



Official Bulletin



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GEORGE CREEL, CHAIRMAN

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No. 14.

SIMS APPOINTED TO BE VICE ADMIRAL BY THE PRESIDENT

The President has named as vice admiral Rear Admiral William S. Sims, now in charge of American naval operations in European waters. The Secretary of the Navy, in making the announcement of Admiral Sims's selection, recounted his record and services to the Navy, saying:

"In the period immediately preceding the Spanish-American War Admiral Sims, then a lieutenant, was naval attaché at Paris, and was entrusted with the responsibility of buying ships and supplies for the Navy. He expended hundreds of thousands of dollars, keeping in touch with the available sources of supply in Europe, and rendered valuable service in fitting out and supplying the Navy during that war. He remained naval attaché at Paris until 1900, when he was recalled to the United States and was sent to the Asiatic station, being assigned to duty on the battleship *Kentucky*. He was later fleet intelligence officer on the staff of the commander in chief of the Asiatic station, serving in that capacity under Rear Admirals Remy and Rodgers.

Met Sir Percy Scott.

"It was while on this tour of duty that he became intimately associated with Capt. (now Rear Admiral) Sir Percy Scott, of the British Navy. Capt. Scott's ship had at that time made remarkable scores in target practice under new methods, devised by its commander. Lieut. Sims became thoroughly familiar with Scott's methods of training in naval gunnery and acquainted the Navy Department with them.

"In the autumn of 1902, by direction of President Roosevelt, Lieut. Sims was ordered to the Navy Department and placed at the head of the Office of Target Practice. He remained in that position for nearly seven years, and it was during this time that great improvement was made in our Navy in gunnery and ordnance, largely owing to the new methods introduced by him.

"In order to keep in touch with the latest improvements in other navies, he made trips to England each year, conferring with the experts in gunnery and ordnance, especially with Scott, who was knighted and made rear admiral for his services in improving the gunnery of the British warships. He came in contact with Sir John Jellicoe and other officers who are now directing the operations of the British navy.

Assigned to the Minnesota.

"In February, 1909, while a commander, he was assigned to command the bat-

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PRESIDENT PROCLAIMS RED CROSS WEEK.

PROCLAMATION.

Inasmuch as our thoughts as a Nation are now turned in united purpose toward the performance to the utmost of the services and duties which we have assumed in the cause of justice and liberty;

Inasmuch as but a small proportion of our people can have the opportunity to serve upon the actual field of battle, but all men, women, and children alike may serve and serve effectively by making it possible to care properly for those who do serve under arms at home and abroad;

And inasmuch as the American Red Cross is the official recognized agency for voluntary effort in behalf of the armed forces of the Nation and for the administration of relief:

Now, therefore, by virtue of my authority as President of the United States and president of the American Red Cross, I, Woodrow Wilson, do hereby proclaim the week ending June 25, 1917, as Red Cross Week, during which the people of the United States will be called upon to give generously and in a spirit of patriotic sacrifice for the support and maintenance of this work of national need.

WOODROW WILSON.

NAVAL ACADEMY GRADUATION.

Secretary Daniels, on authority of the President, has assigned Thursday, June 28, as the date of graduation of the present senior class at the Naval Academy. This action was taken on the recommendation of the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, the Superintendent of the Naval Academy, and the Academic Board in consideration of the great shortage of officers in the Navy at the present time. This class has, however, completed the full three-year course of study and has been given special intensive training in order to be prepared for graduation at an earlier date to meet the emergency brought on by the present war.

Maj. Raymond O. Turck, Medical Department, Florida National Guard, is assigned to active duty. He will proceed to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., and report to the commanding officer, medical officers' training camp, for duty as instructor. The travel directed is necessary in the military service.

WAR DEPARTMENT TO BEGIN BUYING ANIMALS JUNE 15

The War Department authorizes the following:

The division of transportation of the Quartermaster-General's department announces that it will commence to purchase animals on June 15 next.

The Army requires six classes of animals: Active horses from 950 to 1,200 pounds for cavalry; strong, active horses from 1,150 to 1,300 pounds for light artillery; powerful horses from 1,400 to 1,700 pounds for siege batteries; and draft mules, wheelers, above 1,150 pounds, and leaders, above 1,000 pounds, and those suitable for pack mules.

Four Purchasing Zones.

The department has established four purchasing zones: For the Northwest, with a purchasing office at Fort Keogh, Mont.; the Central States, purchasing office at 410 Scarritt Arcade Building, Kansas City, Mo.; the South, with purchasing office at Fort Reno, Darlington, Okla.; and the East, with purchasing office at Front Royal, Va.

The department will advertise the number of animals it requires, giving the specifications for each class and the price it will pay. The first call will be for animals for the new regiments of the Regular Army.

The depot quartermaster will apportion contracts among responsible bidders according to the total bids in each of the six classes of animals.

To Give Vouchers Each Day.

The inspecting officer will give to the contractor for the animals purchased each day vouchers which the disbursing officer will cash, less 5 per cent to be held until the contract is closed.

The purchasing officers will distribute these contracts throughout the United States so that the Government may draw its animals from the horse and mule producing sections.

They will make no contract delivery for less than 300 animals at one point; and they will accept that number or more at any suitable railway point.

They will require the contractor to provide a disinfected and sanitary plant for the animals under Government inspection.

The department is working in cooperation with the dealers and contractors to secure the animals that the Army needs.

The States embraced in each purchasing zone follow:

Northern purchasing zone—Idaho, Minnesota, Montana, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Wisconsin, Wyoming, Washington.

(Continued on page 8.)

LIFEBOAT EQUIPMENT ON SHIPS ENTERING WAR ZONE

The Department of Commerce authorizes the following:

The executive committee of the Board of Supervising Inspectors, Steamboat-Inspection Service, at a meeting held from May 16 to 19, 1917, adopted the following rule relating to lifeboat equipment required on passenger steamers which enter the war zone:

"Steam vessels carrying passengers and which enter the war zone shall have each and every lifeboat which is carried under davits equipped with mast and sail and proper gear for same, as required by this section."

Rules on Boiler Plate Amended.

On account of the contention of manufacturers of boiler plate that the requirements of the rules of the Board of Supervising Inspectors, Steamboat-Inspection Service, governing the manufacture of steel boiler plate are stringent, resulting in a cost of from 5 to 6 cents a pound for steel boiler plate manufactured under the rules of the Steamboat-Inspection Service over steel boiler plate subject to the rules of Lloyd's bureau, the executive committee of the Board of Supervising Inspectors at the meeting adopted the following rule for physical qualities of steel plates:

Physical Properties, Steel Plates.

"The tensile strength determined by the tests shall be not less than 58,000 pounds per square inch of section nor more than 73,000 pounds per square inch of section, and the elongation, measured in a gauge length of 8 inches, shall be not less than 20 per cent."

The rules reading, "All holes for tubes shall be drilled and no part punched" and "All holes for stays shall be drilled and no part punched," were struck out, and the following new rule was adopted:

"Centers or guide holes not to exceed 75 per cent of the diameter of the full size finished hole for tubes and stays may be punched. The remainder shall be cleanly cut, drilled, or reamed to full size."

Approved by Secretary.

These amendments received the approval of the Secretary of Commerce on May 19, 1917, under the provisions of section 4405, Revised Statutes.

The Steamboat-Inspection Service has issued a circular letter dated May 22, 1917, which contains the amendments above referred to in full. This circular letter will be issued to manufacturers of boiler plate, boiler manufacturers, and to all persons on mailing lists to receive the general rules and regulations of the Board of Supervising Inspectors.

COMMITTEE ON ARTILLERY.

The committee on Army and Navy Artillery, general munitions board, Council of National Defense, consists of the following: S. M. Vauclain, chairman; J. B. King; W. H. Van Dervoort; Benedict Crowell, secretary.

COMMITTEE ON SMALL ARMS.

The committee on small arms and ammunition, general munitions board, Council of National Defense, consists of J. E. Otterson, chairman; H. S. Kimball; C. H. Schlache.

FOUR TRAINING CAMPS FOR ARMY DOCTORS WILL BE ESTABLISHED BY WAR DEPARTMENT

Divisions of Sanitary Inspection, Hospitals and Hospital Construction and Military Instruction Created—5,000 Physicians are Needed Immediately for this Service

The creation of three new branches of the medical service of the United States Army is announced by the War Department. These branches, which have been made necessary to meet war conditions, are: A division of sanitary inspection, headed by Col. Frederick P. Reynolds; a division of hospitals and hospital construction, headed by Col. James B. Glennan; and a division of medical military instruction, headed by Col. Edward L. Munson. These three branches are coordinated through Col. Henry R. Birmingham.

The Army needs 5,000 doctors immediately, and by the end of the year twice that number will be required, as 10 medical officers are needed for every 1,000 men.

To meet the demand for doctors four training camps will be established for military medical instruction. Fort Riley, Kans.; Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.; and Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., have already been selected, and the fourth camp will be designated shortly. Training will begin at the first three camps on June 1, with 600 doctors assigned to each camp.

The doctors will be put through a course which is divided into three periods

of four weeks each. This course will be designed to familiarize the men with the functions and environment of medical military work. In particular it will be necessary to teach the doctors just what training they must give the enlisted men in the Hospital Corps. Thus the first four weeks will be spent in acquainting the doctors with the duties the enlisted man is expected to perform. The second month will be devoted to training the doctors in the duties of the medical officer and in an intensive book training on military medical matters. The third month will be spent in training in the field.

May Cut Off Last Month.

In case of an emergency it will be possible to cut off the last month of training, and it may be even possible to omit the second under stress, but the first is essential, as more than 50,000 enlisted men will be needed in the Medical Corps, and it is imperative that the Army shall have sufficient doctors to train these men and supervise them in their duties.

An ambulance company and a field hospital will be established at each training camp for doctors, and later there will be special schools for the enlisted men in the Medical Department.

The first 1,800 doctors for the camp will be drawn from the medical reserve and from the militia. Doctors may join the Medical Department of the Army through application to local examining boards. These boards will be extended.

Preparation of Hospitals.

Col. Glennan's division of hospitals and hospital construction will be immediately concerned with the preparation of 32 hospitals for the divisional cantonments. Temporary wooden structures will be added to existing brick construction. It is estimated that each cantonment hospital will have a capacity of 1,000 beds. It will also be necessary to build several general and clearing hospitals and one or two receiving hospitals in seaport cities.

The division of Col. Reynolds's—sanitary inspection—has to do with all sanitary matters pertaining to armies in the field, such as kitchens, mess shelters, ice boxes, and all sanitary appurtenances. The work will be carried on by a corps of general sanitary inspectors, with the ranks of colonels and lieutenant colonels. A general sanitary inspector will also be attached to the commanding general of each army.

PRICE PROBLEM COMMITTEE.

The committee on price problem, general munitions board, Council of National Defense, consists of F. A. Scott, chairman; Secretary of Interior or representative; Secretary of Commerce or representative; Charles Brand; R. A. Pearson; W. B. Colver, Federal Trade Commission; H. E. Coffin, commissioner; B. M. Baruch.

ASSIGNED TO ACTIVE DUTY.

Signal Corps Reserve Officers Are Ordered to Stations.

Each of the following-named officers of the Signal Officers' Reserve Corps is assigned to active duty and will take station as indicated below:

Capt. William A. King will report in person to the Secretary of War for duty.

Capt. George Treffinger will report in person to the Chief Signal Officer of the Army for assignment to duty.

Capt. Murray B. Dilley will report in person to the commanding general, United States troops, Canal Zone, for duty.

Capt. Rush P. Wheat will report to San Francisco, Cal., and report in person to the commanding general, Western Department, for assignment to duty as assistant to the signal officer of that department.

Capt. Zachariah H. Mitchum will report in person to the commandant, the Army Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth, Kans., for assignment to duty.

Capt. David Reeves will report in person to the military attaché, American Embassy, Mexico City, Mexico, for duty.

First Lieut. Ernest J. Wessen will proceed to Boston, Mass., and report in person to the commanding general, Northeastern Department, for assignment to duty as assistant to the signal officer of that department.

First Lieut. Harold B. Wey will take station at Atlanta, Ga., and report by letter to the commanding general, Southeastern Department, for assignment to duty in connection with the organization of battalions of the Signal Reserve Corps.

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.

CALLS LIBERTY BOND BUYERS NATION'S HONOR DEFENDERS

The Treasury Department issues the following:

The patriotic nature of an investment in the liberty loan bonds of 1917 is something that all Americans will consider. The fact that in purchasing such a bond the investor is lending his money to his Government—to his country—to prosecute a great war, gives the investment a dignity that the ordinary investment does not possess. The uses to which the money is to be put, the noble purposes to which it is to be devoted, all are things which appeal more or less to the American heart.

But let no one be led by these considerations to look on buying a liberty loan bond as a piece of benevolence or merely a contribution to a worthy cause. The liberty loan bond is as good an investment as an American citizen can well make. The rate of interest it bears may seem small, but when its absolute safety is considered and the fact that it is non-taxable, and the further fact that it is to be immune from any taxes which later on may be levied by reason of this war, and still another fact that in case the United States Government should later during this war have to borrow more money and pay a higher rate of interest, that the holders of these bonds can secure bonds bearing that higher rate—when all these things are considered, an investment in liberty loan bonds possesses advantages that no other investment in the world possesses.

There is another point which wise and thoughtful people will give due consideration to and that is an investment in liberty loan bonds is an investment in the defense and preservation of all their other property and all they hold dear—the preservation of their liberties. We would be in danger, if all our citizens refused to lend their money to the Government, of losing all that we have—our property, our liberties, and our national honor. It has come to this, that we must fight for these things, and to wage war in this day and time requires not only men and arms but great sums of money.

Subscribers to liberty loan bonds are charter members of a society to maintain American honor and to maintain democracy here and in other parts of the world. Honor and interest, patriotism and business judgment all argue the wisdom of an investment in liberty loan bonds.

COMMITTEE ON MICA.

The subcommittee on mica, under the committee on raw materials, minerals, and metals, Council of National Defense, consists of the following: Chairman, L. W. Kingsley, president, Eugene Munsell & Co., 68 Church Street, New York, N. Y.; W. Vance Brown, Asheville Mica Co., Biltmore, N. C.; F. L. Watson, president, Watson Brothers, 170 Purchase Street, Boston, Mass.

PRIVILEGE OF FULL PAYMENT IN BUYING LIBERTY BONDS.

The Treasury Department issues the following:

Some confusion has arisen relative to the privilege granted to subscribers for one \$50 bond or one \$100 bond to pay the full amount at once, with the assurance of an immediate allotment in full and delivery of an interim certificate at the earliest possible moment.

It should be clearly understood that this is a privilege and not a requirement. The subscriber for one \$50 bond or one \$100 bond may avail himself of this privilege of full payment, or he may pay 2 per cent upon application and the balance as provided in Circular No. 78; that is, 18 per cent on June 28, 20 per cent on July 30, 30 per cent on August 15, and 30 per cent on August 30.

The apparent reason for this confusion is the wording on the application blank. If one \$50 bond or one \$100 bond is applied for and payment in *installments* desired, the following words may be stricken out: "Or payment in full for the one \$50 bond or the one \$100 bond applied for." If payment in *full* for the one \$50 bond or the one \$100 bond is desired, the words on the application blank, "being 2 per cent of the amount of bonds applied for," may be stricken out.

LIBERTY LOAN SUBSCRIPTION.

**German-American Bank, of Nashville,
Takes \$23,750 of Bonds.**

Secretary McAdoo has received the following letter from Joseph A. McCord, governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta:

"I wish to advise you that the German-American Bank, located at 310 Third Avenue North, Nashville, Tenn., has sent in a subscription to the liberty loan bonds for \$23,750. Their capital is only \$50,000. It is a small savings bank in Nashville, and Mr. A. E. Potter, president of the Broadway National of Nashville, is president of the German-American Bank, and Edw. Potter, Jr., is cashier.

"Mr. Potter, in advising this subscription, says that these subscriptions are made in behalf of the shareholders and customers of the bank, and it is with pardonable pride that he mentions the fact that the German-American Bank is made up of many shareholders of German birth and German origin, but with the loyalty of all true American citizens in this crisis in American history, they are laying their money on the altar of their adopted country."

Buy a Liberty Bond.

DATA ON IRRIGABLE LAND NOT UNDER CULTIVATION SOUGHT

The Commissioner of the Land Office has issued the following letter:

GENTLEMEN: In connection with the movement to increase the production of food crops to meet the imperative necessities of the war, this office has decided to make use of such information as it has or can procure in an endeavor to formulate definite and specific data and information as to available irrigable lands not now in cultivation for which there is an existing water supply for irrigation purposes. We are led to do this by reason of the fact that reports from the field service of this office on irrigation projects almost invariably show that not all of the irrigable lands on the projects are under cultivation, though a water supply therefor has been provided. Since the commencement of the agitation for increased food supply, we have received many inquiries from people who want land to cultivate, but as to private and Carey Act lands in the West susceptible of immediately being put into crop, we are unable to give them any information sufficiently specific in character to be of any practical use. The information obtained will be turned over to the Federal and State agencies which may be designated to handle such matters, where it will do the most good.

In the interest of the country, therefore, may we ask you to furnish this office at once, definite information as to just what and how much, if any, land under your project not now in cultivation and for which a water supply is available, is now open for lease or sale, the terms on which it can be procured, the cost of water, the approximate cost of leveling, breaking and putting the land into crop, and to what crops the land is best adapted? Accurate descriptions of such lands should be given by legal subdivisions, or same should be shown in a like manner on a correct map, together with the character of the land in each tract; in fact, full information on all material points should be given.

It is needless to say that the information given should be so specific, reliable, and complete that it can be absolutely depended upon by those disposed to take hold of the opportunities presented.

While you are under no compulsion whatever to respond to this request, may we urge you, under the circumstances, to give same prompt and diligent attention?

CLAY TALLMAN,
Commissioner.

COMMITTEE ON ARMORED CARS.

The subcommittee on armored cars, under the general munitions board, Council of National Defense, is as follows: Col. Rice, United States Army; Col. Baker, United States Army; Mr. F. A. Scott, Karl Zimmerschied.

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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.

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

It is hereby ordered that through the Secretary of the Navy there be taken over to the United States the immediate possession and title of and to the German vessel *Odenwald* and the German vessel *Praesident*, now lying in the harbor of San Juan, in the Island of Porto Rico, and until further directions the Secretary of the Navy is ordered to operate and equip such vessels in the service of the Navy of the United States.

This order shall take effect from date.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
May 14, 1917.

NAVAL FIREMAN COMMENDED.

The Secretary of the Navy has commended Stowe A. Studley, fireman, second class, for jumping overboard from the *Patapsco* May 5, 1917, and rescuing a shipmate from drowning. The man, who was knocked overboard, was rendered unconscious, and, notwithstanding a strong tide and a choppy sea, Studley, fully clothed, jumped overboard.

Nature of Liberty Loan Bond.

There are two kinds of liberty loan bonds. Bearer bonds are to be issued in denominations of \$50, \$100, \$500, and \$1,000. These bearer bonds, which are made payable to bearer, have interest coupons attached, which are detached by the holder when the interest installments they represent are due, and can be cashed at any bank the same as a United States Treasury note.

Registered bonds are to be issued, which are registered as to both principal and interest, in denominations of \$100, \$500, \$1,000, \$5,000, \$10,000, \$50,000, and \$100,000; checks for the amount of interest due will be mailed out semiannually to the holders of these registered bonds.

DISCHARGE OF LOYAL ALIEN WORKMEN CONTRARY TO SPIRIT OF THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION

The Committee on Public Information has issued the following statement:

"It has been brought to the attention of the Government that some large employers are dismissing alien laborers who have not completed their naturalization. Such doubtful zeal is contrary to the spirit of the President's proclamation of April 8, which definitely promises to law-abiding aliens freedom to pursue their occupations. The justness of our war

measures should be matched by the fairness with which we treat in our private relations the aliens who live among us in loyalty to our ideals. Many through neglect have not completed the formal processes of acquiring citizenship. Employers who make this the basis of discharging them will create divisions where none now exist. It is the part of sanity and national good sense to avoid any implications of unjust persecution."

FARMERS' FIRE INSURANCE.

Department of Agriculture Bulletin
Discusses Rural Concerns.

The Department of Agriculture issues the following:

The organization and management of farmers' mutual fire insurance companies is discussed in detail in a new publication of the United States Department of Agriculture, Bulletin No. 530. These companies, it is said, represent one of the most successful forms of rural cooperation in the United States. Nearly 2,000 of them are in existence and the total amount of insurance they have outstanding exceeds five and one-fourth billion dollars.

In some States of the Middle West, fully three-quarters of all the insurable farm property is insured in companies managed by the farmers themselves, and organizations of this character exist in every State except in Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, New Mexico, Arizona, and Nevada. The increasing number and size of these companies make it important that they should be founded on sound principles. The bulletin already mentioned takes up the problems that are likely to arise and discusses them fully. In addition, suggestive articles of incorporation and by-laws are contained in the appendix, together with forms of application and policy blanks.

POOLING COAL SHIPMENTS.

Transportation Agreement as to Great Lakes Effective June 1.

The arrangement for pooling coal shipments to the Northwest through the Great Lakes ports, tentatively agreed upon May 15 at a meeting of coal operators and shippers called together here by F. S. Peabody, chairman of the committee on coal production of the Council of National Defense, will go into effect on June 1. Mr. Peabody received a telegram to-day from George D. Cameron, chairman of the executive committee of lake coal shippers, saying that on May 22 the plan was definitely voted at a joint meeting of lake coal shippers and railroad representatives held at Cleveland. It is conservatively estimated that the plan will increase the capacity of lake shipping to deliver coal to the vitally important industries of the Northwest by about two and a half million tons in a season.

Mr. Peabody to-day announced that a

HONOR MARK FOR EFFICIENT ARMY AVIATION STUDENTS

The six Government schools of military aeronautics which opened last Monday are requiring a high standard of scholarship. An extra incentive was supplied for the student aviators yesterday by the announcement that those pupils who show sufficient aptitude will receive recognition in the form of a certificate marked "passed with honor." No certain percentage of the men who pass will receive this recognition for a definite standard will be established for honor men.

Study on Ground Eight Weeks.

During the first eight weeks while the pupils remain on the ground they will study the operation and care of aeronautical engines; theory of flight, including the construction, care, and rigging of aeroplanes; cross-country and general flying, including meteorology, astronomy, photography, and instruments; aerial observation, including Artillery observation, miniature range map reading, and reconnaissance; gunnery, including the care and operation of machine guns, bombs, and bombing; signaling and wireless; and military regulations.

Examined Every Week

The students will be examined every week by oral or written tests, and those who fail may be transferred to a lower squadron or recommended for dismissal from the school. At the end of the course each student will be required to pass a written examination before he is graduated. The schools are at the Universities of Ohio, Illinois, Texas, and California and Cornell and Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

meeting of the shippers and receivers of the Atlantic tidewater region will be called on May 31 to effect, if possible, a simple pooling plan for shipping coal from the tidewater ports to the ports of New England. About 20,000,000 tons annually are handled through Atlantic ports, and, as New England is both one of the most important and one of the most difficult sections to supply under existing conditions, it is expected that the pooling system will contribute to the New England problem as much proportional increase in capacity as it is expected to achieve in the Great Lakes region.

TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH LINES MOBILIZED FOR WAR

The Council of National Defense authorizes the following:

The telephone and telegraph service of the country, through the committee on telephones and telegraphs of the Council of National Defense, has been mobilized for the war. Comprehensive plans have been made and partly carried out to connect the War and Navy and other Government departments at Washington with strategic points all over the country through a wide-spreading network of special and private telephone and telegraph wires. Everywhere the telephone and telegraph companies have given precedence to Government service. Details of the work being done by the American Telephone & Telegraph Co., one of the companies represented on the committee, were announced to-day by the Council of National Defense.

Long-distance Facilities.

Long-distance facilities in and out of Washington have already been practically doubled. An original system of 148 long-distance wires leading out of the capital has been increased to 294 wires. A plan is now under way to lay a new underground cable all the way from Washington to New York containing over 80,000 miles of wire, providing at the same time for service to important cities on the way. In addition to this, copper wire will be strung in many other directions. When all this work is completed there will be about 500 long-distance wires radiating from Washington, as compared with 148 last January.

Sims to Be Appointed Vice Admiral by the President.

(Continued from page 1.)

tieship *Minnesota*, of the Atlantic fleet, which ship he commanded for over two years. He then went to the Naval War College, at Newport, for a two-year course, and during the second year of his course was a member of the staff of the War College.

"After the completion of this course he was made commander of the Torpedo Flotilla of the Atlantic Fleet, and commanded that flotilla for two and a half years. In 1915 he was assigned to command the dreadnaught *Nevada*. A year later he was made president of the Naval War College and commandant of the second naval district. He was promoted to rear admiral last December, being one of the first captains promoted to this rank by selection, on recommendation of the selection board.

Sent to Europe.

"Shortly before the entry of the United States into the war, Rear Admiral Sims was sent abroad as special representative and observer. After the outbreak of the war Admiral Sims held conferences with the British and French naval officials as to the best methods of cooperation of the navies of the nations at war with Germany. When it was determined to send American naval vessels abroad, Admiral Sims was placed in charge of the operations of the American naval vessels in European waters."

APPEAL TO WOMEN TO AID IN MAKING REGISTRATION DAY A PUBLIC FESTIVAL

At the request of the Secretary of War, the woman's committee of the Council of National Defense, headed by Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, has addressed an appeal to the women of the country to assist in making registration day, on June 5, the occasion of a great public festival and patriotic celebration.

Dr. Shaw's appeal, together with Secretary Baker's request, follows:

"The woman's committee of the Council of National Defense calls the attention of the women of the country to a service which they may at once prepare to render the Nation. The President has fixed June 5 as a registration day. The Government desires to make of this a heroic festival, worthy of the greatness of the undertaking.

"In the carrying out of this plan, it is urgently desired that women should have a full part.

Secretary of War's Letter.

"The Secretary of War, as chairman of the Council of National Defense, has sent to the woman's committee of the Council of National Defense the following communication for the women of the country:

Dr. ANNA HOWARD SHAW, *Chairman of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense.*

MY DEAR DR. SHAW: As you know, the Government earnestly desires that June 5, the day of registration, shall be made a magnificent demonstration of the unity of this country. In the great festivals with which the authorities in every State are preparing to celebrate registration day, women should be fully represented. They are giving those they hold among their dearest. Let them show by their active cooperation in this great national undertaking that they give gladly, because in full appreciation of the nobility of the cause.

The Council of National Defense has already asked the State councils of defense to aid in making registration day a great and memorable occasion in our country's history. It is asking the State councils to include women in all preparations. Through your committee, I appeal to the women of the country everywhere to join in the celebration of this historic day.

NEWTON D. BAKER,
Secretary of War.

"The woman's committee, in sending this letter to the State divisions of the woman's committee of the Council of National Defense and in spreading it through the press before all women everywhere, urge that there be no withholding of courage or of gladness on this great occasion. It is good to serve, and the nobler the cause, the more reason to rejoice. What nobler cause than to give all, that more and more humanity may enjoy the blessings of freedom?"

"ANNA HOWARD SHAW,
"Chairman."

Asks Publicity for Letter.

Dr. Shaw has also written the chairmen of the State divisions of the woman's committee, asking the greatest publicity for Secretary Baker's letter, as follows:

"Will you not see that this communication is published in the local press of your State, as far as possible, and that the women of your State division shall everywhere take part in helping to make this day one of patriotism and consecration to the service of our country, that we may do our part in making the world a safe place for democracy?"

Nationalization of the women of America is one great aim of the recently created woman's committee of the Council of

National Defense, as seen by Miss Ida Tarbell, well-known writer and publicist, who is now in Washington as a member of the committee.

"We should make every woman in the country, even though she lives on a back street in Podunk, feel that she is a soldier in this war," said Miss Tarbell.

To Mobilize Woman Power.

"This committee has been appointed to coordinate women's wartime activities, to mobilize the woman-power of the Nation; and the task before us is to show women what war really means, to make them think and serve in terms of the Nation as a whole, to make them, in fact, soldiers in the service of their country.

"We expect to reach every last woman through organization, and how well we perform our work lies, not only in the perfection of our organization, but also in how good journalists we are, for we are charged with reporting to the women of the country the desires and plans of the Government.

"When the Government has anything to say to the American woman, it will speak through us, and we should be able to help not only American womanhood as a whole, but the individual as well.

The Thrift Program.

"The present emergency that lies before us, it seems to me, is contained in the thrift program. The appointment of Mr. Hoover as food administrator means, as I understand it, that he will have complete supervision over the Nation's food supplies and their distribution. In the final analysis, it is the women of the country who have most to do with foodstuffs. Thrift among women will make greatly for food conservation, and so I believe that the woman's committee will be able to assist materially in the food problem.

"Another important phase of the committee's work, it appears to me, lies in the preparation of the women of the country for the time when thousands of men must be taken from their communities for military service. This removal of large portions of the male population must find the women prepared and able to see that the affairs of these communities run along as in normal times.

"The accepted wartime tradition is that men must fight and women must weep. In this day and age, however, woman has her definite place and task, which is to be a national woman."

Terms of a Liberty Loan Bond.

Liberty loan bonds of the first issue of \$2,000,000,000 are to bear date of June 15, 1917, and to run for 30 years, except that the Government reserves the right to pay them 15 years after date. If this right is not exercised by the Government 15 years from date, the bonds will run the full 30 years.

These bonds bear interest at 3½ per cent per annum, and the interest is payable semiannually on the 15th day of December and the 15th day of June in each year.

Your first patriotic duty—Buy a Liberty Bond.

War Department Orders Giving Assignments to Officers

Sergt. Harry D. Filkins, Company F; Corp'l. Wille D. Day, Company D; and Private (First Class) James E. Hatfield, Company B, Tenth Infantry, now in this city, having performed the duties assigned them in paragraph 1, Special Orders, No. 50, headquarters, United States troops, Canal Zone, May 8, 1917, will proceed to their proper station, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., for duty. The Quartermaster Corps will furnish the necessary transportation and pay the soldiers commutation of rations in advance for the necessary number of days' travel, it being impracticable for them to carry rations of any kind. The travel directed is necessary in the military service.

Pvt. Jeremiah J. Hayes, Coast Artillery Corps, Fourth Company, Fort Totten, N. Y., is transferred as private first class to the general service, Infantry, and will be sent to the recruiting station, 280 Broadway, New York, N. Y., for duty.

Pvt. Charles J. Sitterly, Coast Artillery Corps, Third Company, Fort Baker, Cal., now at the Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., is transferred as private first class to the general service, Infantry, and will be directed to report to the officer in charge of the recruiting station, 680 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal., for duty.

Pvt. Harry F. Maxwell, Coast Artillery Corps, Ninth Company, Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., is transferred to the Signal Corps and will be sent to Fort Sam Houston, Tex., for assignment by the commanding general, Southern Department, to duty with a Signal Corps organization. The expenses of the transfer will be borne by the soldier and transportation will not be furnished him.

Pvts. Jessie L. Sides and Levi Thibodeau, Quartermaster Corps, Fort Logan, Colo., are transferred to Cavalry, unassigned.

Pvt. First Class Frank Raphael, Quartermaster Corps, Fort Slocum, N. Y., is transferred as private to Infantry, unassigned.

Pvt. John H. Van Denburgh, Troop F, Sixteenth Cavalry, Brownsville, Tex., is transferred to the Signal Corps and is assigned to duty with the Second Field Battalion, Signal Corps, that place.

The following-named enlisted men, Signal Corps, Signal Corps Aviation School, San Diego, Cal., are announced as on duty that requires them to participate regularly and frequently in aerial flights from the dates indicated:

Master Signal Electricians Samuel V. Schermerhorn and Nemo S. Jolls and Sergt. First Class Henry Daum, from May 2, 1917.

Sergt. First Class Albert A. Fletcher, from May 1, 1917.

Sergt. First Class Fred Parkins, from April 24, 1917.

Sergt. Guy McGahen, Infantry, unassigned, now at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., is detailed to duty with the National Guard of Indiana as sergeant-instructor under the provisions of section 36 of the act of Congress approved June 3, 1916. He will proceed to Auburn, Ind., and take station at that place, re-

porting upon arrival by letter to Maj. Hanson E. Ely, Infantry, Inspector-instructor, Hotel Severin, Indianapolis, Ind., and the Chief of the Militia Bureau, War Department, for instructions. Reimbursement for the travel performed will be made in accordance with the provisions of Bulletin No. 42, War Department, October 19, 1916.

Maj. Carleton W. Sturtevant, Engineer Officers' Reserve Corps, is relieved from duty at the citizens' training camp, Fort Riley, Kans., and is assigned to the Fifth Reserve Engineers. He will proceed to Pittsburgh, Pa., and report in person to the commanding officer, Fifth Reserve Engineers, for duty. The travel directed is necessary in the military service.

Maj. Charles M. Curran, Quartermaster Officers' Reserve Corps, is relieved from further duty as assistant to the depot quartermaster, Chicago, Ill., and will repair to Washington, D. C., and report in person to the Quartermaster General of the Army for assignment to duty in his office. The travel directed is necessary in the military service.

Col. Orin B. Mitcham, Ordnance Department, will repair to Washington, D. C., 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.

Capt. Horace K. Hathaway, Ordnance Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty. He will report in person to the Chief of Ordnance for duty in his office.

First Lieut. William A. Borden, Coast Artillery Corps, is relieved from duty at the Sandy Hook Proving Ground, N. J., and will repair to this city and report in person to the Chief of Ordnance for duty in his office. The travel directed is necessary in the military service.

Pvt. Homer Huffman, Depot Company I, Signal Corps, Fort Leavenworth, Kans., is transferred to the Army Service Schools Detachment, that post.

Sergt. First Class Frank I. Ahern, Quartermaster Corps (appointed May 16, 1917, from corporal, Company C, Eleventh Infantry), now at Douglas, Ariz., will be sent to Camp E. S. Otis, Canal Zone, for duty as clerk.

Lieut. Col. William J. Barden, Corps of Engineers, is assigned to the Fifth Regiment of Engineers and is relieved from station and duty at Dallas, Tex., 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.

So much of paragraph 30, Special Orders, No. 70, March 27, 1917, War Department, as relates to First Lieuts. James B. Cress and Allen P. Cowgill, Corps of Engineers, is revoked.

Capt. Hugh B. Moore, Quartermaster Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty. He will proceed to Washington, D. C., and report in person to Maj. Gen. John J. Pershing, United States Army, for duty.

A board of officers to consist of Brig. Gen. Thomas Cruse, Quartermaster Corps; Col. Isaac W. Littell, Quartermaster Corps; Col. David L. Brainard, Quartermaster Corps; Maj. Harold W. Jones, Medical Corps; First Lieut. James W. Hart, Medical Reserve Corps, is appointed to meet at the call of the president thereof at Washington, D. C., for the examination of such officers of the Quartermaster Corps as may be ordered before it for examination to determine their fitness for promotion. Such journeys as may be required of the members of the board from their station to the place of meeting of the board and return are necessary in the military service.

Leave of absence for 1 month and 15 days on surgeon's certificate of disability is granted Col. Stephen H. Elliott, Cavalry, Detached Officers' List.

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

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

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

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

Brooke Edwards.
George B. Patterson.

Capt. Gordon Robinson, Coast Artillery Corps, will repair to this city and report in person to the Quartermaster General of the Army for assignment to duty in charge of the construction division in his office. The travel directed is necessary in the military service.

War Department Orders Giving Assignments to Officers

The action of the Chief Signal Officer of the Army in placing Master Signal Electrician Sam B. Rotge, of the Signal Enlisted Reserve Corps, on active duty as military censor at Nogales, Ariz., to take effect May 15, 1917, is confirmed.

Sergts. Phillip D. Smith and Logan T. McMenemy, of the Signal Enlisted Reserve Corps, are relieved from duty at the Signal Corps Aviation School, Mineola, Long Island, N. Y., and will proceed to Washington, D. C., for duty in the Signal Corps General Supply Depot at that place. The Quartermaster Corps will furnish the necessary transportation and pay these soldiers commutation of rations in advance for the necessary number of days' travel, it being impracticable for these soldiers to carry rations of any kind. The journey is necessary for the public service.

Field Clerk James Gill, Quartermaster Corps, is relieved from duty in the office of the depot quartermaster, St. Louis, Mo., and will proceed to Omaha, Nebr., and report in person upon arrival to the depot quartermaster thereat for assignment to duty as chief clerk in his office. The travel directed is necessary in the military service.

The following-named field clerks of the Quartermaster Corps are relieved from duty at their present stations, as follows: Harry Gray, Charles A. Partridge, and T. M. Stack, office of the department quartermaster, Western Department, San Francisco, Cal.; O. D. Miller, office of the depot quartermaster, Fort Mason, San Francisco, Cal.; R. W. Hinds and Calvin A. Leuthold, office of the department quartermaster, Southeastern Department, Charleston, S. C.; H. A. Hawking, office of the depot quartermaster, Philadelphia, Pa.; Harry K. Harmon, W. W. Leathe, and Charles Wynja, office of the department quartermaster, Southern Department, Fort Sam Houston, Tex., and will proceed at once to New York, N. Y., and report in person upon arrival to the depot quartermaster thereat for duty abroad. Such journeys as may be required in carrying out these orders are necessary in the military service.

Capt. Frank L. Bowen, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty. He will proceed to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., and report in person to the commanding officer for assignment to duty.

By direction of the President, Capt. Alfred A. Hickox, Infantry, Detached Officers' List, is relieved from duty at the Gulf Coast Military Academy, Gulfport, Miss. Capt. Hickox will proceed to San Benito, Tex., and report to the commanding officer, Twenty-sixth Infantry, for duty with that regiment. The travel directed is necessary in the military service.

Each of the following-named officers of the Medical Corps is assigned to temporary duty as indicated after his name at the medical officers' training camp at the place specified:

Recruit Robert G. L. Cowell, Infantry, Fort McDowell, Cal., will be discharged by the commanding officer of that depot.

on account of fraudulent enlistment. The provisions of paragraph 1380, Army Regulations, apply to this case.

Musician Third Class Lloyd Brush, Headquarters Troop, Eleventh Cavalry, now at El Paso, Tex., is transferred to the Headquarters Company, Twentieth Infantry, Camp Fort Bliss, Tex.

Private Harrold D. Yandle, Company E, Twelfth Infantry, Nogales, Ariz., will be discharged by his commanding officer, on account of fraudulent enlistment. The provisions of paragraph 1380, Army Regulations, apply to this case.

Q. M. Sergt. Allen S. Smith, Quartermaster Corps (appointed May 10, 1917, from sergeant, Quartermaster Corps), now on duty with Motor Truck Company No. 5, Columbus, N. Mex., will be sent to El Paso, Tex., for duty.

In the case of General Prisoner Clarence E. Gentry, formerly private, Coast Artillery Corps, Third Company, Fort Mills, P. I., Pacific Branch, United States Disciplinary Barracks, Alcatraz, Cal., the unexecuted portion of the sentence published in G. C. M. O. No. 519, Philippine Department, dated December 7, 1916, is remitted; he is honorably restored to duty under the enlistment entered into by him January 18, 1915; is transferred as private to Infantry, unassigned, and is detailed to duty at the Pacific Branch, United States Disciplinary Barracks, for a period not to exceed three months.

First Lieut. John P. Lord, Medical Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty. He will report at Fort Omaha, Nebr., for duty pertaining to the examination of candidates for the Medical Officers' Reserve Corps.

Maj. Phillip R. Ward, Coast Artillery Corps, Detached Officers' List, is relieved from duty at Roanoke, Va., and will proceed to join the Virginia Coast Artillery National Guard at Fort Monroe, Va. The travel directed is necessary in the military service.

In the case of General Prisoner Fred W. Pryor (Company D, Twenty-first Infantry), United States Disciplinary Barracks, Fort Leavenworth, Kans., the unexecuted portion of the sentence published in G. C. M. O. No. 709, Central Department, dated October 14, 1916, is remitted; he is honorably restored to duty under the enlistment entered into by him December 8, 1914; is transferred as private to the Coast Artillery Corps, unassigned, and is detailed to duty at the United States Disciplinary Barracks for a period not to exceed three months.

Pvt. James A. Wilson, Signal Corps, Signal Corps Aviation School, Mineola, Long Island, N. Y., will be sent to Hampton, Va., for duty at the Signal Corps Aviation Station and Proving Grounds.

In the case of General Prisoner George McBrien, formerly private, Company A, Thirty-first Infantry, Pacific Branch, United States Disciplinary Barracks, Alcatraz, Cal., the unexecuted portion of the sentence published in G. C. M. O. No. 518, Philippine Department, dated December 6, 1916, is remitted; he is honorably restored to duty under the enlistment en-

tered into by him December 12, 1914; 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.

So much of paragraph 56, Special Orders, No. 110, May 12, 1917, War Department, as relates to Capt. Herbert A. Meyer, Quartermaster Officers' Reserve Corps, is revoked.

Maj. William H. Dukes, Adjutant General's Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty. He will proceed to Boston, Mass., and report in person to commanding general, Northeastern Department, for assignment to duty.

Capt. Gladeon M. Barnes, Ordnance Department, will visit the Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa., 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.

The name of Lieut. Col. John B. Bennet, Seventeenth Infantry, is placed on the detached officers' list, to take effect May 22, 1917, and the name of Lieut. Col. Charles Miller, Infantry, is removed therefrom, to take effect May 21, 1917.

Pvts. Ira G. Gillispie and Peyton W. Grigg, Signal Corps, Fort Wood, N. Y., will be sent to Fort Sam Houston, Tex., for assignment to duty with aero squadrons at that post.

Pvt. Joseph Harpster, Infantry, unassigned, on duty at the United States Disciplinary Barracks, Fort Leavenworth, Kans., is transferred to Troop M, Fourteenth Cavalry, and will be sent to Fort McIntosh, Tex., for duty.

Pvt. First Class Charles C. Christensen, Company H, Twelfth Infantry, now at the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., is transferred as private to the Medical Department and is assigned to duty at that hospital.

Sergt. Harold E. Mensch, of the Signal Enlisted Reserve Corps, is relieved from active duty at the Curtiss Aviation School, Newport News, Va., to take effect May 23, 1917, and will proceed to his home. The Quartermaster Corps will furnish the necessary transportation and pay this soldier commutation of rations in advance for the necessary number of days' travel, it being impracticable for this soldier to carry rations of any kind. The journey is necessary for the public service.

Capt. William G. Arn, Engineer Officers' Reserve Corps, is relieved from duty at the citizens' training camp, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., and is assigned to the Third Reserve Engineers. He will proceed to Chicago, Ill., and report in person to the commanding officer, Third Reserve Engineers, for duty. The travel directed is necessary in the military service.

So much of paragraph 26, Special Orders, No. 110, as relates to Master Signal Electrician Benjamin C. Proctor will be amended to read "El Paso, Tex.," instead of "Eagle Pass, Tex."

PROPOSED SALES OF INDIAN LANDS DURING THE SUMMER

The Department of the Interior issues the following:

Approximately 300,000 acres of land within the former Uintah Indian Reservation, Utah, will be offered for sale to the highest bidders for cash; at not less than 50 cents per acre, at Provo, Utah, commencing June 18, 1917. Lands within the reservation classified or withdrawn as coal lands will be sold with a reservation of the coal deposits under the act of February 27, 1917, and lands classified as oil shale lands or withdrawn as phosphate lands will be sold with a reservation of the mineral deposits in conformity with the act of July 17, 1914. It will be the first time lands have been sold at public auction with a reservation of the mineral deposits under either of said acts.

About 16,000 acres of land within the former Coeur d'Alene Indian Reservation, Idaho, will be offered for sale to the highest bidders for cash, at not less than \$1 per acre, at Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, commencing August 16, 1917.

About 26,000 acres of land within the former Flathead Indian Reservation, Mont., will be offered for sale to the highest bidders for cash, at not less than the appraised prices, lands in the Kalispell, Mont., land district to be offered for sale at Kalispell, commencing August 20, 1917, and lands in the Missoula land district at Missoula, commencing August 30, 1917.

All persons purchasing at the above sales must be 18 years of age or over and no person will be permitted to purchase more than 640 acres in any of the reservations or to purchase any amount of land in any reservation which added to the area in such reservation theretofore purchased in his right at public sale exceeds 640 acres.

TRACTION DEFENSE COMMITTEE.

The American Electric Railway Association's committee on national defense consists of: Chairman, Gen. George H. Harries, Omaha, Nebr.; vice chairman, Frank R. Ford, 115 Broadway, New York, N. Y. (in charge of general matters); L. S. Storrs, New Haven, Conn., assigned to the Northeastern Military Department; B. I. Budd, Chicago, Ill., assigned to the Central Military Department; C. Loomis Allen, Syracuse, N. Y., assigned to the Eastern Military Department; P. H. Gadsden, Charleston, S. C., assigned to the Southeastern Military Department; L. C. Bradley, Houston, Tex., assigned to Southern Military Department; W. R. Alberger, San Francisco, Cal., assigned to the Western Military Department.

SHOE AND LEATHER COMMITTEE.

The cooperative committee on shoe and leather industries, Council of National Defense, consists of: Chairman, J. F. McElwain, 354 Congress Street, Boston, Mass.; John A. Bush, St. Louis, Mo.; W. G. Garritt, Boston, Mass.; Charles P. Hall, Boston, Mass.; George F. Johnson, Binghamton, N. Y.; John Kent, Brockton, Mass.; H. Frederick Lesh, Chicago, Ill.; August Vogel, Milwaukee, Wis.

Buy a Liberty Bond.

UNPRECEDENTED DEMAND ON U. S. AFTER WAR FOR COLLEGE MEN, DR. P. P. CLAXTON PREDICTS

An urgent appeal to pupils to continue in high school next fall as a patriotic duty has been issued by Dr. P. P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education. Dr. Claxton points out that there are in the high schools of the United States this year more than one and one-half millions of boys and girls, and somewhat more than 200,000 of them will graduate this month and next. In an ordinary year 90,000 or more of these would next fall enter college, normal school, or technical school to be prepared for such service to society, State, and Nation as can be rendered only by those who have received education beyond that which the high schools can give. He says "Many college presidents and others fear that on account of our entrance into the war few boys and girls will enter college next fall and that the total college attendance will be very small. The number ought, however, to be much larger than usual.

Schools at Same Expense.

"The more mature young men are, the more serviceable they are in the Army. The selective draft will take only those between 21 and 30. In the total of 60,000,000 people of productive age in the United States the 350,000 students in colleges and normal schools and technical and vocational schools of high grade constitute only about one-half of one per cent. More than half of these live in cities and can not be employed in agricultural production except as a few of them may find work on the farms during the summer. Their going to college will not lower the productive capacity of the country as a whole in any appreciable degree.

"The colleges, normal schools, and technical schools will all be open with undiminished income from public funds and endowments, and the expense of their maintenance will continue. It is quite probable that many of the older students will not return next fall and the higher classes will be smaller than usual. The graduates from the high schools should see to it that the lower classes more than make up for this deficiency.

Appeal Based on Duty.

"This appeal is made on the basis of patriotic duty. If the war should be long the country will need all the trained men and women it can get—many more than it now has. There will be men in abundance to fight in the trenches but there will be a dearth of officers, engineers, and men of scientific knowledge and skill in all the industries, in transportation, and in many other places where skill and daring are just as necessary for success as in the trenches. The first call of the allies is for 12,000 engineers and skilled men to repair the railroads of France and England; and other thousands will be needed later. Russia will probably want thousands of men to repair and build her railroads. The increase in transportation and the tax on our own roads will call for large numbers of men of the same kind. New industrial plants, shipyards, and our armies abroad will call for highly trained men beyond all possible supply unless our colleges and technical schools remain open and increase their attendance and output.

"When the war is over there will be made upon us such demands for men and

women of knowledge and training as have never before come to any country. There will be equal need for a much higher average of general intelligence for citizenship than has been necessary until now. The world will have to be rebuilt and American college men and women must assume a large part of the task. In all international affairs we must play a more important part than we have in the past. For years we must feed our own industrial population and a large part of the population of western and central Europe. We must readjust our industrial and social and civic life and institutions. We must extend our foreign commerce. We must increase our production to pay our large war debts and to carry on all the enterprises for the general welfare which have been begun but many of which will be retarded as the war continues.

China and Russia Will Ask Aid.

"China and Russia, with their new democracies and their new developments which will come as a result, will need and ask our help in many ways. England, France, Italy, and the central powers will all be going through a process of reconstruction, and we should be ready to give them generously every possible help. Their colleges and universities are now almost empty. Their older students, their recent graduates, and their younger professors are fighting and dying in the trenches or are already dead, as are many of their older scientific and literary men, artists, and others whose work is necessary for the enlargement of the cultural and spiritual life and for all that makes for higher civilization. For many years after the war is over some of these countries will be unable to support their colleges and universities as they have supported them in the past. America must come to the rescue. We must be ready to assume all the responsibilities and perform thoroughly and well all the duties that will come to us in the new and more closely related world which will rise out of the ruins of the old world which is now passing away in the destruction of the war. To what extent and how well we may be able to do this will depend upon you young men and women who are this year graduating from our high schools and upon those who will follow in the next few years to a larger degree than upon any other like number of people."

War Department to Begin Buying Animals June 15.

(Continued from page 1.)

Central purchasing zone—Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska.

Southern purchasing zone—Arkansas, Arizona, California, Louisiana, Mississippi, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas.

Eastern purchasing zone—Alabama, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, Maryland, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia.