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First Patriotic Duty is to—Buy a Liberty Bond

# Official Bulletin



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

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## CIVILIAN HEALTH EXPERTS BRAND THE CHARGES OF INSANITARY CONDITIONS ON THE HOSPITAL SHIP SOLACE "UNTRUE" AND "EXAGGERATED"

### Committee of Investigators Reports That Care of Naval Patients Could Not Be Improved Upon—Praise Ship's Doctors.

The Navy Department authorizes the following:

The committee appointed by Secretary of the Navy Daniels to investigate the complaints of conditions aboard the hospital ship *Solace*, made in a "round robin" signed by 30 enlisted men, which was presented in the Senate by Senator Calder, reports that some of the charges are untrue and others grossly exaggerated; that while the ship was overcrowded at the time of the complaints, there was no lack of care or medical attendance; that the patients suffering with different infectious diseases were carefully segregated; that the regulations in regard to sanitation were observed; and that the entire ship, including blankets, dishes, etc., was sterilized after every trip to the hospital.

#### Conclusion as to "Round Robin."

It concludes that "the round robin was composed by one person, who wove into it complaints from various sources," and that most of it "rests on gossip and hearsay."

The committee reports that there was "no lack of kindness and intelligent care" on the part of Dr. Blackwood, the medical director in command of the *Solace*, or his assistants; that "they were dealing with an unprecedented emergency, and in handling it they acquitted themselves admirably." It concludes that Surg. Gen. Braisted, Dr. Blackwood, and Dr. Pickereel, medical director in charge of the naval hospital, and their assistants are "all entitled to the highest praise for their devoted and untiring efforts and for the success which they achieved under extremely difficult conditions."

#### Spent a Day on "Solace."

The committee, composed of Dr. William H. Welch, director of the School of Public Health, Johns Hopkins University; Dr. Abraham Flexner, secretary of the General Education Board and author of "Medical Education in the United States and Europe"; and Mr. Nathan Straus, the philanthropist, went to the fleet, where every opportunity for observation

(Continued on page 6.)

### PRESIDENT OPPOSED TO STATES RELAXING LABOR LAWS.

THE WHITE HOUSE,  
June 4, 1917.

MY DEAR GOV. BRUMBAUGH:  
*I take pleasure in replying to your letter of June 1.*

*I think it would be most unfortunate for any of the States to relax the laws by which safeguards have been thrown about labor. I feel that there is no necessity for such action, and that it would lead to a slackening of the energy of the Nation rather than to an increase of it, besides being very unfair to the laboring people themselves.*

*Sincerely, yours,*  
WOODROW WILSON.  
HON. M. G. BRUMBAUGH,  
Governor,  
Executive Chamber,  
Harrisburg, Pa.

### LIBERTY BONDS ARE DIRECT GOVERNMENT OBLIGATIONS

Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo makes the following statement:

"A number of letters have been recently received at the Treasury Department inquiring whether or not the Liberty Loan Bonds are obligations of the United States Government. I am surprised that there should be any misunderstanding on this point. The Liberty Bonds are United States Government Bonds. They are the direct obligations of the United States Government and the honor and the resources of the American people are the security therefor. They are called Liberty Bonds because their proceeds are to be dedicated to the cause of human liberty."

### REPORTS ON REGISTRATION INDICATE LITTLE DISORDER

The Committee on Public Information authorizes the following:

That same absence of trouble and general response to the provisions of the selective draft law that characterized reports received at the Department of Justice last night was reflected in the telegrams received to-day from the department's representatives in the widely separated sections of the country.

The United States attorney for the northern district of Illinois reports that registration closed in his district without trouble, except for a few minor disturbances. "The registration," he says, "was handled throughout the district with an estimated return for Chicago in excess of 300,000."

The department's representatives at San Francisco stated that at 11 o'clock last night 26,600 of those registered had been counted. Of this number 15,700 claimed exemption and 6,583 were aliens. The estimated registration for the city is 60,000. Few disturbances occurred.

#### The First Arrest.

The first report received at the department of an arrest for failure to register came from Deadwood, S. Dak., where a Slavonian was placed in jail for non-compliance with that provision of the law.

The United States attorney at Kansas City, Mo., reports estimates will be exceeded generally over the State. In Kansas City he estimates an excess at 50 per cent, and states that about 30,000 have registered. He adds that no disturbances occurred and general quiet prevailed throughout the State.

The following telegraphic reports on registration were received this morning at the office of Provost Marshal General Crowder:

"Four a. m.—All Wisconsin counties and cities have reported registration complete. Totals, 218,700. No trouble reported."

The city of Lowell, Mass., had an actual registration of 10,977, as compared with the estimate of the Census Bureau that 14,400 in that city were eligible for registration.

"Troy, N. Y.: Actual registration, 7,339; estimated, 7,800."

#### No Disorders in Jersey.

"New Jersey: Practically complete reports from 20 counties of the 21 and 13 cities of the 14 of over 30,000 in population total 261,243 registration. Close estimate on remainder will make grand total at least 303,797. Absolutely no disorder or resistance reported."

"Reports from 136 out of 184 registration districts this evening in Rhode

Island indicate a registration of approximately 50,000."

"Registration in California has been completed. There has been no disturbance of any kind in any part of the State. Total number registered has greatly exceeded all estimates."

"Conditions throughout the day excellent in Delaware. Registration heavy. Complete returns from Wilmington, rural, New Castle and Kent Counties. Only awaiting returns from Sussex County to complete figures."

"Registration completed in Vermont without incident."

"No overt acts necessitating troops in State of Arizona."

#### NOT TOO LATE TO REGISTER.

#### Provost Marshal Wishes to Pursue Liberal Policy.

Gen. E. H. Crowder, Provost Marshal General, in charge of the registration machinery, this morning sent the following telegram to all governors:

"Attention is invited to paragraph 40 of the regulations, which contemplate the registration of persons who for any reason shall not have been registered on registration day. While scrutiny should be made of each case to determine whether punitive action is required, it is desired for the next few days to pursue a liberal policy in this regard in order that the registration may be made complete at the earliest possible moment. Nonresidents may also continue to register under the provisions of paragraph 64. If it later appears that the liberality of this policy is being abused, more stringent action will be taken. Cards received from absentees after June 5 should be filed as prescribed in paragraph 40.

"Please give this the widest publicity and inform all registration boards without delay."

#### ABSENTEE REGISTRATION ERROR.

The following statement has been issued from the Provost Marshal General's office:

Governors of many States report that the registration cards of absentees which are reaching home precincts in many instances do not carry the present address of the absentee who is mailing the card.

It is impossible in these cases to mail registration certificates to such absentees. An absentee who has made this mistake should at once send his address to the registrar of his precinct and request a certificate. The request should be addressed as follows:

THE REGISTRAR,

(Your home precinct.)

Care Sheriff of \_\_\_\_\_ County,

(State.)

If permanent home is in a city of 30,000 or over, mail card in care of the mayor of your city.

## EXPECT BIG DEMAND FOR MEN TO OFFICER MERCHANT FLEET

Since the announcement of the United States Shipping Board that a school for merchant marine officers has been opened near Boston, and that 14 others will be opened in the near future along the New England coast, much interest is manifest in the source of supply of raw material for the schools. It is proposed to take men who have had some sea or engineering experience and to give them a period of intensive training. Officials recognized that there will be a tremendous demand for capable men to officer the new fleets of the merchant marine, but as the ships are launched it is proposed to have the officers ready to take charge of them.

According to figures of the Census Bureau, the total number of males engaged in water transportation and in selected occupations under water transportation in 1910 was 148,991. Of the selected occupations the following figures are given: Captains and masters, 7,985; mates, ship or boat, 2,373; pilots, 2,834; engineers, ship or boat, 13,584; machinists, 727; firemen, ship or boat, 8,245; sailors, 19,750; deck hands, 12,043; and others, ship or boat, 1,391. The bureau declined to make an estimate on the present numbers, there being such a wide variation in averages between the census of 1910 and the preceding one, as regards this class of men, that there is no tangible basis to go upon.

#### PLAN CHILD WELFARE WORK.

#### Women's Defense Committee Asks Miss Lathrop to Head Division.

Miss Julia Lathrop, head of the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor, has been asked to head the child welfare department of the women's committee of the Council of National Defense.

Miss Lathrop has investigated the wartime condition of children in Europe and Canada and through her studies is in a position to furnish valuable information to mothers and others interested in child welfare in this country.

The women's committee hopes to profit by the mistakes of the other warring countries and to prevent their repetition in this country through a campaign of education.

Delinquency of children, relief for the families of soldiers and sailors, and the reeducation of men who lose some of their faculties in war are among the other problems to be tackled by this department.

#### GERMAN SHIP'S ARRIVAL.

#### Shipping Board Reports the "Maia" Has Reached French Port.

The United States Shipping Board announces the safe arrival at a port in France of the steamship *Maia*, 2,255 tons gross, 1,635 net, which vessel was allotted to the French Government on a time-trip charter after undergoing repairs at a port in this country.

The *Maia* is one of the German vessels interned here, and which was damaged by its German crew prior to the outbreak of hostilities. The *Maia* carried a cargo to France, and is the first of the former interned ships to complete a voyage.

## MOBILIZATION OF RAILROADS FOR THE NATION'S WAR NEEDS

The special committee on national defense of the American Railway Association, which is the agency by which the railroads are cooperating to meet the emergency transportation needs of the Government in addition to the ordinary needs of the country, makes the following statement:

"The special committee on national defense of the American Railway Association invokes the support of all persons and concerns, for unless the railroads operate as one system and make economic changes which may result in inconsequence to the public, the equipment, present and attainable, of the railroad lines will be insufficient to meet the demands to be made upon it.

#### Freight Cars Lacking.

"There are 2,500,000 freight cars in the United States and their capacity is barely sufficient for commercial needs. The railroads in the near future will use 120,000 cars to transport material for the construction of the 'new army' training camps, and a continuous flow of cars to keep those camps in supplies. They estimate that it will take 200,000 cars to carry the material which will enter into the construction of the Government merchant ships, whether of steel or of wood. They will require an enormous number of cars to move the steel for the ships under construction for the Navy, and no estimate whatever can be made of the number of cars which will be needed to carry the material used in the manufacture of munitions and supplies for the Army, and in moving them a second time from the point of manufacture to the shipping point.

#### Purpose of Railroads.

"The railroads have adopted, as the fundamental principles on which to secure the desired results, increase of efficiency, economy of effort, and the elimination of competition. In other words, by patriotic cooperation to operate as if they were one great corporation, intent upon securing the greatest results at the least expense of effort and of money.

"Where lines were competing some of the trains are being and more will be withdrawn. The number of trains for commuters will be reduced in order to spare the engines and crews for the freight service. At terminals all loaded cars may be sent over one line and the empties sent back over its rival line to give the railroad men the opportunity for free movement of trains.

#### Must Move 2,000,000 Men.

"They will have to provide for the movement of the 2,000,000 or more men and their equipment, coming and going from the instruction camps."

The executive committee of the railroad special committee on national defense consists of Fairfax Harrison (chairman), Howard Elliott, Hale Holden, Julius Kruttschnitt, and Samuel Rea. They have subcommittees on car service, military equipment standards, military transportation accounting, military passenger tariffs, and military freight tariffs. Six or more of the most practical men in the railroad world are to be found on each subcommittee.

## MEDICAL SECTION OF THE DEFENSE COUNCIL NOW REORGANIZING ITS STATE COMMITTEES

The Council of National Defense has issued the following:

### TO THE SEVERAL STATE COUNCILS OF DEFENSE:

The medical section of the council has been working since its inception on its organization in all States of the Union, and before the creation of the State councils of defense appointed committees representing it in each State. It is now reorganizing these in accordance with the plan laid out in letter of May 24, copy of which is herewith attached. Please note that in this they especially recommend the appointment to their committee of the medical representative of the "governor's State defense committee," meaning the State council of defense. Many of the members of the committee have already been giving valuable service and are thoroughly in touch with the national problems.

To insure cooperation between these committees and the State councils of defense and to avoid duplication of work, the council suggests that you recognize this committee by appointing on the State council a member thereof, or if you do not find this desirable or possible that you arrange for close cooperation between the members of the State council having similar work in charge and the committee men whose names are given herein.

Requesting reply at your convenience,  
Very truly yours,

W. S. GIFFORD, *Director.*

### Letter to Committee Members.

MAY 24, 1917.

MY DEAR DOCTOR: The State committees of the respective States that have hitherto been cooperating with the Council of National Defense as the State committees of the Committee of American Physicians for Medical Preparedness, have been reorganized by the general medical board as follows:

1. The name shall be the State Committee of the Council of National Defense, Medical Section.

2. The committee shall include:

(a) The original State Committee of the Committee of American Physicians for Medical Preparedness.

(b) Members of the general medical board of the Council of National Defense and members of the National Committee of the Committee of American Physicians for Medical Preparedness residing in your State.

(c) Other physicians named on the accompanying sheet who have from time to time cooperated with the Committee of American Physicians for Medical Preparedness or the Surgeon General's office, and with the general medical board of the Council of National Defense.

(d) The president elect and the secretary elect (when the present secretary is not reelected) of the State medical societies.

(e) The retiring president and secretary of the State medical societies who have been on State committees during the year.

(f) The medical representative of the governor's State defense committee.

(g) Representatives of the American Red Cross.

(h) Representatives of the Medical Officers' Reserve Corps.

(i) The ranking medical officer of the National Guard.

(j) Deans of medical schools.

And such other individuals as, for special reasons may, from time to time, have been added.

The State committee of the Council of National Defense, Medical Section, as now constituted for your State, is contained on a separate sheet attached. The chairman of the original committee has been requested to call together this reorganized committee at the earliest possible moment to carry out the following recommendations:

1. Affect a permanent organization by selecting a chairman, secretary, and treasurer.

2. Transact such other business as may be brought before the committee by the chairman and secretary in accordance with instructions they may have received from the General Medical Board.

Very truly yours,

FRANKLIN MARTIN,  
*Chairman General Medical Board,*  
F. F. SIMPSON,  
*Vice Chairman.*

## 750,000 MORE PAIRS OF SHOES FOR THE NEW ARMY PURCHASED

The Council of National Defense authorizes the following:

The Philadelphia office of the Quartermaster's Department of the Army, acting with the assistance of the committee on supplies of the Council of National Defense, has awarded contracts for 750,000 additional pairs of shoes for the new army at an average price of \$4.75 a pair. With the contracts closed last week contracts have now been let for a total of 3,360,000 pairs for the Army and 850,000 pairs for the Navy. The total cost of the shoes will be about \$20,000,000.

### Saving of \$2,000,000.

Julius Rosenwald, chairman of the committee on supplies, to-day estimated that fully \$2,000,000 had been saved to the Government through the plan followed by the committee in cooperation with the Army and Navy officials. Options were secured on raw materials, including leather, lining, threads, and nails, for the manufacture of these shoes. The prices were "pegged" throughout at a point lower than the market price, and the average price paid for the shoes is much below the prevailing market price. The average price paid for the shoes ordered last week—of a different style from those called for in the new supplementary contracts—was \$4.86.

### Action Before Bids Were Asked.

"Long before we asked for bids on these shoes," Mr. Rosenwald said to-day, "we arranged for securing enough leather for soles as well as for uppers at a price agreed upon less than the present price, at which a number of dealers were willing to supply the leather, with the understanding that if it could be bought elsewhere at the same or a lower price, the

## FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION WATCHING HARD COAL PRICES

The Federal Trade Commission authorizes the following statement:

In its efforts to insure that the consumer gets anthracite coal at moderate prices, the Federal Trade Commission is requiring operators to report weekly all orders accepted, together with the prices for same.

The producers of a very great proportion of the tonnage are selling their output at moderate prices, so that the high premiums charged by a number of operators during recent weeks are beginning to disappear from the market.

### Cost of Production.

As a basis for publicity, within the powers of the commission, costs of production are being obtained from any operators who continue to maintain unjustifiably high prices.

The commission is also getting monthly production statistics by sizes from all the anthracite mining companies, and anthracite jobbers are required to furnish the commission a weekly report, giving complete purchase and sales data, and gross profits on each transaction. With this information the commission can trace all jobbed anthracite from the mines to the retail yard.

Agents are in the field keeping in close touch with the prices charged by retailers in various parts of the country, so that distribution and prices are being traced all the way from the mine to the consumer.

### WOMEN STUDY FOOD PROBLEM.

#### Plan for Cooperation Between Housewives of Town and Country.

The Council of National Defense authorizes the following:

A plan of cooperation between the women of the towns and the women of the farms, so that they may work together in the food-production cause, is being worked out by the women's committee of the Council of National Defense, now in session in Washington, for a series of conferences on the coordination of women's war-time activities.

Establishment of local exchanges in each community, where club women and other women with more or less leisure may get in touch with the farmers' wives of the vicinity, is contemplated. These exchanges will be enlistment places for signing up volunteers in the food-production movement.

The town woman with spare time will be enabled to volunteer to assist the farmer's wife when she needs help.

Government would be entirely free to do so. This enabled the committee to ask for bids on the basis of an already settled price for raw materials, obviating the necessity for bidders going into the open market and thereby asking for options on 10 to 20 times as much leather material as would have been required to furnish the amount of shoes which the Government wanted to buy."

Buy a Liberty Bond.

## The Official Bulletin

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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:

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### EXECUTIVE ORDER.

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

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

WOODROW WILSON.

April 14, 1917.

### MAJ. STIMPSON ON ACTIVE LIST.

Former Secretary of War Given Duty at War College.

Maj. Henry L. Stimpson, Judge Advocate General's Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will report to this city and report in person to the Chief of Staff for assignment to duty at the Army War College, this city.

### INTERIOR EMPLOYEES' WAR AID.

Working for the Red Cross and the Liberty Loan.

The Interior Department issues the following:

Secretary Lane announces that the Interior Department unit of the American Red Cross, as the result of a campaign, has reached a membership of over 2,000, and has collected \$3,300. Classes have been organized in first aid and surgical dressings. The Home Club war relief, which is composed of members and wives of members of the Interior Department, has recently been organized to aid by furnishing various articles of hospital equipment, and has sent two bales of such equipment to France.

The employees of the Interior Department have also been active in subscribing to the liberty loan, the Pension Office alone having subscribed \$100,000. It is expected after the final count is in that the subscriptions of the employees of this department in Washington will amount to over \$400,000, and that the subscriptions of its field employees will bring this amount close to \$1,000,000.

Your first patriotic duty—Buy a Liberty Bond.

### APPEAL BY SECRETARY M'ADOO.

Imperative That the Liberty Loan Be Largely Oversubscribed, He Says.

Statement by Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo:

A tentative allotment of liberty bonds to be subscribed by Federal reserve districts and various cities throughout the United States was published a short time ago. It was not intended that these amounts should be considered as all that the Federal reserve districts and cities in question should subscribe. It was merely an indication as to how the loan could be distributed if every district and every city mentioned subscribed the full amount indicated.

I regret to find that there is a disposition to stop the campaign for further subscriptions after a city has reached the tentative allotment. It is most important that there shall be no cessation of the work, even in those cities which have already responded so promptly and patriotically. I earnestly hope that the work will be continued everywhere with the utmost vigor until the subscription closes on June 15. Whether a Federal reserve district or city has reached the tentative allotment or not, it is imperative that the loan shall be largely oversubscribed, and this can not be accomplished unless the intensive campaign for bond subscriptions is continued with the utmost earnestness and enthusiasm. The results thus far are immensely gratifying, and if there is no let up in the work success is certain.

### WAR LOAN APPEAL TO LABOR.

Samuel Gompers Urges Workers to Subscribe to Liberty Bonds.

Samuel Gompers, member of the Council of National Defense and president of the American Federation of Labor, has issued the following appeal to organized labor in behalf of the liberty loan:

"Liberty loan week has been designated and June 6 of that week has been set aside as Labor Liberty Loan Day.

"The Congress of the United States has pledged the resources of the Nation for the conduct of the war into which our Republic has entered in support of liberty, democracy, and human rights. The men and women of the United States are given opportunity to participate in the loan for this purpose.

"To buy a liberty bond is to support our country and to subscribe to ideals which our Republic is forced to maintain by military force. Individuals and organizations have testified to their patriotic desire to serve by subscribing for these bonds—including labor men and labor organizations.

"The investment—viewed from a financial standpoint—is especially safe, being in reality a mortgage upon the resources of the Government and the Nation.

"Every worker and every labor organization will find it advantageous to support this liberty loan as extensively as lies within their financial ability. Money from the sale of these bonds is indispensable to the successful conduct of the war. Bond subscriptions therefore become a highly patriotic and intelligent way to render service to our Republic and to the cause of democracy internationally.

"The executive council has authorized

### MESSAGE FROM RUTH LAW ON LIBERTY LOAN FLIGHT.

The Treasury Department issues the following message by Miss Ruth Law, now flying over the Middle West for the liberty loan:

It is morning. As I sail thousands of feet in the free air I look below and see a peaceful, a happy, and a prosperous land. The sun shines down on thousands of American homes. The ascending smoke from hundreds of country homes rises toward me. The smoke of many factories arises.

I see farmers and farmers' wives, and farmers' boys and girls going to their early morning tasks around their homes. I see in the cities and towns myriads of workmen going to their work. All the scenes I see are peaceful. The sun shines here on a happy, free people.

And I think that in Europe this same sun shines on a ruined and devastated country. Smoke arises there, too, toward the heavens, but it is the smoke from burning homes, the vicious smoke that cannons belch forth. There men and women are hurrying to their daily task, the men to kill and maim their fellow man, the women to do the work that women were not made to perform.

It is America's duty to see that no such scenes are enacted here; to see that such scenes in Europe are put an end to. The liberty loan of 1917 was authorized to provide for the ending of the carnage and destruction in Europe and to insure America against such things.

It is America's duty and America's privilege to perform this great service to humanity. It is every American's duty and it is every American's privilege to do his or her part by supporting the Government. Buy your liberty bond. I have bought mine.

### NAVY TO USE YALE BUILDINGS.

Men of Naval Reserve to Occupy Plant This Summer.

The Navy Department authorizes the following:

Yale University, in response to a request made by Secretary of the Navy Daniels, has agreed to the use this summer of its dormitories and dining rooms for men of the Naval Reserve. The university authorities asked that an officer be sent to New Haven to inspect the plant, and Secretary Daniels to-day directed Rear Admiral N. R. Usher, commandant of the third naval district, to detail an officer to make the inspection and report at once as to the number of men who can be accommodated.

The Navy now has at Harvard a school for the training of radio operators.

the investment of \$10,000 of American Federation of Labor funds in liberty loan bonds. All organized labor is urged to do its part."

## PLANS FOR SECOND SERIES OF TRAINING CAMPS FOR OFFICERS COMPLETED BY WAR DEPARTMENT

**Present Camps Will Provide Sufficient Officers for First National Army of  
500,000 Men—Commissions Will Be Granted After  
Three Months of Intensive Training**

The War Department authorizes the following:

Adj. Gen. H. P. McCain has completed plans for the second series of training camps for officers. In order to provide officers for the drafted forces of the National Army, the War Department has adopted the policy of commissioning new officers of the line (Infantry, Cavalry, Field and Coast Guard Artillery) purely on the basis of demonstrated ability, after three months observation and training in the officers' training camps.

To provide officers for the first 500,000, the War Department has put into operation 16 officers' training camps, with about 40,000 men in attendance. These 16 camps correspond to the territorial divisions in which the National Army will be raised. The present camps will provide line officers sufficient in quantity and quality for the first 500,000, and a reserve for that increment. It is proposed to officer further increments raised under the draft by promotion from the ranks of the Regular Army, the National Guard, and drafted forces previously in service.

### Second Camps Open August 27.

The second series of officers' training camps will be held beginning August 27, with the definite mission of producing a body of line officers, capable of filling all places in the grades above lieutenants, and many of the places in the lieutenant grades of the second 500,000 troops. These camps will open on August 27, 1917, and the training period will last until November 28, 1917. The camps are as follows:

Fort Myer, Va., for divisional area No. 1, including the States of Vermont, Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, and for divisional area No. 5, made up of the States of New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and the District of Columbia.

Fort McPherson, Ga., for divisional area No. 2, including congressional districts 1 to 26, inclusive, of New York State, being New York City and contiguous territories, and also including divisional area No. 7, made up of the States of Alabama, Georgia, and Florida.

### Fort Ogelthorpe Camp.

Fort Ogelthorpe, Ga., for divisional area No. 3, including New York congressional districts 27 to 43, the Pennsylvania congressional districts 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 21, 25, and 28, and divisional area No. 6, made up of Tennessee, North Carolina, and South Carolina.

Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., for divisional area No. 4, including the Pennsylvania congressional districts not in divisional area No. 3; also including divisional area No. 8, comprising the States of Ohio and West Virginia, and divisional area No. 9, comprising the States of Indiana and Kentucky.

Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark., or other place to be designated, for divisional area No. 10, including the States of Wisconsin

and Michigan, and the divisional area No. 12, including the States of Mississippi, Louisiana, and Arkansas.

Fort Leon Spring, Tex., for divisional area No. 11, the State of Illinois, and divisional area No. 15, comprising the States of Texas, Arizona, New Mexico, and Oklahoma.

Fort Riley, Kans., for divisional area No. 13, including the States of Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Iowa, and the divisional area No. 14, including the States of Kansas, Mississippi, and Colorado.

The Presidio, San Francisco, Cal., for divisional area No. 16, comprising the States of Utah, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Washington, and California.

### Those Who Are Eligible.

Those eligible to apply to these camps may be listed as follows:

(a) Members of the Officers' Reserve Corps, line sections, who, through no fault of their own, were unable to attend the first series of camps.

(b) Noncommissioned officers of the Regular Army recommended in March by the War Department for temporary appointment in case of war, who, through no fault of their own, were unable to attend the training class for Regular Army noncommissioned officers in April. The maximum age for this class is 50 years.

(c) Resigned officers of the Regular Army; the maximum age is 50 years.

(d) Men of proper qualifications made eligible for the Officers' Reserve Corps by the Army appropriation act of May 12, 1917, and officers of the Staff Corps with two months' service in war who have had experience in Infantry, Cavalry, or Artillery. The maximum age is 50 years.

(e) Men who are qualified for commissions under General Orders, No. 42. War Department, 1915. The maximum age is 50 (?) years.

(f) Citizens of the United States who have had service in the present war as officers and noncommissioned officers of the line in the armies of friendly powers. The maximum age in this class is 44.

(g) Men of exceptional qualifications who tendered their services to the Government prior to June 5, 1917, and who have been listed under General Orders, No. 37, War Department; maximum age is 50 years.

(h) Other citizens with valuable military experience and who have demonstrated marked ability and capacity for leadership; maximum age limit is 44 years.

### Minimum Age 20 Years 9 Months.

The minimum age limit for all is 20 years and 9 months. However, in order to attain the experienced class of men desired, preference will be given to men over 31 years of age. It will be difficult for men under that age to qualify, except in rare instances, where the applicant has preeminent qualifications or unusual

## LIBERTY LOAN "TRAILER" TO BE SHOWN IN ALL MOVIES

The Treasury Department authorizes the following:

A liberty loan "trailer" has been sent to practically every motion-picture theater in the country and will be shown at every performance until June 15. This trailer shows a picture of a waving flag, followed by a motion picture of President Wilson dictating a message to the American people in his offices in the White House. The President's picture is followed by a short message and the "trailer" ends with an appeal to buy liberty bonds.

The liberty loan "trailer" is the contribution of a committee appointed by William A. Brady, president of the national association of the motion-picture industry. The film necessary for the purpose, amounting to 500,000 feet, was donated by the Eastman Co., of Rochester, N. Y.

military experience. Men certified as acceptable for the first series of camps, which are now in operation, must renew their applications if they were not directed to attend the first series of camps.

Applications must be made between June 15 and July 15. All applications received after July 15 will be returned. The application must be accompanied with the names of three responsible citizens who know the applicant, but letters of recommendation are not desired.

Shortly after July 15 Army examiners will visit various convenient points and the applicants will be called up for examination.

Members of the training camps will receive \$100 a month while in training, their transportation, uniforms, and subsistence. They must agree to accept such commissions as the Secretary of War may tender to them.

### Where to Send Applications.

The applications may be made as follows:

To the commanding general, Northeastern Department, Boston, Mass., for Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut.

To the commanding general, Eastern Department, Governors Islands, N. Y., for New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and the District of Columbia.

To the commanding general, southeastern department, Charleston, S. C., for Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Arkansas, and the coast defense of Galveston.

To the commanding general, Central Department, Chicago, Ill., for West Virginia, Kentucky, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, and Colorado.

To the commanding general, Southern Department, Fort Sam Houston, Tex., except the coast defense of Galveston, for Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, and Arizona.

To the commanding general, Western Department, San Francisco, Cal., Nevada, and Utah.

## Health Experts Report on Conditions on Hospital Ship *Solace*

(Continued from page 1.)

was afforded them, and spent an entire day on the *Solace*, cross-questioning the members of the staff and the patients and examining into conditions on the hospital ship. They visited one of the largest naval hospitals, training station, and navy yard, inspected the facilities and sanitary conditions and individually interviewed all measles patients, sick or convalescent, who had at any time been aboard the *Solace*. They also made a careful inspection of two battleships.

### Interviewed at Least 100 Patients.

"Altogether," the report states, "we had interviews with upwards of 100 patients who were aboard the *Solace* or had been aboard the *Solace*, either at the time of the round robin, shortly before, or shortly after. We did not know the names of the persons who signed the round robin. In the course of the inquiry we identified three of the signers, among them the person who undoubtedly composed the round robin and procured the signatures to it.

"Patients and convalescents were questioned in the absence of officers and attendants. We assured them their names would not be mentioned and we encouraged them to speak freely for the good of the service. It is our judgment that the men spoke without reserve. Indeed, throughout our inquiry, both on the hospital ship *Solace* and at the naval hospital, we observed that the men felt entirely free to talk of conditions under which they were living. There was no evidence whatsoever of fear or constraint.

### Capacity of Hospital Ship.

"The *Solace* is the only hospital ship in the Navy at the present time," the report goes on to say. "Its normal capacity is 228 beds, of which 80 on the upper deck are set apart for communicable diseases. These 80 beds or bunks are arranged in three separate wards which do not communicate with one another, one ward having 8 beds, one 10, and one 12. Connected with each ward is a lavatory with a basin with running water, and two of the three wards have separate compartments for washing dishes and other vessels. As the measles ward has no such compartment, the dishes used in it are washed on the outside in large pans.

"The three wards just described are well ventilated and serve their purposes excellently under normal conditions. The main part of the hospital—that is, the medical and surgical wards and the operating rooms—are on the deck below, and are models of their kind. The staff of the *Solace* consists of the medical inspector who is in command, assisted by an executive surgeon, an operating surgeon, an internist and specialist in genitourinary diseases, a specialist in diseases of the eye, ear, nose, and throat, a laboratory chief, a dentist, a pharmacist and assistants, and, finally, the so-called apprentices, who are male nurses.

### Increase in Personnel.

"Following the declaration of war, there was an enormous and very rapid increase of the personnel of the Navy," the investigators point out. "Recruits from various parts of the country poured

into the training camps and thence into the fleet—at Norfolk as many as 700 or more a day. Soon a fleet population of 25,000 was gathered there. The new recruits were especially susceptible to the common infectious diseases. It happened that measles, mumps, and to some extent scarlet fever and cerebrospinal meningitis, were more common and more widely distributed in the country at large than is usual at this time of year. The recruits passed through the training stations far more rapidly than in normal times, and under these conditions it was inevitable that there should be a large increase in the number of common infections. The existing facilities were therefore subjected to a tremendous strain.

### The "*Solace*" Crowded.

"The war vessels had at once to transfer their infectious cases to the *Solace*," the report states. "The *Solace*, equipped to handle comfortably 30 infectious cases, had to handle at times more than three times that number. The pressure was most severe between the 18th and 21st of May, the dates covered by the round robin. On May 18 there were 72 infectious cases on board. Eight more were added on the 19th, 14 more on the 20th, and 7 on the 21st—101 in all—over three times the normal capacity of the hospital ship. It was impossible for the *Solace* to avoid congestion by more frequently transferring patients to the naval hospital. In the first place, the naval hospital was itself overtaxed, and the bungalows and the tents, which now enable the hospital to accommodate a largely increased number of patients, had not then been sufficiently provided. Again, on account of its operating facilities and its facilities for taking care of noncontagious medical patients it was important that the *Solace* stay by the fleet, avoiding as long as possible the loss of the time required for the trip to the hospital and back. It may be added that within the last few days an ambulance transport previously arranged for has been provided for the purpose of carrying patients from the *Solace* to the naval hospital.

### Staff Was Increased.

"Immediately upon the increase of the number of patients to be handled the staff of the *Solace* was increased to 70. Cots and Army stretchers were as rapidly as possible provided and tents were erected on deck. At no time was there the slightest relaxation in the enforcement of strict sanitary precautions, with a view to preventing the spread of infections. That the precautions taken were effective is evident from the fact that both on board the *Solace* and at the naval hospital cross infections have proved to be extremely rare."

The committee takes up seriatim the seven charges contained in the round robin and answers each separately, the charges and their conclusions being as follows:

### The Charges Answered.

"1. When we were sent from our ships, lying at different points in the fleet base, we were compelled to carry our own baggage, with fevers ranging from 100 to 103 degrees.

"We find that patients are brought in a launch from the various ships in the fleet to the *Solace*, those who are very ill

lying on stretchers, others occupying seats in the launch. Three officers of the *Solace* stand at the head of the gangway to receive the patients. Those who are able to carry their own bags up the gangway do so; those who are unable leave them to be removed subsequently by others. Occasionally they help one another. We were unable to find anyone, except the author of the round robin, who stated that patients 'were compelled to carry their own baggage.' Of the other two signers of the round robin, who, as has been said above, were identified, one stated that he 'knew of no general complaints about carrying bags,' that he himself 'was able to carry his own bag.' Another stated that he hardly felt sick at any time. The charge, therefore, of inhuman or unfeeling treatment in this respect is, in our judgment, absolutely untrue.

"2. Drinking water, very scarce. I had three glasses while on board (C. K. E.), and some men had only one glass apiece. I might add that there was no ice water and the water was very warm.

"Under ordinary conditions on board the *Solace* water is kept in a water-cooler in each ward. This water has been cooled, but, except in very warm weather, does not contain ice. During the prevailing cool weather this spring the use of ice has not been considered necessary. For some unexplained reason the cooler in the measles ward was not in use during the period to which the round robin refers; instead, water was brought up by the apprentice from time to time in pitchers, or drawn by the patients from the faucet in the lavatory. Most of the persons interviewed stated that they got all the water they wanted, and that in their judgment no one needed to go without water. On the other hand, it is evident that the apprentice was so busy waiting on forty-odd persons that he was at times not able to serve water promptly. A patient who lay in a bunk close to the one occupied by the author, of the round robin and at the same time stated he 'had plenty of water and whenever he wanted it.' Another referring to the same subject stated that he 'could get a drink within 5 or 10 minutes after asking for it,' and that he 'did not always have to wait.' Sometimes he 'did not have to wait at all.' Several patients stated that sometimes 'the water was warm.' In our judgment the charge in reference to the drinking water is grossly exaggerated, and the implication of lack of care is entirely undeserved.

"3. The dishes used by men sick with measles were washed in lavatory, where vessels were standing around with germs of scarlet fever and mumps, which said germs were thrown in same receptacle used by men with measles; the dishes, forks, and knives were wiped with toilet paper.

### Washing of Dishes.

"Two of the three wards have small apartments for washing dishes and other utensils. The measles ward has no such apartment. Orders require that the dishes used in this ward be washed in large pans outside on the deck. It appears that occasionally some dishes were, contrary to orders, washed in the wash basin, but it was, in our opinion, exceptional, and did not take place frequently enough to interfere with men who de-

## Health Experts Report on Conditions on Hospital Ship Solace

sired to use the basin for its proper purpose. In any case, the only dishes or vessels thus washed were dishes and vessels which had been used by men suffering with measles. The charge that 'vessels were standing around with germs of scarlet fever and mumps' in the measles compartment is impossible and absolutely absurd.

"4. All food was served to the men on one large platter, the motto of which was 'Help yourself or go without.'

### Feeding of Patients.

"Men in bunks are served on trays. For those who are up and about food is brought on large platters, each platter containing a separate article of food. In our opinion the method adopted in feeding patients is the only one practicable and is indeed entirely correct. We were unable to find a single patient, except the author of the round robin, who complained that he was unable to get food enough. The two other signers of the round robin, to whom we have already alluded, both reported that they themselves got food, but that they had 'heard' that there were others who failed to do so. The neighbor of the author of the round robin stated that food was brought to him regularly and abundantly. Many others declared that they had never heard any complaints on this subject. The general trend of the testimony, and our own inspection, indicates that there is an abundance of food of excellent quality.

"5. Men who were sick were compelled to sleep on the deck with blankets (two). Many of these men had high fevers.

### Sleeping Arrangements.

"At the time of the greatest congestion, to which the round robin refers, patients slept (1) in bunks, (2) on cots, (3) upon Army litters placed between the bunks. These litters rest on legs about 3½ inches high. Persons unaccustomed to the appearance of these litters might be deceived into thinking that those lying in them were lying on blankets on the deck. We found a few patients who stated that on the night of their arrival on the *Solace*, litters and cots having given out, they slept between blankets on the deck. As a matter of fact, under the circumstances no special harm could have resulted, but we are persuaded that the charge applies to so few persons as to be practically negligible.

"A patient who entered the measles ward on May 17, and is still there, stated that he had 'never known or heard of anyone who slept on deck,' showing how very unusual this must have been. Another patient stated, in reference to the 'litters,' 'to look at them you would think they were on deck.' This indeed seems to us the explanation of this charge.

"6. Blankets used by men with measles, mumps, and scarlet fever were piled up in one stack, and at night they were issued to the first ones who came for them. These blankets were not sterilized, and there were many risks taken by men of transferring disease to one another.

"This is much the most serious charge made—perhaps the only really serious one. We shall, therefore, discuss it very fully.

"In order to accommodate the overflow, four carefully separated tents were set up in the open deck space. One of these tents is used for mumps, another for measles, and another for scarlet fever.

Most of these patients are up and about during the day, but those convalescent from different diseases are carefully kept apart. When these convalescents arise in the early morning they fold their blankets and place them at the foot of the cot; later, apprentices and convalescents collect and pile the blankets separately. The author of the round robin stated that he himself 'saw blankets indiscriminately heaped in a single pile.' On inquiry it developed that the only occasion when he was out of the ward and on deck was on Sunday morning, May 20, about noon. He had, he said, left the ward for the purpose of hearing the music, and had lain down on a cot in the measles tent on deck, where he remained an hour. At this time, according to his testimony, he saw apprentices and convalescents carrying blankets from the foot of the cots, and making a single pile of them. As against this statement, we have the otherwise unanimous statement of officers and scores of patients, who state that all those patients who were able to be up and about, arose at 7 o'clock in the morning, folded their blankets and had breakfast; and that the blankets were taken from the cots and piled up, at the latest, before 8 or 9 o'clock in the morning. Moreover, the author of the round robin pointed out to us the place where he lay on deck, from which place it was, as a matter of fact, impossible to see what he claims to have seen, even if it were going on. The charge that blankets were not sterilized is absurd. Every time the *Solace* discharges its patients to the hospital, the entire ship is sterilized, including blankets, dishes, etc. If the charge we are discussing were true, there would have been cross infection among the patients on the *Solace* and in the hospital. In this respect, however, the record of the *Solace* and the hospital seems to have been extremely good. The failure to develop cross infections is, therefore, in itself a complete answer to the charge.

"7. Sick men unable to wash themselves went without for length of trip on U. S. S. *Solace* to the hospital at Norfolk.

### Washing Charge Answered.

"We found two persons—the author of the round robin and one of the signers—who said they did not wash during the period of three to five days when they were on board the *Solace*, their explanation being that the washbasin in the measles ward contained dishes. With the exception of these two persons, we found no one who claimed that he was unable to wash, either for this or any other reason. The other signer of the round robin, with whom we spoke, testified that he washed every day, though he said he could not always get in the wash room when he wanted because there were so many other boys.

"Still another said: 'The basin was all right for washing almost any time,' and further, that he 'had never heard any complaints about washing.' In our opinion the two persons who stated that they were unable to wash properly found the lavatory occupied when they went to it for that purpose, and simply failed to repeat the attempt at another time.

"Attention should also be directed to the fact that the 30 persons who signed the round robin do not apparently all claim to have knowledge of all the charges.

"The round robin was composed by one person, who wove into it complaints from various sources. The signers evidently did not mean individually to indorse or stand for the whole of it. It is clear to us that most of it rests on gossip and hearsay.

### Ship Doctors Commended.

"In conclusion, we may state that the persons sick on the *Solace* and at the hospital are not afraid and do not hesitate to complain. The general testimony is to the effect that they received what they wanted, needed, and asked for. Every one of the signers of the round robin stated that 'the apprentice in the measles ward simply could not do any better than he did.' There was, in our judgment, no lack of kindness and intelligent care on the part of Dr. Blackwood and his assistants. They were dealing throughout the month of May with an unprecedented emergency, and in handling it they acquitted themselves admirably.

"In our judgment, Surg. Gen. Braisted, of the Navy; Dr. Blackwood, the medical inspector in command of the *Solace*, and his staff, as well as Dr. Pickerel, medical director, in charge of the naval hospital, and his assistants are all entitled to the highest praise for their devoted and untiring efforts and for the success which they achieved under extremely difficult conditions."

### Statement by Secretary Daniels.

In connection with the report, Secretary Daniels made the following statement:

"Not only do the findings of these three famous health experts clear the Navy of a shameful attack, but they should carry a message of reassurance to the parents of the Nation. The charge that sick sailors have been ill-treated and neglected, made in a round robin first receiving publicity through Senator Calder and then given country-wide circulation, is shown to have no other base than malice and falsehood.

"Dr. Welch, Dr. Flexner, and Mr. Straus not only investigated the *Solace*, but likewise studied conditions in the fleet and shore hospitals. The report is a testimonial to the humanity and efficiency of Surg. Gen. Braisted and the medical staff and methods of the Navy.

### The Incident Important.

"Too much importance can not be attached to this unhappy incident. There is no more skillful appeal to the fears and prejudices of the population than attacks upon Army and Navy with regard to health measures, sanitation, and the treatment of the sick. The result is the same, whether reckless charges be inspired by sincerity or disloyalty. Enlistment is discouraged, popular confidence is weakened, and the very foundations of the national defense are sapped.

"The decisive manner in which these first attacks have been proved to be without foundation should serve as a warning to the people and a discouragement to future recklessness. The policy of the Navy is one of absolute openness. We have nothing to conceal. All that we ask is this: That before wide publicity is given to brutal charges, some slight attempt be made to ascertain their truth."

# War Department Orders to Officers and Enlisted Men

## ORDERED TO FORT OGLETHORPE.

### Medical Reserve Corps Officers Given Active Duty.

The following named officers of the Medical Officers' Reserve Corps are assigned to active duty and will proceed to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., in time to arrive at that post on or about June 15, 1917, and report in person to the commanding officer, medical officers' training camp, that post, for a course of instruction:

Capt. Blase Cole, William J. Condon, David H. Crawford, Robert M. Donald, Edgar B. Friedenwald, Brayton E. Falling, Frank Hancock, Everett A. Lockett, Clement A. Penrose, James W. Squires, Arthur M. Shipley, Harry F. Watt.

First Lieuts. Eric A. Abernathy, John R. Armistead, Carl A. L. Binger, Philip E. Brundage, William J. Chewning, Harvey T. Cumming, James W. Davidson, Widmer E. Doremus, George H. Dorsey, J. Roscoe Elliott, William T. Elmore, Gerald A. Ezekiel, Orison O. Feaster, Robert F. Godard, Frank G. Grace, Daniel L. Gollan, Edward Gulon, Frank P. Hixon, David A. Haller, Leonard Hart, William A. Harris, Roscoe C. Hubbard, Joseph S. Lawrence, Oscar V. Linhardt, William G. McKay, Frank N. Mandeville, Walter B. Martin, Joseph A. Mixon, William Neill, William A. Newbold, Morris LeRoy Potts, John F. Reeves, Edgar P. Sandrock, George J. Schirch, Walter F. Scott, J. Rush Spull, Maynard J. Simmons, John H. Swafford, Frederic H. Thorne, George W. Vannatta, Louis H. Webb, Evans B. Wood, Joseph M. White.

First Lieut. Victor W. Page, Aviation Section, Signal Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will report in person to the commanding officer, Signal Corps Aviation School, Mineola, Long Island, N. Y., for duty.

Col. Lyman W. V. Kennon, Ninth Infantry, upon the expiration of his present leave of absence will proceed to join his regiment at Syracuse, N. Y.

Maj. Clement C. Whitcomb, Medical Corps, upon arrival at San Francisco, Cal., will proceed with such civilian employees from the medical supply depot, Philippine Department, as shall have accompanied him to this city at once and report in person to the Surgeon General of the Army for instructions.

Maj. Richard A. McCabe, Quartermaster Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will proceed with the least possible delay to New York, N. Y., and report in person to the general superintendent, Army Transport Service, for assignment to duty as his assistant.

Col. George E. Bushnell, Medical Corps, will repair to this city and report to the Surgeon General of the Army for consultation.

By direction of the President, First Lieut. De Witt T. Gammitt, Second Infantry, Alabama National Guard, is discharged from the service of the United States under the provisions of section 77 of an act of Congress approved June 3, 1916.

Maj. Letcher Hardeman, United States Army, retired, is relieved from further duty on recruiting service, and by direction of the President is placed on active military duty under the provisions of the next to the last proviso of section 24, act of Congress approved June 3, 1916. He will repair to this city and report in person to the Quartermaster General of the Army for assignment to duty in his office.

Leave of absence for five days is granted First Lieut. Robert K. Spiller, United States Army, retired, to take effect on or about June 5, 1917.

Paragraph 38, Special Orders, No. 98, April 28, 1917, War Department, relating to First Lieut. William T. Boyd, jr., Coast Artillery Corps, detached officers' list, is revoked. Lieut. Boyd will remain on duty in the coast defenses of Baltimore.

The following named officers of the Medical Corps upon arrival at San Francisco, Cal., will report in person to the commanding general, Western Department, for assignment to temporary duty in that department: Lieut. Col. Allen M. Smith, Lieut. Col. Joseph T. Clarke, Lieut. Col. Clarence J. Manly.

Lieut. Col. Francis A. Winter, Medical Corps, upon arrival at San Francisco, Cal., will repair to this city at once and report in person to the Surgeon General of the Army for instructions.

Capt. James B. Taylor and First Lieut. Richard B. Paddock, Signal Corps, will proceed to New York, N. Y., for temporary duty.

So much of paragraph 13, Special Orders, No. 107, May 9, 1917, War Department, as relates to Capt. Curran S. Benton, Quartermaster Officers' Reserve Corps, is revoked.

So much of paragraph 49, Special Orders, No. 107, May 9, 1917, War Department, as directs First Lieut. Oley Bonar, Ordnance Officers' Reserve Corps, to proceed to Watervliet Arsenal and report in person to the commanding officer for temporary duty is revoked. First Lieut. Bonar will proceed to Washington, D. C., and report in person to the Chief of Ordnance for assignment to duty in his office.

The resignation of Second Lieut. James S. Mason, First Battalion, Field Artillery, Louisiana National Guard, is accepted by the President, to take effect this date.

The resignation of Capt. Bolling G. Nelson, Third Infantry, Kentucky National Guard, is accepted by the President, to take effect this date.

So much of paragraph 46, Special Orders, No. 115, May 18, 1917, War Department, as relates to Capt. Frank C. Walesch, Quartermaster Officers' Reserve Corps, is revoked.

Paragraph 62, Special Orders, No. 104, May 5, 1917, War Department, relating to Capt. James D. Watson, Coast Artillery Corps, Detached Officers' List, is revoked.

By direction of the President, Capt. John R. Musgrave, Coast Artillery Corps, is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Quartermaster Corps.

Leave of absence for one month on account of sickness is granted Lieut. Col. Henry D. Snyder, Medical Corps.

Capt. Charles S. Haight, Fifth Cavalry, is relieved from the duty assigned to him in paragraph 41, Special Orders, No. 95, April 25, 1917, War Department, and will report in person to the commanding officer, citizens' training camp at Fort Myer, Va., for assignment to temporary duty as instructor.

Pvts. Nicholas De Luccia, Joseph De Luccia, and Carmel F. Vigorita, Third Field Artillery, will be discharged by their commanding officer, on account of fraudulent enlistment. The provisions of paragraph 1380, Army Regulations, apply to this case.

Recruit Nathan Goldman, 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.

Corpl. Wilbur J. Davis, Company E, Second Engineers, American Lake, Wash., is transferred as private, first class, to the general service, Infantry, and will be sent to the recruiting station, Pioneer Building, Seattle, Wash., for duty. The expenses of the transfer will be borne by the soldier and transportation will not be furnished him.

In the case of General Prisoner William W. Inskeep (Troop E, Fifth Cavalry), Pacific Branch, United States Disciplinary Barracks, Alcatraz, Cal., the unexecuted portion of the sentence published in G. C. M. O. No. 41, Pacific Branch, United States Disciplinary Barracks, dated March 12, 1917, is annulled; he is honorably restored to duty under the enlistment entered into by him January 24, 1914; is transferred as private to Infantry, unassigned, and is detailed to duty at the Pacific Branch, United States Disciplinary Barracks, for a period not to exceed three months.

## RESTORED TO ACTIVE LIST.

### Capt. Andrew C. Wright, Retired, Ordered Into Recruiting Service.

By direction of the President, Capt. Andrew C. Wright, United States Army, retired, is placed on active military duty under the provisions of the next to the last proviso of section 24, act of Congress approved June 3, 1916. He is detailed for general recruiting service and will proceed to Davenport, Iowa, and report in person to the recruiting officer at that place for duty as assistant.

Capt. Wright is appointed an acting quartermaster for the time he may remain on recruiting duty.

Sergt. Louis Dieckman, Infantry, unassigned, is relieved from further duty with the National Guard of New Jersey and will proceed to Syracuse, N. Y., for assignment to a company of the Twenty-third Infantry in which there may be a vacancy in the grade of sergeant. If there is not such a vacancy, he will be borne as an additional sergeant on the rolls of such company as may be designated by the commanding officer, Twenty-third Infantry, until a vacancy occurs. Reimbursement for the travel performed will be made in accordance with the provisions of Bulletin No. 42, War Department, October 19, 1916.

Recruit William E. Tillett, Coast Artillery Corps, Fort Thomas, Ky., will be discharged by the commanding officer, that post, on account of fraudulent enlistment. The provisions of paragraph 1380, Army Regulations, apply to this case.

Corpl. Justice H. Griffin, Coast Artillery Corps, Third Company, Fort Casey, Wash., is transferred as private to Coast Artillery Corps, unassigned, and will be sent to the coast defenses of Galveston for assignment to a company. The expenses of the transfer will be borne by the soldier and transportation will not be furnished him.

Pvt. Joe W. Todd, Signal Corps, Fort Mason, Cal., will be sent to San Diego, Cal., for duty at the Signal Corps Aviation School.

Recruit Ray Ingles, Medical Department, Fort Thomas, Ky., will be discharged by the commanding officer, that post, on account of fraudulent enlistment.

Capt. Douglas V. Ashley, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps, is relieved from duty at the citizens' training camp, Madison Barracks, N. Y., and from further active duty, and will proceed to his home.

First Lieut. Bernard A. Miller, Corps of Engineers, is transferred from the Second Regiment of Engineers to the First Battalion, Mounted Engineers, and will join that battalion without delay.

First Lieut. Edward G. Bliss, Corps of Engineers, is transferred from the Sixth Regiment of Engineers to the First Regiment of Engineers and will join the latter regiment without delay.

Maj. Ralph D. Mershon, Engineer Officers' Reserve Corps, will proceed from New York, N. Y., to Washington, D. C., for consultation with the Chief of Engineers, and upon the completion thereof will return to New York.

First Lieut. Aaron F. Eldemiller, dental surgeon, now at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., is relieved from station at Fort Omaha, Nebr., and assigned to station and duty at Fort Leavenworth.

First Lieut. Robert B. Shackelford, Medical Reserve Corps, is relieved from duty at Calexico, Cal., and will proceed to his home, and upon arrival there report by telegraph to the Adjutant General of the Army. Lieut. Shackelford is relieved from active duty in the Medical Reserve Corps, to take effect upon the expiration of the leave of absence granted him in orders from the War Department.

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