



Official Bulletin



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No. 24.

U. S. ARMED SHIP "SILVER SHELL" BATTLES WITH U-BOAT WHICH IS BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN SUNK

**Fight Lasts Hour and Half—American
Craft Fires 25 Shots and Submarine 35.
Latter Disappears With Stern Up.
American Commander May
Be Promoted.**

The Navy Department to-day let it be known that it was the American ship *Silver Shell* which recently engaged the German submarine. Chief Turret Captain William J. Clark, in charge of the guard, it was stated, is in line for promotion.

The State Department issues the following:

The Department of State is advised by telegraph of an engagement between an armed American steamer and a submarine. The guns of the steamer were manned by an American naval crew. The submarine was first seen at about 7,000 yards. She had a 6-inch gun forward and another aft. She flew no flag. Upon sight of the submarine the steamer hoisted the American flag and waited for about 10 minutes. As the submarine approached the steamer fired. The submarine responded. The steamer kept a speed that would permit the submarine to come within range. Then followed a fight lasting for an hour and a half. The submarine came to a distance of about 2,300 yards. By that time the submarine had fired 35 shots and the steamer 25.

The last shot of the steamer apparently struck the submarine, which raised clear out of the water and stood stern end up for a few seconds. Then she disappeared. The captain of the steamer and the commander of the guard believe that the submarine was sunk. The steamer suffered no damage.

MEN WHO FOUGHT BATTLE.

Names of the armed guard of the S. S. "Silver Shell":

William J. Clark, of New York, N. Y., chief turret captain, U. S. S. "Arkansas" (in charge).

Thomas F. Atwell, Providence, R. I., boatswain's mate, first class.

George R. Briner, Jameson, Mo., seaman, second class.

Frank Brousseau, Southbridge, Mass., seaman.

Joseph S. Celone, Ansonia, Conn., gunner's mate, third class.

Donald F. Chisholm, Jersey City, N. J., seaman.

William J. Clark, Peabody, Mass., chief turret captain.

Walter R. Hearn, Boston, Mass., seaman.

Thomas J. Leahy, Springfield, Mass., coxswain.

William Martens, Brooklyn, N. Y., seaman.

Leo Maurer, New York, N. Y., seaman.

Jerrie L. Patterson, Forsythe Co., Ga., seaman, second class.

Lawrence B. Ray, Burnsville, N. C., seaman.

Herman L. Seedorf, Brooklyn, N. Y., seaman.

LIST OF BELGIAN ENVOYS ON MISSION TO VISIT AMERICA

The Department of State authorizes the following:

The following is the list of the official Belgian commission which is to visit the United States:

Baron Ludovic Moncheur.—He is now the chief of the political bureau of the Belgian foreign office at Havre. He was Belgian minister in Washington for eight years, relinquishing that post about eight years ago. Before that he was minister in Mexico, where he married Miss Clayton, daughter of Gen. Powell Clayton, then United States minister. When the war began he was minister in Constantinople, and since then he has been appointed chief of the political bureau at the Belgian foreign office. He is a man of about 60 years of age.

Gen. Leclercq.—A well-known cavalry officer of the Second Regiment of Guides and at one time commander of the First Division of Cavalry.

M. Hector Carlier.—Counselor of the mission; son of Mr. Carlier, director of the National Bank of Belgium in Antwerp, who was imprisoned by the Germans and deported to Germany. M. Hector Carlier is engaged in the banking business and is head of the Italian and Belgian Banking Co., which has large connections with South America. He enlisted at the beginning of the war in the Engineer Corps.

Maj. Osterrieth.—He is an officer of the First Regiment of Guides, and was attached to the Belgian Legation at Petrograd for a long time. He belongs to a well-known family in Antwerp.

Count Louis d'Ursel.—First cousin of the Duke d'Ursel, who, though over 40 years old, enlisted in the Belgian Army as a private. Count Louis d'Ursel has followed the footsteps of the head of his house, and after leaving Teheran, where he was secretary of legation, enlisted in the army at the beginning of hostilities and rose from the ranks to be a lieutenant. His younger brother was wounded, but has now returned to the front.

TO JOIN AERO SQUADRON.

The following noncommissioned officers of the Aviation Section, Signal Enlisted Reserve Corps, are relieved from duty at the Curtiss Aviation School, Newport News, Va., to take effect May 31, 1917, and will proceed to Fort Sam Houston, Tex., for duty with the Third Aero Squadron at that point: Sergts. John A. Hambleton, Lloyd S. Harvey, Morton L. Newhall, Herman W. Schultz, Samuel B. Eckert, Lawrence Schenck, Robert Oldys, Paul V. Burwell.

Buy a Liberty Bond.

FARMERS OF THE NATION WILL NOT BE FOUND WANTING IN THE PRESENT CRISIS, DECLARES SECRETARY HOUSTON

Statement by the Secretary of Agriculture, David F. Houston:

The point has been reached where war is waged literally by whole nations. Every man, woman, and child is involved and nearly every adult and most boys and girls can be efficient factors. We are in this war for the purpose, among other things, of making democracy persist and prevail in the world. To accomplish this, the Nation must aim at the perfection of organization and therefore each individual must recognize the necessity of making sacrifices for the common good and more than ever of working under limitations—of doing team work. Our people have a genius for organization and they will not fail in the task they have assumed. Our farmers, on whom a great responsibility rests, are the most efficient farmers in the world when they do their best. They will not be found wanting in this crisis.

STEPS IN SELECTIVE SERVICE LAW WHICH FOLLOW REGISTRATION OUTLINED IN DETAIL

Assembling of Enrollment Data Will Consume Week or Ten Days—Bases of Exemptions Not Yet Arranged.

The War Department authorizes the following:

The steps in the operation of the selective-service law, which follow the registration and precede the actual departure of selected men for military or industrial service, have been officially explained for the first time in a statement by Brig. Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, Provost Marshal General, who has had supervision of the forming, instructing, and equipping of the country-wide registration machinery which Tuesday registered about 10,000,000 men for war service.

"Registration marks the completion of the first well-defined step in the execution of the selective-service law," said Gen. Crowder. "The actual recording has been practically finished in a single day, but the arrangement and copying of the cards, their segregation into appropriate groups, the publication of lists, and the garnering in of delayed registrations will consume a week or 10 days. In the meantime the machinery of the registration is being readjusted to serve as machinery for the further execution of the law. This work is proceeding rapidly and should be completed coincidentally with the tying up of the loose ends of registration.

Definite Call for Men.

"When this is all done regulations governing the jurisdiction of the local boards will be issued and the machinery will then be ready to proceed to the drawing, which will result in a determination of the order in which registered men will be examined for the purpose of their selection for military or industrial service. When this list of order is determined it is expected that the War Department will be able to make a definite call for men, and as soon as this data is available the quotas necessary to fill the first call will be assigned to the several States.

"The policy of decentralization, the application of which has so successfully consummated the registration, will be adhered to throughout. The various States, knowing the number of men which they must call and the order in which each particular man is to be examined, can then assign to the various local boards the task of selecting the number of men necessary to complete the quota for the locality under the jurisdiction of each board.

Can Not Set Precise Time Limits.

"Precise time limits can not be set at present for the reason that it is desired to have uniformity of operation of the machines throughout the United States and to have each step taken simultaneously throughout the Nation. Mountainous, heavily wooded, and sparsely settled States can not move with the expedition of compact and densely populated States. While dates are not to be named precisely, these steps will follow each other promptly with a fixed purpose of giving as much time as possible to men who are selected to adjust their affairs, to make their farewell, and

ASKS REPORTS ON SELECTIVE SERVICE LAW VIOLATIONS.

The following was issued by the office of the Provost Marshal General:

Cases of evasions of registration, failure to register, conspiracies to persuade others not to register, and other violations of the selective service law should be brought to the attention of the nearest United States attorney, or the nearest United States marshal, or the nearest investigating agent of the Department of Justice. Reports should be made also to the local board which has charge of the details of the operation of the selective service law.

to avoid the inconvenience and suffering that would result from a hasty change from civil to military status."

The statement was made by Gen. Crowder in response to numerous queries from public and private sources and because of the tendency of the press to discuss the method to be used in selections, exemptions, etc.

Bases for Exemptions.

Bases for exemptions can not be known until the Secretary of War and the President have approved the recommendations which are in preparation, or even now before these officials. It is pointed out, however, that a careful reading of Gen. Crowder's statement warrants the inference that class exemptions are not looked for; that is, that farmers, machinists, or any such class not specifically exempted in the selective-service law itself will not be exempted in toto. But that indispensable persons in all needful occupations will be exempted, with definite direction from the President and the Secretary of War as to what occupations are needful and within what limits workers in them are to be considered by exemption boards as exemptable.

ORDERED TO FORT RILEY.

Medical Reserve Corps Officers Are Assigned to Duty.

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

Maj. George G. Davis, Maj. Ralph W. Webster, Capts. Harry Greenburg, Basil C. H. Harvey, Ellis K. Kerr, Homer K. Nicoll, Jesse E. Royer, Francis St. C. Reilly, Warren P. Sights, John C. Staley, Walter F. Von Zellinski; First Lieuts. Arthur T. Blachly, William T. Clark, Ray H. Davies, Harry T. D'Arc, Albert M. Farrell, Frank P. Frisch, Lee C. Gate-

BELIEVE THAT REGISTRATION EVASIONS WILL PROVE FEW

The Department of Justice authorizes the following:

Attorney General Gregory has approved the action of the United States attorney at Cleveland, Ohio, in instructing men in that city, who were unable to register Tuesday because of a breakdown in the registration machinery and the exhaustion of registration cards, to comply with the law by having themselves recorded yesterday. The district attorney reported that a number of men in Cleveland were unable to register Tuesday, notwithstanding the fact that they remained in line as late as midnight.

Floods Prevent Registration.

The Attorney General also instructed representatives of the Department of Justice in certain sections of Illinois, in which floods Tuesday prevented men from registering, to permit them to do so as soon as the waters subsided sufficiently.

The reports received at the department throughout the day from officers and agents in widely separated sections of the country reflected the same absence of trouble and general response to the provisions of the conscription act that characterized the reports received yesterday. These reports indicate that the registration may exceed materially the estimates prepared by the War Department on a basis of census figures. Department officials have been led by the heaviness of the registration to believe that the number of evasions of the law will prove even few than had been anticipated.

Will Prosecute Evaders.

Several arrests have been made because of the willful refusal of the individuals in question to register, and the officers and agents of the departments, acting on the instructions given them several days ago, will continue to take men into custody wherever such cases come to their attention, and prosecute them in accordance with the criminal provisions of the selective draft act.

Several such cases were also reported from Indiana, without details as to numbers or names.

The fact that a man has registered does not in any way curtail his freedom of action. Until he is actually selected he is at liberty to go as he pleases. Should he see fit to leave the country he may do so, but he must return immediately if he is selected for the draft.

wood, David H. Keller, William J. Lewis, Caro W. Lippman, Andrew J. Lyons, Earl L. Parmenter, Clarence A. Richards, Lawrence H. Roblee, William A. Sampson, Edmund H. Smith, Frederick J. Smith, Frederick G. Sprowl, Philip E. Stangl, Herbert R. Stolz, Royal Tharp, Gilbert J. Thomas, Frank Van Doren, Spies V. Wilking, Herbert E. Wheeler, Fred J. Whittaker, Harold W. Wright.

ORDER TO LIEUT. COL. COSBY.

Lieut. Col. Spencer Cosby, Corps of Engineers, is relieved from temporary duty in this city and will proceed to join his proper station.

BIG INCREASE IN RESOURCES OF NATIONAL BANKS SHOWN

The Comptroller of the Currency has made public the figures as to the condition of all national banks as of the date of the last call, May 1, 1917:

Total deposits on May 1, 1917, amounted to 13,075 million dollars, the greatest ever before shown, exceeding by 118 million dollars the deposits of March 5, 1917, and exceeding by 1,944 million dollars the deposits of May 1, 1916.

The total resources were 16,144 million dollars, an increase since March 5, 1917, of 165 million dollars, and an increase since May 1, 1916, of 1,948 million dollars.

Loans and discounts amounted to 8,751 million dollars, an increase since March 5, 1917, of 38 million dollars and since May 1, 1916, of 1,145 million dollars.

Specie and Legal Tenders.

Specie and legal tenders on hand plus balances in Federal reserve banks amounted to 1,525 million dollars, a decrease as compared with March 5, 1917, of 39 million dollars, and an increase since May 1, 1916, of 320 million dollars.

United States Government bonds owned, 768 million dollars, an increase of 53 million dollars since March 5, 1917, and of 29 million dollars since May 1, 1916, due to purchase of Treasury certificates of indebtedness.

Other bonds and securities were reported at 1,857 million dollars, an increase since March 5, 1917, of 87 million dollars, and an increase since May 1, 1916, of 331 million dollars.

Amount due from banks other than Federal reserve banks was 1,838 million dollars, a decrease as compared with March 5, 1917, of 178 million dollars, and an increase as compared with May 1, 1916, of 117 million dollars.

Bills Payable and Rediscounts.

Bills payable and rediscounts, 92 million dollars, an increase since March 5, 1917, of 22 million dollars, and since May 1, 1916, of 28 million dollars.

Amount due to banks and bankers was 3,379 million dollars, a reduction since March 5, 1917, of 304 million dollars, but an increase since May 1, 1916, of 383 million dollars.

The total reserve held May 1, 1917, was 2,473 million dollars, a reduction as compared with March 5, 1917, of 168 million dollars, but an increase as compared with May 1, 1916, of 318 million dollars. The surplus reserve, over and above the amount required, on May 1, 1917, was 974 million dollars, a reduction as compared with March 5, 1917, of 135 million dollars, but an increase as compared with May 1, 1916, of 105 million dollars.

The percentage of reserve to deposits, May 1, 1917, was 24.05, as compared with 25.18, March 5, 1917, and 24.60, May 1, 1916.

On May 1, 1917, the central reserve cities held 20.47 reserve against a required reserve of 18 per cent; other reserve cities held 22.84 against a required reserve of 15 per cent, while country banks held 27.29, the amount required with them being only 12 per cent. The percentage of reserve held by country banks on March 5, 1917, was 28.36; central reserve cities 21.31, and of other reserve cities 24.48.

The total amount of reserve required

HOW RECLAMATION FARMERS ARE HELPING TO GROW WHEAT

The Interior Department authorizes the following:

Secretary Lane, of the Department of the Interior, has received many assurances of the patriotic loyalty of the settlers on the irrigation projects of the Reclamation Service, and of their enthusiastic response to his appeal to put under cultivation all available public and private land on the projects, but perhaps none more so than that shown by the action of the settlers on the Shoshone project, Wyoming.

2,800 Acres Cultivated.

It appears that there were about 3,000 acres of unentered public land on the Frannie division of the project and about 300 on the Garland division which Secretary Lane thought ought to be doing its share in growing crops for the benefit of the Nation. Accordingly advertisements were issued offering this land for farming purposes, and contracts were entered into whereby the United States furnishes land, water, and seed, and the lessee performs all the labor incident to preparing the land, planting the crop, irrigating, and harvesting. One-third of the crop is to be turned over to Uncle Sam, who pays one-third of the thrashing bill. Under this arrangement about 2,500 acres of land on the Frannie division and 300 acres on the Garland division are being put into wheat and oats. Forty 4-horse teams have been engaged on the work.

Helping Farmers Get Seed.

Another way in which the department has brought about excellent results has been in getting together the farmer who had seed for sale and the farmer who needed seed. It has also assisted the farmers in securing seed from outside sources, orders having been placed for about 8,000 pounds of alfalfa seed through the project office of the Carlsbad reclamation project in New Mexico. In addition, the department has arranged for the purchase and delivery of 1,000 bushels of spring wheat to a large number of water users on the Shoshone project.

In all this work of helping to increase the food supply of the Nation, the Shoshone project farmers have exhibited a patriotic spirit well worthy of emulation. Despite the fact that the work has been handicapped by the late spring and the impossibility of securing an adequate supply of teams, Secretary Lane is assured that every employee of the service and every water user on the project will put forth every effort to place the Shoshone project in the front rank of the reclamation projects which are "doing their bit" for Uncle Sam.

to be held May 1, 1917, was 1,499 million dollars, and on the date named the banks of the country held in their own vaults 763 million dollars, and with the Federal reserve banks 762 million dollars, making a total of 1,525 million dollars, being 26 million dollars more than the total amount of reserve required to be held, including balances with reserve agents.

Therefore it is seen that the total amount of balances carried with reserve agents, 948 million dollars, together with

ECONOMY IN BAKERS' BREAD SOUGHT BY DEFENSE BOARD

The Council of National Defense authorizes the following:

As one step in the problem of conserving the wheat supply, a vital question in America's task of feeding the world, the commercial economy board of the Council of National Defense has recommended the discontinuance of the practice prevailing among wholesale bakers of taking back unsold bread. The suggestion is based on one of the many investigations of trade conditions which the board is making in its study of the economic readjustment which the war will make necessary.

After a thorough survey covering leading baking houses in 35 States, the board has determined that about 5 per cent of the whole quantity of bread delivered to the retailers is returned, and of this percentage a large portion is used for animal food. The board has begun a campaign to secure the cooperation of bakers and the public in eliminating this wasteful habit, and it believes the saving both in food and in waste delivery effort will aid appreciably in conserving the food supply and in releasing men for vital war industries.

Statement by Mr. Shaw.

"The custom of taking back unsold bread," A. W. Shaw, chairman of the board, said, "is one which has grown out of the bakers' desire to outdo each other in serving the public, and the public has accepted the practice. In most places bread is now refused when over 12 hours old. This so-called 'stale' bread which is returned, according to all food experts, is a better food product than the fresh bread. Any such bread which is fed to animals, therefore, is a deplorable waste. It may be recalled that since the war began England has prohibited the sale of any bread before it was 12 hours old, while we are practically refusing to use it if it reaches that age.

Tried in Washington.

"The problem of effecting this saving rests with the public, as well as with the bakers, and their cooperation must be secured to bring it about. The city of Washington has already used the no-return system with excellent results. As soon as people realized that it meant no real inconvenience they accepted the new arrangement willingly. The State food commissioner of Indiana has wired us that he has already prohibited the return of 'stale' bread and that the plan is working satisfactorily there.

"This proposed discontinuance of the practice of taking back unsold bread is of course only one of the war-time readjustments that will be necessary, for the accomplishment of which the patriotic cooperation of producers, merchants, and consumers will be necessary."

26 million dollars of excess reserve with all represented surplus or excess reserve. The banks have thus already accommodated themselves to the time when the balances carried in national banks in central reserve and reserve cities can no longer be counted as reserve, holding as they now do the entire required reserve in their own vaults and in the Federal reserve banks and in vault, serve banks.

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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.

THE FIFTY-DOLLAR BOND.

In issuing liberty loan bonds in a denomination as small as \$50 the Secretary of the United States Treasury has put it in the reach of almost every American citizen to do a real and actual service to his country.

Not all can fight, not all can render personal service in other ways, but those who are denied the privilege of serving their country in person have the privilege of serving her by lending their money to win her victories.

But it is not patriotism alone that urges the buying of liberty loan bonds. Thrift and a wise economy in investing small savings commend these liberty loan bonds to small investors. They are safe, and considering their tax-free quality—free from all Federal, State, and local taxes (inheritance taxes excepted), and free from any war tax that may hereafter be levied, affording an absolutely net income of 3½ per cent, they constitute an ideal investment for savings.

Nor is there any reason for waiting for a later bond issue in the expectation of a higher rate of interest being obtained, for the law provides that should such bonds be issued later, liberty loan bonds may be exchanged for them at par.

Your first patriotic duty—Buy a Liberty Bond.

TARIFF TRIP POSTPONED.

Commissioners Delay Proposed Journey to Europe and Asia.

The Federal Tariff Commission authorized the following:

The departure of United States Tariff Commissioners Culbertson and Costigan for European and Asiatic countries for the purpose of investigating the tariff and trade problems which are expected to arise after the war has been postponed, at least until later in the summer.

Because of the unsettled conditions abroad, particularly in Russia, the commissioners deemed it unwise to depart until some later date. The commission will continue to conduct the investigation of conditions abroad as fully as it may be possible to do from this side of the water, and will hold itself in readiness to depart at the first opportune time.

MARKET FOR ALASKA FOOD.

Cooperative Exchange System Assures Quick Sales by Farmers.

The Interior Department issues the following:

Alaska farmers have no difficulty in marketing their produce. A cooperative exchange system has been evolved by the land and industrial department of the Alaskan Engineering Commission, and markets are assured for every particle of food that can be raised.

Through this cooperative system the grower is assured of a market and the dealer knows he will have something to sell. It is a mutual guaranty of prosperity that is drawing many new settlers to Alaska, and it is a plan that might offer some suggestion of relief from the food embarrassments that threaten on a larger scale in the States.

UNITED STATES TO BUY ALASKA RAILROAD.

The Interior Department authorizes the following:

Secretary Lane announces that arrangements are being made for the purchase of the Tanana Valley Railroad, a privately owned line in Alaska. This road runs from Fairbanks to Chatanika, with a branch to Chena, and traverses a country of agricultural and mineral wealth. This road will become a part of the Government railroad system now under construction in Alaska, the main line of which runs from Seward to Fairbanks, and will make available for mining operations in the Fairbanks district the coal in the Nenana field about 100 miles south of Fairbanks and adjacent to the main line.

ACTIVE DUTY FOR CAPT. BARRY.

By direction of the President, Capt. Archie W. Barry, Philippine Scouts, is placed on active military duty under the provisions of the next to the last proviso of section 24, act of Congress approved June 3, 1916, and is detailed for general recruiting service, to take effect June 6, 1917, after his retirement from active service. He will then proceed to Jackson, Miss., and report in person to the recruiting officer at that place for duty as assistant. Capt. Barry is appointed an acting quartermaster for the time he may remain on recruiting duty.

TRADE BODIES ARE HELPING TO REDUCE THE CAR SHORTAGE

The Department of Commerce has authorized the following statement:

"On May 31 a circular letter was issued by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of this department, addressed to the 7,000 and more trade organizations of the country, urging maximum capacity loading of freight cars by users, in order to assist in reducing the car shortage and thereby releasing cars for important use. The letter contained this paragraph:

Maximum Loadings Urged.

"It appears that a very large percentage of freight cars are sent out loaded only to the minimum capacity fixed in the tariffs of the carriers, although the maximum safe capacity of the car is in some cases twice this minimum. The bureau believes that a great improvement will follow if this situation is brought to the attention of shippers and others concerned, and it is pointed out to them that unless cars are loaded to the maximum and delays obviated there will not be enough cars to go around, with resulting hardships to everyone."

Cooperation Being Shown.

"Replies are now coming in to the bureau showing a gratifying spirit of cooperation on the part of the shippers and organizations. Attention is being called also to eliminating delays in unloading, which will also release many cars. It is to be hoped that local trade organizations will make active local campaigns to still further carry on this work of high importance at this time. The cooperation of the local trade organizations and the enlisting of the enthusiastic spirit of their members, users of freight cars can do much to alleviate the situation and release many thousands of freight cars that are now needed as they never were before."

PLAN NEW METAL COMMITTEE.

Body to Supervise Allotment of Pig Tin to Be Formed.

The Department of Commerce has authorized the following statement:

As a result of a meeting held yesterday, and attended by the representatives of the tin industry, at the office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, the American Iron and Steel Institute will be asked to call a meeting to form some sort of an organization to be responsible to the bureau for the equitable allotment of pig tin in this country. It is understood by the bureau that the British Government has signified a willingness to turn over this important duty to the Department of Commerce of the United States.

HOSPITAL BUYS LIBERTY BONDS.

The board of trustees of the Episcopal Eye, Ear, and Throat Hospital, of Washington, D. C., have voted the investment of \$600 in liberty loan bonds from its fund of legacies, and have offered all services of the hospital to the Army and Navy, which have been accepted for use in case of necessity.

GERMANY'S RULE IN LUXEMBURG DENOUNCED BY REFUGEES IN APPEAL TO PRESIDENT WILSON

Petition Cites How Neutrality of Grand Duchy Was Violated, Treaties Disregarded, and "Infamous" Rule Imposed—Terrorized by Teutons in Peace, Outraged in War.

The State Department issues the following:

The American ambassador in Paris has sent to the Department of State a petition addressed to President Wilson, which was given to him by representatives of the "Franco-Luxembourgeois" committee, which consists of people of the Duchy of Luxemburg who have found refuge in Paris.

The petition follows:

Petition to President.

"MR. PRESIDENT: We, people of Luxemburg, forced by German barbarism to seek refuge in France, far from our small and beloved country, address to you, Mr. President, as the representative of the great American Nation, the following petition:

"From the very first day of the war, contrary to the stipulations of the most clearly drawn-up treaties, the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg was invaded by the Germans and the country subjected to an infamous rule.

"The neutrality of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg was guaranteed by the treaty of London of the 11th of May, 1867, article 2, in the following words:

"The Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, in the limits ascribed by the act annexed to the treaties of the 19th of April, 1839, under guaranty of the courts of Austria, France, Great Britain, Prussia, and Russia, will from now on be considered as a permanently neutral State, and will observe this neutrality with regard to all other States. The high contracting parties undertake to respect the principle of neutrality stipulated by the present article, such principle being and remaining under the sanction of the collective guaranties of the powerful signatories of the present treaty, with the exception of Belgium, herself a neutral State."

Definition of Neutral State.

"The international conventions of The Hague of the 18th of October, 1907, give the definition of a neutral State:

"ART. 1. The territory of neutral powers is inviolate.

"ART. 2. It is prohibited to belligerents to cross a neutral territory with troops, or to transport munitions or provisions.

"ART. 10. It can not be considered a hostile act on the part of a neutral power to defend itself even by force against attacks on its neutrality.

"These Hague conventions were also signed by the United States, and it is on this account that we appeal to you today, Mr. President, in order that the voice of the Luxemburgers living in freedom away from their country oppressed by the Germans may be heard in the conflict.

Agreement With Germany.

"In addition to the promises regarding neutrality, Germany signed, on June 11, 1872, an agreement with Luxemburg, which was renewed and modified by those

of the 11th of November, 1902, and of the 3d of April, 1903.

"In article 2 is contained the following:

"The German Government agrees not to make use of the Luxemburg railways for the transport of troops, arms, ammunition or any material of war, nor to make use of them in any war in which she is involved, for the purpose of supplying provisions to troops, in any way incompatible with the neutrality of the Grand Duchy. They also agree not to enforce, or allow to be enforced, any act, which is not in absolute conformity with the duties incumbent on the Grand Duchy as a neutral State."

"All these treaties were torn up in an odious manner from the very first day.

"1. The neutrality of Luxemburg was violated.

"2. Germany has crossed her territory with troops, transports, ammunition, and provisions.

"3. Germany made use of the Luxemburg railways for the transport of troops, arms, war material, and ammunition. She used the railways during the war in which she is implicated, for the supply of troops, in a manner which was contrary to the neutrality of Luxemburg, etc.

"4. Germany is making use of a great number of factories in the country, for the purpose of war work, which is the cause of aerial bombardments, whereby are killed civil inhabitants of our country, and also our soldiers, fighting as volunteers on the French front.

Seek to Justify Violations.

"All these are flagrant violations by Germany of the treaties she has made. Her theorists on international right seek to justify the violation of treaties by claiming that they no longer hold good when their terms become disadvantageous.

"This immoral theory put into practice by the Germans makes us think that no treaty should be made with them, from now on, without being seconded by a greater force, and after their radical defeat.

"Mr. President, the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg is a little country with 269,000 inhabitants, lovers of liberty and right. In time of peace it was terrorized by Germany, who took advantage of her strength. It feared to have one day to submit to the treatment meted out by Germany to the Alsace-Lorrainers.

Concessions of No Avail.

"The concessions made to her in time of peace have availed us nothing. To excuse the martyrdom of Belgium, she alleged certain treaties made with Great Britain before the war, but with regard to our country it is impossible to find even the shadow of such a pretext. And yet we have had to submit to the worst of outrages from Germany, who had guaranteed our neutrality.

"Since the commencement of the war the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg has been invaded by an army twice as large as its population. It is not sufficiently well known that the first prisoners made by the Germans were citizens of Luxemburg, who were taken to Germany and incarcerated as prisoners of common law. In addition to this, our factories are obliged to work for the benefit of Germany, some of them being under her direct control. There is neither liberty of speech nor even of thought; the whole country is under her yoke, which, as elsewhere, is hard and ferocious. The newspapers are submitted to her censorship and can give no information that does not receive her approval.

Act for Grand Duchy.

"As those of our fellow citizens who have remained in the Grand Duchy may not express their real thoughts, we others who are free have constituted ourselves their representatives. We know their sentiments and are sure to express them loyally.

"If it were necessary to call upon an outside witness, we would choose that notorious pro-German, the Swiss explorer, Sven Hedin, now in the hire of Germany. In September, 1914, he spent a few days in Luxemburg and was struck with the mistrustful air of the inhabitants. 'No more greetings or signs of friendliness,' he writes, 'no one salutes, and no one shows their feelings, which can not be friendly, however.'

Proclaim Hate for Germany.

"After this evidence on the part of an enemy, we shall not be suspected of exaggeration when we proclaim in the face of the universe the hate of the Luxemburgers for Germany, their horror for her leaders, their aversion for the notorious treaty breakers, the violators of all ideas of right, which place humanity above the lower animals.

"Many refugees have had to fly from their invaded country, as in the case also of Lorraine. In Paris they have formed three important groups; more than 2,000, i. e., more than 10 per cent of the male population of military age are fighting in the French Army for the defense of right. No other country has supplied such an enormous proportion of volunteers.

"Mr. President, among the reasons which in this great conflict may influence the decision of America, we would ask you to count the lot that has befallen the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, a neutral country, according to the treaties of The Hague, to which the United States have put their loyal signature, in which we have every faith."

FLIGHT FOR LIBERTY LOAN.

The following telegram from Ruth Law was received yesterday morning by the Treasury Department:

"MANSFIELD, OHIO.

"Flight started at Cleveland 11 a. m. Thence Warren, running into blinding rainstorm. Continued in same one hour. Spending night Mansfield. Leave for Toledo 7 Wednesday morning. Much interest shown. Mansfield appropriates eight hundred thousand, its share of liberty bond issue.

"RUTH LAW."

War Department Orders to Officers and Enlisted Men

ASSIGNED TO ACTIVE DUTY.

Five Officers of Quartermaster Reserve Corps Ordered to Stations.

The following-named officers of the Quartermaster Officers' Reserve Corps are assigned to active duty and will proceed with the least practicable delay to the stations to which assigned: Capt. John M. Tipton, Capt. Charles W. Lohmann, Capt. Edward H. Bogan, Capt. George W. Rees, Capt. John S. South.

Capt. Tipton will report in person to the commanding officer, Base Hospital No. 18, John Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Md., for duty as quartermaster.

Capt. Lohmann will report in person to the commanding officer, Base Hospital No. 6, Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, Mass., for duty as quartermaster.

Capt. Bogan will report in person to the commanding officer, Base Hospital No. 15, Roosevelt Hospital, New York, N. Y., for duty as quartermaster.

Capt. Rees will report in person to the commanding officer, Base Hospital No. 17, Harper Hospital, Detroit, Mich., for duty as quartermaster.

Capt. South will report in person to the commanding officer, coast defenses of Savannah, Fort Screven, Ga., for duty as quartermaster.

Capt. Linwood E. Hanson, Quartermaster Corps, is relieved from further duty in the Southern Department. He will proceed to Atlanta, Ga., and report in person to the depot quartermaster at that place for assignment to duty as his assistant.

Col. Harry E. Wilkins, Quartermaster Corps, now in this city, is relieved from further duty in the Southern Department and will report in person to the Quartermaster General of the Army for duty in his office.

So much of paragraph 51, Special Orders, No. 115, May 15, 1917, War Department, as directs Maj. Walter A. Dempsey, Quartermaster Officers' Reserve Corps, to report in person to Col. Isaac W. Littell, Quartermaster Corps, for duty in connection with the construction of a cantonment camp, is amended so as to direct Maj. Dempsey to report in person to Col. Littell for assignment to duty in connection with the construction of cantonment camps.

First Lieuts. Rexford M. Glaspey and William F. Repp, Signal Officers' Reserve Corps, are assigned to active duty and will proceed to New York, N. Y., and report in person to Col. Edgar Russell, Signal Corps, Army Building, not later than 10 a. m., May 27, 1917, for duty.

Maj. Alfred T. Clifton, Signal Corps, now at El Paso, Tex., will proceed to Fort Sam Houston, Tex., and report in person to the commanding general, Southern Department, for duty as signal officer of that department. The travel directed is necessary in the military service.

Capt. Thomas L. Coles, Ordnance Department, will proceed to Watertown, N. Y., on official business in connection with the procurement of matériel for the Ordnance Department, and upon the completion of this duty will return to his proper station. The travel directed is necessary in the military service.

Capt. Perrin L. Smith, Nineteenth Infantry, will report in person to Col. Ira A. Haynes, Coast Artillery Corps, Detached Officers' List, president of the examining board at Washington, D. C., appointed in paragraph 33, Special Orders, No. 28, War Department, February 3, 1917, at such time as he may be required by the board, for examination to determine his fitness for promotion.

Capt. Charles J. Tilden, Engineer Officers' Reserve Corps, is relieved from duty at the citizens' training camp, Fort Myer, Va., and from further active duty.

Capt. Harry K. Cochran, Quartermaster Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will proceed not later than five days from the date of receipt of this order to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., and report in person to the commanding officer, citizens' training camp at that place, for assignment to duty as assistant to the camp quartermaster.

First Lieut. Roderick H. Jones, 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.

The following-named officers of the Medical Officers' Reserve Corps are assigned to active duty and will proceed to Fort Snelling, Minn., and report in person to the commanding officer of the citizens' training camp at that post for duty: Capt. Harry L. Schurmeler, First Lieut. Jesse E. Douglas.

So much of paragraph 62, Special Orders, No. 111, May 14, 1917, War Department, as assigns Maj. Harry C. Williams, Quartermaster Corps, to duty as constructing quartermaster, Montauk Point, N. Y., is revoked. Maj. Williams will proceed to Manorville, Long Island, N. Y., for duty as constructing quartermaster, under the instructions of the Quartermaster General of the Army, reporting upon arrival by telegraph to the Quartermaster General for further instructions.

So much of paragraph 46, Special Orders, No. 115, May 18, 1917, War Department, as directs Capt. Ralph H. Hess, Quartermaster Officers' Reserve Corps, to report by telegraph to the commanding general, Central Department, is revoked. Capt. Hess will report to this city and report in person to the storage committee, General Munitions Board, for duty.

So much of paragraph 47, Special Orders, No. 114, May 17, 1917, War Department, as relates to First Lieuts. Howard L. Taylor and Abraham L. Blesh, Medical Officers' Reserve Corps, is revoked.

Under the provisions of paragraph 38, Regulations for the Enlisted Reserve Corps, 1916, Sergt. C. C. Bassett, Jr., of the Aviation Section, Signal Enlisted Reserve Corps, now at 25 Third Avenue, New York, N. Y., will be discharged by the Chief Signal Officer of the Army, by reason of his services being no longer required.

Capt. Robert B. Owens, Signal Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will report in person to the Chief Signal Officer of the Army for instructions.

Capt. Roland W. Pinger, Ordnance Department, is relieved from duty in the Southern Department and will report to this city and report in person to the Chief of Ordnance for duty in his office. The travel directed is necessary in the military service.

First Lieut. Daniel H. Torrey, Infantry, Detached Officers' List, is assigned to temporary duty as instructor, citizens' training camps, Central Department, and will report by telegraph at once to commanding general of that department for assignment to station and will join the station to which assigned. The travel directed is necessary in the military service.

Paragraph 27, Special Orders, No. 115, May 18, 1917, War Department, relating to Capt. Howard Fox, Medical Officers' Reserve Corps, is revoked. Capt. Fox will remain on duty at Fort Slocum, N. Y.

First Lieut. Hamilton H. Salmon, Jr., Aviation Section, Signal Officers' Reserve Corps, is detailed as a member of the board of officers appointed in paragraph 33, Special Orders, No. 41, February 19, 1917, War Department, vice Capt. Shepler W. Fitzgerald, junior, military aviator, Signal Corps, hereby relieved.

Capt. Leland Willson, Quartermaster Officers' Reserve Corps, is relieved from further duty as assistant to the camp quartermaster, citizens' training camp for New England States, Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., and will proceed to Gettysburg, Pa., and report in person to the commanding officer, citizens' training camp, at that place, for assignment to duty as camp quartermaster.

So much of paragraph 59, Special Orders, No. 118, May 22, 1917, War Department, as assigns Lieut. Col. Henry Jervey, Corps of Engineers, to the Sixth Reserve Engineers is amended so as to assign Lieut. Col. Jervey to the Sixth Regiment of Engineers.

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

Maj. William A. Bryant, Medical Officers' Reserve Corps, is relieved from duty at Fort McDowell, Cal., and is assigned to duty in the city of San Francisco, Cal. He will report to the commanding general, Western Department, for the purpose of conducting the examination of applicants for the enlisted reserve for all branches of the service.

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 S. Thomas, Jr., 23 East Jackson Boulevard, 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 Urbana, Ill., for duty at the University of Illinois, that place.

Each of the following-named officers of the Coast Artillery Corps is relieved from duty at the United States Military Academy, to take effect on or about June 15, 1917, and will report to the commanding officer of the coast defenses indicated after his name for assignment to duty:

Capt. Walter Singles, coast defenses of Mobile.

First Lieut. Elmore B. Gray, Detached Officers' List, coast defenses of Pensacola.

First Lieut. Frederick A. Holmer, Detached Officers' List, coast defenses of San Francisco.

First Lieut. John Millikin, Cavalry, detached officers' list, is relieved from his present duties and will proceed to Fort Myer, Va., and report in person to the commanding officer, reserve officers' training camp at that post, for duty in connection with the target ranges.

So much of paragraph 18, Special Orders, No. 114, May 17, 1917, War Department, as relates to Lieut. Col. Edward L. Munson, Medical Corps, is revoked.

First Lieut. Paul D. White, Medical Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty. He will report in person to the commanding general, Northeastern Department, for duty pertaining to the examination and enlistment of members of the Massachusetts General Hospital base unit.

The depot quartermaster, San Francisco, Cal., or one of his commissioned assistants will make not to exceed two visits during the month of May, 1917, to South Vallejo, Cal., on official business pertaining to the inspection of flour being manufactured by Sperry Flour Co., and upon the completion of the duty enjoined the officer who shall make the visits will return to his proper station after each visit.

First Lieut. George C. Ruhland, Medical Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty. He will report by telegraph to the commanding general, Central Department, for assignment to duty.

The commanding officer, Picatinny Arsenal, N. J., or one of his commissioned assistants will make not to exceed one visit to South Bethlehem, Pa., on official business pertaining to the operations of the Ordnance Department, and upon the completion of this duty the officer who shall make the visit will return to his proper station.

First Lieut. George F. Lewis, Corps of Engineers, is relieved from further duty at the Engineer School and is assigned to the First Regiment of Engineers. He will proceed on May 28, 1917, to join the regiment to which assigned.

First Lieut. Harry C. Blair, Medical Officers' Reserve Corps, is relieved from duty at the United States Soldiers' Home, Washington, D. C., and will report by telegraph to the commanding general, Southeastern Department, for assignment to duty in that department.

Maj. William V. Lusk, veterinarian, is relieved from duty at the Mounted Service School, Fort Riley, Kans., and will proceed to Kansas City, Mo., and report in person to Capt. James M. Burroughs, Quartermaster Corps, 410 Scarritt Arcade, for temporary duty.

UNITED STATES WILL NEVER TURN BACK UNTIL PEACE IS MADE SECURE FOR THE WORLD, SECRETARY OF WAR BAKER DECLARES

Address of the Secretary of War before citizens of Georgetown and members of the Georgetown Citizens' Association at Montrose Park, Georgetown, registration day, June 5, 1917:

MY FRIENDS AND NEIGHBORS: AS I sat here on the platform for the few minutes before this meeting opened, looking at this beautiful park with its fine old trees, and saw the setting sun and heard the laughter of children, there arose inevitably in my mind a sense of the profound and almost indescribable contrast between this and any other country in the world. All over the United States to-day meetings something like this are being held. Fathers and mothers are escorting their sons to the places of registration; and the young women of every community, filled with pride in the encouragement of a duty, which always makes woman an inspiration to man in an hour of trial, are going with the young men to the places of registration, and beautiful and spontaneous things are happening.

This morning when one of the young men in my office went to register, and after standing in line for some 20 minutes across from a row of houses, suddenly a fresh-looking young girl, dressed in white, and quite without any suggestion from anybody, raised a window in her home, and then played "The Star-Spangled Banner." And when she had finished those young men in line responded with applause to express their sentiment. And all over this country of ours you can hear the laughter of children at play.

Our life is full and rich and varied. Our old and young alike have had a full life. And if you select any other country in the world to draw your contrast from words fail you.

Babies' Lives Trampled Out.

It is said that in Poland there is not now living a single child under 5 years of age. Even the babies are trampled out of existence and lost in the alternate advance and retreat of those herded people as they seek to escape an advancing adversary—a picture that anyone might draw of Roumania or Belgium or Serbia.

Countries in which boys the size of these boy scouts are all that are left to bear arms—little fellows 9 and 10. I saw a picture just a day or two ago of a child in the Serbian Army at the end of a 10-mile walk carrying a man's musket—just stepped out of a cradle into the ranks. And if we take all countries of the earth, we find privation and sorrow written everywhere. Now, this war is costing the world at the present time something more than \$60,000,000 every day, and something more than 10,000 lives every day. And the sacrifice and the slaughter have gone on day after day with solemn certainty and with an increasing uncertainty as to the end of it all.

"Set Gain Above God."

This is not the place in all likelihood for me to describe what I believe to be the cause of it; and yet, if I am permitted to put that cause in a sentence, it is because a certain group of nations have set gain above God, have set national aggrandizement and aggression above national righteousness and fair

dealing. As a consequence of that, we have witnessed an increasing savagery of war; so that it is no longer a question of even the most modern science in the art of warfare, with an aim and purpose to ameliorate its severity and protect the innocent, but a complete surrender to the bestial. As they have it now, it is no longer a contest of bodies of men against bodies of men. It is no longer an open conflict upon a fair plane, where genius and strategy and courage work out a national problem. But it is, in part at least, the assassination by sea and casual slaughter by air, and the killing of women and children—children as they enter the candy shops to make their petty purchases are slain by unseen missiles that come from unseen enemies. It is the casual, pitiless slaughter of the unoffending and the defenseless.

U. S. Will Never Turn Back.

And now, by the rotation of events and the irresistible logic of righteousness which summon every brave arm to the right side of the cause, the United States has entered this war. And it will never turn back until it has given the world peace; not merely a cessation of conflict, but peace based upon righteousness. And so now we are in the business of summoning the resources of the greatest nation on earth in the purest mission that a nation ever espoused. Our factories become busy; our young men register; and our armies become trained, and we undertake our share in this conflict. Not to add a square inch to the territory of the United States; not to take from any man, woman, or child living in the world a single thing which belongs to them; not even for the glory of successful arms; but in order to reestablish those principles of national justice without which national continuance and life can not prevail, and to give to the stricken peoples of the world who have been fighting for the right rest and respite to rehabilitate their almost destroyed civilization.

A Fight for Principles.

How splendid that cause is! There have been times in history—all of us older people know them from reading our books of history—when men stood off in the market place and beat the drum or played the fife and men went out to fight for causes that were less high than this—a cause without taint of selfishness and without tarnish of any unholy impulse. It is a fight for principle and right, and America responds to it; not gally, as a nation which likes to fight, but bravely and prayerfully, resolved that it will fight to the end in a cause for democracy.

There is an old story among the Greeks that when Jason was off in some remote place and was in need of soldiers he was told to sow dragons' teeth; and, acting in faith on that advice, he sowed dragons' teeth in the earth; instantly there sprang up out of the bosom of the earth full armed and panoplied, a company of soldiers which he led to triumph. We have sown not dragons' teeth, but we have sown the principles of freedom, and when we summon the people of this mighty Nation there springs, as in ancient times, that response as to Jason. So here, all

over this continent, 10,000,000 men to-day have sprung up ready to do battle for the fundamental principles upon which their liberty and their principles rest.

There are old men in this company who weigh properly the significance of this day. They know that war is terrible, and they view this day with a solemn spirit. And there are young men and young women here to-day who probably have not had the background of knowledge and experience and training to aid them to grasp the full significance of all that is going on, and yet feel a sense of consecration to national service. And there are little people here to-day to whom in some sense this is a holiday and a festival. But when it is over and history takes the measure of it, it will really be a day upon which a great and free people vindicated themselves and a cause to the rest of all mankind.

We will later read in history all over the world of June 5, 1917, as a day when America united to make this a world of democracy and peace, and we will read with no small amount of pride, knowing that we took part.

A Peace-Loving People.

And now, just one word more. Very likely some of you, maybe a few of you, have been troubled from time to time by stories that you have heard here and there of the difficulty of getting things started in the United States for our participation in this great issue. Why shouldn't it be difficult? We were a peace-loving people. All our paths were paths of peace; all our preparations were preparations of peace; all of our organization was in the interest of peace. And yet, when we turn our mind to it, when our conscience is aroused, we undertake the task of reassembling 110,000,000 of people, diverting their industries, changing their mode of life, and for a little while it may seem that there is disorder and confusion. But it is a happy confusion. I delight in the fact that when we entered this war we were not, as our adversary, ready for it, anxious for it, prepared for it and inviting it. On the other hand, accustomed to peace, we were not ready.

Test of Democracy.

With a doubt in the minds of the people as to whether a democracy could summon its strength in the issue, we find that all doubts on that subject are unworthy; that those who argue for dictatorship and strong governments are answered by the events of to-day. For I have had telegrams from more than 30 States of this Union showing that registration has proceeded from early morning until late to-day uninterrupted by any improper or discouraging event. Nor is there doubt on anybody's part that it is our patriotic duty to obey the law provided in the wisdom of Congress to summon soldiers in a just, democratic and fair way to arm the Nation in defense of its rights.

G. P. O. BUYS LIBERTY BONDS.

The Intotype (day) section of the Government Printing Office has subscribed to \$9,650 worth of liberty loan bonds.

MANY CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS FOR ARMY AND NAVY POSITIONS ARE PENDING

The United States Civil Service Commission announces that a great many open competitive examinations are now pending, a large part of them being for technical and scientific positions in the War and Navy Departments proper and in navy yards and ordnance establishments.

The examinations mentioned in the following list are of the nonassembled type; that is, competitors are not assembled for an examination, but are rated upon the subjects of education and training and experience and in some cases physical ability. Applications for these examinations are received at any time:

For the War Department and its branches: Chemist; draftsman; draftsman, apprentice; draftsman, mechanical; electrical engineer; examiner of cloth; examiner of hats; examiner of miscellaneous merchandise; examiner of shoes; inspector of coats; inspector of textile fabrics; inspector (chief) of fuses; inspector (sub) of field artillery ammunition; mechanical engineer; metallurgist; superintendent of equipment; superintendent of high explosives and acid plant; superintendent of inspection; superintendent of leather inspection; superintendent of manufacture of field and seacoast cannon; superintendent of materials; superintendent of small-arms ammunition; superintendent (assistant) of artillery ammunition; superintendent (assistant) of brass cartridge cases; superintendent (assistant) of small-arms ammunition.

For the Navy Department and its branches: Draftsman, aeronautic; draftsman, electrical; draftsman, marine engine and boiler; draftsman, mechanical; draftsman, ship; draftsman, topographic and subsurface; expert radio aid; foreman mechanic; inspector of wood-hull construction; inspector (assistant) of engineering material; inspector (sub) of ordnance; nautical expert; special mechanic qualified in marine engines and boilers; special mechanic qualified in submarine construction; temporary special helper. For navy yards and arsenals there is urgent need of ship mechanics of various kinds, boiler makers, copper-smiths, machinists, electrical machinists, drillers, pipe coverers, flange turners, and helpers to boiler makers, machinists, and copper-smiths. Applications for these positions may be filed at any time. The rating is on experience and physical ability only.

For the Bureau of Standards: Mechanician qualified as instrument maker; physicist.

For the Interstate Commerce Commission: Rodman and chairman.

For the general service: Junior chemist.

Time Limit for Applications.

The examinations included in the following list are also of the nonassembled type, but applications must be filed by the dates specified:

Actuary, Bureau of Efficiency, June 19.
Associate analytical chemist, Bureau of Standards, June 19.

Assistant analytical chemist and mineralogist, Bureau of Mines, June 19.

Assistant chemical engineer (petroleum), Bureau of Mines, June 12.

Assistant horticulturist, Bureau of Plant Industry, June 19.

Assistant shop superintendent (tool designer, etc.), Navy Department, June 12.

Dietitian, War Department, June 19.

Horticulturist, Bureau of Plant Industry, June 19.

Illustrator, Bureau of Mines, June 12.
Inspector of cloth, War Department, June 26.

Mechanical draftsman, War Department, June 19.

Mechanician qualified as instrument maker, Bureau of Standards, June 12.

Pathological inspector, Department of Agriculture, June 19.

Quartermaster sailmaker in charge, Navy Department, June 12.

Radio laboratory assistant, War Department, June 26.

Shot firer, Bureau of Mines, June 19.

Subinspector of aeronautical engines, Navy Department, June 12.

Assembled Examinations.

The following examinations, in which competitors will be assembled for scholastic tests, are announced for the dates specified:

Apprentice, general service, June 20.

Apprentice lithographic draftsman, Coast and Geodetic Survey, June 20.

Assistant physicist, general service, July 11.

Botanical artist, Bureau of Plant Industry, June 20.

Calculating machine operator, general service, June 20.

Lantern slide colorist, general service, June 20.

Observer and meteorologist, Weather Bureau, June 20.

Passenger rate clerk, War Department, June 20.

Scientific assistant in drug plant investigations, Bureau of Plant Industry, June 20.

Scientific assistant in weed investigations, Bureau of Plant Industry, June 20.

Stenographer and typewriter examinations for the departmental service in Washington, D. C., are held throughout the country every Tuesday. Applications may be filed at any time. There is urgent need for eligibles with this special training.

Full information concerning any examination and application blanks may be obtained from the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., or from the secretary of the United States Civil Service Board at Boston, Mass.; New York, N. Y.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Atlanta, Ga.; Cincinnati, Ohio; Chicago, Ill.; St. Paul, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; New Orleans, La.; Seattle, Wash.; San Francisco, Cal.; Honolulu, Hawaii; Balboa Heights, Canal Zone; or from the chairman of the Porto Rican Civil Service Commission, San Juan, Porto Rico. Announcements of examinations are displayed in the lobbies of post offices in the larger cities.

Capt. Leonard will report in person to the commanding officer, Fort Sill, Okla., for assignment to duty as assistant to the quartermaster at that place and by letter to the commanding general, Southern Department.

Your first patriotic duty—Buy a Liberty Bond.

URGES LIBERTY LOAN BONDS FOR GRADUATION DAY GIFTS

Liberty loan bonds for graduation gifts instead of the usual remembrances, commencement balls, and other entertainments are urged by Dr. P. P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education, in an open letter addressed to the young men and women composing the 1917 class of colleges, universities, normal schools, technical schools, and high schools. He suggests also that fraternity funds be invested in the same patriotic cause.

Dr. Claxton's appeal to the prospective graduates was sent to all State superintendents of schools, whose cooperation is sought in presenting this opportunity for service to the institutions in their respective States. His message follows:

Message of Dr. Claxton.

"No men and women in the United States are more interested in the great world war and the part we are to play in it than are the young men and women who are this year graduating from our colleges, universities, normal schools, technical schools, and high schools. This is shown clearly by the readiness and ardor with which they are offering themselves to the country for whatever service they may render most effectively. This was to be expected. Youth is the time of high emotion, earnestness, devotion, and endeavor, as well as of a kind of sublime disregard of personal consequences. The graduates from the schools and colleges constitute a select group both as to native ability and as to opportunity for an understanding of principles and issues now at stake. From them service of all kinds is to be expected as opportunity offers, but the time for many kinds of service has not yet come and much of the best must now await on the fulfillment of plans for financing the war. Money must be raised by taxes and by the sale of bonds—mostly by the sale of bonds. The country is rich beyond all precedent, and in the end all the money needed will be forthcoming. A few men of great wealth and a few great corporations and banks could supply it all; but it is most desirable that the largest number possible should have a share in it and that each should 'do his bit.'

Example of Great Value.

"I wish, therefore, to suggest that all the young men and women going forth from our schools and colleges at this time of unprecedented interest and opportunity should invest some part of their first earnings in the bonds of the United States; that in lieu of all other gifts to these young men and women at the time of their graduation, parents, relatives, and friends substitute liberty bonds, and by so doing help their country and the cause of democratic freedom for which it is contending; and that all money which might be expended for the usual commencement balls and other forms of entertainment and all fraternity funds be invested in the same way.

"The amount of money which can be raised in this way may be very small in comparison with the total to be raised, but the example and the demonstration of interest will have great value.

"Yours, sincerely,

"P. P. CLAXTON."