



Official Bulletin



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 GEORGE CREEL, CHAIRMAN

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No. 25.

100 U. S. NAVAL AVIATORS ARRIVE SAFELY IN FRANCE

Secretary of the Navy Daniels to-day announced the safe arrival in France of a corps of 100 naval aviators sent there for duty in the antisubmarine operations, and for any other active duty that may be given them in France.

They are the first officers and men of the regular fighting forces of the United States that have landed in France. Lieut. Kenneth Whiting is in command.

It is reported that the entire force is intact and that there was no sickness or casualties on the trip across.

The corps is in charge of four highly trained officers of the Navy, a large percentage of the men are trained aviators, and the others will complete their training in France. The officers are:

Lieut. Kenneth Whiting, United States Navy (naval aviator). Born in Massachusetts. Appointed to the Naval Academy from New York.

Lieut. (junior grade) Godfrey De C. Chevalier, United States Navy (naval aviator). Born in Rhode Island. Appointed to the Naval Academy from Massachusetts.

Lieut. (junior grade) Virgil C. Griffin, United States Navy (naval aviator). Born in Alabama. Appointed to the Naval Academy from that State.

Lieut. Grattan O. Dichman, United States Navy (naval aviator). Born in New York. Appointed to the Naval Academy from Georgia.

COLLEGE MEN IN WHEAT FIELDS.

Party of 70 from Washington Now Working in Oklahoma.

The Department of Labor authorizes the following:

The offer of 70 college men of their services in working in the wheat fields of the Middle Western States has been accepted by the Department of Labor, subject to such supervision as may be established later in regard to such work. These men left Washington last Monday and are now in Enid, Okla., from which point they will work north in the tier of States consisting of Oklahoma, Kansas, Iowa, and the Dakotas.

Dr. John O'Grady, a professor in the Catholic University of America, was in charge of the party, which consisted of men from a number of eastern educational institutions including Georgetown University, Catholic University of America, and also the Central High School of Washington. Many of the men are taking agricultural work in schools and colleges and will receive credit from their institutions for the field work in which they are to engage during their four months' vacation.

NOMINATIONS OF ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS FOR PROMOTION TO HIGHER GRADES ARE SENT TO SENATE BY PRESIDENT FOR CONFIRMATION

The President has sent the following nominations to the Senate:

War.

Brigadier generals to be major generals—John F. Morrison, William L. Sibert, and Charles G. Morton.

Colonels to be brigadier generals—Edwin F. Glenn, John Biddle, Henry C. Hodges, jr., Adelbert Cronkhite, William H. Sage, Omar Bundy, Richard M. Blatchford, David C. Shanks, Robert L. Bullard, Augustus P. Blocksom, George T. Bartlett, Joseph T. Dickman, Henry T. Allen, Chase W. Kennedy, Harry C. Hale, Samuel D. Sturgis, William M. Wright, and Peyton C. March.

Majors to be lieutenant colonels—Herbert M. Lord, Quartermaster Corps; Robert S. Smith, Quartermaster Corps; and William G. Gambrill, Quartermaster Corps.

Veterinarian to be assistant veterinarian—Clarence Loveberry, Quartermaster Corps.

Navy.

Captain to be a rear admiral—Hugh Rodman.

Commanders to be captains—Harley H. Christy, Waldo Evans, Charles F. Preston, Noble E. Irwin, Thomas J. Senn, and Richard H. Leigh.

Lieutenant commanders to be commanders—Chauncey Shackford, Zachariah H. Madison, Joseph R. Defrees, John J. Hyand, Edward S. Jackson, John D. Wainwright, Stafford H. R. Doyle, Harry E. Yarnell, Ralph E. Pope, Charles P. Snyder, Willis G. Mitchell, Samuel W. Bryant, Sinclair Gannon, George W. Steele, jr., and William N. Jeffers.

Lieutenants to lieutenant commanders—Theodore G. Elyson, Wilhelm L. Friedell, Isaac F. Dortch, Gordon W. Haines, John W. Wilcox, jr., Edward L. McSheehy, Benjamin Dutton, jr., Vaughn K. Coman, Henry A. Orr, James S. Woods, John M. Smeallie, William P. Gaddis, George B. Wright, Hugh Brown, Burton H. Green, John J. London, Ross S. Culp, Laurance N. McNair, William Baggaley, Halford R. Greenlee, Reed M. Fawell, Alexander S. Wadsworth, jr., Lloyd W. Townsend, John E. Pond, and Kenneth Whiting.

Lieutenants, junior grade, to be lieutenants—Theodore S. Wilkinson, jr., David I. Hedrick, Harold T. Smith, George K. Stoddard, Freeland A. Daubin, Radford Moses, Comfort B. Platt, Richard W. Wuest, Charles H. Morrison, Robert G. Coman, Charles E. Reordan, Hugo W. Koehler, Ralph E. Sampson, Robert H. Bennett, Vance E. Chapline,

GEN. PERSHING IN ENGLAND

Party of Army Officers Reported to Have Arrived Safely.

The Secretary of War authorizes the following:

Gen. Pershing and 53 officers and members of his party are reported to have reached England in safety.

FEW ELIGIBLES IN MEXICO.

The Department of State authorizes the following:

Mr. Fletcher, the ambassador at Mexico City, telegraphs that newspapers there reprint statements from the New York press to the effect that there are nearly 2,000 young Americans in the capital of Mexico, who have gone there to avoid registration.

Mr. Fletcher says that this statement is absolutely untrue; that there are not over 20 Americans of military age in Mexico City at this time.

SECRETARY DANIELS LAUDS COMMANDER OF GUN CREW ABOARD THE "SILVER SHELL"

The Navy Department authorizes the following:

Secretary of the Navy Daniels, after receiving the Navy's official report on the engagement between the *Silver Shell* and a German submarine, issued this statement in regard to the members of the gun crew aboard the former vessel:

"William J. Clark, of New York, chief turret captain and commander of the naval gun crew on the *Silver Shell*, is deserving of promotion, which we are now considering. All the other members of the crew, as well, and what they have done, deserve great credit and distinction. The chief turret captain is a very capable man. He is an enlisted man who has seen nearly 12 years of service in the Navy and has won successive promotions by proven capacity. For his work he deserves the very best that can be done for him."

Frank A. Braisted, John Borland, Raleigh C. Williams, Henry G. Cooper, jr., James S. Spore, Charles H. Maddox, Edgar A. Logan, Percy T. Wright, Harold A. Wadlington, David H. Stuart, Augustine W. Rieger, Alger H. Dresel, Clifford E. Van Hook, Robert P. Guyler, jr., Joseph A. Murphy, Lucius C. Dunn, James M. Doyle, Henry T. Settle, Joseph E. Austin, William W. Smith, Olaf M. Hustvedt, Cummings L. Lothrop, jr., Williams C. Wickham, Roland M. Comfort, Thomas E. Van Metre, Sherman S. Kennedy, Chauncey A. Lucas, Paul H. Rice, Holbrook Gibson, Howard H. J. Benson, George N. Reeves, jr., Joseph M. Deem, James B. Glennon, Deupree J. Friedell, George B. Keester, Oscar C. Greene, Thalbert N. Alford, Eugene M. Woodson, Wilbur J. Carver, George A. Trever, Mark C. Bowman, Frank S. Carter, Percy W. Northcroft, Ernest L. Gunther, James B. Rutter, Frank Slingluff, jr., Solomon Endel, Ralph G. Haxton, Lawrence Townsend, jr., Charles M. Elder, Rush S. Fay, and Ewart G. Haas.

Ensigns to be lieutenants, junior grade.—Noel Davis, Carleton F. Bryant, Alfred P. H. Tawresey, Herman A. Spanangel, Frank L. Lowe, Theo D. Westfall, Andrew H. Addoms, James D. Black, William H. Porter, jr., Greene W. Dugger, jr., George F. Neiley, Herbert J. Ray, Charles E. Rosendahl, Robert W. Hayler, Archibald N. Offley, John B. W. Waller, Homer L. Ingram, Alexander R. Early, Vincent A. Clarke, jr., Phillip W. Yeatman, William J. Hart, jr., Swift Riche, Benjamin H. Page, Raymond A. Deming, Raymond S. Hatch, William A. Heard, George T. Howe, Simson C. Stengel, Julius M. Moss, Lewis H. McDonald, George S. Arvin, William C. Burgoyne, Ralph O. Davis, Martin Griffin, Donald F. Washburn, Frederick D. Powers, Robert W. Cary, Lloyd J. Wiltse, Lawrence J. K. Blades, Robert C. Starkey, Robert P. Luker, Oliver O. Kessing, William K. Beard, Ralph G. Pennoyer, Charles B. C. Carey, William J. Larson, John H. Buchanan, Joseph R. Redman, Franklin G. Percival, Theodore D. Ruddock, jr., Albert G. Berry, jr., George B. Wilson, William K. Harrill, John M. Creighton, Russell E. Perry, Herbert J. Ray, John G. Moyer, Bert F. Clark, William A. Corn, Robert L. Vaughan, Thomas J. Doyle, jr., Charles F. Martin, Kemp C. Christian, Samuel G. Moore, John L. Valden, George Marvell, Frank F. Cunneen, Benjamin S. Killmaster, James E. Boak, Charles H. Mecum, Rudolph F. Hans, Wilder Du P. Baker, Robert S. Wyman, Horace H. Jalbert, Foster C. Bumpus, Frank P. Thomas, Sifrein F. Maury, William F. Roehl, Stuart D. Truesdell, Thomas C. Latimore, jr., Karl R. Shears, Paul W. Fletcher, Henry W. Hoyt, Joseph C. Arnold, Clarence J. McReavey, Wallis Gearing, and John N. Brown, jr.

Lieutenants, junior grade, to be lieutenants—Claude S. Gillette, Creed H. Boucher, and Benjamin F. Tilley, jr.

Marine Corps.

First lieutenant, retired, to be a colonel on the active list—Elisha Theall.

Warrant officers and clerks for assistant paymasters to be second lieutenants, for temporary service—Leon L. Dye, Reuben B. Price, John W. Mueller, John T. Baugh, Walter J. Green, Carl S. Schmidt, Charles Ubel, John Waller, Eugene L. Pelletier, Harry V. Shurtleff, William E. Beattie, Harry W. Gamble, Edwin P. Mc-

EXEMPTION MACHINERY UNDER THE SELECTIVE SERVICE LAW

The War Department authorizes the following:

The general plan for the exemption machinery in connection with the further operation of the selective service law is as follows:

There will be a local exemption board for approximately each 30,000 population. The power of appointing these boards rests with the President, but the task is so large that a general plan for their selection has been outlined by the President.

Duty of Local Boards.

These local boards will have to do especially with "self-executing exemptions"; that is, those in which exemption depends only upon the determination of facts as, for example, whether a man is a Federal, State, or judicial officer, whether he is a clergyman, or whether he comes in any other way within any classification for which exemption is specifically provided in the selective service law.

Boards of Review.

In each Federal judicial district there will be at least one board of review to which appeal may be taken from local boards and which will have also original jurisdiction in the exclusion of discharge from the selective draft of "persons engaged in industry, including agriculture, found to be necessary to the maintenance of the Military Establishment or the effective operation of the military forces or the maintenance of national interest during the emergencies."

The exemption regulations are not in final form. When they are they will be promulgated by the President.

Caulley, Roscoe Arnett, Charles L. Eickmann, Patrick W. Guilfoyle, Nathan E. Landon, Robert H. Shiel, Albert J. Phillips, James McCoy, Walter E. McCaughtry, Thomas J. Curtis, Maurice A. Willard, Lee W. Wright, George P. Doane, John F. MeVey, Harold H. Rethman, James E. Reich, John F. Burnes, Charles C. St. Clair, Harry Halladay, Otto Salzman, Fred G. Patchen, Francis E. Pierce, Leslie G. Melville, Robert F. Slingluff, Francis C. Cushing, Thomas Quigley, Frank Z. Beckner, Eugene L. Mullaly, John J. Mahoney, Jacob Jacobowitz, Augustus B. Hale, William O. Corbin, and John P. McCann.

Treasury.

To be assistant surgeon, Public Health Service—Dr. Harry Evans Trimble.

WESTERN UNION BUYS \$2,500,000 LIBERTY BONDS.

The Treasury Department issues the following:

The Western Union Telegraph Company has subscribed to \$2,500,000 of liberty bonds and in addition is conducting a nation-wide campaign among 24,000 of its employees to interest them in individual subscriptions.

Your first patriotic duty—Buy a Liberty Bond.

BOYS' WORKING RESERVE IS ORGANIZED IN MANY STATES

The Department of Labor authorizes the following:

The United States Boys' Working Reserve, which was organized by the Department of Labor to meet the emergency requirements for farm labor, already has demonstrated its usefulness. In 21 States directors of the boys' reserve have been appointed or recommended, and the number of States in which the work is actually under way is being increased daily. In New York State alone 5,000 boys of the reserve are now engaged in work on farms.

These boys have been located in groups under competent leaders and are camping in tents, schoolhouses, and barns. The farmers of the districts which are being partly supplied with labor by this means have received these young, unskilled workers with gratification and have applied to the State director for others.

Boys who have begun work in New York are having their expenses paid by friends or relatives through temporary loans until their first payments of wages are received.

The boys are working by the day, and no standard of wages has been arranged thus far. The group from the New Haven (Conn.) Young Men's Christian Association are receiving from \$1.50 to \$2 a day for their work.

Officials of the Department of Labor stated that the boys' reserve was not intended to supply farm labor alone, but that members who had special training in the manual arts, for example, would be assigned to shipbuilding and other essential industries.

FEDERATION OF LABOR BUYS \$10,000 LIBERTY BOND.

The Treasury Department issues the following:

In recognition of the celebration Tuesday of liberty loan labor day, Samuel Gompers, member of the Council of National Defense and president of the American Federation of Labor, sent the following letter to Secretary McAdoo:

"Application is hereby made for a registered liberty loan bond of 1917 in the sum of \$10,000. Inclosed please find check for \$200, being 2 per cent upon the bond applied for. Please make out the bond in the name of the American Federation of Labor. This purchase is made upon labor day dedicated for labor's liberty loan bond purchase.

"SAMUEL GOMPERS,
President American Federation of Labor."

AIRMEN ORDERED HERE.

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 Washington, D. C., where they will report in person to the Chief Signal Officer of the Army: Sergeants William E. Lewis, Gilmore L. Tilbrook.

WAR MAY RESTRICT RETURN GOODS PRIVILEGE IN STORES

The Council of National Defense authorizes the following:

A heavy restriction of the return-goods privilege in retail dry goods and department stores is likely to be an early effect of the war, according to a country-wide investigation just completed by the commercial economy board of the Council of National Defense. The inquiry has shown not only that the privilege is maintained at an enormous unnecessary cost, but that many of the stores themselves favor limiting it or eliminating it altogether as a war measure.

"In several cities," said A. W. Shaw, chairman of the board, "we have found the stores already working together on their own initiative to restrict the costly practice of taking back goods already sold and delivered.

Would Save Men and Equipment.

"We are of the opinion that similar action should be taken throughout the United States. It is one of the most obvious ways in which the stores can release men and equipment for Government service or for more essential work elsewhere.

"Few people realize the cost of the system which allows them to have goods sent from the stores to their houses and then taken back to the stores. In the stores from which the board has information, the returned goods vary from 4 to 30 per cent of the sales. In one store, in which the average cost of delivery is 25 cents a package, 25 per cent of the goods sold are returned. There are very few of the large stores in which the returns are less than 12 per cent, and 15 per cent to 20 per cent is common.

Cost \$50,000 in One Case.

"In a typical store an investigation showed that the returns of merchandise, amounting to 20 per cent of the sales, involved an extra expense of \$14,000 in the office, \$20,000 in packing, and \$16,000 in delivery, a total of \$50,000 a year for these three departments alone. In addition to this there is extra cost because of the necessarily larger investment in goods on hand, and especially because of the heavier expense for sales people. Sales force is the largest single item of expense in retail stores, and obviously it costs just as much to sell merchandise that is returned as merchandise that is not returned.

"More deliverymen, more bookkeepers, more accountants, more clerks of all sorts, more stock and equipment are required just to let the shopper have things sent out on approval, and there is already an urgent need of these workers and material in more essential fields."

I. W. W. MEMBERS HELD.

Detained in Illinois on Charge of Refusing to Register.

The Department of Justice authorizes the following:

The Department of Justice received this afternoon from its agents at Chicago a report that 140 members of the International Workers of the World are being held at Rockford, Freeport, and Belvidere, Ill., by local police authorities, charged with having refused to register. These

WAR DEPARTMENT PREFERENCES MEN OVER 31 FOR SECOND SERIES OF OFFICERS' TRAINING CAMPS

Persons of Proved Ability and Exceptional Character Will Be Sought—
Application Blanks Will Not Be Ready for Distribution Before
June 15—Table Shows Grouping of States.

The War Department authorizes the following:

Preference to men who have passed their thirty-first birthday will be the policy of the War Department in selecting men for the second series of officers' training camps to be held throughout the country, August 27 to November 26.

Much emphasis will be laid on this point in order to secure an experienced class of men. The minimum age limit is set at 20 years and 9 months, but it will be difficult for a man under 31 to qualify unless he has preeminent qualifications or considerable military experience.

Memorandum of Adjutant General.

The Adjutant General announces in a memorandum:

"Since the special object of these camps is to train a body of men fitted to fill the more responsible positions of command in the new armies every effort will be made to select men of exceptional character and proved ability in their various occupations. While it is desired to give full opportunity for all eligible citizens to apply, no man need make application whose record is not in all respects above reproach and who does not possess the fundamental characteristics necessary to inspire respect and confidence."

Application blanks for the camps will not be ready for distribution before June 15.

How to Get Blanks.

Blanks, together with memoranda of information as to the necessary qualifications of applicants, may be procured after that date from commanding generals of the several departments of the Army or from examining officers to be appointed in different States in the 16 military divisions areas.

Applicants are cautioned not to write for blanks prior to June 15, as mail addressed before that date to officers in charge may go astray because the examining officers may not have arrived at their stations.

Applications will be received only between June 15 and July 15. Those received after the latter date will be returned to the applicants.

The following table shows the grouping of States into divisional areas, the quota of men allotted to each State, and the places at which examining officers will

men, according to the report, were acting, before June 5, in agitating against compliance with the registration provisions of the conscription act. The United States attorney at Chicago has sent an assistant to investigate the situation.

The Federal authorities at Chicago are detaining nine colored men who are alleged to have fled from Greenville, Miss., to evade registration.

At Gary, Ind., several arrests have been made on the charge of refusing to register.

be stationed to whom applicants should mail their applications:

Area.	Quota.	Those who reside in—	Will mail their applications to examining officer, Second Training Camp—
I	128	Maine.....	Fort McKinley, Me.
	72	New Hampshire.....	Fort Constitution, N. H.
	58	Vermont.....	Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.
	507	Massachusetts....	Fort Warren, Mass.
	96	Rhode Island....	Fort Adams, R. I.
	196	Connecticut.....	Do.
II	972	New York (districts 1-26, inclusive).	Governors Island, N. Y.
III	714	New York (districts 27-47, inclusive).	Fort Porter, N. Y.
	272	Pennsylvania, (districts 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 21, 25, and 28).	130 North Washington Avenue, Scranton, Pa.
	998	Pennsylvania (not included in area III).	1229 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
V	362	New Jersey.....	Trenton, N. J.
	35	Delaware.....	Fort McHenry, Md.
	208	Maryland.....	Do.
	48	District of Columbia.	Do.
VI	347	Virginia.....	Fort Monroe, Va.
	379	North Carolina..	Raleigh, N. C.
	256	South Carolina..	Southeastern Department, Charleston, S. C.
	361	Tennessee.....	523 1/2 Broadway, Nashville, Tenn.
	448	Georgia.....	Fort McPherson, Ga.
VII	368	Alabama.....	Clark Building, Birmingham, Ala.
	136	Florida.....	53 West Bay Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
VIII	216	West Virginia...	Charleston, W. Va.
	801	Ohio.....	Columbus Barracks, Ohio.
IX	448	Indiana.....	Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.
	377	Kentucky.....	640 West Jefferson Street, Louisville Ky.
	482	Michigan.....	Fort Wayne, Detroit Mich.
X	395	Wisconsin.....	301 Wells Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
	971	Illinois.....	Fort Sheridan, Ill.
XII	304	Mississippi.....	202 1/2 West Capitol Street, Jackson, Miss.
	272	Arkansas.....	Fort Logan H. Boots, Ark.
	288	Louisiana.....	Jackson Barracks, New Orleans, La.
	361	Minnesota.....	Fort Snelling, Minn.
XIII	355	Iowa.....	Fort Des Moines, Iowa.
	113	North Dakota...	Fort Lincoln, N. Dak.
	109	South Dakota...	Sioux Falls, S. Dak.
	200	Nebraska.....	Fort Crook, Nebr.
	528	Missouri.....	Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, Mo.
XIV	288	Kansas.....	Fort Riley, Kans.
	152	Colorado.....	Fort Logan, Colo.
	688	Texas.....	Fort Sam Houston, Tex.
XV	336	Oklahoma.....	Fort Sill, Okla.
	64	New Mexico.....	Santa Fe, N. Mex.
	40	Arizona.....	Whipple Barracks, Ariz.
XVI	72	Montana.....	Holena, Mont.
	28	Wyoming.....	Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.
	64	Idaho.....	Boise Barracks, Idaho.
	240	Washington.....	Fort Lawton, Wash.
	130	Oregon.....	Vancouver Barracks, Wash.
	16	Nevada.....	Reno, Nev.
	68	Utah.....	Fort Douglas, Utah.
	457	California.....	Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.

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	Six months	-----	3.00

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

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

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

WOODROW WILSON.

April 14, 1917.

WHY FIRST ISSUE TWO BILLIONS.

The first issue of bonds—\$2,000,000,000—has not been determined by any arbitrary decision or judgment; it has been determined by the actual necessities of the situation. It is the least possible sum that we can afford to provide for the immediate conduct of the war. We are trying to spread the payment for the bonds over as large a period as possible so that there shall be no financial disturbance, and we are going to redeposit the proceeds in the banks upon some equitable plan so that there shall be no interference with business. This money is not going to be taken out of the country.

SECRETARY MCADOO.

NO DICTATOR FOR LABOR.

Secretary Wilson Says Such Official Is Unnecessary.

Secretary of Labor Wilson authorizes the following statement:

"There is no such thing contemplated by the Council of National Defense as a labor dictator. There has been no necessity for such action because of the spirit of cooperation that has existed since the beginning of the emergency amongst all classes of workmen, organized and unorganized, and the able and earnest manner in which the spirit has been publicly expressed by their chosen leaders. Methods of adjusting labor troubles are under consideration by the Council of National Defense, each of which considers the human element in industry, but none of them contemplate the establishment of a labor dictatorship."

EXTENDING TRAINING STATION.

New Barracks and Other Structures
Being Built at Chicago.

The Navy Department authorizes the following:

Secretary of the Navy Daniels announces that work has begun on the large extension to the Great Lakes Training Station, North Chicago, Ill., for which land was leased a few days ago.

New barracks and other buildings will be erected, and these will be pushed to completion as rapidly as possible so that within a short time accommodations will be provided at that station for a total of 15,000 men.

ENGINEER REGIMENT ORDER.

Department Commanders to Call Reserve
Corps Members.

By direction of the President, the commanding generals of the departments in which the following-named Reserve Engineer Regiments, organized under the provisions of section 55, act of Congress approved June 3, 1916, are stationed, are hereby authorized and directed to order into active service any or all members of the Enlisted Reserve Corps who have been assigned to such regiments, at such times as their services may be required under authorized plans for organization and mobilization:

First Reserve Engineers, New York City.

Second Reserve Engineers, St. Louis, Mo.

Third Reserve Engineers, Chicago, Ill.

Fourth Reserve Engineers, Boston, Mass.

Fifth Reserve Engineers, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sixth Reserve Engineers, Detroit, Mich.

Seventh Reserve Engineers, Atlanta, Ga.

Eighth Reserve Engineers, San Francisco, Cal.

Ninth Reserve Engineers, Philadelphia, Pa.

By order of the Secretary of War.

H. L. SCOTT,

Major General, Chief of Staff.

Official:

H. P. McCAIN,

The Adjutant General.

COMMENDS LIBERTY LOAN.

Is America's Insurance Against Prussianism, Says Writer.

The Treasury Department authorizes the following:

George Horace Lorimer, editor of the Saturday Evening Post, makes the following statement on the liberty loan bonds:

"Small investors always want to know what men like Rockefeller and Morgan put their money into. It is easy to satisfy their curiosity. Just now the largest and most conservative investors in the country are putting their money into the liberty loan.

"The loan is a good investment for them, and it is even better for the prudent and thrifty American of moderate means.

"The liberty loan is our insurance against Prussianism. It is our first line of defense against the German armies.

USE OF HIGH DENOMINATION STAMPS WILL BE ENCOURAGED

The Third Assistant Postmaster General has issued the following:

As a measure of economy postmasters and post-office employees are directed to encourage the public to use stamps of the highest denominations suited to the amount of postage required on all mail. For example, a 2-cent stamp instead of two 1-cent stamps should be affixed to letters needing 2 cents postage, and a 10-cent stamp instead of five 2-cent should be attached to parcels requiring 10 cents postage. Cooperation between post-office employees and the public in the sale and use of stamps of the higher denominations will effect a large saving to the Government in the cost of producing, transporting, and canceling them, and will benefit the public in minimizing the number of stamps handled and affixed to mail. This benefit will be especially important to business concerns mailing large quantities of letters and parcels, and postmasters are directed to bring the suggestion particularly to their notice.

Postmasters will cause this suggestion to be published in the newspapers when it can be done without expense to the department.

A. M. DOCKERY,

Third Assistant Postmaster General.

LIBERTY BOND ADVERTISEMENTS.

Loan Bureau Paying for No "Ads" in Newspapers.

Mr. R. W. Woolley, director of publicity for the liberty loan, has sent the following to the press:

To the Editor:

An impression seems to have gained ground, produced probably by the presence in many newspapers and journals of advertisements of the liberty loan bonds, that this bureau is advertising in some papers and not in others.

This bureau has not sufficient funds to pay for advertising of any sort. It is not authorized to solicit or even receive advertising space in the newspapers. Such advertisements as have appeared were either donated by the newspapers or were in space given the liberty loan bonds by advertisers in such papers or in space paid for by volunteer local associations.

This bureau has furnished advertising copy for some weekly and monthly periodicals and foreign-language newspapers at their request, but has not even furnished copy for any English-language daily papers and has not paid one cent for advertising of any sort.

R. W. WOOLLEY, Director.

It will build our ships, buy the munitions, and equip the men that will defeat them.

"To every American there is given the choice of subscribing to one or two great loans. The first, which is being offered to you now, will preserve for us and advance through the world that ideal for which our fathers gave freely and fought valiantly. The second, which we shall surely have to raise if we fall of our full duty now, is a German indemnity loan.

"What is your choice?"

SCIENTISTS OF FRANCE AND BRITAIN ON MISSION HERE

The following statement is authorized by the National Research Council:

The French ministry of war has sent to the United States a scientific mission, composed of eminent French and British scientists and army and navy officers who have been prominently engaged in the task of scientific development connected with the war. This mission is headed by Prof. Charles Fabry, the well-known physicist at the University of Marseille, and eminent for his contributions to optics; Prof. H. Abraham, of the University of Paris, prominent in wireless telegraphy and submarine work; M. le Duc de Guiche, aeronaut and eminent in researches in aerodynamics; Lieut. M. Paternot, wireless expert; Capt. Dupouey, of the French Army; Prof. Grignard, well-known chemist of the University of Nancy; Sir Ernest Rutherford, professor of physics at the University of Manchester; and Commander Cyprian Bridge, of the Royal Navy, secretary of the allied inventions board.

Brought Scientific Instruments.

These gentlemen (excepting Prof. Grignard, who comes later) reached an American port on the *Espagne* on May 28, and were met by official representatives of the War, Navy, and Commerce Departments of the Government, and by New York members of the executive committee of the National Research Council. They arrived in Washington on the evening of May 30, and have been received by the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Secretary of Commerce, and by Gen. Crozier, Chief of Ordnance; Gen. Squier, Chief Signal Officer; Admiral Griffin, Chief Engineer of the Navy; and other Government officers.

The War and Navy Departments have organized special conferences between the members of the French scientific mission and their own officers, and, through the offices of the National Research Council, with scientific representatives of the corresponding research activities of the United States. The members of the mission have brought with them specimens of scientific instruments which have been developed in France for uses in the present war, and it is expected that these instruments will be exhibited to and discussed with Army and Navy officers and scientists engaged in researches bearing on military problems.

American Commission Sent.

The appointment of this mission is largely due to the fact that a corresponding group of American scientists was sent to Europe early in April by the National Research Council for the purpose of studying conditions at the front. The chairman of this committee is Prof. Joseph S. Ames, professor of physics at the Johns Hopkins University, and the other members are Dr. George K. Burgess, metallurgist at the Bureau of Standards; Prof. George S. Hulett, chemist of Princeton University and the Bureau of Mines; Prof. Harry F. Reid, geologist at Johns Hopkins University; Dr. R. P. Strong, professor of tropical medicine at Harvard University and physician in charge of the Serbian antityphus campaign; Dr. Lindsey Williams, assistant health commissioner of New York State; and Dr. H. D.

NATIONAL BANK STATEMENT FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 8

Applications to the Comptroller of the Currency during the week ending Friday, June 8, 1917, for authority to organize national banks and to convert State banks into national banks, charters issued, charters extended and reextended, increases and reductions of capital approved, and national banks placed in voluntary liquidation:

APPLICATIONS FOR CHARTER.		
For organization of national banks:		
	Capital.	
The Farmers National Bank of Hedgesville, Mont.....	\$25,000	
The Farmers National Bank of Wagner, Mont.....	25,000	
The First National Bank of Boise City, Okla.....	25,000	
Total.....	75,000	
CHARTERS, ISSUED.		
Original organizations:		
The West Side National Bank of Chicago, Ill.....	\$200,000	
The First National Bank of Twin Bridges, Mont.....	25,000	
The Farmers and Stock Growers National Bank of Heppner, Oreg.....	50,000	
Total.....	275,000	
INCREASES OF CAPITAL APPROVED.		
	Increase.	
The First National Bank of Grand Rapids, Minn., capital increased from \$25,000 to \$50,000.....	\$25,000	
The Merchants National Bank of Massillon, Ohio, capital increased from \$150,000 to \$500,000.....	350,000	
The First National Bank of Nixon, Tex., capital increased from \$25,000 to \$50,000.....	25,000	
Total.....	400,000	
REDUCTION OF CAPITAL.		
	Reduction.	
The Gainesville National Bank, Gainesville, Fla., capital reduced from \$200,000 to \$100,000.....	\$100,000	
BANKS LIQUIDATING TO CONSOLIDATE WITH OTHER NATIONAL BANKS.		
	Capital.	
The National Bank of California at Los Angeles, Cal., liquidating agent, H. S. McKee, Los Angeles, Cal. Consolidated with The Merchants National Bank of Los Angeles, Cal.....	\$500,000	
SUMMARY.		
	Number of banks.	Capital.
Applications for charter.....	3	\$75,000
New charters issued.....	3	275,000
Applications rejected.....	0	
Charters extended.....	0	
Charters reextended.....	0	
Increases of capital approved.....	3	400,000
Reductions of capital approved.....	1	100,000
Liquidations (to consolidate with a national bank).....	1	500,000

OFFICER'S RESIGNATION ACCEPTED.

The resignation of Capt. Thomas Fair-servis, Twenty-third Infantry, New York National Guard, has been accepted by the President.

Dakin, director of the Herter Laboratory, New York, and member of staff of British Government medical research committee. This committee was received by the French Government and shown every possible courtesy, and all available information has been placed at its disposal.

Buy a Liberty Bond.

FIRST REGISTRATION FIGURES FALL UNDER CENSUS ESTIMATE

The War Department issues the following:

Two facts appear from the early registration figures, although complete returns have been received from but few States. These are that thus far the total registration is running below the Census Bureau's estimates of the number of males within the registration ages; the other is that over 50 per cent of the registered men come under the classifications "indicating" exemptions.

This does not mean that this proportion will be exempt. It is only a convenient tabulation of information which is desired. Who will be exempt and who will not be can not be known until the President has promulgated the regulations covering exemptions.

Registry of Married Men.

For example, included in the classification of exemptions "indicated" are all married men who registered. Officials have not indicated, however, that married men as a class will be exempted.

Therefore, the fact that "indicated" exemptions include from 50 to 65 per cent of the total registration does not signify anything definite as to the number of men who will be considered as available for military service under the present law and the present registration.

Two States of those first reporting have exceeded census estimates, while three States and the District of Columbia have shown registrations below the census estimate. This does not prove that the number of "registration dodgers" in any case is as large as the difference between the census estimate and the registration. The census figures were carefully prepared, but are only estimates on the census of 1910.

Wisconsin Exceeds Estimate.

Wisconsin exceeded the census estimates by 7 per cent and Connecticut exceeded it by less than 1 per cent; Rhode Island was below it by about 12 per cent, Delaware by nearly 30 per cent, the District of Columbia about 18 per cent, and Vermont about 26 per cent. The present but inconclusive indications are that the total will fall below the 10,200,000, which is the estimate of registrations for the whole country, but the results in the more densely populated sections may outweigh this earlier tendency.

The clearing up of odds and ends of registration are occupying the attention of officials, who will be ready to take the next steps when action by the President starts the local review boards of exemption upon their duties.

GIVEN ARMY TRANSPORT DUTY.

The following named officers of the Quartermaster Officers' Reserve Corps are relieved from their present stations and duties and will proceed to New York, N. Y., with the least practicable delay and report in person to the general superintendent, Army Transport Service, for assignment to duty as his assistants: Capt. Daniel A. Wilcox, Capt. William C. Huntoon, and Capt. John A. Nelson.

Your first patriotic duty—Buy a Liberty Bond.

War Department Orders to Officers and Enlisted Men

EXAMINING BOARD ORDER.

Twelve Officers to Report for Test of Fitness for Promotion.

The following-named officers 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 February 8, 1917, at such time as they may be required by the board, for examination to determine their fitness for promotion:

Lieut. Col. William M. Cruikshank (Field Artillery), adjutant general.

Maj. George C. Barnhardt (Cavalry), Quartermaster Corps.

Maj. Edward T. Donnelly (Field Artillery), adjutant general.

Maj. John E. Woodward (Infantry), adjutant general.

Maj. George H. Jamerson (Infantry), inspector general.

Capt. Aubrey Lippincott (Cavalry), Signal Corps.

Capt. Harry N. Cootes (Cavalry), General Staff Corps.

Capt. John S. Fair (Cavalry), Quartermaster Corps.

Capt. Alfred Hasbrouck (Coast Artillery Corps), Detached Officers' List.

Capt. Harry A. Hegeman (Infantry), Quartermaster Corps.

First Lieut. George H. Brett, Cavalry (captain, Aviation Section, Signal Corps).

First Lieut. Roland W. Pinger, Coast Artillery Corps (captain, Ordnance Department).

First Lieut. Earl J. W. Ragsdale, Coast Artillery Corps (captain, Ordnance Department).

First Lieut. Robert E. Kimball, Coast Artillery Corps (Ordnance Department).

First Lieut. Lewis A. Nickerson, Coast Artillery Corps (Ordnance Department).

First Lieut. Daniel N. Swan, jr., Coast Artillery Corps.

First Lieut. Henry W. Harms, Cavalry (captain, Aviation Section, Signal Corps).

Sergt. Alexander Strickland, Company L, Seventeenth Infantry, and Pvt. First Class Collie Fletcher, Medical Department, now in this city, having performed the duties assigned them in paragraph 5, Special Orders, No. 108, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., May 28, 1917, will return to their proper station. The Quartermaster Corps will pay the soldiers commutation of rations in advance for the necessary number of days' travel, it being impracticable for them to carry rations of any kind.

Under the provisions of section 55, act of Congress approved June 3, 1916, the following-named enlisted men of the Medical Enlisted Reserve Corps are placed on active duty, to date May 28, 1917, and they will report to Capt. J. R. Devereux, Medical Reserve Corps, Washington, D. C., for the purpose of assisting in recruiting personnel for ambulance companies for service in France: Sergt. Edward P. Tadlock, Pvt. Russell Hill, Pvt. Arthur A. Harig, Pvt. Joseph Devereux, Corpl. James C. McGuire. While on duty in this city these men will be assigned to the Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D. C., for quarters and rations.

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 the following sergeants on active duty in the Aviation Section of the Signal Enlisted Reserve Corps with station at the Signal Corps Aviation School, Memphis, Tenn., to take effect May 18, 1917, is confirmed: William F. Goulding, Louis L. Carruthers, Frank O. D. Hunter.

First Sergt. Thomas Glascott, Company L, Twentieth Infantry, is placed upon the retired list at Fort Douglas, Utah, and will repair to his home. The Quartermaster Corps will furnish the necessary transportation and pay the soldier commutation of rations in advance for the necessary number of days' travel, it being impracticable for him to carry rations of any kind.

Sergt. First Class Harry Lewis, Quartermaster Corps (appointed May 16, 1917, from sergeant, Quartermaster Corps), now in the Philippine Islands, will be assigned to duty by the commanding general, Philippine Department.

Sergt. Frank Dempsey, Third Company, United States Disciplinary Barracks Guard, is placed upon the retired list at Alcatraz, Cal., and will repair to his home. The Quartermaster Corps will furnish the necessary transportation and pay the soldier commutation of rations in advance for the necessary number of days' travel, it being impracticable for him to carry rations of any kind.

First Sergt. Thomas P. Bradley, United States Army, retired, is relieved from active duty at the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, Ala., to take effect June 1, 1917, and will proceed to his home. The Quartermaster Corps will furnish the necessary transportation and pay the soldier commutation of rations in advance for the necessary number of days' travel, it being impracticable for him to carry rations of any kind.

First Lieut. Pierre N. Charbonnet, Medical Officers' Reserve Corps, is relieved from duty at Fort McDowell, Cal., and will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and report in person to the commanding officer, Eighth Reserve Engineers Regiment, for duty.

Capt. George Treflinger, Signal Officers' Reserve Corps, will proceed from this city to Fort Wood, N. Y., and report in person to the supply officer, Signal Corps General Supply Depot, for duty in that depot.

Leave of absence for one month is granted Col. Edward E. Dravo, United States Army, retired.

First Lieut. Charles W. Woodall, Medical Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will proceed to Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., and report in person to the commanding officer of that post for duty.

First Lieut. John C. Murphy, Medical Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty. He will proceed to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., and report in person to the commanding officer of that post for duty and by letter to the commanding general, Northeastern Department.

Capt. Arthur A. Finch, Medical Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty. He will proceed to Fort Stevens, Oreg., and report in person to the commanding officer thereof for duty.

Capt. George B. Pond, Ninth Infantry, is relieved from duty at the citizens' training camp, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., and will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and report in person to the commanding general, Western Department, for duty.

First Lieut. William J. Topmoeller, Medical Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty. He will report to Col. Lansing H. Beach, Corps of Engineers, Customhouse, Cincinnati, Ohio, for duty pertaining to the examination of reserve corps recruits.

The resignation of First Lieut. Hugh A. Curtis, Fourth Infantry, New Jersey National Guard, is accepted by the President, to take effect this date.

First Lieut. John C. Graham, Medical Reserve Corps, is relieved from duty at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., and will proceed to his home, and upon arrival there report by telegraph to The Adjutant General of the Army.

By direction of the President, First Lieut. John C. Graham, Medical Reserve Corps, is honorably discharged from the service of the United States, to take effect upon the expiration of the leave of absence granted him in orders from the War Department this date, his services being no longer required.

Capt. Edward B. Craft and First Lieut. Robert A. Jones, Signal Officers' Reserve Corps, are assigned to active duty and will report in person to Maj. Frank B. Jewett, Signal Officers' Reserve Corps, New York, N. Y., for duty.

First Lieut. Joseph V. Klauder, Medical Reserve Corps, is relieved from further duty in the Hawaiian Department and will proceed to his home, and upon arrival there report by telegraph to The Adjutant General of the Army.

Maj. John S. Sewell, Engineer Officers' Reserve Corps, will make not to exceed two trips per week until June 30, 1917, from Atlanta, Ga., to Birmingham, Ala., and return in connection with the formation of the Seventh Regiment of Reserve Engineers.

Capt. Claude B. Thummel, Ordnance Department, will make not to exceed four visits to Baltimore, Md., on official business pertaining to the inspection of matériel being procured by the Ordnance Department, and upon the completion of the duty enjoined will return to his proper station after each visit.

Capt. Walter E. Kruesl, Quartermaster Officers' Reserve Corps, will proceed to Philadelphia, Pa., on official business in connection with the United States Workmen's Compensation Commission, and upon the completion of the duty enjoined will return to his proper station.

First Lieut. David M. Roberts, Medical Reserve Corps, is relieved from duty at Fort Thomas, Ky., and will proceed to his home, and upon arrival there report by telegraph to The Adjutant General of the Army. Lieut. Roberts is relieved from active duty in the Medical Reserve Corps, to take effect upon his arrival at his home.

So much of paragraph 68, Special Orders, No. 116, May 19, 1917, War Department, as relates to Maj. James F. Hall, Medical Corps, is revoked. Maj. Hall will report in person to the commanding general, Northeastern Department, for assignment to temporary duty.

So much of paragraph 69, Special Orders, No. 116, May 19, 1917, War Department, as relates to Maj. William A. Powell and Wallace De Witt and Capt. Samuel J. Turnbull, Medical Corps, is revoked. Maj. Powell and De Witt will remain on their present duties. Capt. Turnbull is relieved from his present duties and will return to his proper station, Fort Greble, R. I.

First Lieut. Paul D. Miller, Signal Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will report in person to Col. Edgar Russel, Signal Corps, this city, for duty.

Capt. Richard T. Edwards, Quartermaster Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will report in person to the commanding general, Philippine Department, for assignment to station and duty.

Capt. Albert H. Acher, Corps of Engineers, is assigned to the Fourth Regiment of Engineers; is relieved from station and duty in the Los Angeles, Cal., Engineer District, to take effect at such time as his services can be spared by the Chief of Engineers, and will then proceed to join his regiment.

Capt. Shepler W. FitzGerald, junior military aviator, Signal Corps, will make not to exceed three visits from the Signal Corps Aviation School, Mineola, Long Island, N. Y., to Gloucester, Mass., for temporary duty in connection with the Aviation Service of the Army, and upon completion thereof will return to his proper station after each visit.

Paragraph 61, Special Orders, No. 118, May 22, 1917, War Department, relating to Capt. Franklin P. Jackson, Quartermaster Corps, is revoked.

Capt. Foster Velteneimer, Signal Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will proceed to Boston, Mass., and report in person to the commanding general, Northeastern Department, for assignment to duty as assistant to the signal officer of that department.

Capt. Henry J. Snider, 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 Boston, Mass., and report in person to the commanding general, Northeastern Department, for assignment to duty as assistant to the department quartermaster.

Capt. Lewis Landes and Samuel A. Coykendall, jr., Quartermaster Officers' Reserve Corps, are assigned to active duty and will proceed to Boston, Mass., and report in person to the commanding general, Northeastern Department, for assignment to duty as assistants to the department quartermaster.

RULE ON ADMISSION TO U. S. OF ALIEN FARM LABORERS

The Council of National Defense has sent the following letter to the several State councils of defense:

The Department of Labor has been informed that certain agricultural laborers have been and are coming from Mexico and Canada into the United States who are not admissible under the strict terms of the law either because of illiteracy or because they have been induced to come by offers or promises of employment.

Under section 3 of the Immigration act of February 5, 1917, the Commissioner of Immigration, with the approval of the Secretary of Labor, may issue rules and prescribe conditions to control and regulate the admission and return of otherwise inadmissible aliens applying for temporary admission. While obviously this exception to the general provisions of the law should be construed strictly, the extraordinary demand for agricultural labor makes of the present time an emergency when this exception should be used.

Two Provisions Waived.

The Commissioner General of Immigration, with the approval of the Secretary of Labor, has therefore ordered that the two provisions of the law regarding illiteracy and contract labor may be waived as to aliens coming from Mexico and Canada into the United States for agricultural labor, who, in all other respects, are admissible, upon the following conditions:

"The alien applying for admission, or some one in his behalf, shall furnish two unmounted photographs of the applicant, and a complete personal description of such applicant shall be taken; these shall be used in preparing, in duplicate, an identification card corresponding in a general way to the identification card prescribed by subdivision 9 of rule 12 of the Immigration regulations for the use of aliens who habitually cross and recross the land boundaries. The blank form of card used in connection with said subdivision may be adapted to this purpose, an appropriate notation being placed thereon to show that the holder is temporarily admitted to the United States under the terms of this circular to engage in agricultural labor. The original of the card shall be given the admitted alien; the duplicate shall be properly filed and indexed.

May Be Deported.

"Aliens admitted under the provisions hereof are allowed to enter temporarily upon the understanding that they will engage in no other than agricultural labor; and any who fail to accept, or after acceptance abandon, employment of that kind and engage in the performance of labor in connection with other industries shall be promptly arrested and deported to the country whence they came.

"In cases arising under this circular the aliens involved shall be admitted without the payment of head tax."

The foregoing information has been sent by the Department of Labor to the various commissioners of immigration and is sent herewith for your information.

Buy a Liberty Bond.

WORK OF RAILROAD WAR BOARD FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE IS OUTLINED BY HOWARD ELLIOTT

Howard Elliott, former president of the New York, New Haven, and Hartford Railroad, and now a member of the railroads' war board, in a statement just issued outlines the efforts the war board is making to arrange for movement of the essentials of life and war, rather than "the things we can get along without in this terrible world crisis."

"The war board feels," Mr. Elliott said, "that if the war goes on the total amount of transportation now available will not be enough.

"It will be absolutely necessary to use such transportation as there is for essential things. The public should willingly give up the nonessentials. It is going to be a great deal more important for this country to move food, fuel, and iron, and the like than to move luxuries. We hope that we are going to be able to move them all, but I think it is only fair to point out the facts and to ask the public's support.

More Equipment Ordered.

"The railroads have done their best in the last 18 months to add to their cars and engines. There have been placed in service since November 1, 1916, 989 new engines and 44,063 new cars. Orders have been given for—as of April 1—2,209 engines and 104,917 cars. We hope they will be received between now and the 1st of next January. If so, there will have been introduced between November 1, 1916, and January 1, 1918, 148,980 cars into the service, with an average capacity of over 50 tons; and 3,188 engines, with an average tractive power of 54,000 pounds, which is very much above the average of the engines of the United States.

"On May 1 there was, according to the record, a 'shortage' of 150,000 cars. In round numbers there are 2,500,000 cars in the United States. If through better loading by the shipper, better unloading by the consignee, better movement by the railroad, and more alert work by every man in the railroads, from the president down to the water boy, each car is used more efficiently, it will not take long to get what amounts to an added service of 150,000 cars out of the cars on hand.

Appeals for Cooperation.

"The railroad war board appeals to railroad officers and employees, to shippers, and to the public generally to cooperate in every way to make more efficient use of the existing railway plant. It is absolutely necessary to make every car, engine, track, freight house, and every other appliance do more work.

"One of the first and most important measures the railroad war board has under way is to help move a greater quantity of fuel to the Northwest and at the same time to bring East the greatest quantity of iron ore possible from the upper Lake ports. This will provide for industrial activity both East and West next winter, and also insure a supply of domestic coal.

Lake Pooling Arrangement.

"With the cooperation of the Lake carriers and the ore carriers we have arranged for a pooling of shipments of Lake

coal, so that when coal arrives at lower Lake ports there will be a minimum delay in putting it into the boats, thus releasing the cars and sending the boats forward promptly.

"There is very luxurious passenger service in some places in the country and we would like to keep it up, but the country can get along without some of it. We are suggesting changes in the passenger schedules, not with the idea of saving money, but simply to save man power, fuel, and motive power, all of which must be applied to the transportation of necessities.

"The railroad war board has supplied to the Government five trained railroad officers, who were commissioned to go to Russia to help the Trans-Siberian Railroad to move toward the Russian front the freight piled up at Vladivostok.

Nine Engineer Regiments.

"We are arranging to obtain nine regiments of trained railway officers and employees to help the English and French people carry on railroad activities, principally in France.

"The war board's organization includes 16 experienced railway officers, including the 5 executives composing the head committee, and 11 others who are here permanently. There are in addition 69 general employees and 18 inspectors who travel about the country.

"This is an expensive piece of machinery. Our estimate is that, not counting the services of the war board and the railroad officers who are devoting a very large amount of their time to this national work, the American railways will contribute the equivalent of about \$500,000 a year to this special work. And we are glad to do it.

Should Realize Task.

"I think we will win this war sooner if first we wake up to the magnitude of the task, and then, not only mobilize our marvelous man power, but also coordinate with that our money power, our business organization, our press, and all the other manifold industries of these United States, twining all this mobilized and coordinated power to the sole purpose of supporting our allies in maintaining the highest ideals of humanity and civilization.

"That is what the American railways are trying to do through their war board."

COMMITTEE ON LEAD.

The subcommittee on lead, under the committee on raw materials, minerals, and metals, Council of National Defense, consists of the following: Chairman, Clinton H. Crane, president, St. Joseph Lead Co., 61 Broadway, New York, N. Y.; Fred Bradley; Edward Brush, vice president, American Smelting & Refining Co., 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.; E. J. Cornish, vice president, National Lead Co., 111 Broadway, New York, N. Y.; Harry L. Day; F. Y. Robertson, vice president and general manager, United States Metals Refining Co., 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

OFFICERS DETAILED FOR DUTY WITH GENERAL STAFF CORPS

By direction of the President, the following-named officers are detailed as members of the General Staff Corps:

Maj. George H. Shelton, Tenth Infantry.
Maj. George S. Goodale, Thirty-third Infantry.
Maj. William M. Fassett, Thirteenth Infantry.
Maj. Ezekiel J. Williams, Infantry.
Capt. Allen J. Greer, Sixteenth Infantry.
Capt. Constant Cordier, Infantry, Detached Officers' List.
Capt. Lorenzo D. Gasser, Quartermaster Corps.
Capt. Thomas W. Brown, Infantry, Detached Officers' List.
Capt. Charles H. Mason, Thirtieth Infantry.
Capt. Fay W. Brabson, Thirty-fourth Infantry.
Capt. Charles E. T. Lull, Coast Artillery Corps.
Capt. George A. Wildrick, Coast Artillery Corps.
Capt. Robert I. Rees, Infantry, Detached Officers' List.
Capt. William A. Castle, Ninth Infantry.
Capt. A. Owen Seaman, Twentieth Infantry.
Capt. William R. Standiford, Infantry, Detached Officers' List.
Capt. George A. Lynch, Eighth Infantry.
Capt. Thomas W. Hammond, Philippine Scouts.
Capt. Walter S. Grant, Signal Corps.
Capt. Samuel R. Gleaves, Cavalry, Detached Officers' List.
Capt. George T. Bowman, Cavalry, Detached Officers' List.
Capt. George P. Tyner, Fourteenth Cavalry.
Maj. Lesley J. McNair, Fourth Field Artillery.
Capt. Edward H. De Armond, Quartermaster Corps.
Capt. Sherman Miles, First Field Artillery.
Capt. Fred T. Cruse, Field Artillery, Detached Officers' List.
Capt. Roger S. Parrott, Seventh Field Artillery.
Maj. John W. Gulick, Coast Artillery Corps.
Capt. Chauncey L. Fenton, Coast Artillery Corps.
Capt. Fulton Q. C. Gardner, Coast Artillery Corps, Detached Officers' List.
Capt. Alfred A. Maybach, Coast Artillery Corps.
Capt. Creswell Garlington, Corps of Engineers.
Capt. Hugh A. Drum, Infantry, Detached Officers' List.
Capt. Arthur L. Conger, Twenty-sixth Infantry.
Capt. William O. Reed, Cavalry, Detached Officers' List.
Maj. Nelson E. Margetts, Twelfth Field Artillery.
Capt. Dana T. Merrill, Infantry, Detached Officers' List.
Capt. Campbell B. Hodges, Infantry, Detached Officers' List.
Capt. William N. Hughes, jr., Infantry, Detached Officers' List.
Maj. Malin Craig, Cavalry, Detached Officers' List.

Naval Building Work Progressing Rapidly

The Navy Department authorizes the following:

The Navy Department is carrying through a building program in the improvement and extension of navy yards, training stations, aviation stations, submarine bases, the erection of immense storage warehouses for supplies and munitions, the construction of dry docks capable of accommodating the largest vessels, gun shops, including the erection at the naval gun factory of the largest gun shop of the kind in the world and the erection of hundreds of buildings for the various branches of the service. The program now under way, a large part of which is nearing completion, involves the expenditure of about \$80,000,000.

This work is being done under the direction of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, of which Rear Admiral F. R. Harris is the chief, assisted by a corps of civil engineers of the Navy, a special staff corps trained in this work. Under them is a large force of trained civilian engineers, designers, inspectors, and experts.

Means Much Rebuilding.

"The improvement program," Admiral Harris says, "amounts to the practical rebuilding of some of our navy yards and stations. This undertaking, which is well under way and in some cases nearing completion, provides building ways, shops, tools, cranes, and all of the requisite appurtenances, destroyers, submarines, scout cruisers, gunboats, and auxiliaries. Besides this by indirect supervision and assistance the warship building facilities of the large private plants have been increased, in some cases such assistance extending to the enlargement of shops and an increase in producing facilities at some of the large electric, steel, and ordnance plants of the country.

"Remodeling and enlargement of all the power plants at the stations are well in hand and in nearly all cases under contract, and arrangements made for carrying out the plans long ago perfected so as to 'tie in' these various important Government plants with industrial sources of power in their vicinity.

"The shipbuilding facilities under way contemplate provision for the construction of the largest warships ever built. This involves the provision of structural shops, machine shops, and foundries of the most modern type, some of them heretofore unprecedented in size. The machinery for these buildings is most unusual in character. The crane service is a large step in advance of anything heretofore contemplated. Traveling cranes having a capacity as high as 300 tons are being built, while fitting-out cranes with a capacity of nearly 400 tons are planned. The largest cranes of such character ever before built, and these for England and Germany, are only 300 tons.

"Long before the break with Germany the Navy Department had taken steps

Maj. Edward L. King, Cavalry, Detached Officers' List.

Capt. Frederick S. Young, Quartermaster Corps.

The officers named are relieved from their present duties and will report at once to the Chief of Staff for duty.

looking to the practical rebuilding on a large scale through a period of years of three of the most important Atlantic coast navy yards and a natural expansion and development of the other yards and stations. The declaration of a state of war changed this condition and required that all this improvement, and more than had been originally planned, should be put under way and completed within the shortest possible time.

"A building program of this magnitude, involving \$80,000,000, is usually distributed over a term of years, but this construction is being carried out on an unprecedented scale; many of the camps, warehouses, etc., are already completed, others will be done in a few weeks, and most of the building that would ordinarily have taken three or four years will be finished within nine months."

Some of the Projects.

Some idea of the construction work being done by the Navy Department can be gained by the mention of some of the many improvements now under way.

New York Navy Yard: About \$5,000,000 being expended on new ways for building the largest ships, the largest storage warehouses in the country, doubling machine shops, erecting new structural shops and other shops and buildings.

Philadelphia, League Island: New dry dock, 1,000 feet long, which will be able to accommodate the largest ships; two new ways for shipbuilding; new structural and machine shops, pattern shop, and the largest foundry on the Atlantic coast; barrack for Marine Corps and other auxiliary buildings. The total expenditure involved will be about \$18,000,000.

Norfolk Navy Yard: Dry dock, 1,000 feet long, capable of accommodating the largest ships; new structural and machine shops and foundry; water front and other improvements, including barracks and other buildings, involving a total expenditure of nearly \$20,000,000.

Naval Gun Factory Here.

Washington: Naval Gun Factory being expanded into one of the largest plants of the kind; total expenditures about \$7,000,000. New gun shop being erected which will cost about \$2,000,000.

Mare Island, Cal.: Navy yard being equipped to build the largest type of battleships; camp for 5,000 men being erected.

Puget Sound, Wash.: \$8,000,000 being expended in facilities for building cruisers and various types of auxiliary vessels, erecting storehouses and other necessary buildings.

The Great Lake Training Station, Chicago, is being expanded so that it will eventually provide for 20,000 men. A new aviation station has been constructed at Pensacola, Fla., with hangars, dirigible shed, launching sheds, and other necessary buildings.

The new camp at Port Royal, S. C., for the Marine Corps, accommodating 5,000 men, has been completed, as have also the barracks at Charleston, S. C., for 5,000 men. The new camp and training station at Quantico, Va., which will accommodate 10,000 marines, is well under way.