

LIBERTY BOND
MAY 31 1917
Your Patriotic Duty is to—Buy a Liberty Bond



Official Bulletin



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GEORGE CREEL, CHAIRMAN

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No. 16.

RED CROSS CONFERENCE ON RAISING \$100,000,000 FUND

The Red Cross issues the following:

At a two-day conference just closed in Washington, at which representatives in attendance from 40 leading American cities, conferred with the Red Cross war council, plans were worked out in detail which will result in raising the \$100,000,000 Red Cross war fund.

This money to be raised by the war council will be deposited in a separate fund to be known as the Red Cross war fund, this work having been intrusted to Henry P. Davison as chairman by President Wilson and to a war council composed of the following prominent men: Edward N. Hurley, formerly of the Federal Trade Commission; Charles D. Norton; Grayson M. P. Murphy; Cornelius N. Bliss, jr.; Eliot Wadsworth; and William H. Taft.

C. S. Ward to Raise Funds.

The actual direction of the money-raising campaign is to be in the hands of Charles S. Ward, secretary of the war council finance committee, who has been instrumental in gathering for the Y. M. C. A. probably more funds than have ever been raised in any enterprise by popular subscription.

Mr. Taft, who is now chairman of the central committee of the Red Cross, in the conference brought the workers to their feet with spontaneous enthusiasm when he outlined the reasons which brought America into the war, and marked out the duty which the Red Cross will have to perform in this national emergency.

REPORTS PEACE IN CHIHUAHUA.

American Consul at Juarez Says Military Activity Has Ended.

The Department of States makes the following announcement:

The American consul at Juarez reports in a telegram to the Department of State that military activity is quite a thing of the past in the State of Chihuahua. The few bandits under arms are asking for amnesty. A general attempt at reconstruction seems to have taken hold of all Mexicans.

A number of refugee Americans are making trips into Mexico for the purpose of investigating conditions. Fully 50 per cent of the unemployed and destitute Mexicans have disappeared from El Paso and Juarez within the last month. A majority have returned to their homes in Mexico. Food is being shipped south from El Paso in large quantities.

WAR OF 1917 PENSION CLAIM.

Mother of Ensign Van Kirk, Naval Aviator, Files Papers.

The Department of the Interior authorizes the following:

Among the claims filed in the Bureau of Pensions on account of our present war is one by Susie A. Van Kirk, of Washington, D. C., who lives at 1450 Newton Street NE. She was the mother of Dean R. Van Kirk, who was an ensign and attached to the Naval Battalion, National Guard of the District of Columbia. He died on May 1, 1917, at Pensacola, Fla.

It is alleged that he was serving as a naval aviator and fell with his aeroplane into the Gulf and was drowned.

On account of the death of a person in the aviation service under the law the pension allowed to the wife, children, or dependents is double the amount of the ordinary pension under like circumstances.

MOBILIZATION OF WOMEN.

Delegates from 14 Atlantic Seaboard States to Meet Here June 1.

Delegates from 14 States on the Atlantic seaboard will come to Washington June 1 for a conference with the women's committee of the Council of National Defense. The conference will be the first of a series of State-group meetings for the discussion of organization plans in the work of mobilizing the women of America for the war.

Thrift, protection of women in industry, child welfare, relief, and conservation of the moral and spiritual forces of the Nation are included in the program of the women's committee.

AVIATORS TO BE EXAMINED.

Each of the following-named officers will report in person to Maj. Frank P. Lahm, Signal Corps, president of the board of officers appointed to meet at the Signal Corps Aviation School, San Diego, Cal., for examination to determine their qualifications for rating as junior military aviators:

Capt. Guy L. Gearhart, Coast Artillery Corps; First Lieuts. Thurman H. Bane, Eighth Field Artillery; Claude K. Rhinehardt, Seventeenth Cavalry; Norman W. Peek, Infantry, detached officers' list; Thorne Deuel, jr., Cavalry, detached officers' list; John C. Prince, Cavalry, detached officers' list; Harvey B. S. Burwell, Thirteenth Cavalry; Warren P. Jernigan, Cavalry; John E. Rossell, Infantry; Norman J. Boots, Tenth Cavalry; William B. Peebles, Cavalry.

SUBSCRIBERS CAN PAY FOR LIBERTY LOAN BONDS NOW

The Treasury Department authorizes the following statement:

It has already been announced that subscriptions for one \$50 bond or one \$100 bond may be accompanied by payment in full, if the subscriber desires, and allotment made at once and the transaction completed by the delivery of an interim certificate as soon as these are ready. The bonds represented by these interim certificates will bear interest from June 15, 1917, and definite bonds will be delivered in exchange for the interim certificates as soon as the bonds can be prepared. Subscribers will not be allowed interest on their payment until June 15.

Payments Not Invited.

In response to numerous inquiries whether payment in full could be made before allotment upon subscriptions for bonds of the liberty loan in excess of one \$50 or one \$100 bond, it was announced by the Treasury Department that the public offering and the official subscription blank have been prepared in such a way as not to invite such payments, because they could only be received subject to allotment, and those paying in full before June 15 on subscriptions for more than \$50 or \$100 would be subjected to some loss of interest.

The thought was simply not to solicit payment in full before allotment, but there was no intention to impose barriers in the way of those desiring to make subscriptions and pay for their bonds at once. Accordingly all Federal reserve banks have been instructed to accept payment in full in the following manner.

Instructions as to Payments.

Subscribers who desire to pay at once for an amount in excess of one \$50 bond or one \$100 bond and do not object to the loss of interest on their funds between the time of payment and June 15, 1917, can send in their check for the full amount of bonds at a flat price, that is, without any accrued interest, and if this check is collected on or before June 15 the bonds which they are allotted, whether in full or in percentage allotment, will bear interest from June 15, 1917, and they will be charged no accrued interest irrespective of when their allotment letter finally goes out.

In case of a partial allotment check for the overpayment without interest will be returned as soon as possible after allotment. That is, if the allotment is made on June 20, it nevertheless is made as of

(Continued on page 4.)

DECISION TO ADMIT ALIENS FROM MEXICO EXPLAINED

In a circular addressed to the officials of the Labor Department Secretary Wilson explains the recent suspension of immigration regulations to admit agricultural laborers from Mexico:

"While, obviously, this special exception to general provisions of the law should be construed strictly and should not be resorted to except with the object of meeting extraordinary situations or conditions," he says, "it can be and should be availed of whenever an emergency condition arises. With agricultural pursuits such a condition now exists in certain sections of the country and it is likely to arise in other sections during the continuance of the war."

Admitted to Work in Fields.

The regulations laid down provide that although aliens might ordinarily be barred under the so-called "illiteracy test" or the "contract labor clause" of the immigration act, if otherwise admissible under the law, they may be let into the country if shown to be coming to the United States for the purpose of accepting employment in agricultural pursuits.

Aliens applying for temporary admission as agricultural laborers are required to furnish two photographs of themselves; personal descriptions are then taken and identification cards issued. The alien is given the original, upon which is written the fact that the holder is temporarily admitted to the United States to engage in agricultural labor, and the Government keeps a duplicate.

"Aliens admitted under these provisions," says the Secretary's circular, "are allowed to enter temporarily upon the understanding that they will engage in no other than agricultural labor; and that 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."

Head Tax Waived.

Aliens admitted under the department's regulations for the war-time emergency are not required to pay the usual head tax.

As the regulations apply only to agricultural laborers from Mexico, border States are chiefly interested.

Authority to admit these agriculturists temporarily is contained in the immigration act passed in February, which provides 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."

CAPT. DAWSON GIVEN DUTY.

Retired Army Officer Placed on Active List by Order of President.

By direction of the President, Capt. Wiley E. Dawson, United States Army, retired, is placed on active military duty

FULLY MOTORIZED FIELD BATTERY HAS JUST BEEN DEVELOPED BY U. S. ARMY

**Believed to be First Complete Unit of Horseless Artillery Created—
Early Substitution of Tractors for Animals in Handling
Nearly all Forms of Ordnance Predicted**

The War Department authorizes the following:

The United States Army has developed what is believed to be the first completely motorized field battery of medium caliber guns in the world. The problem of eliminating the horse entirely from the work of dragging such guns to the front is one on which both European and American engineers were working for years before the outbreak of the great war. Successful experiments by the Government authorities now seem to promise an early substitution of the machine for the horse in handling nearly all forms of ordnance.

The experimentation was carried on first with various types of tractors under the direction of the Field Artillery Board at Fort Sill, Okla., and by the Ordnance Department of the Army at Rock Island Arsenal, followed later at Fort Bliss, Tex., with a completely equipped battery. The work has been in charge of Maj. Lucian B. Moody. The tractor standards committee of the Society of Automotive Engineers was enlisted at the outbreak of war and has been actively cooperating in the study of the problem.

Expects Success Soon.

"The success of the experiments at Fort Sill justify us in believing that the motorization of most medium caliber guns which have previously been horse drawn will come in the near future," Maj. Moody says. "The large howitzer types are sure to be motorized. The motorization of the light types, such as the French 75s, will have to wait for the development of tractors capable of developing a combination of speed for emergencies and pulling power in mud equal to that of horses. This probably will not come immediately, but we shall continue our experimentation with the light types."

European armies have already reduced greatly the number of horses in artillery use, but it has not proved possible so far to eliminate them in hauling certain of the smaller and medium types of ordnance because of the lack of a proper tractor combination of speed and power. The big creeping type tractors capable of handling the heaviest guns which have so far been used in Europe have been unable to meet the demand for making the occasional bursts of speed necessary for getting the light field guns into position and using the minimum of space which conditions on the firing line frequently make vital.

The new creeping or self-track-lay-

ing type of small or medium size developed by the American Army is built without the steering arrangement in front, and while possessing relatively as much power as the type now used in Europe is at the same time capable of turning within its own length by simply reversing or stopping one of the creeper drivers while the other side continues to move ahead. The development in this type in tractors powerful enough to haul the heaviest guns will make them entirely available for making the sharp turns and corners and fitting into the inconvenient spaces for which horses have so far had to be used at the very front. The experiments have proceeded far enough to justify plans for the successive motorization of all American artillery units except the smallest calibers required to move at very high speed over bad ground.

The new developments in ordnance traction make up another phase of the valuable experience the American Army gained on the Mexican border, as they are a direct outgrowth of experiments in hauling field guns with American tractors made at that time.

Tractors More Efficient.

The reasons making it highly desirable to substitute the tractor for the horse in all ordnance traction are both scientific and humane. From a scientific and military standpoint the tractor is much more efficient than the horse. It lasts longer, is capable of performing more work in a day, and costs less for repairs and fuel than the expense of upkeep of the horse. A tractor can, if necessary, be used 24 hours in a day, while the horse has to stop for rest, sleep, and feeding, and can seldom be worked more than 10 or 12 hours per day at the best. Repairs on tractors even at the front are usually comparatively brief tasks, unless the machine is completely destroyed by shell fire, while horses are continually liable not only to wounds but to disease and injury from exposure and lack of proper care under field conditions. The care of machines, as compared with that which horses must have, is negligible, while the bulky food supply for horses is always a difficult problem.

The humane reasons are equally obvious. The life of the artillery horse at the front is not only brief but often one full of agony. It is seldom possible to give the animals anything like proper shelter and care, and their usual lot is quick death by disease if they are not killed off by shell fire.

under the provisions of the next to the last proviso of section 24, act of Congress approved June 3, 1916.

Capt. Dawson is appointed an acting

quartermaster and will report in person to the commanding officer, Signal Corps, Aviation School, San Diego, Cal., for duty as quartermaster.

TRAINING CAMP FOR COLORED MEN ESTABLISHED IN IOWA

The War Department authorizes the following:

The following letter to the Chief of Staff Departments of the Army gives a brief outline of the provisions made for training camps for colored citizens:

"You are advised that training camps for colored citizens will be established at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, under section 54, National Defense Act, and the regulations prescribed for present training camps, except as modified herein and hereafter. The camp is under the control of the Department Commander, Central Department, who will prepare and conduct the same. The total attendance will be 1,250, of whom 250 will be noncommissioned officers of colored regiments of the Regular Army, to be sent on detached service status, and 1,000 citizens, either enlisted under section 54, National Defense Act, for three months, beginning June 18, with agreement to accept appointment tendered, or members National Guard, whose status will be as in the case of National Guardsmen now in training camps.

The Department Contingents.

"The contingents of citizens and National Guardsmen from the various departments is as follows: Northeastern Department, 40; Eastern Department, 240; Southeastern Department, 430; Central Department, 195; Southern Department, 75, plus contingent from Twenty-fourth Infantry 84, and Tenth Cavalry 57; Western Department, 20.

"As far as consistent with the character of applicants it is desired that men selected shall be not less than 30 years of age. Local distribution as between various States and cities and between citizens and National Guardsmen is left to the discretion of department commanders. From all applicants department commanders will select their contingent so that definite notice to proceed to the training camps may be given the selected men not later than June 9. The training camps will be ready to receive the noncommissioned officers of the Regular Army June 5 and all others June 15. The course of instruction begins June 18."

Men from Hawaii and Philippines.

In addition, to the contingents mentioned above, 84 men will be sent from the Twenty-fifth Infantry in Hawaii and 25 men from the Ninth Cavalry in the Philippines.

Applications should be addressed to the commanding generals of departments, as follows: Northeastern Department, Boston, Mass.; Eastern Department, Governors Island, N. Y.; Southeastern Department, Charleston, S. C.; Southern Department, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; Central Department, Chicago, Ill.; Western Department, San Francisco, Cal.

The contingent from each department will be as follows: Northeastern, 40; Eastern, 240; Southeastern, 430; Central, 195; Southern, 75; Western, 20. The remaining 250 will be noncommissioned officers from regiments as indicated above.

H. P. MCCAIN,

The Adjutant General.

Buy a Liberty Bond.

WAR TOPICS AT HIGH SCHOOL COMMENCEMENTS RECOMMENDED BY COMMISSIONER CLAXTON

The Bureau of Education, Department of the Interior, issues the following:

Approaching commencement exercises in American high schools will be memorable for their emphasis upon America's place in the world war, if the suggestion of the United States Bureau of Education, Department of the Interior, is adopted. In a letter to the 15,000 high schools throughout the United States, approving the recommendation of the Committee of Public Information and the National Board for Historical Service, Commissioner Claxton declares:

Nation Faces Severe Test.

"The approaching commencement exercises of the high schools find the American people entering on a great world war. Before another commencement the Nation will be tried by standards more searching and tests more severe than any to which this great democratic experiment has ever been subjected. No proper occasion should be neglected to give our people in every community, however iso-

lated or apathetic, a firm grasp of the reasons that have moved a great Nation to see that the issues of this struggle are vital to our own safety and to the preservation of democracy against the triumphs of autocracy.

"We are now engaged in our first great tasks of military preparation and the pressing task of preparing to feed and finance our own people and Government and the peoples and governments now in the heat of a struggle that has become ours. Every one who clearly comprehends is thus fortified in spirit to play his or her part in times that will try men's souls.

Must Be True to High Ideals.

"Can the commencement exercises in every high school be better directed than toward an elevated and enlightening discussion of the faith in popular government, now on trial for its life—a discussion which makes clear the passionless purposes defined by the President in his

(Continued on page 6.)

10,079,500 MEN IN UNITED STATES ARE SUBJECT TO SELECTIVE DRAFT, CENSUS FIGURES SHOW

A compilation of figures throwing light upon the possible operation of the selective draft law has been made public by the Bureau of Census. The census tabulation reveals that there are 10,079,500 men between the ages of 21 and 30 years, and therefore subject to military duty. The figures are estimates and are based upon the percentages of the census of 1910, but are believed to furnish a close approximation of the real facts. The census statement asserts that there are 500,500 out of the 10,079,500 of this age not gainfully occupied; this is approximately the number that will be drafted when the first quota is called out this fall. Of the total eligible for military duty there are 5,729,400 who are single men and 4,554,900 who are married, 120,900 are divorced or widowers, and 40,300 who have not been reported either married or single. The percentage is 53.3 of single men, and of married 45.1.

Classification of Occupations.

On occupations, exclusive of 500,500 not gainfully occupied, estimated at 5 per cent, the following classifications are made:

Agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry, 29.9 per cent, or 2,864,000 men; extraction of minerals (miners), 3.8 per cent, or 364,000; manufacturing and mechanical industries, 31.7 per cent, or 3,036,000 men; in transportation work, 10.1 per cent, or 967,000 men; in general trade, 11 per cent, or 1,054,000; in the public service not otherwise classified, 1.5 per cent, or 144,000; in professional service, 3.5 per cent, totaling 335,000 men; in domestic and personal service, 4.6 per cent, or 441,000 men; in clerical occupations, 3.9 per cent, or 374,000 men.

The official tabulation follows:

Marital Condition.			
	Males 21 to 30 inclusive.		
	1910 (actual).		1917 (estimated number).
	Number.	Per cent distribution.	
Total	8,808,858	100.0	10,079,500
Single	4,744,270	53.3	5,372,400
Married	4,014,542	45.1	4,545,900
Widowed or divorced	105,304	1.2	120,900
Marital condition not reported	34,742	.4	40,300

Occupations.			
General division.	Males, 21-44, ¹ 1910 (actual).		Males, 21-30, 1917 (estimated).
	Number.	Per cent distribution.	
All occupations	17,262,209	100.0	*9,579,000
Agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry	5,165,402	29.9	2,864,000
Extraction of minerals	648,477	3.8	364,000
Manufacturing and mechanical industries	5,463,308	31.7	3,036,000
Transportation	1,747,194	10.1	967,000
Trade	1,905,971	11.0	1,054,000
Public service (not elsewhere classified)	258,937	1.5	144,000
Professional service	597,897	3.5	335,000
Domestic and personal service	790,786	4.6	441,000
Clerical occupations	681,237	3.9	374,000

¹ Includes age unknown.
* Exclusive of 500,500 not gainfully occupied (estimated, 5 per cent).

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY MAIL:

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	(Six months.....)	3.00

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

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

As civilian chairman of the committee I appoint Mr. George Creel. The Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of the Navy are authorized each to detail an officer or officers to the work of the committee.

WOODROW WILSON.

April 14, 1917.

25,000 PERSONS ENLISTED IN NAVAL RESERVE FORCE

The Navy Department authorizes the following:

A naval reserve force of approximately 25,000, almost half as large in numbers as the Regular Navy was a year ago, has been created in the past few months.

At the last complete report 19,347 men and 725 women had been enlisted and about 3,500 officers enrolled, and the new enlistments in the last 10 days make the total about 25,000. This force includes the Fleet Naval Reserve, the Naval Reserve, the Naval Auxillary Reserve, the Naval Reserve Flying Corps, the Volunteer Naval Reserve, the Naval Coast Defense Reserve, and the women enlisted for special duty.

Many College Men Join.

Hundreds of sailors, fishermen, and seafaring men have been enlisted, and yachtsmen, motor-boat owners, and others with some experience have joined the Coast Defense Reserve. This force seems to have a special attraction for college men, nearly every college and university in the East and many in the West and South furnishing recruits, Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Cornell, and Brown being among those most largely represented. Nearly all the members of one entire class from Cornell went to Newport and enlisted as seamen.

Most of the men in the reserve will be required for the Coast Patrol Fleet, which includes mine sweepers and mine layers, submarine chasers, patrol boats of various classes, and will embrace hundreds of vessels required for coast defense. In addition the reserve will furnish men for guard duty at navy yards, magazines, storehouses, and other points, and for the

WARNING BY ATTORNEY GENERAL AGAINST EFFORTS TO DISCOURAGE REGISTRATION

Attorney General Gregory has issued the following statement:

"My attention has been called to the circulation of propaganda designed to discourage registration in accordance with the provisions of the Army bill approved May 18, last. Such action is a plain violation of the law, and the Department of Justice is prepared to prosecute promptly any person guilty of such conduct. The officers and agents of the department throughout the country have been instructed to watch carefully for infractions of this law.

"In addition to the penal provisions contained in the act which make evasion a criminal offense, section 6 of the Federal penal code

makes it a criminal offense punishable with not more than six (6) years imprisonment for any two or more persons to conspire together to 'hinder, prevent, or delay the execution of any law of the United States.'

"The act of May 18, 1917, which may very properly be entitled the 'selective soldiers bill,' is now a law of the United States so that all conspiracies to hinder, prevent, or delay the appointed agencies or instrumentalities of the Government in putting that law into effect or in making the registration therein provided for will be dealt with accordingly, prosecuted, and when convicted doubtless severely punished."

CHARITY WORK IN WAR.

Women Must Look After the Poor and Helpless, Is Message to Them.

The Council of National Defense authorizes the following:

"Keep up local charities" will be one message of the women's committee of the Council of National Defense which will be flashed to the women of the country.

"Our poor and helpless must not suffer because of the war," said Mrs. Ira Couch Wood, secretary of the committee, who is assisting in shaping the policies of this body of well-known women enlisted by the Government to mobilize the woman power of the country.

"Charities are largely supported today by contributions from surplus incomes," said she, "and with the burdens of war, income taxes, and the like, our charities are likely to be curtailed. But the women of the country who stay at home must step in and see that the dependents and helpless of their communities do not suffer.

"On our women will devolve the responsibility of seeing that the aged, the feeble, the helpless, are taken care of."

crews of merchantment taken over by the Government.

725 Women in Reserve.

Nearly all the 725 women enlisted are engaged in clerical duties and rank as yeomen. Among them are several chief yeomen, engaged in special work. One is an expert on finger prints, and is employed in the identification section. Another, experienced in contracts and specifications, is employed in the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts. There are a number of women draftsmen, but most of them are engaged in accounting, typewriting, and stenography in the various divisions.

Lieut. Col. Henry T. Ferguson, 37th Infantry, is relieved from station at Fort Sheridan, Ill., and will take station at Chicago, Ill., in connection with his duties pertaining to the annual armory inspection of the National Guard.

LIBERTY BOND COMMITTEE.

Secretary of Interior Selects Employees to Give Information on Loans.

Secretary Lane has selected a number of employees in the Interior Department as a committee to inform all members of the department as to what is necessary to do in order to purchase liberty bonds, the terms upon which the bonds can be bought, etc.

The committee is headed by Mr. George W. Evans, chief disbursing clerk of the department.

Subscribers Can Pay for Liberty Loan Bonds Now.

(Continued from page 1.)

June 15, as the money was in hand on that date.

Can Buy Treasury Certificates.

If subscribers desire to invest their money at once, they can purchase Treasury certificates of indebtedness up to the full amount of their application and deposit them with the application with the Federal reserve bank, and irrespective of the maturity of these Treasury certificates they will be taken as cash on June 15 and the interest to June 15 remitted to the subscriber, and such bonds as are allotted to the subscribers will be allotted as of June 15; that is, without any charge for accrued interest. In the case of a reduced allotment the Treasury certificates deposited in payment will be split into one piece equaling the amount of bonds allotted and one piece equaling the amount of excess payment made subject to adjustment in cash if the allotment is not a multiple of the lowest denomination of the certificates (either \$1,000 or \$5,000). Certificates for the excess will be returned to the subscriber and will continue to bear interest until they have finally matured, as stated on the face of the certificate.

Your first patriotic duty—Buy a Liberty Bond.

MERITS OF THE LIBERTY LOAN PLACED BEFORE BUSINESS MEN

R. Goodwyn Rhett, of Charleston, S. C., president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, to-day called upon the business men of the country to give whole-hearted support to the liberty loan.

Mr. Rhett said in part:

"Every unit of our national life must serve the flag. When the Nation faces a supreme test involving not only the defense of our honor and rights, but the liberty of the world, idlers have no place in our institutions. Wealth must serve as do the men who offer their lives at the front, and the men who serve, no less patriotically, back of the line.

"To honor the gift of the fathers of the Republic is to prove ourselves worthy of the glorious heritage. To fail is to confess our degeneracy; to acknowledge that we are unworthy sons of noble sires; to sink in shame the traditions of Washington, Jefferson, and Lincoln. We will not fail.

Inducements to Business Men.

"There is every inducement to the business men of America to make the liberty loan a success. It offers the advantage of safe investment as well as the opportunity for patriotic service. I have no doubt that if the liberty loan were without many of its attractive features as an investment, the business men would be in the front rank of its supporters. The liberty loan combines profit, prosperity, and patriotism.

"The thought I have in mind was expressed by Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo in his letter to the banks and trust companies. 'Practically all of the proceeds of the liberty loan, whether advanced to foreign Governments or expended directly by departments of the United States, will be spent in this country in payment of indebtedness heretofore or hereafter incurred.'

Money to Be Spent in United States.

"The meaning and importance of that to the subscribers to the liberty loan is clear. The United States is not asking for subscriptions to a \$5,000,000,000 bond issue to be sent out of the country. Every dollar is to remain here and while we are aiding our allies by loaning funds to them at a lower interest than they could get otherwise, we are aiding ourselves by providing new demands upon all of our industries. That means increased demands for labor, more requirements in raw material and a greater market for food products.

"The Chamber of Commerce of the United States has pointed out to the merchants and manufacturers how they may become leaders in the success of the liberty loan, by making it possible for their employees to purchase the bonds by small weekly payments. The importance of such service to millions of employees who might not otherwise be enabled to purchase liberty loan bonds can not be overestimated. This is a national service. It makes the employer and worker cooperative participants in the patriotic services of financing the war."

Your first patriotic duty—Buy a Liberty Bond.

PEOPLE OF WEST EAGER TO BUY LIBERTY LOAN BONDS, SECRETARY M'ADOO REPORTS

Head of Treasury Department says Readiness to Make Sacrifices to Help the Government is Shown—Warns of Undue Optimism—Loan not Oversubscribed

Secretary McAdoo has returned to Washington after a speaking tour which covered the principal cities of nine western States. The Secretary will start on another speaking tour on Monday, June 4, beginning with an address at a meeting at Carnegie Hall, New York City. Speaking of his western tour Secretary McAdoo said:

"I have just completed a 10-day trip through the Central West in connection with the liberty loan. I have spoken in Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Des Moines, Denver, St. Joseph, Omaha, Topeka, Kansas City, Kans., Kansas City, Mo., and Columbus, Ohio. There were great outpourings at all the public meetings. I was particularly struck with the unselfish and patriotic support that bankers, business men, and all classes of the people are giving to the liberty loan. Everywhere it is recognized that the success of this loan is of paramount importance. Everywhere organizations have been formed to push the loan and the work is being prosecuted with great vigor.

Warns of Undue Optimism.

"While there is everything in the prospect to encourage, nevertheless I wish to repeat my warning against undue optimism about the liberty loan. If the people are aroused to its importance there will be no doubt about its success, but continuous hard work must be done until subscription day, June 15. There is now an enthusiastic impulse behind the loan which, if maintained, will, I hope, result in a large oversubscription. What I said at the beginning of the campaign still holds true, that every man and woman in the United States must, within their means, subscribe for this loan, no matter how small the amount. This is essential to success. Every \$50 bond helps. I have heard rumors or reports that the loan is already oversubscribed. This is untrue, and I hope that such reports will not gain credence. They are very hurtful to success.

"There is a splendid disposition among the people to purchase liberty bonds. A general distribution of the bonds among small and large investors alike would be the most helpful thing for business and the Government. I can not emphasize too strongly the importance of a wide popular subscription to the liberty loan.

Conspicuous Work at Minneapolis.

"In this connection Minneapolis has done a conspicuously valuable work. The Minneapolis liberty loan committee has just informed me that in an eight-day house-to-house canvass among the people they have sold \$10,000,000 of liberty bonds to 19,882 purchasers. This is admirable, and is the kind of distribution of the liberty bonds that should be made in every city and community in the country. Minneapolis effected an enthusiastic and capable organization, which solicited the city by districts. I commend the Minneapolis plan to all the other cities in the

country. I do not mean by this to imply that other cities are not doing equally earnest work, but the success of the Minneapolis plan is so striking that I want to bring it to the attention of the country.

"I also found the most gratifying disposition on the part of the people everywhere to bear the necessary additional taxation required for the war and for the maintenance of sound economic conditions in the country. I spoke specifically of the necessity of raising no less than \$1,800,000,000 in new taxes, and the response of every audience was instantaneous and gratifying.

Eager to Make Sacrifices.

While everyone wants the new taxes to be equitably distributed, there is a willingness—in fact, eagerness—to make the necessary sacrifices to strengthen the Government's finances and to support to the utmost the gallant men who are going to the front. There is no objection on the part of the great mass of the people to the proposal to raise \$1,800,000,000 by taxation. I found some opposition to the amount on the part of a few small groups of business men, but most of them seemed reconciled to the amount when the situation was explained. Of course we must distribute these taxes equitably and justly. The real differences of opinion are about the items of taxation and not about the total amount. It was, I think, generally recognized that nothing could be more unsound and unsafe than to attempt to finance the war almost wholly by bond issues.

"The purpose of the war, the reasons for America's entry into it, and the ideals for which we are fighting, are generally understood; in fact I found not a single dissenter throughout the entire trip. I was overwhelmed with messages to the President of the enthusiastic, loyal, and devoted support of the people in every part of the country I had the privilege of visiting.

Demonstrations Wonderful.

"In the nine States through which I passed the demonstrations of patriotism and enthusiasm were wonderful. Everywhere assurances were given of cordial support of the Government; everywhere intense desire was exhibited to bring the war to a quick and successful conclusion; everywhere there was eagerness to learn how each citizen could best help the Government in carrying on the war. The sentiment throughout the West may be summed up as follows:

"This war was forced on Uncle Sam. Now that he is in it we don't intend that he shall be licked."

"Nothing could be more inspiring than the unity and enthusiasm of the people. All political differences and racial antagonisms have disappeared before the united purpose to uphold America's rights and to reestablish peace and liberty throughout the world."

War Department Orders to Officers and Enlisted Men

OFFICERS NAMED TO EXAMINE ENGINEER CORPS APPLICANTS

Each of the following-named officers of the Medical Officers' Reserve Corps is assigned to active duty and will proceed to the place indicated and report in person to the officer named for duty in connection with the examination of applicants for the Engineer Enlisted Reserve Corps, and upon completion of this duty will return to his home, and upon arrival there stand relieved from active duty in the Medical Officers' Reserve Corps:

First Lieut. Ernest W. Cavaness to Lieut. Col. James F. McIndoe, Corps of Engineers, Kansas City, Mo.

First Lieut. Lloyd Thompson to Lieut. Col. William P. Howell, Corps of Engineers, Little Rock, Ark.

First Lieut. Marvin S. Veal to Maj. William P. Stokay, Corps of Engineers, Louisville, Ky.

First Lieut. Edward C. Ellett to Lieut. Col. William P. Howell, Corps of Engineers, Memphis, Tenn.

First Lieut. Benjamin B. Rowley to Lieut. Col. Spencer Cosby, Corps of Engineers, Milwaukee, Wis.

Capt. Joseph R. Hollowbush to Maj. Gen. Alexander Mackenzie, United States Army, retired, Rock Island, Ill.

First Lieut. David M. Berkman to Lieut. Col. Edward H. Schulz, Corps of Engineers, St. Paul, Minn.

First Lieut. Harold S. Arnold to Maj. Harley B. Ferguson, Corps of Engineers, New London, Conn.

First Lieut. Peter L. Keough to Col. Joseph H. Willard, United States Army, retired, Newport, R. I.

First Lieut. Roland B. Moore to Maj. Francis A. Pope, Corps of Engineers, Portland, Me.

First Lieut. William H. McLaine to Capt. Francis B. Wilby, Corps of Engineers, Wheeling, W. Va.

First Lieut. Eric A. Fennel to Maj. William P. Stokay, Corps of Engineers, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Capt. John G. Stowe to Col. James G. Warren, Corps of Engineers, Buffalo, N. Y.

First Lieut. William J. DuBois to Maj. Frederick W. Altstaetter, Corps of Engineers, Grand Rapids, Mich.

First Lieut. Francis X. Mulherin to Col. John Millis, Corps of Engineers, Savannah, Ga.

First Lieut. Frank R. Ruff to Maj. Albert E. Waldron, Corps of Engineers, Wilmington, N. C.

First Lieut. Solomon P. Klotz to Maj. Harold C. Fiske, Corps of Engineers, Vicksburg, Miss.

Capt. Frederick T. Brown to Maj. Julian L. Schley, Corps of Engineers, New Orleans, La.

First Lieut. Horace F. Stiltner to Capt. Jarvis J. Bain, Corps of Engineers, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Maj. Francis L. Parker to Maj. Gilbert A. Youngberg, Corps of Engineers, Charleston, S. C.

First Lieut. Robert Goldthwaite to Capt. Clarence L. Sturdevant, Corps of Engineers, Montgomery, Ala.

Capt. John O. Rush to Maj. William L. Guthrie, Corps of Engineers, Mobile, Ala.
First Lieut. Samuel Aronovitz to Maj. James F. Bell, Corps of Engineers, Jacksonville, Fla.

First Lieut. Jerre G. Lynch to Capt. Charles T. Leeds, United States Army, retired, Los Angeles, Cal.

First Lieut. George H. Buck to Maj. Elliott J. Dent (First District), Corps of Engineers, Portland, Oreg.

First Lieut. Donald V. Trueblood to Maj. Elliott J. Dent, Corps of Engineers, Seattle, Wash.

First Lieut. Verne R. Mason to Col. Walter L. Fisk, United States Army, retired, Baltimore, Md.

First Lieut. J. Adolph Rollings to Col. James P. Jervey, Corps of Engineers, Norfolk, Va.

First Lieut. Meredith I. Samuel to Maj. Mark Brooke, Corps of Engineers, Wilmington, Del.

Capt. Moses H. Darnall to Col. Francis R. Shunk, Corps of Engineers, Washington, D. C.

Capt. Walter H. Moursund to Lieut. Col. William J. Barden, Corps of Engineers, Dallas, Tex.

First Lieut. Eugene V. Powell to Maj. Edward N. Johnson, Corps of Engineers, Galveston, Tex.

The travel directed is necessary in the military service.

Each of the following-named officers of the Medical Corps will proceed to the place specified and report in person to the commanding officer, medical officers' training camp, for temporary duty as instructors:

Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.

Maj. Jay R. Shook.
Maj. Charles F. Morse.
Capt. Condon C. McCornack.
Capt. Samuel S. Creighton.
Maj. William A. Powell.
Maj. George H. Scott.
Capt. Howard McC. Snyder.
Capt. Joseph E. Bastion.
Capt. Taylor E. Darby.

Fort Riley, Kans.

Maj. Frank W. Weed.
Maj. Jacob M. Coffin.
Maj. William W. Reno.
Maj. Craig R. Snyder.
Maj. Henry C. Pillsbury.
Capt. Felix R. Hill.
Capt. Thomas J. Flynn.
Capt. John J. Reddy.
Capt. William H. Richardson.
First Lieut. Harrison W. Stuckey, Medical Officers' Reserve Corps.

Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.

Maj. Leartus J. Owen.
Maj. Wallace De Witt.
Maj. Robert L. Carswell.
Capt. Mahlon Ashford.
Capt. Eugene G. Northington.
Capt. Alexander D. Parce.
Capt. Calvin D. Cowles, jr.
Capt. Samuel J. Turnbull.
Capt. Royal Reynolds.
The travel directed is necessary in the military service.

The leave of absence heretofore granted First Lieut. Franklin Babcock, Coast Artillery Corps, is extended two days.

Second Lieuts. William M. McKee and Raymond P. Pennoyer, Engineer Officers' Reserve Corps, are discharged from their obligations in connection with enlistments at citizens' training camp, Fort Niagara, N. Y.; are ordered to active duty, and assigned to the Fifth Reserve Engineers. They will proceed to Pittsburgh, Pa., and report in person to the commanding officer, Fifth Reserve Engineers, for duty.

The resignation of Capt. William Pippy, Second Infantry, Montana National Guard, is accepted by the President, to take effect this date.

The following-named officers of the Quartermaster Officers' Reserve Corps are relieved from their present stations and duties and will proceed with the least possible delay to New York, N. Y., and report in person to the depot quartermaster at that place:

Capt. Gabe Filleul.
Capt. Claude D. Liebman.
Capt. Gustave Porges.
Capt. Frederick T. Hill.

The travel directed is necessary in the military service.

The resignation by First Lieut. Timothy J. Butler, Medical Reserve Corps, of his commission as an officer in that corps is accepted by the President, to take effect this date.

The resignation of Capt. George H. Zuver, Eighteenth Infantry, Pennsylvania National Guard, is accepted by the President, to take effect this date.

First Lieut. Charles L. Gaulden, Medical Officers' Reserve Corps, now at the Army Medical School, this city, will proceed to Fort Myer, Va., and report in person to the commanding officer, citizens' training camp at that post, for duty.

The following-named officers of the Adjutant General's Officers' Reserve Corps are assigned to active duty:

Maj. Willard D. Straight.
Maj. J. Mandeville Carlisle.

Maj. Straight will proceed to Governors Island, N. Y., and report in person to the commanding general, Eastern Department, for assignment to duty.

Maj. Carlisle will proceed to Boston, Mass., and report in person to the commanding general, Northeastern Department, for assignment to duty.

First Lieut. Francis C. Tyng, Medical Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty. He will report in person to the commanding officer, Fort Douglas, Utah, for duty.

Capt. John O. Steger, Quartermaster Corps, will make not to exceed three visits per month to Washington, D. C., on official business pertaining to construction work at the Langley Field Experimental Station and Proving Grounds, and upon the completion of the duty enjoined will return to his proper station after each visit. The travel directed is necessary in the military service.

First Lieut. Lawton V. Smith, Aviation Section, Signal Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will proceed to Fort Sam Houston, Tex., and report in person to the commanding general, Southern Department, for assignment to duty.

War Department Orders to Officers and Enlisted Men

COAST ARTILLERY COURSES OF INSTRUCTION ARE CLOSED

The courses of instruction of Coast Artillery officers at the Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., is discontinued, and each of the following-named officers is assigned as indicated after his name and will join his station:

Capt. Walter P. Boatwright, Detached Officers' List, coast defenses of Chesapeake Bay.

Capt. John Mather, coast defenses of Chesapeake Bay.

Capt. Claude E. Brigham, Detached Officers' List, coast defenses of Chesapeake Bay.

Capt. Robert E. Guthrie, coast defenses of Chesapeake Bay.

Capt. Francis H. Lincoln, Detached Officers' List, coast defenses of Chesapeake Bay.

Capt. Adelno Gibson, Detached Officers' List, coast defenses of Chesapeake Bay.

First Lieut. Coleman W. Jenkins, Detached Officers' List, coast defenses of Portland.

First Lieut. Jesse L. Sinclair, Detached Officers' List, coast defenses of Portsmouth.

First Lieut. Herbert E. Ellis, Detached Officers' List, coast defenses of Boston.

First Lieut. Andrew L. Pendleton, Jr., Detached Officers' List, coast defenses of Boston.

First Lieut. John P. Leavenworth, Detached Officers' List, coast defenses of New Bedford.

First Lieut. Benjamin N. Booth, Detached Officers' List, coast defenses of Narragansett Bay.

First Lieut. Allen R. Edwards, Detached Officers' List, coast defenses of Long Island Sound.

First Lieut. Joseph D. Brown, Detached Officers' List, coast defenses of eastern New York.

First Lieut. Oscar A. Eastwood, Detached Officers' List, coast defenses of southern New York.

First Lieut. Edward L. Dyer, Detached Officers' List, coast defenses of Sandy Hook.

First Lieut. John L. Homer, Detached Officers' List, coast defenses of the Potomac.

First Lieut. Donald Armstrong, Detached Officers' List, coast defenses of Chesapeake Bay.

First Lieut. Randolph T. Pendleton, Detached Officers' List, coast defenses of Chesapeake Bay.

First Lieut. Calvin M. Smith, Detached Officers' List, coast defenses of Chesapeake Bay.

First Lieut. Laurence Watts, Detached Officers' List, coast defenses of the Cape Fear.

First Lieut. Carleton U. Edwards, Detached Officers' List, coast defenses of Charleston.

First Lieut. Austin G. Frick, Detached Officers' List, coast defenses of Savannah.

First Lieut. Oscar Krupp, Detached Officers' List, coast defenses of Pensacola.

First Lieut. Joseph R. Cygon, Detached Officers' List, coast defenses of Mobile.

First Lieut. Walter O. Rawls, Detached Officers' List, coast defenses of San Francisco.

First Lieut. William C. Washington, Detached Officers' List, coast defenses of San Francisco.

First Lieut. Earl H. Metzger, Detached Officers' List, coast defenses of San Francisco.

First Lieut. Spencer B. Lane, Detached Officers' List, coast defenses of Puget Sound.

First Lieut. Wilmer T. Scott, Detached Officers' List, coast defenses of San Francisco.

First Lieut. Arthur W. Ford, Detached Officers' List, coast defenses of San Francisco.

First Lieut. Walter W. Vautsmeier, Detached Officers' List, coast defenses of San Francisco.

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:

Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.

Maj. Percy M. Ashburn as commanding officer.

Maj. James F. Hall as assistant commanding officer.

Fort Riley, Kans.

Maj. William N. Bispham as commanding officer.

Maj. Charles R. Reynolds as assistant commanding officer.

Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.

Lieut. Col. Henry Page as commanding officer.

Maj. Roger Brooke as assistant commanding officer.

The officers named will proceed to the places named for duty accordingly. The travel directed is necessary in the military service.

Leave of absence for five days is granted First Lieut. Paul R. Davison, Cavalry, detached officers' list.

Maj. Burnett M. Chipfield, Judge Advocate General's Officers' Reserve Corps, will proceed to Springfield, Ill., and report in person to the governor of Illinois for duty in connection with the registration of men of military age of that State. The travel directed is necessary in the military service.

Capt. E. Alexander Powell, Cavalry Section, Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty. He will report in person to the chief, War College Division, Office of the Chief of Staff, for duty.

Capt. Samuel A. Meddaugh, Engineer Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty. He will proceed to Cleveland, Ohio, and report in person to Maj. Paul S. Bond, Corps of Engineers, Federal Building, for duty in connection with enlistments for the Engineer Enlisted Reserve Corps.

So much of paragraph 31, Special Orders, No. 113, May 16, 1917, War Department, as relates to Capt. Joseph Casper, Medical Corps, is revoked.

Capt. Fred W. Pitts, Thirty-second Infantry, having been found by an Army retiring board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, and such finding having been approved by the President, the retirement of Capt. Pitts from active service under the provisions of section 1251, Revised Statutes, is announced. He will proceed to his home. The travel directed is necessary in the military service.

Under the provisions of section 7, act of Congress approved May 18, 1917, First Sergt. William De Bank, United States Army, retired, 912 Madison Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., is assigned to active duty in his grade, to take effect May 23, 1917, and will report to Lieut. Col. Charles H. McKinstry, Corps of Engineers, Army Building, New York, N. Y., for assignment to duty.

Maj. James I. Mabee, Medical Corps, will proceed to Pittsburgh, Pa., and report in person to Lieut. Col. Edgar Jadwin, Corps of Engineers, commanding Fifth Reserve Engineers, for temporary duty. The travel directed is necessary in the military service.

The following-named officers of the Quartermaster Officers' Reserve Corps are assigned to active duty and will proceed not later than three days from the date of receipt of this order to the stations to which assigned:

Capt. John H. Adams.

Capt. James G. McGrath.

Capt. William P. Simpson.

Capt. William C. Huntoon.

Capt. William M. Kaercher.

Capt. James M. Holman.

Capt. Joe C. Platt.

Capt. Thomas Leonard.

Capt. Adams will report in person to the commanding officer, Washington Barracks, D. C., for assignment to duty as assistant to the quartermaster at that place and by letter to the commanding general, Eastern Department.

Capt. McGrath will report in person to the commanding officer, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for assignment to duty as assistant to the quartermaster at that place and by letter to the commanding general, Central Department.

Capt. Lorimer D. Miller, Engineer Officers' Reserve Corps, will proceed to Philadelphia, Pa., on official business in connection with the procurement of Engineer equipment, and upon the completion of this duty will return to his proper station. The travel directed is necessary in the military service.

First Lieut. Lyman C. Josephs, Engineer Officers' Reserve Corps, will proceed to Philadelphia, Pa., take station at that place, for duty in connection with the manufacture of Engineer equipment, reporting upon arrival at Philadelphia by letter to the officer in charge, Engineer depot, Washington Barracks, D. C. The travel directed is necessary in the military service.

So much of paragraph 44, Special Orders, No. 110, May 12, 1917, War Department, as relates to Capt. John A. Crane, Field Artillery, is revoked.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY FIELD FORCE URGED TO REGISTER

Director George Otis Smith, of the United States Geological Survey, has sent the following to members of the field force:

The President's proclamation setting June 5 as registration day requires that all persons who have attained their twenty-first birthday and those who have not attained their thirty-first birthday shall register between the hours of 7 a. m. and 9 p. m. on June 5. *No matter what claims for exemption you may have, you must register.*

Immediate Action Necessary.

Any person who is absent from his registration district should apply for a registration card to the county clerk of the county in which he is located, or, if he is in a city of 30,000 or more, he should apply to the city clerk. This action must be taken at once, as the card must reach his domiciliary precinct by the day (June 5) set for registration.

The clerk will record answers on a card and turn it over to the absentee, who should then mail it to the registrar of his home district. A self-addressed envelope should be inclosed with the card, to insure the return to the absentee of this registration certificate, possession of which is necessary to prove that he has registered, as required by law.

Applicants for Commissions.

Those who have applied for commissions in the Officers' Reserve Corps should inform the registrar of that fact; also whether they have been recommended for or have received their commission, as the case may be.

It is expected that the field force will be exempt from draft, but arrangements to insure this have not yet been perfected.

The law provides a severe penalty for those who fail to register.

Geo. Otis Smith,
Director.

War Topics at High School Commencements.

(Continued from page 3.)

war addresses to Congress? The Nation must be held steadily to those high purposes despite the passions aroused by war.

"The American people must be made to see clearly that the world which is made over by this war is one in which we must take our place to cooperate with those who share our ideals of democracy and a world freed from the dangers of wars dictated by dynastic ambition or national policies based on a philosophy of war. If a world rent by war and its heritage of hatred is to be pointed toward the paths of permanent peace, the American people must be ready to touch hands with all peoples who see in a sane and safe world a goal worth some sacrifice of national self-interest."

The commissioner's letter closes with the suggestion that the commencement speakers consider the possibility of discussing vigorously and clearly the issues at stake from the American point of view. If no special speaker is to be engaged, it is urged that the essential passages from President Wilson's address on the war be read.

TASK OF THE RED CROSS.

Response of People Should Electrify World, Says Mr. Davison.

Discussing the work of the Red Cross war council at a conference in this city last week, Mr. H. P. Davison, chairman of the council, said:

"Are the people of this country going to be content with a Red Cross organization which will take care of our Army here and abroad? Is that our mission? If it is, then we need no such campaign. But, rather, are we going to stamp the rest of the world with patriotism and an appreciation on the part of 104,000,000 American people? Are we going to say to Russia, poor, broken Russia, 'Here we are with our flag'? Russia to-day has 6,000 ambulances on a front of 1,000 miles. In France there are 64,000 ambulances on a front of 400 miles. Are we going to allow conditions like that to exist and not respond to them promptly? I say, No! I say that it remains for each and all of you to so imbue the rest of the people in your various and respective localities that we will respond in a way which will electrify the world.

"We had when we started 22,000 members. We have today, I believe, in excess of 1,000,000 members. We should have in two months 20,000,000 members.

"The question was asked yesterday as to whether this campaign is a membership campaign as well as a financial campaign. Our conclusion is that it is unwise to feature in any sense a membership campaign. Furthermore, we do not want to come back immediately for a membership campaign. But we must have a membership campaign—rather, the result of our financial campaign must result in a very largely increased membership. Therefore, we propose that everybody contributing to the Red Cross War Fund—for that is the fund; it is not the ordinary Red Cross contribution, but it is a Red Cross War Fund—everybody contributing to that war fund, not now a member of the Red Cross, in an amount exceeding \$1, automatically becomes a member of the Red Cross and later will be so advised. Everybody contributing \$2 or more automatically becomes a subscribing member and will be so advised. The arrangements between the chapters and headquarters will also be taken care of at a later time; but you will appreciate that it will be most unfortunate, either publicly or by any canvass, to feature the membership campaign. If you do, you will fail in a degree in the amount of money that you would otherwise get.

"I thank you, ladies and gentlemen."

PLACED ON ACTIVE LIST.

Capt. Robert E. Brooks Detailed for Recruiting Service.

By direction of the President, Capt. Robert E. Brooks, Philippine Scouts, 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 is detailed for general recruiting service and will proceed to Peoria, Ill., and report in person to the recruiting officer at that place for duty as assistant. Capt. Brooks is appointed an acting quartermaster for the time he may remain on recruiting duty.

GOMPERS SEES BIG BENEFIT IN VISIT OF BRITISH LABOR MEN

Samuel Gompers, chairman of the committee on labor of the advisory commission of the Council of National Defense and president of the American Federation of Labor, has sent out a letter to all members of the committee on labor, calling their attention to the recent visit of the British labor delegation and the importance to American labor of the information which the British mission had brought with it. Mr. Gompers also calls to their attention the work which the committee on labor has been doing to insure the continuance of existing economic standards until such time as the Council of National Defense shall consider it necessary to lower them. Mr. Gompers's letter follows in part:

Mr. Gompers's Letter.

"The purpose of this communication is to convey to the members of the committee on labor matters of general information upon the status of its work. For the benefit of those who were unable to attend the meeting on May 15, when we had the honor of being addressed by the representatives of the British and Canadian labor movements, who were, upon my request, sent to this country by Premier Lloyd George and Premier George Foster, I shall state that incalculable benefit will be derived from their addresses made upon that occasion, as well as from the various consultations upon the subjects with which this committee must deal under war conditions. I will endeavor to have these addresses published and sent to each member of the committee."

Thanks the Committees.

"This opportunity is taken to offer an expression of appreciation and gratitude to all chairmen of all committees and to members individually for their patriotic and self-sacrificing offers of service to the committee on labor. This includes not only the time of experienced men in the labor movement and other citizens whose life work has prepared them to give expert service, but also their generous willingness to meet the expense involved. It also brings to us the invaluable aid of technical organizations whose membership has been pledged to this effort so vital to the defense of the country.

Certain Questions Considered.

"Certain fundamental questions have required attention, one being the effort to maintain our present economic standards—legislative and otherwise—until such time as the Council of National Defense shall request the lowering thereof because essential to the maintenance of our democracy. Selective conscription has been deemed essential to the continuous operation of our railroads, mines, and munition factories; that is another vital proposition which has had our consideration. Similarly, it has been necessary especially to take up the proper method of providing through the Government sustenance for the dependents of those who enter military and naval service and to see that such allowance is not given in the form of charity."

Your first patriotic duty—Buy a Liberty Bond.