

Your First Patriotic Duty is to—Buy a Liberty Bond



Official Bulletin



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GEORGE CREEL, CHAIRMAN

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No. 19.

NAVY CALLED UPON TO GET BEHIND THE LIBERTY LOAN

Secretary of the Navy Daniels has called upon all the officials and employees of the Navy Department and the officers and enlisted men of the Naval Establishment to get behind the liberty loan. The Secretary addressed the following memorandum to the 173,564 men and women who make up the military and civil strength of the Navy:

"It is imperative that our country, 'conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal,' having been called by the national conscience into conflict with those powers whose national aspirations threaten the existence of democracy throughout the world, should now justify in the most emphatic manner those principles of liberty dearest to American hearts and bring to the task that lies ahead every national energy and resource. In order to insure to an anxious world that 'government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.'

"The privileges of government and the responsibilities of government are invariably and inseparably related, and each and every individual who enjoys the benefits of self-government must be prepared to share equally with every other member of the body politic the duties of self-government. Through the liberty loan bond issue the Republic now calls upon every citizen of the United States to meet his individual responsibilities by extending to the Government such pecuniary assistance as may be at his command. Such assistance can be best extended through subscriptions to this bond issue, whereby the money indispensable to a prompt and vigorous prosecution of the war will be secured.

"The personnel of the Navy Department and the Naval Establishment have been intrusted by the people of our country with duties of the utmost importance and responsibility in the first line of defense, and it devolves upon each and every one of us to justify this great public trust, not only by bringing to the duties which fall to our several shares the highest efficiency of service but, as well, by giving without stint of our material support.

"It is my sincere wish that in their response to the national appeal the personnel of the Navy Department and the Naval Establishment will furnish to the country at large a shining example of applied patriotism. I earnestly hope there will be a response from every one of the 173,564 who make up the military and civil strength of the Navy. As the Navy must be first in defense, let it be first also in making investment in bonds which will aid in 'making the world safe for democracy.'"

PRESIDENT WARNS AGAINST EVASION OF REGISTRATION

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A Proclamation.

Whereas the President, in a proclamation issued on the 18th day of May, 1917, set apart the 5th day of June, 1917, between the hours of 7 a. m. and 9 p. m. for the registration of all male persons between the ages of twenty-one and thirty, both inclusive, who may be subject to registration in accordance with the Act of Congress approved May 18, 1917, authorizing the President to increase temporarily the military establishment of the United States:

Now therefore I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, do hereby give warning that all persons subject to registration under the provisions of the said Act of Congress and the proclamation of the President who withdraw from the jurisdiction of the United States for the purpose of evading said registration, expose themselves upon their return to the jurisdiction of the United States, to prosecution for such evasion of registration pursuant to Section 5 of the Act of Congress approved May 18, 1917, which enacts that "Any person who shall willfully fail or refuse to present himself for registration or to submit thereto as herein provided, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall, upon conviction in a district court of the United States having jurisdiction thereof, be punished by imprisonment for not more than one year, and shall thereupon be duly registered."

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-sixth 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.

HEALTH EXPERTS TO EXAMINE CONDITIONS ON WARSHIPS

The Navy Department authorizes the following:

Dr. William H. Welch, of the Johns Hopkins, Dr. Abram Flexner, and Nathan Straus have been named by Secretary of the Navy Daniels as a committee to investigate Senator Calder's "round robin" that charged cruelty and neglect in the treatment of sick sailors on the hospital ship *Solace*. All three accepted at once, and were in Washington to-day arranging for their transportation to the fleet.

The Secretary's Request.

Secretary Daniels made the request yesterday afternoon in the following telegram:

"Proceed at once to make a thorough investigation of the hospital ship *Solace* in connection with the charges of ill-treatment and improper conditions. It is a great favor I am asking but an equally great service that you can render the Nation. These charges come on the very eve of Registration Day and are already being used to foment a spirit of unpatriotic resistance to the law. Surg. Gen. Braisted is conducting an investigation but I feel that in addition we should have the findings of experts not connected with the Navy. Please wire me your answer at once and I will then acquaint you with the details of departure and transportation.

"JOSEPHUS DANIELS."

Asks Suspension of Judgment.

"The character of Dr. Welch, Dr. Flexner, and Mr. Straus should serve to establish instantly the careful, thorough, and impartial nature of the investigation," said Secretary Daniels to-day. "The committee will not only investigate the *Solace* but the entire fleet as well. Admiral Mayo and Surg. Gen. Braisted have been requested to open every ship and every door to their searching inspection. If there has been neglect, the Nation is entitled to know it. What I ask, from press and people, is suspension of judgment until the committee has returned its findings."

POST LIBERTY LOAN POSTERS.

MAY 26, 1917.

To all Postmasters:

Postmasters will post conspicuously in their post offices the posters, regarding liberty loan bonds, sent out with copies of the Official Bulletin issued by the Committee on Public Information.

A. S. BURLSON,
Postmaster General.

TO STUDY MEANS OF GETTING MEN FOR MERCHANT FLEET

The following is authorized by the Department of Commerce:

There will be a meeting Monday, June 4, of an executive committee of the Steamboat-Inspection Service of the Department of Commerce to consider methods of obtaining the supply of officers needed for the pending enlargement of our merchant marine.

It is well known that one branch of the Government service is now engaged on a large program of shipbuilding. Coincident with this and in a large part because of it, the Steamboat-Inspection Service is concerned with the equally important question of personnel to operate them. The Department of Commerce has to deal with the vital question of qualification. The existing rules and regulations regarding these qualifications for officers in the American merchant marine are probably the most stringent that there are—certainly those of no other country are more so.

Will Consider Ways to Get Men.

The executive committee at the coming meeting will consider in what ways the present regulations may be modified so as to make available for use in the large fleets to be constructed the number of men needed to operate the vessels. There are many oilers, water tenders, or firemen on board present vessels seeking advancement in the line of marine engineering. Many, if not most, of these men are looking forward to the time when they can obtain regular engineer's license. They are accustomed to handling marine engines and their auxiliaries at sea, and have practical experience in the operation and management of this entire class of machinery. The question will be considered whether the length of experience now required in the actual operation of marine engines at sea can not be to some extent modified so as to permit the promotion of these competent men earlier than the present rules permit. These men are practically familiar with the work to be done. They are of value at this time and will be needed on the new ships.

Statement by Secretary.

The Secretary of Commerce said: "It is for us to make available the undoubtedly large number of men who know the actual operations required in handling ships, and who can operate them. As the ships are made ready, we must have the force of men to handle them.

"What modifications will be made in the requirements in the various classes it is impossible to state in advance. Careful consideration will be given to all phases of the subject and the general idea will be to make every seafaring man who has practical knowledge available along the line in which he is best qualified."

DUTY FOR MAJ. BOOKMILLER.

By direction of the President, Maj. Edwin V. Bookmiller, United States Army, retired, is placed on active military duty and is appointed director of civilian marksmanship, vice Col. Samuel W. Miller, Infantry, Detached Officers' List, hereby relieved. Maj. Bookmiller will report in person to the Chief of the Militia Bureau for duty in his office.

REGISTRATION CARD EXEMPTION QUESTION EXPLAINED.

The following official announcement is made at the office of the Provost Marshal General, War Department:

Misapprehension exists as to Question 12 on the registration card. The question reads "Do you claim exemption from draft (specify grounds)?"

The answers to this question are intended to supply the central office of the Provost Marshal General with statistical data upon which a rough estimate may be made of the approximate number of persons who will claim exemption. At present there is no other source from which this information may be obtained.

The answer of "Yes" to this question does not exempt one from draft, and the answer of "No" is no bar to making a claim for exemption later.

All who desire exemption may claim it before the local exemption board irrespective of the answers made by them to Question 12.

AMERICAN SHIP SUNK.

One Man Drowned When German Submarine Destroys the "Dirigo."

The Department of State authorizes the following:

The Department of State is advised of the sinking by a German submarine of the American ship *Dirigo*, of Pensacola, on May 31, at 7 a. m. First Mate John Ray was drowned; all other members of the crew were saved.

The *Dirigo* was owned by C. C. Mengle Bros., of Louisville, Ky.

APPEAL TO BANK DIRECTORS.

Gov. Brumbaugh, of Pennsylvania, Pushes Liberty Loan.

The Treasury Department authorizes the following:

A personal appeal to 15,000 directors of State banks and trust companies in Pennsylvania has been addressed by Gov. Brumbaugh in behalf of the liberty loan of 1917. In a letter to each director the governor has asked for the largest possible subscriptions for liberty loan bonds.

Gov. Brumbaugh, in his letter, recalled Pennsylvania's enviable record in financing previous wars of the United States and declared that through the directorates of the State bank and trust companies he desired to marshal the finances of Pennsylvania in the great manner for the success of the liberty loan bonds.

A telegram was received by the Secretary of the Treasury to-day stating that the National Croation Society of the United States of America has subscribed \$100,000 to the liberty loan. This society is a benevolent organization, with headquarters in Pittsburgh, numbering about 500 assemblies scattered over 45 States, with a membership of 45,000.

Your first patriotic duty—Buy a Liberty Bond.

COUNCIL OF NANCY SENDS ITS GREETINGS TO AMERICA

The Department of State authorizes the following:

The American ambassador at Paris has communicated to the Department of State the following resolution passed by the Municipal Council of Nancy at its meeting of May 2:

The Municipal Council of Nancy

Witness the deep emotion with which the great decision of the United States of America has been welcomed in our city and in the whole of France;

Happy to see them bring to the allies, in the bloody conflict between civilization and barbarism, the support of their arms and of their immense resources;

Understanding the high moral value of the spontaneous adherence to our cause of a noble people, lovers of truth and justice before all;

Confident in the supreme effort we are to make together to break the odious rule of brute force, and to insure the reconstructive peace that will free us from it forever;

Conveys to President Wilson its respectful homage and to the great American Nation its fraternal greeting, its admiration, its gratitude, its hope;

And requests that Mr. Sharp, who recently honored Nancy with a visit, will kindly forward this address to his Government.

(Signed) F. SCHERTZER,
First Deputy Mayor.

ASKS REGISTRATION AID.

Attorney General Wants Volunteers to See That All Names Are Enrolled.

The Attorney General to-day issued the following statement:

"The Department of Justice has been greatly aided in several instances by volunteer organizations in cities and towns which have compiled records and held them available for the department's use, and have also furnished valuable information to its agents. Assistance of the sort referred to is of great value and will be gladly received.

"I urge patriotic men in every section of the country to perfect organizations which will see to the registration of all names in their communities, preserving notes showing the personal sympathies and activities of individuals. I do not suggest methods in detail, as these may be worked out by the men who are willing to act and are not otherwise engaged in serving their country."

NEW DEPARTMENT SOLICITOR.

Secretary of Agriculture Announces Appointment of W. M. Williams.

The Department of Agriculture authorizes the following:

The Secretary of Agriculture announces the appointment of William Martin Williams, of Montgomery, Ala., as solicitor of the United States Department of Agriculture, to succeed Francis G. Caffey, who has been appointed United States attorney for the southern district of New York. Mr. Williams will assume his new duties about June 15.

NATIONAL BANK CHARTERS AND CHANGES DURING PAST WEEK

Applications to the Comptroller of the Currency during the week ending Friday, June 1, 1917, for authority to organize national banks and to convert State banks into national banks; charters issued, charters extended and reextended; increases and reductions of capital approved and national banks placed in voluntary liquidation.

APPLICATIONS FOR CHARTER.

For organization of national banks:	Capital.
The National City Bank of Kansas City, Mo.	\$1,000,000
The Oswego National Bank, Oswego, Mont.	25,000
The First National Bank of Blanchardville, Wis.	25,000
The Union National Bank of Wichita, Kans., to succeed the Union State Bank, Wichita, Kans.	200,000
The First National Bank of Junction City, Ark., to succeed the Union Bank & Trust Co., Junction City.	25,000
Total	1,275,000

CHARTERS ISSUED.

Conversion of State banks:	
The First National Bank of Winifred, Mont. Conversion of the Farmers State Bank of Winifred	25,000

EXTENSION OF CHARTER.

The Merchants National Bank of Kittanning, Pa. Charter extended until close of business, May 30, 1937.	
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INCREASES OF CAPITAL APPROVED.

	Increase.
The Second National Bank of Warren, Ohio, capital increased from \$100,000 to \$200,000	\$100,000
The Merchants National Bank of San Diego, Cal., capital increased from \$100,000 to \$250,000	150,000
The Merchants National Bank of Los Angeles, Cal., capital increased from \$1,000,000 to \$1,500,000	500,000
The First National Bank of Litchfield, Minn., capital increased from \$50,000 to \$75,000	25,000
Total	775,000

BANKS LIQUIDATING TO CONSOLIDATE WITH NATIONAL BANKS.

	Capital.
The First National Bank of Athens, Ohio. Liquidating agent, D. H. Moore, Athens. Consolidated with the Athens National Bank.	\$50,000

OTHER LIQUIDATIONS.

The First National Bank of Wailuku, Hawaii. Liquidating agent, C. D. Lufkin, Wailuku. Succeeded by the Bank of Maui (Ltd.), Wailuku, Hawaii.	35,000
The First National Bank of Pala, Hawaii. Liquidating agent, C. D. Lufkin, Wailuku. Succeeded by the Bank of Maui (Ltd.), Wailuku, Hawaii.	25,000
The Lahaina National Bank, Lahaina, Hawaii. Liquidating agent, C. D. Lufkin, Wailuku. Succeeded by the Bank of Maui (Ltd.), Wailuku, Hawaii.	25,000
Total	85,000

SUMMARY.

	No. of banks.	Capital.
Applications for charter	5	\$1,275,000
New charters issued	1	25,000
Applications rejected	1	25,000
Charters extended	1	
Charters reextended	0	
Increases of capital approved	4	775,000
Reductions of capital approved	0	
Banks liquidating to consolidate with national banks	1	50,000
Other liquidations	3	85,000

NO PROVISION YET MADE BY PROVOST MARSHAL FOR REGISTRATION OF AMERICANS ABROAD

May Comply with Regulations Five Days After Returning to United States—Stringent Regulations Adopted Relative to Issuance of Passports to Persons Subject to Draft Law.

The War Department authorizes the following:

No provision has yet been made by Provost Marshal Gen. Enoch H. Crowder for the registration of Americans abroad. Nor has provision been made for registration in any American territory beyond the boundaries of the United States except Alaska, Hawaii, and Porto Rico. Inability to register does not afford a permanent excuse. The Registration Regulations prescribed by the President provide that "Male persons within the designated ages, who on account of absence at sea or on account of absence without the territorial limits of the United States, may be unable to comply with the regulations herein pertaining to absentees will, within five days after reaching the first United States port, register with the proper registration board or as herein provided for other absentees."

The regulation further provides that Americans who have been unable to register on account of residence abroad must make out an affidavit stating the cause of their absence when they register upon their return to America.

The State Department is cooperating with Provost Marshal Gen. Crowder in preventing any possible attempts to leave the country to escape the duty of registration. The State Department has provided that:

Passport Regulations.

1. Before issuing a passport to a male person who on or before June 5, 1917, shall have attained his twenty-first birthday and shall not have attained his thirty-first birthday, the Department of State requires that such person present, with his application for a passport, a signed statement from the War Department to the effect that the War Department has no objection to the issuance of a passport to him.

2. Each person applying to the War Department for authorization of the issuance of a passport must bear in mind that:

(a) He must register, or, in cases arising before registration day, he must make arrangements to insure his registration on registration day. These arrangements are prescribed by paragraph 64, Registration Regulations, and are set forth below.

(b) He must satisfy the War Department that he has so registered, or, in cases arising before registration day, that he has made arrangements to insure his registration on registration day.

(c) After registration he is liable to draft.

(d) The burden of informing himself, while absent from the United States, as to whether or not he has been drafted rests wholly upon himself.

(e) If drafted he may be required to return to the United States, at his own expense, to appear before an exemption board or to be examined for military service.

3. The consent of the War Department to the issuance of a passport in any particular case may be obtained as follows:

(a) *In cases arising before Registration Day.*—Go to the office of the city clerk, if you are in a city of a population of 30,000 or over, otherwise to the office of the county clerk of the county in which you may be, and have your registration card filled out and certified. Then put the card, together with a self-addressed, stamped envelope (for your registration certificate) in an envelope addressed to:

THE REGISTRAR,
----- Precinct,
Care of Sheriff, ----- County,
----- State.

If your permanent home is in a city of 30,000 population 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. -----

Then leave the card to be mailed by the official who certified to your card or mail it in his presence. Procure from him a signed statement to the effect that he has personally witnessed the proper filling, authentication, and mailing of your card. Mail this statement to the Provost Marshal General, Washington, D. C.

(b) *After registration, June 5, 1917.*—Mail your registration certificate to the Provost Marshal General, Washington, D. C. This will be returned to you.

Must Accept Conditions.

In either case inclose a short statement to the effect that you desire to leave the United States, and that you fully understand and accept the conditions stated in paragraph 2 of this bulletin. In addition, give your post-office address as it will be after your departure from the United States. Write clearly your name and the address to which you desire to have the decision of the War Department in your case.

4. Upon receipt of the papers mentioned in paragraph 3, the War Department will consider the case and will notify the applicant as to what action has been taken.

Capt. Henry L. Watson, in the office of Provost Marshal Gen. Crowder, is in charge of passport permits.

Secretary Baker, of the War Department, announced that Question 12 on the registration cards need not be answered. This is the question which reads "Do you claim exemption from draft (specify grounds)?" It was felt that some slight stigma might be attached in answering the question. Discharge from draft may be claimed before the local board even though the question has not been answered on the registration card.

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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.

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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 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.

U. S. ENVOYS LEAVE TURKEY.

Ambassador Elkus, Family, and Staff Shown Every Courtesy.

The State Department authorizes the following:

The Department of State is advised from Constantinople via Stockholm of the departure from Constantinople of the following:

Ambassador and Mrs. Elkus and three children, Misses Johnson, Hewes, and Tupper, and two servants, and the following members of the embassy staff:

Tarler, Milmore, Schmavonian, Montgomery and family of four, Leavitt and family of two, Messrs. Wirth, Engert, and Edelman, in all 24 persons.

Representatives of the Sultan, the grand vizier, and the ministers of finance and foreign affairs were present at the station. The representative of the minister for foreign affairs accompanied the ambassador as far as the Ottoman frontier. All possible facilities and courtesies were extended to the party, which expects to reach Berne on June 1.

G. Cornell Tarler is secretary of the embassy.

Oscar L. Milmore is second secretary of embassy.

Arshag K. Schmavonian is the legal adviser.

George R. Montgomery is a special assistant.

Arthur H. Leavitt is assistant Turkish secretary.

A. Van H. Engert is interpreter at Constantinople.

Frederick Wirth is clerk of embassy.

Samuel Edelman is interpreter at Beirut.

Your first patriotic duty—Buy a Liberty Bond.

LIBERTY LOAN SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Thomas A. Edison's and Endicott Johnson's Employees Buy Bonds.

The Treasury Department makes public the following telegrams:

ORANGE, N. J., May 25, 1917.

The PRESIDENT: Last night 200 of our clerks and workmen organized by a German-American subscribed \$30,000 to the liberty loan and pledged themselves to raise a total of \$300,000 among their fellow workmen in the Edison laboratories. American laboring men are willing to make any sacrifice the Nation asks; they have not been talking much, but they are ready to do more than their share. I believe that the campaign for subscriptions in factories should be turned over to the men themselves; they will put it over.

THOMAS A. EDISON.

ENDICOTT, N. Y., May 28, 1917.

W. G. MCADOO,
Secretary of the Treasury, Washington.

Eighty per cent of our 13,000 workers buy one or more liberty bonds. This for your encouragement.

ENDICOTT JOHNSON.

EMPLOYS FOUR TARIFF EXPERTS.

Federal Commission Adds to Its Staff of Specialists.

Preparatory to beginning a comprehensive study of the tariff problem the United States Tariff Commission has added Mr. William M. Steuart, Mr. W. A. Graham Clark, Dr. Grinnell Jones, and Dr. Herman G. A. Brauer to its staff of special experts.

For many years Mr. Steuart has served as chief statistician for manufactures in the Bureau of the Census. Mr. Clark has had practical experience in the operation of cotton factories, and for a number of years was one of the foreign representatives of the Department of Commerce. Dr. Grinnell Jones has been an assistant professor of industrial chemistry at Harvard University. He has had wide experience in the application of chemistry to manufactures. Dr. Brauer has specialized in the wool industry and is a student of tariff legislation.

These designated experts will be engaged in making extensive studies of the industries in which they have specialized. They will also assist in the preparation of the tariff catalogue.

ARMY CAMP SANITATION.

Officers Unable to Accept Aid of Men in Civil Life.

Col. Reynolds, in charge of the newly created Medical Division of Sanitary Inspection, War Department, has received offers of assistance from a number of sanitary engineers in civil life.

The work of the division, however, is entirely within the scope of the Army, and at present it will be impossible to make use of men outside the service.

The division will have charge of all sanitary matters pertaining to service in the field, such as kitchens, mess shelters, ice boxes, and all sanitary appurtenances. Col. Reynolds plans to have sanitary reports on the condition of each camp once a month or oftener.

PRESIDENT SUBSCRIBES FOR \$10,000 LIBERTY BOND.

A Treasury Department
statement says:

Secretary McAdoo has received President Wilson's subscription for a \$10,000 Liberty Loan bond. Accompanying the subscription the President sent the following letter to Secretary McAdoo:

"THE WHITE HOUSE,

Washington, May 31, 1917.

"MY DEAR MR. SECRETARY:

"May I not send to you personally my subscription to the Liberty Loan, which I make with great satisfaction and with the wish that it might be a great deal larger?"

"Cordially, yours,

(Signed) "WOODROW WILSON."

TOUR OF ITALIAN MISSION.

List of Officials Who Will Go On Southern and Western Trip.

List of the royal Italian mission and Department of State officials on southern and western trip. This list will hold as far as Chicago:

His Royal Highness Prince Ferdinand of Savoy, Prince of Udine.

His Excellency the Hon. Enrico Arlotto, minister of transportation.

His Excellency Marquis Luigi Borsarelli di Ruffredo, under secretary of state for foreign affairs.

Hon. Breckenridge Long, Third Assistant Secretary of State.

Hon. Guglielmo Marconi, senator of the Kingdom.

Hon. Augusto Cluffelli, member of the Chamber of Deputies.

Hon. Francesco Saverio Nititi, member of the Chamber of Deputies.

Gen. Guglielmotti, military attaché to the Italian mission.

Cavaliere de Parente, secretary of legation and secretary of mission.

Lieut. Col. John C. Gilmore, jr., United States Army.

Lieut. Commander William N. Jeffers, United States Navy.

Naval Lieut. da Zara, aid-de-camp of Prince of Udine.

Mr. J. P. S. Harrison, civilian aid to His Royal Highness Prince of Udine.

Mr. Joseph M. Nye, Department of State.

Three secretaries of mission.

ASSIGNED TO ACTIVE DUTY.

The following-named officers of the Medical Officers' Reserve Corps are assigned to active duty and will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and report in person to the commanding general, Western Department, for assignment to duty: Capt. George H. Evans, First Lieut. Fred D. Fairchild, First Lieut. George K. Herzog, First Lieut. William J. Lewis, First Lieut. Benjamin Jablons.

SECRETARY M'ADOO CHANGES SECOND LIBERTY LOAN TRIP

The Treasury Department issues the following:

Secretary McAdoo has received so many invitations from cities to speak in behalf of the liberty loan that he has decided to change somewhat the itinerary of the trip beginning June 4, which was arranged last week. However, his time is so limited that it will be impossible for him to remain long in any one city or to include any cities not on the itinerary just arranged. Under his present plans the Secretary will speak in the following cities:

New York.....Monday, June 4.
Boston.....Tuesday, June 5.
Detroit.....Wednesday, June 6.
St. Louis.....Thursday, June 7.
New Orleans.....Friday, June 8.
Birmingham.....Saturday, June 9.
Louisville.....Monday, June 11.
Cincinnati.....Monday, June 11.
Pittsburgh.....Tuesday, June 12

Leaves Washington June 4.

The Secretary will leave Washington June 4 and return June 13 and will spend Sunday, June 10, in Chattanooga, Tenn. He will be accompanied to Boston and Detroit by Hon. Charles S. Hamlin, of the Federal Reserve Board, and by Hon. W. P. G. Harding, governor of the board, during the remainder of the trip.

"It is difficult for me to be away from Washington at this time," said Secretary McAdoo, "but I have received such pressing invitations from the cities I will visit that I do not feel that I should leave anything undone which might help to make the liberty loan an overwhelming success. While there is every indication that the loan is progressing satisfactorily, assurance must be made doubly sure. It is of vital importance that the liberty loan be oversubscribed as evidence that the people of the United States are deeply imbued with the purposes of the war and determined to prosecute it vigorously.

Want to Force Early Peace.

"We want to force an early peace and reestablish justice and liberty. All of the machinery for receiving subscriptions has now been set up and the preliminary details have been worked out very thoroughly. The negotiations with the allied Governments for looking after their financial needs are progressing satisfactorily, and if provision is made by Congress for raising sufficient money by taxation and the people invest to the required extent in the liberty bonds, I believe that the foundation for carrying on the immense financial operations of the American Government during the war will be established on a solid basis."

DUTY FOR MAJ. DERBY.

Will Examine Applicants at New York for Reserve Corps.

Maj. Richard Derby, Medical Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty with station in New York, N. Y., for the purpose of conducting the examination of applicants for appointment in the Officers' Reserve Corps, and upon the completion of this duty will stand relieved from further active duty.

ORGANIZATION OF FARM LABOR STARTED IN 40 STATES BY AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

The Department of Agriculture authorizes the following:

Under the Government plan for the organization of farm labor, the details of which have been announced by the United States Department of Agriculture, provision is made for Nation-wide cooperation in the solution of the farm-help problem. The work of organization already has been started in about 40 States, and it is expected that eventually every community in the United States will be reached.

It is believed that the resultant utilization of emergency labor will begin to have an appreciable effect on the farm-labor situation before the season has far advanced. Meanwhile, the immediate and acute problem of supplying labor for the harvests, now beginning in the Southwest, is being handled, so far as the United States Government's services are concerned, through the existing employment service of the United States Department of Labor, which will continue to handle such problems of mass mobilization under the new plan as it has in the past.

Federal and State Cooperation.

The plan is based on close cooperation on the part of the United States Department of Agriculture and the United States Department of Labor with State committees on national defense charged with labor matters, with the State agricultural colleges, with the county agents, and with county and local or township labor committees or representatives to be established in every locality.

The Department of Agriculture will represent the Federal authorities in determining farm-labor needs and in assisting in organizing all available farm labor in the rural districts. The United States Department of Labor will devote its attention to organizing labor in urban communities and industrial regions, and will

cooperate with the farm-labor forces where necessary by obtaining extra labor from the populous centers.

To Handle Problems Locally.

The plan provides for strictly local handling of all labor problems that can be adjusted locally. The fundamental unit of the organization is the "community man" who, with the assistance of such committees as he may appoint, canvasses his own neighborhood, finds out what farmers need help, and what men are available for supplying the local need, and effects such adjustments as can be made locally. If, after all local adjustments have been made, there remains either a deficit or a surplus of labor, he reports to the "county man," whose business it is to effect adjustments between the several communities in his county.

The county man, in turn, reports any deficit or surplus to the "State man," who canvasses the situation for the State as a whole and reports to the Department of Agriculture.

Each Unit a Clearing House.

Thus each unit in the system acts as a clearing house for its own territory, reporting to the units higher up only when it needs help or has help to offer. The plan provides that supplemental reports shall be submitted by each community man whenever changes in the local labor situation make desirable further adjustments.

A great many retired farmers, of whom there are 700,000 in the country, may be available for emergency service under this plan of farm-labor mobilization. The plans contemplate also the drawing of emergency labor from the cities under the immediate direction of the Department of Labor, the effective utilization of college students and school boys, and, if necessary, the assignment of volunteer women and girls to rural tasks.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT NOTICE.

The Post Office Department authorizes the following:

All advertisements and solicitations for orders for grain alcohol, irrespective of the purpose for which sold, will be barred from the mails when addressed to territory to which it will be unlawful on and after July 1, next, under the provisions of section 5 of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1917, to address mail matter containing advertisements or solicitations for orders for intoxicating liquor.

Announcement to this effect was made to-day, the department holding grain alcohol to be an "intoxicating liquor" within the act in question.

Advertisements and solicitations for orders for denatured alcohol will not be affected by the act, inasmuch as this product is not deemed an intoxicating liquor within the meaning of the law.

DETAILED TO EXAMINING BOARD.

Col. William D. Beach, Cavalry, Detached Officers' List; Col. George H. Cameron, Cavalry; and Col. Selah R. H. Tompkins, Cavalry, are detailed as members of the examining board at Fort Bliss,

TO DISTRIBUTE WAR MESSAGE.

Through the Secretary of War the President has approved an offer of Mrs. Emmons Blaine of Chicago to have his war message of April 2 printed and distributed on registration day, June 5.

Every man in the country who registers for war service on that day will be handed a copy of the message as he leaves the registration place.

Work of distribution will be undertaken under the direction of the women's committee of the Council of National Defense, which is headed by Dr. Anna Howard Shaw.

At the request of Mrs. Blaine the machinery of this committee, which reaches women in every corner of the country, has been set in motion and a call has gone forth from Washington for volunteers in the work.

Tex., vice Col. Willard A. Holbrook, Seventeenth Cavalry; Lieut. Col. Samuel G. Jones, Thirtieth Cavalry; and Lieut. Col. George P. White, Seventeenth Cavalry, hereby relieved. Upon the completion of this duty Col. Cameron will return to his proper station.

WAR DEPARTMENT ISSUES DETAILED INSTRUCTIONS TO COMMANDERS RELATIVE TO COAST DEFENSE EXERCISES FOR NATIONAL GUARD TROOPS

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 59.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, May 11, 1917.

I. General-Orders No. 9, War Department, 1912, is rescinded and the following substituted therefor:

The following instructions in connection with National Guard coast defense exercises are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

1. Department commanders will, after consultation with the State authorities concerned, prescribe the dates for coast defense exercises of the National Guard subject to such limitations as may be necessary on account of the appropriations available for the purpose, the exercises will ordinarily last for 15 days. They will arrange for the detail during the exercises of such regular officers and enlisted men as may be required in addition to the inspector-instructors and sergeant-instructors.

Coast Artillery Programs.

2. Coast Artillery district commanders will approve the programs of the exercises within their respective districts. The programs will be submitted by the senior inspector-instructor of Coast Artillery in each State, and they will be prepared with a view to carrying out a general scheme of instruction to be announced annually by the Chief of the Militia Bureau.

3. Coast defense commanders will select the camp grounds and supervise all preparations for the accommodation of the National Guard assigned to their commands. They will inspect the camps and drills of the National Guard from time to time for the purpose of reporting on the efficiency both of the troops and of the inspector-instructors. When considered necessary in the interest of discipline, orders will be issued to the commanding officers of the National Guard through the senior inspector-instructor.

Receiving National Guard.

4. Fort commanders will have charge of such arrangements for receiving the National Guard at their posts, the sanitary arrangements of the camp grounds, equipment of the camp grounds, and of matters pertaining to police as may be delegated to them by coast defense commanders. When considered necessary in the interests of discipline they will issue orders to the commanding officers of the National Guard through the senior inspector-instructor.

5. The senior inspector-instructor will have entire charge of the execution of the program of instruction and exercises, including subcaliber and service target practice. The method of conducting target practice will conform as nearly as practicable to that prescribed for Regular troops, but the senior inspector-instructor is authorized to make such changes as he may deem necessary on account of local conditions. The safety precautions prescribed for Regular troops will be observed by the National Guard. After consultation with the coast defense commander the senior inspector-instructor will make application to the department commander for the detail during the ex-

ercises of such Regular officers and enlisted men as may be needed for duty as instructors.

Preparations by Commanders.

6. (a) The preparations of coast defense commanders should include estimates and requisitions for such of the following items as may be necessary, provided they are not already available: Arrangements for supplying fresh water and for disposal of sewage; material for mess tables, benches, and shelters; building and equipping shower baths and kitchens; electric lights in tents, mess shelters, kitchens, latrines, and exterior camp lights; lavatory troughs and facilities for enlisted men to wash soiled clothing; fuel for mess fires; lime; paulins; garbage cans; night urinal cans; drinking water cans; lanterns; incinerators; screens for kitchens and mess shelters; hire of scavengers and extra transportation for moving baggage expeditiously; additional subsistence stores for issue and sale, including ice; ammunition for subcaliber and service target practice; targets and boats for towing targets.

(b) Fort commanders will arrange to have the fuel necessary for cooking at each company's camp ground prior to its arrival thereat.

(c) Fort commanders will make the necessary arrangements for officers meeting National Guard organizations as they arrive at the post and for conducting them to their camp grounds.

(d) When practicable the National Guard camp will be provided with a telephone connected to the post central.

Guard for Camps.

7. The National Guard organizations will mount a guard over their own camp and will not be required to furnish any part of the regular guard for the post.

8. All cases involving breach of discipline by members of the National Guard will be turned over to the commanding officer of the National Guard present at the post for action. A full report in writing of the facts will be submitted to this officer in connection with each case.

9. National Guard troops will not be used to do fatigue work at a post, except the ordinary policing of their camp grounds and that which pertains to their organizations. They will handle their own baggage and camp equipage.

10. The State authorities will arrange for the payment of the National Guard troops and for their transportation between their home stations and the railroad station or wharf nearest to the post to which they are assigned for coast defense exercises. The coast defense quartermaster will have charge of moving the organizations and their impedimenta between the railroad or wharf and the camp grounds, and wherever possible post transportation, either boat or wagon, will be used for this purpose, but if necessary the coast defense quartermaster will supplement the post transportation by hiring extra transportation as provided in paragraph 6 (a).

Advance Detachments.

11. The commanding officer of each National Guard coast defense command ordered to duty at a coast fort is author-

ized to send an advance detachment of one commissioned officer for the coast defense command and such enlisted men as may be necessary, not exceeding three per company or similar unit, to the post at which it is to be camped, so as to arrive there before the arrival of the organization, for the purpose of caring for National Guard property, assisting in arranging the camp grounds, pitching tents, setting up field ranges, and completing arrangements for messing; for this purpose the noncommissioned staff, band, and attached sanitary troops will be considered equivalent to one company.

12. While in attendance at coast defense exercises the complete garrison ration in kind will be issued to the National Guard. The substitutive articles will be determined by the coast defense commander after consultation with the National Guard authorities. The actual money value of each ration as issued will be equal to that of the ration furnished to Regular troops at the place and time at which the exercises are held. The following issues will also be made on ration returns: Soap, candles, matches, toilet paper, and ice. The travel ration, with funds for the purchase of liquid coffee, will be furnished for the time required to travel from the post to the home stations of the National Guard organizations. Officers and enlisted men and company or detachment organizations of the National Guard on duty at coast forts will be allowed to purchase for cash all articles of subsistence stores kept for sale by the post quartermaster and at the same prices as are authorized for officers and enlisted men of the Regular Army.

Treatment of Sick.

13. National Guard organizations will make their own provision for the treatment of their sick, except that men sufficiently ill to require treatment in bed may be sent home or be cared for in the post hospital, as may be deemed best by the senior medical officer of the organization to which the patient belongs.

14. The senior medical officer in each National Guard camp will be ex officio the sanitary inspector for the camp. He will make daily inspections of the water supply, the latrines, kitchens, garbage and urinal cans, tents, and bathing places. Defects will be reported promptly to the commanding officer of the camp for correction.

15. The senior medical officer of the coast defenses will be designated "the chief sanitary inspector," unless otherwise directed by the department commander. He will make frequent inspections of all National Guard camps and will have general supervision over all sanitary matters.

16. Ammunition and cleaning material actually expended by the National Guard will be dropped from the returns of the coast defense ordnance officer on a separate certificate of expenditures executed in triplicate. Upon the completion of the exercises one copy of the certificate will be sent directly to the Chief of Ordnance as a basis for reimbursement of the Ordnance Department.

War Department Orders to Officers and Enlisted Men

MEDICAL RESERVE OFFICERS ORDERED TO FORT OGLETHORPE

Each of the following-named officers of the Medical Officers' Reserve Corps is assigned to active duty and will proceed to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., 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. John T. Burrus, Bert Wilmer Caldwell, Harold Dunbar Corbuser, Edgar S. Linthicum; Cpts. Howard E. Ashbury, Bertram Moses Bernheim, Eveleth W. Bridgman, Thomas R. Chambers, Elliott B. Edie, Thomas M. Foley, George S. Mintzer, John G. Murray, Alfred J. Ostheimer, Stillwell C. Burns, William H. Thomas, John S. Rodman; First Lieuts. Joseph D. Aronson, William Bates, Clarence F. Bernatz, James D. Blevins, Lewis Booker, Guy C. Boughton, Joseph H. Boyles, Noss D. Brant, Samuel H. Braude, Alfred J. Buka, Webster Calvin, Charles J. Cole, jr., Charles A. Coll, Joseph H. Collins, Carson Coover, Ralph E. Dees, Thomas F. Dodd, Ernest W. Downton, Joseph C. Edgar, James B. Edwards, Lester J. Efrid, Leon Felderman, Charles S. Flagler, Frank Freeland, Friend B. Gilpin, Donald Guthries, William M. Happ, Eugene H. Hayward, John H. R. Hemminger, Thomas B. Henderson, John N. Henry, George J. Heuer, William W. Hoggatt, Russel R. Jones, Robert A. Kelly, David D. Kennedy, George C. Kilpatrick, George M. Laws, Walter E. Lee, Horace R. Livengood, Floyd D. Lohr, William J. McAnally, Gilpin M. McCain, Henry E. McClenahan, Thomas L. McCullough, John A. McKenna, Hertel P. Makel, Harrison S. Martland, Jacob L. Mathesheimer, Frank V. Meriwether, John F. Miller, Charles H. Mitchell, James C. Motley, John H. Mussen, jr., Bert F. Ober, Newdigate M. Owensby, Frederick J. Pate, Thomas C. Peightal, Don P. Peters, Damon B. Pfeiffer, Kenneth A. Phelps, George M. Pierson, Llewellyn Powell, Mont R. Reid, Edd L. Robertson, Wilton H. Robinson, Lewis J. Rosenthal, Herbert DeGrove Sherman, C. L. Sherrill, Harry R. Slack, jr., Marvin LeRoy Smoot, Caleb W. Sommerville, August A. Strasser, Maurice L. Townsend, James W. Vernon, William L. Vroom, James P. Wall, James R. Wells, William E. Whitson, John E. Williams, William E. Wilmerding, Newton G. Wilson.

ORDERED TO FORT RILEY.

Each of the following-named officers of the Medical Officers' Reserve Corps is assigned to active duty and will proceed to Fort Riley, Kans., 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:

Maj. Phillip K. Gilmen; Cpts. Eugene L. Opie, Harry M. Moore, Lindsay S. Milne, Richard T. Glycer, James W. Thornton, Eugene R. Lewis, William H. Hargis, Thomas P. Doole, Wendell A. Jones, Bruce Ffoulkes, Harry T. Southworth, Bertram F. Alden; First Lieuts. William F. Ball, James V. Falisi, Delbert O. Smith, Michael J. Owens, Friedrich A.

Hecker, Walter P. Glendon, William C. Dieckman, Emmett F. Cook, Leo P. Bell, Homer Beall, Warner G. Workman, Theodor Bratrud, Stephen A. O'Brien, Cecil G. Morehouse, Frederick W. Bowles, Harry H. Robinson, William J. Pennock, Rufus I. Newell, William L. McClure, William S. Frost, Charles E. Eaton, Karl T. Brown, John B. Steele, Albert S. Rider, William C. Smith, Ralph L. Sharkey, Joseph A. Pettit, Ferdinand H. Dammasch, Leo W. Chilton, Vestal R. Abraham, Pleasant P. Nesbitt, Louis A. Milne, Charles E. Swezy, Frederick A. Van Buren, James C. Tucker, Willard S. Howard, Paul R. Howard, Frederick Binder, John D. Bartlett, Edwin R. Tenney, Joseph D. Pettet, Jarvis E. Hodgson, John B. Close, Frank M. Sprague, Philip Work, Charles F. Stough, Caleb W. Presnall, Oscar F. Broman, W. Claude Copeland, Andrew W. Smith, Albert M. Meads, Edgar H. Howell, Joseph D. Condit, Richard J. Dowdall, Arthur C. Gibson.

War Department Issues Detailed Instructions to Commanders.

(Continued from page 6.)

Allowance of Ammunition.

17. The following table gives the allowance of ammunition per company:

Guns.	Subcaliber.	Service.
3-inch rifle.....	1,000	20
4-inch rifle.....	100	16
4.7-inch rifle.....	100	12
5-inch rifle.....	100	8
6-inch rifle.....	100	6
8-inch rifle.....	100	4
10-inch rifle.....	100	4
12-inch rifle.....	100	4
12-inch mortar.....	75	6

Each company will be allowed 40 additional drill primers and 20 additional electric primers and the material for reloading drill primers.

18. Each coast defense commander will submit a report on the National Guard coast defense exercises to The Adjutant General of the Army, setting forth his personal observations and recommendations looking to the improvement of future exercises.

II. General Orders, No. 2, War Department, January 4, 1917, is revoked, and no examination of officers will be held to determine the fitness of applicants for appointment as major and judge advocate.

III. All retired officers now on active duty under assignment by War Department orders are, by direction of the President, placed on active military duty under the provisions of the next to the last proviso of section 24 of the act of Congress approved June 3, 1916, from the date of this order.

By order of the Secretary of War:

H. L. SCOTT,

Major General, Chief of Staff.

Official:

H. P. McCAIN,
Adjutant General.

Your first patriotic duty—Buy a Liberty Bond.

Cpts. Francis B. Laramie and Frank C. Welsh, Quartermaster Officers' Reserve Corps, are assigned to active duty. They will proceed to Chicago, Ill., and report in person to Col. William C. Langfitt, Corps of Engineers, for duty.

First Lieut. Harry B. Schmidt, Medical Officers' Reserve Corps, now at the Army Medical School, this city, is relieved from active duty in the Medical Officers' Reserve Corps and is authorized to proceed to his home without expense to the Government.

Maj. Percy M. Ashburn, Medical Corps, is relieved from further duty at the Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D. C., and is assigned to station at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.

Maj. Frederick F. Russell, Medical Corps, is relieved from further duty with the Panama Canal and will report to Washington, D. C., and report in person to the Surgeon General of the Army for instructions.

First Lieut. Charles A. Waters, Medical Reserve Corps, is relieved from duty at Fort Monroe, Va., and will proceed to his home, and upon arrival there report by telegraph to The Adjutant General of the Army. Lieut. Waters is relieved from active duty in the Medical Reserve Corps, to take effect upon the expiration of the leave of absence granted him in orders from the War Department this date.

Leave of absence to and including June 2, 1917, is granted First Lieut. Charles A. Waters, Medical Reserve Corps, to take effect upon his arrival at his home.

First Lieut. Nathaniel F. Rodman, Medical Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty. He will proceed to Fort Monroe, Va., and report in person to the commanding officer thereof for duty.

Sergt. First Class William J. Monaghan and Pvt. First Class Walter B. Sheldon, Military Academy Detachment of Engineers, West Point, N. Y., will be sent to Fort Totten, N. Y., to report to the commanding officer, coast defenses of eastern New York, for quarters and rations, and to Lieut. Col. Charles H. McKinstry, Corps of Engineers, for instructions. Upon completion of such duty as may be assigned them they will be returned to their proper station.

The following noncommissioned officers of the Signal Enlisted Reserve Corps are relieved from active duty at the Curtiss Aviation School, Newport News, Va., to take effect May 27, 1917, and will proceed to Ithaca, N. Y., for instruction at the Cornell University: Sergt. Oliver B. Sherwood, Sergt. Adna W. Gibson, Sergt. Alton A. Brody.

The Quartermaster Corps will furnish the necessary transportation and pay these soldiers commutation of rations in advance for the necessary number of days' travel, it being impracticable for these soldiers to carry rations of any kind.

Pvt. John C. Blake, Company C, Tenth Infantry, now at the General Hospital, Fort Bayard, N. Mex., is transferred to the Thirty-fourth Infantry and will be sent to El Paso, Tex., for assignment to a company.

First Lieut. John P. Long, Medical Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty. He will proceed to Fort McPherson, Ga., and report in person to the commanding officer of that post for duty and by telegraph to the commanding general, Southeastern Department.

First Lieut. Max H. Faust, Signal Officers' Reserve Corps, in addition to his other duties, is appointed an acting quartermaster for the first section, Washington-Alaska Military Cable and Telegraph System.

Band Corpl. Matthew A. Horgan, Headquarters Company, Thirty-fourth Infantry, now at Fort Jay, N. Y., is relieved from further duty at the Institute of Musical Art, of New York, N. Y., and will be sent to El Paso, Tex., for duty with his company.

Capt. George A. Herbst, Fourteenth Infantry, is relieved from station at Scranton, Pa., and will proceed to Oil City, Pa., and take station at the latter place, in connection with his duties as inspector-instructor with the National Guard in Pennsylvania, reporting upon arrival by telegraph to the Chief of the Militia Bureau and notifying the governor of Pennsylvania of his arrival. Reimbursement for the travel performed will be made in accordance with the provisions of Bulletin No. 42, October 19, 1916, War Department.

BUYING A LIBERTY BOND IS LEAST SACRIFICE AMERICANS MUST MAKE, SAYS GEORGE NORRIS

The Treasury Department has issued the following article on "Liberty loan bonds," by George H. Norris, of the Federal Farm Loan Bureau:

The security of United States Government bonds is not open to question. No man in the United States has, or can have, any doubt that every dollar due for interest or principal on any obligation of the United States Government will be paid on the day that it falls due, whether the Government has seven billions or seventeen billions of bonds outstanding. The only question that can fairly be raised by anyone who has money—much or little—and is prompted to buy a bond is this, Does the Government ask my money on fair terms?

Payment Is Certain.

If there was any uncertainty as to the payment of the principal or the interest, or as to the time of the payment, or as to the kind of money in which payment would be made, a doubt would be raised, but there is absolute certainty on all these points. A man who advances \$1,000 to his Government will be paid back exactly \$1,000 on a fixed date, and in the meantime he will receive every six months \$17.50 as rent or hire for the use of his money. He will receive all these payments in just the same kind of money that he lends.

There is no doubt about the fact that the Government needs the money. By an agreement that is surprisingly near to being unanimous we have decided that our national honor and safety, and the perpetuation of the democracy that we have sacrificed so much to create and preserve, demands that we take up arms against the dangerous menace of autocratic rule that seeks by force and might to impose that rule on all the world. This involves the immediate necessity for raising large sums of money.

Two Ways of Raising Money.

The Government has only two ways of raising money—by taxing or by borrowing. It must use both ways. The payment of taxes is compulsory. The buying of bonds is optional. The taxpayer is "conscripted." The bond buyer is a "volunteer." Shall we volunteer to buy liberty loan bonds? If we do not, our earnings must be conscripted by taxation. But that is the meanest, the poorest of reasons for becoming a bond buyer.

Let me suggest an infinitely better reason. War involves sacrifices. The soldier or sailor who does the actual fighting gives up his occupation, interrupts his life work, surrenders his personal comfort and convenience, suffers the pang of parting from his family, and risks, life, limb, and health in his country's service. The members of his family suffer a continuing anxiety, and perhaps have the anguish of hearing of his death, or of having him come back to them either maimed or broken in health. Even if these distresses are spared them, it often happens that they must pinch, and deny themselves luxuries and even comforts, during his absence.

Least Sacrifice of All.

It would be a tedious task to run down the whole list from these great sacrifices through the lesser ones which

others must make to the least one of all—the sacrifice which is asked of the man or woman who is asked to loan at 3½ per cent money which he might invest at 4 or 5 per cent. Of course, he could not invest it at either of those rates with the same absolute security. But suppose he could, are we to haggle and split pennies in this supreme hour in the world's history? Are we such cent-per-cent money grubbers as to do that? Are we to let Germany laugh at us and scorn us as a mean-spirited and white-livered race? Do we "lack gall to make oppression bitter?" Will we wait until those vandals of the land and pirates of the sea are harrying our coast, destroying our cities, and murdering the men, women, and children in them?

The Rate of Interest.

What is the practical question? Only this, is 3½ per cent a fair rate on which to ask my money? Let us consider that. Let us remember, in the first place, that in the past Government bonds have sold at prices to net 2 per cent or even less. To be sure, that was not what bankers call a "straight investment proposition." It was because the circulation privilege gave them a value to banks beyond their mere interest return. But since that privilege has disappeared, and even since we have been able to buy the bonds of foreign Governments on a 5 per cent or 6 per cent basis, our own bonds have ruled on a 3 per cent basis. American cities have sold 3 per cent bonds at a premium. In making the rate on the liberty loan bonds 3½ per cent, the Government is therefore making an increase of one-sixth on the rate previously prevailing.

Consideration of a sort which would naturally enter into a bargain between separate individuals, neither one of whom was interested in the other, have no proper place in the discussion of a transaction between a Government and its people. You and I are not on one side and the Government on the other side. The Government is *us*, and we are part of the Government.

Must Pay Bonds by Taxation.

The Government is not going to pay either the principal or the interest of these liberty loan bonds by ransoms or indemnities exacted from other people. Every penny needed to pay them will be raised by taxation on *us*. If we issue \$2,000,000,000 bonds at 3½ per cent, the interest will amount to \$70,000,000 a year. If we issue them at 4 per cent it will amount to \$80,000,000. Whether it is \$70,000,000 or \$80,000,000, every dollar of it will be raised by taxation in some form or other. There is not even a probability that the money will be loaned by one class or section and the taxes paid by another class or section. There are not going to be any classes or sections about this liberty loan. We are all going to buy the bonds, and we will all pay the taxes, and pay them cheerfully. If, therefore, we were to make the interest rate higher, we would only be putting on our own shoulders a heavier burden—and a burden that must be carried for the whole term of the liberty loan bonds.

We didn't want to fight, but we couldn't get away from it. Having decided to

LIBERTY LOAN SUCCESS VITAL.

Senator Lodge Makes Appeal to Public to Buy Bonds.

The Treasury Department makes public the following article on the liberty loan by Henry Cabot Lodge, United States Senator from Massachusetts:

"In order to carry to a successful conclusion the great war in which we are engaged we must have not only men but money. Without money we can not have an Army or Navy and we can not assist our allies, which is of equal importance. This money must be supplied in part by taxes and in part by loans. The larger portion will come from loans. Therefore the success of the first great loan, which is offered now, is absolutely vital.

"With the great wealth of the United States there ought not to be the slightest difficulty in raising it and all men and women who are unable to serve in the field ought to devote a portion of their savings and of their surplus earnings or income to taking bonds. It is a way in which each one of us can do something of great importance to help the country, no matter whether our contribution to the loan is large or small.

"It is especially to be desired that this loan should not be taken exclusively by the great banking and trust institutions of the country or by the more wealthy classes. It ought in the truest sense to be a popular loan. The bonds are issued in small denominations and everyone who can spare \$50 or \$100, upward to those who can subscribe their thousands, should do something.

"I earnestly hope, and, indeed, I believe, that the loan will be a great success. If it is it will have an important effect upon public opinion abroad and therefore upon the future of the war. I can not appeal too strongly to everyone to take part in making this first loan in every way successful."

fight, we are certainly going to let the other fellow know that we are in the ring. When some of our neighbors are going to lend their lives to the Government for \$30 a month, without any certainty of return, we are certainly going to let the Government have our \$1,000 for \$35 a year, with a certainty of its return.

But the American people don't need to be reminded of these things. They know them. These ideas spring naturally in the American mind. They are instinctive. That is why I am perfectly sure that this loan is going to be oversubscribed, and that not in 30 days but inside of 10 days.

PLACED ON ACTIVE DUTY.

By direction of the President, Capt. Lanning Parsons, United States Army, retired, is placed on active military duty under the provisions of the next to the last proviso of section 24, act of Congress approved June 3, 1916, and is detailed as an acting quartermaster, to take effect at such time as will enable him to comply with this order. He will proceed at the proper time to Kansas City, Mo., and report on or as soon after June 15, 1917, as possible to the officer in charge of matters pertaining to the purchase of public animals for the Army at that place for assignment to duty as his assistant.