

## A NATION'S APPEAL — PURCHASE A LIBERTY BOND

"There is not a single selfish element in the cause we are fighting for \* \* \*. The supreme test of the Nation has come. We must all speak, act, and serve together."—WOODROW WILSON, *President of the United States.*

*They also serve their country—Who buy a Liberty Loan Bond.*



# Official Bulletin



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

Vol. 1.

WASHINGTON, TUESDAY, JUNE 5, 1917

No. 22.

## U. S. WILL SPEND ALL ITS ENERGIES TO VINDICATE THE PRINCIPLES IT PROFESSES, PRESIDENT WILSON TELLS CONFEDERATE VETERANS AT REUNION

### SEIZED GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN SHIPS FAST BEING REPAIRED

The United States Shipping Board has issued the following statement in regard to repair and outfitting of the German and Austrian ships which have been taken over or purchased since the outbreak of the war:

"The work of repairing and making ready for sea the interned German and Austrian vessels is progressing in an entirely satisfactory way.

"The *Maia* and *Armenia* have been made ready for sea and have been allotted to the French Government, the *Portonia* and the *Nassovia* to the Russians, the *Clara Menwig* and *Pisa* to the Italians. The *Ockenfels* is ready, practically, but has not yet been definitely allotted. These vessels are assigned to the Governments mentioned on what is known as 'trip time charters.'

#### Vessels on Pacific Coast.

"The following sailing vessels which were on the Pacific coast have been given all necessary repairs, have been chartered, and are in useful service: *Arnoldus Vinnen*, 1,859 gross tons; *Kurt*, 3,109 tons; *Steinbek*, 2,164 tons; *Dalbek*, 2,723 tons; and the *Ottawa*, of 2,659 tons.

"The *Staatssekretar Kraetke*, of 2,009 tons, steamer, and the *Governor Jaeschke*, of 1,738 tons, steam, will be repaired sufficiently at Honolulu to come to the west coast under their own steam. The *Elsass*, which was interned at Pago Pago, was towed to Honolulu by a Navy tug and will receive repairs there. Several others have been brought to the Pacific coast and are now being repaired.

"Progress on the vessels is being made, and the present month will see considerable tonnage placed in commission.

"According to our estimates the following vessels will be ready on the dates mentioned:

"The *Ockenfels* is practically ready, the date being June 7. She is a vessel of 5,621 gross tons. The following are due for commission June 10: *Dora* (Austrian), 7,037 tons gross; *Ida* (Austrian), 4,730 tons; *Harburg*, 4,472 tons; *Magdeburg*, 4,497 tons; *Prinz Oskar*, 6,026 tons; *Rhatia*, 6,600 tons. The *Adamsturm*, of 5,000 gross tons, is expected to be ready June 15, and the *Arcadia*, 5,454 tons, on June 20."

### Welcomes Gray-Clad Veterans to Capital of Nation and Refers to Coincidence of Regis- tration Day and Meet- ing of Old Soldiers.

President Wilson, in addressing Confederate veterans gathered here in reunion to-day, spoke as follows:

MR. COMMANDER, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I esteem it a very great pleasure and a real privilege to extend to the men who are attending this reunion the very cordial greetings of the Government of the United States.

I suppose that as you mix with one another you chiefly find these to be days of memory, when your thoughts go back and recall those days of struggle in which your hearts were strained, in which the whole Nation seemed in grapple, and I dare say that you are thrilled as you remember the heroic things that were then done. You are glad to remember that heroic things were done on both sides, and that men in those days fought in something like the old spirit of chivalric gallantry.

#### War Memories That Thrill.

There are many memories of the Civil War that thrill along the blood and make one proud to have been sprung of a race that could produce such bravery and constancy; and yet the world does not live on memories. The world is constantly making its toilsome way forward into new and different days, and I believe that one of the things that contributes satisfaction to a reunion like this and a welcome like this is that this is also a day of oblivion. There are some things that we have thankfully buried, and among them are the great passions of divisions which once threatened to rend this Nation in twain. The passion of admiration we still entertain for the heroic figures of those old days, but the passion of separation, the passion of difference of principle, is gone—gone out of our minds, gone out of our hearts; and one of the things that will thrill this country as it reads of this reunion is that it will read also of a rededication on the part of all of us to the great Nation which we serve in common.

(Continued on page 2.)

### MORE THAN HALF OF P. O. FORCE HAVE BOUGHT LIBERTY BONDS

The Post Office Department authorizes the following statement:

Postmaster General Burleson announces that the Post Office Department liberty bond committee has completed the canvass of the department for the sale of liberty bonds and that the results were exceptionally gratifying.

Of the little more than 1,000 officers and clerks in the department, 55 per cent of them subscribed for the bonds, the amounts of the individual subscriptions ranging from \$50 to \$1,000 and the total value of the bonds subscribed for amounting to \$61,500.

#### Appreciated by Mr. Burleson.

In making the announcement, the Postmaster General added: "I wish to express my sincere appreciation of the manner in which the officers and employees of the Post Office Department have evidenced their patriotism by the purchase of the liberty bonds and to congratulate them on effecting a saving and making an investment which can not but be beneficial to them."

The Postmaster General stated further that very satisfactory reports continue to be received from post offices regarding the campaign which is still in progress for the sale of the bonds to employees of the Postal Service throughout the country, great interest being manifested and no one section of the country being behind another in the matter.

#### \$100,000 Goal at St. Louis.

One large office (St. Louis, Mo.) has fixed \$100,000 as its goal in the matter of subscriptions and has made such substantial progress as to leave little doubt but that the goal will be reached.

The Post Office Department is cooperating in every way practicable with the Treasury Department in distributing literature and otherwise aiding in the liberty-bond campaign.

#### OFFICER'S RESIGNATION ACCEPTED.

The resignation by Capt. Andrew S. Corbett, Quartermaster Officers' Reserve Corps, of his commission as an officer in that corps has been accepted by the President.

## MAY NEED 2,000,000,000 FEET OF LUMBER FOR WAR PURPOSES

The Council of National Defense authorizes the following:

Estimates prepared by the lumber committee of the advisory commission of the Council of National Defense show that 2,000,000,000 feet may be used for purposes directly connected with the war in the next 12 months. Construction of the 16 cantonments which will house the new Army will absorb a large amount of the Government's lumber purchases. The cantonments will require about 500,000,000 feet. Second in quantity of lumber required comes the wooden ship building program now estimated at 400,000,000 feet.

### Statement by Committee.

"The best estimate that can be made of the total amount of lumber required for purposes of national defense within the next 12 months is 2,000,000,000 feet," says a statement issued by the committee. "This sounds like a colossal figure, and it is a big figure, but should give no apprehension that it will disturb the markets or cause a shortage of lumber. Actually this will not exceed 5 per cent of one year's lumber production of this country. It can readily be seen therefore that no lumber user need fear that it will be impossible for him to get the kinds and sizes of lumber needed for his particular purpose. We have the forest resources, and without doubt the producing capacity. If there is any difficulty at all it will be that of transportation, and we believe that transportation conditions now being adjusted will finally enable the carrying on of normal industrial operations with small variation from the ordinary course of business."

### President Wilson Addresses Confederate Veterans.

(Continued from page 1.)

These are days of oblivion as well as of memory, for we are forgetting the things that once held us asunder. Not only that, but they are days of rejoicing, because we now at last see why this great Nation was kept united, for we are beginning to see the great world purpose which it was meant to serve. Many men I know, particularly of your own generation, have wondered at some of the dealings of Providence, but the wise heart never questions the dealings of Providence, because the great long plan as it unfolds has a majesty about it and a definiteness of purpose, an elevation of ideal, which we were incapable of conceiving as we tried to work things out with our own short sight and weak strength. And now that we see ourselves part of a Nation united, powerful, great in spirit and in purpose, we know the great ends which God in His mysterious providence wrought through our instrumentality, because at the heart of the men of the North and of the South there was the same love of self-government and of liberty, and now we are to be an instrument in the hands of God to see that liberty is made secure for mankind.

At the day of our greatest division there was one common passion amongst us, and that was the passion for human freedom. We did not know that God was working out in his own way the method by

### REGISTRATION DAY APPEAL BY SECRETARY BAKER.

The Secretary of War has issued the following statement:

The opportunity which is offered on registration day to the young men of America is unparalleled in our history. We are in this war to save the very fundamentals of political and personal liberty, not only for ourselves, but for future generations. Until a complete victory is won for these principles, there can be no holding back, and no turning back. We shall need all the energy and all the resources at our command to be exerted, not against the German people, nor with intolerance of a personal or racial character, but with resolute determination to devote to the success of the unselfish cause which we are defending all that we have to offer. For these young men the day should be one of rejoicing for the chance which comes to them, and one of serious responsibility, because in the issue is involved the very future of democracy.

NEWTON D. BAKER,  
Secretary of War.

which we should best serve human freedom—by making this Nation a great united, indivisible, indestructible instrument in His hands for the accomplishment of these great things.

### Registration Day Coincident.

As I came along the streets a few minutes ago, my heart was full of the thought that this is registration day. Will you not support me in feeling that there is some significance in this coincidence that this day, when I come to welcome you to the National Capital, is a day when men, young as you were in those old days when you gathered together to fight, are now registering their names as evidence of this great idea that in a democracy the duty to serve and the privilege to serve falls upon all alike? There is something very fine, my fellow citizens, in the spirit of the volunteer, but deeper than the volunteer spirit is the spirit of obligation. There is not a man of us who must not hold himself ready to be summoned to the duty of supporting the great Government under which we live. No really thoughtful and patriotic man is jealous of that obligation. No man who really understands the privilege and the dignity of being an American citizen quarrels for a moment with the idea that the Congress of the United States has the right to call upon whom it will to serve the Nation. These solemn lines of young men going to-day all over the Union to the places of registration ought to be a signal to the world, to those who dare flout the dignity and honor and rights of the United States, that all her manhood will flock to that standard under which we all delight to serve, and that he who challenges the rights and principles of the United States challenges the united strength and devotion of a nation.

### Must Be Ready for Sacrifice.

There are not many things that one desires about war, my fellow citizens, but

## APPEAL FOR LIBERTY LOAN TO 96,000 D. A. R. MEMBERS

The Treasury Department authorizes the following:

An appeal to the 96,000 members of the Daughters of the American Revolution to purchase liberty bonds has been sent out from Washington by Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, president of that organization, and members of the woman's liberty loan committee.

The plea for the liberty loan, which will reach every member of the society before June 15, the date of the expiration of the liberty loan, in part, reads:

### Liberty Loan Appeal.

"Not since the women of the 13 colonies did their part in the struggle for American independence has there arisen a greater opportunity for patriotic service than that which lies before the women of America. For upon the women of our country, as well as upon the men, falls the duty of aiding the Government to provide food, shelter, and munitions for those who will fight America's war for liberty and world democracy.

"How may you perform that duty?"

"By the purchase of liberty bonds.

"I urge that the Daughters of the American Revolution set a new record for patriotic service in this endeavor and that you send your subscription at once through the treasurer of the Daughters of the American Revolution, as the liberty loan of 1917 closes on June 15, 1917. To be worthy of your traditions, subscribe to-day to the liberty loan by the purchase of a liberty bond."

you have come through war, you know how you have been chastened by it, and there comes a time when it is good for a nation to know that it must sacrifice if need be everything that it has to vindicate the principles which it professes. We have prospered with a sort of heedless and irresponsible prosperity. Now we are going to lay all our wealth, if necessary, and spend all our blood, if need be, to show that we were not accumulating that wealth selfishly, but were accumulating it for the service of mankind. Men all over the world have thought of the United States as a trading and money-getting people, whereas we who have lived at home know the ideals with which the hearts of this people have thrilled; we know the sober convictions which have lain at the basis of our life all the time; and we know the power and devotion which can be spent in heroic wise for the service of those ideals that we have treasured. We have been allowed to become strong in the Providence of God that our strength might be used to prove, not our selfishness, but our greatness, and if there is any ground for thankfulness in a day like this, I am thankful for the privilege of self-sacrifice, which is the only privilege that lends dignity to the human spirit.

And so it seems to me that we may regard this as a very happy day, because a day of reunion, a day of noble memories, a day of dedication, a day of the renewal of the spirit which has made America great among the peoples of the world.

Buy a Liberty Bond.

## CAMPAIGN TO RECRUIT OFFICERS FOR GREAT FLEET OF MERCHANT SHIPS IS LAUNCHED

**United States Shipping Board and Department of Commerce Are Cooperating in Movement—Fifteen Nautical Schools to Be Established Along the Atlantic Coast.**

The United States Shipping Board has made plans in cooperation with the Department of Commerce to obtain the large number of officers needed to operate the great fleet of merchant ships to be provided for the war emergency. A director of recruiting has been appointed and is now at work gathering together the force to form the material from which the future officers will come.

The United States Shipping Board and the Department of Commerce issued this statement jointly:

### Joint Statement Issued.

"Mr. Henry Howard, of Boston, has been appointed director of recruiting under the Shipping Board, and will conduct a campaign for men out of whom we expect to make ship's officers and engineers and mate's and engineer's assistants. The headquarters of this campaign will be at the Boston customhouse. Already a large number of recruits have been obtained without much publicity.

"We recognize that there are many men with nautical experience, who are good potential material for officers.

"It is estimated that there will be needed four deck officers for each ship and four engine-room officers to care for the ships' building. This totals 8,000 officers needed, and the German ships taken over, and ships under construction will bring the required number of officers we must have to 10,000.

### Nautical School at Boston.

"The work started June 4 with a nautical school near Boston, where a considerable number of recruits have volunteered and will begin to receive instruction. They will be given an intensive course of training in the essential and practical matters of knowledge regarding navigation. The instructors are headed by Dean Alfred E. Burton, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, himself a practical navigator and a former member of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey. The others will be drawn from the staff of the Institute of Technology, and from explorers, navigators, and former members of the Coast and Geodetic Survey staff. All will be thoroughly practical men. The Secretary of Commerce has offered to assist through the trained officers of the Steamboat Inspection Service.

"The technical instruction will be followed by actual experience on the bridge and in the engine room, 'splitting watches' with those who are already qualified. The first period of instruction will be given along the coast from eastern Maine to Norfolk. At present it is intended to establish 15 of these schools at once. In the winter season it is likely the instruction will be moved to the milder climate of the South.

### Work Very Attractive.

"The work is a very attractive proposition. Current wages are about \$250 a month for mates and \$350 for captains,

with the war bonus in addition. While we are training a man at sea he will be paid a reasonable compensation. It is thought that in two months at the outside we can take a man of good understanding and some foundation of nautical knowledge and make a competent officer of him, in the main essentials, sufficiently as to do practical work.

"The applicants need not be of any particular age. There is no reason why a well qualified man of 50 should not enter the schools and be made into an officer, provided he is able to pass a physical examination. Those who can not do this as a first requisite will, of course, be rejected. Only men who are in fine physical condition can be used.

"Plans for the Pacific coast and the Lakes region have not yet been matured. It is proposed to get the 15 schools along the eastern shore in operation before any extension of the work is made.

"It is not thought that there will be the slightest difficulty in obtaining sufficient men. There are many who have had experience as sailing masters, or who have had practical experience in one way or another as regards the sea, who form a mass of material for the schools to draw from.

### Has Hearty Cooperation.

"The graduates will be examined for licenses by the steamboat inspectors of the Department of Commerce, and after receiving licenses will be assigned to practical work on merchant ships as fast as they are graduated—taken on to feel their way in responsibility and practical use of their knowledge—and in the work of cooperating with us there has been a cordial response in every line.

"This recruiting service has the hearty cooperation of Mr. George Uhler, Supervising Inspector General of the Steamboat-Inspection Service, who has assigned Supervising Inspector Eugene O'Donnell, of the fifth district, with headquarters at Boston, to assist Director Howard in every way.

"Secretary Redfield, of the Department of Commerce, is also making every effort to aid the campaign, and has offered to cooperate with the director and committee through all the available force and equipment of the Coast and Geodetic Survey and the Lighthouse and Navigation Bureaus."

### CONFEDERATES BUY BONDS.

The Treasury Department issues the following:

By a unanimous vote the Orphan Brigade, one of the most famous Confederate organizations, has decided to invest the brigade's savings of 28 years in liberty loan bonds. The Orphan Brigade is a small organization, having its headquarters in Louisville, Ky., with Gen. W. B. Haldeman, editor of the Louisville Times, as the commander.

The question of investing the brigade's

## MISS RUTH LAW ON FLIGHT IN BEHALF OF LIBERTY LOAN

The Treasury Department authorizes the following:

Ruth Law started from Cleveland yesterday morning on a 10 days' flying tour in behalf of the liberty loan. She will drop paper bombs over the cities of the Middle West and Southwest with messages urging every man and woman to subscribe to the war fund.

The program as outlined contemplates the most strenuous cross-country flying ever undertaken by an American aviator.

Miss Law, upon returning from Europe in the spring, offered her services to the Government. Her desire was to go to the front as soon as possible and she was officially advised that when needed she would be called upon.

Last week Miss Law wrote to Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo: "I have bought my liberty bond and if I can do anything to induce others to do their patriotic duty, please consider me at the command of the Government."

### Appeal to Popular Interest.

The director of publicity of the liberty loan, recognizing the power of Miss Law's appeal to the popular interest, desired to commandeer her services. Henry L. Doherty, New York banker and operator of many public utility corporations, offered to defray the expense, which Miss Law could not personally afford, and placed his entire organization at the disposal of the director to arrange landing and supply stations.

Miss Law's first circuit will include the cities of northern Ohio. She will then ship her machine to Lincoln, Nebr., and from that starting point fly over the cities of the Missouri Valley and the Southwest, going possibly as far as the Kansas and Oklahoma oil fields, a section of the United States heretofore untraveled by cross-country fliers. The finish of the flight as planned will be from St. Louis to Chicago on the last day open for subscriptions, June 15.

### The Tentative Schedule.

The tentative schedule of Miss Law's flight follows:

Leave Cleveland, Ohio, Tuesday morning, June 5.

June 5: Cleveland, Warren, Alliance, Massillon, Mansfield, and Toledo.

June 6: Toledo (in case of delay) and Flint, Mich.

June 8: Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, and Kansas City, Kans., and Kansas City, Mo.

June 9 or 10: Probably Hutchinson, Wichita, and Eldorado, Kans.

June 10 or 11: Bartlesville, Okla.; Joplin, Webb City, and Carthage, Mo.

June 14: St. Louis, Springfield, Peoria, and other cities on direct route to Chicago, where tour will end.

funds, which amount to \$300, was discussed at the annual reunion meeting of the organization, when practically all of the veterans had reached Washington for the reunion. Gen. Haldeman was instructed to notify Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo.

The Orphan Brigade is the first organization of Confederate veterans to invest its funds in liberty bonds.

## The Official Bulletin

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

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

Copies of the OFFICIAL BULLETIN will be furnished without charge to newspapers, all post offices in the United States, Government officials, and agencies of a public character equipped for the dissemination of official news of the United States Government.—E. S. ROCHESTER, Editor.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY MAIL:  
Daily {One year..... \$5.00  
{Six months..... 3.00

### EXECUTIVE ORDER.

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

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

### THE USES OF THE LIBERTY LOAN.

To the American citizen who gives some consideration to features of his investments other than the mere money return from them, the uses to which the money raised by the sale of the liberty loan bonds is to be devoted will prove a patriotic inducement to purchase such bonds. A certain dignity attaches to money invested in a high and noble cause.

The liberty loan is made by the United States Government to purchase arms and equipment for American soldiers and sailors, food and supplies for the American Army and Navy. The money is to be spent in America for those Americans who are fighting America's battles on land and sea.

Part of the money raised by the sale of liberty loan bonds is to be loaned to our allies; this, too, is to be expended in America. It is to be spent for food and supplies for the armies of our allies fighting on our side on the various war fronts in Europe. It is America's first contribution toward doing her part in the war we are engaged in.

It is billions for defense in the world-wide war autocracy is waging against democracy, but not one cent for tribute.

### ASSIGNMENT FOR MAJ. JAMIESON.

Maj. Charles C. Jamieson, United States Army, retired, will proceed to Pittsburgh and Erie, Pa.; Cleveland and Toledo, Ohio, on official business pertaining to the operations of the Ordnance Department, and upon the completion of the duty enjoined will return to this city.

### REGISTRATION ESTIMATE.

The following is the estimate of the Provost Marshal General's office, based on the best census information available, of the number of males between the ages of 21 and 31, inclusive, expected to register to-day under the selective draft law:

Alabama.....	214, 795
Arizona.....	34, 814
Arkansas.....	158, 475
California.....	303, 589
Colorado.....	112, 577
Connecticut.....	158, 287
Delaware.....	29, 885
District of Columbia.....	36, 928
Florida.....	106, 675
Georgia.....	274, 893
Idaho.....	52, 030
Illinois.....	642, 553
Indiana.....	250, 011
Iowa.....	212, 882
Kansas.....	160, 183
Kentucky.....	204, 993
Louisiana.....	171, 882
Maine.....	63, 579
Maryland.....	126, 209
Massachusetts.....	377, 285
Michigan.....	328, 154
Minnesota.....	240, 051
Mississippi.....	177, 606
Missouri.....	326, 001
Montana.....	73, 454
Nebraska.....	129, 953
Nevada.....	16, 590
New Hampshire.....	30, 578
New Jersey.....	309, 583
New Mexico.....	34, 382
New York.....	1, 100, 206
North Carolina.....	194, 066
North Dakota.....	77, 049
Ohio.....	498, 896
Oklahoma.....	215, 312
Oregon.....	108, 150
Pennsylvania.....	879, 378
Rhode Island.....	60, 790
South Carolina.....	137, 861
South Dakota.....	67, 790
Tennessee.....	196, 479
Texas.....	425, 329
Utah.....	45, 488
Vermont.....	36, 826
Virginia.....	211, 333
Washington.....	212, 624
Wisconsin.....	229, 897
West Virginia.....	142, 855
Wyoming.....	27, 320
Total.....	10, 284, 867

### NEW FOREIGN CONSULS.

#### Officers in United States and Possessions Recently Recognized.

The State Department announces the following foreign consular officers in the United States recently recognized:

Pierre d'Humilly de Chevilly, vice consul of France at Seattle, Wash.

Charles Bertram Stewart, British consul at St. Thomas, West Indies, for the islands of St. Croix and St. Thomas.

Jose Florentino Fernandez, vice consul of Argentina at Manila, for the Philippine Islands.

D. M. Castro, consul of Panama at St. Thomas, West Indies.

Alvaro Samper, vice consul of Columbia at Boston, Mass.

Jose A. del Campo, consul of Chile at Mobile, Ala., for Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina.

Juan C. Allen, consul of Nicaragua at Los Angeles and San Pedro, Cal.

### PLACED ON ACTIVE LIST.

The following-named officers of the Adjutant General's Officers' Reserve Corps are assigned to active duty: Maj. David A. Watt, Maj. Seth C. Williams.

Maj. Watt will proceed to Charleston,

## STUDY ECONOMY IN BUSINESS TO MEET THE NEEDS OF WAR

The commercial economy board of the Council of National Defense held a preliminary conference yesterday with a group of 12 credit men and office managers to discuss plans affecting economies in office management to meet the requirements of the war situation. Two chief methods of approach to the problem were considered; one through eliminating the less essential service in existing office management, the other through securing understudies to take the places of men who may be called into the Army or into vital war industries.

Several of those present reported a shortage in men for clerical and office executive positions as well as for factory employment. This will make it necessary to give careful study to the problem of preventing disarrangements in office forces as the war progresses.

### Second Meeting Planned.

The commercial economy board will consider the question further at a meeting to be held Wednesday, and the men present at yesterday's meeting will later submit recommendations for the use of the board in its campaign to secure common effort among office managers and credit men all over the country for the solution of the problem. The experience of British commercial houses will be very carefully considered in formulating a program. In attendance at the meeting were:

Charles D. Joyce, president, National Association of Credit Men.

J. H. Tregor, secretary of the association.

F. H. Randal, of Ardmore, Pa.

Frank S. Flagg, of New York.

C. R. Burnett, of Newark, N. J.

H. H. Humphrey, of Boston.

Carl C. Mueller, of Washington.

A. J. May, of Washington.

Alonzo Tweedale, of Washington, president of the National Association of Auditors.

### CONSULAR SERVICE CHANGES.

#### State Department Announces Recent Appointments and Transfers.

The State Department announces the following recent appointments and transfers in the foreign service:

Charles S. Winans, formerly consul at Nuremberg, to be consul at Cienfuegos, Cuba, May 25, 1917.

Julius A. Van Hee, formerly vice consul at Ghent, Belgium, to be vice consul at The Hague, May 28, 1917.

Alexander G. Scott, to be consular agent at Kenora, Ontario, Canada, May 28, 1917.

Randolph E. Chandler, to be vice consul at Montreal, Quebec, Canada, June 1, 1917.

S. C., and report in person to the commanding general, Southeastern Department, for assignment to duty.

Maj. Williams will proceed to Chicago, Ill., and report in person to the commanding general, Central Department, for assignment to duty.

## U. S. Cable Censorship Regulations Are Amended

The Office of the Director of Naval Communications and Chief Cable Censor has issued Cable Censorship Regulations No. 2, effective May 31, superseding and amending No. 1, issued May 1.

The regulations follow:

**Language:** Cablegrams to Central and South America, to the West Indies, and to points reached by the Pacific routes, may be written in plain English, French, or Spanish.

**Codes:** The following authorized codes may be used, conditioned on their acceptability under the censorship regulations in effect in the foreign countries concerned. The name of the code shall be written in the check and will be signaled free:

1. A, B, C, fifth.
2. Scott's tenth edition.
3. Western Union (not including five letter edition).
4. Lieber's (not including five letter edition).
5. Bentley's Complete Phrase Code (not including the Oil and Mining Supplements).
6. Broomhall's Imperial Combination Code.
7. Broomhall's Imperial Combination Code, Rubber Edition.
8. Meyer's Atlantic Cotton Code, thirty-ninth edition.
9. Riverside Code, fifth edition.
10. A, Z.

### Code Addresses.

Addresses must be complete; but properly registered code addresses may be used, where permitted by the censorship abroad. However, code addresses registered subsequent to December 31, 1916, may not be used in messages to and from Central and South America, Cuba, Porto Rico, Virgin Islands, Hayti, San Domingo, Curacao, or in messages transmitted over the Commercial Pacific cable, or via trans-Pacific wireless.

Cablegrams without text or with only single-word text will not be passed.

**Signatures:** All cablegrams must be signed; in the case of individuals by the surname at least; in the case a firm or organization, by the surname of a responsible member of the firm or officer of the organization, when satisfactory information regarding him is on file with the censor. The full name of sender must appear on space provided on blank. Code addresses as signatures are not permitted.

### Suppressions, Delays, Etc.

**Suppression, delays, etc.:** All cablegrams are accepted at senders' risk, and may be stopped, delayed, or otherwise dealt with at the discretion of the censor and without notice to the senders. No information respecting the transmission, delivery, or other disposal of any cablegrams shall be given by paid service, and requests made by mail must be addressed to the telegraph or cable companies and must be passed upon by the censor. Telegraphic or post acknowledgments of the receipt (P. C. or P. C. P. services) are suspended to all countries.

**Information to senders:** The Cable Co. will notify the station of origin by free service when a message does not conform

to the censorship regulations. Any explanation of a test word or words, etc., required by the censor from the sender in the United States or Canada shall be obtained by a collect message from the censor to the sender and by a paid reply from the sender of the cablegram.

**Coded cablegrams** filed directly at cable offices where a cable censor is stationed, as at New York, Key West, Galveston, and San Francisco, should be accompanied by a translation, and if it is certified by some responsible member of a firm it will tend to expedite the transmission of the message.

**Figures:** Unrelated numbers or code words which translate into unrelated numbers prohibited.

**Serial numbers:** The serial numbering of cablegrams will be permitted when the following conditions are complied with: Four figures will be used. The first two figures will be the daily serial number of the cablegram. The second two will be the day of the month. In the first nine messages of each day the first figure will be "0." On the first nine days of the month the third figure will be "0." The serial number will be the last word in the message and will immediately precede the signature.

### Use of Test Words.

**Test words:** Test words are permitted when senders comply with regulations which will be furnished on application to the censor or telegraph and cable companies.

To relieve individuals and organizations transmitting money by cable of the necessity for furnishing copies of their systems of test words, affidavits will be accepted to cover the use of such test words.

Organizations and individuals desiring to use test words to authenticate their messages and to act as a check on the amount of money transmitted, must furnish an affidavit to cover the following:

"The test word will be the first word in the body of the message. Such test word will have no other meaning or use than that of authenticating the amount of money transmitted or that of preventing fraud by unauthorized payments of money."

The letter transmitting the affidavit should state the cable landing point or points through which the use of a test word is desired—that is, a bank sending messages from New York, Galveston, and San Francisco should so state in their letter transmitting the affidavit. If the bank handles cable business through one cable landing point only, such as the New York cable origin, the letter of transmittal should state this point only.

Affidavits should be mailed to the Chief Cable Censor, Room 200, Southern Building, Washington, D. C.

**Prohibited:** Military information, aid to the enemy, information of movements of all vessels to submarine zone, private codes, cablegrams not understandable to the censor.

It is the constant study and effort of the cable censorship to ease the situation of the American trader and correspondent, consistent with the objects of military censorship. Among the significant

changes above from Regulations No. 1 are:

1. Instead of requiring the signature in full of a firm, corporation, or other organization the signature of the surname of a responsible member of the firm, corporation, or other organization is accepted when satisfactory information regarding him is on file with the censor.

2. When translations and decoded copies of cablegrams are certified by some responsible member of a firm or organization they will be expedited in transmission.

3. When the context in which figures appear is clear they will be allowed, but unrelated numbers, or code words which translate into unrelated numbers, are prohibited.

4. The serial numbering of cablegrams will be permitted when the following conditions are complied with: Four figures will be used. The first two figures will be the daily serial number of the cablegram. The second two will be the day of the month. In the first nine messages of each day the first figure will be "0." On the first nine days of the month the third figure will be "0." The serial number will be the last word in the message and will immediately precede the signature.

5. Test words are allowed when senders comply with the above regulations.

## NAME DEFENSE COMMITTEES ON CARS AND LOCOMOTIVES

The Council of National Defense announces the creation of cooperative committees on railway cars and locomotives, to serve with the committee on transportation and communication, of which Daniel Willard, chairman of the advisory commission of the council, is chairman. S. M. Vauclain, vice president of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, is chairman of both cooperative committees.

The other members of the two committees are as follows:

Cooperative committee on cars—E. F. Carry, president Haskell & Barker Co.; Charles S. Gawthrop, vice president American Car & Foundry Co.; Clive Runnels, vice president The Pullman Co.; R. L. Gordon, assistant to president Standard Steel Car Co.; A. S. Reeder, vice president Pressed Steel Car Co.; S. P. Bush, president Buckeye Steel Casting Co.

Cooperative committee on locomotives—Andrew Fletcher, president American Locomotive Co.; H. P. Ayres, vice president H. K. Porter Locomotive Co.; Joel Coffin, chairman Lima Locomotive Corporation.

It will be the function of these two committees to assist in solving the problem of increasing American output of cars and locomotives through coordination of the efforts of manufacturers, and to aid in making as efficient use as possible of existing rolling stock. Their duties have been made unusually important through the demand of the allied countries, particularly France, Russia, and Italy, for American railway supplies.

## War Department Orders to Officers and Enlisted Men

### MEDICAL OFFICERS ORDERED TO FORT BENJAMIN HARRISON

The following-named officers of the Medical Officers' Reserve Corps are assigned to active duty and will proceed without delay to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., and report in person to the commanding officer, medical officers' training camp, for a course of instruction:

Majs. Fred H. Albee, William L. Cousins, Harold D. Cochran, Richard Derby, Melvin M. Franklin, William Gillespie, Henry H. M. Lyle, Henry S. Satterlee, John Warren.

Cpts. James P. Austin, Max A. Almy, George Baehr, Hugh McD. Beebe, Edwin Beer, Wyndham B. Blanton, Ward Brinton, Clark D. Brooks, Sidney M. Bunker, Archibald H. Busby, Herbert L. Celler, Sidney Cohn, Robert Conrad, George P. Cooperhall, Walter S. Cornell, Thurston H. Dexter, Ernest N. Dolman, John S. Dye, Harlow G. Farmer, Robert T. Frank, George H. Gage, Frank W. George, John C. A. Gerster, Charles B. Hollings, Leopold Jaches, George C. Kieffer, Samuel J. Kopetzky, Lester W. Lord, Sidney M. McCurdy, John R. McDowell, Theodore A. McGraw, jr., Junius H. McHenry, Alex. J. MacKenzie, Ward J. MacNeal, David Marine, Leo B. Meyer, William H. Mitchell, William J. Mixer, Charles M. Montgomery, Frederick H. Newberry, Bernard L. Oppenheimer, Marshall C. Pease, jr., Frederic Proescher, Arthur B. Smith, Amos G. Straw, William J. Stapleton, jr., Frank Suggs, Edgar A. Vander Veer, Howard L. Van Winkle, Richard Well, Charles Whelan, Rollin C. Winslow.

First Lieuts. DeWitt C. Adams, Melville D. Ailes, William D. Anderson, Thomas M. Armstrong, Harmon H. Ashley, James H. Austin, Charles A. Barron, John A. Bertolet, Bernard J. Beuker, Victor Biddle, Raymond VanNess Bliss, Richard W. Bolling, Albert Bowen, James F. Bowen, Alfred Braun, Herbert A. Brown, Ralph E. Buckley, Stoddard S. Burg, Theodore Burstein, Enoch R. Bush, William A. R. Chapin, Artemas W. Chase, Frank S. Child, Herbert C. Chase, Harold E. Clark, Jasper W. Coghlan, Albert N. Cole, George W. H. Conrad, Charles E. Cook, jr., Parker M. Cort, Charles V. Crane, Charles C. Crouse, Edson S. Cummings, Robert T. Devereux, Leon E. Deyoe, Harold DeWolf, Allison H. Dugdale, Francis T. Duffy, Richard H. Eanes, William S. Ehrlich, Otto R. Eichel, Bernard H. Ellasberg, John D. Elliott, Adrian E. Fauve, William T. Fenker, George A. Ferguson, Winfrid B. Fetterman, Edgar T. Flint, Edgar N. Fought, Austin C. Frank, Samuel H. Geist, Edward J. Gordon, Mathew H. Griswold, Samuel Hamilton, jr., Carl F. Hartmann, Ralph L. Hill, Robert L. Hoffman, Richmond R. Holt, Daniel M. Hoyt, Ernest L. Huse, Elmer C. Jackson, Daniel F. Jackson, Maurice C. James, James C. Janney, Robert C. Johnston, Henry E. Keely, James M. Kent, Frank C. Knowles, Rollan W. Kraft, Esley T. Lake, Howard A. Lanpher, Jackson S. Lawrence, George A. Leland, jr., Roscoe G. Leland, William W. Lerman, Samuel Leopold, James A. Lindsay, Homer E. Line, Benjamin J. Longwell, Baldwin H. E. W. Lucke, William

J. Lynch, Edward W. McCloskey, John P. McQuillin, John M. Maloney, Louis E. Mannix, Charles W. Maxson, John E. Medley, Nathan N. Meyer, George W. Miller, Samuel Miller, Thomas G. Miller, William C. Moser, William P. Nicolson, Charles A. O'Reilly, William R. Ohler, Gilbert S. Osincup, Albin M. Painter, Stanley W. Pallister, Benjamin L. Pettry, Henry Pleasants, jr., Frank McC. Ramsey, Joseph E. Rapuzzi, John A. Reese, Maurice S. Redmond, Simon W. Reichard, George K. Rhodes, George H. Robinson, Richard A. Rochford, Ira A. Rowison, William C. Ryan, Grover C. Schwartz, Charles H. S. Selinger, John S. Sharp, Philip A. Sheaff, Ralph T. Shipley, George S. Sillman, Frederick C. Smith, Anton B. Spurney, Cheney M. Stimson, William D. Stroud, Isaac S. Tassman, Clarence P. Thomas, Elijah VanCamp, Carey J. Vaux, Frederick C. Warfel, Charles H. Watt, Harry B. Wilmer, Karl D. Winter, James N. Worcester, Fred S. Wright, William E. Youland, jr., Abraham Zingher, Jay D. Zulick.

Pvt. Daniel J. Ford, Coast Artillery Corps, Second Company, Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., now in the State penitentiary, Lansing, Kans., will be discharged by his commanding officer, by reason of desertion. This soldier is not entitled to travel allowances. The discharge certificate will be forwarded to The Adjutant General of the Army.

Capt. Robert M. Nolan, Signal Corps, upon his arrival at Seattle, Wash., in compliance with paragraph 35, Special Orders, No. 112, May 15, 1917, War Department, will proceed to the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., for duty at the Signal Corps training camp to be established at that place.

Capt. Nelson E. Margetts, Twelfth Field Artillery, will report in person to Col. Ira A. Haynes, Coast Artillery Corps, Detached Officers' List, president of the examining board at Washington, D. C., for examination to determine his fitness for promotion.

Recruit Thomas Gahan, 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.

So much of paragraph 17, Special Orders, No. 108, dated May 10, 1917, as pertains to Sergt. William N. De Wald, Aviation Section, Signal Enlisted Reserve Corps, will be revoked.

Capt. James R. Mount, Medical Corps, will repair at once to this city and report in person to the Surgeon General of the Army for instructions.

Sergt. Fred H. Bloom, Engineer School Detachment, Washington Barracks, D. C., is transferred as private to the Sixth Engineers, that post.

Pvt. Michael M. Harris, Company I, Fourteenth Infantry, Vancouver Barracks, Wash., will be discharged by his commanding officer, on account of fraudulent enlistment.

Sergt. Fay S. Elzey, Medical Department, Ambulance Company No. 5, Southern Department, will be sent to the medical supply depot, 543 Greenwich Street, New York, N. Y., for duty.

Pvt. Martin N. Wilde, Signal Corps, upon his departure from Fort Sam Houston, Tex., as attendant for the authorized mounts of First Lieut. Charles B. Hazeltine, Signal Corps, will be relieved from duty with the Headquarters and Supply Detachment, First Telegraph Battalion, Signal Corps, and upon completion of the duty for which ordered to Fort Leavenworth, Kans., will be directed to report to the commanding officer, Depot Company I, Signal Corps, that post, for duty.

First Lieut. Alfred H. Erck, Fifth Infantry, is relieved from treatment at the Walter Reed General Hospital, District of Columbia, and will proceed to Plattsburg, N. Y., and report in person to the commanding officer, citizens' training camp, at that place, for duty.

Pvt. Joseph Noville, Battery C, Fifth Field Artillery, Camp Fort Bliss, Tex., will be discharged by his commanding officer, on account of fraudulent enlistment.

Pvt. Jackson C. Cross, Company H, Twelfth Infantry, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., will be discharged by his commanding officer, on account of fraudulent enlistment.

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. John Stone, 1122 West Adams Street, Chicago, Ill., Signal Enlisted Reserve Corps, on active duty in the Aviation Section of the Signal Enlisted Reserve Corps, to take effect May 22, 1917, is confirmed. The commanding general, Central Department, will send this soldier to Columbus, Ohio, for duty at the Ohio State University, that place.

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 Pvt. (First Class) Alexander McLanahan on active duty in the Aviation Section of the Signal Enlisted Reserve Corps, to take effect May 23, 1917, is confirmed.

Recruit Samuel Lessne, Fort Slocum, N. Y., will be discharged by the commanding officer of that depot, on account of fraudulent enlistment.

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. John T. Friberg, of the Signal Enlisted Reserve Corps, now at Helena, Ark., on active duty in the Aviation Section of the Signal Enlisted Reserve Corps with station at the Signal Corps Aviation School, Chicago, Ill., to take effect May 23, 1917, is confirmed. He will be sent by the commanding general, Southeastern Department, to the Signal Corps Aviation School, Chicago, for duty.

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. Charles R. D'Olive 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 18, 1917, is confirmed.

Maj. Fred A. Ellison, Quartermaster Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will proceed to Philadelphia, Pa., and report in person to the depot quartermaster at that place for assignment to duty as his assistant.

By direction of the President, the following-named officers are detailed for service and to fill vacancies in the Inspector General's Department: Lieut. Col. George D. Moore, Seventh Infantry; Maj. Benjamin T. Simmons, Thirty-fifth Infantry.

Capt. George E. Stratemeyer, junior military aviator, Signal Corps, now on duty with the First Aero Squadron, Signal Corps, Columbus, N. Mex., will proceed to Columbus, Ohio, for duty at the Ohio State University.

Capt. Walter R. Taylor, Signal Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will report in person to the commanding general, Southeastern Department, for assignment to duty as assistant to the signal officer of that department.

First Lieut. Clarke Thomson, Aviation Section, Signal Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will report in person to the commanding general, Southern Department, Fort Sam Houston, Tex., for assignment to duty with the Third Aero Squadron.

Maj. William P. Stinson, Quartermaster Officers' Reserve Corps, is relieved from further duty as assistant to the general superintendent, Army Transport Service, San Francisco, Cal., and will proceed to New York, N. Y., with the least possible delay and report in person to the general superintendent, Army Transport Service, for assignment to duty as his assistant.

**TABLES PREPARED BY GOVERNMENT ACTUARY FOR COMPUTING INTEREST ON LIBERTY BONDS**

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,  
Washington, May 23, 1917.

The following tables, prepared by the Government actuary, are furnished for interest computations in connection with the liberty loan of 1917.

W. G. McAdoo,  
Secretary.

Interest accrued and unearned upon a bond dated June 15, 1917, purchased and paid for in installments as follows (interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum, payable December 15 and June 15).

Two per cent paid June 15, 1917; 18 per cent paid June 28, 1917; 20 per cent paid July 30, 1917; 30 per cent paid August 15, 1917; 30 per cent paid August 30, 1917.

\$50 bond	\$0.251 -
\$100 bond	501 +
\$500 bond	2,507 +
\$1,000 bond	5,015 +
\$5,000 bond	25,074 +
\$10,000 bond	50,148 +
\$25,000 bond	125,369 +
\$50,000 bond	250,738 +
\$75,000 bond	376,107 +
\$100,000 bond	501,475 +
\$250,000 bond	1,253,689 +
\$500,000 bond	2,507,377 +
\$1,000,000 bond	5,014,754 +

**Liberty Loan Bonds.**

Amount of unearned interest payable by the purchaser of a \$100 bond, under the provisions of Department Circular No. 78, 1917, upon the day full payment for such bond is made: \$100 bond dated June 15, 1917.

Date.	Unearned interest.	Date.	Unearned interest.
June 15	\$0.0000000	July 24	\$0.32073770
16	.00937158	25	.32838798
17	.01874317	26	.33603825
18	.02811475	27	.34368852
19	.03748634	28	.35133880
20	.04685792	29	.35898907
21	.05622951	30	.36663934
22	.06560109	31	.37428961
23	.07497268	Aug. 1	.37811475
24	.08434426	2	.38385246
25	.09371585	3	.38959016
26	.10308743	4	.39532787
27	.11245902	5	.40106557
28	.12183060	6	.40680328
29	.12948087	7	.41254098
30	.13713115	8	.41827869
July 1	.14478142	9	.42401639
2	.15243169	10	.42975410
3	.16008197	11	.43549180
4	.16773224	12	.44122951
5	.17538251	13	.44696721
6	.18303279	14	.45270492
7	.19068306	15	.45844262
8	.19833333	16	.46418033
9	.20598361	17	.46991803
10	.21363388	18	.47565574
11	.22128415	19	.48139344
12	.22893443	20	.48713114
13	.23658470	21	.49286885
14	.24423497	22	.49860655
15	.25188525	23	.50434426
16	.25953552	24	.51008197
17	.26718579	25	.51581967
18	.27483607	26	.52155738
19	.28248634	27	.52729508
20	.29013661	28	.53303279
21	.29778688	29	.53877049
22	.30543716	30	.54450820
23	.31308743		

**Straight Interest on Liberty-Loan Bonds.**  
Interest on \$100 at the rate of 1½ per cent, or \$1.75, from June 15 to Dec. 15, 1917.

Days.	Amount.	Days.	Amount.
1	\$0.0095628	46	\$0.4398907
2	.0191257	47	.4494536
3	.0286885	48	.4590164
4	.0382514	49	.4685792
5	.0478142	50	.4781421
6	.0573770	51	.4877049
7	.0669399	52	.4972678
8	.0765027	53	.5068306
9	.0860656	54	.5163934
10	.0956284	55	.5259563
11	.1051913	56	.5355191
12	.1147541	57	.5450820
13	.1243169	58	.5546448
14	.1338798	59	.5642076
15	.1434426	60	.5737705
16	.1530055	61	.5833333
17	.1625683	62	.5928962
18	.1721311	63	.6024590
19	.1816940	64	.6120219
20	.1912568	65	.6215847
21	.2008197	66	.6311475
22	.2103825	67	.6407104
23	.2199454	68	.6502732
24	.2295082	69	.6598361
25	.2390710	70	.6693989
26	.2486339	71	.6789617
27	.2581967	72	.6885246
28	.2677596	73	.6980874
29	.2773224	74	.7076503
30	.2868852	75	.7172131
31	.2964481	76	.7267760
32	.3060109	77	.7363388
33	.3155738	78	.7459016
34	.3251366	79	.7554645
35	.3346995	80	.7650273
36	.3442623	81	.7745902
37	.3538251	82	.7841530
38	.3633880	83	.7937158
39	.3729508	84	.8032787
40	.3825137	85	.8128415
41	.3920765	86	.8224044
42	.4016393	87	.8319672
43	.4112022	88	.8415301
44	.4207650	89	.8510929
45	.4303279	90	.8606557

**3 Per Cent Certificates of Indebtedness.**  
Interest on \$100 at 3 per cent per 365 days.

Days.	Interest.	Days.	Interest.
1	\$0.00821918	46	\$0.37808219
2	.01643836	47	.38630137
3	.02465753	48	.39452055
4	.03287671	49	.40273973
5	.04109589	50	.41095890
6	.04931507	51	.41917808
7	.05753425	52	.42739726
8	.06575342	53	.43561644
9	.07397260	54	.44383562
10	.08219178	55	.45205479
11	.09041096	56	.46027397
12	.09863014	57	.46849315
13	.10684932	58	.47671233
14	.11506849	59	.48493151
15	.12328767	60	.49315068
16	.13150685	61	.50136986
17	.13972603	62	.50958904
18	.14794521	63	.51780822
19	.15616438	64	.52602740
20	.16438356	65	.53424658
21	.17260274	66	.54246575
22	.18082192	67	.55068493
23	.18904110	68	.55890411
24	.19726027	69	.56712329
25	.20547945	70	.57534247
26	.21369863	71	.58356165
27	.22191781	72	.59178082
28	.23013699	73	.60000000
29	.23835616	74	.60821918
30	.24657534	75	.61643836
31	.25479452	76	.62465754
32	.26301370	77	.63287671
33	.27123288	78	.64109589
34	.27945205	79	.64931507
35	.28767123	80	.65753425
36	.29589041	81	.66575343
37	.30410959	82	.67397260
38	.31232877	83	.68219178
39	.32054795	84	.69041096
40	.32876712	85	.69863014
41	.33698630	86	.70684932
42	.34520548	87	.71506849
43	.35342466	88	.72328767
44	.36164384	89	.73150685
45	.36986301	90	.73972603

**3½ Per Cent Certificates of Indebtedness.**  
Interest on \$100 at 3.25 per cent per 365 days.

Days.	Interest.	Days.	Interest.
1	\$0.00830411	46	\$0.40658904
2	.01786822	47	.4149315
3	.02671233	48	.4239726
4	.03561644	49	.4330137
5	.04452055	50	.4420548
6	.05342466	51	.4510959
7	.06232877	52	.4601370
8	.07123288	53	.4691781
9	.08013699	54	.4782192
10	.08904110	55	.4872603
11	.09794521	56	.4963014
12	.10684932	57	.5053425
13	.11575342	58	.5143836
14	.12465753	59	.5234247
15	.13356164	60	.5324658
16	.14246575	61	.5415069
17	.15136986	62	.5505480
18	.16027397	63	.5595891
19	.16917808	64	.5686302
20	.17808219	65	.5776713
21	.18698630	66	.5867123
22	.19589041	67	.5957534
23	.20479452	68	.6047945
24	.21369863	69	.6138356
25	.22260274	70	.6228767
26	.23150685	71	.6319178
27	.24041096	72	.6409589
28	.24931507	73	.6500000
29	.25821918	74	.6590411
30	.26712329	75	.6680822
31	.27602740	76	.6771233
32	.28493151	77	.6861644
33	.29383562	78	.6952055
34	.30273973	79	.7042466
35	.31164384	80	.7132877
36	.32054795	81	.7223288
37	.32945206	82	.7313699
38	.33835616	83	.7404110
39	.34726027	84	.7494521
40	.35616438	85	.7584932
41	.36506849	86	.7675343
42	.37397260	87	.7765754
43	.38287671	88	.7856164
44	.39178082	89	.7946575
45	.40068493	90	.8036986

**COMMENDS LIGHTHOUSE MEN.**

The Secretary of the Department of Commerce has written the following letters:

To Mr. D. D. Hill, keeper, Cross Over Island Light Station, N. Y.:

Sir: Referring to report of service rendered by you to the barge *Brighton*, of the Montreal Transportation Co., which parted her towline and went ashore about five miles below the Cross Over Island Light Station, N. Y., the department commends you for assisting in getting goods and personal effects ashore, and in assisting the tug *Emerson* in passing and hauling in the towline. The fact that you have been commended will be noted on the records as part of your official history.

Respectfully,  
WILLIAM C. REDFIELD,  
Secretary.

To Mr. Walter H. Carnock, master, Boston light vessel No. 53:

Sir: Referring to the report of the service rendered by you on May 21, 1917, in going to the assistance of two power boats which had collided and in conveying the crew of one of the power boats to Boston light vessel No. 53, Massachusetts, together with their two dories, the department commends you for the service rendered on the occasion referred to, which will be noted on the records as part of your official history.

It is requested that the inclosed copy of this letter be brought to the attention of those on board your vessel who may have assisted in this matter.

Respectfully,  
WILLIAM C. REDFIELD, Secretary.

## FORMING FORESTRY REGIMENT FOR WAR SERVICE IN FRANCE

The Department of Agriculture authorizes the following:

In response to numerous inquiries regarding the regiment of forest engineers, to be raised for service in France, the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture, which is organizing the regiment at the request of the War Department, makes the following statement:

A regiment of woodsmen and mill workers is being recruited for early service in France. It will be a part of the American Engineers' Reserve Corps which will aid in transportation and other engineering work, and is being organized at the request of the allies.

### To Get Out Timber for Armies.

The duty of this regiment will be to get out timber needed by the armies—railroad ties, trench timbers, mine props, bridge timbers, lumber, and cordwood. The work will be performed behind the battle lines in France but may fall within the danger zone.

The regiment will be made up of picked woodsmen. Service in it will give such men a chance to take the part in the war for which their life and training have peculiarly fitted them. For the logging crews skilled axmen, sawyers, tie hewers, skidders, teamsters, and blacksmiths are wanted. Millwrights, sawyers, and engineers are needed to man portable sawmills which will form part of the equipment; helpers are required for the various activities connected with woods operations and the maintenance of large camps.

Recruits must be between the ages of 18 and 45 years and must be citizens of the United States or have declared their intention to become such. They will be subject to the same physical examination as that required for other military service.

### To Enlist.

Enlistment will be for a period of four years, but active service may be required for only a portion of that period.

The regiment will be made up of six companies of 164 men each, aside from battalion and regimental staffs, drivers, and commissioned officers. It will be recruited at once and sent overseas as soon as organized, trained, and equipped. It will probably be assembled at the engineering training camps at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., and American University, Washington, D. C.

While designed to serve primarily as a mobile logging and milling crew, the regiment will be organized on military lines and its members will be uniformed and armed like other units in the United States Army.

### Where to Apply.

Men wishing to enlist should apply to the nearest of the following listing officers:

F. H. Colby, Forest Commissioner, Augusta, Me.

J. S. Benedict, United States Forest Service, Gorham, N. H.

E. C. Hirst, State forester, Concord, N. H.

Harris A. Reynolds, 4 Joy Street, Boston, Mass.

W. O. Filley, State forester, New Haven, Conn.

## SOUND BUSINESS JUDGMENT COMMENDS THE LIBERTY BONDS, ASSERTS VICE PRESIDENT

The Treasury Department has issued the following statement, by Thomas R. Marshall, Vice President of the United States:

So much do common sense and sound business judgment commend the liberty loan bonds as a safe and remunerative investment that I can see no necessity for urging patriotism as a reason for buying such bonds, although I recognize the patriotic nature of the investment. These bonds possess advantages that no other securities that I know of possess, and Americans with savings to invest should eagerly avail themselves of this really splendid opportunity.

### Should Be Widely Distributed.

It will be very much better for the Nation at large if these bonds are widely distributed among the people. It would be, in my opinion, a national misfortune if all this tax-free wealth represented by the liberty loan bond issue pass into the possession of the rich and well-to-do of the Nation rather than in a large measure into the hands of the ordinary average American citizen.

C. R. Pettis, superintendent of State forests, Albany, N. Y.

J. S. Hlick, Pennsylvania department of forestry, State Forest Academy, Mount Alto, Pa.

F. W. Besley, State forester, John Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.

H. L. Johnson, United States Forest Service, Elkins, W. Va.

S. H. Marsh, United States Forest Service, Harrisonburg, Va.

Verne Rhoades, United States Forest Service, Asheville, N. C.

H. G. Spahr, United States Forest Service, Blue Ridge, Ga.

E. P. Bushnell, United States Forest Service, Johnson City, Tenn.

Edmund Secrest, State forester, Wooster, Ohio.

T. B. Wyman, Munising, Mich.

W. T. Cox, State forester, St. Paul, Minn.

G. E. Marshall, United States Forest Service, Cass Lake, Minn.

F. B. Moody, conservation commissioner, Madison, Wis.

J. H. Foster, State forester, College Station, Tex.

The Forester, United States Forest Service, Washington, D. C.

District forester, United States Forest Service, Federal Building, Missoula, Mont.

District Forester, United States Forest Service, New Federal Building, Denver, Colo.

District Forester, United States Forest Service, Gas and Electric Building, Albuquerque, N. Mex.

District Forester, United States Forest Service, Forest Service Building, Ogden, Utah.

District Forester, United States Forest Service, 114 Sansome Street, San Francisco, Cal.

District Forester, United States Forest Service, Beck Building, Portland, Oreg.

The listing of applicants by the foregoing officers does not insure their final acceptance. It may be necessary to reject

Taxation is going to be higher all over the country as a result of the war and conditions that are to follow. Taxation is certain to be more thoroughly exacted.

### Money Will Be Taxed.

Money in bank and money loaned out and other property hitherto escaping taxation in whole or in part is going to be taxed and the taxes collected. If these liberty loan bonds are in the hands of only the rich of the country, upon the poorer people of the Nation there will fall a disproportionate part of the burden of the Government.

There is no sacrifice, patriotic or otherwise, involved in the purchase of liberty loan bonds. It is as good an investment (absolute safety, tax exemption, net revenue, and other things considered) as exists in the world, and it is a privilege to be able to acquire one. There are strong patriotic reasons why Americans should liberally support the liberty loan, but the merits of the liberty loan bonds are such as to require no other reason for their purchase by the American people.

subsequently some of the men who have been listed.

The prompt recruiting of this regiment will enable it to be among the first to carry the flag of the United States abroad.

### Number of Men and Pay.

The number of men to be recruited and their monthly salaries while in training and active service are as follows:

Grade.	Monthly pay in United States.	Monthly pay, foreign service.
6 first sergeants.....	\$51	\$61.20
18 sergeants, first class.....	51	61.20
1 sergeant bugler.....	48	57.00
50 sergeants.....	44	52.80
6 stable sergeants.....	44	52.80
6 supply sergeants.....	44	52.80
6 mess sergeants.....	44	52.80
2 color sergeants.....	44	52.80
19 cooks.....	38	45.00
6 horseshoers.....	38	45.00
108 corporals.....	36	43.20
6 saddlers.....	36	43.20
27 wagoners.....	36	43.20
186 privates, first class.....	33	39.60
558 privates, second class.....	30	36.00
12 buglers.....	30	36.00

Pay will begin at the date of enlistment. Traveling expenses will be furnished by the Government from the place of enlistment to the training camp.

### AMBASSADOR ELKUS AT BERNE.

Ambassador Elkus has telegraphed the Department of State that he and his staff have arrived at Berne. All are well. The ambassador says that they were treated courteously by officials of Turkey, Austria, and Bulgaria, who facilitated their journey.

The American minister at Berne also reports the arrival of Ambassador Elkus, Mrs. Elkus, and three children; Miss Hawes; Miss Johnstone; Miss Tupper; Mr. Tarler; Mr. Milmore; Dr. Montgomery, wife, and three children; Mr. Leavitt, wife, and child; Mrs. Wuth; Mr. Schmajonian; Mr. Engert; Mr. Edelman; and Brown and Rivers, of the U. S. S. *Scorpion*.