



Official Bulletin



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

Vol. 1.

WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, MAY 31, 1917

No. 18.

APPEAL TO WOMEN OF NATION TO PURCHASE LIBERTY BONDS

The Treasury Department authorizes the following:

An appeal to the women of the United States to stand back of the fighting men of the country by service for the liberty loan was made to-day by the Woman's Liberty Loan Committee, of which Mrs. W. G. McAdoo is chairman and which includes in its membership Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt and Mrs. Frank A. Vanderbilt, of New York; Mrs. Antoinette Funk, Mrs. George Bass, and Mrs. Kellogg Fairbank, of Chicago; Mrs. J. O. Miller, of Pittsburgh; Mrs. Guilford Dudley, of Nashville, Tenn.; Mrs. Frank S. Higginson, of Boston; and Mrs. George T. Guernsey, of Independence, Kans.

Plea Sent Broadcast.

With the statement that the patriotic duty of every American woman demands that she subscribe, if she can, to a liberty bond, the woman's committee has sent broadcast through the Nation the following plea:

To the Women of America:

Bonds or Bondage!
Which Do You Choose?
Will You Let Your Country be Con-
quered?
Or Will You Do Your Part to Help Her
Now?
The Men of America are Fighting Your
Fight.
Stand Back of Them!
For Them,
For Your Country,
For Liberty,
For Democracy,
For Yourselves,
For Your Children,
BUY A LIBERTY BOND!

It is the Safest Investment in the World.
The United States Government Guarantees It.

It Pays 3½ Per Cent Interest.
Its Income is Not Subject to Taxation.
If You Have Not \$50 Now,
Buy a Liberty Bond on the Instalment
Plan.

Any bank will tell you how you may
subscribe.
If you can not buy a bond for yourself,
interest your neighbor.

IF YOU WANT
A FREE, UNCONQUERED, SAFE,
SECURE AMERICA
WORK NOW
FOR THE LIBERTY LOAN.

No Separate Issue.

Because of the shortness of the time until June 15, when the bond issue closes, the woman's committee has decided to make no separate issue of liberty bonds for women subscribers, but urges all

PRESIDENT WILSON'S CALL TO MEN OF THE NATION TO REGISTER

Paragraphs from the President's proclamation designating June 5 as Army registration day:

It is nothing less than the day upon which the manhood of the country shall step forward in one solid rank in defense of the ideals to which this Nation is consecrated. It is important to those ideals no less than to the pride of this generation in manifesting its devotion to them that there be no gaps in the ranks.

It is essential that the day be approached in thoughtful apprehension of its significance and that we accord to it the honor and the meaning that it deserves.

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

MALAY STATES LIMIT IMPORTS.

The Department of State has received the following notice from the American consul general at Singapore, Straits Settlement:

"After May 23 importation of motor cars, traction engines, and parts thereof is prohibited entry into Federated Malay States except under license.

"GUNSALUS."

American women to make personal campaigns for the sale of the regular bonds. The committee is arranging to launch a whirlwind campaign for the last week of the bond issue in the larger cities of the United States, and is utilizing the facilities of mail-order and wholesale establishments throughout the country in order that a personal appeal may reach every woman in the United States before the middle of June. A special executive session to take up immediate business on the loan will be held in the Treasury Department at Washington on June 1.

MEN LEAVING U. S. TO ESCAPE REGISTRATION TO BE HALTED

The Department of Justice authorizes the following:

Department of Justice officials are determined that no man subject to registration under the new Army law shall escape his obligation by leaving the United States before June 5. Yesterday the Department issued instructions to its agents in California to remove from a boat bound for Mexico a passenger whose age makes him subject to the provisions of the law. At the department to-day it was said that this policy is to be pursued generally, and wherever cases are discovered in which such attempts to evade the law are resorted to the individuals in question will be detained.

Will Arrest Hinderers.

Attorney General Gregory has sent a letter to United States attorneys and marshals throughout the country directing them to fully protect officials charged with the registration under the new Army law and to arrest all individuals who shall by intimidation, or otherwise, hinder those subject to registration in complying with the law or encourage them to refrain from registering.

The Department of Justice expects practically 100 per cent of the men eligible to register. Prompt attention will be given the cases of the few who do not.

All Asked to Cooperate.

Every man subject to registration is not only expected by the department to comply with the law, but also to constitute himself a committee of one in his community to see that each of his acquaintances who should register does so, or is promptly reported for prosecution under the criminal provisions of the law. Attorney General Gregory invites all young men of the country to cooperate in the enforcement of the law as a part of their patriotic duty.

Determined to crush in incipency every movement designed to thwart or interfere with registration as provided for in the law, the department is having its officers throughout the country arrest promptly all agitators against compliance with the law.

The department is not dependent entirely upon its agencies to discover disloyal activity. State and municipal police are cooperating and members of national patriotic and commercial organizations which were enlisted after the declaration of a state of war to guard against all acts inimical to the general welfare are engaged in bringing to the attention of United States attorneys and marshals all instances of attempts to discourage registration.

SUBMARINE AND AIRSHIP BASE SITES ON THE PACIFIC COAST

The following statement is authorized by the Navy Department:

Secretary Daniels has made public the recommendations of the Commission on Navy Yards and Naval Stations relating to the selection and development of submarine and aviation bases on the Pacific coast.

The commission recommends that San Diego be developed as the main training station for aviation on the Pacific coast, that all or any portion necessary of North Island, in San Diego Bay, be acquired for this purpose, and that \$500,000 be appropriated for development, in addition to the amount found necessary for the acquisition of the land. Stating that it has been unable to obtain satisfactory information as to the value of the property and that the owner in a letter named \$4,500,000 as the purchase price, the commission adheres to its former recommendation that the Secretary of the Navy be authorized to obtain this site by condemnation or by such other proceedings as may appear advisable after determination of the Government's interests in the property. For the development of an operating submarine base at San Diego, to be located upon the existing naval reservation, and capable of accommodating at one time at least six submarines, it recommends that \$375,000 be appropriated.

Submarine Base Site.

The commission repeats its previous recommendation that the Secretary of the Navy be authorized to accept a tract of 166 acres of submerged land in Los Angeles Harbor, known as site No. 1, which has been offered to the Government free of charge by the city of Los Angeles, and now recommends that \$2,500,000 be appropriated for the development of a submarine base on that property. It is also recommended that \$250,000 be appropriated for the establishment of an aviation operating base on this same property at Los Angeles.

The commission has received from the harbor engineer of Los Angeles a statement that the value of this site which the city offers to donate free of cost for naval purposes will be \$4,000,000 when it is reclaimed, and further that a saving of from \$400,000 to \$500,000 would be effected by the Government in the actual preparation of the site if acceptance be made immediately.

The commission states that general plans estimate for the development of a home base for submarines and an aviation station at Mare Island Navy Yard, Cal., have been worked out, and it recommends that \$490,000 be appropriated for the development of the submarine base and \$540,000 for the aviation station.

Station at Puget Sound.

Plans and estimates for the development of a home base for submarines and an aviation station at the Puget Sound Navy Yard, Wash., have also been completed, and it is recommended that \$1,425,000 be appropriated for the submarine base and \$375,000 for the aviation station.

For the development of a submarine and aviation operating base on Ediz Hook, opposite Port Angeles, Wash., on

NEW DIRIGIBLE BUILT FOR NAVY FLIES MORE THAN 400 MILES

The Navy Department authorizes the following:

Reports have reached the Navy Department that the first of the 16 nonrigid dirigibles being built for the Navy has made a successful flight of more than 400 miles. This dirigible left Chicago Monday at midnight and arrived at Akron between 4 and 5 o'clock Tuesday afternoon. As this was merely an experimental flight and not an official test, no attempt was made to attain high speed. The contract requires that these balloons make 40 miles an hour.

This is a new type of airship designed by the Navy Department, and is on the order of the "Blimps," the nonrigid dirigibles which England has been using with such success. The design was prepared by Naval Constructor J. C. Hunsaker, of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, under the direction of Admiral Taylor, chief of the bureau.

Sixteen Contracted for.

Sixteen were contracted for some two months ago. The Goodyear Co. is building nine, and the others are being built by the Goodrich Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio; the Curtiss Aircraft Co., Hammondsport, N. Y.; and one by the Connecticut Aircraft Co., New Haven. It is expected that they will hereafter be completed at the rate of one a week and that all will be delivered by August.

The American "Blimps" will form a part of the coast patrol and will be distributed along the coast as lookouts to watch for the approach of enemy vessels. The English have found this type very effective in detecting submarines.

Operators Now in Training.

The men who will operate them are now in training at the station at Pensacola, Fla., where the dirigible *DN-1*, of an older type, which was recently delivered to the Government, and aircraft of other types are being used in the training. As fast as the new dirigibles are delivered, after thorough official tests and when the crews are familiar with their operation, they will be sent to the stations selected.

The first of the "Blimps" will probably be delivered to the Government within the next two weeks, during which the official tests will be made. Within the next two months it is expected that a number of them will be in service, and all the 16 probably by the middle of August.

ground already owned by the Government, it is recommended that \$300,000 be appropriated.

For the establishment of a submarine and aviation base near the mouth of the Columbia River, the acquisition of a site and its development, the Commission recommends that \$1,200,000 be appropriated and that legislation be enacted authorizing the acquisition of such site as may be recommended as most suitable by the commission and approved by the Secretary of the Navy and the President.

Your first patriotic duty—Buy a Liberty Bond.

CHIEF REGISTRATION FACTS ISSUED BY WAR DEPARTMENT

The War Department requests that prominent and continuous publicity until registration day be given to the primary facts of registration in a form similar to the following:

Who Must Register.

All male persons (citizens or aliens) born between the 6th day of June, 1888, and the 5th day of June, 1898, both dates inclusive, except:

Members of any duly organized force, military or naval, subject to be called, ordered, or drafted into military or naval service of the United States; including all officers and enlisted men of the Regular Army, Regular Army Reserve, Officers' Reserve Corps, Enlisted Men's Reserve Corps, National Guard and National Guard Reserve recognized by Militia Bureau, the Navy, the Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Naval Militia, Naval Reserve Force, Marine Corps Reserve, and National Naval Volunteers, recognized by the Navy Department.

When:

On Tuesday, June 5, 1917, between 7 a. m. and 9 p. m.

Where:

In your home precinct.

How:

Go in person June 5 to the registration place of your home precinct. If you expect to be absent from home June 5 go at once to the clerk of the county where you now happen to be, or if in a city of 30,000 or over to the city clerk and follow his instructions; if sick, send a competent friend. The clerk may deputize him to prepare your card.

Penalty for Not Registering.

Liability to a year's imprisonment; then enforced registration.

HOME CLUB WAR RELIEF WORK.

Women Led by Mrs. Lane Preparing Hospital Supplies.

The Home Club war relief work, under the leadership of Mrs. Franklin K. Lane, is making splendid progress. Already more than 75 women are regularly and systematically contributing their time and labor. The headquarters for the work are in the Home Club rooms here in Washington, which are open two afternoons each week for the purpose of distributing materials and receiving work already done.

A careful record is kept of all material given out and work accomplished, and the work done is closely examined to see that it conforms strictly with the standards of the Red Cross regulations, all of which is done under the personal supervision of Mrs. Lane and the ladies assisting her. So far two hales of hospital supplies and clothing have been prepared and are ready for shipment.

At present shipments are to be made direct to a hospital base in France. As soon as our own soldiers are there the shipments will be diverted for their benefit.

1,500 UNIVERSITY MEN PICKED FOR AMBULANCE WORK ABROAD

The War Department authorizes the following:

The United States Army Ambulance Corps will have 1,500 picked men from universities throughout the country for service abroad. At the request of the Surgeon General's Department, and acting directly under experienced officers detailed for this work, the Intercollegiate Intelligence Bureau has assembled students for service in the Ambulance Corps.

Among the colleges that have contributed one or more units to the corps are: Pennsylvania, Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Dartmouth, Williams, Johns Hopkins, Pittsburgh, Virginia, Iowa State College, University of Iowa, Hamlin, Lafayette, Purdue, Arizona, Indiana, Northwestern, Amherst, Tennessee, South Carolina, Florida, Washington and Lee, George Washington, Oberlin, Pennsylvania State, Leland Stanford, Illinois, Michigan, Swathmore, Brown, California, University of the South. The students are now awaiting enlistment by officers to be detailed by the War Department.

Requested by French Commission.

This contingent has been assembled for the United States Government to meet the need for medical service as requested by the French commission. These sanitary units are to be utilized by the French Government until the arrival of the American troops, when they will be turned over to the military forces of the United States. The total number to be enrolled in this corps will be over 4,000. All will be members of the Medical Enlisted Reserve Corps.

The corps is to be organized into units of 36 men each. These men will go into a training camp near Philadelphia for organization and they will sail just as soon as possible after their equipment is complete.

The large eastern and western universities and colleges have eagerly responded to this call for men. Over half the quota will be college men of the type which has done such praiseworthy work with the American Ambulance Field Service. The other members will likewise be men especially picked for the work.

Training Already Begun.

On receipt of this call for men from the Intercollegiate Intelligence Bureau many institutions immediately formed special classes in military tactics, first-aid work, and in French. Thus, in addition to being of the highest possible quality as to personnel, these men will have been especially trained for this particular service. Further training will be given at the mobilization point before sailing.

Many young faculty members are enrolled who will probably hold some of the noncommissioned officers' positions. The commissioned officers are men of long experience, or of the Medical Reserve Officers' Corps.

GEN. TOWNSLEY GETS LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Leave of absence for 1 month and 10 days is granted Brig. Gen. Clarence P. Townsley, United States Army.

ARMY AVIATION CORPS STILL NEEDS AIR PILOT CANDIDATES

The following statement is issued by the War Department:

"The general impression that the United States has a limitless number of applicants for a commission in the Aviation Section of the Army is entirely erroneous. Somehow this impression has gone abroad and been copied by papers throughout the country, thereby discouraging many capable men from putting in applications to become pilots.

"It is extremely desirable that this impression be corrected and that the knowledge that any man between the ages of 21 and 30 who is physically, mentally, and morally qualified for a commission in the Aviation Section has as good a chance now to become a flyer as at any time.

Qualifications for Flyers.

"The qualifications for a flyer are, roughly speaking, a man with a cool head in emergencies; a good eye for distances, levels, and angles; a steady hand; a good sense of equilibrium; an absolutely sound body. Combined with this the applicant should have had a partial college or technical school training, for the ability to reason well and quickly which is developed by an education is essential, or be able to prove to the satisfaction of the examining board that his education is equivalent to that standard.

"In order to apply for a commission in the Aviation Section, Signal Corps, a man should write to the aeronautical officer at the nearest department headquarters or to the Personnel Section, Signal Corps, War Department, Washington, D. C. An application blank will be sent to him, which he should properly fill out.

Must Go Before Examining Board.

"If this application is satisfactory, he will be notified to appear before an examining board. Upon passing the physical, mental, and moral examinations he will be enlisted and sent to one of the Army schools of aeronautics for the eight weeks' course. Upon graduation he will then be sent to one of the aviation schools where, as soon as he has satisfactorily passed the flying tests, his commission may be issued to him."

TREASURY ANNOUNCEMENT.

No Charge Will Be Made for Bonds Initially Issued to Subscribers.

The Treasury Department authorizes the following:

Several reports have reached the department to the effect that a charge of \$1 will be made for all registered bonds. As a matter of fact, no charge of any sort will be made for bonds initially issued to subscribers. Either coupon or registered bonds will be furnished at the option of such subscribers.

The circular, however, provides that "provision will be made for the interchange of bonds of different denominations and of coupon and registered bonds upon payment, if the Secretary of the Treasury shall require, of a charge not exceeding \$1 for each new bond issued upon such exchange." Of course, this provision relates to interchanges after initial deliveries.

AMERICAN FOREIGN TRADE IN APRIL SET NEW RECORD

The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, issues the following:

Exports from the United States for the first time in the history of the country exceeded \$6,000,000,000 in the 12 months ending with April, 1917, against less than \$4,000,000,000 in the same period of 1916 and \$2,500,000,000 or less in previous years.

Imports during the 12 months' period ending with April, 1917, amounted to \$2,500,000,000 against \$2,000,000,000 in 1916.

During the month of April, 1917, exports of merchandise were valued at \$530,000,000 against \$554,000,000 in March and \$613,000,000 in January of this year.

Trade for 10 Months.

For the 10 months ending with April, 1917, the exports amounted to \$5,167,000,000 against \$3,394,000,000 one year ago and \$2,225,000,000 two years ago.

The imports during April, 1917, amounted to \$254,000,000, which, with the single exception of March, is the record month of the last six years.

For the 10 months ending with April, 1917, the imports amounted to \$2,072,000,000 against \$1,723,000,000 in 1916 and \$1,374,000,000 in 1915.

The excess of exports over imports amounted to \$3,560,000,000 in the 12 months ending with April, 1917, against \$1,914,000,000 in 1916 and \$848,000,000 in 1915.

For the 10 months ending with April, 1917, the excess of exports amounted to \$3,095,000,000, an increase of \$1,424,000,000 over the excess of exports a year ago.

Imports of Gold.

The imports of gold amounted to \$32,000,000 in April, 1917, against exports of gold amounting to \$17,000,000. The imports of gold during the 10 months ending with April, 1917, amounted to \$833,000,000, which is \$490,000,000 more than a year ago.

The exports of gold during this period amounted to \$167,000,000, an increase of \$97,000,000. The excess of imports of gold over exports during the 10-months' period ending with April, 1917, amounted to \$666,000,000 in 1917 against \$274,000,000 in 1916, an increase of \$392,000,000.

ORDER TO MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Reserve Corps Members to Report for Duty in Southern Department.

The following-named officers of the Medical Corps upon arrival at San Francisco, Cal., will report by telegraph to the commanding general, Southern Department, for assignment to duty and station in that department:

Maj. Charles C. Billingslea, Maj. David Bfker, Capts. John M. Willis, Chester R. Haig, Robert M. Hardaway, Charles C. Hillman, Harley J. Hallett, John W. Sherwood, Luther R. Poust, Alvin W. Schoenleber, John H. Trinder; First Lieut. E. Frederick Thode.

Buy a Liberty Bond.

The Official Bulletin

Published Every Week Day, Except
Legal Holidays, by the Committee
on Public Information.

Office: No. 10 Jackson Place,
Washington, D. C.

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.—B. S. ROCHESTER, Editor.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY MAIL:

Daily	(One year.....)	\$5.00
	(Six months.....)	3.00

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

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

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

WOODROW WILSON.

April 14, 1917.

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

Civil Service Rule IX is hereby amended by numbering the present rule as a paragraph and adding the following paragraph:

"2. A person resigning a scientific, professional, or technical position in the competitive service in which he has acquired training and experience not to be acquired elsewhere, to enter the public service of a State, county, municipality, or foreign government in a similar capacity, may immediately upon the completion of such service be reinstated in the department in which he formerly served upon the certificate of the commission issued upon the requisition of the department dated within three years from the date of his separation from the competitive service."

As amended the rule will read:

"1. A person separated without delinquency or misconduct from a competitive position, or from a position which he entered by transfer or promotion from a competitive position, may be reinstated in the department or office in which he formerly served upon certificate of the commission, subject to the following limitations:

"(a) The separation must have occurred within one year next preceding the date of the requisition of the nominating or appointing officer for such certificate; but this limitation shall not apply to a person who served in the Civil War or the War with Spain and was honorably discharged, or his widow, or an Army nurse of either war.

"(b) No person may be reinstated to a position requiring an examination different from that required for the position from which he was separated without passing an appropriate examination.

"2. A person resigning a scientific, professional, or technical position in the competitive service in which he has acquired training and experience not to be acquired elsewhere, to enter the public serv-

PRESIDENT WILSON PRAISES MEMORY OF CIVIL WAR SOLDIERS, IN AN ADDRESS AT ARLINGTON

"These Men Who Died to Preserve the Union Died to Preserve the Instrument Which We are Now Using to Serve the World"—

"There are Times When Words Seem Empty and Only Action Seems Great. Such a Time Has Come"

President Wilson's Memorial Day address at Arlington National Cemetery follows:

Mr. Commander, Fellow Citizens: The program has conferred an unmerited dignity upon the remarks I am going to make by calling them an address, because I am not here to deliver an address. I am here merely to show in my official capacity the sympathy of this great Government with the objects of this occasion, and also to speak just a word of the sentiment that is in my own heart.

Any Memorial Day of this sort is, of course, a day touched with sorrowful memory, and yet I for one do not see how we can have any thought of pity for the men whose memory we honor to-day. I do not pity them. I envy them, rather; because theirs is a great work for liberty accomplished and we are in the midst of a work unfinished, testing our strength where their strength has already been tested. There is a touch of sorrow, but there is a touch of reassurance also in a day like this, because we know how the men of America have responded to the call of the cause of liberty and it fills our minds with a perfect assurance that that response will come again in equal measure, with equal majesty, and with a result which will hold the attention of all mankind.

Greater Than American Struggle.

When you reflect upon it, these men who died to preserve the Union died to preserve the instrument which we are now using to serve the world—a free Nation espousing the cause of human liberty. In one sense the great struggle into which we have now entered is an American struggle, because it is in de-

fense of American honor and American rights, but it is something even greater than that; it is a world struggle. It is the struggle of men who love liberty everywhere, and in this cause America will show herself greater than ever because she will rise to a greater thing. We have said in the beginning that we planted this great Government that men who wished freedom might have a place of refuge and a place where their hope could be realized, and now, having established such a Government, having preserved such a Government, having vindicated the power of such a Government, we are saying to all mankind, "We did not set this Government up in order that we might have a selfish and separate liberty, for we are now ready to come to your assistance and fight out upon the field of the world the cause of human liberty." In this thing America attains her full dignity and the full fruition of her great purpose.

Words Empty, Actions Great.

No man can be glad that such things have happened as we have witnessed in these last fateful years, but perhaps it may be permitted to us to be glad that we have an opportunity to show the principles that we profess to be living principles that live in our hearts, and to have a chance by the pouring out of our blood and treasure to vindicate the thing which we have professed. For, my friends, the real fruition of life is to do the thing we have said we wished to do. There are times when words seem empty and only action seems great. Such a time has come, and in the providence of God America will once more have an opportunity to show to the world that she was born to serve mankind.

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

It is hereby authorized that through the Secretary of the Navy there shall be taken over to the United States the immediate possession and title to the German vessels *Kronprinz Wilhelm* and *Prinz Eitel Friedrich* now at the navy yard, Philadelphia, the *Liebenfels* now at the navy yard, Charleston, and the *Geir* and *Locksen* now at the naval station, Hawaii, and until further directions, the Secretary of the Navy is ordered to operate and equip such vessels in the service of the Navy of the United States.

This order shall take effect from date.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,

May 22, 1917.

ORDERED TO CHARLESTON, S. C.

Maj. Reynolds J. Burt, Quartermaster Corps, upon arrival in the United States will proceed to Charleston, S. C., and report in person to the commanding general, Southeastern Department, for assignment to duty as assistant to the department quartermaster. The travel directed is necessary in the military service.

ice of a State, county, municipality, or foreign government in a similar capacity, may immediately upon the completion of such service be reinstated in the department in which he formerly served upon the certificate of the commission issued upon the requisition of the department dated within three years from the date of his separation from the competitive service."

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,

22 May, 1917.

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

In accordance with a request of the Secretary of the Navy, concurred in by the United States Shipping Board, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed to transfer the following German vessels to the Navy for use as colliers and cargo carriers: *Hohensfelde*, *Frieda Leonhardt*, *Nicaria*, *Kiel*, *Rudolf Blumberg*, *Vogesen*, *Breslau*, *Sazonia*.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,

22 May, 1917.

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR REGULATION, MANAGEMENT, AND PROTECTION OF PANAMA CANAL AND MAINTENANCE OF ITS NEUTRALITY

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the United States exercises sovereignty in the land and waters of the Canal Zone and is responsible for the construction, operation, maintenance, and protection of the Panama Canal:

Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and proclaim the following rules and regulations for the regulation, management, and protection of the Panama Canal and the maintenance of its neutrality, which are in addition to the general "Rules and regulations for the operation and navigation of the Panama Canal and approaches thereto, including all waters under its jurisdiction," put into force by Executive order of July 9, 1914.

Rule 1. A vessel of war, for the purposes of these rules, is defined as a public armed vessel, under the command of an officer duly commissioned by the Government, whose name appears on the list of officers of the military fleet, and the crew of which are under regular naval discipline, which vessel is qualified by its armament and the character of its personnel to take offensive action against the public or private ships of the enemy.

Rule 2. An auxiliary vessel, for the purposes of these rules, is defined as any vessel, belligerent or neutral, armed or unarmed, which does not fall under the definition of rule 1, which is employed as a transport or fleet auxiliary or in any other way for the direct purpose of prosecuting or aiding hostilities, whether by land or sea; but a vessel fitted up and used exclusively as a hospital ship is excepted.

Rule 3. A vessel of war or an auxiliary vessel of a belligerent, other than the United States, shall only be permitted to pass through the canal after her commanding officer has given written assurance to the authorities of the Panama Canal that the rules and regulations will be faithfully observed.

The authorities of the Panama Canal shall take such steps as may be requisite to insure the observance of the rules and regulations by auxiliary vessels which are not commanded by an officer of the military fleet.

Rule 4. Vessels of war or auxiliary vessels of a belligerent, other than the United States, shall not revictual nor take any stores in the canal except so far as may be strictly necessary; and the transit of such vessels through the canal shall be effected with the least possible delay in accordance with the canal regulations in force, and with only such intermission as may result from the necessities of the service.

Prizes shall be in all respects subject to the same rules as vessels of war of a belligerent.

Rule 5. No vessel of war or auxiliary vessel of a belligerent, other than the United States, shall receive fuel or lubricants while within the territorial waters of the Canal Zone, except on the

written authorization of the canal authorities, specifying the amount of fuel and lubricants which may be received.

Rule 6. Before issuing any authorization for the receipt of fuel and lubricants by any vessel of war or auxiliary vessel of a belligerent, other than the United States, the canal authorities shall obtain a written declaration, duly signed by the officer commanding such vessel, stating the amount of fuel and lubricants already on board.

Rule 7. Fuel and lubricants may be taken on board vessels of war or auxiliary vessels of a belligerent, other than the United States, only upon permission of the canal authorities, and then only in such amounts as will enable them, with the fuel and lubricants already on board, to reach the nearest accessible port, not an enemy port, at which they can obtain supplies necessary for the continuation of the voyage. Provisions furnished by contractors may be supplied only upon permission of the canal authorities, and then only in amount sufficient to bring up their supplies to the peace standard.

Rule 8. No belligerent, other than the United States, shall embark or disembark troops, munitions of war, or warlike materials in the canal, except in case of necessity due to accidental hindrance of the transit. In such cases the canal authorities shall be the judge of the necessity, and the transit shall be resumed with all possible dispatch.

Rule 9. Vessels of war or auxiliary vessels of a belligerent, other than the United States, shall not remain in the territorial waters of the Canal Zone under the jurisdiction of the United States longer than 24 hours at any one time, except in case of distress; and in such case shall depart as soon as possible.

Rule 10. In the exercise of the exclusive right of the United States to provide for the regulation and management of the canal, and in order to insure that the canal shall be kept free and open on terms of entire equality to vessels of commerce and of war, there shall not be, except by special arrangement, at any one time a greater number of vessels of war of any one nation, other than the United States, including those of the allies of such nation, than three in either terminal port and its adjacent terminal waters, or than three in transit through the canal, nor shall the total number of such vessels, at any one time, exceed six in all the territorial waters of the Canal Zone under the jurisdiction of the United States.

Rule 11. The repair facilities and docks belonging to the United States and administered by the canal authorities shall not be used by a vessel of war or an auxiliary vessel of a belligerent, other than the United States, except when necessary in case of actual distress, and then only upon the order of the canal authorities, and only to the degree necessary to render the vessel seaworthy. Any work authorized shall be done with the least possible delay.

Rule 12. The radio installation of any public or private vessel or of any auxiliary vessel of a belligerent, other than the

P. O. EMPLOYEES BUYING BONDS.

Liberal Response to Liberty Loan Call Reported by Postmaster General.

Postmaster General Burleson states that postal employees both in the department and throughout the country are responding nobly to the opportunity offered them for purchasing the liberty bonds.

The reports from postmasters so far received show extremely satisfactory results, those from some offices, notably Canton, Ill., Charlotte, N. C., Covington, Va., Defiance, Ohio, Mexico, Mo., Paris, Ill., Rochester, Minn., Winchester, Va., and Vicksburg, Miss., indicating that every employee in each of those offices has subscribed for one or more of the bonds.

GOMPERS AIDS LIBERTY LOAN.

"Liberty bonds are a safe investment, and it is a patriotic duty to subscribe for them."

In these words Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, calls upon the members of that organization to get behind the Government and help to make the liberty loan of 1917 a great success. He declared that it was the patriotic duty of every member of the American Federation of Labor to subscribe for as large an amount of the liberty bonds as his means will permit.

Mr. Gompers also gave his thorough approval to the plan to make Wednesday, June 6, liberty loan labor day. This is the day that has been especially set apart for a united effort on the part of the workmen of this country to aid the liberty loan.

United States, shall be used only in connection with canal business to the exclusion of all other business while within the waters of the Canal Zone, including the waters of Colon and Panama Harbors.

Rule 13. Aircraft, public or private, of a belligerent, other than the United States, are forbidden to descend or arise within the jurisdiction of the United States at the Canal Zone, or to pass through the air spaces above the lands and waters within said jurisdiction.

Rule 14. For the purpose of these rules the Canal Zone includes the cities of Panama and Colon and the harbors adjacent to the said cities.

Rule 15. In the interest of the protection of the canal while the United States is a belligerent no vessel of war, auxiliary vessel, or private vessel of an enemy of the United States or an ally of such enemy shall be allowed to use the Panama Canal nor the territorial waters of the Canal Zone for any purpose, save with the consent of the canal authorities and subject to such rules and regulations as they may prescribe.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this twenty-third day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-first.

WOODROW WILSON.

By the President:

ROBERT LANSING,
Secretary of State.

War Department Orders to Officers and Enlisted Men

MEDICAL OFFICERS ASSIGNED TO FORT BENJAMIN HARRISON

Each of the following-named officers of the Medical Officers' Reserve Corps is assigned to active duty and will proceed to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., in time to arrive at that post on or about June 1, 1917, and report in person to the commanding officer, medical officers' training camp, that post, for a course of instruction:

Majs. Lucius E. Burch, Ernest E. Irons, Henry N. Torrey, Eugene H. Pool, Udo J. Wile; Cpts. William F. Bernart, Lewis W. Bremerman, Vernon C. David, Frank Deacon, Frank E. Pierce, Hugo A. Freund, William H. Honor, George Waters, Zabel B. Adams, Roger Kinnicut, Abram S. Clark, William P. J. Ruddy, Herbert W. Taylor, Beth Vincent; First Lieuts. James A. Britton, Andrew J. Butner, Peter S. Clark, William A. Clark, Roy H. Cox, John C. Dalenbach, George De Tarnowsky, Erle F. Fisher, Thomas P. Foley, Arthur H. Geiger, Ross W. Griswold, James B. Hastings, Otto A. Kreml, William R. Larkin, Laurence H. Mayers, Edwin M. Miller, George H. Musselman, Harry D. Orr, Lester J. Palmer, Roswell T. Pettit, George N. Pratt, Samuel H. Richman, William T. Robison, Henry J. Ullmann, George W. Woodnick, Oliver O. Alexander, Zera M. Beaman, Clinton G. Beckett, James W. Duckworth, Baruch M. Edlavitch, Laurence E. Jewett, Maurice H. Krebs, Otho R. Lynch, Jesse L. McElroy, Edgar H. Myers, Garland D. Scott, John P. Spooner, John M. Titus, Warren L. Babcock, Adolph E. Dreyer, William C. Gibson, Harry H. Hammel, Marinus L. Holm, Harry M. Malejan, Charles H. Merrill, Norman D. Murphy, Dean W. Myers, Don H. Sitsby, Charles L. Washburne, Charles A. Bowers, Townsend H. Dickinson, Forrest M. Evans, Alfred G. Farmer, Michael R. Haley, Burt Hibbard, Elmer A. Klein, Charles H. MacFarland, Orville T. Manley, Clarence F. Murbach, Joseph C. Placak, Goodrich B. Rhodes, Leroy B. Sherry, Harry R. Wahl, Glenford L. Belis, John K. Chorlog, Frank E. Darling, Curtis A. Evans, J. Gregory Hoffmann, Charles W. Hughes, Paul E. M. Kersten, John R. Longley, Harry C. Mix, George Senn, Adolph J. Shimek, Carl C. Vogel, Michael R. Wilkinson, Thomas Willett, Vincent J. Irwin, jr., James D. McGaughey, William P. Boardman, David E. Dolloff, Lewis B. Hayden, Paul S. Hill, Harrison B. Webster, Roland A. Behrman, Nathaniel P. Breed, Harry F. Byrnes, Frederic B. M. Cady, Harold E. Carney, Arthur W. Carr, Robert C. Cochran, Harold E. Eggers, Arthur B. Emmons, 2d, Channing Frothingham, jr., Frederic H. Howard, William J. McDonald, Daniel F. Mahoney, Francis R. Mahoney, James H. Means, Leon S. Medalia, John J. Murphy, Albert Pfeiffer, Nathan Pilsifer, Austen F. Riggs, Augustus Riley, David D. Scannell, Edward B. Simmons, Ralph H. Simmons, Pierre Bergeron, James S. Allen, William H. Baughman, Conrad Berens, jr., Edmund C. Boddy, John R. Booth, Nathaniel P. Brooks, Attilio M. Caccini; Douglas W. Cairns, James L. Cobb, Edward M. Colie,

jr., Edmund McC. Connoly, William A. Dalton, Thomas K. Davis, Sumner Everingham, Henry M. Feinblatt, James M. Flynn, Linwood M. Gable, Joseph Girsiansky, Charles Gottlieb, Malcolm McBurney, Samuel A. Mumford, Lawrence J. Nacey, Alfred H. Parsons, Bruce G. Phillips, Edgar W. Phillips, Daniel Poll, John F. Ranken, Charles I. Redfield, Hugh A. Riley, Charles H. Holt, Ira H. Noyes, Harmon P. B. Jorden, Norman R. Price, Irvin Hardy.

Capt. Alexander Newman, Quartermaster Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty. He will proceed to Boise Barracks, Idaho, and report in person to the commanding officer at that post for assignment to duty as quartermaster, relieving Maj. Amos H. Martin, Infantry, and by letter to the commanding general, Western Department.

Leave of absence for 10 days, to take effect on or about June 4, 1917, is granted First Lieut. James A. Gillespie, Field Artillery, Detached Officers' List.

First Lieut. Arthur W. Allen, Medical Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty. He will report in person to the commanding general, Northeastern Department, Boston, Mass., for duty in connection with enlistments of the Quartermaster Enlisted Reserve Corps, and upon the completion of this duty will stand relieved from further active duty.

Capt. Austin J. Bruff, Ordnance Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will proceed to Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill., and report in person to the commanding officer for assignment to duty.

Chaplain Washington W. E. Gladden, Twenty-fourth 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 Chaplain Gladden from active service under the provisions of section 1251, Revised Statutes, is announced. He will proceed to his home.

Capt. Arthur W. Carnduff, Ordnance Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty. He will proceed to Washington, D. C., and report in person to the Chief of Ordnance for assignment to duty.

Each of the following-named officers of the Quartermaster Officers' Reserve Corps is assigned to active duty and will proceed not later than five days from the date of receipt of this order to the station to which assigned: Capt. Edwin S. George will report in person to the commanding officers of Base Hospitals Nos. 17 and 36, Detroit, Mich., for duty as quartermaster of each hospital; Capt. James M. O'Dea will report in person to the commanding general, Central Department, for assignment to duty as assistant to the department quartermaster.

The following-named officers are relieved from duty at the Army War College, Washington, D. C., to take effect May 26, 1917: Lieut. Col. Henry Jervey, Corps of Engineers, and Maj. James A. Woodruff, Corps of Engineers. Lieut. Col. Jervey is assigned to the Sixth Reserve Engineers, to take effect upon his relief from duty at the Army War College, and will then proceed to join his regiment. Maj. Woodruff, upon being relieved from duty at the Army War College, will report in person to the Chief of Engineers for assignment to duty.

Lieut. Col. William H. Bertsch, Quartermaster Corps, is relieved from duty as assistant to the depot quartermaster, San Francisco, Cal., and from further duty in the Southern Department, and will repair to this city with the least practicable delay and report in person to the Quartermaster General of the Army for assignment to duty in his office.

Capt. Franklin T. Jackson, Quartermaster Corps, is relieved from further duty in the Southern Department and will repair to this city with the least practicable delay and report in person to the Quartermaster General of the Army for assignment to duty in his office.

Capt. Lewis W. Falkner, Medical Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will proceed to Fort Niagara, N. Y., and report in person to the commanding officer, citizens' training camp at that place, for duty.

MEDICAL OFFICERS OF ARMY NAMED AS EXAMINING BOARDS

Boards of medical officers as herein-after constituted are appointed to meet at the places indicated on June 4, 1917, for the purpose of conducting the preliminary examinations of applicants for appointment in the Medical Corps of the Army:

Washington, D. C.—Lieut. Col. Champe C. McCulloch, jr., Medical Corps.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Maj. Elijah H. Siter, Medical Officers' Reserve Corps. Maj. Siter is assigned to active duty, to take effect June 4, 1917, and upon completion of his duty as a member of the board will stand relieved from active duty.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Maj. Bert W. Caldwell, Medical Officers' Reserve Corps. Maj. Caldwell is assigned to active duty, to take effect June 4, 1917, and upon completion of his duty as a member of the board will stand relieved from active duty.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo.—Capt. Frank N. Chilton, Medical Corps.

Letterman General Hospital, Cal.—Col. Guy L. Edie, Medical Corps; Maj. Lloyd L. Smith, Medical Corps; Capt. Leo C. Mudd, Medical Corps.

Columbus Barracks, Ohio.—Col. Charles Willcox, Medical Corps; First Lieut. George D. Chunn, Medical Corps.

Fort Logan, Colo.—Capt. Leonard S. Hughes, Medical Corps.

Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark.—Col. Charles M. Gandy, Medical Corps; First Lieut. James E. Ash, Medical Corps.

San Juan, P. R.—Lieut. Col. Basil H. Dutcher, Medical Corps.

Ancon, Canal Zone.—Maj. Samuel M. Waterhouse, Medical Corps; First Lieut. George C. Dunham, Medical Corps.

Mobile, Ala.—Capt. John O. Rush, Medical Officers' Reserve Corps. Capt. Rush is assigned to active duty, to take effect June 4, 1917, and upon completion of his duty as a member of the board will stand relieved from active duty.

Col. Carl Reichmann, Infantry, Detached Officers' List, is relieved from duty as senior inspector-instructor, Eleventh Tentative National Guard Division, and will proceed to Chicago, Ill., and report in person to the commanding general, Central Department, for duty as officer in charge of militia affairs of that department.

Maj. Philip W. Huntington, Medical Corps, is detailed as a member of the examining board at Washington, D. C., appointed in paragraph 62, Special Orders, No. 112, War Department, May 15, 1917, vice Maj. Harold W. Jones, Medical Corps, hereby relieved.

Each of the following-named officers of the Medical Officers' Reserve Corps will proceed to the fort specified after his name and report in person to the commanding officer thereof for duty: First Lieut. Frank R. Mount, Fort Worden, Wash.; First Lieut. Charles R. Glenn, Fort Lawton, Wash.

Maj. Philip W. Huntington, Medical Corps, is detailed as a member of the examining board at Washington, D. C., appointed in paragraph 36, Special Orders, No. 113, War Department, May 16, 1917, vice Maj. Harold W. Jones, Medical Corps, hereby relieved.

First Lieut. Stuart C. Johnson, Medical Officers' Reserve Corps, is relieved from duty at Fort Myer, Va., and will proceed to his home, and upon arrival there report by telegraph to The Adjutant General of the Army. Lieut. Johnson is relieved from active duty in the Medical Officers' Reserve Corps, to take effect upon his arrival at his home.

War Department Orders to Officers and Enlisted Men

First Lieut. John K. Boles, Ninth Cavalry, is relieved from treatment at the Letterman General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., and will report in person to the commanding general, Western Department, for assignment to duty.

First Lieut. Allen R. Kimball, Infantry, Detached Officers' List, upon completion of his present duties will proceed to join the Thirtieth Infantry for duty with that regiment.

Leave of absence for 10 days is granted First Lieut. Oswald H. Saunders, Infantry, Detached Officers' List.

Capt. Lowe A. McClure, Infantry, Detached Officers' List, upon completion of his present duties will proceed to join the Sixty-second Infantry, at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for duty.

A board of officers to consist of Col. Edwin B. Babbitt, Ordnance Department, and Col. Charles B. Wheeler, Ordnance Department, is appointed to meet at Washington, D. C., at the call of the president thereof, for the examination of officers of the Ordnance Department to determine their fitness for promotion.

The following-named officers of the Ordnance Department will report by letter to Col. Edwin B. Babbitt, Ordnance Department, president of the examining board at Washington, D. C., appointed in paragraph 71, Special Orders, No. 118, War Department, May 22, 1917, for examination to determine their fitness for promotion: Lieut. Col. Colden L. H. Ruggles, Ordnance Department, Sandy Hook Proving Ground, N. J.; Lieut. Col. George Montgomery, Ordnance Department, Frankford Arsenal, Pa.; and Lieut. Col. John W. Joyes, Ordnance Department, Picatinny Arsenal, N. J. The physical examination of these officers will be made by a medical officer stationed at the post of the officers named. The report when completed will be mailed directly to Col. Babbitt.

A board of officers to consist of Col. Charles B. Wheeler, Ordnance Department, and Lieut. Col. John H. Rice, Ordnance Department, is appointed to meet at the call of the president thereof at Washington, D. C., for the examination of officers of the Ordnance Department.

The following-named officers will report by letter to Col. Charles B. Wheeler, Ordnance Department, president of the examining board at Washington, D. C., appointed in paragraph 73, Special Orders, No. 118, War Department, May 22, 1917, for examination to determine their fitness for promotion: Maj. Thales E. Ames, Ordnance Department, Washington, D. C.; Maj. Edward P. O'Hern, Ordnance Department, Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y.; and Maj. Edwin D. Bricker, Ordnance Department, Frankford Arsenal, Pa. The physical examination of these officers will be made by a medical officer stationed at the post of the officers named. The report when completed will be mailed directly to Col. Wheeler.

First Lieuts. John H. Carlisle and Frederic G. Goodridge, Medical Officers' Reserve Corps, are assigned to active duty and will proceed to Governors Island, N. Y., and report to the commanding general, Eastern Department, for duty in connection with recruiting Enlisted Medical Reserve in New York, N. Y.

First Lieut. Walter S. Johnson, Medical Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty. He will report at once to the commanding officer, Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for duty.

Maj. Stanley M. Rumbough, Adjutant General's Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will report in person to the commanding general, Eastern Department, for duty.

Maj. Emil H. Block, Quartermaster Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty. He will proceed not later than three days from the date of receipt of this order to Philadelphia, Pa., and report in person to the depot quartermaster at that place for assignment to duty as his assistant.

Army Field Clerk George F. Mizen is relieved from duty at the headquarters, Central Department, Chicago, Ill., to take effect at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and sail on the transport scheduled to leave that port on or about August 5, 1917, for the Philippine Islands, and upon arrival at Manila will report in person to the commanding general, Philippine Department, for assignment to duty at his headquarters.

OFFICERS ASSIGNED TO DUTY AT CITIZEN TRAINING CAMPS

Each of the following-named officers is assigned to temporary duty as instructor, citizens' training camps, in the department indicated, to take effect as soon as his services at the United States Military Academy can be spared and not later than June 15, 1917; each officer will report by telegraph to the commanding general of the department concerned for assignment to a station and will proceed at the proper time to join that station; the officers named will return to the United States Military Academy not later than August 24, 1917:

Central Department.

Capt. Martin C. Wise, Infantry, Detached Officers' List.

Capt. Alexander W. Chilton, Infantry, Detached Officers' List.

First Lieut. Edwin F. Harding, Infantry, Detached Officers' List.

First Lieut. Curtis H. Nance, Field Artillery, Detached Officers' List.

First Lieut. Karl S. Bradford, Cavalry, Detached Officers' List.

First Lieut. Benjamin C. Lockwood, Jr., Infantry, Detached Officers' List.

First Lieut. Gregory Hoisington, Infantry, Detached Officers' List.

First Lieut. Carl P. Dick, Cavalry, Detached Officers' List.

First Lieut. George W. Silney, Cavalry, Detached Officers' List.

First Lieut. Willis D. Crittenberger, Cavalry, Detached Officers' List.

First Lieut. Clarence C. Benson, Cavalry, Detached Officers' List.

Eastern Department.

Capt. Charles F. Martin, Cavalry, Detached Officers' List.

Capt. George M. Russell, Cavalry, Detached Officers' List.

Capt. William A. Gano, Infantry, Detached Officers' List.

First Lieut. Thompson Lawrence, Infantry, Detached Officers' List.

First Lieut. Harry J. Keeley, Infantry, Detached Officers' List.

First Lieut. Allen G. Thurman, Cavalry, Detached Officers' List.

First Lieut. Thoburn K. Brown, Cavalry, Detached Officers' List.

First Lieut. Charles A. King, jr., Infantry, Detached Officers' List.

Southeastern Department.

Capt. Frederick W. Manley, Infantry, Detached Officers' List.

First Lieut. Alfred J. Betcher, Infantry, Detached Officers' List.

First Lieut. Charles S. Floyd, Infantry, Detached Officers' List.

First Lieut. William H. W. Youngs, Cavalry, Detached Officers' List.

First Lieut. William C. Crane, jr., Field Artillery, Detached Officers' List.

First Lieut. Carlos Brewer, Field Artillery, Detached Officers' List.

First Lieut. John E. McMahon, jr., Field Artillery, Detached Officers' List.

First Lieut. Geoffrey Keyes, Cavalry, Detached Officers' List.

The following-named officers of the Quartermaster Officers' Reserve Corps are assigned to active duty and will proceed with the least practicable delay to the station to which assigned: Maj. Woodruff Leeming and Capt. David C. Caldwell. Maj. Leeming will report in person to the commanding officer, citizens' training camp, Gettysburg Park, Pa., for assignment to duty as assistant to the constructing quartermaster. Capt. Caldwell will report in person to the commanding officer, citizens' training camp, Syracuse, N. Y., for assignment to duty as assistant to the constructing quartermaster.

Maj. George P. Whitsett, Judge Advocate General's Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty. He will proceed to Washington, D. C., and report in person to the Provost Marshal General for assignment to duty in his office.

Maj. Edwin G. Davis, Judge Advocate General's Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will proceed to Washington, D. C., and report in person to the Judge Advocate General of the Army for assignment to duty in his office.

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.

Q. M. Sergt. Eugene F. Hahn, Quartermaster Corps (appointed May 19, 1917, from supply sergeant, Battery C, Sixth Field Artillery), now at Douglas, Ariz., will be sent to Fort Huachuca, Ariz., for duty.

Q. M. Sergt. Edmund F. Buckingham, Quartermaster Corps (appointed May 19, 1917; from sergeant, Quartermaster Corps), now at Fort Warren, Mass., will be sent to Fort McPherson, Ga., for duty.

Asst. Engineer Paul D. Miller, Coast Artillery School Detachment, now in this city, will be sent to Fort Wood, N. Y., for temporary duty. The Quartermaster Corps will furnish the necessary transportation.

Capt. Andrew C. Wright, Twenty-seventh 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. Wright from active service under the provisions of section 1251, Revised Statutes, is announced. He will proceed to his home.

Paragraph 38, Special Orders, No. 104, May 5, 1917, War Department, relating to Col. Henry D. Todd, jr., Coast Artillery Corps, Detached Officers' List, is amended so as to take effect on or about June 15, 1917.

Capt. Henry W. Fleet, Infantry, Detached Officers' List, is relieved from his present duties and will proceed to join the Twenty-third Infantry, at Syracuse, N. Y., for duty with that regiment.

Recruit Gilbert E. McCarty, Infantry, Fort McDowell, Cal., will be discharged by the commanding officer of that depot, on account of fraudulent enlistment. The provisions of paragraph 1380, Army Regulations, apply to this case.

Capt. William Cassidy and Bertrand W. Steventon, Quartermaster Officers' Reserve Corps, are assigned to active duty and will report in person to the commanding general, Philippine Department, for assignment to station and duty.

First Lieut. William W. Spain, Fourth Infantry, South Dakota National Guard, is announced as on duty that requires him to participate regularly and frequently in aerial flights from October 17, 1916.

Capt. John S. Fair, Quartermaster Corps, will proceed to Fort Keogh, Mont.; Kansas City, Mo.; Lathrop, Mo.; and Fort Reno, Okla., on official business pertaining to the Quartermaster Corps in connection with the purchase of public animals, and upon the completion of this duty will return to his proper station.

First Lieut. Warren C. Woodward, Aviation Section, Signal Officers' Reserve Corps, will proceed from Memphis, Tenn., to Fort Sam Houston, Tex., and report in person to the commanding general, Southern Department, for assignment to duty with the Third Aero Squadron.

**TREASURY EMPLOYEES GIVE
\$24,705.61 TO RED CROSS.**

The total receipts of the Treasury Department Red Cross Fund to May 29, 1917, are \$24,705.61.

Active work has begun by the ladies of the department under the direction of a committee consisting of Mrs. McAdoo, Mrs. Byron R. Newton, and Mrs. Charles S. Hamlin.

Three thousand yards of sheeting and similar amounts of pajama material and pillow tubing have been received. A storeroom has been provided which has in connection with it a sewing room where a number of sewing machines have been installed for the use of lady employees after 4.30 p. m. The issue of the material began on last Thursday and large amounts of the material have been turned over to the ladies to be completed. When the work is finished it will be returned to the committee in charge and then turned over to the District Chapter of the American Red Cross.

LIGHTHOUSE MEN COMMENDED.

**Station Keeper and Tender Commander
Thanked by Secretary Redfield.**

Secretary of Commerce Redfield has written the following letters:

To Mr. Allen C. Holt, keeper of Deer Island Thoroughfare Light Station, Me.: "SIR: Referring to assistance rendered by you on May 18, 1917, in connection with the floating of the schooner *Sarah and Lucy*, which ran ashore on the rocks off Andrews Island, Me., and your further assistance in towing the steamer *Minnehaha* to a place of safety, after the latter vessel had become disabled in trying to float the afore-mentioned schooner, the department commends you for the services thus rendered, which fact will be noted on the records as part of your official history."

To Isaac Catten, commanding lighthouse tender *Holly*:

"SIR: Referring to report of the assistance rendered by the tender *Holly* on May 14, 1917, in pulling into deep water the schooner *Thomas J. Seward*, which was ashore on Point Brame, at the mouth of Carlos Swamp Creek, James River, Va., the department commends you for the service rendered on that occasion, which will be noted on the records as part of the official history of all concerned. It is requested that the inclosed copy of this letter be brought to the attention of those on board the tender *Holly* who assisted in this matter."

**SECRETARY OF COMMERCE URGES EVERY
EMPLOYEE TO PURCHASE LIBERTY LOAN BOND**

Mr. Redfield Expresses Gratification Over Many Offers of Service Received—Says Disbursing Clerk Will Help Would-be Purchasers Arrange to Buy Bonds

Secretary Redfield, of the Department of Commerce, has issued the following letter:

To the employees in the office of the Secretary:

I have been much gratified by the many offers of service to the country in some capacity, during the present emergency, reaching me from the employees of the department. This patriotic sentiment makes me feel proud to be at the head of a department containing a corps so splendidly patriotic and so willing to help.

I feel that it is not necessary to call attention to the fact that a subscription to a liberty loan bond at the present time is a most effective, and at the same time a simple way to aid the Government in the present emergency, and appreciate fully that every employee on the department staff recognizes this fact.

The deterrent from an immediate subscription for a liberty loan bond to many employees may be the fact that they have not the ready cash to buy the bond. For persons thus situated some very attractive propositions, all of which are fully detailed on the attached sheet, are made by local banks, and I feel that, considering these propositions, every employee, no matter how small his salary, can subscribe at least to a \$50 bond.

Effective Campaign Started.

The Bureau of the Census has already started a very effective campaign through a committee to have every employee of the bureau subscribe to at least one liberty loan bond.

I feel that in view of the very attractive installment plan offers made, every employee should take part. The disbursing clerk and the employees of his office

TO GUIDE WOMEN IN WAR WORK.

**Defense Council Women's Committee
to Give Advice on Thrift.**

To teach the women of America to use their heads in war-time activities is one aim of the women's committee of the Council of National Defense.

With all the facilities of the Government behind it this committee is in a position to give women advice along all lines of endeavor, and an appeal is addressed to women the country over to know what they are doing before they plunge blindly into thrift, relief, and food campaigns.

Reports are reaching the committee that in some sections of the country women are experimenting in vacant-lot gardening without prior investigation, trying to raise potatoes in soil filled with tin cans and old wash boilers.

"Find out about it first," advise the committee, and cites the case of a New York woman who inquired beforehand and found that it would cost \$177 to put her lot in shape to raise a crop and that the maximum return would be \$22.

will afford every aid to the employees in the way of advice, etc., to facilitate the purchase by the employees of these bonds. The purchase of these bonds should preferably be made from the banks by the employees direct. However, if it is found that employees can not thus handle the matter, the disbursing clerk will be pleased to offer his services to arrange for the purchase of the bonds on any of the plans selected.

If you have already taken out a liberty loan bond, or have entered your subscription, please advise the disbursing clerk of the number and denomination of the bond subscribed for.

I do not want to make any statement in this letter of individual advantage secured to employees of the Department of Commerce by investing their savings in a Government bond. I feel that the employees would not regard such a consideration, but that all would subscribe from a patriotic desire to help the Government.

WILLIAM C. REDFIELD,

Secretary.

**CROPS VALUED AT \$33,000,000
GROWN ON RECLAIMED LANDS**

The Department of the Interior authorizes the following:

At present the prices of foodstuffs are making new records and purely selfish considerations call on the farmer for the greatest production in his power. Patriotic motives make the same demand, and the project farmers are responding in earnest to the Government's call to put in cultivation the largest possible acreage.

They are meeting the shortage in labor by unifying by districts all farm labor, equipment, and stock, with the view of transferring the same from place to place in order to cover the largest possible area with the least possible waste of time and effort. Merchants, bankers, and others are raising funds to guarantee the notes of needy farmers for the purchase of seed, supplies, and farm equipment, and some State governors have appointed committees to assist in the work.

Result of Crop Census.

The result of the recent crop census on the Government irrigation projects is of particular interest at this time when serious shortage in the food supply the world over is threatened.

In 1916 the Government projects irrigated upward of 970,000 acres, and crops were harvested from 856,500 acres, the balance being in young alfalfa and in orchards which have not yet come into bearing. The value of these crops to the farmer was nearly \$33,000,000, or \$33.25 per acre cropped. The corresponding figures for 1915 were \$18,000,000 and \$24. The Government also furnished water to canals not operated by the Reclamation Service, making the total acreage furnished with irrigation water from Government systems of at least 1,000,000.