

Your First Patriotic Duty is to—Buy a Liberty Bond



# Official Bulletin



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

Vol. 1.

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No. 17.

## 11 ARRESTS FOR ATTEMPTS TO HINDER REGISTRATION

The Attorney General authorizes the following:

Eleven arrests have been made and nine indictments have been returned by Federal grand juries as the result of attempts to hinder registration in accordance with the provisions of the new Army bill. These were the first cases brought to the attention of the Department of Justice of organized effort to resist the selective draft law. They were dealt with promptly as a warning to the public generally of the stringent policy which the Attorney General proposes to pursue in enforcing the Army measure.

### Organized Armed Company.

Two of the men arrested, both of whom are in jail, were the organizers of an armed company in the mountain districts of Virginia, the purpose of which was to equip its members with rifles and ammunition and resist registration officers.

The other men, all of whom have been indicted, were prominent members of an organization effected in Texas several months ago for the ostensible purpose of cooperative buying. The members were required to take a secret oath. After the enactment of the selective draft law a strong German influence succeeded in inducing the organization to turn its efforts to combating conscription, and high-powered rifles were obtained to intimidate persons subject to registration and the officials who will be appointed to perform the registration.

### Comment of Attorney General.

In commenting on these cases, Attorney General Gregory said:

"These arrests should be accepted by the country generally as a warning against interfering with the enforcement of the provisions of the new Army law; they merely demonstrate what the Department of Justice proposes to do in every case where attempts are made to hinder or discourage registration.

"There have been a few reported instances of threats to interfere with the execution of this law. Wherever they come to the attention of officials of the department arrest will be made and the offenders will be arraigned before United States commissioners for commitment to await indictment by grand juries.

"There are indications that attempts will be made in one or two of the central western cities to make registration ineffective. The department is prepared to cure for such emergencies. Its agents will be instructed to see that registration officers perform their duties properly and that they are not interfered with in the performance of their duties."

## REGISTRATION DIFFICULTY.

### Intention of Many Men Above the Age of 30 to Register Reported.

The War Department authorizes the following:

An unexpected difficulty which confronts Provost Marshal General Crowder and the other officers in charge of registration for the selective draft lies in the announced intention of a number of men above the age of 30 to hand in their names on June 5 along with the younger men. This intention is mistaken patriotism, and registrars will be instructed to accept cards only from men between the ages of 21 and 30, inclusive.

Additions of names of men ineligible for the selective draft by reason of age will merely serve to increase the clerical work necessitated by registration day.

## MAJ. STANTON ORDERED HERE.

Maj. Charles E. Stanton, Quartermaster Corps, is relieved from further duty as assistant to the department quartermaster, Eastern Department, and will repair to this city with the least practicable delay and report in person to Maj. Gen. John J. Pershing, United States Army, for duty.

## "HIT THE TRAIL FOR LIBERTY LOAN"—BILLY SUNDAY.

The Treasury Department issues the following:

"Hit the trail for the liberty loan." This is the message which Billy Sunday has sent to his followers throughout the United States. He sent to the Secretary of the Treasury the following statement:

"There is every reason why every man and woman in this country should own a liberty bond. I have adopted a motto: 'Hit the trail for the liberty loan.' Now is the time to buy bonds. Every person should farm, finance, or fight."

Thursday night will be liberty loan night at the Billy Sunday tabernacle in New York City. The liberty loan committee of New York and its subcommittees will attend the meeting a thousand strong, and occupy reserved seats. Mr. Sunday will preach a special sermon on the liberty loan, in which he will state in his forceful way that it is the paramount duty of every Christian man and woman in America to buy at once all the liberty bonds their means will permit.

## PRESIDENT OF BRAZIL URGES SEIZURE OF GERMAN SHIPS

The Department of State authorizes the following:

The American ambassador at Rio de Janeiro has forwarded the following text of a message sent to the Brazilian Congress by the President of Brazil:

"I submit to your consideration with the accompanying authenticated documents the information received from the Brazilian Legation in Paris regarding the sinking by a German submarine of another Brazilian merchant steamer.

"The Brazilian nation is fully aware of the attitude which the Government adopted upon receiving from Germany the declaration that she intended to establish a blockade by submarines of the west as well as of a part of the southern coast of Europe, thereby curtailing the freedom of the seas and extending indiscriminately to all parts of the world war in its most violent form.

### Presented a Protest.

"The Brazilian Government at that time presented its protest and, upon the occasion of the torpedoing of the *Parana*, broke diplomatic and commercial relations with Germany. The torpedoing of a second ship, without warning, and the fear that our fleet and our foreign trade will continue to suffer, obliges the Government to resort to measures of defense, upon the nature of which the National Congress will decide. The members of the Government, in bringing this matter to the attention of Congress, do not seek to evade responsibility or to refrain from expressing an opinion thereon. They believe that the employment of the merchant ships of German nationality anchored in Brazilian ports is urgently necessary apart from any idea of seizure which would not accord with the spirit of our legislation and would be at variance with the general feeling throughout the country.

### Warranted by Hague Convention.

"The employment of such ships is warranted by the principles of the Hague Convention of October 18, 1907. These vessels would be held as compensation until it should be proved that they constitute private property (which even in time of war should be respected and which Brazil will respect) or that they are the property of companies of an official nature or under official supervision. In any case, it appears to this Government that measures should be taken immediately to safeguard the public interest and the dignity of the nation."

Your first patriotic duty—Buy a Liberty Bond.

## SECOND CLASS OF 150 MEN BEGINS AIRPLANE TRAINING

The War Department authorizes the following:

The second class in the Government schools of military aeronautics matriculated to-day. This second increment of 150 men brings the number of students now training for flying up to approximately 300. The students are apportioned to the six schools situated at the universities of Texas, California, Illinois, and Ohio, and Cornell and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Men are still needed for these schools, as a new class will be admitted each week. In order to apply for a commission in the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps it is necessary to write to the aeronautical officer of the nearest department headquarters or to the personnel section, Signal Corps, Washington, D. C.

A blank will be sent to the applicant, and if he seems a satisfactory candidate he will receive a notice to appear before an examining board. If he succeeds in meeting the physical, mental, and moral requirements he will be enlisted and sent to one of the Army schools of military aeronautics for eight weeks' course. After graduation he will be sent to one of the aviation schools for training in flying. As soon as the recruit passes the flying tests he will receive a commission in the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps of the Army.

### ALASKA COMMISSION ORDER.

#### Warning Against Gambling Issued by Commissioner Mears.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
ALASKAN ENGINEERING COMMISSION,  
Anchorage, Alaska, May 4, 1917.

##### To all concerned:

Section 2032, Compiled Laws of Alaska, prohibits gambling of any description with cards, etc., where the game is played for money, checks, credit, etc., and provides a maximum penalty of \$500 and costs, or imprisonment in default not to exceed one year.

Information has reached this office that gambling games have been carried on in a number of bunk houses and camps of the commission.

District engineers will at once advise all assistant engineers, resident engineers, timekeepers, and others in authority at the various camps that this practice must not be allowed. Any disregard of the law in this respect will be severely dealt with.  
F. MEARS, *Commissioner.*

### ASSIGNED TO ACTIVE DUTY.

#### Capt. William K. Harvey Ordered to Fort Miley, Cal.

Capt. William K. Harvey, Quartermaster Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will proceed to Fort Miley, Cal., and report in person to the commanding officer, Pacific Coast Artillery District, for assignment to duty as commanding officer, Bakery Company No. 21, Quartermaster Enlisted Reserve Corps.

## PROVOST MARSHAL DENIES ALL MARRIED MEN WILL BE EXEMPT FROM DRAFT LAW

The War Department authorizes the following:

Provost Marshal General Enoch H. Crowder denies the rumor which had gained great currency that it had been decided to discharge all married men from the selective draft. The story grew from the remark of Secretary Baker, of the War Department, that he hoped it would be possible to exclude from the draft all married men whose dependents were "solely dependent." It was found that a number of married men not only were under the impression that marriage itself provided exemption from draft, but that it obviated even registration itself. In order to correct this misunderstanding Gen. Crowder issued the following statement:

"The act establishing the selective draft authorizes the President to exclude or discharge from the draft 'those in a status with respect to persons dependent upon them for support which renders their exclusion or discharge advisable.' The census estimate shows that almost half the men available for draft, under the act of Congress, are married, and any sweeping exclusion of married men would, therefore, be inadvisable. Only those whose dependents must rely solely on them for support should claim exemption and, of course, all married men between the ages of 21 and 30, inclusive, must register whether or not they purpose to claim exemption."

## SAVE EVERY POUND OF FUEL POSSIBLE, IS APPEAL OF NATIONAL COAL BOARD HEAD

The Council of National Defense authorizes the following:

The pound of coal that you, Mr. Citizen, may save to-day may contain the last gasp of energy necessary to drive a shell home true to the enemy and spell victory instead of defeat.

The pounds of coal many Mr. Citizens may save to-day may forge the shells that may decide the war in favor of a world's democracy.

The pounds of coal many Mr. Citizens may save on many days may hasten the end of the war and save thousands of lives.

This is the statement of Francis S. Peabody, chairman of the national coal board, Council of National Defense, in an appeal issued to all of the people of the country in an effort to have them conserve in the use of fuel so that there may at all times be a sufficient quantity available for battleships, the munition factories, the railroads, and all enterprises that are making materials for use in the war.

### Have Plenty of Coal.

"It is not that we do not have the coal in this country," continued Mr. Peabody. "Perhaps no country in the world is so blessed with such a superabundance; but it is a question of digging it out of the ground fast enough and having prompt deliveries by the railroads at the places where it is most needed.

"The less coal the householder uses, therefore, the more there will be for the essential industries, the men of which in this industrial war are all soldiers as much as the man who wears a uniform and marches to the front.

"But the householder asks where he comes in. In the first place, in many homes throughout the country he can maintain a less number of coal fires. He can even shorten the number of hours they are in operation. He can see that gas stoves are turned off as soon as the cooking is over. When the weather is cool, he can carry lower temperatures in

his home than he has been accustomed to, unless there is illness in the house. A temperature of 60 degrees instead of 70 is sufficient. Then he can operate fewer gas and electric lights and see that they are turned off when not needed or when he leaves the room.

### Need of Daylight Saving.

"And this leads to the suggestion that, if ever there were need for the introduction of the proposed daylight-saving act throughout the country, it is now. Begin work an hour earlier and quit an hour earlier. That immediately would take an hour's burden from the street railways, the electric light companies, and the electric power companies. The 'owl' car would be an hour earlier. People would be sleeping instead of using lights generated by coal. In compact little England, with daylight saving, they have saved 300,000 tons of coal in a year's time.

"In time of war the coal wasted in this manner is 'luxury' coal, and that leads to the thought that Americans are the greatest advertisers in the world with their brilliantly lighted downtown sections of great cities; the mammoth electric advertising signs blazing for miles, and their elaborate 'White Cities,' their Coney Islands, and their 'Dreamlands.' It is all very well to be up and doing and pushing your product is a big way in peace times, reflecting much enterprise upon American methods of doing business. But in war time doesn't all this tremendous expenditure of energy from coal mean the use of 'luxury' coal which ought to be stopped from a pure spirit of patriotism?"

### MAJ. FORDYCE GIVEN ACTIVE DUTY.

Maj. John R. Fordyce, Engineer Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will proceed to Washington, D. C., and report in person to the Chief of Engineers for assignment to duty.

## Report by the Board of Investigation on "Mongolia" Accident Clears Gun Crew and Commander of Blame; New Ammunition was Used

The Navy Department authorizes the following:

The board of investigation, appointed in accordance with Navy regulations by Admiral Nathaniel R. Usher, to inquire into the circumstances of the *Mongolia* accident, has reported the following findings:

1. The United States Navy guns' crews on the S. S. *Mongolia*, while that vessel was at sea on the afternoon of May 20, 1917, at about 2 o'clock, were engaged in target practice.

2. That following the discharge of No. 3 gun, installed aft on board the *Mongolia*, which gun at the time was trained on a target about one point forward of the port beam, at a range of between 2,500 and 3,000 yards, certain persons, by name, Edith Ayers and Helen Burnett Wood, were killed, and one other, by name, Emma Matzen, was injured, said injuries not believed liable to prove fatal; that said persons were all attached to Base Hospital No. 12, of Chicago, Ill.

3. That these persons at the time were located in a position with reference to the gun which ordinarily would not be considered dangerous.

4. That the fatalities evidently resulted from the break up and deflection of fragments of the brass mouth cup of the type of cartridge employed.

5. That no material damage to guns, mountings, or appurtenances resulted at the time of this accident.

6. The board further finds that no responsibility for the accident in question attaches to the commander of the armed guard or any member thereof.

F. A. WILNER,

Captain United States Navy,

Retired, Senior Member.

H. C. POUNDSTONE,

Commander United States Navy,

Retired, Member.

JOHN J. MURRAY,

Chief Gunner,

United States Navy, Member.

The witnesses examined were Lieut. Philip Seymour, in command of the armed guard on board the *Mongolia*, three of the gunners, and Lieut. Commander John N. Ferguson, inspector of ordnance, in command of the Iona ammunition depot.

### Perfect Functioning Noted.

The testimony of Lieut. Seymour clearly established the fact that the shell and ammunition functioned perfectly, the flight of the shell being true and accurate and the discharge being absolutely normal and without fault in any way, shape, or fashion. All witnesses testified that the shells either registered hits or struck near the target. The pieces of brass taken from the bodies of those killed further established the fact that it was the bursting mouth cups that caused their death.

The testimony of Lieut. Seymour on this point is as follows:

"Further investigation showed me that the disastrous firing occurred from No. 3 gun, situated in the center line of the after part of the ship. For all 6-inch guns on the *Mongolia* the ammunition used is separate, having a shell and a cartridge case which contains the powder. The accident was caused by fragments of the

brass cup which is put in the mouth of the cartridge case. In this particular instance No. 3 gun caused the disastrous firing. The brass cup broke into fragments when the gun was fired and it was carried outside the gun, apparently maintaining a rotary motion, which had been given it by the rifling of the gun. This centrifugal force which had been imparted to the fragments was sufficient to carry them out at right angles to gun a distance of about 175 feet. One fragment, about 6 by 2 inches, penetrated the left side of one of the nurses, killing her instantly, and another fragment, about three-fourths by one-half inch, penetrated the left temple of the other girl, killing her instantly. The third girl was injured apparently with slight flesh wounds in the left arm and left thigh, and was taken to the United States Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y.

### Course of Brass Fragment.

"These women, in company with 40 or 50 others, were all sitting in their deck chairs, approximately 175 feet forward of the gun, this deck being about 16 feet above the gun platform of the gun that caused the fatality. One of the fragments hit the after rail of the boat deck, and I am certain that this is the fragment that caused one of the deaths. A line through the mark left on the rail by this fragment and through the point where the girl was sitting runs in a direction at right angles to the direction of the bearing of the target which was fired at, which was one point forward of the port beam. This line also passes through a point approximately 15 feet in front of the muzzle of the gun."

The testimony of Lieut. Seymour also eliminated the theory that the accident was due to tampering of any kind. The shells were put in each gun over night, the charges being kept in the ready magazine chest. Two men were on watch at each gun continuously standing a watch in three. The ready magazines were under observation and the guards were all armed with revolvers. No one, not even a member of the crew, was allowed within 15 feet of any gun. Lieut. Seymour also testified as to the experience of the men. All were trained gunners, fresh from practice in the South.

Lieut. Commander Ferguson, asked as to the stability of the powder, stated that in all his experience with the brass mouth cups the *Mongolia* accident was the second that had ever come to his knowledge.

Admiral Ralph Earle, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, supplements the report with the following statement:

"The shells on the *Mongolia* were a new lot, thoroughly overhauled since the accident with the *St. Louis* ammunition, and placed on board shortly before her departure.

"The ammunition for guns of the 6-inch caliber is too heavy to permit loading the gun with the powder and shell made up in one unit, as in the case of cartridges for a rifle or pistol. In the operation of loading the gun the shell, weighing about 105 pounds, is first, by itself, shoved home into the bore of the gun; after this a brass cartridge, containing the powder charge and primer, is inserted in the gun. One of the special considerations in handling

powder is that of sealing it in such a manner that it can not absorb the slightest bit of moisture. If it does its ballistics are changed, its keeping qualities are impaired, and the shell will not go the distance designed. To hermetically seal this brass cartridge case a brass mouth cap is provided which makes a tight fit and is driven by a mallet into the mouth of the case. This makes a moisture-proof joint.

"When the gun is fired, the shell, followed by the brass cup, is expelled from the muzzle. The brass cup sometimes remains whole and sometimes does not, but it, or its pieces, are always expelled some distance from the muzzle of the gun. The fact that these pieces, or the cup itself, might return on board has not been seriously considered, because this type of ammunition has been fired constantly in the naval service for at least 20 years without such an occurrence in this or other navies so far as known.

"This method of sealing the cartridge cases has been used in the Navy for 20 years, and that such an accident as this sad one could occur had not been even considered by ordnance experts. This brass cup was adopted after extensive researches, and found to answer the purpose for which intended.

"It is known that the practice of certain foreign navies is to use a zinc mouth cup where we use a brass mouth cup. However, we have experimented with the zinc mouth cup and have found it not as suitable as the brass."

### AMBULANCE SHIP FOR NAVY.

#### Steam Yacht "Surf" Taken Over for Hospital Work.

Secretary Daniels announces that the Navy Department had taken over as an ambulance ship the steam yacht *Surf*, tendered to the Government by its owner, Dr. John A. Harriss, of New York. It has been directed to report to Admiral Mayo, commander in chief of the Atlantic Fleet, on or before June 1, for such duties as he may assign.

The *Surf*, the first ambulance ship acquired by the Navy in the present war, was received formally on behalf of the Government in New York yesterday afternoon, Commander T. W. Richards, medical inspector, United States Navy, and acting director of the national military relief, representing the Navy Department at the ceremonies when the United States and Red Cross flags were raised over the vessel.

Dr. Harriss not only tendered his yacht free to the Government, but insisted on being allowed to pay all its expenses while it is in service. He will remain aboard the *Surf* as medical director during the war.

The *Surf* has berths for 25 patients and can accommodate 100 more on her decks. There are ample quarters for physicians, surgeons, nurses, and for the officers of the vessel, which is equipped for service. The Red Cross nurses from Bellevue Hospital are already aboard.

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## The Official Bulletin

Published Every Week Day by the  
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Office: No. 10 Jackson Place,  
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Copies of the OFFICIAL BULLETIN will be furnished without charge to newspapers, all post offices in the United States, Government officials, and agencies of a public character equipped for the dissemination of official news of the United States Government.—E. S. ROCHESTER, Editor.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY MAIL:  
Daily {One year..... \$5.00  
{Six months..... 2.00

### 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.

### FUNCTIONS OF THE OFFICIAL BULLETIN

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

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

#### What Official Bulletin Publishes.

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

#### Those on Free List.

The OFFICIAL BULLETIN will be sent without charge to the President of the United States; to the members of the President's Cabinet and officials of all Government departments; to the Members of the United States Senate and House of

Representatives; members of the American Diplomatic and Consular Service; the foreign diplomatic and consular service; officers of the Army and Navy; every post office in the United States (to be posted daily); governors of all States; mayors of all cities; all daily newspapers and press associations of the country; all magazines; colleges and universities; chambers of commerce and boards of trade; and other public institutions.

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

### EXPEDITION OF "CHIEF SAM."

#### Colored Colony from United States Destitute on Gold Coast.

The Department of State authorizes the following:

In 1914 one Alfred C. Sam, a negro known as "Chief Sam," induced a number of negroes from the Southern States to hand over to him various sums of money on the understanding that he would arrange for their conveyance to the Gold Coast and for the distribution among them of land on their arrival. The British ambassador has informed the Department of State that from information received from the officer administering the government of the Gold Coast it appears that Sam grossly misled the immigrants and finally deserted the colony, leaving his companions in a state of destitution.

A number of the people who went on this expedition have petitioned the acting governor of the Gold Coast colony to send them back to their homes in Texas.

The British ambassador suggests that further enterprises of this sort be discouraged.

### FELICITATE U. S. AMBASSADOR.

#### Bristol (England) Business Men Send Message to Mr. Page.

The Department of State authorizes the following:

The president of the Bristol Chamber of Commerce and Shipping has addressed the following message to the American ambassador in London:

"From the Port of Bristol in 1838 the first steamship, the *Great Western*, sailed to New York and for years there has been a direct interchange of commerce between Bristol and American ports.

"By a resolution, passed at their meeting on April 25, I was instructed to express the feeling of satisfaction which the entrance of the United States into the war has caused to the council and members of this chamber. They rejoice to know that the two nations, so closely allied and interdependent in the sphere of commerce, are now jointly engaged in the one all-important object of ridding the world of the menace of German domination."

### FOREIGN CONSULAR OFFICERS.

#### List of Appointees in the United States Recognized May 21-26.

The State Department announces the following foreign consular officers in the United States recognized from May 21 to 26:

Francisco G. Pereyra, consul of the Dominican Republic for the Virgin Islands.

Salvador M. Caverro, consul of Peru at San Francisco, Cal.

Enrique Garcia Bedoya, consul of Peru at New Orleans, La.

Marcos Garcia Huidobro, consul of Chile at New Orleans, La.

F. Drion, consul general of Belgium at San Francisco, Cal.

L. De Waele, consul general of Belgium at New Orleans, La.

Chevalier Giuseppe Gentile (consul of Italy at New Orleans), temporarily in charge of the consulate of Italy at Philadelphia, Pa.

Chevalier Gaetano Poccardi (consul of Italy at Philadelphia), in charge of the consulate general of Italy at New York.

### STATE DEPARTMENT CHANGES.

#### Recent Transfers and Assignments in the Foreign Service.

Recent appointments, transfers, and assignments in the State Department follow:

Joseph C. Grew, recently counselor of embassy at Vienna and Berlin, assigned to the department; Sheldon L. Crosby, recently a secretary at Vienna, assigned to London; Homer M. Byington, lately consul at Leeds, England, to be consul at Hull, England; Charles M. Hathaway, jr., lately consul at Hull, England, to be consul at Cork, Ireland; Percival Gassett, lately consul at Malaga, Spain, to be consul at Leeds, England; Joseph F. Buck, lately consular agent at Bremerhaven, Germany, to be vice consul at Santiago de Cuba; Harry Tuck Sherman, lately vice consul at Antwerp, Belgium, to be vice consul at Cork, Ireland; Albert F. Nufer, lately vice consul at Erfurt, Germany, to be vice consul at Cienfuegos, Cuba.

### NOTICE TO POSTMASTERS.

OFFICE OF THE  
POSTMASTER GENERAL,  
Washington, May 26, 1917.

#### To all postmasters:

Rural carriers shall accept notices in connection with the war registration of June 5, and distribute same, without payment of postage, to rural letter boxes located on routes served by them.

In conformity with these instructions, the requirements of section 764, Postal Laws and Regulations, so far as they apply to the notices above mentioned, are hereby waived.

A. S. BURLISON,  
Postmaster General.

### WON'T FILL OFFICERS' VACANCIES.

It is announced that vacancies in the officers' training camps caused by the weeding out process will not be filled. It is felt that it would be impossible for men who joined the camp late to catch up with the work.

## DETAIL OF ENLISTED NAVAL MEN TO LIGHTHOUSE VESSELS

The Commissioner of Lighthouses, Department of Commerce, has issued the following circular letter to lighthouse inspectors (except thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth inspectors):

There is quoted for your information, guidance, and files an extract from a letter dated May 15, 1917, addressed by the Chief, Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, to commanding officers of ships of the Lighthouse Service, the Commissioner of Lighthouses, and others with reference to detail of enlisted men of the Navy to vessels of the Lighthouse Service, etc., as follows:

"1. The commanders in chief, commandants of naval districts, senior officers present, and commanding officers of receiving ships are authorized to detail men of the Navy (including reserves and militia) to vessels of the \* \* \* Lighthouse Service operating with the Navy to fill vacancies. Officers and men in excess of the regular complement assigned \* \* \* lighthouse tenders should not be assigned unless some emergency requires it, in which case a special report shall be made to the Bureau of Navigation.

"4. The accounts and records of men of the Navy detailed for duty on vessels of the Lighthouse Service shall be carried on the nearest receiving ship. Masters of vessels of the Lighthouse Service will make such reports to the commanding officers of receiving ships as necessary to maintain discipline and to keep corrected the service and health records of the men of the Navy serving on such vessels.

"5. Men of the Navy detailed for duty on vessels of the Lighthouse Service shall be subsisted on such vessels as are the crews thereof. The commanding officer of receiving ships having the accounts of men detailed to lighthouse vessels are authorized to pay to the masters of such vessels the amount of money required for the subsistence of the men of the Navy. At present this is about fifty-five (55) cents per day per man.

"6. For the time being the bureau directs that officers and men of the Lighthouse Service enrolled in the Naval Reserve Force be not called to active duty, but that they be retained in present duty and status as employees of the Bureau of Lighthouses. Those who are already enrolled and on active duty may be retained on active duty at the discretion of the commandant of the naval district."

Be guided accordingly.

(Signed) PUTNAM.

### COMMENDS LIGHTHOUSE LABORER.

The Secretary of Commerce has written the following letter to Mr. Ludwig Gronning, laborer at the Chicago Pierhead Range Light Station:

"SIR: Referring to the report of your rescue on May 18, 1917, of a man from drowning, who had fallen overboard from the north pier at the Chicago Pierhead Range Light Station, etc., Ill., the department takes pleasure in expressing its commendation of the service rendered on that occasion, which fact will be noted on the records as part of your official history.

## EX-PRESIDENT TAFT APPEALS TO PEACE LEAGUE TO PUSH LIBERTY LOAN CAMPAIGN

The Treasury Department issues the following:

A stirring plea to the members of the League to Enforce Peace to get behind the liberty loan and help make it a big success has been made by ex-President William H. Taft, president of the league, in the following statement:

"The liberty loan should be first in the mind of every citizen now as the most pressing step toward victory and the establishment of a lasting peace. The obligation to subscribe rests especially upon the members of the League to Enforce Peace. Victory means in their view something more than even the success of the United States and our allies. Service to the league is inseparable from service to our country, and the way to serve our country just at this time is to buy her bonds."

## "MOBILIZATION" WORK OF CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

The Civil Service Commission authorizes the following:

It is to be expected that the work of recruiting the ranks of the civil service should be overshadowed somewhat by the more spectacular activities of the armed forces. But the host of scientific and technical employees, clerks, artisans, and laborers, known as the Federal civil service, and numbering more than 450,000 normally, must now be expanded to emergency proportions, and in the face of what is probably the greatest demand for man power the country has ever known. This is the task of the Civil Service Commission.

The problem is not merely to obtain applicants in sufficient number to meet the Government's needs; it is of first importance that persons appointed shall be qualified in every way. The commission's lists from which it expects to meet the needs of the Government are composed of 96,000 eligibles, qualified in nearly every phase of industrial training.

The demands upon the commission by the War and Navy Departments have, of course, been heaviest. The War Department alone has appointed from the civil-service lists approximately 1,500 clerks and stenographers in the past few weeks. The commission is now examining about 3,000 stenographers a month, in addition to applicants for other clerical work or for employment in technical, scientific, or mechanical lines.

### The Greatest Difficulty.

The commission's greatest difficulty has been in furnishing in sufficient number certain kinds of mechanics and technical men for navy yards and arsenals. Most of these needs have been met, but there is still urgent demand for ship draftsmen, ship mechanics of various kinds, boiler makers, coppersmiths, machinists, electrical machinists, drillers, pipe coverers, flange turners, and helpers to boiler makers, machinists, and coppersmiths. Lately the number of applications from mechanics in shipbuilding trades has increased to some extent, but many more are wanted.

In addition to supplying immediate needs, the commission, through its 3,000 local representatives, has canvassed the country and enrolled for future use about 25,000 mechanics of all kinds who have

## NO CHANGES MADE IN TERMS OF LIBERTY LOAN OFFERING

The Treasury Department issues the following:

It was announced to-day at the Treasury Department that no changes had been made in the terms of the offering of the liberty loan since the issuance of official circular No. 79. Some confusion has arisen owing to the fact that arrangements have been made by private corporations for the sale of bonds to their employees and customers upon payment in installments on a basis different from that set forth in the department circular.

Such arrangements are very helpful to the distribution of the loan, but do not in any way change the terms of the issue. Arrangements have also been made in some cases for the issuance of certificates of beneficial interest in denominations of \$10 each. These are not bonds to the amount of \$10 each, as has been so frequently stated, and such certificates do not in themselves carry any obligation from the United States Government.

expressed their willingness to accept employment in a navy yard or arsenal if called upon.

Other "mobilization" efforts of the commission consist of lists of the names, addresses, and specialties of the members of this spring's graduating classes of the colleges and universities; the name, character, and number of employees of every manufacturing plant in cities having a post office of the first or second class (about 3,000 cities in all); and the name, address, and specialty of practically every economic expert in the United States. These lists will be used as occasion arises in making direct and personal announcement of the Government's requirements in civil branches.

In keeping the Federal civil force up to the highest point of efficiency there is always the danger to be guarded against of transferring a worker, patriotically inspired, away from a field of usefulness in private life where his services are of the greatest possible value to the Government. Particularly is this true as regards the shipbuilding industry. To prevent changes without gain to the Government the commission refuses to examine an applicant who is employed by any private establishment engaged upon Government contracts without the assent of the employer.

# War Department Orders to Officers and Enlisted Men

## NAMES SPECIAL REGISTRARS.

### Department of Interior to Certify to Cards of Absentee Employees.

Assistant Secretary Bo Sweeney, of the Department of the Interior, has sent the following circular to the heads of bureaus:

The following named are hereby designated to serve as special registrars for the purpose of filling in and certifying to registration cards of employees of this department who are absent from their permanent homes and who desire to register by mail:

W. Bertrand Acker, Office of the Secretary; Charles B. Strong, General Land Office; Frederick H. Dalker, Office of Indian Affairs; Merritt L. Dawkins, Pension Office; J. Ligon King, Patent Office; Francis H. Young, Geological Survey; Raymond Depue, Reclamation Service; William W. Adams, Bureau of Mines; Reginald C. Trueman, St. Elizabeth's Hospital; Charles R. Ely, Columbia Institution for the Deaf; George W. Cook, Howard University.

BO SWEENEY,  
Assistant Secretary.

### Memorandum.

Your card must be mailed in time to reach your domiciliary precinct by the day set for registration.

The envelope should be addressed as follows:

The Registrar,

----- precinct,  
(Your home precinct)  
Care of sheriff, ----- County,  
----- State.

It is suggested that this letter be registered and return receipt requested.

If your permanent home is in a city of 30,000 or over, send the card in care of the mayor. If you do not know the number or name of your home precinct, address the card as above, and write also on the envelope which you have so addressed:

Registration card of -----

Street and number -----  
Post office or R. F. D. -----

Inclose a self-addressed stamped envelope with your registration card for your registration certificate. Failure to get this certificate may cause you serious inconvenience.

First Lieut. Oswald H. Saunders, Infantry, Detached Officers' List, upon being relieved from his present duty will join the Forty-fifth Infantry, at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.

Sergt. First Class Willis S. Yates, Medical Department, headquarters, United States troops, Ancon, Canal Zone, will be sent to Boston, Mass., for assignment to station by the commanding general, Northeastern Department.

Paragraph 17, Special Orders, No. 112, War Department, May 15, 1917, relating to Recruit Charles E. Kohler, Infantry, is revoked.

So much of paragraph 21, Special Orders, No. 109, War Department, May 11, 1917, as relates to Privts. William G. King and George M. Roberts, Signal Corps, is revoked.

So much of paragraph 31, Special Orders, No. 99, War Department, April 30, 1917, as relates to Sergt. First Class Harold A. Wise, Signal Corps, is revoked.

Musician Third Class Charles Lucom, Military Academy Band, West Point, N. Y., is transferred to the Headquarters Troop, Second Cavalry, and will be sent to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., for duty. The expenses of the transfer will be borne by the soldier and transportation will not be furnished him.

Pvt. Thomas P. Quinn, Machine Gun Company, Twentieth Infantry, now at the United States Disciplinary Barracks, Fort Leavenworth, Kans., is transferred to Infantry, unassigned, and when released from confinement will be sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., with a view to assignment.

In the case of General Prisoner Arthur Johnson, formerly private, Company H, Fourteenth Infantry, Pacific Branch, United States Disciplinary Barracks, Alcatraz, Cal., the unexecuted portion of the sentence published in G. C. M. O. No. 4, Western Department, dated January 13, 1917, is remitted; he is honorably restored to duty under the enlistment entered into by him February 9, 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.

In the case of General Prisoner Preston E. Mulholland, formerly private, Coast Artillery Corps, Fourth Company, Fort Adams, R. I., United States Disciplinary Barracks, Fort Leavenworth, Kans., the unexecuted portion of the sentence published in G. C. M. O. No. 511, Central Department, dated August 5, 1916, is remitted; he is honorably restored to duty under the enlistment entered into by him August 31, 1914; is transferred as private to Coast Artillery Corps, unassigned, and is detailed to duty at the United States Disciplinary Barracks for a period not to exceed three months.

In the case of General Prisoner Lewis H. Blackson (Coast Artillery Corps, Second Company, Fort Worden, Wash.), Pacific Branch, United States Disciplinary Barracks, Alcatraz, Cal., the unexecuted portion of the sentence published in G. C. M. O. No. 2, Pacific Branch, United States Disciplinary Barracks, dated February 1, 1917, is remitted; he is honorably restored to duty under the enlistment entered into by him December 2, 1913; is transferred as private to Infantry, unassigned, and is detailed to duty at the Pacific Branch, United States Disciplinary Barracks, for a period not to exceed three months.

In the case of General Prisoner Roy Delinger, formerly private, Company K, Twenty-first Infantry, Pacific Branch, United States Disciplinary Barracks, Alcatraz, Cal., the unexecuted portion of the sentence published in G. C. M. O. No. 44, Western Department, dated February 5, 1917, is remitted; he is honorably restored to duty under the enlistment entered into by him April 14, 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.

In the case of General Prisoner Donald C. Kennedy, formerly private, Company H, Twentieth Infantry, United States Disciplinary Barracks, Fort Leavenworth, Kans., the unexecuted portion of the sentence published in G. C. M. O. No. 667, Central Department, dated September 29, 1916, is remitted; he is honorably restored to duty under the enlistment entered into by him February 15, 1915; is transferred as private to Infantry, unassigned, and is detailed to duty at the United States Disciplinary Barracks for a period not to exceed three months.

In the case of General Prisoner Frank R. King, formerly recruit, Infantry, United States Disciplinary Barracks, Fort Leavenworth, Kans., the unexecuted portion of the sentence published in G. C. M. O. No. 805, Central Department, dated December 8, 1916, is remitted; he is honorably restored to duty under the enlistment entered into by him November 11, 1916; is transferred as private to Infantry, unassigned, and is detailed to duty at the United States Disciplinary Barracks for a period not to exceed three months.

Q. M. Sergt. William Kenahan, Quartermaster Corps (appointed May 16, 1917, from first sergeant, Troop I, Thirteenth Cavalry), now at Fort Riley, Kans., will be sent to Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark., for duty.

Q. M. Sergt. William A. Miller, Quartermaster Corps (appointed May 16, 1917, from corporal, Quartermaster Corps), now at Fort Dupont, Del., will be sent to Fort Wood, N. Y., for duty.

## PLACED ON ACTIVE LIST.

### Quartermaster Reserve Corps Officers Assigned to Stations.

The following-named officers of the Quartermaster Officers' Reserve Corps are assigned to active duty and will proceed not later than five days from the date of receipt of this order to the stations to which assigned: Maj. Percival E. Allen, Capt. Charles W. Titus, and Capt. Leroy Foster.

Maj. Allen will report in person to the commanding general, Central Department, for assignment to duty as assistant to the department quartermaster.

Capt. Titus will report in person to the commanding general, Southern Department, for assignment to duty as assistant to the department quartermaster.

Capt. Foster will report in person to the commanding officer, Fort Bliss, Tex., for assignment to duty as assistant to the quartermaster at that post and by letter to the commanding general, Southern Department.

In the case of General Prisoner Charles V. Platt, formerly private, Troop I, Fourth Cavalry, Pacific Branch, United States Disciplinary Barracks, Alcatraz, Cal., the unexecuted portion of the sentence published in G. C. M. O. No. 348, Hawaiian Department, dated November 28, 1916, is remitted; he is honorably restored to duty under the enlistment entered into by him June 17, 1916; is transferred as private to Cavalry, unassigned, and is detailed to duty at the Pacific Branch, United States Disciplinary Barracks, for a period not to exceed three months.

In the case of General Prisoner Robert L. Seward (Supply Troop, First Cavalry), Pacific Branch, United States Disciplinary Barracks, Alcatraz, Cal., the unexecuted portion of the sentence published in G. C. M. O. No. 31, Pacific Branch, United States Disciplinary Barracks, dated February 26, 1917, is remitted; he is honorably restored to duty under the enlistment entered into by him February 2, 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.

Pvt. Stephen B. Tyrrell, Coast Artillery Corps, Fourth Company, Fort Hancock, N. J., is transferred to the Army Service Detachment and will be sent to West Point, N. Y., for duty.

Pvt. First Class John G. T. Burnside, general service, Infantry, is relieved from further duty with the Second Recruit Company, Fort Slocum, N. Y., and will be sent to the recruiting station, 280 Broadway, New York, N. Y., for duty.

Battalion Sergt. Maj. Oscar Lottig, Engineer School Detachment, Washington Barracks, D. C., is transferred as private to Company E, Seventh Engineers, that post.

The following-named sergeants of the Signal Enlisted Reserve Corps are relieved from further duty at the Curtiss Aviation School, Newport News, Va., and will be sent to the University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill., for duty: Herman W. Schulz, Arthur Nordhoff, Amos M. Klidder, and Wallace Hoggson.

In the case of General Prisoner William L. Cantwell, formerly private, Troop M, Fourteenth Cavalry, United States Disciplinary Barracks, Fort Leavenworth, Kans., the unexecuted portion of the sentence published in G. C. M. O. No. 849, Central Department, dated December 2, 1916, is remitted; he is honorably restored to duty under the enlistment entered into by him July 21, 1915; is transferred as private to Cavalry, unassigned, and is detailed to duty at the United States Disciplinary Barracks for a period not to exceed three months.

Pvt. Gervoy Grylls, Signal Corps, now at Signal Corps Aviation Station, Essington, Pa., will be discharged by his commanding officer, for the convenience of the Government. This soldier is entitled to travel allowances.

# War Department Orders to Officers and Enlisted Men

Pvt. First Class Frederick E. Titus, Second Company, United States Disciplinary Barracks Guard, Fort Leavenworth, Kans., is transferred as private to the Quartermaster Corps. His appointment by the Quartermaster General as sergeant, Quartermaster Corps, is announced, to take effect on date of his transfer. He is assigned to duty at his present station as fuel overseer.

Pvt. Adolph P. Wagner, Company I, Thirty-first Infantry, 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 sent to the recruiting station, Pioneer Building, Seattle, Wash., for duty.

Recruit William H. Smith, Coast Artillery Corps, Fort Logan, Colo., 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.

Sergt. First Class Newt Frey, Signal Corps, Signal Corps Aviation School, San Diego, Cal., will be sent to Hampton, Va., for duty at the Signal Corps Aviation Station and Proving Ground.

Cook John Adam, Troop G, Sixth Cavalry, is placed upon the retired list at Presidio, Tex., and will repair to his home. The Quartermaster Corps will furnish the necessary transportation and pay the soldier commutation of rations in advance for the necessary number of days' travel, it being impracticable for him to carry rations of any kind.

Capt. Joe W. Fenn, Medical Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will proceed to Nashville, Tenn., and report in person to the district Engineer officer, Nashville, for duty to examine applicants for the Engineer Enlisted Reserve Corps. Capt. Fenn will make not to exceed three trips per month from Nashville to Chattanooga, Tenn.; Knoxville, Tenn.; Florence, Ala.; Decatur, Ala.; Sheffield, Ala.; Burnside, Ky.; Carthage, Tenn.; Clarksville, Tenn.; Dover, Tenn.; Eddyville, Ky.; Kuttawa, Ky.; and Gallatin, Tenn., and return in connection with the performance of the duties assigned him.

The following-named officers of the Medical Corps will report in person at once to the Surgeon General of the Army in this city for instructions: Capt. Henry Beuwkes and Maj. George P. Peed. The travel directed is necessary in the military service.

First Lieut. Percy H. Williams, Medical Officers' Reserve Corps, now on duty at Fort Slocum, N. Y., will proceed to New York, N. Y., and report in person to the district engineer officer, second district, Army Building, New York, for duty in connection with the examination of candidates for the Engineer Officers' Reserve Corps, and upon the completion of this duty will return to Fort Slocum. The travel directed is necessary in the military service.

Pvt. Henry C. Byrne, Battery F, First Artillery, Schofield Barracks, Hawaii, will be sent on the first available transport to Fort McDowell, Cal., and upon arrival 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.

Lieut. Col. Merritte W. Ireland, Medical Corps, will report in person to Col. William H. Arthur, Medical Corps, president of the examining board at Washington, D. C., appointed in paragraph 19, Special Orders, No. 50, War Department, March 2, 1917, for examination to determine his fitness for promotion.

Maj. Joseph Lee, Quartermaster Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will proceed on June 1, 1917, to Front Royal, Va., and report in person to the depot quartermaster at that place for assignment to duty as his assistant.

Col. Frederic V. Abbot, Corps of Engineers, in addition to his other duties, will report in person to the commanding general, Eastern Department, for assignment to duty as department engineer of that department.

Maj. Wildurr Willing, Corps of Engineers, is assigned to the Seventh Regiment of Engineers, is relieved from station and duty at St. Louis, Mo., to take effect at such time as his services can be spared by the Chief of Engineers, and will then proceed to join his regiment.

## ASSIGNED TO ACTIVE DUTY.

### Number of Captains in Quartermasters' Reserve Corps Ordered Out.

The following-named officers of the Quartermaster Officers' Reserve Corps are assigned to active duty and will report by telegraph to the respective department commanders hereinafter designated for the necessary orders to proceed to the various division cantonment camps about to be constructed: Capts. Frank C. Walesh, John M. Taylor, Francis S. Paterno, Charles F. Coffin, Frederick A. Smith, Gustav Stromberger, Edward P. Farley, Lawrence M. Graham, Charles P. Hill, Daniel B. Kimball, Frank H. Foster, Victor H. Bridgman, jr., Harry D. Frisbee, Edward B. Metzzen, Dwight L. Van Auken, Walter M. Crunden, Charles W. Noble, Clement L. Spelden, Theodore H. Skinner, George F. Cook, Louis S. Munford, Raymond E. Adams, Louis R. Douglas, William J. Cooper, James S. Smith, George B. Darby, John B. Coleman, Joseph D. Hahn, Arthur D. Allen, Edgar A. Gove, Herman Kohlwes, George A. Christensen, W. E. Goode, Arthur S. Dascomb, Samuel A. Martin, Paul V. Hollenbeck, Roy W. Johnson, Frost Snyder, Andrew T. Corbett, Louis H. Fuchs, Hamilton C. Dinkins, Theodore L. Fichtel, Harry G. Palmer, Samuel J. Garges, Arthur L. Israel, Alvin E. Barbour, Lewis H. Greene, Frayne Baker, Howard M. Smitten, Hugh J. Bowen, Lewis E. Moore, August C. Jensen, George M. Thompson, Horace N. Hanbury, Benjamin K. Russell, Lawrence W. Kessler, Ralph H. Hess, Alfred H. McComb, Mark O. Danford, Ira J. Hooks, Hugh B. Holman, Edwin L. Springmann, Frederick R. Warrick, jr.

Cpts. Walesh and Taylor to the commanding general, Northeastern Department, Boston, Mass.

Cpts. Paterno, Frederick A. Smith, Skinner, Hollenbeck, Corbett, Garges, Jensen, and Hooks to the commanding general, Eastern Department, Governors Island, N. Y.

Cpts. Coffin, Farley, Hill, Kimball, Foster, Bridgman, Frisbee, Crunden, Spelden, Cook, Munford, Adams, Cooper, Darby, Allen, Gove, Martin, Dinkins, Palmer, Israel, Bowen, Moore, Holman, and Springmann to the commanding general, Southeastern Department, Charleston, S. C.

Cpts. Stromberger, Douglas, Hahn, Goode, Dascomb, Fichtel, Greene, Baker, Thompson, Russell, Kessler, and Warrick to the commanding general, Southern Department, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.

Cpts. Graham, Metzzen, Van Auken, Noble, James S. Smith, Coleman, Johnson, Fuchs, Barbour, Hanbury, Hess, and McComb to the commanding general, Central Department, Chicago, Ill.

Cpts. Kohlwes, Christensen, Snyder, Smitten, and Danford to the commanding general, Western Department, San Francisco, Cal.

Maj. Harold C. Fiske, Corps of Engineers, is assigned to the First Regiment of Engineers, is relieved from station and duty at Vicksburg, Miss., to take effect at such time as his services can be spared by the Chief of Engineers, and will then proceed to join his regiment.

Maj. Julian L. Schley, Corps of Engineers, is assigned to the Second Regiment of Engineers, is relieved from station and duty at New Orleans, La., to take effect at such time as his services can be spared by the Chief of Engineers, and will then proceed to join his regiment.

Capt. Francis B. Wilby, Corps of Engineers, is assigned to the First Regiment of Engineers, is relieved from station and duty in the Wheeling, W. Va., Engineer District, to take effect at such time as his services can be spared by the Chief of Engineers, and will then proceed to join his regiment.

Capt. Charles F. Williams, Corps of Engineers, is assigned to the First Regiment of Engineers, is relieved from instruction at the Cornell University, and will proceed to join his regiment.

First Lieut. Cyrus B. Wood, Medical Corps, is detailed as a member of the following boards in this city during the temporary absences of Maj. Harold W. Jones, Medical Corps: Boards appointed in—Paragraph 53, Special Orders, No. 259, War Department, November 4, 1916; paragraph 33, Special Orders, No. 28, War Department, February 3, 1917.

Capt. James C. McCoy, Aviation Section, Signal Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty. He will proceed to Washington, D. C., and report in person to the Chief Signal Officer of the Army for duty.

Lieut. Col. John W. Joyes, Ordnance Department, is relieved from duty in command of the Picatinny Arsenal, N. J., and will repair to this city and report in person to the Chief of Ordnance for duty in his office.

First Lieut. Charles W. Rauschenbach, Medical Officers' Reserve Corps, is relieved from duty at the Army Medical School, this city, and will proceed to Fort Myer, Va., and report in person to the commanding officer of that post for duty and by letter to the commanding general, Eastern Department.

First Lieut. Carlyle H. Wash, Sixth Cavalry, will proceed to Fort Bliss, Tex., and report in person to the commanding officer, with a view to his examination to determine his physical qualifications for detail in the Aviation Section, Signal Corps, and upon the completion of examination will return to his proper station.

So much of paragraph 75, Special Orders, No. 106, May 8, 1917, War Department, as directs Capt. Amasa M. Holcombe, Ordnance Officers' Reserve Corps, to proceed to Rock Island Arsenal and report in person to the commanding officer for duty is revoked. Capt. Holcombe will proceed to Washington, D. C., and report in person to the Chief of Ordnance for assignment to duty in his office.

The following-named officers of the Quartermaster Officers' Reserve Corps are assigned to active duty and will proceed not later than five days from the date of receipt of this order to the stations to which assigned: Capt. David J. Charters, Capt. Walter Hyams, Capt. Charles H. Kunz, Capt. Ralph F. Shropshire, and Capt. Joseph D. McKeany. Capt. Charters will report in person to the depot quartermaster, New York, N. Y., for assignment to duty as his assistant. Capt. Hyams will report in person to the depot quartermaster, Atlanta, Ga., for assignment to duty as his assistant. Capt. Kunz will report in person to the commanding officer, citizens' training camp, Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark., for assignment to duty as assistant to the camp quartermaster. Capt. Shropshire will report in person to the depot quartermaster, Philadelphia, Pa., for assignment to duty as his assistant. Capt. McKeany will report in person to the commanding general, Southern Department, for assignment to station and by letter to the Quartermaster General of the Army.

So much of paragraph 47, Special Orders, No. 100, May 1, 1917, War Department, as relates to Maj. Philip P. Barton, Engineer Officers' Reserve Corps, is revoked.

Capt. George R. Harrison, Infantry, assistant professor of military science and tactics, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., is designated an acting quartermaster while on his present duties.

By direction of the President, the retirement of Second Lieut. George F. Lovell, Quartermaster Corps, from active service on May 20, 1917, under the requirements of the act of Congress approved June 30, 1882, is announced.

## FURTHER RULES ON ISSUANCE OF PERMITS TO ALIEN ENEMIES

Attorney General Gregory has issued the following additional instructions relative to the issuance of permits to alien enemies:

*To all United States marshals and their deputies duly authorized for the purpose:*

In carrying out the instructions in paragraph No. 5 of the "Instructions as to the Procedure in Regard to Applications," directing you to make inquiry into the life, character, and affiliations of the applicant, you must bear in mind that although the responsibility ultimately rests upon you to secure facts in each case sufficient for the United States attorney to form a competent judgment, nevertheless the burden is on the applicant to produce them and you have a right to call on him to do so upon penalty of his not being able to obtain a permit if he fails.

In conducting your additional investigations under this paragraph you are at liberty to request assistance from the special agents of the Bureau of Investigation, who will help you if by so doing they do not interfere with the conduct of their regular work. It must, however, be understood that the responsibility for investigation rests upon you and not upon the special agents, and, therefore, if they can not aid you, it is your duty to conduct the investigations from your own office. The special agents have been instructed by the chief of the bureau to aid you in this matter, and the department expects the heartiest cooperation between the two branches of the Government.

You must impress upon applicants that it is their duty to report to you any change of address or of employment, and in case such change makes unnecessary the entry of the applicant into a forbidden area to which he had a permit, then you must cause the permit to be taken up and destroyed and, if necessary, a new one issued to correspond with the altered circumstances. The failure of an applicant to report any change of address or to give up a permit when called on to do so renders him liable to summary arrest under regulation No. 12 of the proclamation.

You are instructed to give full publicity to this section.

In cities where forbidden areas are likely to overlap, or to include so large a portion of the city as to make a rigid enforcement of the President's proclamation impracticable or undesirable, it is suggested that, until further directions from this department, you may, after consulting with the United States attorney and the special agent of the Department of Justice, issue permits to persons to reside in one forbidden area (stating the place of residence), and to work in another forbidden area (stating the place of employment), and to pass through any other forbidden area in the city, excepting such forbidden area as contains any particular danger point within which you think the alien enemy should not be allowed (in which case you will insert in the permit the particular area from which you decide he should be excluded). In other words, in granting permits, if there is any specially dangerous area under regulation No. 4 of the President's proclamation from which you consider an alien enemy should be excluded, the permit may be issued in such form as to ex-

## WAR DEPARTMENT POINTS OUT WHAT YOUNG AMERICANS SHOULD DO ON REGISTRATION DAY

The War Department issues the following:

Registration day is Tuesday, June 5.

What does a young man do on registration day? He does his duty to his country, and he will find that the ways and means of doing it are not laborious, involved, or complex.

In a bulletin called "How to answer questions on registration cards" the War Department has considered the case of an individual young American, who is called, for convenience sake, Samuel L. Brown, and has given him instructions how to answer the inquiries which will be put to him by the registrar on the day when he appears to have his name enrolled on the prospective Army lists.

So let us take Samuel L. Brown on the early morning of registration day and guide him through his duties from the time he enters the registration place until the record is completed and he goes about his ordinary day's work.

The first thing which young Brown will be asked to do is to state his name in full and his age in years. This means that Brown is to give in full his first, middle, and last name. When it comes to the giving of his age young Brown will give it in years, ignoring months, weeks, and days. If on his last birthday he was 24 years of age the registrar will enter "24 years" upon the registration card.

Young Brown will be asked to give his address. He must give it in full so that there can be no mistake possible. He should give the street, its number, village, or city, and the county and State in which he lives.

While the age is to be given in years only, Brown will be asked to give his birthday, the day of the month, and the year in which he first saw light.

It would be well for young Brown, if he has any possible reason for doubt in the matter, to inform himself specifically before going to the registration place as to just what his condition in life is, as it relates to citizenship. If he is native born, his inquiry should not go any further. He should inform himself concern-

ingly exclude him from such special area. Permit cards are being prepared by the department to meet this situation, which, for convenience of designation, will be numbered HH. These permits will be sent to the marshals in the large cities immediately.

The department suggests that hereafter you question all applicants for permits to enter forbidden areas as to whether they have in their possession any articles or documents the retention of which is prohibited under regulations Nos. 1 and 2 of the proclamation.

If you find that alien enemies are not complying promptly with the President's proclamation, or applying for permits, you should confer with the United States attorney, with a view to having public warning issued through the newspaper (and especially through German newspapers) that any alien enemy found in a forbidden area after June 1, 1917, without a permit, is liable to summary arrest and detention.

By order of the President:

T. W. GREGORY,  
Attorney General.

ing his status in case he was born in a foreign country. It may be that his parents have not become naturalized citizens of the United States, or it may be that his father has only taken out his first papers. A clear understanding of the citizenship status is essential.

Of course there will be many young Browns in the United States who are not native to the soil and who have not taken out their naturalization papers, and whose parents perhaps still are aliens. In cases like this special inquiry will be made by the registrar to determine just what the status is under the laws governing the question relating to aliens.

Young Brown will be asked what his present trade, occupation, or office is. He should make his answer brief, "farmer," "miner," or whatever line of business he follows. He should add the exact nature of his occupation, whether or not he is employed in a machine shop, an automobile factory, or other industry.

If it should be that Brown is an officer of the State or Federal Government, he should so state, name his office and say whether it is under State or Federal Government.

One of the questions which Brown is to answer carefully and thoughtfully is that which relates to the question of dependents. He will be asked if he has a father or mother, a wife or child under 12 years of age, or a sister or brother under the same age solely dependent upon him for support.

When the young man is asked if he is married or single the answer must concern itself with his present condition. The question means, are you married now?

No young man, between 21 and 30, inclusive, Samuel L. Brown, or any of his fellows, is exempt from the duty of registration unless he is serving in the United States Army, or Navy, or in that part of the National Guard or Naval Militia which on registration day is in the Federal service, or unless he is an officer in the Officers' Reserve Corps or an enlisted man in the Enlisted Reserve Corps in active service. In connection with this military service matter, young Brown will be asked if he ever has had any kind of military service whatsoever. He must be specific in answering these questions.

Do you claim exemption from draft? This question will be asked of young Brown. If he says yes, he must give his reasons briefly and in words that can not be mistaken. This is not his final claim of exemption. He will have ample opportunity to make that later. The question is simply to give the Government statistical information. It should be understood by all young men that they are not exempt from registration because they happen to belong to some class from among which exemption may be made. Registration is one thing, and exemption is another. All men between the ages fixed in the law must register, with the few exceptions named above.

There is nothing formidable to confront Samuel L. Brown on registration day. The questions are simple and the answers are easy. Frankness and directness are all that are required of young Brown or any of his fellows on June 5 between the hours of 7 a. m. and 9 p. m.