The liberty loan bonds of 1917 are especially attractive investments. Not only have they this absolute safety characteristic of all United States bonds, but they are tax free not only from all existing taxes but from any war tax that may subsequently be levied. No State, city, nor county may tax them. The inheritance tax of the United States and of some States may affect them, or, rather, affect their transfer after death of the owner by will or by inheritance.

WILL ADMIT ALIENS FROM MEXICO TO U. S. TO PROVIDE AGAINST FARM-LABOR SHORTAGE

Secretary of Labor Wilson Issues Order Waiving Restrictions on Immigration from Below Rio Grande—Southwestern States Chiefly Affected by the Ruling

With a view to providing against a possible shortage of farm labor, Secretary of Labor Wilson, acting in accordance with powers conferred upon him by the immigration act of February, 1917, has issued orders for the admission to the United States of aliens from Mexico otherwise barred by the literacy test or the contract-labor clause of the immigration law.

Commissioner General of Immigration Caminetti explained that the step was taken to relieve conditions in the Southwestern States, where farmers have been accustomed to import seasonal labor from Mexico. It will affect particularly New Mexico, Arizona, Texas, and California.

In a letter to officials of the department charged with the enforcement of the immigration law Secretary Wilson said:

Letter of the Secretary.

"DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,
"*Washington, D. C., May 23, 1917.*

"The ninth proviso to section 3 of the immigration act of February 5, 1917, reads:

"'*Provided further*, That the Commissioner General of Immigration, with the approval of the Secretary of Labor, shall issue rules and prescribe conditions, including exaction of such bonds as may be necessary, to control and regulate the admission and return of otherwise inadmissible aliens applying for temporary admission.'

"While, obviously, this special exception to general provisions of law should be construed strictly and should not be resorted to except with the object of meeting extraordinary situations or conditions, it can be, and should be, availed of whenever an emergent condition arises. With agricultural pursuits, such a condition now exists in certain sections of the country and is likely to arise in other sections during the continuance of the war. The department therefore issues the following instructions for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Provisions of Law.

"Notwithstanding the provisions of section 3 of the immigration act excluding aliens who, (*a*) being over 16 years of age and physically capable of reading, 'can not read the English language, or some other language or dialect' (the 'illiteracy test'), or (*b*) 'who have been induced, assisted, encouraged, or solicited to migrate to this country by offers or promises of employment, * * * or in consequence of agreements, oral, written or printed, express or implied, to perform labor in this country of any kind, skilled or unskilled' (the 'contract labor clause'), aliens who in all other respects are admissible under said law and who are shown to be coming to the United States for the purpose of accepting employment in agricultural pursuits shall be admitted upon the conditions hereinafter specified.

Can Leave Temporarily.

"Aliens admitted under the provisions hereof are allowed to enter temporarily upon the understanding that they will engage in no other than agricultural labor; and any who fail to accept or after acceptance abandon employment of that kind and engage in the performance of labor in connection with other industries shall be promptly arrested and deported to the country whence they came.

"In cases arising under this circular, the aliens involved shall be admitted without the payment of head tax.

"The foregoing shall apply, until further orders, only to agricultural laborers from Mexico."

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

Pursuant to the authority conferred in the act providing a temporary government for the Danish West Indian Islands, approved March 3, 1917, it is hereby directed that the administration of the customs laws in those islands shall be under the direction and control of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, subject to the provisions of the aforesaid act, and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to appoint a collector of customs for the Virgin Islands or to designate some one to act in that capacity.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
May 15, 1917.

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

In accordance with a request of the Secretary of the Navy, concurred in by the United States Shipping Board, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed to transfer the German vessel *Atlas*, now at San Francisco, to the commandant of the twelfth naval district, for use in harbor patrol.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
May 16, 1917.

Citizens living in foreign countries may register for the new National Army through the nearest consular official. Citizens who are absent from home on registration day must register by mail on blanks procured from the county clerk, or in a city above 30,000 in population, from the city clerk.

COMMENDS LIGHTHOUSE KEEPER.

The Bureau of Lighthouses has transmitted to Mr. John Patterson, keeper of Southwest Ledge Light on the Connecticut coast, the commendation of the Secretary of Commerce for the rescue May 10, 1917, of two men who were clinging to small pieces of wreckage of the towboat *James Hagan*, which sank in the vicinity of Southwest Ledge Light, and the Secretary conveys these commendations in a personal letter, and states that the meritorious act will be noted upon Mr. Patterson's record.

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CENSUS EMPLOYEES ARE ASKED TO HELP RAISE FOODSTUFFS

To the officials and employees of the Bureau of the Census:

In the proclamation by the President to the people of the United States, issued at the White House on April 15, 1917, he states as follows:

"Let me suggest also that everyone who creates or cultivates a garden helps, and helps greatly, to solve the problem of the feeding of the nations."

Since the issuance of the proclamation I have talked to a number of you personally in order to interest you in the planting and cultivating of gardens in the back yards of your residences. I am confident that it is the earnest desire of each and every employee of this bureau to serve his country at this time of national crisis in every way possible, and I know of no more simple or practical way to be of assistance at this time than to make a garden on all available land in your possession or under your control.

I wish to commend all of you who have planted gardens following my conversations with you, and I now desire to request that those of you who have not yet planted a garden take up the matter immediately, even though your garden may be a late one. You will not only render very valuable service to your country but you will also find it a means of health and a way to assist you in reducing the high cost of living.

Very truly, yours,

SAM. L. ROGERS,
Director.

SAVING ON LEATHER SUPPLY.

Council of National Defense Effects Big Economy.

The Council of National Defense authorizes the following:

The committee on supplies of the advisory commission of the Council of National Defense, of which Julius Rosenwald is chairman, has secured options for the Government on large supplies of leather at prices in effect at the beginning of the war, available for the Government's acceptance for periods of from four to six months. This not only assures an adequate leather supply for the new Army, but means an important saving in its equipment cost as well.

The committee on supplies is working on the task of assisting the Government in equipping the Army through an extensive system of cooperative committees on cotton, woolen, shoes and leather, knit goods, mattresses, and other commodities, formed of leading representatives of these industries from all sections of the country.

LIBERTY BOND BIBLE CLASS.

A liberty bond Bible class has been organized in Raleigh, N. C. It is known as the vanguard class of the First Presbyterian Church, and each of the 150 members of the class has agreed to buy a liberty bond. E. B. Crow is president and teacher of the class. The subscriptions are to be made through a Raleigh bank, which has established a liberty bond club and arranged for installment payments.

DEFENSE COUNCIL TELLS STATE BODIES HOW TO CELEBRATE REGISTRATION DAY

The Council of National Defense, through Director Gifford, has sent out to the State councils of defense a letter urging their hearty cooperation in making registration day a day of consecration to service in accordance with the spirit of President Wilson's message to the country. The letter follows:

To the several State councils of defense:

The following recommendations are offered for the celebration of registration day:

The President has by proclamation established Tuesday, June 5, for registration day, and has set forth the purpose of the day and the spirit which should be manifested thereon in the following words:

The President's Call.

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

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

How to Celebrate Day.

Registration day should be celebrated as a consecration of the American people to service and to sacrifice. It should be a welcome to those registering. It should be a public expression by each community of willingness to surrender its sons to the country.

It should be celebrated in a serious spirit and kept as registration day only. It must be distinguished from the ordinary holiday. No other objects should be allowed to intrude thereon.

Elaborate and costly decorations should be discouraged. The spirit of volunteer service in all preparations for and activities of the day should be foremost.

The celebration should be centered around the registration places, and those who register should be especially distinguished.

The registration places should be decorated with the national colors and emblems.

At 7 in the morning, the hour of the opening of the registration booths, church and fire bells should be rung and whistles blown.

Bands and Parades Suggested.

Bands should be played near the registration places, and the parades should make a feature of stopping thereat. The men of registration age should be the feature of the parades and should be escorted, where practicable, to the registration places with patriotic music, by their kinsfolk, neighbors, and friends.

To those registering a badge may be given showing that they have answered their country's call. This should be simple and distinctive, symbolic of the State and Nation, and with appropriate motto. It should be given only to those registering.

After the registration booths are closed, large gatherings may be held, with suitable speeches, songs, music, and reading of the proclamation and message of the President.

In communities where there are considerable groups of the foreign born who do not understand English, posters explaining the registration should be printed in foreign languages and broadly circulated.

Aid by Press and Pulpit.

From press and pulpit, and in the schoolroom, every effort should be exerted to impress upon all citizens their duty at this vital crisis in the history of our country. Let the words ring forth, "The world must be made safe for democracy."

The Government relies upon the State Councils of Defense to take the leading part in the organization of this celebration. The Chamber of Commerce of the United States and the National Committee of Patriotic and Defense Societies, representing, respectively, the chambers of commerce and the great patriotic societies of the country, are at our request joining in the work and will in each State place themselves in communication with the State council.

No Exemptions from Army Service Until After Draft.

(Continued from page 1.)

the law and under regulations prescribed by the President. The only regulations that have as yet been prescribed are those governing the registration alone. The determination of exemptions, exclusions, and discharges is a second step quite separate from the registration.

"Regulations governing the determination of exemptions, exclusions, and discharges will, when promulgated, be made available to all concerned at the offices of the local boards. Until such regulations have been promulgated further information can not be given as it might later prove misleading; and even after the regulations have been made public decisions concerning exemptions, exclusions, or discharges in individual cases can not be made by this office, since the law provides that all such cases shall be heard and determined by the boards to be established for that purpose."

Under the provision of paragraph No. 38, Regulations for the Enlisted Reserve Corps, 1916, Sergt. Morton P. Lane, Aviation Section, Signal Enlisted Reserve Corps, will be discharged by the Chief Signal Officer of the Army, by reason of his services being no longer required.

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War Department Orders Giving Assignments to Officers

By direction of the President, Maj. Jesse R. Harris, 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 report in person to the commanding officer, citizens' training camp, Fort Niagara, N. Y., for duty.

In the case of General Prisoner Walter Miller (Company K, First Infantry), Pacific Branch, United States Disciplinary Barracks, Alcatraz, Cal., the unexecuted portion of the sentence published in G. C. M. O. No. 342, Hawaiian Department, dated November 27, 1916, is remitted; he is honorably restored to duty under the enlistment entered into by him February 13, 1915; is transferred as private to Infantry, unassigned, and is detailed to duty at the Pacific Branch, United States Disciplinary Barracks, for a period not to exceed four months.

In the case of General Prisoner William N. McDonald, formerly private, Company B, Thirty-second Infantry, Pacific Branch, United States Disciplinary Barracks, Alcatraz, Cal., the unexecuted portion of sentence published in G. C. M. O. No. 316, Hawaiian Department, dated November 10, 1916, is remitted; he is honorably restored to duty under the enlistment entered into by him November 11, 1913; is transferred as private to Infantry, unassigned, and is detailed to duty at the Pacific Branch, United States Disciplinary Barracks, for a period not to exceed three months.

Col. Winthrop S. Wood, Quartermaster Corps, will repair to Washington, D. C., and report in person to the Quartermaster General of the Army for consultation on matters pertaining to the Quartermaster Corps, and upon the completion of this duty will return to his proper station. The travel directed is necessary in the military service.

Capts. James W. Skelly and Frederick W. Green, Engineer Officers' Reserve Corps, are relieved from duty at the citizens' training camp, Fort Riley, Kans., and assigned to the Second Reserve Engineers. They will proceed to St. Louis, Mo., and report in person to the com-

Maj. Harold W. Jones, Medical Corps, will proceed to Detroit, Mich., for the purpose of inspecting on Monday, May 21, 1917, a sample body of motor ambulance; thence to Watertown, N. Y., for the purpose of inspecting motor ambulances at the latter place; and upon the completion of this duty will return to his proper station in this city. The travel directed is necessary in the military service.

The following-named junior military aviators Signal Corps, are relieved from duty with the First Company, Second Aero Squadron, Signal Corps, and will take the first available transport for the United States, and upon arrival at San Francisco, Cal., will report by telegraph to The Adjutant General of the Army for further orders: Capt. Douglas B. Netherwood, Capt. Earl L. Canady, Capt. Leslie MacDill. The travel directed is necessary in the military service.

So much of paragraph 42, Special Orders, No. 102, May 3, 1917, War Department, as directs Maj. Walter A. Dempsey, Quartermaster Officers' Reserve Corps, to proceed to Chicago, Ill., and report in person to the commanding general, Central Department, for duty as assistant to the department quartermaster, is revoked. Maj. Dempsey will report in person to Col. Isaac W. Littell, Quartermaster Corps, this city, for assignment to duty in connection with the construction of a cantonment camp.

The following transfers and changes of assignment of officers of the Corps of Engineers are ordered:

From the First Regiment of Engineers to the Fifth Regiment of Engineers: First Lieut. Allen P. Cowgill.

From the First Regiment of Engineers to the Sixth Regiment of Engineers: Maj. Warren T. Hannum, Capt. John N. Hodges, Capt. John W. Stewart, First Lieut. William H. Holcombe, First Lieut. Ernest F. Miller, First Lieut. Thomas B. Larkin, First Lieut. Edwin C. Kelton, First Lieut. Edward G. Bliss, First Lieut. Holland L. Robb.

From the First Regiment of Engineers to the Seventh Regiment of Engineers: Capt. Thomas H. Emerson, Capt. Earl G. Paules, First Lieut. Paul A. Hodgson, First Lieut. Thomas D. Finley, First Lieut. William M. Hoge, jr., Second Lieut. Ernest L. Osborne.

From the First Regiment of Engineers to the First Battalion of Mounted Engineers: Capt. Virgil L. Peterson.

From the Second Regiment of Engineers to the Fourth Regiment of Engineers: Capt. Arthur R. Ehrnbeck, Capt. Francis K. Newcomer, First Lieut. Rufus W. Putnam, First Lieut. Charles P. Gross, First Lieut. Frederick W. Bonfils, First Lieut. Stanley L. Scott.

From the Second Regiment of Engineers to the Fifth Regiment of Engineers: Capt. Henry A. Finch, Capt. Glen E. Edgerton, First Lieut. Lunsford E. Oliver, First Lieut. Frederick S. Skinner, First Lieut. Paul T. Bock, First Lieut. Charles O. Boynton, First Lieut. Arthur P. von Deesten, First Lieut. Edward N. Whitney, First Lieut. Ralph G. Barrows.

From the Second Regiment of Engineers to the Seventh Regiment of Engineers; Lieut. Col. Meriwether L. Walker.

From the Second Regiment of Engineers to the Second Battalion of Mounted Engineers: Capt. Bradford G. Chynoweth, First Lieut. George Mayo.

The officers named will proceed to join the regiments to which assigned. The travel directed is necessary in the military service.

Capt. Edward B. Close, Quartermaster Officers' Reserve Corps, in addition to his present duties, will perform such duties as may be required of a quartermaster in connection with equipping ambulance corps of the Red Cross in New York, N. Y.

First Lieuts. Gordon R. Young, Wilburn H. Henderson, and Tattnall D. Simkins, Corps of Engineers, are relieved from their existing assignment to Engineer regiments, are assigned to the Engineer trains of the Southern Department, and will report to the department commander for duty.

Maj. Joseph H. Pelot, Ordnance Department, will make one visit to Bloomfield, N. J., on official business pertaining to the operations of the Ordnance Department, and upon the completion of this duty will return to his proper station. The travel directed is necessary in the military service.

Col. Edward Burr, Corps of Engineers, is assigned to the Fourth Regiment of Engineers, is relieved from station at San Francisco, Cal., and from duty as department engineer of the Western Department, to take effect at such time as his services as department engineer can be spared by the department commander, and will then proceed to join his regiment. The travel directed is necessary in the military service.

Lieut. Col. James F. McIndoe, Corps of Engineers, is assigned to the Second Regiment of Engineers, is relieved from further station and duty at Kansas City, Mo., to take effect at such time as his services at that place can be spared by the Chief of Engineers, and will then proceed to join his regiment. The travel directed is necessary in the military service.

Maj. Henry C. Jewett, Corps of Engineers, is assigned to the Fourth Regiment of Engineers, is relieved from further station and duty at Portland, Oreg., to take effect at such time as his services at that place can be spared by the Chief of Engineers, and will then proceed to join the regiment to which assigned. The travel directed is necessary in the military service.

Capt. James A. O'Connor, Corps of Engineers, is assigned to the Second Battalion of Mounted Engineers, is relieved from his present station and duties, to take effect at such time as his services can be spared, and will then proceed to join the battalion to which assigned. The travel directed is necessary in the military service.

First Lieuts. Robert W. Crawford and Edwin R. Kimble, Corps of Engineers, are relieved from duty at the Engineer School and assigned to the First Regiment of Engineers and will report in person to the regimental commander for duty. The travel directed is necessary in the military service.

First Lieuts. Oscar O. Kuentz, John S. Smylie, and Earl E. Gesler, Corps of Engineers, are relieved from duty at the Engineer School and assigned to the Seventh Regiment of Engineers and will proceed to join that regiment. The travel directed is necessary in the military service.

First Sergt. Ira B. Waite, Company D, Twenty-second Infantry, is placed upon the retired list at Fort Jay, N. Y., and will repair to his home. The Quartermaster Corps will furnish the necessary transportation and pay the soldier commutation of rations in advance for the necessary number of days' travel, it being impracticable for him to carry rations of any kind. The journey is necessary for the public service.

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Secretary Baker Points Out Duty of Colleges in War

Secretary of War Baker, in addressing a conference of the presidents and representatives of colleges and universities throughout the country, held in this city May 5, 1917, spoke in part as follows:

Gentlemen, I am exceedingly happy to have an opportunity of saying a word to you, but regret that the word must be brief. I am due at the Senate Appropriations Committee in avery few minutes, and as our military legislation has been somewhat delayed, I feel obliged to be punctual with those committees.

The War Department is especially anxious not to disturb unduly the educational systems of the country. I have had within the last two or three weeks a very large number of more or less intricate and difficult questions arising in the colleges, and no doubt each of you has had to face those questions probably in more acute form than I.

What Can I Do?

When the call to national service arose, spirited young men everywhere of course wanted to be employed in a patriotic way, and I suppose there is scarcely a boy in any college in the country who has not very anxiously addressed to himself the question: "What can I do?"

A number of college presidents have done me the honor of asking me what is the answer to that question, and I have had to confess each time that I thought there was no general answer; that even in those cases where it would be obviously better for a boy to stay at college and prepare himself for later and fuller usefulness, yet if the boy in so doing acquired a low view of his own courage, and felt that he was electing the less worthy course, the effect on the boy of that state of mind toward his own actions probably was so prejudicial that it ought not to be encouraged.

Country Needs Officers.

I think this, though, is more or less clear to those of us who look at it from the outside: First, that the country needs officers. There is no preference of college men for officers, but because a man has had academic opportunities he has to start with, presumptively at least, a better foundation upon which to build the learning which an officer must have; and therefore to a very substantial extent the country desires its college graduates and its college-bred men of suitable age in the training camps for officers in order that they may be rapidly matured into officers and used in the training of the new forces.

To the extent that the men in college are physically disqualified, or to the extent that they are too young to meet the requirements of the department, it seems quite clear that in the present state of the emergency their major usefulness lies in remaining in the college, going forward with their academic work; and the colleges can, I think, lend some color of patriotic endeavor to their so doing by such simple modifications of their courses and curricula as will show the boys who stay that they are being directly equipped for subsequent usefulness if the emergency lasts until their call comes.

Must Not Chill Enthusiasm.

I do not know any source from which that sort of cool, helpful thinking can emanate with as much effect as from the college presidents of this country. We do not want to chill enthusiasm. We want to preserve enthusiasm and cultivate it and use it; but we do want to be discriminating in our enthusiasm, and prevent people getting the notion that they are not helping the country unless they do something different, which very often is not the case at all. The largest usefulness may come from doing the same thing—just continuing to do it. Now, it is not unnatural that there should be these ebullitions of feeling, this desire to change occupation as a badge of changed service and devotion to ideals; but you gentlemen can exercise a very steadying influence in that regard.

Good Feeling Shown.

One other thought: I think everybody in this country has been delighted at the freedom of our country from flashing impulses in connection with this great undertaking. I think everybody in this country has been pleased at the good feeling which our people have maintained toward one another, the freedom of the country from internal disturbance and embittered difference of opinion. I hope that will continue; I think it will continue; and yet, in a country made up as ours is, it is very easy to imagine difficulty arising from an indiscretion or from an overzealous state of mind.

Now, we are at the beginning of this. We are going to have losses on the sea; we are going to have losses in battle; our communities are going to be subjected to the rigid discipline of multiplied personal griefs scattered all through the community, and we are going to search the cause of those back to their foundation, and our feelings are going to be torn and our nerves made raw. That is a place for physicians of public opinion to exercise a curative impulse; and you, gentlemen, and the young men who are in your colleges, who go to their homes from your colleges and write to their homes from your colleges, and make up a very large part of the direction of public opinion, can exercise a curative influence by preaching the doctrine of tolerance, by exemplifying the fact that it is not necessary for a nation like the United States, which is fighting for the vindication of a great ideal, to discolor its purpose by hatreds or by the entertainment of any unworthy emotion.

Great Enterprise Ahead.

We are in a great enterprise, gentlemen. The world must have peace. The destruction of life and property which is now going on in the world is intolerable. We have at the end of a long and patient experience discovered that the world can not be rescued from slaughter and destruction by any other process than a major exercise of the great martial force of this Republic, but we ought never to lose sight of the fact that the purpose of this war is not aggression, is not punishment, it is not inspired by resentments or fed by ambitions, but it is loyalty to an ideal, and that ideal is freeing the world from an impossible international philosophy in which, if it prevails, no freedom is left or is safe.

I have quite concluded the time that I can stay. I am very grateful to this company of men for coming to Washington and, by an exchange of opinions among themselves, working out helpful processes for the contribution of the strength of the universities and colleges to the Government in this cause.

REGISTRATION IN DISTRICT.

Question Relating to Residence Answered by Provost Marshal's Office.

Authorized by the Office of the Provost Marshal General, War Department, on the registration of certain persons in the District of Columbia:

To the Board of Commissioners, District of Columbia:

The following is to confirm telephonic correspondence between Mr. Brownlow and Capt. Johnson.

The question was asked by Mr. Brownlow: "Where should persons register who are employed in Federal departments in the District of Columbia and who maintain an actual permanent home in the District of Columbia, but who, for voting purposes, maintain what is called a 'voting residence' in some other place?"

The answer given to this query was: "If, as a matter of fact, a man maintains his permanent home in the District of Columbia, and there are no facts to indicate that he has a permanent home in some other place to which he has a bona fide intention of returning, he should register as a resident of the District of Columbia, regardless of whether he goes some place else to vote. If such persons actually maintain a place outside the District, which they consider their permanent home, to which they intend to return when their employment in the District of Columbia is finished, then they should register in the place outside the District, and they may register by mail after having their cards filled out by the persons designated to perform this service by the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia."

By direction of Gen. Crowder:

HUGH S. JOHNSON,
Captain of Cavalry, Executive Officer.

Campaign Begun by Marine Corps for 10,000 Recruits.

(Continued from page 1.)

Quantico, Va. We will have from 600 to 800 men there by the end of the present month and the prospect is that the temporary barracks and other buildings required will be completed by July 1.

"At Quantico advanced training as nearly as possible under actual fighting conditions will be given the men who have received their preliminary training at Port Royal and other stations. The brigade of 5,000 will include Infantry, Field Artillery, Signal Corps, a mine company, Hospital Corps, and other auxiliaries."

First Lieut. Lewis W. Stevens, Aviation Section, Signal Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty. He will proceed to Hampton, Va., and report in person to the officer in charge, Signal Corps Experimental Station and Proving Ground at that place, for duty.

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Agricultural Department Analysis of the Food Bill

The Department of Agriculture offers the following analysis of the revised food-control bill introduced in the House:

Chairman Lever, of the House Committee on Agriculture, on May 22 introduced a revision of the food-control bill, H. R. 4125, upon which hearings have been held by his committee during the past 10 days. The bill deals with necessaries of life, including foods, feeds, shoes, clothing, fuel, and articles required for their production, and is strictly a war emergency measure. It provides for Government control during the war of necessaries and declares every business dealing with them to be affected with a public interest.

The revised bill deals practically exclusively with emergency powers to be vested in the President for the duration of the war. All the powers proposed under all the sections, except perhaps the section dealing with market grades and standards, doubtless will be exercised, by direction of the President, through an emergency agency which the President is authorized by the bill to create.

Powers Are Flexible.

The President is empowered to coordinate all instrumentalities, so as to insure promptness, harmony, and economy in carrying out the purposes of the legislation. While the powers are sweeping, they are flexible and to be used only when the President finds that specifically described conditions have arisen requiring their exercise. In every instance in which the bill itself does not expressly define the requirements affecting private conduct, the President must prescribe these with preciseness and certainty. When property is authorized to be taken by the Government, just compensation is provided for.

The measure is based on the war powers of Congress. Therefore, it operates throughout the country, irrespective of State lines. It is believed that each provision is constitutional. Indeed, Congress is authorized by the Constitution to go much further if occasion should require. Every safeguard in the Bill of Rights has been observed. No constitutional guaranty is invaded.

Chief Aims of Bill.

The chief aims of the bill are to facilitate and clear the channels of distribution, prevent hoarding, assure fair prices, restrain injurious speculation, prohibit evil practices on exchanges, and protect the public against corners and extortion.

The revised bill differs from the former bill particularly in expressly defining "hoarding." Within the meaning of the act necessaries will be deemed to be hoarded (1) when held, or contracted or arranged for, by any person in a quantity in excess of his reasonable requirements for use or consumption by himself and dependents for a reasonable time; or (2) when held, or contracted or arranged for, by any manufacturer, wholesaler, retailer, or other dealer in a quantity in excess of the reasonable requirements of his business for use or sale by him for a reasonable time; or (3) when withheld from the market for the purpose of increasing or diminishing the price; but, following the precedent of the Canadian law, farmers, gardener[illegible] others are exempted so far as relates to the products of land cultivated by them.

May Establish Standards.

Standards for grades of foods, feeds, and seeds may be established and enforced, and the labeling of such commodities may be subjected to regulation. The manufacture, storage, and distribution of foods, food materials, and feeds may be required to be licensed and subjected to Government control when essential to prevent uneconomical manufacture or inequitable distribution. Licenses may be required to put hoarded stocks on the market and to refrain from unjust practices and charges.

The disposition of food in storage, in transit, or held for sale, which is about to go out of condition, may be directed so as to prevent its spoilage, and when essential to prevent gluts or to effect equitable apportionment of perishable products among markets, their market movement or distribution may be controlled.

Penalty for Hoarding.

Holders of hoarded necessaries may be compelled to disgorge and put them on the market. Authority is given to procure necessaries by purchase or otherwise, to store them, and to dispose of them at cost. Any factory, mine, or other plant in which food or fuel may be produced or mined may be requisitioned and operated by the Government.

In order to eliminate evil practices on exchanges in which necessaries are dealt in they may be regulated and, if need be, closed. If it becomes essential to stimulate production of necessaries within the United States a guaranteed price may be fixed by the President, which domestic producers, who act in reliance upon the guaranty, will be entitled to receive. The bill contains an antidumping clause, in order to prevent flooding the American market with excessive importations which might defeat the practical operation of the guaranty. If essential, a duty, the amount of which will be ascertained by the President, is levied on such importations.

May Fix Maximum Prices.

In case of extreme emergency, in order to break corners or to prevent extortion, the President may ascertain and prescribe the highest price at which it is reasonable to deal in any particular necessaries. If such a price be fixed it will thereafter be unlawful for anybody except one dealing with the products of land cultivated by himself to sell at a higher price.

The use of foodstuffs in the production of alcohol, or of alcoholic or nonalcoholic beverages, may be limited, regulated, or prohibited, or reduction in the alcoholic content of any beverage may be required.

The percentages of flour which shall be derived from wheat in milling may be prescribed, and if it becomes essential to increase the food supply, the mixing of wheat, wheat flour, or other wheat products with any other cereal, cereal flour, or material of vegetable origin may be permitted or required.

Appropriate penalties are provided for enforcing the provisions of the bill.

Your first patriotic duty—Buy a Liberty Bond.

PROGRAM OF RECREATION FOR MOBILIZATION CAMPS

The War Department authorizes the following:

The committee on training camp activities, recently appointed by Secretary of War Baker, has mapped out an elaborate program of recreation for the Army mobilization camps. Baseball will be the chief game relied upon for the amusement of the soldiers during training.

Raymond B. Fosdick, chairman of the committee, who made a study of the Canadian training camps, says that the English or Aldershot system will be employed, except that in every case where the word cricket appears baseball will be substituted. Under the Aldershot system competitions are organized between units so practically every man in the training camp will find a place in some nine or other. There will also be boxing championships and basketball games, track and field events, and competitive competition in the use of the bayonet. In Canada, Mr. Fosdick says, boys' games, such as prisoners' base, which require no equipment or apparatus, have been used with good effect. These informal games are frequently played by British soldiers close to the trenches.

Military Drill Not Sufficient.

Canadian authorities found that something more was needed for muscular development than military drill. In close battle scrimmages Canadian soldiers were more nimble than the enemy but frequently found themselves not so strong. Mr. Fosdick's committee will endeavor to have some well-known athletic instructor at each training camp. Some of the most famous football and baseball players in this country will probably be utilized in this connection. Owing to lack of time, less attention to athletics will be given in the Officers' Training Corps camps. But the men who are to lead the new Army will be impressed with the necessity of directing their men in play as well as work.

Next to athletics the chief feature of recreation will be singing. Well-known choir and other choral leaders will be appointed to stimulate group singing in each camp.

Theatrical Entertainment.

Nor will the men lack theatrical entertainment. A number of dramatic organizations have promised to organize touring companies which will present plays for the soldiers in various parts of the country. Hundreds of vaudeville houses have been offered to the committee for use as playhouses. Elaborate plans have also been made for the use of moving-picture films. The moving-picture activities in the Officers' Reserve camps will be under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, but it is probable that larger facilities will be needed for the men in the divisional army, and it is probable that special tents or buildings will be erected.

Buy a Liberty Bond.

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