

JUN 6 1917
DIV. OF PUBLIC INFORMATION
WASHINGTON

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. 21.

WOMAN TO DONATE STATUE OF HAMILTON TO NATION

The Treasury Department authorizes the following:

Secretary McAdoo to-day announced that a patriotic American woman of New York had offered to present to the people of the United States a statue of Alexander Hamilton, to be erected in the city of Washington. This will be the first memorial in the National Capital to the first Secretary of the Treasury.

The donor is an intense admirer of Hamilton and the greatness, genius, and statesmanship with which he served the Republic during its formative days. Secretary McAdoo was very anxious to make public the name of the donor, in order that the people of the country might know of her generous and patriotic spirit, but as the gift was made in honor of Hamilton, she desired that fact to stand alone and not to mingle with it any credit to herself. The Secretary regrets that he is unable to reveal the name of the noble woman who has made this splendid gift to the Nation.

Donor Chooses Sculptor.

The sculptor selected is J. E. Fraser, who designed the 5-cent coin now in circulation. Mr. Fraser was chosen by the donor and is about to begin work on the memorial.

The statue will be erected on the south plaza of the Treasury Department. The site was selected by Secretary McAdoo and approved by the Fine Arts Commission. The Treasury plaza was selected as the most appropriate location for the statue because among Hamilton's many services to the Nation those rendered in respect to the fiscal system were both conspicuous and enduring. For that reason the Treasury site is regarded as singularly fitting.

Appropriation by Congress.

For years an attempt has been made to erect a memorial to Hamilton, but without result. By joint resolution approved March 4, 1909, Congress appropriated \$10,000 for the preparation of a site and the erection of a pedestal upon which to place a memorial to be erected by the Alexander Hamilton National Memorial Association. This organization for several years has been endeavoring to collect funds with which to erect the statue and has collected \$6,000 or \$7,000 for that purpose. It is the intention to utilize the congressional appropriation and the collections of the Alexander Hamilton Memorial Association to prepare the site and

AMERICAN MISSION ARRIVES SAFELY AT A RUSSIAN PORT

The Navy Department authorizes the following:

The American Commission to Russia, headed by the Hon. Elihu Root, has arrived safely at a Russian port. The Navy Department, Secretary Daniels stated, received a dispatch announcing the safe arrival of the vessel bearing the members of the commission.

Those in the party are: Mr. Root, ambassador extraordinary; John R. Mott, Cyrus H. McCormick, Samuel R. Bartron, James Duncan, and Charles Edward Russell, envoys extraordinary; Maj. Gen. Hugh L. Scott, Chief of Staff of the Army, military representative of the President; Rear Admiral James H. Glennon, naval representative of the President; Col. R. E. L. Michie, aide to the Chief of Staff of the Army; Col. William V. Judson, military attaché to the diplomatic mission; Lieut. Col. T. Bentley Mott, military aide to the ambassador extraordinary; Surg. Holton C. Curl, United States Navy; Lieut. Alva D. Barnhard, United States Navy, aide to Rear Admiral Glennon; James McKenna, chief clerk and disbursing officer of the mission; Clyde S. Stillwell, James F. O'Rourke, Jay Keegan, Duane E. Washburn, Walter W. King, and George D. Gregory, clerks; Sergt. Paul Z. Randolph, orderly, and George E. Long, messenger. Charles R. Crane, envoy extraordinary; Basil Miles, secretary to the mission; Maj. Stanley Washburn, United States Army, assistant secretary to the mission; and F. Eugene Prince, civil aide and interpreter, were already in Russia and will join the party at its destination.

Spain Acting for Turkey in France.

A telegram received by the Department of State from the American ambassador in Paris states that he has transferred Turkish interests in France to the Spanish authorities.

erect the pedestal upon which the statue donated will be placed. The donor of the statue did not know of the plans of the Alexander Hamilton Memorial Association when she proposed the gift, and, desiring to present the complete statue, accepted the suggestion that the congressional appropriation and the funds of the association be used for the preparation of the site and pedestal. She will give the statue in its entirety.

NAVY PREPARES TO RUSH WORK ON BIG HAMPTON ROADS BASE

The Navy Department authorizes the following:

The conferees of the Senate and House having agreed on the appropriation for the purchase of the Jamestown Exposition and Sewalls Point properties on Hampton Roads, Va., as a naval base and training station, Secretary Daniels, in anticipation of final action by Congress, has ordered an immediate survey of the property with a view to putting it into use at the earliest possible moment.

Admiral Harris, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Capt. J. S. McKean, aide for material in the office of operations of the Bureau of Navigation, and representatives of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, left last night for Norfolk under orders to make an immediate survey and report, so that work in preparing the properties for occupancy by the Navy can begin as soon as the bill is signed by the President.

"This naval base and training station is greatly needed," Secretary Daniels said, "and we are taking steps to put it into use as soon as possible. As the conferees of both Senate and House have agreed on the appropriation, I feel certain that the provision for the purchase of the Jamestown Exposition and Sewalls Point properties will be approved by both Houses. In anticipation of the final action by Congress, I have directed Admiral Harris, Capt. McKean, and representatives of the Bureau of Navigation and Medicine and Surgery to make an immediate survey of the properties and report at once, so that no time will be lost in beginning work after the bill is signed by the President.

"The main purpose of acquiring this property is, of course, the creation of a great naval base, such as the Navy does not now possess and which it has long needed, but the immediate necessity is to provide for the training of the large number of recruits recently enlisted. Within a month we expect to have provision there for 3,000 to 10,000 men. There are many large buildings on the former exposition grounds which will be available for immediate occupancy.

"Recruits have been pouring in so rapidly in the past few weeks that the training stations have been overtaxed, and for some time we have been enlisting men and sending them home to await call. The enlisted strength of the Navy has been practically doubled within a short time, and it has been a problem to provide for the housing and training of these thousands of recruits."

NEW NAMES FOR 14 SEIZED GERMAN SHIPS ASSIGNED TO NAVY DEPARTMENT SERVICE

"Geier," Former Teuton Gunboat, to Be Called the "Schurz," After Noted German-American Statesman.

The Navy Department authorizes the following:

Secretary of the Navy Daniels to-day announced that the names of the seized German ships that have been assigned to the Navy have been changed as follows:

Geier to *Schurz*.
Breslau to *Bridgeport*.
Kiel to *Camden*.
Liebfels to *Houston*.
Saronia to *Savannah*.
Vogesen to *Quincy*.
Nicaria to *Pensacola*.
Odenwald to *Newport News*.
Hohenfelde to *Long Beach*.
Frieda Leonhardt to *Astoria*.
Andromeda to *Bath*.
Rudolf Blumberg to *Beaufort*.
President to *Kittery*.
Locksun to *Gulfport*.

One Named for Carl Schurz.

The *Geier*, the German gunboat which was interned at Honolulu and taken over by this Government after the declaration of war, is renamed for Carl Schurz, the famous German-American soldier and statesman. A native of Prussia, Schurz was one of the heroes of the ill-fated revolution of 1848, and, after that historic uprising against the Prussian autocracy, found a haven in America. He was one of Lincoln's strongest supporters and served in the United States Army through the Civil War, holding the rank of major general. Later he was United States Senator from Missouri and was Secretary of the Interior in President Hayes's Cabinet. The foe of oppression and the lifelong advocate of popular government, he represented the highest type of citizenship.

Names of Coast Towns and Cities.

The names chosen for the other vessels are generally of coast towns and cities which have some connection with the Navy. Bridgeport builds submarines and produces large amounts of guns and munitions; Camden, N. J., is one of the ship-building centers of the country; Houston is the Texas port from which come oil and cotton; Savannah is the leading port of Georgia; Quincy, Mass., has a large shipyard at which all classes of naval vessels are built; Pensacola, Fla., is the location of the Navy Aeronautic Training Station; Newport News, Va., is the site of one of the largest plants in the country at which numerous battleships have been built; submarines are built at Long Beach, Cal.; Astoria is the important port near the mouth of the Columbia River; Bath, Me., has been for generations a center of ship-building, and has a shipyard where destroyers are built; Beaufort represents two old seaports, one in North Carolina, the other in South Carolina; Kittery is the location of the Portsmouth Navy Yard; and Gulfport is one of the chief ports from which the Navy gets its supply of fuel oil.

Sunk in Charleston Harbor.

The *Liebfels* is the steamer of the Hansa Line, which was sunk in Charleston Harbor at the time the United States

broke off relations with Germany. As she was an obstruction to navigation, the Army engineers were directed to remove the wreck. They raised the vessel and it was taken to the navy yard at Charleston for repairs. She was technically the property of the War Department, but was transferred to the Navy. The repairs will be completed and the *Liebfels*, which was not badly damaged, will be ready for service about June 9. She is 376 feet long with 4,525 gross and 2,830 net tonnage and will be used as a collier and cargo ship.

Dimensions of Vessels.

The dimensions of the other vessels are as follows: *Hohenfelde*, formerly at Savannah, now at Charleston, 2,974 gross, 1,887 net tonnage, 318 feet long; owned by Fuhrman, Nissie & Gunther. *Frieda Leonhardt*, at Jacksonville, 2,789 gross, 1,731 net tonnage, 320 feet long; owned by Leonhardt & Blumberg. *Rudolf Blumberg*, at Pensacola, 1,767 gross, 1,077 net tonnage, 276 feet long; owned by Leonhardt & Blumberg. *Vogesen*, at Pensacola, 3,716 gross, 2,357 net tonnage, 349 feet long; owned by H. Vogemann. *Andromeda*, at New Orleans, 2,554 gross, 1,546 net tonnage, 329 feet long. *Breslau*, at New Orleans, 7,524 gross, 4,808 net tonnage, 429 feet long; owned by North German Lloyd. *Saronia*, at Winslow, Wash., 4,424 gross, 2,782 net tonnage, 400 feet long; owned by Hamburg-American Steamship Co. *Odenwald*, seized at San Juan, P. R., 3,537 gross, 2,098 net tonnage, 356 feet long, owned by Hamburg-American Line. *Locksun*, formerly tender to the German gunboat *Geier*, interned at Honolulu, 1,657 gross, 1,020 net tonnage, 254 feet long; owned by Hamburg-American Line. *President*, former tender to the *Odenwald*, taken over at San Juan, P. R., about 900 tons. *Kiel*, taken over at Southport, N. C., now at Charleston, 4,494 gross, 2,872 net tonnage, 388 feet long; owned by Fleusburger Shipping Co. *Nicaria*, taken over at Southport, N. C., now at Charleston, 3,974 gross, 2,298 net tonnage, 339 feet long; owned by Hamburg-American Line.

SIX OF FAMILY BUY BONDS.

D. C. Roper, Tariff Board Vice Chairman, Liberty Loan Subscriber.

The Treasury Department authorizes the following:

Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo received the following letter to-day from Daniel C. Roper, vice chairman of the United States Tariff Commission:

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: As an American, I wish my name and the names of my five sons to be enrolled in the list of those who are contributing of their substance to the defense of our country, the support of our allies, and the preservation of democratic government in the world. Three of my sons are actively engaged in the military preparations, the other two lack only years. All, however, will be contributors to the Liberty loan.

Please register the application for bonds to the amount of \$500, to be issued as follows: Daniel C. Roper, \$100; James Hunter Roper, \$100; Daniel C. Roper, Jr., \$100; John W. Roper, \$100; Harry M. Roper, \$50; Richard Fred Roper, \$50.

Buy a Liberty Bond.

EXPECTS NO RESORT TO FORCE TO HALT REGISTRATION.

Attorney General Gregory has issued the following statement:

"I anticipate no resort to force to prevent registration. If any individual should attempt it he will be promptly dealt with.

"In almost every community there will be persons who will attempt to evade registration. One class will consist of weaklings who lack the physical and moral courage necessary to face the possibility of a fight, and another of those under the influence of men and women beyond the conscription age who are endeavoring to dissuade young men from registering. Some of the people exerting this influence are wholly disloyal; others are lacking in patriotism or an appreciation of the needs of their country and are animated by a fear of the possible loss of members of their families.

"The young men of the country who come within the provisions of the conscription act are brave and inherently loyal. They are ready and willing, in nearly every instance, to answer to the Nation's call and do their part in protecting it from a foreign foe.

"The registration law puts into effect a policy new to the present generation. It is to be expected that some individuals subject to the law will attempt to evade it. To him who does not grasp the magnitude of the registration proposed, the number who on June 5 appear to have failed to register may seem large. Attention is called to the fact that more than 10,000,000 men, according to census estimates, are subject to registration. The failure of 1 man in 100 to do so would make a considerable total. If the early returns show that the number registered does not equal the preliminary estimates, it will not indicate that the law has not been generally obeyed. Those who attempt to evade will be promptly punished and compelled to perform the service required by the law. It is the duty of this department to prosecute these evaders, and it is prepared to do so."

ROUMANIA TO SEND ENVOY.

State Department Agrees to Receive Diplomatic Mission.

The Department of State has informed the Roumanian Government that it would be glad to receive here a Roumanian chargé d'affaires. This means the establishment of a Roumanian diplomatic mission in Washington. Although this Government has had a minister at Bucharest for many years, the Roumanians have never sent a diplomatic representative to this country. Recently the Roumanian Government asked the Government of the United States if the establishment of a legation here would be agreeable.

RULING ON THE STATUS OF U. S. EMPLOYEES ON MILITARY DUTY

Commissioner of Lighthouses Putnam has issued the following to lighthouse inspectors:

The bureau states that the Comptroller of the Treasury was asked for a decision regarding the status of a clerk at \$900 per annum, employed in the Bureau of the Census, who was ordered out for service as an ensign with the Naval Militia of the District of Columbia, as follows:

"1. May this department lawfully pay Mr. — his compensation as an employee of the department without requiring him to take annual leave of absence, for the period prior to his being mustered into the active service of the United States?

"2. May he be paid such compensation, without taking annual leave, for any period subsequent to such muster?

"3. In the event that the first two questions are answered in the negative, may Mr. — be paid the compensation mentioned for the period prior to his muster into the active service of the United States if granted annual leave to cover such period?

"4. May he continue to receive such compensation after such muster until the expiration of the annual leave granted?"

Decision of Comptroller.

The Comptroller in his decision made a distinction between the case of a member of the Naval Militia of the District of Columbia ordered out under the provisions of the act of August 29, 1916, (39 Stat. 556, 594), for the purpose of attending drills, cruises, etc., and one called out, as in the present case, for actual service in war under the United States, holding that as the national defense act of June 3, 1916 (39 Stat., 166, 203; see 22 Compt. Dec., 704, and Bureau circular 223), granting military leave to officers or employees of the executive departments of the Government for all periods during which they shall be engaged, as members of the National Guard, in field or coast defense training ordered or authorized under that act, had no application to such officers or employees when called out as members of the Naval Militia for actual service under the United States; so the provision of the act of August 29, 1916, referred to, had no application to members of the Naval Militia employed by the Government who were ordered to duty in actual service under the United States.

Limitation of Payment.

The comptroller, in considering this case, referred to section 6 of the act of May 10, 1916 (39 Stat., 66, 120), prohibiting payment to any person receiving more than one salary when the combined amount of said salaries exceeds the sum of \$2,000 per annum (Bureau Circular 223), and held that where an employee of an executive department was called into the naval service of the United States after August 29, 1916, as an officer of the Naval Militia, and the combined amount of his respective salaries as a civil employee and as an officer of the Naval Militia exceeds \$2,000, such employee becomes subject to the operation of the said act of May 10, 1916, from the date from which he became entitled to pay as

U. S. ACQUIRES AVIATION FIELD IN FRANCE TO TRAIN FLYERS GRADUATED IN AMERICA

Duplicate of Standard Training Ground Adopted In This Country Being Prepared—Will Have French Instructors and Machines—Three Fields Under Construction In United States.

The Council of National Defense authorizes the following:

The Aircraft Production Board has announced that three of the aviation fields which the War Department has planned are actually under construction; that cadets are now in training at the preliminary aviation schools established in the six representative engineering colleges and universities chosen for the work; that training planes will be ready for the aviation fields when they are completed, and that instruction of about 500 aviators will begin not later than July 20.

"France and Great Britain have made it plain again and again that they expect aircraft and aviators to be one of America's greatest contributions to success in the war." Howard E. Coffin, chairman of the board, said: "The Government can now say that it is actually embarked on the task of overcoming its present deficiency in military aviation. We believe that the outlook promises a quick development of the latent air resources of America which may be unprecedented in the military history of the world.

Outstripped By Europe.

"America is responsible for the invention of both the submarine and the airplane. In the development of both she has allowed Europe to outstrip her. It is for us to show that we can yet surpass both our enemies and our allies in the development of the two great mechanical inventions for which we ourselves are responsible. We believe that we are making progress in our air program, and we intend to increase rather than diminish speed as we go forward."

The board announces that the Government has not only rushed its plans for the completion of its American fields, but

an officer of the Naval Militia in the service of the United States.

Note is made in this decision that under the provisions of section 8 of the act of February 16, 1914 (38 Stat., 285), members of the Naval Militia called into the service of the United States become entitled to full pay from Federal funds (not those of the Lighthouse Service) from the date of their reporting under said call at their local ship, armory, or quarters, and not merely from the date of their actual muster into the Federal service.

The comptroller, in reaching his decision, considered that the combined amount of the pay of the employee in question exceeded \$2,000, and stated that it was a sufficient answer to all the questions propounded in this case to state that this employee—

"* * * may not lawfully be paid his regular salary as an employee of the Bureau of the Census for any period accruing subsequently to the date from which he is entitled to pay as an officer of the Naval Militia in the service of the United States; that is, from the date from which he reported for duty in that service."

Be guided accordingly.

that a site has already been selected, contracts have been let, and preparations for construction are under way for a duplicate of the American standard two-squadron field to be prepared in France for the first aviators graduated from the American fields. As the new airmen leave the American fields at the end of their four months' training they will fly to the Atlantic coast and embark for France. On French soil, under French instructors and with French machines, they will complete their preparation for actual work at the front.

Duplicate of United States Fields.

This American field in France will be entirely a product of American brains and American energy. The buildings will be constructed and the field prepared by an American contracting firm and it will be an exact model of the aviation fields which the American Government is now constructing in the United States. The material for its construction will be shipped to France from America. Thousands of men are now engaged in the preparation of the aviation fields at Dayton, Ohio; Detroit, Mich.; and Champagne, Ill. The Government has made them emergency projects and nothing is being permitted to delay their rapid construction. Buildings are being erected under expert supervision; materials are being rushed to them from the nearest available sources of supply, and July 20 is expected to be the latest possible date within which they will be completed. The work on these is being carried on separately and will in no way interfere with the construction of the new Army cantonments.

"It may be a hard pull to get training planes enough for all the cadets from the universities who will be ready for work in these aviation camps when the camps themselves are completed," Mr. Coffin said. "We expect to have them none the less. It is just possible that we can not get a full equipment of airplanes within the time, but we shall have enough to get a large part of the men in the air, and we shall not be seriously handicapped the first few weeks if we do not have our full quota of planes."

To Exchange Designs and Ideas.

"Work began last week on the big four-squadron field at Dayton, Ohio, under Capt. Warring, of the Signal Corps, who was associated with Gen. Goethals in the construction of the Panama Canal.

"It is significant that this Dayton field of 2,500 acres, built to accommodate the largest group of aviation students to be trained in the great project on which America has now set forth, should be on the site of the original field on which the Wrights developed their first successful airplanes. The original Wright hangar, placed on a modest tract of 86 acres, which constituted the Wright experimental field, is set within the boundaries of the big new Government field."

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(Six months).....3.00

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

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

As civilian chairman of the committee I appoint Mr. George Creel.

The Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of the Navy are authorized each to detail an officer or officers to the work of the committee.

WOODROW WILSON.

April 14, 1917.

GIVE SOMETHING FOR LIBERTY.

By Hon. Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior.

At Yorktown, Va., there is a shrine to which repair the liberty lovers of the land. It is a simple stone marking the grave of Gov. Thomas Nelson, who entered the War for Independence as a rich man (with the exception of Gen. Washington, the richest man in the South) and died a poor man, having given his fortune for the support of the Colonial troops. The stone bears these words:

*He Gave All
for Liberty.*

Such men brought liberty to us and we now can repay them by lending our savings for the maintenance of liberty—that "government of the people, for the people, and by the people shall not perish from the earth." Buy a Liberty Bond.

FRENCH EXPORT RESTRICTIONS.

The Department of State has received the following from the American consul general at Paris, France, dated May 31, 1917:

Presidential decree 27th, published today, prohibits export, etc., from to-day, of agricultural machinery, including their motors and spare parts, subject usual exceptions.

MAY REGISTER ABROAD.

Americans in Foreign Lands Can File Names With Consuls.

The State Department authorizes the following:

Although no arrangements were originally made for the registration of Americans abroad, prior to their return to this country, steps to accommodate the men desiring to register in foreign lands immediately have finally been taken. The Department of State has received so many applications from American citizens abroad for an opportunity to register that it was thought best to take advantage of this patriotism. The registration regulations prescribed by the President provide that an American citizen now living abroad may register five days after his arrival at an American port. This is still the legal minimum for registration by Americans abroad and is voluntary as long as they remain without the borders of this country.

Cards have been sent to American consuls, and they have been instructed to fill out and certify to the cards of such American citizens as may apply. The requirement that registration cards must reach the domicile of the citizen by June 5 will not be strictly applicable to Americans abroad. They will be asked, however, to endeavor to have their cards reach this country at the earliest date possible.

U. S. SHIP ATTACKED UNWARNED.

Further Details of Sinking of the "Dirigo" Received.

The Department of State issues the following:

The Department of State has received further details concerning the sinking of the American ship *Dirigo*. Affidavits given by members of the crew state that the vessel was attacked without warning at 7 a. m. May 31. Firing was continued until the crew was clear of the ship. No resistance was offered and no measures were taken by the captain of the submarine for safety of the crew. The ship was sunk by explosives placed on board. The weather at the time was hazy, with a fresh breeze and a choppy sea. The first mate, John Ray, of Eastport, Me., was drowned in leaving the ship. All others were saved by a fishing boat after being 90 minutes adrift in lifeboats.

PERMITS FOR MISSIONARIES.

Regulations in Case of India Extended to Other British Colonies.

The Department of State authorizes the following:

The British embassy informs the Department of State that it is proposed to extend to the British colonies and dependencies generally the regulations at present in force in the case of India, regarding the entry of non-British citizens as missionaries.

It will therefore be necessary for intending missionaries to these territories to apply for permission on forms to be obtained from the British embassy, exactly as in the case of India, and then to await an intimation that their applications are accepted before proceeding to obtain the necessary visa.

SOUSA TO TRAIN NAVY BANDS.

Has Enrolled as Lieutenant in Reserve Corps for the Purpose.

John Phillip Sousa, who was for many years leader of the Marine Band, has volunteered his services to organize and train bands for the Navy and has been enrolled as a lieutenant in the Naval Reserve Corps. He began work energetically at the Great Lakes Training Station, Chicago, several days ago, and proposes to organize four big bands.

Lieut. Sousa has just arrived in New York, where he has gone to enlist the interest of publishers of music and musicians in the enterprise. He proposes to secure a whole carload of music for the bandmen of the Navy and is confident that the publishers will be glad to donate all that is required.

ORDERS LUMBER FOR 100 SHIPS.

Gen. Goethals Places Big Contract With Southern Mills.

The United States Shipping Board authorizes the following:

The committee representing the Southern Pine Association, acting for the Southern Pine Emergency Bureau, announces that an order for lumber for 100 ships to be sawed by the southern mills has been placed by Gen. George W. Goethals, general manager of United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation, at an average price of \$35 per thousand feet at the mills.

Gen. Goethals, in placing the order with the Emergency Bureau, said:

"The contracts for these ships have not yet been let, but in the regular course of business should be expected to be awarded within 60 days, and as soon as the contracts have been let notification as to the point where these ships will be built will be forwarded to your secretary so that your mills may commence on these timbers.

"It is expected that orders for these sets will begin in the early part of June and probably will be entirely placed within 60 days."

U. S. LAWS ON PILOTAGE.

Concise Manual Issued by Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

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

The first concise and comprehensive analysis of the pilotage laws of this country was issued to-day by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce. Various aspects of the pilotage systems in force in the several States have from time to time been the subject of much discussion, which has given rise to numerous bills in Congress looking toward the extension of Federal legislation on pilotage. The report is based chiefly upon the laws of the several States and upon the administrative regulations that have been issued by the local pilotage authorities in the different jurisdictions. Copies of "Pilotage in the United States" may be purchased for the nominal sum of 15 cents from the nearest district or cooperative office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, or from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C.

Address by Secretary Lane on "Why Do We Fight Germany?"

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
N LANE delivered the following address on "Why do we fight Germany" before the Home Club of the Interior Department in this city to-day:

To-morrow is registration day. It is the duty of all, their legal as well as their patriotic duty, to register if within the class called. There are some who have not clearly seen the reason for that call. To these I would speak a word.

Why are we fighting Germany? The brief answer is that ours is a war of self-defense. We did not wish to fight Germany. She made the attack upon us; not on our shores, but on our ships, our lives, our rights, our future. For two years and more we held to a neutrality that made us apologists for things which outraged man's common sense of fair play and humanity. At each new offense—the invasion of Belgium, the killing of civilian Belgians, the attacks on Scarborough and other defenseless towns, the laying of mines in neutral waters, the fencing off of the seas—and on and on through the months we said: "This is war—archaic, uncivilized war, but war! All rules have been thrown away; all nobility; man has come down to the primitive brute. And while we can not justify, we will not intervene. It is not our war."

Invasion of United States.

Then why are we in? Because we could not keep out. The invasion of Belgium, which opened the war, led to the invasion of the United States by slow, steady, logical steps. Our sympathies evolved into a conviction of self-interest. Our love of fair play ripened into alarm at our own peril.

We talked in the language and in the spirit of good faith and sincerity, as honest men should talk, until we discovered that our talk was construed as cowardice. And Mexico was called upon to cow us. We talked as men would talk who cared alone for peace and the advancement of their own material interests until we discovered that we were thought to be a Nation of mere money makers, devoid of all character—until, indeed, we were told that we could not walk the highways of the world without permission of a Prussian soldier, that our ships might not sail without wearing a striped uniform of humiliation upon a narrow path of national subservience. We talked as men talk who hope for honest agreement, not for war, until we found that the treaty torn to pieces at Liege was but the symbol of a policy that made agreements worthless against a purpose that knew no word but success.

War to Save America.

And so we came into this war for ourselves. It is a war to save America, to preserve self-respect, to justify our right to live as we have lived, not as some one else wishes us to live. In the name of freedom we challenge with ships and men, money and an undaunted spirit, that word "Verboten" which Germany has written upon the sea and upon the land. For America is not the name of so much territory. It is a living spirit, born in travail, grown in the rough school of bitter experiences, a living spirit which has purpose and pride and con-

science, knows why it wishes to live and to what end, knows how it comes to be respected of the world, and hopes to retain that respect by living on with the light of Lincoln's love of man as its old and new testament.

It is more precise that this America should live than that we Americans should live. And this America, as we now see, has been challenged from the first of this war by the strong arm of a power that has no sympathy with our purpose and will not hesitate to destroy us if the law that we respect, the rights that are to us sacred, or the spirit that we have stand across her set will to make this world bow before her policies, backed by her organized and scientific military system. The world of Christ—a neglected but not a rejected Christ—has come again face to face with the world of Mahomet, who willed to win by force.

Why We Fight Germany.

With this background of history and in this sense, then, we fight Germany—

Because of Belgium—invaded, outraged, enslaved, impoverished Belgium. We can not forget Liege, Louvain, and Cardinal Mercier. Translated into terms of American history these names stand for Bunker Hill, Lexington, and Patrick Henry.

Because of France—invaded, desecrated France, a million of whose heroic sons have died to save the land of Lafayette. Glorious golden France, the preserver of the arts, the land of noble spirit. The first land to follow our lead into republican liberty.

Because of England—from whom came the laws, traditions, standards of life, and inherent love of liberty which we call Anglo-Saxon civilization. We defeated her once upon the land and once upon the sea. But Australia, New Zealand, Africa, and Canada are free because of what we did; and they are with us in the fight for the freedom of the seas.

Because of Russia—new Russia. She must not be overwhelmed now. Not now, surely, when she is just born into freedom. Her peasants must have their chance; they must go to school to Washington, to Jefferson, and to Lincoln until they know their way about in this new, strange world of government by the popular will.

Because of other peoples, with their rising hope that the world may be freed from government by the soldier.

Sought to Terrorize United States.

We are fighting Germany because she sought to terrorize us and then to fool us. We could not believe that Germany would do what she said she would do upon the seas.

We still hear the piteous cries of children coming up out of the sea where the *Lusitania* went down. And Germany has never asked forgiveness of the world.

We saw the *Sussex* sunk, crowded with the sons and daughters of neutral nations.

We saw ship after ship sent to the bottom—ships of mercy bound out of America for the Belgian starving; ships carrying the Red Cross and laden with the wounded of all nations; ships carrying food and clothing to friendly, harmless, terrorized peoples; ships flying the

Stars and Stripes—sent to the bottom hundreds of miles from shore, manned by American seamen, murdered against all law, without warning.

We believed Germany's promise that she would respect the neutral flag and the rights of neutrals, and we held our anger and outrage in check. But now we see that she was holding us off with fair promises until she could build her huge fleet of submarines. For when spring came she blew her promise into the air, just as at the beginning she had torn up that "scrap of paper." Then we saw clearly that there was but one law for Germany, her will to rule.

Violated America's Confidence.

We are fighting Germany because she violated our confidence. Paid German spies filled our cities. Officials of her Government, received as the guests of this Nation, lived with us to bribe and terrorize, defying our law and the law of nations.

We are fighting Germany because while we were yet her friends, the only great power that still held hands off, she sent the Zimmerman note, calling to her aid Mexico, our southern neighbor, and hoping to lure Japan, our western neighbor, into war against this nation of peace.

The nation that would do these things proclaims the gospel that government has no conscience; and this doctrine can not live, or else democracy must die—for the nations of the world must keep faith. There can be no living for us in a world where the State has no conscience, no reverence for the things of the spirit, no respect for international law, no mercy for those who fall before its force. What an unordered world. Anarchy! The anarchy of the rival wolf packs!

Last Stand of Feudalism.

We are fighting Germany because in this war feudalism is making its last stand against oncoming democracy. We see it now. This is a war against an old spirit, an ancient, outworn spirit. It is a war against feudalism—the right of the castle on the hill to rule the village below. It is a war for democracy—the right of all to be their own masters. Let Germany be feudal if she will, but she must not spread her system over a world that has outgrown it. Feudalism plus science, thirteenth century plus twentieth, this is the religion of the mistaken Germany that has linked itself with the Turk, that has, too, adopted the method of Mahomet—"The State has no conscience"; "The State can do no wrong." With the spirit of the fanatic she believes this gospel and that it is her duty to spread it by force. With poison gas that makes living a hell, with submarines that sneak through the seas to slyly murder noncombatants, with dirigibles that bombard men and women while they sleep, with a perfected system of terrorization that the modern world first heard of when German troops entered China, German feudalism is making war upon mankind.

Let this old spirit of evil have its way and no man will live in America without paying toll to it in manhood and in money. This spirit might demand Canada from a

War Department's Instructions to Ordnance Officers

The following general instructions regarding the duties of chief ordnance officers of armies, chief ordnance officers of army corps, division ordnance officers, and commanding officers of ordnance depots are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

1. DUTIES OF CHIEF ORDNANCE OFFICERS OF ARMIES, ARMY CORPS, AND OF DIVISION ORDNANCE OFFICERS.

a. The general duties of chief ordnance officers in time of war are to make such arrangements for the organization of the ordnance service as will insure the prompt and economical supply of all the ordnance material necessary for the efficient execution of the plans of the commander of the troops. Orders of a general nature will usually be given chief ordnance officers by the commander. It remains their duty to provide the means for the efficient execution of the orders and to supply such details as are necessary.

b. A chief ordnance officer of an army, army corps, or a division ordnance officer when the division is acting separately will report as often as may be necessary to the Chief of Ordnance, through military channels, as to the present and probable future needs of the troops. He will also make such suggestions for the improvement of the efficiency of the ordnance stores or the ordnance service as require the action of higher authority.

Information as to Ammunition.

c. The division ordnance officer will keep himself informed at all times as to the state of the supply of ammunition in the hands of the troops, and when the division is a part of a larger force, he will be prepared to furnish this information to higher authority on demand. He will also give prompt information as to the present and probable future needs of his division. He will see that all proper requisitions for ordnance material are either promptly filled from stores under his control or promptly transmitted to higher authority, as the case may demand.

d. In the case of a division operating separately, the ordnance officer will exercise supervision over the entire ordnance service of the division, including that of the line of communications. He should keep himself informed as to the plans and intentions of the commander to the end that the required supplies of ordnance material may be on hand at the proper time and place.

e. The division ordnance officer will be supplied with the necessary clerical assistants and office supplies. There will also be under his control mechanics from among the employees of the Ordnance Department, who will be supplied with the necessary tools and supplies for such repairs to Field Artillery matériel as may be made in the field.

Duties of Chief Ordnance Officer.

f. The duties of a chief ordnance officer of an army corps are similar to those of a division ordnance officer, but are larger in scope. The Field Service Regulations (see par. 357, F. S. R., 1914)

prescribe that a base and a line of communications shall be established for each important force about to engage in field operations. The chief ordnance officer of an army corps, therefore, exercises supervision over the ordnance service in the zone of the advance, while that of the line of communications is looked after by the ordnance officer assigned that duty. The chief ordnance officer of the army corps, subject to the orders of the corps commander, exercises general supervision over the division ordnance officers and commanders of ordnance depots pertaining to the army corps.

g. The duties of the chief ordnance officer of an army are similar to those of a chief ordnance officer of an army corps, differing only in scope and degree. He exercises a general supervision over the ordnance service of the Army through the chief ordnance officers of the army corps, and, keeping himself informed as to the plans and intentions of the commander, transmits the necessary instructions to these chief ordnance officers.

2. DUTIES OF THE COMMANDING OFFICER OF AN ORDNANCE DEPOT IN TIME OF WAR.

a. Upon the outbreak of war or when war is imminent ordnance depots will be established at or near the camps of concentration in which the mobile forces of the United States are collected. All organizations of the Regular Army and the National Guard should have arms and equipment for their maximum peace strength. Recruits necessary to bring organizations of the Regular Army to war strength unless otherwise ordered will be armed and equipped at the recruit depots; recruits necessary to bring organizations of the National Guard to war strength will be armed and equipped at State mobilization camps. Volunteer troops or other newly formed organizations will be entirely armed and equipped at mobilization camps. All troops should therefore be armed and equipped when they arrive at concentration camps. Ammunition will be supplied upon arrival at concentration camps unless otherwise prescribed by competent authority. Ordnance depots may also be established at ports of embarkation and in zone of line of communication.

Establishment of Depots.

b. When an army, army corps, division, or separate brigade is operating in the field in time of war, an ordnance depot will be established at the base of operations, and subdepots will be established at such points along the line of communications and elsewhere as circumstances may require.

c. The commanding officers of the various ordnance depots will be designated in War Department orders, and instructions of a general nature will be given them by the Chief of Ordnance through military channels. They are staff officers on the staff of the commander of the camp, of the troops, port of embarkation, or of the line of communications, as the case may be.

d. When several depots are established on the line of communications, the commanding officers thereof are assistants to

the chief ordnance officer, who is on the staff of the commander of the line of communications. When ordnance depots are established independently of the line of communications for the purpose of serving an army, army corps, or separate division directly, the commanding officers thereof are assistants to the chief ordnance officer who is on the staff of the commander of the troops.

Duties of Commanding Officers.

e. The duties of the commanding officer of an ordnance depot at a camp of concentration or port of embarkation comprise all the necessary provisions both for the supply and issue of all arms, ammunition, and equipments required to supply any deficiency in the equipment of the mobile forces in the vicinity and for the maintenance of ordnance stores in the hands of the troops at as high a level of efficiency as circumstances will permit.

f. The duties of the commanding officer of an ordnance depot on the line of communications comprise the necessary provisions for the prompt supply of arms, ammunition, and equipments to depots or subdepots in his front or to division trains as may be required. He will also make such provisions for the cleaning, preserving, and repairing of ordnance material in the hands of troops in the field as may be practicable.

g. The duties of the commanding officer of an ordnance depot independent of the line of communications comprise the necessary provisions for the prompt supply of arms, ammunition, and equipments to the troops whom he is serving, and for the cleaning, preserving, and repairing of ordnance material in the hands of the troops so far as is practicable.

Will Have Aids and Supplies.

h. For the proper performance of the duties with which the commanding officer of an ordnance depot is charged, he will be supplied with the necessary assistants, tools, and supplies, comprising—

(1) An office force and detachment consisting of civilian clerks, if practicable, ordnance sergeants, and enlisted men of ordnance.

(2) Office and storehouse supplies.

(3) Reserve ordnance and ordnance supplies.

i. When an ordnance depot is established for a larger force or on the line of communications, the personnel and supplies of various kinds will be varied to suit the circumstances of the case. Depots of this kind may be formed by a consolidation of two or more division depots.

j. An officer, having been appointed as chief ordnance officer or commanding officer of an ordnance depot at a camp of concentration, port of embarkation, or a base, should, immediately after reporting at the camp or base, ascertain the wishes of the commander of the camp or base as to the location of the depot. The depot as a rule will be located in the vicinity of the supply depots of other departments.

Selection of Sites.

k. The following points are desirable in selecting the site for a depot:

(1) Defensibility. The location should be one favorable for adequate defense by a minimum detachment of troops.

War Department's Instructions to Ordnance Officers

(2) Proximity to railways, wharves, or roads by which supplies are received.

(3) A dry site, level enough to permit of the building of the necessary railways or roads and extensive enough for the requirements of the depot.

(4) Facilities for lighting.

(5) Presence of buildings available for storehouses and repair shops.

(6) Facilities for fire protection. This point is important on account of the difficulty of replacing ordnance and ordnance stores in time of war.

Organization of Depots.

1. The commanding officer of the depot should then make arrangements for the necessary office and storehouse space, calling upon the Quartermaster Department for the erection of temporary buildings if other space is not available. He will organize his office and storehouse force and provide for a repair shop with the necessary workmen as promptly as practicable, so as to be in readiness to fill all proper requisitions from troops and to make ordinary repairs to ordnance material that can not be repaired by the troops. He will establish a small repair shop for Field Artillery material and for small arms. For the execution of the necessary work of repairing the ordnance material mentioned there will be sent mechanics and armorers from among the employees of the Ordnance Department. Should it appear to be necessary, he is also authorized to establish a repair shop for personal and horse equipment. For the execution of this work harness makers and saddlers will be sent him from among the employees of the Ordnance Department. When so authorized by commanding generals, mechanics, saddlers, and artificers may be detailed from their regiments for temporary duty in ordnance repair shops. If the services of mechanics, artificers, and saddlers can not be spared from their regiments, it will be necessary for the division ordnance officer to employ civilian mechanics and harness makers.

Equipment of Troops.

While it is supposed that troops arriving at a camp of concentration are already completely equipped, it may happen that not all the troops arriving are so equipped. It therefore becomes the duty of the chief ordnance officer to make the required issues to the troops, so that they may be fully equipped at the earliest possible date. He will inform himself as to the state of equipment of troops upon their arrival, paying special attention to their supply of ammunition, and he will by timely requisition keep a sufficient stock of stores on hand. He should ascertain, if practicable, the plans and intentions of the War Department and the commander of the camp with reference to the troops with whose supply he is charged, to the end that he may supply in advance the arms, ammunition, and supplies required for the execution of the plans.

Base Depots.

m. An officer having been appointed as commanding officer of an ordnance depot on the line of communications or of a depot established independently of the line of communications should, imme-

diately after reporting at the designated place, ascertain the wishes of the chief ordnance officer concerned as to the location of the depot. The latter officer is presumed to have informed himself already of the wishes of the commander of the line of communications, or of the troops, as to the location of the depot. The remarks with reference to the desirable points of a site for an ordnance depot for a camp of concentration also apply in the case of other ordnance depots.

In the case of a base depot, a large margin of room for expansion should be allowed. The commanding officer of the depot will then proceed to make his arrangements, under the direction of the chief ordnance officer concerned, as prescribed for the commanding officer of an ordnance depot at a camp of concentration. It is not to be expected, however, that the commanding officer of an ordnance depot on the line of communications, or serving troops directly, will be required to make heavy issues of field and siege artillery matériel, arms, and equipments. His heaviest issues will be ammunition for mobile artillery and for small arms.

The commanding officer of the depot should be informed through the chief ordnance officer concerned as to the plans and intentions of the commander of the troops whom he is serving, so that he may provide in advance the ordnance matériel required for the execution of the plans.

n. The commanding officer of an ordnance depot will receive and account for all captured and abandoned ordnance and ordnance stores. In case this material can be utilized by the troops, he will issue it on receiving instructions to that effect.

3. GENERAL PROVISIONS AS TO ORDNANCE PROPERTY IN TIME OF WAR.

a. In time of war issues may be made to troops in the service of the United States on the order of any general or field officer commanding an army, garrison, or detachment, or of a chief ordnance officer of an army, army corps, or of a division ordnance officer.

b. When troops are operating in the field the principal reserves of ammunition and other ordnance property, which is for issue to the several commands under the direction of army corps and division commanders, will be under the control of the chief ordnance officers of the army corps and of the division ordnance officers and in charge of the depot ordnance officers. The latter will be responsible and accountable for property in their charge. Chief ordnance officers of an army corps or division ordnance officers have no property accountability, as a rule, their duties being purely administrative.

Repairs to Batteries.

c. When troops are operating in the field in time of war the commanding officer of an ordnance depot will have under his control the necessary mechanics, tools, and materials for the purpose of making repairs to mobile artillery and its equipment which can not be made in the several batteries, and for overhauling and

repairing ordnance property which has been turned into the depot for repairs.

d. When troops are in the field in time of war, requisitions for such articles of ordnance property as may be needed by the commanding officers of organizations or by regimental ordnance officers will be made through immediate commanders on the ordnance officer of the division, expedition, etc., concerned, who will make arrangements for making the appropriate issues from an ordnance depot or train. If the immediate commanders have reserve or surplus ordnance stores under their charge they will provide for making the authorized issues as far as practicable, and they will report on the requisitions the quantities so issued.

Making of Requisitions.

e. When troops are engaged in active operations against an enemy, requisitions may be submitted orally to the ordnance officer whose facilities for making prompt issues are the greatest. In such cases the requiring officer will, whenever practicable, submit his requisition in the form of an invoice and receipt, each in duplicate, covering transfer of the articles desired, thus providing for a more expeditious issue of the property. For this purpose field invoice and receipt blanks have been devised, a supply of which has been set aside in each ordnance depot.

f. In time of war or other pressing emergency a commanding officer of an ordnance depot or chief ordnance officer of an army, army corps, division, or ordnance officer, etc., may make requisition for the quantities of ordnance property he desires directly on the commanding officer of the arsenal or ordnance establishment at which such articles are ordinarily procured or stored. In such cases the requiring officer will immediately send to the Chief of Ordnance a copy of the requisition.

Transfer of Ordnance.

g. When troops are operating in the field in time of war, transfers of unserviceable ordnance property which has been condemned and ordered turned in to a depot will generally be made to the nearest ordnance depot.

h. When military stores similar to those supplied by the Ordnance Department have been captured from an enemy, or found upon being abandoned by him, the officer securing the property will report the facts to the chief ordnance officer of the division, expedition, etc., concerned, who will make arrangements for turning the property in to the nearest ordnance depot, unless it can be used in operations against the enemy. The officer securing the property will furnish a brief report of the capture or finding, together with a list of the stores, in order that the circumstances of the capture or finding may be made a part of the record of the property. This property is required to be accounted for, and the report and list of stores will constitute a voucher requiring the receiving officer to account for the property. The voucher is required to accompany the return to which it pertains.

(Continued on page 8.)

ALL COMMERCE EMPLOYEES URGED TO BUY LIBERTY BONDS

Secretary Redfield, of the Department of Commerce, has issued the following:
To the Employeers of the Department of Commerce:

For the benefit of those who may be of the impression that it is demanded that they shall buy a liberty loan bond and that unless they do so they may be subject to discrimination, let me say that the movement is in no sense a demand, but only an appeal for a voluntary act arising from the patriotism of every man and woman.

The success of the great liberty loan does not depend in the strictest sense upon the total value of bonds sold. If it were more than fully taken solely through the great banks of the country, that would not be in the highest sense successful. If the great manufacturing houses and business concerns were by themselves alone to subscribe for more than all of it, that would not be the full success.

Greatest Success in Greatest Number.

The highest result, the greatest success, is found in the number of persons that subscribe to the loan, for this is the one way to show that the heart of the people is behind their Government. It would be well from this viewpoint if it were possible for the whole great loan to be taken in \$50 bonds. It would in the same sense be well if there were so many subscriptions of less than \$1,000 that nobody could get more than that. There is just one way in which the whole people can best speak through this loan, and that is by making the largest possible number of subscriptions. Therefore, no one need hesitate because he or she can take but little. It is the small subscribers that are wanted, in order to show the world that this is in the strictest sense an act of the whole American people who thus support their men with their means.

In my own old home town more than one person in every five of the population has already subscribed to the bonds. This means an average of a subscriber to every family. It means that that town stands squarely behind the Government.

Local Banks Ready to Aid.

Let us do no less than this in the Department of Commerce. The local banks are ready to aid so that the subscription need not be a heavy burden, but if it should cause some effort it is the kind of effort we are here to-day to make. The boys over at Fort Myer are giving themselves. Should we do less than to give as we are able in their support? But giving is not required; it is an investment—the best of its kind—that is offered. If all seek it, it will be still better for that which all seek is of universal value. One need not fear that if need should come they can not get their money out. The bonds will be good everywhere and probably at a higher value than that at which they are sold.

Finally, let me say that those to whom the purchase of a bond would be a burden heavier than they could carry, need not feel that their motive of patriotism is at all questioned. It is only suggested to those who are in any degree capable of buying that they should consider it their duty to their country now to buy a liberty loan bond.

WAR DEPARTMENT'S INSTRUCTIONS TO ORDNANCE OFFICERS

(Continued from page 7.)

i. When ordnance property has been lost in an engagement, the responsible officer will furnish, as a voucher authorizing him to drop the articles from his return, an affidavit, giving the date, place, and the circumstances under which the loss occurred. When the loss did not come under the observation of the responsible officer, an affidavit to the same effect will be furnished by an officer or noncommissioned officer cognizant of the facts.

4. REFERENCES.

a. In addition to the contents of this order chief ordnance officers and commanding officers of ordnance depots should familiarize themselves particularly with the following:

The Organized Militia, Article XLIV, A. R., 1913.

Advertising and Printing, Article XLIX, A. R., 1913.

Purchase of Supplies and Engagement of Services, Article L, A. R., 1913.

Bonds of Disbursing Officers, Bidders, and Contractors, Article LI, A. R., 1913.

Money Accountability, Article LII, A. R., 1913.

Public Property Accountability and Responsibility, Article LIII, A. R., 1913.

Surveys of Property, Article LV, A. R., 1913.

Civilian Employees, Article LVI, A. R., 1913.

Staff Administration, Article LVII, A. R., 1913.

Military Correspondence, Article LX, A. R., 1913.

Ordnance Department, Article LXXVI, A. R., 1913.

Tables of Organization, Organization, Part I, Field Service Regulations, 1914, and Administration, Part III, Field Service Regulations, 1914.

Paragraphs 27, 28, 32, 76, 77, Ordnance Regulations, 1907.

Also Purchase of Supplies and Engagement of Services, Article VIII, Ordnance Regulations, 1907.

Money Accountability, Article IX, Ordnance Regulations, 1907.

Public Property, Article X, Ordnance Regulations, 1907.

Civilian Employees, Article XI, Ordnance Regulations, 1907.

Ordnance Orders Relating to Financial Matters.

(NOTE.—The latest is O. O. No. 12, of 1910, as amended by G. O. No. 1, O. O., 1911, and G. O. No. 1, O. O., 1912; G. O.

Nos. 1 and 4, O. O., 1913; G. O., Nos. 2 and 7, O. O., 1914; G. O. No. 3, O. O., 1915; and G. O. No. 2, O. O., 1916.)

Particular attention is directed to section 11, Title II, O. O. 12 of 1910, which states:

When disbursing officers of the Ordnance Department are serving in the field the appropriations applicable for the payment of expenditures incurred by them are "Ordnance service" and "Ordnance stores and supplies." All expenditures incurred in connection with receiving and issuing ordnance and ordnance stores and for office duties, such as the services of clerks and storekeepers, storehouse supplies, etc., are chargeable to the appropriation "Ordnance service," and all expenditures incurred in connection with overhauling, repairing, and preserving ordnance and ordnance stores, such as the services of armorers, mechanics, and supplies required for the work, are chargeable to the appropriation "Ordnance stores and supplies." The hire of offices and storehouses, including heating, lighting, and furnishing, is within the jurisdiction of the Quartermaster's Department.

b. Chief ordnance officers and commanding officers of ordnance depots should also familiarize themselves with the use of the blank forms and the contents of the pamphlets listed in the general order of the Ordnance Department prescribing the composition of ordnance depots.

[2525715, A. G. O.]

By order of the Secretary of War:

H. L. SCOTT.

Major General, Chief of Staff.

Official:

H. P. McCAIN.

The Adjutant General.

Address by Secretary Lane on "Why Do We Fight Germany?"

(Continued from page 5.)

defeated, nayless England, and then our dream of peace on the north would be at an end. We would live, as France has lived for 40 years, in haunting terror.

America Speaks for World.

America speaks for the world in fighting Germany. Mark on a map those countries which are Germany's allies and you will mark but four, running from the Baltic through Austria and Bulgaria to Turkey. All the other nations, the whole globe around, are in arms against her or are unable to move. There is deep meaning in this. We fight with the world for an honest world, in which nations keep their word; for a world in which nations do not live by swagger or by threat; for a world in which men think of the ways in which they can conquer the common cruelties of nature instead of inventing more horrible cruelties to inflict upon the spirit and body of man; for a world in which the ambition of the philosophy of a few shall not make miserable all mankind; for a world in which the man is held more precious than the machine, the system, or the state.

ORDER TO GEN. MACKENZIE.

Detailed to Aid in Navigation Work in 13th Lighthouse District.

By direction of the President, Maj. Gen. Alexander Mackenzie, United States Army, retired, in addition to his other duties, is detailed under the provisions of the act of Congress approved June 17, 1910, as inspector and for consultation or to superintend the construction or repair of any aid to navigation authorized by Congress in the thirteenth lighthouse district, to relieve Lieut. Col. George M. Hoffman, Corps of Engineers, of that duty.

Maj. Gen. Mackenzie will report by letter to the Secretary of Commerce.