

Your First Patriotic Duty Is To - - Buy a Liberty Bond.

"To our task we dedicate our lives and our fortunes. America is privileged to spend her blood and her might for the principles that gave her birth and happiness, and the peace she has treasured."—President Wilson.

"The Liberty Loan should be first in the mind of every citizen."—William Howard Taft.
"Every man and woman in the country must get behind the Liberty Loan."—Secretary McAdoo.



Official Bulletin



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GEORGE CREEL, CHAIRMAN

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No. 20.

RAILROAD WAR BOARD ACTS TO REDUCE PASSENGER TRAVEL

The following is authorized by Fairfax Harrison, president of the Southern Railway System, and chairman of the war board of the American Railway Association:

The railroads' war board has notified the railroads of the country that the Secretary of War has approved the suggestion of the board that the holding of conventions which stimulate passenger travel be discouraged, at least until the railroads are more nearly able to handle the freight business that is being offered.

War Board Resolution.

The resolution of the war board, which the Secretary of War has advised is "manifestly wise," in part follows:

"It is the sense of this committee that conventions which will bring large bodies of persons to one point should be discouraged, in the interest of conservation of fuel, to avoid congestion, and to prevent interruption of necessary freight traffic, and to conserve equipment and energies which must be applied to accomplish the transportation required by the country."

Troop Carrying Power.

This action by the railroad war board is another step taken to increase in every possible way the freight and troop carrying capacity of the existing railroad facilities of the United States. Already carriers have been advised to adjust their passenger service and to discontinue to some extent anyway running summer excursions.

TRIP OF ITALIAN MISSION.

Royal Envoys to Begin Tour of West, South, and East Monday.

The Department of State issues the following:

His Royal Highness the Prince of Udine, accompanied by members of the Royal Italian High War Commission, will make a tour of the country which will take them to the South, the Middle West, and the East.

Following is the itinerary: Leave Washington Monday, June 4; Atlanta, June 5; Birmingham, June 5; New Orleans, June 6; Memphis, June 7; St. Louis, June 8; Burlington, Iowa, June 8; Chicago, June 9; Pittsburgh, June 11; Harrisburg, June 12; New York, June 12; Philadelphia, en route to Washington, after the visit in New York.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S WARNING.

The Attorney General to-day issued the following statement: "It has come to the notice of the Department of Justice that certain disloyal citizens, who are themselves beyond the conscription age, are suggesting to the young men of the country that it is better to suffer imprisonment under the terms of the conscription act than to register with the likelihood of being enlisted and compelled to serve at the front. Attention is called to the fact that under section 5 of this act, parties convicted on the charge of evading registration are not only punished for the crime committed but are thereupon duly registered with all the liability for military service resulting therefrom."

MR. BRYAN BUYS LIBERTY BOND.

Former Secretary of Treasury Shaw Also Subscribes for Certificate.

The Treasury Department to-day announced:

William Jennings Bryan subscribed to-day to a \$1,000 liberty loan bond.

Leslie M. Shaw, former Secretary of the Treasury, sent in a subscription for \$10,000 in liberty bonds.

EXPORTS FROM SPAIN.

Consul General Says Shipment of 5,000 Tons of Potatoes Is Permitted.

The Department of State has received the following notice from the American consul general at Barcelona, Spain, dated May 29, 1917:

The Spanish Government, by royal order dated May 25th, permits export 5,000 tons potatoes with export tax 41 cents per hundred pounds.

CAPT. HANKS GIVEN ACTIVE DUTY.

Capt. Stedman S. Hanks, Signal Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will report in person to the Chief Signal Officer of the Army for assignment to duty in his office.

ARMY AND NAVY CONTRACT FOR 3,450,000 PAIRS OF SHOES

The War and Navy Departments authorize the following:

Contracts for 3,450,000 pairs of shoes, 2,600,000 for the Army and 850,000 for the Navy, have just been awarded, it was announced to-day. These are the largest shoe contracts ever made by the Government and were made under the new system by which the requirements of the Army and Navy are considered jointly and the representatives of practically the entire industry affected are brought together to meet the needs of the Government.

The Quartermasters' Department of the Army and the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts of the Navy cooperated in arranging these contracts with the committee on supplies of the Council of National Defense. This committee, of which Julius Rosenwald, of Chicago, is chairman, interested the principal leather producers of the country, securing options on the leather required. Then the shoe manufacturers who have the facilities for producing shoes of the grades used by the Army and Navy in the quantities required were invited to submit bids based on the prices secured in the options arranged with the tanners.

Wide Competition.

"There was very wide competition in the bidding," said Admiral McGowan, Paymaster General of the Navy, "bids for 1,975,000 pairs being received in response to the invitations to bid on the Navy contracts. The contracts were awarded, in every case, to the lowest bidders. Deliveries are to be completed in eight months. The quantity which we have contracted for will probably be sufficient to supply the needs of the Navy for the remainder of the year. The original schedules called for 625,000 pairs, but as the prices secured were so satisfactory, the quantity was increased to 850,000 pairs."

The shoes just ordered for the Navy are the regulation black calfskin high-cut design, and the average price is about \$4.83.

The War Department contracts for 2,600,000 pairs of shoes for the new army were awarded to 19 out of a total of 47 bidders, and the average price paid was \$4.85 a pair. Three styles were ordered, including both marching and field shoes. The bids were opened on Tuesday, May 29.

Deliveries will begin at once, and the larger part will be completed by the 1st of October.

PLAN SIMPLER DRESS STYLES TO SAVE THE WOOL SUPPLY

The Council of National Defense authorizes the following:

Patch pockets, flaring skirts, cuffs on coats and trousers, long sack coats, unnecessary pleats and other frills will be eliminated from the 1918 styles if some suggestions made yesterday at a meeting of representative woolen and worsted manufacturers with the Commercial Economy Board of the Council of National Defense are made effective. The conference was called to consider the possibilities of war economy in wool. No effort will be made to discourage the sale of goods made up in existing styles. On the contrary, the Commercial Economy Board and the manufacturers with whom it has conferred are unanimously of the opinion that such a move would lead to a deplorable waste of garments already manufactured. Whatever campaign is launched will be confined to next year's output.

The results of yesterday's conference were purely preliminary, and involved only a general approval of the principle of encouraging all woolen manufacturers to cut down the number of styles of fabrics, simplifying the weaving of cloth; the simplification of models of garments to avoid wasting cloth; and reducing the number of models. Another proposed method of economizing is the more general mixing of cotton with wool. In accordance with a resolution adopted by the conference, the Commercial Economy Board will seek to reach all manufacturers, chiefly through the manufacturers' associations, and secure their cooperation in the plan. Ways and means for carrying it into effect have yet to be perfected, but as the styles for next spring are expected to be determined within the next two weeks the board hopes to secure immediate action on its program from the designers. The board will have another meeting to consider the problem.

Concern Over Wool Outlook.

The threatened shortage of wool for next year is causing grave concern, and the board expects its program to be of material assistance in making up some of the deficit. It is planned not only to save the cloth which ordinarily goes into unnecessary ornamentation, but through the reduction in number of designs the board expects also to help relieve the shortage of labor which the war will cause. In many cases it is estimated that the number of staple designs in clothing can be reduced by 30 per cent.

Edwin F. Gay, acting chairman of the board, paid tribute to-day to the spirit with which the woolen manufacturers have met the suggestion of the commercial economy board. "Manufacturers all over the country have responded eagerly to appeals to their patriotism," he said, "and are ready to cooperate with the Government in any possible way."

Maj. Charles S. Wallace, Signal Corps, will proceed to Rochester, N. Y., on official business pertaining to the manufacture of Signal Corps supplies, and upon the completion of this duty will return to his station in this city.

Buy a Liberty Bond.

REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRATIC CHAIRMEN URGE PARTY WORKERS TO AID REGISTRATION

Messrs. Willcox and McCormick Issue Joint Appeal to Committeemen Throughout Country to Lend Their Experienced Assistance to Enrolling Nation's Man Power June 5.

From the headquarters of the Republican National Committee and the headquarters of the Democratic National Committee, Woodward Building, Washington, D. C., May 31, 1917.

The chairman of the Republican and Democratic National Committees have united in a call to the party committeemen throughout the country appealing to them to do everything that is feasible and possible to help in the work of registration day. They do this because of the fact that such committeemen are experienced in the work of registration and canvassing, and therefore are in a position to be of practical assistance to the officials conducting the registration.

The Joint Statement.

In a statement, Chairman Willcox and Chairman McCormick join in saying:

"By the terms of the selective draft act the President has designated June 5 as registration day for the purpose of enrolling those citizens who are of military age and condition. An eligible list of men within certain ages available for service is to be established by this registration, from which it is subsequently proposed to select those who are to bear arms for the United States in the present struggle, and those whose proper sphere of duty is along other but no less useful lines. It is of great national importance that this registration should be as complete as possible, in order that the Government may be enabled to make proper selection.

Support Was Non-Partisan.

"The congressional enactment under which this registration is conducted was supported by Members of both Houses of Congress affiliated with both of the great political parties. Party lines were not drawn during the consideration of this great measure. Men of both parties supported it and both parties should now cooperate in aiding the Government in the successful administration of the law. Men of both parties can be of great service in making the coming registration a complete success. Accordingly, we as chairmen of the national committees of our respective parties, have addressed a communication to officers of State political organizations throughout the country asking them to put into operation the party machinery in their respective districts for the purpose of aiding registration officers in securing complete enrollment of the citizens affected.

Equipped for Effective Work.

"We have submitted this suggestion to our political organizations in every State, because we believe that these organizations are splendidly equipped for effective work in this direction. The activities of political organizations are usually directed along similar lines, that is to say, work connected with the canvass of citizens in cities, towns, and communities, and their registration and enrollment. The systematic effort of individual members of political committees in their va-

rious districts would greatly assist the registration officers, and we have urged the various committees to exert themselves to this end.

"We sincerely hope that all members of our organizations and party workers generally will join with other citizens in this movement to insure the enrollment of every citizen who comes within the provisions of this law and is subject to enrollment. We believe that every officer and every member of our organizations will count it a great privilege to serve the Nation in this behalf, and we count upon the patriotic cooperation and assistance of our committeemen in this important work.

VANCE C. McCORMICK,
"Chairman Democratic
National Committee."

WILLIAM R. WILLCOX,
"Chairman Republican
National Committee."

RADIO SERGEANTS ORDERED TO REMAIN ON PRESENT DUTY

Each of the following-named radio sergeants, Coast Artillery Corps, appointed May 26, 1917, will be directed to remain on his present duty at the Coast Artillery School:

Morris Rothstein, from Fort Washington, Md.; Nevil R. Jordan, from Fort Terry, N. Y.; Frank R. McCall, from Fort Winfield Scott, Cal.; Louis Berman, from Fort Winfield Scott, Cal.; Roes G. Hoyt, from Fort Worden, Wash.; James D. McIntyre, from Fort Stevens, Oreg.; Charles E. Warner, from Fort Hancock, N. J.; Roy L. Beck, from Fort Terry, N. Y.; Rex Minckler, from Fort DeRussy, Hawaii; David C. Oldham, from Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; John DePretis, from Fort Monroe, Va.; James E. Goodwin, from Fort Morgan, Ala.; Frederick J. Pistelok, from Fort Dade, Fla.; Lee J. Roberts, from Fort Barrancas, Fla.; Oscar V. Bryan, from Fort Morgan, Ala.; Horace F. Knowles, from Fort McKinley, Me.; Michael J. Fitzpatrick, from Fort Crockett, Tex.; Clarence E. Hallbeck, from Fort Rosecrans, Cal.; Joseph T. Bartek, from Fort Winfield Scott, Cal.; Arthur M. Long, from Fort Winfield Scott, Cal.; Lorie B. Grissom, from Fort Worden, Wash.; Sidney C. Howe, from Fort Winfield Scott, Cal.

Each of the following-named radio sergeants, Coast Artillery Corps, appointed May 26, 1917, will be directed to remain on his present duty:

Cletus R. Stirewalt, from Fort Andrews, Mass., now on United States Army mine planter *Gen. John M. Schofield*.

Albert Zibell, from Fort Dade, Fla., now on United States Army mine planter *Gen. Edward O. C. Ord*.

Wayne L. Wilson, from Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., now on United States Army mine planter *Col. George Armistead*.

AMERICAN WAR PRISONERS IN GERMANY TAKEN FROM MERCHANT SHIPS BY RAIDERS

The Department of State authorizes the following:

Below are given the names of all known American prisoners of war in Germany. They are men who were taken from merchant ships by German war vessels.

AT DULMEN.	Address.
Boulais, Ranona	Care Oscar Boulais, Marie Villa, Quebec.
Harrington, Dennis J.	Miss M. Harrington, 80 Cardigan Road, Leeds.
Lipo, Jan	616 Salbon Street, Baltimore, Md.
Sanwales, James	35 Church Street, Mobile, Ala.
Anderson, Charles	Mrs. F. A. Albaugh, Frederick Road, Baltimore, Md.
Ballou, Thomas	Mrs. M. White, 625 Mouroy Place, Norfolk, Va.
Bobart, Charles	Mrs. C. Shipley, 1512 North Sticke Street, Baltimore, Md.
Boykin, Eugene	William Reece, South Main Street, Anderson, S. C.
Boyle, Barney	Detroit, Mich.
Breen, J. William	John J. Breen, 103 Fulton Street, Boston, Mass.
Byrd, Oscar C.	Mrs. E. M. Correll, 322 Twelfth Street, Roanoke, Va.
Carr, John	Mrs. Mary Carr, Bray County, Dublin, Ireland.
Carter, Frederick	Thomas Turner, Stag Hotel, Newport News, Va.
Caskey, Edward	Mrs. A. Caskey, 100 Stevens Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.
Durfee, Thomas	Teresa Durfee, 5 Union Court, Boston.
Easter, Lewis	22 Roanoke Street, Seattle, Wash.
Earnhardt, Everett	W. L. Earnhardt, 404 East Eleventh Street, Charlotte, N. C.
Ferry, Rosery	Mrs. M. E. F. Carter, 58 Center Street, Middletown.
Fitzgerald, William	315 East Thirty-seventh Street, New York City.
Gerrity, Daniel	Mrs. D. Gerrity, 231 South Sixth Street, Shamokin, Quebec, Canada.
Godsle, Clifford	R. L. Godsle, Appomatox, Va.
Hanbury, Lewis	H. B. Hanbury, 307 Maple Avenue, Berkley, Norfolk, Va.
Hendrey, Henry	Mrs. A. M. Hendrey, 210 Maple Avenue, Norfolk, Va.
McDonald, Edward	S. F. McDonald, Belle Grove Draent, Mass.
Martin, Edward	Mrs. Martin, 327 South Chapel Street, Baltimore.
Martin, John	E. K. Bryan, Walton, Fla.
Mason, Harry	Mrs. Schubert, 815 Barrey Street, Baltimore.
Mason, Walter	Mrs. Schubert, 815 Barrey Street, Baltimore.
Holland, Mike	Mrs. Sady, Baltimore.
Jolly, George	G. H. Jolly, Maro Insurance Co., New York.
Larcome, James	Mrs. S. A. Godfrey, 14 Clinton Street, Chelsea, Mass.
McCarthy, Thomas	A. H. May, Third and Main Streets, Richmond, Va.
McCulley, Samuel	T. O. McCulley, Box 110, Dennison, Ohio.
Miller, John	Rosie Miller, 1826 Thames Street, Baltimore.
Mitchell, J. Louis	Mrs. M. Mitchell, 419 South Chapel Street, Baltimore.
Moore, Thomas	Mrs. E. Elliott, 5 Arlington Street, Norfolk.
Morgan, Joseph W.	Mrs. M. L. Smith, 233 Randall Street, Pawtucket.
Nagle, Paul	G. J. Nagle, 44 Tappan Avenue, Bolleville.
O'Connor, Joseph	Jim Chopper, 2313 Lafayette Avenue, Baltimore.
O'Connor, Patrick	1123 Walnut Street, McKeesport, Pa.
Parker, William	Mrs. L. M. Abbott, Spencer, N. Y.
Pedigo, Leslie	Mrs. N. Boswell, 4811 Halderman Avenue, Louisville, Ky.
Perkins, Walter	M. F. Perkins, Lot, Ky.
Phillips, Paul	Mrs. M. Phillips, 151 South Fair Oaks Avenue, Pasadena, Cal.
Reynolds, Allen	Mrs. M. Rittenhouse, 652 Marietta Avenue, Lancaster, Pa.
Rogers, Bernard	A. P. L. Wilson, Ceres, Va.
Rogers, Harry	George Rogers, Babylon, Long Island.
Rome	Mrs. Rome, 428 Rose Street, New York.
Santee, Albert	Mrs. E. Barnett Dumbarton, Richmond, Va.
Sawyer, John	Mrs. J. Sawyer, 305 Seminary Street, Dubuque, Iowa.
Smith, Robert	Minna Smith, 2700 Falt Avenue, Baltimore.
Smith, William	John F. Smith, R. F. D. 1, Harpers Ferry, Va.
Smith, Willett	Mrs. M. Shephard, 68 Spring Street, South Norwalk, Conn.
Sorensen, Elmer	John Almerade, care Friedflores Bakery, Philadelphia.
Stone, Fred	Thomas Liston, 810 Fourth Street, Washington.
Thompson, William	Mrs. A. M. Whelpedy, 68 Thayer Street, Jamestown, N. J.
Trout, Walter	Mrs. Paul, 1213 Thirty-fifth Street, Washington.
Wallace, Jesse	Harry Wallace, Chesterfield, S. C.
Warren, Howard	S. J. Warrenfelts, Myersville, Md.
Wheatley, Thomas	Mrs. Fething, 2132 North Fulton Avenue, Baltimore.
Williams, Zibulon	G. T. Williams, 520 North Thirty-fourth Street, Richmond, Va.

AGREE TO RESTRICT EXPORT OF BROOD ANIMALS FROM U. S.

The War Department authorizes the following:

The purchase and export of more than 200,000 mares from the United States has been taken under consideration by the War Department with a view to restricting further exports as far as possible. Secretary of Agriculture Houston has advised the War Department that a curtailment of the shipping of mares is desirable to prevent a shortage of breeding animals in the near future.

British Stop Purchases.

The War Department has taken up the matter with the representatives of the allies. The British purchasing commission agreed to stop the purchase of mares for their military service; but the Italian and French agents feared that such a course would prevent them from buying an adequate supply of horses. At a conference recently held at the War Department representatives of the Italian commission, the French commission, and the British Embassy, arranged with a representative of the Quartermaster General's Office that they would purchase no more mares under eight years of age; but they might purchase mares above that age until July 31, when a more definite arrangement for the future would be made.

United States Pays Higher Prices.

The War Department purchases no mares whatever. It pays higher prices than the allies have been paying for both horses and mules, but it requires much higher standards. The Quartermaster's Department will commence the purchase of animals on June 15.

CONVICT WANTS LIBERTY BONDS.

The following letter was received by the Secretary of the Navy from a prisoner at the Wethersfield, Conn., penitentiary, asking for information as to purchasing two liberty loan bonds:

"As I am unable in my present position to be of service to my country in the manner in which I prefer, I should very much like to purchase two liberty loan bonds, one of \$1,000 and one of \$500, and help out a little in that way. Will you kindly advise me when convenient if I will be permitted to do so, and also let me know just what to do in regard to the matter."

AT RASTATT, IN BAVARIA.

Dixon, Alfred.

AT KARLSRUHE.

Davies, John.....Columbus, Miss.
McKim, Orville.....New York City.
Snyder, Dr.....315 Nestwer, Norfolk.
Zabriskie, Richard.....Englewood, N. J.
Brown, John.....Hampton, Va.

AT HAVELBERG.

Rissil, Arthur E.....New York.
Gonos, Theophil.....Brooklyn.
Hemphill, Charles.....Brooklyn.
Henry, Hubert.....Brooklyn.
Sawery, George.....New York.

AT NEUDORF, NEAR STRASSBURG.

Hummel, Karl.

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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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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.

FARMERS AND LIBERTY LOAN.

One aspect of the liberty loan of 1917, that the farmers of America may well consider, is that a very great portion of the money raised by the bond issue will come directly into the pockets of the farmers of the Nation.

All of the money advanced to our allies will be expended in the United States and as they are making all of their own munitions practically all of the money advanced them will be spent for products of the farms—for cotton for clothing and high explosives, wool for clothing, and leather for shoes; but by far the greater part of the money loaned our allies will be expended here for food products.

In a few months the United States will have under arms 1,200,000 men and 500,000 reserves in training; so including the Navy there will be 2,000,000 men that our Government will feed and clothe. This will make the United States Government by far the largest single customer the farmers of America have.

The Secretary of the Treasury is employing such methods in handling the loan that no community will be denuded of money by reason of liberty loan bond purchases. The money will be left in local banks and as the Government purchases food and supplies the money raised by the bond issue will pass back into the pockets of the people.

The farmers of the country should subscribe liberally to the liberty loan bonds. They get the safest investment in the world and their money supplies their best customer the funds to purchase their products. This is political economy the wisdom of which is plain to everyone.

PAYMENT OF TAXES ON GERMAN LETTERS PATENT.

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, the laws of the German Empire provide that letters patent granted or issued to citizens of other countries shall lapse unless certain taxes, annuities, or fees are paid within stated periods;

And whereas, the interests of the citizens of the United States in such letters patent are of great value, so that it is important that such payments should be made in order to preserve their rights;

Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the powers vested in me as such, hereby declare and proclaim that citizens of the United States owning letters patent granted or issued by the German Empire are hereby authorized and permitted to make payment of any tax, annuity, or fee which may be required by the laws of the German Empire for the preservation of their rights in such letters patent.

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 24th day of May, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and seventeen and of the independence of the United States, the one hundred and forty-first.

[SEAL.] WOODROW WILSON.

By the President:
ROBERT LANSING,
Secretary of State.

MEDICAL CAMPS OPENED.

Training of Doctors for Army Service has Begun.

The War Department authorizes the following:

Two camps in which men from the Medical Reserve Corps will be trained in military medicine opened yesterday. These camps are at Fort Riley, Kans., and at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind. A third camp at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., will open on June 15. The three camps will accommodate 700 men and the course of training will be three months at the maximum.

The doctors will be trained first of all in the duties of the enlisted men of the Medical Corps so that they may take up as soon as possible the business of training recruits. The second month will be largely devoted to book training in matters pertaining to military medicine, and field practice will be given in the last month. In case of immediate emergency it will be possible to dispense with the last month of training, or even the second if the need is great, but the first month of training is regarded as essential.

Your first patriotic duty—Buy a Liberty Bond.

WOMEN DISCUSS WAR WORK.

Delegates from a number of Eastern and Southern States and the District of Columbia met in Washington yesterday with the women's committee of the Council of National Defense to develop plans for the coordination of women's war-time activities.

The women present at the conference pledged themselves to cooperate with Mr. Herbert Hoover in his food plans.

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, chairman of the committee, presided, other members present being Miss Ida M. Tarbell, of New York; Mrs. J. Evans Cowles, of Los Angeles; and Miss Maude Wetmore, of Rhode Island.

State representatives present were: Vermont, Mrs. O. C. Ashton, Rutland; Massachusetts, Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, Lancaster; Delaware, Mrs. A. D. Warren, Wilmington; Rhode Island, Mrs. Rush Sturgis, East Greenwich; Maryland, Mrs. Edward Shoemaker, Baltimore; New York, Mrs. William Grant Brown, New York City; Pennsylvania, Mrs. J. Willie Martin; Virginia, Mrs. B. B. Mumford, Richmond; West Virginia, Mrs. J. G. Cochrane, Parkersburg; Ohio, Mrs. George Zimmerman, Fremont; North Carolina, Mrs. Eugene Reilly, Charlotte; New Jersey, Mrs. E. W. Hewitt; District of Columbia, Mrs. William Hitz.

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

Whereas section 4 of the Red Cross convention signed at Geneva, July 6, 1906, to which the United States is a party, provides:

"Belligerents will keep each other mutually advised of internments and transfers, together with admissions to hospitals and deaths which occur among the sick and wounded in their hands. They will collect all objects of personal use, valuables, letters, etc., which are found upon the field of battle, or have been left by the sick or wounded who have died in sanitary formations, or other establishments, for transmission to persons in interest through the authorities of their own country (35 Stat., pt. 2, 1885, 1891)."

And whereas the charter of the American Red Cross of January 5, 1905, in section 3, paragraph 4, provides:

"That the purposes of this corporation are and shall be fourth. To act in matters of voluntary relief and in accord with the military and naval authorities as a medium of communication between the people of the United States of America and their Army and Navy, and to act in such matters between similar national societies of other Governments through the "Comité International de Secours" and the Government and the people and the Army and Navy of the United States of America (33 Stat., 600)."

Now therefore, in order that the said conventional provision shall be carried out in good faith by the United States, it is ordered that the executive departments of the United States shall furnish to such representative as may be designated by the American Red Cross lists of all alien enemies now interned in the United States, to the end that the said lists may be forwarded to the International Red Cross at Geneva, in pursuance of the said recited provision of the charter of the American Red Cross.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
May 9, 1917.

NATION-WIDE ACTIVITY ON WOMAN'S LIBERTY LOAN DAY, JUNE 8, PLANNED AT CONFERENCE HERE OF LEADERS IN FEMININE WORLD

Secretary of Treasury Addresses Committee of Women in Charge of Program—Feminine Orators to Make Street-Corner Speeches and Motorists to Distribute Posters—Chain Campaign by Telephone and Telegraph Operators Also Planned.

The Treasury Department authorizes the following:

Far-reaching plans for Woman's Liberty Loan Day, to be observed throughout the United States by the activities of tens of millions of American women in behalf of the sale of liberty bonds, on Friday, June 8, were made by the Woman's Liberty Loan Committee, which met in executive session yesterday in the offices of the Secretary of the Treasury at Washington.

With Mrs. Frank A. Vanderlip, of New York; Mrs. Antoinette Funk, Mrs. George Bass, and Mrs. Kellogg Fairbank, of Chicago; Mrs. Francis L. Higginson, of Boston; Mrs. J. O. Miller, of Pittsburgh; Mrs. Guilford Dudley, of Nashville; and Mrs. George T. Guernsey, of Independence, Kans., in attendance, Mrs. W. G. McAdoo called the meeting to order.

Address by Secretary McAdoo.

Secretary McAdoo addressed the committee in a speech which set forth the appreciation of the Government for the enthusiastic and patriotic service that the women of America are giving to the liberty loan. Secretary McAdoo said:

"Because we are engaged in a colossal task, in a struggle into which we have been brought whether we would or not, brought in against every human effort that could be made to prevent it, a struggle which involves the very principles of liberty in the world and jeopardizes the safety and security even of our beloved America, we must arouse ourselves, both men and women of our country, to the task ahead of us.

"That task is to organize the might of this Nation—this Nation mighty in ideals and in resources—to organize that might as quickly as we may, and to strengthen it with all the enthusiasm and the nobility of purpose at our command, in order that this horrible crime which has been staggering humanity for the past two years and more in Europe may be brought to an end, that peace may be restored to the world, that, if possible, self-government may be established in the earth, even in those countries where self-government does not now exist, and that liberty may be made supreme throughout the world. That is the task immediately before us, and that is the task to which America must now consecrate herself without hesitation and with valorous purpose.

"The women of this country can do a noble and a splendid work in this struggle. Here to-day you are taking the first steps in the organization of the women of America to aid the liberty loan. For it is by means of the liberty loan that the women of the United States are best equipped to help the men of our country now. Every woman may not go on the battlefield, but every woman may do her part in the defense of American liberty by doing all in her power toward the pur-

chase or the promotion of the purchase of a liberty bond.

Must Have Funds to Equip Troops.

"For with the proceeds of these bonds the Government will be able to equip the splendid young manhood of America, which must go to the front and fight, and if necessary, die, in order that self-government in this country may not be imperiled, that democracy may be made safe for us and for our posterity, and that liberty may be made secure. If you provide the necessary means, you can enable your Government to do the only thing it can do for the protection of those men who go to the front, that is to equip them with the arms and accouterments and appliances of war which will enable them, if they must make the supreme sacrifice, to sell their lives as dearly as possible, and to make them tell against the enemy with such effect that we may soon gain a glorious victory.

"On the 5th of June the young men of this Nation between the ages of 21 and 31 will go, in response to the call of their country, before the constituted authorities in every hamlet in this land, and by legions record themselves as eligible for military duty. It will be a day of solemnity, a day of dedication. I know what it means. I know with what grippings at the heart every mother and every father in this land must face that day. I have three sons who have volunteered for the Navy. I would not have them without the spirit of America and the fire of patriotism in their souls. But they are not unlike millions of other young men who are going to come to the front gladly and give their lives, if need be, for the ideals for which this country fights.

Opportunity to Show Patriotism.

"Because of them and their sacrifice and their patriotism I hope that on the 15th day of June, 10 days thereafter, the day of the closing of the subscription for the liberty loan of 1917, the men and women of America will not fail to seize their opportunity to come before the various agencies established by the Government and volunteer to buy liberty bonds. Your Government asks you to give nothing; it merely asks you to buy a mortgage upon the honor of the American people, upon the combined wealth of America, more than \$250,000,000,000; it offers to pay you 3½ per cent interest free of all taxes; it asks you to register on that day a subscription to this mortgage and thereby provide your Government with the funds to equip thoroughly those young men who will have already registered their services; it asks you to give them the best possible chance to make their lives count upon the battle fronts. Let it not be said that 10,000,000 of the youth of America registered for military service on the 5th day of June, and that there was wanting a sufficient number of volunteers on the 15th day of June to supply the means to keep those men in the field through the purchase of the bonds of

their own Government—the safest investment on earth.

"The women of America can do a mighty part in this struggle. I appeal to you, therefore, and through you to every woman of the United States, to use your influence and your strength and your efforts in behalf of your Government. In every war women have done their part nobly and superbly. Since we are engaged now in this supreme struggle for universal freedom throughout the world, I know that the women of America will give a response to their Government which will maintain the finest traditions of the American race and be an example for all time to the women of succeeding generations."

The committee, through cooperation with various other war organizations and with the women's organizations of the country, plans to make woman's liberty loan day not only a red-letter occasion for the purchase of liberty bonds, but also an event of patriotic importance to the women of America.

Activity Planned by Women.

Mass meetings conducted and attended by women will be held in all the larger cities of the country. Women orators will make street-corner speeches. Women motorists will distribute liberty-loan dodgers through the country districts. Women, particularly telephone and telegraph operators, will take active part in the chain campaign for the liberty loan. Women will be established to take subscriptions at desks in office buildings, railway stations, and department stores. Under the comprehensive campaign inaugurated by the committee every woman in the United States will be enlisted in the performance of service in response to the call to action by Secretary McAdoo.

Utilization of practically every existing woman's organization in the United States in behalf of the liberty loan was revealed by the reports of the members of the committee. Mrs. Frank A. Vanderlip reported an organization in the Federal reserve banking district of New York that has already enlisted the services of hundreds of women's clubs and societies, and has sold more than \$1,000,000 in liberty bonds exclusively to women during the past fortnight. Mrs. Higginson has perfected a similar organization for the New England States, and Mrs. Guernsey, president of the Daughters of the American Revolution, reported the sale of more than \$1,000,000 in liberty bonds to members of that organization, some of the individual subscriptions running into tens of thousands of dollars. A comprehensive organization of the Middle West has been set in operation by Mrs. Funk and Mrs. Bass, and Mrs. Fairbank has inaugurated a campaign of publicity through mail-order houses that is expected to take liberty-loan literature and subscription blanks to every woman on the farms of the country before June 15.

War Department Orders to Officers and Enlisted Men

OFFICERS RELIEVED OF DUTY AT SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

The following-named officers are relieved from duty at educational institutions, to take effect at the close of the military course of the present academic year, and will proceed to join the regiments indicated after each name:

Capt. Fitzhugh L. Minnigerode, Infantry, the Seventeenth Infantry.
 Maj. Ola W. Bell, Cavalry, the Twentieth Cavalry.
 Capt. Morton C. Mumma, Cavalry, the Twenty-fifth Cavalry.
 Capt. Sherman A. White, Infantry, the Thirtieth Infantry.
 First Lieut. Charles W. Elliott, Infantry, the Fourth Infantry.
 Capt. Stuart Heintzelman, Cavalry, the Second Cavalry.
 First Lieut. Enoch B. Garey, Infantry, the Fifty-first Infantry.
 Maj. Frank Tompkins, Cavalry, the Eighteenth Cavalry.
 Capt. Harry L. Hodges, Cavalry, the Nineteenth Cavalry.
 Capt. Frank W. Rowell, Infantry, the Eleventh Infantry.
 Maj. Carroll F. Armistead, Infantry, the Fifty-second Infantry.
 First Lieut. Thomas J. J. Christian, Cavalry, the Twenty-first Cavalry.
 Capt. Charles B. Amory, jr., Cavalry, the Second Cavalry.
 First Lieut. William F. Hoey, jr., Infantry, the Fifty-third Infantry.
 Capt. Walter O. Boswell, Infantry, the Fifty-fifth Infantry.
 Capt. Avery D. Cummings, Infantry, the Fourteenth Infantry.
 Maj. Robert W. Mearns, Infantry, the Tenth Infantry.
 Capt. Clement A. Trott, Infantry, the Forty-fifth Infantry.
 Capt. William J. Davis, Infantry, the Forty-sixth Infantry.
 Capt. Joseph H. Barnard, Cavalry, the Thirteenth Cavalry.
 First Lieut. Robert S. Donaldson, Cavalry, the Twenty-second Cavalry.
 Capt. John C. Fairfax, Infantry, the Forty-sixth Infantry.
 First Lieut. Horace H. Hickam, Cavalry, the Eighteenth Cavalry.
 Maj. George W. Moses, Cavalry, the Twenty-fourth Cavalry.
 Capt. Theodore B. Taylor, Cavalry, the First Cavalry.
 Capt. James B. Woolnough, Infantry, the Thirty-sixth Infantry.
 First Lieut. Owen R. Meredith, Infantry, the Fortieth Infantry.
 Capt. Albert W. Foreman, Infantry, the Sixth Infantry.
 First Lieut. Lathrop B. Clapham, Infantry, the Fifty-sixth Infantry.
 Capt. Samuel M. Parker, Infantry, the Forty-first Infantry.
 Capt. Shelby C. Leasure, Infantry, the Thirty-ninth Infantry.
 Capt. Charles F. Thompson, Infantry, the Thirty-eighth Infantry.
 Capt. Hugh H. Broadhurst, Cavalry, the Twenty-third Cavalry.
 First Lieut. Fred B. Carrithers, Infantry, the Thirty-sixth Infantry.
 Capt. James D. Tilford, Cavalry, the Twentieth Cavalry.

First Lieut. Robert G. Sherrard, Infantry, the Forty-fifth Infantry.
 Capt. Arthur J. Davis, Infantry, the Sixty-fourth Infantry.
 First Lieut. Ronald D. Johnson, Cavalry, the Twenty-fifth Cavalry.
 Capt. Ralph A. Jones, Infantry, the Sixth Infantry.
 Capt. Ralph W. Kingman, Infantry, the Eleventh Infantry.
 First Lieut. William H. H. Morris, jr., Infantry, the Thirty-fourth Infantry.
 Capt. Carl H. Muller, Cavalry, the Eleventh Cavalry.
 Capt. Robert M. Danford, Field Artillery, the Fifteenth Field Artillery.
 Capt. Waldo C. Potter, Field Artillery, the Fifteenth Field Artillery.
 Capt. Stuart A. Howard, Infantry, the Sixty-first Infantry.
 Capt. Frederick J. Ostermann, Infantry, the Forty-fourth Infantry.
 Capt. Resolve P. Palmer, Infantry, the Forty-second Infantry.
 First Lieut. Robert L. Eichelberger, Infantry, the Twentieth Infantry.
 Capt. Allen M. Pope, Cavalry, the Nineteenth Cavalry.
 Capt. Charles F. Severson, Infantry, the Forty-first Infantry.
 First Lieut. O. O. Ellis, Infantry, the Seventeenth Infantry.
 First Lieut. John H. Hester, Infantry, the Fifty-first Infantry.
 Capt. Alfred J. Booth, Infantry, the Twenty-fifth Infantry.
 Capt. Jacob W. S. Wuest, Infantry, the Tenth Infantry.
 Capt. Jesse C. Drain, Infantry, the Fortieth Infantry.
 First Lieut. William G. Langwill, Infantry, the Forty-first Infantry.
 Capt. Lawrence O. Mathews, Infantry, the Forty-second Infantry.
 Capt. Ira Longanecker, Infantry, the Fortieth Infantry.
 Capt. Joseph C. King, Cavalry, the Twenty-first Cavalry.
 Capt. Lewis S. Morey, Cavalry, the Nineteenth Cavalry.
 Capt. Arthur E. Ahrends, Infantry, the Fifty-ninth Infantry.
 Maj. William Kelly, jr., Cavalry, the Eighteenth Cavalry.
 First Lieut. George C. Bowen, Infantry, the Fifty-third Infantry.
 Capt. Troup Miller, Cavalry, the Twenty-third Cavalry.
 First Lieut. William J. Fitzmaurice, Infantry, the Thirty-sixth Infantry.
 Capt. George T. Everett, Infantry, the Fifty-eighth Infantry.
 Capt. Ray C. Hill, Infantry, the Forty-sixth Infantry.
 Capt. Fauntley M. Miller, Infantry, the Fifty-fourth Infantry.
 Capt. George R. Harrison, Infantry, the Forty-fifth Infantry.
 Capt. James H. Laubach, Infantry, the Sixtieth Infantry.
 Lieut. Col. Vernon A. Caldwell, Infantry, the Forty-fourth Infantry.
 Capt. William D. Geary, Cavalry, the Twenty-second Cavalry.
 Capt. Campbell King, Seventh Infantry.
 Capt. James A. Shannon, Eleventh Cavalry.
 Capt. Thomas N. Gimperling, Thirty-fourth Infantry.

Capt. Charles A. Hunt, Eighteenth Infantry.

First Lieut. Arthur J. Hanlon, Thirty-fourth Infantry.

Capt. Royal G. Jenks, Quartermaster Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will report in person to the Judge Advocate General of the Army for assignment to duty in the office of the Provost Marshal General.

Pvt. Hugh A. Duffy, Coast Artillery Corps, Seventh Company, Fort Terry, N. Y., will be discharged by his commanding officer, on account of fraudulent enlistment. The provisions of paragraph 1380, Army Regulations, apply to this case.

Pvt. Stanley Lucas, Company I, Thirty-fifth Infantry, Yuma, Ariz., will be discharged by his commanding officer, on account of fraudulent enlistment. The provisions of paragraph 1380, Army Regulations, apply to this case.

In the case of General Prisoner Frank Fricks (Machine Gun Troop, First Cavalry), Pacific Branch, United States Disciplinary Barracks, Alcatraz, Cal., the unexecuted portion of the sentence published in G. C. M. O. No. 49, Pacific Branch, United States Disciplinary Barracks, dated March 14, 1917, is remitted; he is honorably restored to duty under the enlistment entered into by him April 20, 1916; is transferred as private to Infantry, unassigned, and is detailed to duty at the Pacific Branch, United States Disciplinary Barracks, for a period not to exceed three months.

Pvt. Roland A. Hansen, Troop B, Seventeenth Cavalry, Fort Bliss, Tex., will be discharged by his commanding officer, on account of fraudulent enlistment. The provisions of paragraph 1380, Army Regulations, apply to this case.

Pvt. Julius Popovics, Company D, Twentieth Infantry, Camp Gaillard, Canal Zone, will be sent to Fort Jay, N. Y., and upon arrival will be discharged by the commanding officer of that post, on account of fraudulent enlistment. The provisions of paragraph 1380, Army Regulations, will apply to this case.

Sergt. Andrew G. Capps, Quartermaster Corps, is placed upon the retired list at Fort Riley, Kans., and will repair to his home. The Quartermaster Corps will furnish the necessary transportation and pay the soldier commutation of rations in advance for the necessary number of days' travel, it being impracticable for him to carry rations of any kind.

Pvt. Ross J. Zuberbler, Signal Corps, the Army Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth, Kans., will be sent to Fort Sam Houston, Tex., for assignment to duty with an aero squadron at that post.

Pvt. Isidore Botvinick, Battery B, First Field Artillery, Schofield Barracks, Hawaii, will be sent on the first available transport to Fort McDowell, Cal., and upon arrival will be discharged by the commanding officer of that depot, on account of fraudulent enlistment. The provisions of paragraph 1380, Army Regulations, apply to this case.

Sergt. George W. Wheeler, of the Signal Enlisted Reserve Corps, is relieved from active duty at the Curtiss Aviation School, Newport News, Va., to take effect May 27, 1917, and will proceed to Boston, Mass., for instruction at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The Quartermaster Corps will furnish the necessary transportation and pay this soldier commutation of rations in advance for the necessary number of days' travel, it being impracticable for this soldier to carry rations of any kind.

Under the provisions of section 55, act of Congress approved June 3, 1916, and the act of Congress making appropriation for the expenses of the Signal Service of the Army, approved August 29, 1916, the action of the Chief Signal Officer of the Army in placing Sergt. Herbert A. Wardle on active duty in the Aviation Section of the Signal Enlisted Reserve Corps with station at the Signal Corps Aviation School, Memphis, Tenn., to take effect May 17, 1917, is confirmed.

Recruit James Bruin, Jefferson Barracks, Mo., 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.

War Department Orders to Officers and Enlisted Men

JOIN HEADQUARTERS TROOP.

Six Enlisted Men Transferred to Expeditionary Force.

The following-named enlisted men are transferred as of their present grades to the Headquarters Troop, American Expeditionary Force:

Sergt. Burt Graves, Company H, Twentieth Infantry.

Corpl. Dwight L. Russell, Fifth Cavalry, unassigned.

Pvt. Ray P. Sanders, Fifth Cavalry, unassigned.

Pvt. Eugene Aungst, Thirty-fourth Infantry, unassigned.

Pvt. John Zevstki, Troop I, Eighth Cavalry.

Pvt. Fred N. Jones, Thirty-fourth Infantry, unassigned.

Pvt. George Wilson, Ninth Cavalry, unassigned, now at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., is transferred to Troop E, Tenth Cavalry, that post.

Sergt. (First Class) Charles Deger, Quartermaster Corps (appointed May 14, 1917, from sergeant, Quartermaster Corps), now at the United States Disciplinary Barracks, Fort Leavenworth, Kans., will be sent to Fort Sam Houston, Tex., for duty with Bakery Company No. 11.

Cook George A. Galvin, Medical Department, Base Hospital No. 3, Brownsville, Tex., will be sent to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., for duty.

Sergt. Thomas E. P. Rice, Aviation Section, Signal Enlisted Reserve Corps, is relieved from further duty at the Curtiss Aviation School, Newport News, Va., and will be sent to Boston, Mass., for instruction at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology at that place.

Recruit Andrew Charney, Cavalry, Fort Slocum, N. Y., 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.

Pvt. (First Class) Walter A. Brand, Coast Artillery Corps, Third Company, Fort Andrews, Mass., now on detached service at headquarters, Eastern Department, is transferred as of his present grade to the general service, Infantry, and will be sent to the recruiting station, 627 Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh, Pa., for duty.

First Lieut. Percy H. Williams, Medical Officers' Reserve Corps, is relieved from his present duties pertaining to the examination of candidates for the Engineer Officers' Reserve Corps and will proceed to Fort Slocum, N. Y., and report in person to the commanding officer thereof for duty.

Capt. Joseph Caccavajo, Engineer Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will proceed to Philadelphia, Pa., and report in person to Lieut. Col. Herbert Deakne, Corps of Engineers, 815 Witherspoon Building, for duty in connection with the recruitment of the Engineer Enlisted Reserve Corps.

Paragraphs 19 and 20, Special Orders, No. 112, War Department, May 15, 1917, relating, respectively, to Privates Edward Davidow and William G. King, Signal Corps, are revoked.

Pvt. Claude G. Godwin, Coast Artillery Corps, Second Company, Fort Terry, N. Y., will be discharged by his commanding officer, on account of fraudulent enlistment. The provisions of paragraph 1380, Army Regulations, apply to this case.

Capt. Walter C. Allen, Engineer Officers' Reserve Corps, is relieved from duty at the citizens' training camp, Fort Myer, Va., and from further active duty.

Capt. Edgar W. Miller, Medical Corps, now at Norfolk, Va., will report by telegraph to the commanding general, Eastern Department, for assignment to duty.

Capt. Hollis Le R. Muller, Coast Artillery Corps, will proceed to Chicago, Ill., for temporary duty in connection with aeronautics of the Army, and upon completion thereof will return to his proper station.

First Lieut. Lewis H. Brereton, Second Field Artillery, will proceed to Mineola, Long Island, N. Y., and report in person to the commanding officer, Signal Corps Aviation School at that place, for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof will return to his proper station in this city.

Field Clerk Charles A. Jolie, Quartermaster Corps, is relieved from duty in the office of the quartermaster, United States Disciplinary Barracks, Fort Leavenworth, Kans., and will proceed to Kansas City, Mo., and report in person upon arrival to the quartermaster, 308 Gumbel Building, for assignment to duty in his office.

First Lieut. Raymond B. Decker, Medical Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty. He will proceed to the United States Soldiers' Home, Washington, D. C., and report in person to the governor of the home for duty.

Capt. William J. Bass, Quartermaster Officers' Reserve Corps, will proceed from Jeffersonville, Ind., to Cincinnati, Ohio, and St. Marys, Ohio, for the purpose of inspecting the facilities of the O. Armleder Co. and the St. Marys Wheel Co. for the manufacture of ambulances, and upon the completion of this duty will return to his proper station.

Capt. William C. Ocker, Aviation Section, Signal Officers' Reserve Corps, is announced as on duty that requires him to participate regularly and frequently in aerial flights from May 7, 1917.

One of the commissioned assistants in the office of the Chief Signal Officer of the Army will make not to exceed four visits during the months of May and June, 1917, to Philadelphia, Pa., on official business pertaining to the manufacture of Signal Corps equipment, and upon the completion of the duty enjoined will return to his proper station after each visit.

First Lieut. Charles E. Ruth, Medical Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty, at such times as his services may be required by Maj. Gerald E. Griffin, veterinarian, for the purpose of conducting the physical examination of applicants for appointment in the Veterinary Corps of the Army, at Ames, Iowa. Lieut. Ruth will make such journeys from Des Moines, Iowa, to Ames, Iowa, and return as may be necessary in connection with the duties herein assigned him.

First Lieut. Calvin E. Goddard, Medical Corps, is detailed as a member of the following boards to meet in Washington, D. C., vice First Lieut. James W. Hart, Medical Reserve Corps, hereby relieved:

Boards appointed in—
Paragraph 38, Special Orders, No. 28, War Department, February 28, 1917.

Paragraph 24, Special Orders, No. 91, War Department, April 20, 1917.

Paragraphs 88 and 88, Special Orders, No. 105, War Department, May 7, 1917.

Paragraph 19, Special Orders, No. 106, War Department, May 8, 1917.

First Lieut. Aloysius E. O'Flaherty, Medical Officers' Reserve Corps, is relieved from duty at Fort Thomas, Ky., and will proceed to his home, and upon arrival there report by telegraph to the Adjutant General of the Army. Lieut. O'Flaherty is relieved from active duty in the Medical Officers' Reserve Corps, to take effect upon his arrival at his home.

MAJ. RAY RETIRED.

Officer of Quartermaster Corps Found Disqualified for Duty.

Maj. Beecher B. Ray, Quartermaster Corps, having been examined for promotion by a board of officers and found physically disqualified for the duties of a lieutenant colonel, Quartermaster Corps, by reason of disability incident to the service, his retirement by the President from active service as a lieutenant colonel under the provision of the acts of Congress approved October 1, 1890, and June 3, 1916, to take effect May 13, 1917, is announced. Lieut. Col. Ray will proceed to his home.

SIGNAL CORPS ORDERS.

Three Officers are Assigned to Active Duty.

The following-named officers of the Signal Officers' Reserve Corps are assigned to active duty and will take stations as indicated below: Capt. Alexander E. Whitworth, First Lieut. Wyatt G. Franks, First Lieut. Joseph Smith.

Capt. Whitworth will report in person to the commanding general, Eastern Department, for duty as assistant to the signal officer of that department.

Lieut. Franks will proceed to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., and report in person to the commanding officer for duty with the Seventh Field Battalion, Signal Corps, to be organized at that post.

Lieut. Smith will proceed to the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., and report in person to the commanding officer for duty at the Signal Corps training camp.

Maj. William G. Erving, Medical Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will report in person to the commandant, Army Medical School, this city, for instructions.

Army Field Clerks Jean E. Sellman and Arthur E. Cohen, headquarters, Western Department, San Francisco, Cal.; Seth C. Williams, the Army Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.; Jesse F. Gregg, headquarters, Southern Department, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; and William L. Helnen, Field Artillery Board, Fort Sill, Okla., are relieved from duty at the stations indicated, to take effect at such time as will enable them to comply with this order, and will proceed to San Francisco and sail on the transport scheduled to leave that port on or about July 6, 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. The Quartermaster Corps will furnish the necessary transportation. The flat rate of \$4 per diem will be paid to these clerks while traveling, under paragraph 733, Army Regulations, 1913.

Capt. M. Goode Homes, Engineer Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will proceed to Fort Sam Houston, Tex., and report in person to the commanding general, Southern Department, for assignment to duty as assistant to the district engineer, Big Bend District, Marfa, Tex.

Maj. Harry B. Jordan, Ordnance Department, will make not to exceed two visits to Houston, Tex., on official business pertaining to the inspection of matériel being procured under contract, and upon the completion of the duty enjoined will return to his proper station after each visit.

Capt. Ralph L. Taylor, Aviation Section, Signal Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will proceed to Mineola, Long Island, N. Y., and report in person to the commanding officer, Signal Corps Aviation School at that place, for duty.

Leave of absence for one month, to take effect on or about June 1, 1917, is granted Army Field Clerk Seth C. Williams, on duty at the Army Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.

Capt. Richard H. Williams, Coast Artillery Corps, detached officers' list, upon the completion of his duty in the War College Division, Office of the Chief of Staff, will proceed to join his proper station.

Pvt. Harland M. Haus, Coast Artillery Corps, First Company, Fort Andrews, Mass., will be discharged by his commanding officer, on account of fraudulent enlistment. The provisions of paragraph 1380, Army Regulations, apply to this case.

Capt. William W. Wheeler, Jr., Quartermaster Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty. He will proceed to Philadelphia, Pa., and report in person to the depot quartermaster at that place for assignment to duty as his assistant.

Defense Council Urges Extension of Reserve Bank System

The Council of National Defense has issued the following:

To the several State Councils of Defense:

Your attention is called to the importance, at this time, of extending the Federal Reserve System by bringing into that system, so far as possible, the various State banks and trust companies within your respective States.

With regard to this matter the Secretary of the Treasury recently said to the American Bankers' Association:

"I regard this as one of the supremely patriotic duties of the hour. The time may come when the financial resources of the country will not be commensurate with the national purpose if the Nation remains half State bank and half national bank in its organization. The State banks will find greater security for themselves if disaster should threaten if they are members of the Federal Reserve System, and the Federal Reserve System itself will be irresistibly strong if the State banks unite with the national banks in making it a supremely useful national instrument. I commend this question to your earnest and patriotic consideration, with the sincere hope that love of our common country may surmount every other consideration and bring about this extremely desirable result."

For this purpose the following action is recommended to the several State councils of defense:

1. That a committee be appointed to have charge of this special subject and that leading bankers of your State who are in thorough sympathy with the Federal Reserve System be put upon this committee.

2. That this committee make a canvass of the subject in the State, and bring prominently to the attention of all State banks and trust companies the desirability of their entering the Federal Reserve System.

3. That if the State law of any particular State does not allow this to be done, or needs amendments in order to make it more advantageous for the banks to enter the Federal Reserve System, that the committee consider such amendments to the laws as will be desirable for this purpose, in order to present such amendments for the consideration of the legislature at its next session.

4. That report be made from time to time to the Council of National Defense as to the progress which is being made and as to the difficulties, questions, or suggestions which arise in connection with this work.

Inclosed is a statement approved by the Federal Reserve Board outlining certain reasons why State banks and trust companies should join the Federal Reserve System. Further information will be sent to you later and at any time upon request.

Yours, very truly,

W. S. GIFFORD, Director.

Statement Approved by Reserve Board.

1. While at the present time all national banks are members of the Federal Reserve System, less than 100 State banks and trust companies have become members. As a result, approximately two-thirds of the banks of the country are nonmember banks, and the Federal Reserve System, which is the bulwark of

the country's financial responsibility in these times of stress, lacks not only two-thirds of the banks of the country, but also about one-half of its banking resources. It is of vital importance, therefore, particularly at this time of national crisis, that every State bank and trust company should contribute its share to the support of the system which, in the final analysis, is the safeguard of all.

2. At a recent meeting of the executive committee of the American Bankers' Association, the trust company section and also the State bank section adopted resolutions fully indorsing the Federal Reserve System, and recommending that State banks and trust companies favor legislation which will permit them to cooperate with the Federal reserve banks.

3. Under the terms of the Federal reserve act Federal reserve banks are authorized to rediscount for their member banks, notes, drafts, and bills of exchange drawn for a commercial purpose or issued for the purpose of carrying or trading in notes or bonds of the United States. Any bank, therefore, which is a member and which possesses assets of this character may be assured of the right to convert these assets into cash at any time. The Federal reserve banks are authorized to issue Federal reserve notes on the security of notes, drafts, and bills of exchange of the kind described, and this fact insures a legitimate expansion of currency in proportion to the needs of the commercial community, available for the use of member banks.

4. The Federal reserve act amended the national banking act so as to reduce the reserves required to be held by national banks. This reduction was properly and safely authorized because of the greatly increased strength given to member banks incident to the concentration of their reserves in the Federal reserve

banks. In an effort to afford their State banks and trust companies a corresponding relaxation in their reserve requirements certain States have reduced these reserves to the same figures fixed by the Federal reserve act, but they have done so without affording to their State banks the corresponding protection given to member banks in the Federal Reserve System.

5. Under the provisions of law a State bank or trust company which becomes a member of the Federal Reserve System may retain all of the powers granted to it under its State charter, except as they may be expressly defined by certain provisions of the Federal reserve act and by the conditions imposed by the Federal Reserve Board as a condition of admission. Though State banks and trust companies which become members are subject to examination by the Federal Reserve Board, nevertheless the board is authorized and has expressed its willingness to accept State bank examinations in lieu of those which would otherwise be conducted under Federal authority, provided such State examinations are of a character satisfactory to the board.

6. According to data compiled by the Federal Reserve Board, some 41 of the 48 States either expressly or impliedly authorize State banks and trust companies to become members of the Federal Reserve System, but in a few of those States deposits with Federal reserve banks do not count as part of the reserves required by the State laws. It is earnestly suggested that wherever that is the case steps should be taken by the proper authorities to amend the law so as to permit these deposits to count as part of the legal reserves, and thus to remove what is otherwise a very serious handicap on State banks or trust companies located in those few States.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN INDEX, MAY 28 TO JUNE 2.

May 28. Red Cross conference on raising \$100,000,000 war fund; subscribers can pay for liberty bonds now; decision to admit aliens from Mexico explained; motorized field battery developed by United States Army; training camp for colored men in Iowa; war topics for high-school commencements; 10,079,500 men in United States subject to draft; Census Bureau estimates 25,000 enlisted in Naval Reserve force; Attorney General warns against efforts to discourage registration; business men urged to aid liberty loan; liberty loan popular in West; Secretary McAdoo says; Geological Survey field force urged to buy bonds; Gompers sees big benefit in visit of British labor delegates.

May 29. Eleven arrests for attempts to hinder registration; Brazil's president urges seizure of German ships; second class of 150 men begins aero training; provost marshal declares all married men will be exempt from draft; people urged to save fuel by coal board chairman; report of board of investigation on *Mongolia* accident; "mobilization" work of Civil Service Commission; no changes made in terms of liberty loan offering; further rules on issuance of permits to enemy aliens; War Department points out registration day duty.

May 31. Appeal to women to buy liberty bonds; President calls upon men of Nation to register; those leaving United States to escape registration to be halted; submarine and airship basis for Pacific coast; new Navy dirigible flies 400 miles; chief registration facts given by War Department; 1,500 university men picked for ambulance work abroad; Army still

needs men for Aviation Corps; American foreign trade record in April; President's Memorial Day address at Arlington; President issues rules for management and protection of Panama Canal; Secretary of Commerce urges employees to buy liberty bonds.

June 1. Navy urged to get behind liberty loan; President warns against evasion by registration; health experts to examine conditions on warships; to study method of getting men for merchant fleet; Council of Nancy, France, sends greeting to America; American ship sunk; no provision for registration of Americans abroad; President subscribes for \$10,000 liberty bond; organizing farm labor in 40 States; War Department issues instructions on coast-defense exercises; buying liberty bonds least sacrifice Americans must make, says George Norris.

June 2. President's proclamation on German letters patent; Railroad war board acts to reduce passenger travel; American war prisoners in Germany; Big Army and Navy contract for shoes; Conference on women's liberty loan day; Republican and Democratic national chairmen urge party workers to aid registration; Council of Defense urges extension of reserve bank system; Food-saving suggestions to Indians; Patriotic duty of citizens pointed out by Secretary Lane; Act of Congress authorizing war loans; Post office restrictions on whisky advertisements in mails; Statement to press of the United States; Program for building Government aircraft; Ruling on the status of Federal employees on military duty; Plan simpler dress styles to save wool supply.

ENGINEER OFFICERS GIVEN DUTY AT TRAINING CAMPS

The following named officers of the Engineer Officers' Reserve Corps are relieved from their obligations in connection with their enlistments at the citizens' training camps indicated below and are assigned to active duty at the same camps:

At Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.: Maj. Richard S. Buck, Maj. Evarts Tracy, Capt. Frederick S. Greene, Capt. Harry F. Cameron, Capt. Charles D. Thomas, Capt. Elbert W. Tompkins, Capt. Francis W. Perry, Capt. Lewis E. Moore, Capt. William F. Hussey, Capt. Robert L. Whipple, Capt. Gilbert H. Crawford, First Lieut. William S. Rhodes, First Lieut. Eric G. Benedict, First Lieut. Elwin S. Warner, First Lieut. Harold S. Lord, First Lieut. Buckingham Miller, First Lieut. Robert E. Crockett, Second Lieut. Friend H. Kierstead, Second Lieut. Emil O. Kiessling, Second Lieut. John H. Murrin, Second Lieut. Joseph F. V. Brady, Second Lieut. Clifford F. Rowland.

At Fort Myer, Va.: Capt. Alfred H. Brooks, Capt. Charles J. Calrow, Capt. Thomas J. Powell, First Lieut. Lynn Perry, First Lieut. Alexander C. Knight, First Lieut. Henry B. Ross, First Lieut. Horace L. Smith, jr., Second Lieut. Elwood R. Keene, Second Lieut. Charles L. Packard.

At Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.: Capt. George H. Bunker, Capt. George F. Catlett, Capt. Stewart Mitchell, First Lieut. Robert J. Templeton, First Lieut. Harry B. Vaughn, jr., First Lieut. Theodore W. Thornhill, Second Lieut. Carl W. Mengel, Second Lieut. George W. Rappalyea.

At Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.: Capt. Frank I. Louckes, Capt. Malcolm Elliott, Capt. Howard M. Yost, First Lieut. George C. Grater, First Lieut. Richard B. May, First Lieut. Ralph R. Vogel, First Lieut. Lawrence B. Glasgow, First Lieut. Joseph C. McCune.

At Fort Riley, Kans.: Capt. Wallace E. McHenry, First Lieut. George S. Russell, First Lieut. James T. M. Pearson, Second Lieut. Abraham M. Lawrence.

At Leon Springs, Tex.: Capt. Forrest E. Baker, First Lieut. Clarke W. Wills, First Lieut. Claude A. Ridenour, Second Lieut. Charles D. Ritter.

At Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark.: Second Lieut. Henry T. Beckwith, Second Lieut. Don Montell Forester.

At Fort Niagara, N. Y.: Capt. Eugene C. Woodruff, First Lieut. Eugene W. Garges, Second Lieut. Harvey B. Chess, jr., Second Lieut. Julian L. McCreary, Second Lieut. Daniel Summers, Second Lieut. John H. Storar.

At Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.: Maj. William F. Allison, Maj. William H. Ferguson, Capt. William S. Post, Capt. Burt Harmon, Capt. Ralston T. Wilbur, Capt. John W. Swaren, Capt. John M. Morris, Capt. Karl D. Schwendener, Capt. Amory R. Haynes, First Lieut. Charles I. Signer, First Lieut. Reginald E. Whitaker, First Lieut. Frederick L. Weisenheimer, First Lieut. Leslie W. Nims, Second Lieut. Sydney J. Benedict, Second Lieut. John G. Collins, Second Lieut. Raymond A. Hill, Second Lieut. Victor H. Bell, Second Lieut. Bertram C. Dunshee, Second Lieut. Frank W. Flittner.

At Fort McPherson, Ga.: First Lieut. Herbert A. Jones, jr., First Lieut. Earl E.

FOOD-SAVING SUGGESTIONS SENT TO INDIANS AND TO EMPLOYEES OF THE INDIAN SERVICE

Commissioner Sells, of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, has issued the following:

To all Indian Service employes and Indians:

Waste is so important a factor in food conservation that I desire to call the attention of the employees of the Indian Service and the Indians of the country to the following timely and helpful suggestions from the Department of Agriculture, with the earnest hope that they may be widely and carefully read and universally and promptly put into practice.

CATO SELLS,
Commissioner.

Don't throw out any left overs that can be reheated or combined with other foods to make palatable and nourishing dishes.

Do you know—

That every bit of uneaten cereal can be used to thicken soups, stews, or gravies?

That stale bread can be used as the basis for many attractive meat dishes, hot breads, and desserts?

That every ounce of skimmed milk or whole milk contains valuable nourishment? Use every drop of milk to drink or to add nourishment to cereals, soups, sauces, and other foods? If you do not want milk to sour, keep it cool, clean, and covered continually. Remember, too, that sour milk, buttermilk, and sour cream are valuable in cookery; so do not waste any. Sour milk and buttermilk can be used with soda in making hot breads, or sour milk can be turned easily into cottage cheese, cream cheese, or clabber. Sour cream is a good shortening in making cakes and cookies and useful for salad dressing and gravies for meat.

That every bit of meat and fish can be combined with cereals or vegetables for

Harvey, Second Lieut. Leonard R. Paxton, Second Lieut. Wilson Y. Stamper, jr., Second Lieut. William M. Robinson, jr.

At Madison Barracks, N. Y.: Capt. Ora M. Leland, Capt. James R. Werth, Capt. Thomas H. Farrington, First Lieut. William J. Judge, First Lieut. Edward G. Semon, First Lieut. Guy V. Sweet, First Lieut. Samuel B. Ehrenrich, First Lieut. Robert A. Radford, First Lieut. Jamieson Marshall, First Lieut. Robert L. Tate, First Lieut. Daniel W. Colhoun, First Lieut. Earl S. Austen, First Lieut. Harold L. Hock, Second Lieut. Harry H. Walsh, Second Lieut. Germain P. Graham, Second Lieut. John D. Ettinger, Second Lieut. Ernest C. Dedicke, Second Lieut. Frederick H. Gross, Second Lieut. Butler E. Ward, Second Lieut. Henry T. Hagen, Second Lieut. Edward C. Constantine.

At Fort Snelling, Minn.: Maj. John T. Stewart, Capt. George W. Koss, Capt. Charles MacF. Finley, Capt. Leonard K. Astell, Capt. George M. Shepard, First Lieut. Roy H. Lewis, Second Lieut. Edgar Haughan.

At Fort Sheridan, Ill.: Capt. John E. Olson, Capt. George M. A. Ilg, Capt. Robert H. Murray, Capt. William S. Taussig, First Lieut. Charles W. Breed, First Lieut. Arthur E. Grunert, First Lieut. Lewis E. Knerr, First Lieut. Mortimer S. North, Second Lieut. Edward M. Bandli.

making meat cakes, meat or fish pies, and so on, and to add flavor and food value to made dishes?

Do you know—

That every spoonful of left-over gravy can be used in soups and sauces or as flavoring for meat pies, croquettes, and vegetables?

That every bit of clean fat trimmed from meat and every spoonful of drippings and every bit of grease that rises when meat is boiled can be clarified, if need be, and is valuable in cookery? Don't fatten your garbage pail at the expense of your bank account.

That when meat is boiled, the water dissolves out some valuable food and flavoring material? Save such water for soup or for use in stews or gravies, or for cooking vegetables. Save and keep soup stock. Every professional cook knows that keeping a soup or stock pot is an essential economy.

Do you know—

That valuable food and flavoring get into the water in which rice and many vegetables are cooked? Use such water for soup making if it has an agreeable flavor. Don't pour nourishment down the sewer.

That careless paring of potatoes or fruits often wastes as much as 20 per cent of their food material?

That the outside leaves of lettuce and the tops of many vegetables make desirable cooked "greens" or even salads?

Make it your business to know what foods and how much food your family needs to be efficient. Learn how to make the most of the foods you buy.

Write to-day to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., or to your State agricultural college for bulletins telling you about the nature and uses of foods and how to feed your family economically, and get the greatest nourishment out of every pound of food that comes into your home.

COMMITTEE ON LUMBER.

The subcommittee on lumber under the committee on raw materials, Council of National Defense, is as follows: Chairman, R. H. Downman, president, National Lumber Manufacturers Association, New Orleans, La.; E. T. Allen, manager, Western Forestry and Conservation Association, Portland, Ore.; D. O. Anderson, lumber manufacturer, Marion, S. C.; W. R. Brown, lumber and paper manufacturer, Berlin, N. H.; W. E. Delaney, president, Kentucky Lumber Co., Lexington, Ky.; Henry S. Graves, chief forester, United States Forest Service, Washington, D. C.; J. F. Gregory, logger and lumber manufacturer, Tacoma, Wash.; Charles S. Keith, president, Southern Pine Association, Kansas City, Mo.; George B. Lewis, lumber manufacturer, Holyoke, Mass.; G. S. Long, manager, Weyerhaeuser Timber Co., Tacoma, Wash.; W. M. Ritter, president, W. M. Ritter Lumber Co., Welch, W. Va.; E. A. Selfridge, president, Northwestern Redwood Co., and president, Redwood Manufacturers Association, San Francisco, Cal.; W. H. Sullivan, manager, Great Southern Lumber Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. H. Worcester, president, C. H. Worcester Lumber Co., Chicago, Ill.

EXACT WORDING OF THE ACT OF CONGRESS AUTHORIZING LOANS FOR WAR PURPOSES

The act of Congress authorizing an issue of bonds for war purposes reads as follows:

AN ACT To authorize an issue of bonds to meet expenditures for the national security and defense, and, for the purpose of assisting in the prosecution of the war, to extend credit to foreign governments, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approval of the President, is hereby authorized to borrow, from time to time, on the credit of the United States for the purposes of this Act, and to meet expenditures authorized for the national security and defense and other public purposes authorized by law not exceeding in the aggregate \$5,000,000,000, exclusive of the sums authorized by section four of this Act, and to issue therefor bonds of the United States.

Interest Rate Limited.

The bonds herein authorized shall be in such form and subject to such terms and conditions of issue, conversion, redemption, maturities, payment, and rate and time of payment of interest, not exceeding three and one-half per centum per annum, as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe. The principal and interest thereof shall be payable in United States gold coin of the present standard of value and shall be exempt, both as to principal and interest, from all taxation, except estate or inheritance taxes, imposed by authority of the United States, or its possessions, or by any State or local taxing authority; but such bonds shall not bear the circulation privilege.

The bonds herein authorized shall first be offered at not less than par as a popular loan, under such regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury as will give all citizens of the United States an equal opportunity to participate therein; and any portion of the bonds so offered and not subscribed for may be otherwise disposed of at not less than par by the Secretary of the Treasury; but no commissions shall be allowed or paid on any bonds issued under authority of this act.

May Buy Foreign Bonds.

SEC. 2. That for the purpose of more effectually providing for the national security and defense and prosecuting the war by establishing credits in the United States for foreign governments, the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approval of the President, is hereby authorized, on behalf of the United States, to purchase, at par, from such foreign governments then engaged in war with the enemies of the United States, their obligations hereafter issued, bearing the same rate of interest and containing in their essentials the same terms and conditions as those of the United States issued under authority of this act; to enter into such arrangements as may be necessary or desirable for establishing such credits and for purchasing such obligations of foreign governments and for the subsequent payment thereof before maturity, but such arrangements shall provide that if any of the bonds of the United States issued and used for the purchase of such

foreign obligations shall thereafter be converted into other bonds of the United States bearing a higher rate of interest than 3½ per cent per annum under the provisions of section 5 of this act, then and in that event the obligations of such foreign governments held by the United States shall be, by such foreign governments, converted in like manner and extent into obligations bearing the same rate of interest as the bonds of the United States issued under the provisions of section 5 of this act. For the purposes of this section there is appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$8,000,000,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary: *Provided*, That the authority granted by this section to the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase bonds from foreign governments, as aforesaid, shall cease upon the termination of the war between the United States and the Imperial German Government.

Redemption Authorized.

SEC. 3. That the Secretary of the Treasury, under such terms and conditions as he may prescribe, is hereby authorized to receive on or before maturity payment for any obligations of such foreign governments purchased on behalf of the United States, and to sell at not less than the purchase price any of such obligations and to apply the proceeds thereof, and any payments made by foreign governments on account of their said obligations to the redemption or purchase at not more than par and accrued interest of any bonds of the United States issued under authority of this act; and if such bonds are not available for this purpose, the Secretary of the Treasury shall redeem or purchase any other outstanding interest-bearing obligations of the United States which may at such time be subject to call or which may be purchased at not more than par and accrued interest.

SEC. 4. That the Secretary of the Treasury, in his discretion, is hereby authorized to issue the bonds not already issued heretofore authorized by section 39 of the act approved August 5, 1909, entitled "An act to provide revenue, equalize duties, and encourage the industries of the United States, and for other purposes;" section 124 of the act approved June 3, 1916, entitled "An act for making further and more effectual provision for the national defense, and for other purposes;" section 13 of the act of September 7, 1916, entitled "An act to establish a United States shipping board for the purpose of encouraging, developing, and creating a naval auxiliary and a naval reserve and a merchant marine to meet the requirements of the commerce of the United States with its Territories and possessions and with foreign countries, to regulate carriers by water engaged in the foreign and interstate commerce of the United States, and for other purposes;" section 400 of the act approved March 3, 1917, entitled "An act to provide increased revenue to defray the expenses of the increased appropriations for the Army and Navy and the extensions of fortifications, and for other purposes;" and the public resolution approved March 4, 1917, entitled "Joint resolution to expedite the delivery of materials, equipment, and mu-

nitions and to secure more expeditious construction of ships," in the manner and under the terms and conditions prescribed in section 1 of this act.

Additional Loan Authorized.

That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to borrow on the credit of the United States from time to time, in addition to the sum authorized in section one of this Act, such additional amount, not exceeding \$63,945,460 as may be necessary to redeem the three per cent loan of nineteen hundred and eight to nineteen hundred and eighteen, maturing August first, nineteen hundred and eighteen, and to issue therefor bonds of the United States in the manner and under the terms and conditions prescribed in section one of this Act.

SEC. 5. That any series of bonds issued under authority of sections one and four of this Act may, under such terms and conditions as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, be convertible into bonds bearing a higher rate of interest than the rate at which the same were issued if any subsequent series of bonds shall be issued at a higher rate of interest before the termination of the war between the United States and the Imperial German Government, the date of such termination to be fixed by a proclamation of the President of the United States.

Issue of Certificates.

SEC. 6. That in addition to the bonds authorized by sections one and four of this Act, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to borrow from time to time, on the credit of the United States, for the purposes of this Act and to meet public expenditures authorized by law, such sum or sums as, in his judgment, may be necessary, and to issue therefor certificates of indebtedness at not less than par in such form and subject to such terms and conditions and at such rate of interest, not exceeding three and one-half per centum per annum, as he may prescribe; and each certificate so issued shall be payable, with the interest accrued thereon, at such time, not exceeding one year from the date of its issue, as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

Certificates of indebtedness herein authorized shall not bear the circulation privilege, and the sum of such certificates outstanding shall at no time exceed in the aggregate \$2,000,000,000, and such certificates shall be exempt, both as to principal and interest, from all taxation, except estate or inheritance taxes, imposed by authority of the United States, or its possessions, or by any State or local taxing authority.

Depositing of Proceeds.

SEC. 7. That the Secretary of the Treasury, in his discretion, is hereby authorized to deposit in such banks and trust companies as he may designate the proceeds, or any part thereof, arising from the sale of the bonds and certificates of indebtedness authorized by this act, or the bonds previously authorized as described in section 4 of this act, and such deposits may bear such rate of interest and be subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe: *Provided*, That the amount so deposited shall not in any case exceed the amount withdrawn from any such bank or trust company and invested in such bonds or

(Continued on page 15.)

POST-OFFICE BULLETIN GIVES RESTRICTIONS ON MAIL MATTER CARRIED IN THE VARIOUS STATES

The Post Office Department has issued a bulletin showing the States in whole or in part to which it is unlawful, on and after July 1 next, to address mail matter containing either advertisements or solicitations for orders for intoxicating liquors.

The bulletin is issued under section 5 of the act of Congress approved March 8, 1917, which provides "that no letter, postal card, circular, newspaper, pamphlet, or publication of any kind" containing either advertisements or solicitations for such orders "shall be deposited in or carried by the mails of the United States, or be delivered by any postmaster or letter carrier" when addressed to "any place or point in any State or territory" in which it is by the local law forbidden to advertise or to solicit orders for liquor.

Construction of the Act.

The department construes the act as barring from the mails matter of the character described when addressed to States or political subdivisions thereof in which it is forbidden either to advertise or to solicit orders.

The issuance of the preliminary bulletin was decided upon in view of the large number of requests by newspapers and publishers throughout the country who are clamoring for information as to the territory from which the prohibited advertisements and solicitations will be barred.

The bulletin follows:

Liquor Bulletin No. 1.

MAY 14, 1917.

Section 5 of the act of Congress approved March 8, 1917, effective July 1, 1917, is as follows:

"That no letter, postal card, circular, newspaper, pamphlet, or publication of any kind containing any advertisement of spirituous, vinous, malted, fermented, or other intoxicating liquors of any kind, or containing a solicitation of an order or orders for said liquors, or any of them, shall be deposited in or carried by the mails of the United States, or be delivered by any postmaster or letter carrier, when

addressed or directed to any person, firm, corporation, or association, or other addressee, at any place or point in any State or Territory of the United States at which it is by the law in force in the State or Territory at that time unlawful to advertise or solicit orders for such liquors, or any of them, respectively.

"If the publisher of any newspaper or other publication or the agent of such publisher, or if any dealer in such liquors, or his agent, shall knowingly deposit or cause to be deposited, or shall knowingly send or cause to be sent, anything to be conveyed or delivered by mail in violation of the offense shall be imprisoned not more than one year. Any person violating any provision of this section may be tried and punished, either in the district in which the unlawful matter or publication was mailed or to which it was carried by mail for delivery, according to direction thereon, or in which it was caused to be delivered by mail to the person to whom of the provisions of this section, or shall knowingly deliver or cause to be delivered by mail anything herein forbidden to be carried by mail, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than six months, or both; and for any subject it was addressed. Whoever shall order, purchase, or cause intoxicating liquors to be transported in interstate commerce, except for scientific, sacramental, medicinal, and mechanical purposes, into any State or Territory the laws of which State or Territory prohibit the manufacture or sale therein of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes shall be punished as aforesaid: *Provided*, That nothing herein shall authorize the shipment of liquor into any State contrary to the laws of such State: *Provided further*, That the Postmaster General is hereby authorized and directed to make public from time to time in suitable bulletins or public notices the names of States in which it is unlawful to advertise or solicit orders for such liquors."

This act is construed to bar from the mails matter of the character described

when addressed to States or portions thereof in which it is by State or local law forbidden either to advertise such liquors or to solicit, personally or otherwise, orders therefor.

The following statement shows the territory to which it is unlawful to transmit such matter by mail.

This bulletin is incomplete by reason of the fact that complete data has not been received from several States. Further bulletins will be issued from time to time.

State or Territory.	Portion from which excluded.	Effective.
Alabama.....	Entire State.....	
Arizona.....	do.....	
Arkansas.....	do.....	
Colorado.....	do.....	
Connecticut.....	Following towns: Andover, Ashford, Bethel, Bethlehem, Bloomfield, Bozrah, Bridgewater, Brooklyn, Canaan, Canterbury, Canton, Chaplin, Cheshire, Chester, Clinton, Columbia, Cornwall, Cromwell, Durham, Eastford, East Granby, East Hampton, East Lyme, Easton, Essex, Franklin, Glastonbury, Goshen, Granby, Groton, Gullford, Hampton, Hartland, Harwinton, Hebron, Kent, Lebanon, Ledyard, Lyme, Madison, Mansfield, Marlborough, Middlebury, Middlefield, Monroe, Montville, Morris, New Canaan, New Fairfield, Newington, Norfolk, North Branford, North Canaan, North Haven, North Stonington, Old Lyme, Plainfield, Pomfret, Preston, Prospect, Redding, Ridgefield, Rocky Hill, Roxbury, Salem, Salisbury, Saybrook, Scotland, Sherman, Simsbury, Somers, South Windsor, Thompson, Tolland, Trumbull, Union, Voluntown, Warren, Washington, Waterford, Watertown, Westbrook, West Hartford, Weston, Wethersfield, Willington, Wilton, Wolcott, Woodbridge, Woodbury, Woodstock.	
Delaware.....	Kent County, Sussex County.	
Georgia.....	Entire State.....	
Idaho.....	do.....	1918.
Indiana.....	do.....	Apr. 3
Iowa.....	do.....	
Maine.....	do.....	
Michigan.....	do.....	Apr. 30
Mississippi.....	do.....	
Montana.....	do.....	Dec. 31
Nebraska.....	do.....	
New Hampshire.....	do.....	May 1
North Carolina.....	do.....	
North Dakota.....	do.....	
Oklahoma.....	do.....	
Oregon.....	do.....	
South Carolina.....	do.....	
South Dakota.....	do.....	
Utah.....	do.....	1917.
Virginia.....	do.....	Aug. 1
Washington.....	do.....	
West Virginia.....	do.....	

DATA INCOMPLETE.

Maryland: Many local laws.
Ohio: County or territory where sale of liquor as a beverage is prohibited.
Rhode Island: Cities and towns which have voted "dry."
Texas: All political subdivisions which have voted "dry."

A. S. BURLISON,
Postmaster General.

DETACHED FROM WAR COLLEGE.

Ten Army Officers Relieved from Duty There for Other Service.

The following-named officers are relieved from duty at the Army War College, and will comply with the following orders:

Col. Edward F. McGlachlin, jr., Field Artillery, Detached Officers' List; Col. Charles C. Ballou, Infantry, Detached Officers' List; Lieut. Col. Dwight E. Aultman, Field Artillery, Detached Officers' List; and Maj. Edward L. King, Cavalry, Detached Officers' List, will await further orders.

Col. Nathaniel F. McClure, Cavalry, is assigned to the Twenty-second Cavalry and will proceed to join that regiment.

Lieut. Col. Edward D. Anderson, Cavalry, Detached Officers' List, is placed on duty with the Eighteenth Cavalry and will proceed to join that regiment.

Lieut. Col. Michael J. Lenihan, Infantry, Detached Officers' List, is placed on

duty with the Fifty-ninth Infantry and will proceed to join that regiment.

Lieut. Col. James A. Shipton, Coast Artillery Corps, Detached Officers' List, will report in person to the commanding officer, coast defenses of Chesapeake Bay, for assignment to duty.

Maj. Lutz Wahl, Infantry, Detached Officers' List, is placed on duty with the Forty-sixth Infantry and will proceed to join that regiment.

Maj. Robert H. C. Kelton, Coast Artillery Corps, Detached Officers' List, will report in person to the commanding officer, coast defenses of eastern New York, for assignment to duty.

COMMITTEE ON RUBBER.

The subcommittee on rubber under the committee on raw materials, minerals, and metals, Council of National Defense, consists of the following members: Chairman, H. Stuart Hotchkiss, president General Rubber Co., 1790 Broadway, New York, N. Y.; Frederic C. Hood, Hood Rubber Co., Watertown, Mass.; Arthur Marks, Bureau of Construction and Repair, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

Statement To The Press of The United States

The Committee on Public Information in a preliminary statement to the press of the United States says:

FOREWORD.

Belligerent countries are usually at pains to veil in secrecy all operations of censorship. Rules and regulations are issued as "private and confidential," each pamphlet is numbered, and the recipient held to strict accountability for its safe and secret keeping. The Committee on Public Information has decided against this policy, and the press is at liberty to give full publicity to this communication. It is well to let people know just what it is that the committee proposes and desires, so that there may be the least possible impairment of public confidence in the printed information presented to it.

GEORGE CREEL,
Chairman Committee on
Public Information.

STATEMENT TO THE PRESS.

To the press of the United States:

The Committee on Public Information, created by Executive order of April 14, 1917, desires to lay before the press of the Nation the common task imposed upon press and committee alike by the exigencies of war. It does this in the full faith that a common understanding of mutual responsibilities and duties will assure the cooperation essential to the patriotic discharge of all obligations, whether implicit or defined.

Neither in peace nor in a time of national peril can the national welfare be wholly secured or completely explained by any statute or order. The best defense is an enlightened and loyal citizenship. The representatives of the press are as one with the committee in regarding its great responsibilities in creating loyalty through enlightenment as being only heightened by existing conditions, for war is not entirely a matter of armed force. Public opinion is a factor in victory no less than ships and guns, and the creation and stimulation of a healthy, ardent national sentiment is the kind of fighting that the press can do. The committee feels that it can best serve this common purpose by a statement as clear as may now be made of the ways in which modern war, and this war in particular, necessitates readjustments in the gathering and distributing of news.

Before the Committee on Public Information was established, definite steps in this direction had already been taken. At a conference between the representatives of State, of War, and of the Navy on the one part and representatives of the press on the other a voluntary agreement was reached regarding the censorship of the press during the period of the war. It is possible for the committee to profit by the experience gained in the general satisfactory working of this plan. It is already clear that this communication will serve a large purpose if it removes needless misapprehensions which have led the conscientious many to omit matters freely open to discussion, and sweeps away such misrepresentations as have served to shelter the unscrupulous few.

It is impossible to lay down in advance hard-and-fast rules. The experience of the press bureaus in belligerent countries in Europe has shown a need for constant amendment. All the European censors are now passing for publication news which at first they thought it advisable to stop. It will be necessary to issue from time to time new bulletins advising the press of the country of changing policy as new conditions arise.

None of the press bureaus in Europe has functioned without friction. None has been entirely successful in attaining its objects. We can not expect perfection from ours. All we can hope for is that the Committee on Public Information, while working out a satisfactory solution to the problem, will avoid the more obvious blunders of others. The staff to be employed will naturally be inexperienced in this work, and must acquire skill with practice. It will have to face problems one at a time, and work out definite rules from experience.

Cooperation Vital Need.

Every report at our disposal emphasizes the willingness of the press of European countries to join with their Governments in the effort to prevent the use of the newspapers by the enemy. There is the hope and belief that the printed word in the United States will equally lend itself to the national defense, and that the American press will realize the obligations of patriotism as keenly as those who take the oath of service in Army and Navy. The policies of the committee will be based upon this assumption. Cooperation is the vital need, not grudging obedience to resented orders, and there will be earnest effort to frame all rules in such a way as to appeal to common sense as well as to patriotism.

News to Be Kept from Berlin.

The only news which we wish to keep from the authorities of Berlin is the kind which would be of tangible help to them in their military operations. At the moment more than half of such news has to do with naval operations, including the movements of merchant ships. The remainder is of such subjects as coast and harbor defense, new inventions, information confided to us by our allies, details of diplomatic proceedings, etc.

It will be some time before our Army grows to the point where successful censoring on its behalf becomes of vital importance. The staff of the committee will have gained much valuable experience before this more formidable problem of shielding the Army from undesirable publicity becomes pressing.

The Three Categories of News.

It will facilitate the work of the committee if a sharp distinction is made between three categories of news.

1. Matters which obviously must not be mentioned in print.
2. Matters of a doubtful nature which should not be given publicity until submitted to and passed by the committee.
3. Matters which do not affect the conduct of the war, do not concern this committee, and are governed only by peacetime laws of libel, defamation of character, etc.

Under Category I would fall locality of warships and mine fields, location and description of coast and harbor defenses, or photos giving clues on these matters, date and port of sailing of merchant ships, etc.

Under Category II would come such matters as narrative descriptions of units in the Army or Navy or of their operations. We will want many such stories published, but they should be first submitted for visé, as it is extremely easy to give inadvertent information of great value in such narratives. The Kipling stories of the destroyers in the Battle of Jutland were very carefully scrutinized by the Admiralty experts before release. The committee will strive to meet the wishes of the publishers in this matter as far as possible, and so to encourage them to submit all doubtful items and manuscripts.

The mass of "copy" will fall under Category III, which can be freely published, as it is innocent of any connection with the conduct of the war.

Our problem in America is (1) to stop the source of such information by preventing leaks and (2) to interfere with its transmission. An adequate censorship of all outgoing cables has already been established, but self-restraint on the part of the newspapers in publishing news deemed dangerous by our military authorities will immensely increase the difficulty of spies in collecting the information they desire. A matter may be of common knowledge in a New England port, but if it is not published it will be more difficult for an enemy spy on the Mexican border to learn of it.

Free Flow of News.

Not content with striving to keep dangerous information from the enemy, all the belligerent Governments have tried to keep objectionable news from neutral countries. The object of such efforts has been diplomatic rather than military. We, in America, have experienced this treatment during the period when we were neutral. It would be extremely difficult to prove any concrete utility from the attempts to censor news going to neutral nations. When it is known that news is being withheld it inevitably arouses suspicion that there is something really serious to hide. It is, therefore, not the intention of this committee to exercise such a censorship against the neutral nations of South and Central America. The free flow of news will not be checked, effort being concentrated to prevent the transmission of the specific information set forth in these rules and regulations.

Nearly all the European belligerents have also tried to prevent the publication of news likely to offend their allies or create friction between them. The committee is of the opinion that the more full the inter-ally discussion of their mutual problems the better. Matters of high strategy, and so forth, will of course have to be kept secret by the war council, but the more the people of the allied countries get acquainted with each other through their newspapers the better.

The European press bureaus have also attempted to keep objectionable news

Statement To The Press of The United States

from their own people. This must be clearly differentiated from the problem of keeping dangerous news from the enemy. It will be necessary at times to keep information from our own people in order to keep it from the enemy, but most of the belligerent countries have gone much further.

In one of the confidential documents submitted to us there is, under censorship regulations, a long section with the heading "News likely to cause anxiety, dissent, or distress." Among the things forbidden under this section are the publication of "reports concerning outbreaks of epidemics in training camps," "newspaper articles tending to raise unduly the hopes of the people as to the success" of anticipated military movements. This sort of suppression has obviously nothing to do with the keeping of objectionable news from the enemy.

Fear of Stamped.

The motive for the establishment of this internal censorship is not merely fear of petty criticism, but distrust of democratic common sense. The officials fear that the people will be stampeded by false news and sensational scare stories.

The danger feared is real, but the experience of Europe indicates that censorship regulations do not solve the problem. A printed story is tangible even if false. It can be denied. Its falsity can be proven. It is not nearly so dangerous as a false rumor.

The atmosphere created by common knowledge that news is being suppressed is an ideal "culture" for the propaganda of the bacteria of enemy rumors. This state of mind was the thing which most impressed Americans visiting belligerent countries. Insane and dangerous rumors, some of obvious enemy origin, were readily believed, and they spread with amazing rapidity. This is a greater danger than printing scare stories. No one knows who starts a rumor, but there is a responsible editor behind every printed word.

No Shield Against Criticism.

But the greatest objection to such censoring of the news against the home population is that it has always tended to create the abuse of shielding from public criticism the dishonesty or incompetency of high officials. While it certainly has never been the policy of any of the European press bureaus to accomplish this result, the internal censorship has generally worked out this way. And there are several well-established instances where the immense power of the censor has fallen into the control of intriguing cliques. Nominally striving to protect the public from pernicious ideas, they have used the censorship to protect themselves from legitimate criticism.

In so far as the censorship is felt by the public to be withholding news of interest which could do the enemy no good, in so far as the public suspects that the censorship is being used to further personal ambitions or to influence internal politics, the objects of this committee will be defeated. The field will be left open for the wildest and most disintegrating

rumors. If it is known that the papers are forbidden to mention outbreaks of epidemics in training camps, every German sympathizer in this country will be whispering stories of cholera, smallpox, and plague, and they will be believed.

Stories of Epidemics.

Keeping to this one example of possible epidemics in the training camps, we can deduce a rule of procedure. Every editor in the country will probably have "copy" on this subject submitted to him. While military sanitation has been immensely improved of late, more or less serious epidemics have broken out in every army in Europe. In the western armies they have been checked with amazing ease. Very few have gotten in any way out of hand. In Surg. Gen. Gorgas, Surg. Gen. Braisted, and Surg. Gen. Blue we have the three great sanitarians of the world, and there is every reason to expect a very high efficiency in the health programs of Army, Navy, and Marine Corps. But some sporadic epidemics will in all probability break out.

The committee will not try to suppress information on this subject, but to assure accuracy and a proper perspective. We can expect our editors to cooperate in this matter and refrain from publishing unverified or exaggerated reports.

The same general rule can be applied to the publication of falsehood in other matters. "Our special correspondents" are at the moment a serious problem. Their dispatches are anonymous and often absurdly and dangerously false. This committee believes that it would be to the public good if such dispatches were signed so that the reader would be able to distinguish between the honest reports of people who were willing to stand for their statements and the alleged "news" which is often sent from the Mexican border, for instance, by agencies known by our Secret Service to be supported by the enemy.

The Responsibility of Editors.

The work of the committee will be rendered more easy and more effective if it is clearly understood that there is neither aim nor inclination to interfere with expressions of opinion or criticism of policies or persons. It is suggested, however, and urged as an obligation of patriotism, that the vicious and abusive be avoided in opinion, and that criticism shall be specific and of a constructive character. Reckless journalism, regrettable enough in times of peace, is a positive menace when the Nation is at war. Victory rests upon unity and confidence, and those who imperil national solidarity by attack upon men and measures should be at infinite pains to establish their facts and to test their motives. In this day of high emotionalism and mental confusion the printed word has immeasurable power, and the term traitor is not too harsh in application to the publisher, editor, or writer who wields this power without full and even solemn recognition of responsibilities.

It is not alone the people of the United States who are on trial, but the press of the United States as well.

REGULATIONS FOR THE PERIODICAL PRESS OF THE UNITED STATES DURING THE WAR.

Section I. Dangerous Matter.

In order to prevent the use of our press by the enemy it is necessary to avoid the publication of news items or articles which will interfere with our plans of campaign or render more easy the work of hostile spies. The suppression of all news matter which is obviously likely to be of direct utility to the enemy is urged and expected. Such matter is indicated specifically as follows:

A.—General.

1. News regarding naval and military operations in progress, except that officially given out.

2. News of the train or boat schedules of traveling official missions in transit through the United States. It is the duty of hospitality to surround distinguished foreigners with every protection.

3. Threats or plots against the life of the President or other high officials unless announced from authoritative sources. In such times of tension unbalanced minds are especially susceptible to suggestion, and all accounts of such crimes and trials growing out of them are likely to influence weak minds and incite to criminal acts. When arrests are made this specific charge should be minimized by mere mention as "disorderly conduct."

4. News relating to the activity of the secret police. Their work in protecting the country from the enemy's agents in our midst is handicapped by publicity.

5. News of possible or observed movements of alien labor through the territory of the United States or their arrival at or embarkation from any of our ports.

B.—Naval.

News relating to the naval operations, as follows:

1. The locality, number, or identity of warships belonging to our own Navy or to the navies of any country at war with Germany.

2. Secret notices issued to mariners or other confidential instructions issued by the Navy or the Department of Commerce relating to lights, lightships, buoys, or other guides to navigation.

3. All information concerning the departure of merchant ships from our ports.

4. All information indicating the port of arrival of incoming ships, or after their arrival indicating, or hinting at, the port at which the ship arrived. These rules apply with equal force to information indicating ports from which they sailed. It is suggested that arrivals of merchant vessels may be published under a general heading similar to the following:

"Arrivals of vessels.—At Atlantic ports: *Suffolk, Neptune*. At Pacific ports: *Manakato*."

5. Details as to convoys and as to the sighting of friendly or enemy ships whether naval or merchant.

6. Information concerning the laying of mines or mine fields by our own authorities or by the authorities of any nation at war with Germany.

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7. Information regarding signals, orders, or wireless messages to or from war vessels.

8. Information regarding operations by or against submarines. In respect to unverified reports of submarine victories or submarine disasters, the committee goes no further than to urge restraint and to request that the greatest care be taken to avoid confusion between mere rumor and official announcements.

9. Information relating to dry docks and to all classes of work, repairs, alterations, or construction performed in connection therewith.

D.—Military.

1. News of possible or observed movements of Canadian troops through the territory of the United States or their arrival at or embarkation from any of our ports.

2. Information regarding the fixed land defenses of the United States, their very existence, as well as the number, nature, or position of their guns should not be mentioned.

3. Information in regard to the train or boat movements of troops is at all times and under all circumstances dangerous during a war and should be scrupulously avoided.

4. Specific information regarding the duties of small detachments should be avoided as dangerous and laying them open to attack.

5. Information regarding the assembling of military forces at seaports from which inference might be made of any intention to embark them for service abroad.

6. Information regarding the aircraft and appurtenances used at Government aviation schools and tried out in experimental tests under military authority.

Publishers, editors, and reporters alike are urged to give such careful attention to the paragraphs of Section I as will enable them at once to distinguish the news which for military and naval reasons it is desirable to withhold from publication. Indiscretions in some cases may prove harmless, but in other cases they may gravely embarrass the conduct of the war and result in needless loss of life.

Sec. II. Questionable Matter.

There are many other news items which, while not so obviously dangerous as those listed in Section I, may be dangerous. In all cases of doubt, editors are requested to seek advice of the committee on public information. The following are some examples of such doubtful news:

1. Narrative accounts of naval or military operations, including descriptions of life in training camps. While it is desirable that the public should be kept interested in these subjects, there is always a chance that a reporter, narrating facts, may unconsciously mention something which the military authorities particularly desire to keep from the enemy; all such articles should be submitted to the Committee on Public Information.

2. Technical inventions. It is desired that the subject of possible new military inventions should be kept before the pub-

lic, but great care should be exercised in publishing any definite statements as to experiments or accepted inventions.

It is of peculiar importance that all Government experiments in war material should be veiled in absolute secrecy. This request has particular application to the search for means to combat the submarine. Therefore all articles and news stories along these lines should be submitted for visa.

The name of every well-known inventor is connected with a single kind of work and may not be mentioned without conveying to the enemy a hint as to the nature of the invention upon which he is working.

An Instance of Menace.

An instance of the menace of the specific mention of the work of an inventor was afforded by the result of the publication of a newspaper story that the well-known inventor in question had discovered a "U-boat killer." The story was followed the next day, quite naturally, by another story that police protection against German agents had been immediately required to guard both the man and the works where the experiments were supposed to be conducted. That the report of the invention had been promptly denied did not lessen the peril to life and property caused by this piece of editorial inadvertence.

3. Many sensational and disturbing rumors will be brought to the attention of newspaper men. It is to be desired that they should not be given publicity until they have been most carefully verified; for example, sporadic epidemics may break out in some of our training camps. It would be most unpatriotic to give credence to exaggerated accounts of such inevitable mishaps. Editors are requested to submit information which they may receive on such subjects to the committee for verification. Daily reports from the chief sanitary officers will be available. And this committee will arrange to have parties of newspaper men and reputable doctors sent to camps where sickness occurs to check up these reports.

The above list is by no means exhaustive and is intended only to indicate the type of subject matter which should be submitted for censorship.

Section III. Practice and Routine.

When news is plainly of a dangerous character, whether specifically prohibited by these regulations or not, editors are expected to stop it themselves. When there is the least doubt as to the admissibility of news, editors are asked to communicate with the Committee on Public Information at Washington.

1. When newspaper men and publishers who have any doubt as to the desirability of publishing any item of news, or newspaper article, or illustration, submit such item to the committee, the matter, if admissible, will be marked "Passed by the Committee on Public Information."

The submission in such cases is voluntary; but it should be borne in mind that those who publish without submission to the committee do so on their own responsibilities and are subject to any penalties that may be provided by law.

2. Any "copy" or proofs submitted will be passed upon with the least possible delay, as the committee has organized for quick decisions. In some cases, however, delays will be unavoidable, owing to the necessity of referring to other Government departments questions on which inquiries may have to be made.

3. The Committee on Public Information will release copy for publication under two stamps: "Passed by the Committee on Public Information" and "Authorized by the Committee on Public Information."

Not Certificate of Accuracy.

The stamp "Passed by the Committee on Public Information" on an item of unofficial news must not be taken as a certificate of its accuracy. Such stamp merely implies that the publication of the item passed is not considered dangerous by the military authorities.

The stamp "Authorized by the Committee on Public Information" means that the item has been carefully investigated and is authorized as official.

Occasionally items of news or articles may be investigated and "authorized" by the committee.

4. Editors will contribute to the effectiveness of the committee's work and help to secure uniformity of practice and equality of treatment if they will promptly and confidentially notify the Committee on Public Information of any breaches of these regulations brought to their attention and forward to it marked copies of any newspapers or other publications which it might be useful for it to consider. Such communications will be treated as strictly confidential.

5. Editors may render useful service by notifying the Committee on Public Information of all the circumstances connected with the submission to them of matter which they voluntarily reject as dangerous to the public interests. If generally followed, this practice will be extremely useful in assisting the Secret Service to detect agents of the enemy in our midst.

Warning to Seaboard Communities.

6. Newspapers will be expected to devote their vigilance particularly toward news of local origin. Because dangerous news is generally known locally it does not follow that it can be safely published. Publication in local newspapers of information well known to the people of that locality might give the agents of the enemy the advantage of a few hours' notice to enable them to wreck a troop train or sink a transport. Minutes count in naval and military operations. This warning is particularly addressed to the seaboard communities. Papers published in ports should, with special care, refrain from giving information to enemy agents in regard to ships calling at such ports.

Nonpublication of such information obliges the enemy to rely on spies actually in the localities concerned, and he would thus incur additional expense and expose his spies to increased danger of apprehension.

(Continued on page 15.)

GIVEN COAST DEFENSE DUTY.**Officers at West Point Detailed for Temporary Service.**

Each of the following-named officers, Coast Artillery Corps, is relieved from duty at the United States Military Academy, to take effect on or about June 15, 1917, and will report to the commanding officer of the coast defenses indicated for assignment to temporary duty until on or about August 24, 1917, when he will then report to the superintendent, United States Military Academy, for duty:

Capt. Halsey Dunwoody, Detached Officers' List, coast defenses of Boston.

Capt. Phillip H. Worcester, Detached Officers' List, coast defenses of Narragansett Bay.

First Lieut. James B. Crawford, Detached Officers' List, coast defenses of Long Island Sound.

First Lieut. Junius W. Jones, Detached Officers' List, coast defenses of eastern New York.

First Lieut. Walter K. Dunn, Detached Officers' List, coast defenses of southern New York.

First Lieut. Harold F. Nichols, Detached Officers' List, coast defenses of southern New York.

First Lieut. Robert H. Lee, Detached Officers' List, coast defenses of southern New York.

First Lieut. Lester E. Moreton, Detached Officers' List, coast defenses of southern New York.

First Lieut. Raymond V. Cramer, Detached Officers' List, coast defenses of the Delaware.

First Lieut. Francis A. Englehart, Detached Officers' List, coast defenses of the Delaware.

First Lieut. William A. Copthorne, Detached Officers' List, coast defenses of Baltimore.

First Lieut. Cyril A. Phelan, Detached Officers' List, coast defenses of the Potomac.

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7. All messages received from abroad by cable or wireless are censored at the point of dispatch or receipt and are free for publication, unless some especial circumstance arouses the suspicion of the editor.

8. The attention of all editors, publishers, and newspaper men is called to the OFFICIAL BULLETIN issued daily by this committee. It contains the official news of the Government, and changes in these regulations will be published in it.

9. From time to time, if the occasion arises, confidential bulletins will be issued to the press to acquaint them with subjects to which public reference is considered especially dangerous at the moment by the Government. Such bulletins will have the same force and effect as the regulations herewith submitted.

Watch Advertising "Copy."

10. All advertising "copy" should be carefully scrutinized to prevent the insertion of objectionable matter. The experience of Britain and Canada show that enemy agents have used, with great frequency, the advertising columns as a means of intercommunication. The same

PATRIOTIC DUTY OF CITIZENS POINTED OUT BY SECRETARY OF DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR

The Department of Interior has issued the following statement by Secretary Lane:

We are at war with a great power. We are preparing an army and training a navy to combat that power. But the work of preparation and defense is not to the Army and Navy alone.

Our people can not all be fighters. We must have in addition to our armies of fighters armies of producers, to sustain those who struggle and to maintain those for whom they struggle.

Men in close touch with the food supply of this country predict that if the present decrease in production keeps up for another year we will face a serious food famine. And as our country is the chief food-producing country of the world, that statement means that the entire world will face the same terrible consequence.

Land Awaits Farmer.

To avoid this shortage of food, our country must develop its patriots who plow, just as it develops its patriots who shoot. For the man who shoots can not long exist without the active support of the man who plows.

Two hundred and forty million acres of unallotted public land in the Western States await the coming of the farmer and the herdsman. Millions of acres of fine farm lands in the Eastern States lie idle through lack of men to work them. Forty-two millions of our population stifle in crowded cities and complain of the high cost of living.

In time of peace the Interior Department and other branches of the Government offer tremendous opportunities to those who want to farm. Homestead

rights, expert advice and free seed, rural credits are all at the disposal of any man who wishes to start a farm or a stock ranch.

Alaska's Fertility Astonishing.

In this emergency a solemn duty, a call as compelling as the call to arms, confronts every man in the United States who does not fight, and who knows how to grow the crops that are the life of this Nation.

Any citizen of the United States who has not already located a homestead may apply for as many acres of straight farming land as he wants up to 160 acres in the restricted sections and up to 320 acres in the unreclaimed sections. Straight grazing land may be had to the extent of 640 acres.

During the first two months of this year applications for 15,355,000 acres of stock-grazing land alone were filed. From Alabama to Alaska land is waiting to be taken up. The products of Alaska have astonished the whole world into a realization of its farming possibilities. The resources of the Eastern and Western States have long been known.

Several hundred million acres of farm land in this country can be acquired under very reasonable conditions for cultivation.

Thousands of people who know how to run farms live in our cities, many of them under very unfortunate conditions.

Besides the individual personal good it would do these people to get out of the city and into the country, the support of the Army and the well-being of the Nation demand that vacant farming lands be taken up and developed as a plain matter of defense.

is true of paid notices in the society columns.

11. Publishers and editors are requested to bear in mind that much information endangering the national interests and of a nature to be useful to the enemy may be conveyed not only in writing, but by maps, charts, photographs, pictures, etc.

12. Communications and inquiries on points arising under the practice of these regulations should be addressed to the "Division of Visé, Committee of Public Information, 10 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C."

Manuscripts or proofs sent by mail need not be accompanied by return postage.

Exact Wording of the Act of Congress Authorizing Loans.

(Continued from page 10.)

certificates of indebtedness plus the amount so invested by such bank or trust company, and such deposits shall be secured in the manner required for other deposits by section 5153, Revised Statutes, and amendments thereto: *Provided further*, That the provisions of section 5191 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by the Federal Reserve Act and the amendments thereof, with reference to the reserves required to be kept by national banking associations and other

member banks of the Federal Reserve System, shall not apply to deposits of public moneys by the United States in designated depositories.

Payment of Expenses.

SEC. 8. That in order to pay all necessary expenses, including rent, connected with any operations under this act, a sum not exceeding one-tenth of 1 per centum of the amount of bonds and one-tenth of 1 per centum of the amount of certificates of indebtedness herein authorized is hereby appropriated, or as much thereof as may be necessary, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct: *Provided*, That, in addition to the reports now required by law, the Secretary of the Treasury shall, on the first Monday in December, 1917, and annually thereafter, transmit to the Congress a detailed statement of all expenditures under this act.

Approved, April 24, 1917.

Maj. Gustave R. Lukesh, Corps of Engineers, is assigned to the First Regiment of Engineers and, in addition to his duty at the Engineer School, will report to the regimental commander for assignment to duty.

Your first patriotic duty—Buy a Liberty Bond.

Program for Building of Government Aircraft Stated

The general function of the recently organized Aircraft Production Board, Council of National Defense, according to Howard Coffin, chairman, will be to bring manufacturers together and help make their resources available to the Government and assist the Government in stimulating the production of better types and greater quantities of air machines, to investigate and recommend manufacturing plants where orders are to be placed, to aid in arranging with American factories as to the kinds of machine best suited to their several organizations and facilities for manufacture, to advise as regards priority of deliveries of aircraft material in accordance with a general policy as determined by the Council of National Defense, and, following the selection of sites for aviation schools and supply depots by the Military Department, to advise in regard to buying or leasing the land, preparing it for use, and erecting all buildings.

In Touch With Manufacturers.

"We have been in constant touch for weeks with the aircraft manufacturers on the problem of the quantity production of machines," Mr. Coffin said, "and the Government authorities are already signing contracts for as many machines as our present appropriation permits. The United States can depend on a minimum of 3,500 aircraft of all types the first year if Congress authorizes us to proceed. The program we now have in mind would provide for both training and combat machines.

"Only a few American manufacturers are in a position to handle large contracts, but European orders for training machines within the past two years have helped in some measure to overcome a tremendous disadvantage existing at the beginning of the war. In building battle planes the engine is the chief problem. American manufacturers are now conducting successful experiments with both new and foreign types, and we are confident that we shall be able to develop within the year the manufacture of motors of sufficient power and endurance for use at the front. It is a matter of common knowledge that up to this time, with few exceptions, the only machines which America has turned out for use abroad have been training types.

Will Be of Value to Allies.

"Whether we turn out large numbers of machines fast and powerful enough for use at the front or not, however, all that we manufacture will be of value to the allies, since the more training machines we turn out here the more factories in England and France are released for the manufacture of fighting machines. It is highly probable, indeed, that our shipments abroad may consist at first largely of aircraft engines, since they are compact, and shipping whole planes might easily require more shipping space than the allies would wish to give up to that purpose.

"Arrangements have been made with British and Canadian officers to standardize the training machines in use in Great Britain, Canada, and the United States, so that machines can be distrib-

uted impartially and without difficulty among the three nations. We hope to be able to make satisfactory arrangements with the British and French manufacturers to secure the advantage of their experience and designs in spurring forward the development of our own industry. All reports that the United States intends to purchase aeroplanes abroad are manifestly false, since the allies are constantly in need of more machines than their own resources can supply.

Progress in Training Aviators.

"The country has made progress in developing aviators. Last month a group of Army officers visited the training camp of the Royal Flying Corps at Borden, Ontario, one of the four camps established in Canada, and the aviation school at Toronto, where cadets are trained under military discipline for the service. In these schools there has been incorporated the latest European experience in the development of this new art of the air.

"Our officers were deeply impressed with their observations, and as a result we called together here the heads of six prominent engineering schools which also have military training, and made plans to establish a similar system in the United States. The six institutions are the universities of California, Texas, Illinois, and Ohio, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Cornell University. Three technical instructors from each of these places were sent to Toronto. They returned on May 8 after a comprehensive study of the course given there, prepared to teach it themselves. On May 10 these six engineering schools opened similar cadet aviation schools at their respective institutions.

Students Given Thorough Course.

"These cadet schools might be described at laboratory courses in aviation. The students are given thorough instruction in the theory of flying, including the necessary physics and mathematics and the mechanics of aeroplane construction. The training schools are thoroughly equipped with samples of aeroplane parts and instruments for demonstration, as well as textbooks. Technical matters relating to map making, photography, bomb dropping, gun sighting, and all similar subjects which a military aviator must know are also taught.

All during this time the cadet is under military training, following the methods which Great Britain and Canada have found so successful. At the end of two months of this preliminary work, the cadet is given a final test to determine whether he shall go on to the aviation camp.

Excess of Applicants.

"Gen. Squier's office has been handling these schools. All applications from persons who wish to become military aviators have been turned over to this department, over which Prof. Hiram Bingham, of Yale, has been given general direction by Gen. Squier, and there have been far more applicants than could be admitted. The schools began on May 10. Twenty-five cadets a week are entering each of the six colleges, which means that as soon as the first entering class completes its prelimi-

nary work approximately 150 students a week will be available for the regular training camp, with a good groundwork on which to start their practical training. There will be 600 cadets in the six colleges by July 1.

Four Months for Training.

"We are estimating about four months as the period for getting these students ready for Army service.

"The Aircraft Production Board is working hard to assist the military department in their plans to have all these related activities coordinated, to have the preliminary schools turn out their cadets in order to fit into the plans for the training camps, and at the same time to get the necessary training machines ready in time for their use. These new plans will not interfere in any way with the present use of the four aviation fields the Government now has nor with private initiative. It is doubtful if the Government can make any particular use at present of private fields, because they are not training their men under military discipline.

"Both the manufacturing problem and the training problem will be much simplified the second year if we can establish the proper coordination of effort this year. The manufacturing capacity can easily be doubled the second year. In securing the cooperation of the manufacturers in placing their facilities at the disposal of the Government, we have found the organization of the Aircraft Manufacturers' Association, effected last February, of great assistance.

"A prominent British general has asserted that America's greatest contribution to the war will be aircraft and aviators. We believe that once started upon quantity production American mechanical genius will overcome any present obstacles to the progress of the art."

The Course Described.

The course at the aviation schools is described in the following:

Before any flying is attempted the student must take and eight weeks' course in the School of Military Aeronautics. It will be necessary for a good many trained flyers to take this course, which deals with various technical aspects of aerial warfare, some of which may be novel to the man who knows how to fly, but not how to fight or scout at the same time.

The course includes military drill, calisthenics, machine gun, artillery observation, bombs and bombing, wireless and signaling, theory of flight, types of machines, care of machine, tools, map reading, reconnaissance, photography, stationary engines, meteorology, cross-country and general flying. Practically all the instructors have observed the work in the Canadian camps and the courses will be closely modeled upon the work done by the flying students in that country. It has not been ascertained definitely just how much time must be devoted to the teaching of flying itself, but it is believed that there will be no difficulty in fitting from five to six thousand aviators for service each year.

Your first patriotic duty—Buy a Liberty Bond.