



Official Bulletin



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GEORGE CREEL, CHAIRMAN

Vol. 1.

WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1917

No. 26.

"IF FORCES OF AUTOCRACY CAN DIVIDE US THEY WILL OVERCOME US," PRESIDENT WILSON TELLS RUSSIA IN OUTLINING AMERICA'S WAR AIMS; SEEKS NO INDEMNITIES EXCEPT IN PAYMENT FOR MANIFEST WRONGS DONE

GEN. GOETHALS APPOINTS NEW AIDS ON THE SHIP CORPORATION

The United States Shipping Board authorizes the following:

Gen. Goethals has appointed Admiral H. H. Rousseau, United States Navy, assistant general manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, and Mr. Samuel L. Fuller as assistant to the general manager. Admiral Rousseau and Mr. Fuller succeed Mr. F. A. Eustis and Mr. F. H. Clark, who resigned yesterday.

Gen. Goethals said: "Mr. Fuller is volunteering his services. He has had extensive experience in the investigation of projects and in financing. I am going to utilize him in looking into the financial standing of people who want to undertake the construction of ships, both steel and wood. He will also be used in appraising ships that are now on the ways that we will probably take over under legislation now pending in Congress."

U. S. SHIP REPORTED SUNK.

Message in Bottle Picked Up at Sea Tells of Loss of Frederick.

The Department of State authorizes the following:

The Department of State is advised by the American consul general at London that Lloyd's have received information from a bottle picked up off the Orkneys of the sinking of the American ship *Frederick* on January 27, 1916. The bottle contained a message from one American and five Spanish members of the crew and the ship's steward. The message does not state what caused the loss. The *Frederick* left New York for Archangel on January 4 and put in at Louisburg, Cape Breton, sailing thence January 18, 1916, since when there have been no further tidings. It was rumored that the *Frederick* arrived at Yukansky Kola Peninsula on May 23, 1916, but this afterwards proved to be an error.

DIPLOMATIC TRANSFERS.

The Department of State announces the following recent transfers of secretaries in the diplomatic service:

Oscar L. Milmore, from Constantinople to Stockholm. Herbert S. Goold, from Vienna to Santo Domingo. Oliver B. Harriman, from Vienna to Habana. Lithgow Osborne, from Habana to Copenhagen.

Declares Conflict is Going Against Germany, and the Ruling Classes are Making Desperate Attempts to Preserve Their Influence at Home and Power Abroad—Says Day has Come to Conquer or Submit to Autocracy—United States Asks No Profit or Material Aggrandizement.

Following is a communication from President Wilson to the provisional Government of Russia:

In view of the approaching visit of the American delegation to Russia to express the deep friendship of the American people for the people of Russia and to discuss the best and most practical means of cooperation between the two peoples in carrying the present struggle for the freedom of all peoples to a successful consummation, it seems opportune and appropriate that I should state again, in the light of this new partnership, the objects the United States has had in mind in entering the war. Those objects have been very much beclouded during the past few weeks by mistaken and misleading statements, and the issues at stake are too momentous, too tremendous, too significant, for the whole human race to permit any misinterpretations or misunderstandings, however slight, to remain uncorrected for a moment.

War Going Against Germany.

The war has begun to go against Germany, and in their desperate desire to escape the inevitable ultimate defeat, those who are in authority in Germany are using every possible instrumentality, are making use even of the influence of groups and parties among their own subjects to whom they have never been just or fair, or even tolerant, to promote a propaganda on both sides of the sea which will preserve for them their influence at home and their power abroad, to the undoing of the very men they are using.

The position of America in this war is so clearly avowed that no man can be excused for mistaking it. She seeks no material profit or aggrandizement of any kind. She is fighting for no advantage or selfish object of her own, but for the liberation of peoples everywhere from the aggressions of autocratic force.

Berlin's Project of Power.

The ruling classes in Germany have begun of late to profess a like liberality and justice of purpose, but only to preserve the power they have set up in Germany and the selfish advantages which they have wrongly gained for themselves and their private projects of power all the way from Berlin to Bagdad and be-

yond. Government after Government has by their influence, without open conquest of its territory, been linked together in a net of intrigue directed against nothing less than the peace and liberty of the world. The meshes of that intrigue must be broken, but can not be broken unless wrongs already done are undone, and adequate measures must be taken to prevent it from ever again being rewoven or repaired.

Germany Seeking Pledges.

Of course, the Imperial German Government and those whom it is using for their own undoing are seeking to obtain pledges that the war will end in the restoration of the status quo ante. It was the status quo ante out of which this iniquitous war issued forth, the power of the Imperial German Government within the Empire and its widespread domination and influence outside of that Empire. That status must be altered in such fashion as to prevent any such hideous thing from ever happening again.

We are fighting for the liberty, the self-government, and the undictated development of all peoples, and every feature of the settlement that concludes this war must be conceived and executed for that purpose. Wrongs must first be righted and then adequate safeguards must be created to prevent their being committed again. We ought not to consider remedies merely because they have a pleasing and sonorous sound. Practical questions can be settled only by practical means. Phrases will not accomplish the result. Effective readjustments will, and whatever readjustments are necessary must be made.

Principle of Readjustments.

But they must follow a principle and that principle is plain. No people must be forced under sovereignty under which it does not wish to live. No territory must change hands except for the purpose of securing those who inhabit it a fair chance of life and liberty. No indemnities must be insisted on except those that constitute payment for manifest wrongs done. No readjustments of power must be made except such as will tend to secure the future peace of the world and the future welfare and happiness of its peoples.

And then the free peoples of the world must draw together in some common covenant, some genuine and practical cooperation that will in effect combine their force to secure peace and justice in the dealings of nations with one another.

Must Realize Common Life.

The brotherhood of mankind must no longer be a fair but empty phrase; it must be given a structure of force and reality. The nations must realize their common life and effect a workable partnership to secure that life against the aggressions of autocratic and self-pleasing power.

For these things we can afford to pour out blood and treasure. For these are the things we have always professed to desire, and unless we pour out blood and treasure now and succeed we may never be able to unite or show conquering force again in the great cause of human liberty. The day has come to conquer or submit. If the forces of autocracy can divide us they will overcome us; if we stand together victory is certain and the liberty which victory will secure. We can afford then to be generous, but we can not afford then or now to be weak or omit any single guarantee of justice and security.

WOODROW WILSON.

DETAILED TO GENERAL STAFF.

Six More Officers Assigned to It by Direction of President.

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

Maj. Merch B. Stewart, Infantry, Detached Officers' List.

Maj. Edgar T. Collins, Infantry, Detached Officers' List.

Capt. Roger S. Fitch, Cavalry, Detached Officers' List.

Capt. Ewing E. Booth, Twenty-fourth Cavalry.

Capt. William Bryden, Field Artillery.

Capt. Frank T. Hines, Coast Artillery Corps.

Majs. Stewart and Collins will remain on duty at Plattsburg, N. Y., during the continuance of the citizens' training camp at that place.

Maj. Fitch and Capt. Bryden will report to the commanding general, Central Department, for duty.

Maj. Booth will report to the commanding general, Eastern Department, for duty.

Capt. Hines is relieved from his present duties and will repair to this city and report in person to the Chief of Staff for duty.

PRAISES RESCUER OF BOY.

The Secretary of Commerce has written the following letter to Mr. Leroy Dunning, seaman on the lighthouse tender *Marigold*:

Sir: Referring to report of the rescue by you from drowning of a boy who had fallen overboard from the dock at Houghton, Mich., on May 13, 1917, the department takes pleasure in commending you for your prompt and courageous act in jumping overboard and effecting this rescue. The fact that you have been commended will be noted on the records as part of your official history.

Your first patriotic duty—Buy a Liberty Bond.

SECRETARY DANIELS DENIES REPORTS OF NAVAL BATTLE

Secretary Daniels has issued the following statement:

"The country is being poisoned by rumors of battle and disaster that are absolutely without the slightest foundation in truth. Reports from the commandants of naval districts, telegrams from newspapers, and letters from individuals have forced me to the conclusion that there is an organized conspiracy on foot to alarm and distress the people of the United States.

"Among the most persistent of these false reports is one that declares that a naval engagement has taken place between the German fleet and the combined fleets of England and the United States, and that in this battle 60 English and American ships were sunk or disabled, two of the number being the *Pennsylvania* and the *Texas*.

Rumor of Many Wounded.

"In elaboration of this falsehood there is the added rumor that the hospitals at the various Atlantic coast naval yards are filled with crippled sailors and marines, and that the various hospitals of New York City are equally crowded with wounded men. By way of circumstantiality it is being rumored widely that a passenger arriving on one of the Holland-American Line steamers has stated that his vessel passed through the battle area after the engagement and that the sea was thick with floating bodies. All of these outrageous fables are accompanied by the explanation that the Washington authorities are in a conspiracy with the press to keep the truth from the people.

Fleet Not in Action.

"No such engagement has taken place. The American fleet has not been in action. No ship has been lost. There are no wounded sailors or marines in any hospital.

"The declared policy of the Navy Department is one of absolute openness. If disaster comes no effort will be made to minimize it. The people of the United States are asked to trust in this pledge and to aid in stamping out this campaign of rumor that is so plainly the product of disloyalty."

DUTY FOR GEN. ALESHIRE.

Retired Officer Placed on Active List by President.

By direction of the President, Maj. Gen. James B. Aleshire, United States Army, retired, is placed on active military duty under the provisions of the next to the last proviso of section 24, act of Congress approved June 3, 1916. He will report to the Council of National Defense for duty.

WOMEN LEADERS TO MEET HERE.

Presidents of all the national women's organizations in the country will be called to Washington Tuesday, June 19, for a conference with the women's committee of the Council of National Defense. The meeting is planned for a discussion as to the best way of coordinating the war work of these societies.

PROHIBITION REGULATION APPLIES TO NAVAL FORCES

The Navy Department authorizes the following:

Secretary Daniels has sent the following telegram to all naval stations:

"The department requested opinion Attorney General as to whether section 12, selective draft act, approved May 18, 1917, containing prohibition provisions, applies to naval forces. Attorney General replied, in part, as follows: 'This department has administratively construed the provision in question as covering the entire Military Establishment of the United States, including the Navy and the Marine Corps.' Please give this matter widest publicity."

Prohibition Provisions.

Section 12 provides:

"That the President of the United States, as Commander in Chief of the Army, is authorized to make such regulations governing the prohibition of alcoholic liquors in or near military camps and to the officers and enlisted men of the Army as he may from time to time deem necessary or advisable: *Provided*, That no person, corporation, partnership, or association shall sell, supply, or have in his or its possession any intoxicating or spirituous liquors at any military station, cantonment, camp, fort, post, officers' or enlisted men's club, which is being used at the time for military purposes under this act, but the Secretary of War may make regulations permitting the sale and use of intoxicating liquors for medicinal purposes. It shall be unlawful to sell any intoxicating liquor, including beer, ale, or wine, to any officer or member of the military forces while in uniform, except as herein provided. Any person, corporation, partnership, or association violating the provisions of this section or the regulations made thereunder shall, unless otherwise punishable under the Articles of War, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and be punished by a fine of not more than \$1,000 or imprisonment for not more than 12 months, or both."

CEMENT COMMITTEE.

The subcommittee on cement, under the committee on raw materials, minerals, and metals, Council of National Defense, is as follows: Chairman, John R. Morron, president Atlas Portland Cement Co., New York, N. Y.; B. F. Affleck, president Universal Portland Cement Co., Chicago, Ill.; George T. Cameron, president Santa Cruz Portland Cement Co., San Francisco, Cal.; Richard Hardy, president Dixie Portland Cement Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.; Col. E. M. Young, vice president Lehigh Portland Cement Co., Allentown, Pa.

COMMITTEE ON WOOL.

The subcommittee on wool, under the committee on raw materials, minerals, and metals, Council of National Defense, consists of the following: Jacob F. Brown, Brown & Adams, 269 Sumner Street, Boston, Mass.; H. E. Campbell, Flagstaff, Ariz.; Joseph R. Grundy, Wm. H. Grundy Co., Bristol, Pa.; F. J. Hagenbarth, president National Association of Woolen Growers, Salt Lake City, Utah; Sigmund Silberman, S. Silberman & Sons, Chicago, Ill.; James M. Wilson, McKinley, Wyo.

PENSION CLAIMS ALLOWED PERSONS IN SEVERAL STATES

The Department of the Interior announces the following claims for pensions allowed by the Pension Bureau:

California—Sarah A. Williams, San Francisco, \$12; Catherine J. Hitchcock, Oakland, \$12; Helen A. McCourt, Los Angeles, \$12; Catherine Tracy, Fallbrook, \$20.

Connecticut—Charlotte F. Kimberly, Wallingford, \$12; Helen Lewis, Meriden, \$12; Isabella F. Coy, South Canterbury, \$12.

Colorado—Ellen M. Bittner, Leadville, \$12.

Delaware—Sarah E. Blizzard, Georgetown, \$20.

District of Columbia—Helen Jackson Wood, Washington, \$12.

Florida—Harriet E. Parkhurst, Tangierine, \$12.

Illinois—Henrietta Andrews, Fairfield, \$20; Anna Jane Deam, Warren, \$20; Ida O. Marshall, Chicago, \$12; Elizabeth J. Spink, Chicago, \$12; Rispah Laura Horton, Mattoon, \$20; Sarah Wright, Decatur, \$12; Annie E. Ayres, Chicago, \$12; Laura A. Beckett, Chicago, \$20; Laura A. Grimes, Rochelle, \$12; Christiana Sargent, Carlinville, \$12; Bridget F. Pine, Chicago, \$12; Rachel Davidson, Danville, \$12; Mary Halcom, Metropolis, \$20.

Indiana—Armilda E. Smith, Manilla, \$12; Martha E. Strong, Thorntown, \$12; Amanda J. Coon, Marion, \$20; Nancy E. Bacon, Macy, \$20; Mary Baker, Wilkinson, \$12; Mary Bussell, Zionsville, \$20; Julia F. Ashley, Corydon, \$12; Margaret A. Meek, Greenfield, \$12.

Iowa—Susan F. Nelson, Bellevue, \$12; Emma J. Hill, Clarinda, \$12; Del Lucia Eberhart, Des Moines, \$20; Minnie Cook, Muscatine, \$12.

Kansas—Hannah Doll, Liberal, \$20; Martha A. Plummer, Chanute, \$12; Harriet Culver, Lincoln, \$20; Clarence L. Cole, Iola, \$6.

Kentucky—Temple E. Weaver, Morgantown, \$12.

Maine—Rosetta Dwelley, Frankfort, \$12; Adalaide L. Piper, Rockland, \$12; Ursula M. Peaslee, North Whitefield, \$20; Margaret B. O'Kief, Ellsworth, \$12; Mary S. Doyen, Brewer, \$20; Lizzie L. Atwood, South Orrington, \$12.

Maryland—Addie Cape, Baltimore, \$12; Mary S. Stratton, White Hall, \$12; Carrie E. Caulk, Annapolis, \$12.

Massachusetts—Julia A. Taylor, Waltham, \$12; Ella L. Hedger, Southfield, \$12; Mary A. Lowell, Amesbury, \$20; Abigail B. Hatch, Carver, \$20; Flora Erving, Westfield, \$12; Martha A. Knapp, Philipston, \$12 (special act); Ida M. Stewart, Merrimacport, \$12; Nellie S. Nolan, South Acton, \$12; Addie H. Roberts, Lowell, \$12; Mary L. Warren, Medford, \$12; Isabel C. Paulding, Plymouth, \$20.

Michigan—Jennette Helms, Ithaca, \$20; Emma Hurd, Detroit, \$12; Ellen Murray, Orleans, \$20; Zora A. Havens, Ithaca, \$20; Martha N. Malsbury, Imlay City, \$12; Emma J. Burroughs, Cedar Springs, \$20; Adley R. Ford, Alpena, \$12.

Minnesota—Katie Gorman, Minneapolis, \$12.

Mississippi—Rachel Hampton, Saltillo, \$12.

Missouri—Mattie E. Adams, Mexico, \$12; Elizabeth Hunziker, Marlon, \$12; Emily Wills, Clarksdale, \$20; Amy Wyatt, Kansas City, \$12; Abbie E. Arnold, St. Louis, \$20; Fannie Kahn, St. Louis, \$12,

PERSONNEL OF STAFF OF MAJ. GEN. PERSHING, COMMANDING U. S. EXPEDITIONARY FORCE

The War Department issues the following statement:

Following is the personnel of the staff of Maj. Gen. John J. Pershing, in command of the American expeditionary force:

Personal Staff.

Capt. Nelson E. Margetts, Field Artillery, aid-de-camp.

Capt. James M. Collins, Cavalry, aid-de-camp.

First Lieut. Martin C. Shallenberger, Infantry, aid-de-camp.

Staff.

General Staff Corps.—Maj. James G. Harbord, Cavalry, chief of staff; Maj. John McA. Palmer, General Staff Corps, assistant; and Maj. Dennis E. Nolan, General Staff Corps, assistant.

Adjutant General's Department.—Col. Benjamin Alvord, adjutant, and Maj. John L. Hines, assistant.

Inspector General's Department.—Col. Andre W. Brewster, inspector; Maj. Fox Connor, assistant; and Maj. Robert L. Clark, O. R. C., assistant.

Judge Advocate General's Department.—Lieut. Col. Walter A. Bethel, judge advocate, and Maj. H. A. Bayne, O. R. C., assistant.

Quartermaster Corps.—Col. Daniel E. McCarthy, quartermaster; Lieut. Col. David S. Stanley, assistant; Lieut. Col. Harry E. Wilkins, assistant; Maj. Charles E. Stanton, assistant; and Maj. Samuel D. Rockenbach, assistant.

Medical Department.—Col. Alfred E. Bradley, surgeon; Col. Merritte W. Ireland, assistant; Maj. George P. Peed, assistant; and Capt. Henry Beeuwkes, assistant.

Nebraska—Mary J. Ikenburg, Tilden, \$12.

North Carolina—Evander J. Ward, Ether, \$6.

New Jersey—Eliza J. Wilcox, Great Meadows, \$20.

New Mexico—Walter E. Schulz, Fort Bayard, \$17.

New York—Margaret M. Robinson, Rose Reilly, Brooklyn, \$12; Frances E. Lippitt, Brooklyn, \$20; Percival L. Knott, New York, \$17; Sadie E. Wells, Southold, \$12; Carrie P. Ellis, Albany, \$12; Bridget A. Vaughan, Brooklyn, \$12; Margaret Brady, Newport, \$12; Anna C. Heise, Brooklyn, \$12; Addie B. Sprague, Greenwich, \$12; Emma M. Kuntz, New York, \$12; Maria Willard, Carthage, \$20; Mary A. Eldridge, Mount Vernon, \$12; Henrietta F. Mills, Buffalo, \$20; Cathrina B. Ehrman, Buffalo, \$12.

Ohio—Caroline M. Julien, Findlay, \$12; Ann Fessler, Canton, \$20; Celestia McCoy, East Fultonham, \$12; Bridget Nevius, Springfield, \$20; Pleasant A. Markel, Worthington, \$12; Emily C. Wilson, East Cleveland, \$20; Mary Smith, North Robinson, \$20; Cora E. Stanton, Cincinnati, \$12; Jemima J. Eckhart, Scioto, \$20; Alma B. McCole, Lebanon, \$12; Lydia E. Hawkins, Paulding, \$12; Mary Schmidt, South Brooklyn, \$12; Almira Gill, College Corner, \$20; Elizabeth Paxton, Lancaster, \$12; Mary A. Smith, Batavia, \$12; Barbara Smith, Tiffin, \$12; Mary J. Hatch, Cleveland, \$20; Eliza

Spain, Marysville, \$20; Maranda Oller, Ewington, \$20; Henrietta Hines, Morrow, \$12; Alwine von Schluembach, Cleveland, \$12; George J. Krebs, State Soldiers' Home, \$24; Rebecca Killin Aderholt, Canton, \$20; Anna Grayson, Urbana, \$12; Florence E. Edmyer, Olive Branch, \$12.

Oregon—Emely E. Wallace, Salem, \$12; Otto H. Staron, Portland, \$12; Hans O. Nielsen, Portland, \$12.

Pennsylvania—Sarah C. Robson, Pittsburgh, \$20; Ellen Hartman, Dallastown, \$12; Perninah McLane, Ellwood City, \$12.

Rhode Island—Lavina T. Lothrop, Pawtucket, \$20.

South Dakota—Dora S. Maloney, Jefferson, \$12.

Tennessee—Lulu A. Monday, Knoxville, \$12; Millie Morse, Lucy, \$12.

Texas—Leon McFarland, Claude, \$22; Ruth E. Henton, Chico, \$12.

Vermont—Louisa J. Walter, West Burke, \$20.

Washington—Hulda L. Winter, Prosser, \$12.

West Virginia—Fannie Blair, Buckhannon, \$12; Annie M. Wamsley, Sago, \$12; Cynthia Clay, Branchland, \$20; Martha B. McRa, Ripley, \$12; Cathern E. Thomas, Clifton Mills, \$12.

Wisconsin—Charlotte A. Rix, West Bend, \$12; Ella Huntington, Green Bay, \$12.

Wyoming—Gertrude H. Merrell, Rawlins, \$12.

Corps of Engineers—Col. Harry Taylor, engineer; Capt. Ernest Graves, assistant; and Capt. Robert G. Alexander, assistant.

Ordnance Department—Lieut. Col. Clarence C. Williams, ordnance officer, and First Lieut. Oley Bonar (O. R. C.), assistant.

Signal Corps—Col. Edgar Russell, signal officer; Capt. Parker Hitt, Nineteenth Infantry, assistant; Capt. James B. Taylor, assistant; and Maj. Townsend F. Dodd, aviation officer.

Attached—Lieut. Col. Robert H. Dunlap, United States Marine Corps; Maj. John H. Parker, Twenty-fourth Infantry; Maj. Logan Feland, United States Marine Corps; Maj. Robert Bacon (O. R. C.), Quartermaster Corps; Capt. Arthur L. Conger, Twenty-sixth Infantry; Capt. Hugh A. Drum, Infantry; Capt. Raymond W. Briggs, Quartermaster Corps; Capt. Milosh R. Hilgard, Quartermaster Corps; Capt. William O. Reed, Cavalry; Capt. John S. Chambers, Quartermaster Corps; Capt. David H. Scott, Fifth Cavalry; Capt. Gabe Filleul (O. R. C.), Quartermaster Corps; Capt. Gustave Porges, (O. R. C.); Capt. F. T. Hill (O. R. C.), Quartermaster Corps; Capt. H. B. Moore (O. R. C.), Quartermaster Corps; Capt. C. D. Liebman (O. R. C.), Quartermaster Corps; First Lieut. George S. Patton, jr., Seventh Cavalry; First Lieut. Richard B. Paddock, Signal Corps; First Lieut. Birdseye Blakeman Lewis (O. R. C.), Signal Corps; First Lieut. R. M. Glaspey (O. R. C.), Signal Corps; First Lieut. W. F. Repp (O. R. C.), Signal Corps; Second Lieut. Orva E. Beezley, Quartermaster Corps; Second Lieut. Edwin F. Ely, Quartermaster Corps.

Spain, Marysville, \$20; Maranda Oller, Ewington, \$20; Henrietta Hines, Morrow, \$12; Alwine von Schluembach, Cleveland, \$12; George J. Krebs, State Soldiers' Home, \$24; Rebecca Killin Aderholt, Canton, \$20; Anna Grayson, Urbana, \$12; Florence E. Edmyer, Olive Branch, \$12.

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Wyoming—Gertrude H. Merrell, Rawlins, \$12.

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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.

MONEY NOT TIED UP.

There seems to be an idea held by some that money invested in a liberty loan bond is going to be tied up for 15 or 30 years. This belief is not warranted. Probably no property in the world outside of actual money or currency will have a wider and more ready and constant cash market than the liberty loan bond.

There will be a constant demand made for them from many sources. They are good security for loans from the Federal reserve banks; courts have decided that they are legal and proper investments for trust funds; they are legal investments for insurance companies and other corporations whose investments are supervised and regulated by law; their international character (being issued for an international purpose and guaranteed in part by our European allies) gives them an international status and market. They will be sought for in India, in Egypt, Japan and Russia, England and France, Italy and Australia, and in fact wherever any Government bond has a market.

They have been truly called the premier security of the world.

There is no reason for delay in purchasing a liberty loan bond in the hope that by waiting a better investment can be obtained. Should the United States Government issue later during this war bonds bearing a higher rate of interest, it is expressly provided in the law authorizing the issue of liberty loan bonds that they shall be exchangeable, par for par, for similar bonds bearing the higher rate of interest.

WAR SERVICE THE COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES CAN RENDER IN THE FIELD OF HOME ECONOMICS

The Bureau of Education, Department of the Interior, has issued the following:

There are at present unusual opportunities for service by home economics departments and by all women who have received or are now receiving home economics instruction. Now, as never before, every woman needs a working knowledge of home economics, hence food classes in home economics should be opened to all women students. Enrollment in these will necessitate concessions and adjustments by other departments in the institutions. In these food classes—which probably

should be lecture rather than laboratory classes—special attention should be given to diet requirements for maintenance of health and efficiency; methods of eliminating all waste from the household; and intelligent use of the more abundant foods for those which are either scarce or of better keeping qualities.

Inevitably there will be need during all of the next few years of soup kitchens, free school lunches, and other forms of community feeding. A few weeks or months of intensive study of the special problems connected with handling larger quantities of food will prepare a number of women already trained in dietetics for this work. Summer schools may well offer such courses, and grant advanced credits if this seems desirable.

Extension Service for Women.

Extension service for women living in cities is as much needed as is the work now being done by the Agricultural Department for the wives of farmers. Workers for this service should be prepared by the institutions for higher education. These women need to be well trained in economics and sociology as well as in home economics, and should be urged to volunteer for this extension type of work.

Extra classes, giving several hours daily to practical instruction in the home care of the sick, should be organized for all women students, and the most recent knowledge concerning the care of infants and children should be available to them. This is of especial importance for various reasons. If war comes upon American territory, the well-trained graduate nurse will be called to war hospitals, and the ordinary nursing of home sickness will devolve upon home women. In addition to this duty will be the care of returned convalescent wounded. If large numbers of the strong and sturdy men are to give their lives for our Nation, then the conservation of child life and health assumes aspects of such great importance that every woman should be required to obtain an adequate knowledge of child care.

Work for Summer Schools.

Normal schools, colleges, and universities can, during their summer schools, train women to instruct in Red Cross sewing, in order that the public-school sewing of next year may be most effectively executed. In addition to this, courses designed to prepare teachers to instruct in the remodeling of garments will be timely.

One of the great services women can render is in the saving of the Nation's supply of food and clothing. Special short courses in the study of the condition of national supply of household material, needed economics, and the sociologic and economic effect of women's activities should be offered.

If the demands of this type of service were to be but temporary, special consideration would not be so necessary; but under the most favorable and immediate termination of actual warfare, the need of conservation of health, of great food economies, of sympathetic service to the sick and to those in poverty will continue to demand consideration.

GEOGRAPHERS AID WAR LOAN.

National Society Takes \$100,000 of the Liberty Bonds.

The National Geographic Society has been enrolled in the liberty loan campaign.

Initiating the society's activities, with a subscription of \$100,000 worth of bonds from its own sinking funds, Mr. Gilbert H. Grosvenor, director, has placed at the disposal of the Government many of the organization's resources.

The use of the society's graphotype machines was offered and accepted by the Provost Marshal General in addressing and mailing the thousands of circulars and cards sent out by the Government to instruct its agents throughout the country how to proceed with the work of registration day. At the present time the same machines are being operated night and day in order to send out liberty loan circulars to the 625,000 members of the society.

GEN. CROWDER CONGRATULATED BY SECRETARY OF WAR BAKER ON REGISTRATION RESULTS

OFFICE SECRETARY OF WAR,
Washington, June 7, 1917.

MY DEAR GEN. CROWDER: My return from North Carolina this morning gives me my first opportunity to convey my hearty and grateful congratulations to you on the registration day results.

You have done the biggest thing of its kind we have ever been called upon to try and you have surrounded it with an atmosphere which not only created the success but made of it a stimulating demonstration of our national solidarity and patriotism.

I am naturally filled with delight and appreciation.

Cordially, yours,

NEWTON D. BAKER.

Brig. Gen. ENOCH CROWDER,
War Department.

COMMENDS TWO SEAMEN.

Secretary Daniels has commended George J. Goodrow, seaman, and Raymond Jones, seaman, of the U. S. S. *Potomac*, for gallantry in rescuing a shipmate from drowning on the night of May 7, 1917.

WORK OF WOMEN IN BEHALF OF LIBERTY LOAN OUTLINED

The Treasury Department authorizes the following:

The response of the women of the United States to the call for support of the liberty loan of 1917 and the steps taken by various organizations of women throughout the country to contribute to the successful sale of the liberty bonds were outlined by the Woman's Liberty Loan Committee, which has national headquarters in the Treasury Department.

It was announced that since the beginning of the campaign by the Woman's Liberty Loan Committee millions of dollars have been invested in liberty loan bonds by women, as individuals and officers of various organizations of women.

Have Subscribed Millions.

The Woman's Motion Picture Industry has bought \$1,000,000 of liberty bonds as a result of the campaign in New York conducted by Mrs. Frank A. Vanderlip, of the Woman's Liberty Loan Committee. The Daughters of the American Revolution have purchased more than \$1,000,000 in bonds in the campaign directed by Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, of Kansas, president-general of that organization and a member of the committee. In the New England States, where Mrs. Francis L. Higginson, of Boston, of the Woman's Liberty Loan Committee, is directing the campaign, it is estimated that about \$2,000,000 in liberty bonds have been purchased by women.

Mrs. J. O. Miller, of Pittsburgh, of the woman's committee, has sold in two days more than \$100,000 in bonds, and it is expected that the mass meeting which is to be held in that city next week will bring the women's subscriptions there to a high percentage of Pittsburgh's total contribution to the loan.

Among Organizations Aiding.

Among the organizations of women which are cooperating with the Woman's Liberty Loan Committee are the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, which has purchased liberty loan bonds; the Woman's Catholic Order of Foresters, which has voted a subscription of \$10,000 of liberty loan bonds; the National Council of Women, of which Mrs. Philip N. Moore, of St. Louis, is president; the National American Woman Suffrage Association, whose president, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, is a member of the Woman's Liberty Loan Committee; and hundreds of other organizations of women throughout the country. In New York City alone 75 women's clubs and societies are cooperating with the Woman's Liberty Loan Committee.

PLACED ON ACTIVE LIST.

Lieut. Col. H. C. Cabell Assigned to Duty by Direction of President.

By direction of the President, Lieut. Col. Henry C. Cabell, United States Army, retired, is placed on active military duty under the provisions of the next to the last proviso of section 24 of the act of Congress approved June 3, 1916. Lieut. Col. Cabell will repair to this city and report in person to The Adjutant General of the Army for duty in his office.

SECRETARY M'ADOO APPEALS FOR REDOUBLED EFFORTS TO MAKE LIBERTY LOAN A SUCCESS

The Treasury Department issues the following:

Secretary McAdoo gave out the following statement at New Orleans:

"The total amount of subscriptions to the liberty loan reported up to date to the Treasury Department aggregates \$1,300,000,000, which is less by \$700,000,000 than the total amount desired. There are seven days within which to raise the \$700,000,000 and to oversubscribe the loan. Efforts should be redoubled all along the line to secure subscriptions. The enthusiastic work now under way, if continued without abatement until the 15th of June, will produce the desired results, and the loan will be a great success.

But there must not be any cessation in the work, and it must not be assumed that the loan is already accomplished. I regret to find that there is an impression in some parts of the country that the liberty loan has already been oversubscribed. Let this be dissipated immediately and let every lover of liberty in America resolve to apply himself with new zeal to the work in hand."

In addition to the above statement the Treasury Department in Washington issues an urgent appeal to all banks, trust companies, and other agencies receiving and transmitting subscriptions that they should immediately turn in their reports to the proper Federal reserve banks.

POST THE BULLETIN.

Postmaster:

Your particular attention is called to **THE OFFICIAL BULLETIN** which is to be issued as the official news medium of the Government under the direction of the Committee on Public Information appointed by the President of the United States for the purpose of disseminating official news during the present war crisis. All postmasters are directed to post this **BULLETIN** daily in a conspicuous place in the lobby or other portion of their respective post-office buildings where the public can read it; and, without expense to the Government, each and every postmaster is earnestly urged to see that this **BULLETIN** is made available to as many people as possible in the manner suggested.

A. S. BURLESON,
Postmaster General.

ORDER TO NAVY MEN.

To all flagships and shore stations: By direction of the President, the Committee on Public Information is to issue an official news medium which will be known as **THE OFFICIAL BULLETIN**, for the purpose of disseminating official news during the present war crisis. The first number will go to press during the week of May 7, and copies will be forwarded immediately to every ship and shore station and departmental bureau of the Navy. It is the desire of the department that the **DAILY BULLETIN** be made accessible to the entire personnel of the Navy. All commandants and commanding officers are directed to have it placed in a conspicuous and accessible place and to notify the officers and men under their command of its existence and purpose.

JOSEPHUS DANIELS,
Secretary of the Navy.

Your first patriotic duty—Buy a Liberty Bond.

NONCOMMISSIONED MARINE OFFICERS TO FILL VACANCIES

The Navy Department authorizes the following:

Vacancies in the rank of second lieutenant in the Marine Corps will hereafter be filled by the appointment of noncommissioned officers who have distinguished themselves in active service.

Gen. Burnett, Major General Commandant of the Corps, has issued the following order:

"Owing to the fact that there are already on file so very many more applications of civilians for appointment as second lieutenants than there are vacancies to be filled, it has become necessary to discontinue the consideration of any additional applications for either regular or temporary appointments.

"When the cases of those at present designated have been settled, practically all vacancies occurring during the war will be filled by the appointment of meritorious noncommissioned officers who distinguished themselves in active service."

LIBERTY BONDS FOR BRIDES.

Suggested Also as Presents for Girl Graduates.

The Treasury Department authorizes the following:

Gifts of liberty bonds to June brides and girl graduates are advocated by the Woman's Liberty Loan Committee, which is directing the activities of American women for the liberty loan. The fact that many department stores and furniture houses in the large cities of the country are accepting liberty bonds as merchandise certificates makes a liberty bond a most acceptable gift, even for the graduate or the bride who wishes to use immediate money rather than hold future interest.

The Woman's Liberty Loan Committee has appointed an advisory committee which includes the presidents of various women's organizations with large memberships throughout the United States. For State organization the committee will nominate women chairmen who will be elected by the State division of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense and who will work in the executive committees of these divisions for the liberty loan.

War Department Orders to Officers and Enlisted Men

ASSIGNMENT OF WEST POINT CADETS TO STATIONS IN ARMY

The appointment in the Army of the United States, to date from April 20, 1917, and the assignments to corps, regiments, and other organizations of the following-named cadets, graduates of the United States Military Academy, are announced:

Corps of Engineers.

To be second lieutenants, with rank from April 20, 1917.—Harris Jones, to the Sixth Regiment; Francis Lorenz Palmer, to the Fourth Regiment; William Francis Heavey, to the Sixth Regiment; Harold Roger Richards, to the Seventh Regiment; John Jefferson Flowers Steiner, to the Second Regiment; Daniel Noce, to the Fourth Regiment; Willis Edward Teale, to the Seventh Regiment; Clark Kittrell, to the Fifth Regiment; Samuel Rairigh Irwin, to the Second Regiment; Henry Hutchings, jr., to the Second Mounted Battalion.

Cavalry Arm.

To be second lieutenants, with rank from April 20, 1917.—Ray Harrison, to the Third Cavalry; William Foster Daugherty, to the First Cavalry; John Tupper Cole, to the Third Cavalry; Stephen Hunting Sherrill, to the Second Cavalry; Charles Hunter Gerhardt, to the Third Cavalry; Walter Herman Schulze, to the Third Cavalry; Herbert Charles Holdridge, to the Fifth Cavalry; Albert Cowper Smith, to the Third Cavalry; Nicholas Wain Lisle, to the Sixteenth Cavalry; Percy Gamble Black, to the Second Cavalry; Albert Charles Stanford, to the Seventh Cavalry; Laurence Bascum Meacham, to the Sixteenth Cavalry; Louis Le Roy Martin, to the Eleventh Cavalry; William Kelly Harrison, jr., to the First Cavalry; Josiah Furman Morford, to the Eleventh Cavalry; Ernest Nason Harmon, to the Second Cavalry; Joseph Scranton Tate, to the Eighth Cavalry; Arthur McKinley Harper, to the Fifth Cavalry; John Wesley Confer, jr., to the Tenth Cavalry; Herbert Norman Schwarzkopf, to the Second Cavalry; Robert Newton Kunz, to the Second Cavalry; Charles Solomon Kilburn, to the Seventeenth Cavalry; Charles Radcliffe Johnson, jr., to the Fifth Cavalry; Bertrand Morrow, to the Twelfth Cavalry; Coalter Bates Compton, to the Thirteenth Cavalry.

Field Artillery Arm.

To be second lieutenants, with rank from April 20, 1917.—Robert Marks Bathurst, to the Third Field Artillery; William Harrison Saunders, to the Seventh Field Artillery; Charles Everett Hurdis, to the Sixth Field Artillery; Henry John Schroeder, to the Eighth Field Artillery; James Kivas Tully, to the Third Field Artillery; John Matthew Devine, to the Third Field Artillery; Harold Albert Nisley, to the Fourth Field Artillery; Fenton Harrison McGlachlin, to the Third Field Artillery; James Louis Guion, to the Seventh Field Artillery; George Douglas Wahl, to the Third Field Artillery; Basil Harrison Perry, to the Seventh Field Artillery; Ray Hartwell

Lewis, to the Fifth Field Artillery; Solomon Foote Clark, to the Eighth Field Artillery; Augustus Milton Gurney, to the Fifth Field Artillery; Oliver Byron Cardwell, to the Fifth Field Artillery; William Ormond Butler, to the Sixth Field Artillery; Rex Webb Beasley, to the Seventh Field Artillery.

Coast Artillery Corps.

To be second lieutenants, with rank from April 20, 1917.—Harold Rufus Jackson, Morris Keene Barroll, jr., Walter Wilton Warner, Walter Francis Vander Hyden, Ira Adam Crump, Elbert Louis Ford, jr., Samuel Hinkston Bradbury, jr., James Lord Hayden, Scott Brewer Ritchie, George Sampson Beurket, Burnett Ralph Ohmsted, Joel Grant Holmes, James Arthur Code, jr., William Sackville, Leroy Henry Lohmann, Christian Glngrich Foltz, Aaron Bradshaw, jr., William Warwick Cowgill, Harry Russell Pierce, Lawrence Collamore Mitchell, Alexander Hunkins Campbell, Marvill Groves Armstrong, John Richard Nygaard.

Infantry Arm.

To be second lieutenants, with rank from April 20, 1917: Francis Eugene Dougherty, to the Fourth Infantry; Lyman Lewis Parks, to the Sixteenth Infantry; John Trott Murray, to the Thirty-seventh Infantry; Warfield Monroe Lewis, to the Twenty-second Infantry; Joseph Lawton Collins, to the Twenty-second Infantry; James Oscar Green, jr., to the Twenty-third Infantry; Daves Rossell, to the Sixth Infantry; Harold McClave White, to the Sixteenth Infantry; Lincoln Ferris Daniels, to the Twentieth Infantry; Frederick Augustus Irving, to the Thirty-fifth Infantry; Matthew Bunker Ridgway, to the Third Infantry; Richard Mars Wightman, to the Seventh Infantry; Charles Walter Yuill, to the Twenty-second Infantry; William Willis Eagles, to the Twenty-first Infantry; Francis Anthony Markoe, to the Fourth Infantry; John James McEwan, to the Third Infantry; John Allen Stewart, to the Sixteenth Infantry; George Wilbur Sackett, to the Eleventh Infantry; Francis Graves Bonham, to the Seventeenth Infantry; Norman Daniel Cota, to the Twenty-second Infantry; Robert Bundy Ransom, to the Tenth Infantry; Carleton Coulter, jr., to the Twenty-second Infantry; James Henly Frier, jr., to the Twenty-third Infantry; Leo James Erler, to the Twelfth Infantry; Robert Denis Newton, to the Ninth Infantry; Willis Richardson Slaughter, to the Twenty-third Infantry; George Hatton Weems, to the Ninth Infantry; Roy Lindsay Bowlin, to the Twenty-second Infantry; William Claude McMahon, to the Eleventh Infantry; Francis Michael Brennan, to the Third Infantry; Milton Baldrige Halsey, to the Thirty-fifth Infantry; Charles Love Mullins, jr., to the Twelfth Infantry; Thomas Simons Sinkler, jr., to the Seventeenth Infantry; George Francis Wooley, jr., to the Seventeenth Infantry; Sterling Alexander Wood, jr., to the Seventeenth Infantry; William Francis Redfield, to the Sixteenth Infantry; Mark Wayne Clark, to the Eleventh Infantry; Stewart Whiting Hoover, to the Eighteenth Infantry;

David Sheridan Rumbough, to the Sixteenth Infantry; Francis John Heraty, to the Eleventh Infantry; Donovan Swanton, to the Thirtieth Infantry; Francis Atherton Macon, jr., to the Third Infantry; Laurence Bolton Keiser, to the Sixth Infantry; Homer Caffee Brown, to the Third Infantry; Clare Hibbs Armstrong, to the Seventeenth Infantry; Harris Marcy Melasky, to the Thirty-fifth Infantry; Sidney Hooper Young, to the Twentieth Infantry; John Clement Whitcomb, to the Thirty-fourth Infantry; Wallace James Redner, to the Thirty-sixth Infantry; Charles David Lewis, to the Thirty-seventh Infantry; Edward William Leonard, to the Sixth Infantry; Paul Hancock Brown, to the Twelfth Infantry; William Stuart Eley, to the Twenty-third Infantry; Paul Winters York, to the Thirtieth Infantry; Ferdinand Gustav von Kummer, jr., to the Sixth Infantry; Joseph Pesca Sullivan, to the Sixth Infantry; Henry Henley Chapman, to the Twentieth Infantry; Asa Parmele Pope, to the Nineteenth Infantry; Edwin Howard Clark, to the Eighteenth Infantry; Lewis Perrine, to the Fourteenth Infantry; Clarke Kent Fales, to the Twenty-first Infantry; John Addison Weishampel, to the Sixteenth Infantry; Malcolm Boord Helm, to the Twenty-sixth Infantry.

The officers assigned to the Corps of Engineers, the Cavalry, Field Artillery, and Infantry arms will report by letter or telegram to their respective regimental or battalion commanders for assignment to troops, batteries, and companies, and will proceed upon the expiration of their graduating leaves, as extended, to join the troops, batteries, and companies to which they may be assigned.

Coast Artillery Assignments.

The officers assigned to the Coast Artillery Corps will report in person on the expiration of their graduating leaves, as extended, to the commanding officer of the respective coast defenses hereinafter indicated for assignment to duty:

Lieuts. Ford, Beurket, and Mitchell to the commanding officer coast defenses of Boston.

Lieuts. Sackville and Campbell, to the commanding officer coast defenses of Narragansett Bay.

Lieut. Lohman to the commanding officer coast defenses of Long Island Sound.

Lieut. Cowgill to the commanding officer coast defenses of eastern New York.

Lieuts. Jackson, Warner, Bradbury, and Pierce to the commanding officer coast defenses of southern New York.

Lieut. Bradshaw to the commanding officer coast defenses of Sandy Hook.

Lieut. Holmes to the commanding officer coast defenses of the Delaware.

Lieut. Foltz to the commanding officer coast defenses of Baltimore.

Lieut. Ohmsted to the commanding officer coast defenses of the Potomac.

Lieut. Barroll to the commanding officer coast defenses of Charleston.

Lieut. Nygaard to the commanding officer coast defenses of Mobile.

Lieut. Armstrong to the commanding officer coast defenses of New Orleans.

(Continued on page 8.)

**RULES ON INSURED PARCELS
OF U. S. MAIL ARE AMENDED**

OFFICE OF THE
POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, June 4, 1917.

Section 488, paragraphs 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, and 11, of the Postal Laws and Regulations, is amended to read as follows, effective July 1, 1917:

4. When a parcel is insured, the sender shall be given a receipt showing the office, date of mailing, number of package, and the amount of insurance fee paid. The record retained at the mailing office shall also show the amount of insurance fee paid. The parcels should be numbered consecutively, the numbering to commence anew on July 1, or other authorized times. The number of the receipt shall correspond with that on the parcel, and the latter shall be marked or stamped "Insured." The package shall then be treated as ordinary mail until it reaches the office of address.

5. Delivery of insured fourth-class mail shall be made in accordance with the regulations governing the delivery of registered mail, except that no receipt shall be taken from the person to whom delivery is made to serve as a record for the office of address. (See secs. 935 to 939, inclusive.)

Damaged Articles.

6. Damaged articles must not be withheld from delivery.

7. Rural carriers shall accept for insurance parcels of fourth-class mail.

8. When a return receipt is desired by the sender of an insured parcel, he should indorse the envelope or wrapper of the parcel "Receipt desired." This indorsement may be written or stamped by the postmaster at the mailing office, and the postmaster at the office of delivery shall obtain a return receipt from the addressee on form 3811 which shall be mailed to the sender. See section 931, paragraph 3, as to method of signing. A signature by mark (x) shall be attested by a reputable witness.

9. When an insured parcel fails of delivery at the office of address it may be forwarded or returned to writer in accordance with sections 595 and 637 without the payment of an additional insurance fee. When the parcel is disposed of in either of these ways, a record shall be made for the files of the forwarding office to show the name of the office to which the parcel is forwarded or returned, the name of addressee, and the number, office of origin, and date of mailing of the parcel.

Claims for Indemnity.

10. When an insured parcel is injured, lost, or rifed and a claim for indemnity is made, the sender shall be required to file an affidavit, which may be executed at a post office without cost (see sec. 156, par. 3) on Form 3812, furnished for the purpose, showing the number of the parcel, the name of office and date of mailing, the name and address of the addressee, the contents of the parcel, its actual value, the amount of the insurance fee paid, and to whom the indemnity should be paid. The postmaster at the mailing office shall certify on this form as to the mailing of the parcel, and the amount of insurance fee paid, as shown by the record of his office. The form shall then be forwarded

**APRIL EXPORTS OF BREADSTUFFS, MEAT
AND DAIRY PRODUCTS, COTTON, MINERAL
OILS, AND OTHER COMMODITIES SET FORTH**

The usual monthly bulletin showing exports of domestic breadstuffs, cottonseed oil, meat and dairy products, cotton, and mineral oils from the principal customs

districts of the United States has been completed by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce. It shows exports as follows:

	April—		10 months ending April—	
	1917	1916	1917	1916
EXPORTS BY GROUPS.				
Breadstuffs.....dollars.	58,619,131	40,218,662	431,783,295	353,773,200
Cottonseed oil.....pounds.	27,531,226	19,401,960	129,548,524	239,037,000
Do.....dollars.	3,596,846	2,065,531	15,886,327	19,569,032
Meat and dairy products.....dollars.	37,926,649	24,111,765	283,988,785	206,139,696
Cotton.....bales.	271,753	522,375	5,325,634	4,866,774
Do.....pounds.	139,181,873	269,467,929	2,770,429,568	2,537,691,535
Do.....dollars.	23,994,396	34,212,205	478,755,351	802,823,386
Mineral oils.....gallons.	200,266,067	157,481,216	2,270,141,951	1,988,867,069
Do.....dollars.	19,610,794	12,542,136	181,570,127	128,637,490
Total.....dollars.	143,737,807	113,150,329	1,391,683,985	1,010,962,206
EXPORTS BY PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.				
Corn.....bushels.	6,462,802	4,897,816	56,162,960	28,069,861
Do.....dollars.	8,206,778	4,096,627	58,970,070	22,332,955
Oats.....bushels.	5,435,114	8,374,611	70,705,596	74,514,527
Do.....dollars.	3,991,480	4,252,979	46,323,207	37,232,431
Wheat.....bushels.	14,233,013	16,505,658	122,666,106	152,798,020
Do.....dollars.	34,217,499	21,734,996	225,810,896	189,394,192
Flour.....barrels.	949,248	1,315,174	9,623,520	12,778,890
Do.....dollars.	8,342,614	7,413,954	70,138,314	71,919,315
Beef, canned.....pounds.	9,404,625	6,394,996	47,279,519	34,590,561
Do.....dollars.	2,421,033	1,358,650	11,574,313	6,000,581
Beef, fresh.....pounds.	32,562,250	14,501,683	182,346,647	176,667,018
Do.....dollars.	4,399,467	1,677,010	19,534,222	21,841,570
Beef, pickled, etc.....pounds.	6,244,717	2,664,416	49,251,362	33,586,147
Do.....dollars.	751,272	284,537	5,471,870	3,533,247
Oleo oil.....pounds.	2,730,317	9,639,175	57,820,576	90,295,357
Do.....dollars.	533,835	1,182,841	9,034,290	10,855,180
Bacon.....pounds.	57,309,795	53,413,401	555,872,162	483,433,215
Do.....dollars.	11,305,930	7,805,045	92,324,575	65,236,856
Hams and shoulders.....pounds.	22,109,703	27,709,293	222,036,508	232,742,523
Do.....dollars.	4,449,742	4,056,149	39,282,085	33,297,904
Lard.....pounds.	45,602,265	39,017,089	389,891,770	332,376,121
Do.....dollars.	9,102,044	4,736,763	64,143,471	35,670,264
Neutral lard.....pounds.	776,533	2,851,649	15,533,184	28,916,143
Do.....dollars.	176,843	349,792	2,661,307	3,294,712
Perk, pickled, etc.....pounds.	11,419,589	9,512,024	81,421,846	113,298,249
Do.....dollars.	2,182,566	1,154,420	12,556,364	12,583,591
Lard compounds.....pounds.	5,503,439	3,469,804	46,089,000	43,876,715
Do.....dollars.	911,082	398,979	6,361,176	4,086,873
Crude oil.....gallons.	14,657,305	14,811,620	149,129,230	134,632,668
Do.....dollars.	725,325	721,857	5,698,223	4,432,876
Illuminating oil.....gallons.	63,311,081	50,152,433	716,920,320	673,987,888
Do.....dollars.	4,746,691	3,193,479	46,140,842	41,910,828
Lubricating oil.....gallons.	24,998,211	18,395,154	218,126,030	197,492,455
Do.....dollars.	4,675,169	3,043,172	38,404,722	28,751,577
Gasoline, naphtha, etc.....gallons.	35,576,852	19,863,890	325,949,707	229,067,819
Do.....dollars.	7,475,688	3,639,724	65,611,550	62,851,189
Residuum, fuel oil, etc.....gallons.	61,722,618	54,237,819	860,007,664	753,656,259
Do.....dollars.	1,957,941	1,433,904	25,744,720	20,677,969

to the postmaster at the office of address, who, in claims involving the alleged loss of parcels, shall certify whether he has record of the forwarding or return of the article involved. The addressee shall be required to make affidavit on the form that the parcel has not been received, or as to the contents and condition if rifed or damaged, as may be appropriate in each case, and that no reimbursement has been received therefor.

11. When the addressee institutes a claim for indemnity the postmaster at the office of address shall obtain the declaration of the addressee on Form 3812 and certify whether he has record of the forwarding or return of the article, and shall then transmit the application to the postmaster at the office of mailing for execution, as provided in paragraph 10.

A. S. BURLSON,
Postmaster General.

Buy a Liberty Bond.

CALLED INTO ACTIVE SERVICE.

Three Reserve Corps Officers Given Assignments to Duty.

The following-named officers of the Quartermaster Officers' Reserve Corps are assigned to active duty and will proceed not later than five days from the date of receipt of this order to the stations to which assigned: Capt. Stephen B. Massey, Capt. Maurice G. Buchwald, Capt. James L. Glascock.

Capt. Massey will report in person to the commanding general, Southern Department, for assignment to duty as assistant to the department quartermaster.

Capt. Buchwald will report in person to the depot quartermaster, Fort Reno Remount Depot, Okla., for assignment to duty as his assistant.

Capt. Glascock will report in person to the depot quartermaster, Jeffersonville, Ind., for assignment to duty as his assistant.

TRADE COMMISSION ORDER.

Directs Illinois Concern to Cease Selling Machines Under Tying Contracts.

The Federal Trade Commission has issued an order against the A. B. Dick Co., of Illinois, to cease making sales of mimeographs under "tying contracts," by which buyers of the mimeographs were bound to use only the paper and materials supplied by the Dick company.

The commission holds that the methods pursued by the Dick company are in violation of section 3 of the Clayton act, which prohibits "tying contracts" where the effect may be to substantially lessen competition or tend to create a monopoly.

This is the first adjudication by any tribunal of a violation of section 3 of the Clayton act, which was passed October 15, 1914. The commission finds that the Dick company in 1915 controlled from 79 to 85 per cent of the commerce in the United States in stencil duplicating paper, and that the use of such "tying contract" prevents manufacturers from selling their supplies for use on the Dick machines; and that these conditions have imposed burdens on the users of the Dick machines by compelling them to pay an increased price for the Dick supplies over what they would be required to pay for the supplies of competitors.

COMMENDS LIGHT STATION KEEPER.

Secretary of Commerce Redfield has written the following letter:

SIR: Referring to report of assistance rendered by you on April 15, 1917, in carrying a supply of gasoline to the launch *May*, of Chicago, Ill., which was in danger of drifting on the breakwater in the vicinity of Chicago Harbor Light Station, and in towing the launch to another vessel, the department commends you for the service rendered on that occasion, which will be noted on the records as part of your official history.

Respectfully,

WILLIAM C. REDFIELD,
Secretary.

Mr. PHIL SHERIDAN,
Keeper Chicago Harbor
Light Station, Ill.

Assignment of West Point Cadets to Stations in Army.

(Continued from page 6.)

Lieuts. Vander Hyden and Ritchie to the commanding officer coast defenses of San Diego.

Lieut. Crump to the commanding officer coast defenses of Los Angeles.

Lieuts. Hayden and Code to the commanding officer coast defenses of San Francisco.

The respective regimental and battalion commanders will report such assignment to The Adjutant General of the Army.

The travel directed is necessary in the military service.

[2583312, A. G. O.]

By order of the Secretary of War.

TASKER H. BLISS,
Major General, Acting Chief of Staff.

Official:

H. P. McCAIN,
The Adjutant General.

Your first patriotic duty—Buy a Liberty Bond.

SECRETARY LANE URGES PLAN FOR MINING COMPANIES TO HELP PRODUCE FOODSTUFFS

Offering of Prizes to Employees for Best Gardens Commended as Way to Stimulate Enthusiasm—War as Much Matter of Food Supplies as Fighting in Trenches.

Secretary of the Interior Lane has sent the following letter to mining companies:

MY DEAR SIR: It has come to my attention that certain of the mining companies throughout the United States have officially taken up for their employees, the wives of employees, and children plans for the growing of vegetables in the yards of the workers and even on vacant land owned by the companies. Some of the companies have even gone to the extent of supplying, either free or at cost, fertilizer and seeds, and also made provision for the plowing of the ground at actual cost. In other instances the companies have offered prizes for the best gardens of \$25 for the first, \$15 for the second, \$10 for the third, and a number of minor prizes, with the result that a great amount of patriotic enthusiasm has been aroused.

Urges Similar Plan.

I have been so impressed with the starting of such a movement, modest as it is at the present, that I feel it to be my patriotic duty to urge upon all mining companies, where the conditions are favorable, to start some similar plan that would in the end result in a vast increase in the amount of food products raised during this time of national emergency.

War to-day is as much a matter of food supplies as actual fighting in the trenches.

The man or woman or child who raises enough vegetables this summer in his garden to feed the family places at the disposal of the men at the front fighting for a world democracy just that much food.

Gives Healthful Exercise.

The growing of these vegetables has also the additional virtue of giving healthful outdoor exercise to the people and for their consumption vegetables which are fresh. Back of all this you are helping to maintain the soldiers and the less fortunate populations of the world that have been thrown out of their natural orderly life by the encroachment of the war upon their properties.

The Department of Agriculture is enthusiastically in favor of this movement and has prepared for the use of those interested Farmers' Bulletin 255, "The Home Vegetable Garden," which will be sent to anyone who makes application. This pamphlet has already proved of valuable assistance to those engaged in making a garden.

It is suggested that those who join this garden movement shall place in their gardens an American flag as a reminder that he who serves his country in this capacity serves the flag.

Sincerely,

FRANKLIN K. LANE.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN INDEX JUNE 4 TO 9.

June 4. Woman to donate statue of Alexander Hamilton to Nation; American mission arrives safely at Russian port; Navy to rush work on big Hampton Roads base; new names for 14 seized German ships; ruling on status of United States employees on military duty; United States acquires aviation field in France; address by Secretary Lane on "Why Do We Fight Germany?"; War Department instructions to ordnance officers.

June 5. President Wilson's address to Confederate veterans; seized Teuton ships fast being repaired; more than half of post-office force buy liberty bonds; may need 2,000,000,000 feet of lumber for war purposes; liberty loan appeal to Daughters of the American Revolution members; campaign to recruit officers for merchant fleet; Miss Ruth Law on flight for liberty loan; study business economy to meet war needs; United States cable censorship regulations amended; tables for computing liberty loan interest; organizing forestry regiment for war service in France; Vice President Marshall commends liberty loan.

June 6. Civilian health experts report on conditions on the *Solace*; little disorder on registration day; expect big demand for men to officer merchant fleet; mobilization of railroads for war; medical section of defense council reorganizing the State committees; 750,000 more pairs of shoes ordered for Army; Federal Trade Commission watching hard-coal prices; message from Miss Ruth Law's war-loan appeal to labor; plans for second series of training camps completed; liberty loan "trailer" to be shown in movies.

June 7. United States armed ship *Silver Shell* battles with U boat; list of Belgian envoys who will visit United States; ships in selective-service law which follow registration; expect few registration evasions; big increase in national bank resources; how reclamation farmers are helping to grow wheat; economy in

bakers' bread sought by defense council; trade bodies helping to reduce car shortage; Luxemburg refugees appeal to President; registration day address by Secretary Baker; many civil-service examinations pending; urge liberty loan bonds for graduation-day gifts.

June 8. One hundred United States naval aviators arrive in France; Gen. Pershing and staff reach England; nominations of Army and Navy for promotion sent to Senate; Secretary Daniels lauds commander of gun crew on the *Silver Shell*; exemption machinery under selective service law; boys' working reserve organized in many States; war may restrict return-goods privilege in stores; War Department prefers men over 31 for second series of officers' training camps; use of high-denomination stamps to be encouraged; scientists of France and Britain on mission here; first registration figures fall under census estimate; rule on admission to United States of alien farm laborers; work of railroad war board outlined by Howard Elliott; officers assigned to general staff; naval building work progressing rapidly.

June 9. Secretary Daniels denies naval battle; Noncommissioned marine officers to get vacancies in grade of second lieutenant; Rules that prohibition regulations apply to Navy; Work of women in behalf of liberty loan; Can telephone military orders quickly to any part of the country; Belgian report on hardships imposed by Germany; Address by Secretary Baker before editors of trade journals; Senate leaders urge public to buy liberty bonds; Men to be selected for officers' training camps must be of very highest type; What everyone should know about liberty loan; Rules on insured mail parcels amended; Sixteen cantonments for new army must be ready by September 1; Gen Goethals names new aids; Assignment of West Point Cadets; President Wilson's message to Russia.

MEN TO BE SELECTED FOR OFFICERS' TRAINING CAMPS MUST BE OF THE VERY HIGHEST TYPE, STATEMENT BY ADJUTANT GENERAL EXPLAINS

Ability and Mental and Physical Energy to Instruct, Manage, and Lead One of the Requisites Demanded.

The Adjutant General, War Department, has issued the following:

To correct an erroneous impression that appears to exist among many men now in training camps, the following is published and will be posted where all concerned may learn the War Department policy with respect to the selection of officers from those in attendance at these camps.

The best qualified of all reserve officers and candidates will be selected to become officers of the regiment which the training company represents. The object is to appoint from each company, troop, and battery, men in such numbers and grades that, when added to the officers appointed from the Regular Army, the full quota of the corresponding regiment will be provided. The total number selected and the number in each grade will therefore depend upon the Regular Army contingent appointed to each regiment. While the age limits prevent the appointment of older men in lower grades, they do not prevent the appointment of younger men to higher grades. Thus, a man of 30 may be a captain or major.

Officers for Future Regiments.

Those qualified to be reserve officers at the end of the training period, but selected as indicated above will be appointed officers at once and continued in service for the duration of the war, subject, of course, to elimination for misconduct, etc., or to relief from active duty as the result of a material and unforeseen change in the military situation. Those classified under this paragraph should be such as are competent to serve as additional officers of the prospective regiment during its organization period, and should be the kind of men who are able to assist in organizing and training the new regiment; to assist in teaching inexperienced noncommissioned officers their special duties.

Finally, they should be the kind of men that can be counted upon as good officers for troops to be organized later, when they have had the advantage of their experience with the first half million in its formation period, or they should be good temporary officers of the Regular Army. They will be recommended for appointment as second lieutenants if under 31 years and 6 months of age, otherwise as first lieutenants. The number will, of course, vary. It is more a matter of enforcing a high standard than of appointing a large number. It should be borne in mind other training camps will follow if the war continues. An excellent man with three months' training is much superior to a weak man with a year's training; hence it is better to rely on the excellent men of the next camp than to rely on weak men, no matter how much time they have devoted to training.

Men who give definite promise of being competent officers, assuming additional training, will be encouraged to enter the next training camp. It is expected that the number of these men will be quite small and will include only young men of most exceptional merit and natural ability who have had no military experience prior to the opening of these camps. No reserve officers or enlisted men of the Regular Army or National Guard will be included in this class.

All others, being those who have merely survived the training period, without having demonstrated affirmatively that they possess the fitness and efficiency necessary in an officer, will be discharged at expiration of enlistment. Reserve officers in this class will be recommended for discharge. Enlisted men of the Regular Army or National Guard in this class will be ordered to their respective organizations.

Temporary Appointments.

Whenever possible appointments will be in the Officers' Reserve Corps. Attention is invited to the fact that the act of Congress approved May 18, 1917, permits temporary appointments in any grade, regardless of age, but such appointments are not in the Officers' Reserve Corps. Hence, if it is decided to appoint a man to a grade which he can not hold in the Officers' Reserve Corps because of age limits, he will be given a "temporary appointment" under the act referred to. The only difference will be that a "temporary appointment" expires at the end of the war, while appointment in the Officers' Reserve Corps is for five years.

Men of indifferent promise, or men who present cogent reasons, will not be compelled to remain in the training camp if they desire to leave. Care should be taken that their decision has been made after mature consideration. If reserve officers they will remain on duty until advised that their resignations have been accepted. If enlisted under section 54, National Defense Act, they will be discharged without loss of travel allowances. If enlisted men of the Regular Army or National Guard in Federal service they will be ordered to their organizations.

Requisite of Reserve Officer.

One requisite of a reserve officer is a foundation on which to build. This foundation is described in paragraph 48 (g), and again in fourth subparagraph of paragraph 57, Officers' Reserve Corps Regulations (Special Regulations No. 43). Cognizance must be taken of the fact that the men of the National Army will be from 21 to 31 years of age and of every gradation of intelligence and standing. Immature, weak-looking, or unrepresentable officers are absolutely out of the question. *The other requisite is military efficiency.* It is emphasized that military efficiency implies both the *ability* and the *mental and physical energy to instruct, manage, and lead.*

The period devoted to the organization of the first 500,000 troops must also be devoted to training and selecting officers for the second 500,000 to supplement those promoted from troops in service. There-

CAN PHONE MILITARY ORDERS NOW TO ANY PART OF COUNTRY

The Council of National Defense issues the following statement:

The right arm of successful military operations is ability to communicate rapidly and maintain that communication. This is vitally necessary in preparation, no less than during actual operations. To that end the Council of National Defense has been cooperating with the various telephone and telegraph companies. It has received very hearty assistance, and a statement just made by the committee on communications of the advisory commission of the Council of National Defense gives an idea of the extent of this help.

Extension of Telephone.

At the inception of the war in Europe there were some outlying places not connected by long lines capable of commercial transmission of telephone messages. Since then the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. has extended its lines across the continent and so improved transmission that it is now possible to communicate by long-distance telephone with any section of the United States. As an instance, may be cited the new line down the east coast to Key West, Fla., which will probably not be commercially self-sustaining for many years, if then, but it was done in anticipation of the needs of the Government, and the strategic importance of having not only the whole Atlantic coast, but the entire country in speaking distance of Washington.

Government Business First.

All Government messages and business are being handled on a preferential basis, with right of way over commercial messages. This enables the Government to instantly command approximately 20,000,000 miles of exchange and toll lines which connect over 10,000,000 telephone stations. These include the private branch exchanges of all great utility, industrial, and transportation companies; all the great commercial and financial establishments of the United States. Thus the Government officials have almost instantaneous access to every center of activity. These toll and long-distance wires reach every town, hamlet, and crossroads of any importance.

ORDER TO MAJ. HUIDEKOPER AND HOOKER.

Majs. Frederic L. Huidekoper and Henry S. Hooker, Adjutant General's Officers' Reserve Corps, are assigned to active duty and will report in person to the commanding general, Southeastern Department, Charleston, S. C., for assignment to duty.

after officers will be obtained by promoting officers and men already in the Regular Army, National Guard, and drafted forces, thus giving to those who have volunteered or have been drafted for military service full opportunity to earn promotion to the exclusion of those not in actual military service.

H. P. McCain,
The Adjutant General.

Belgian Government Report on Hardships Imposed by Germany

The State Department has issued the following:

The Belgian minister, Mr. de Cartier, has transmitted to the Secretary of State the following memorandum prepared by the Belgian Government in regard to the deportation of civilians and the forced labor imposed on them by the German authorities. In his note of transmittal Mr. de Cartier says:

"This document is a complete refutation of the excuses offered by the German authorities for these acts of barbarity, and is a clear statement of the successive steps by which Germany has sought to break down the patriotic spirit of the Belgian workmen and to enslave them for work of military utility against our own fellow countrymen."

Memoire of the Belgian Government in Regard to the Deportation and Forced Labor of the Belgian Civil Population Ordered by the German Government.

The German Government tries to justify the deportation of Belgian civilians by invoking reasons of different sorts.

It alleges first that the depressed condition of Belgian industry could not offer to unemployed Belgians any means of working, or, at least, any means of making a suitable livelihood in Belgium.

Then it alleges that the general interest of the occupied territory (for which the occupant is responsible) demanded that the unemployed should not remain a charge upon public charity, finding in such aid an encouragement to their natural laziness and exposing themselves to the loss of their technical skill by long idleness.

Finally, it alleges its anxiety for order and public safety to which the increasing army of unemployed Belgians might constitute a danger.

None of these reasons justifies the measures taken by the German general headquarters on October 3, 1916.

I.

Inconsistency of German Argument.

The fact will not escape an attentive mind that the motives set forth in the plea of the German Government are contradictory to each other.

Indeed, if it be accepted as true that the deportations are caused by the stagnation of industry in occupied Belgium, then it would be unjust to accuse the Belgian laboring class of laziness in this case of involuntary unemployment.

If, on the contrary, there is really laziness on the part of the Belgian laboring class, then there must be work for them to do in Belgium; consequently, the deportation into Germany is an entirely arbitrary act, and it is incomprehensible that an attempt should be made to justify it on the ground of the stagnation of Belgian industry.

What is, however, the real situation in occupied Belgium?

The cessation of the larger part of Belgian industry is an admitted fact. But Germany finds an argument upon this fact as upon an event due to the circumstances of a state of war and in the presence of which the good intentions of the occupant were powerless.

However, this is not the case. The depressed condition of Belgian industry is

not a case of accident caused by the force of extraneous circumstances unconnected with the action of the German authorities; these authorities are, on the contrary, personally responsible.

Their responsibility is double.

The German Government is the direct author of the crisis in Belgian industry and labor.

The German Government has deliberately prevented the Belgians from applying the remedy.

II.

The Rathenau Plan.

Since the occupation of Belgium, the German authorities, in spite of their deceitful proclamations, have put into effect the plan worked out in August, 1914, at Berlin, by Dr. W. Rathenau, for the systematic exploitation of all the economic resources of occupied countries to the profit of the war organization of the Empire.

This plan allowed, notably, the seizure of all stocks of raw materials existing in the occupied territories and the transfer of them into Germany in order to avert the consequences of the closure of the seas. This was to be completed by the removal of the implements of labor and, in general, by the removal of all means of production which the Empire might need for the continuation of the struggle. Economic commissions, attached to all the military authorities in the occupied territories, were to be constituted the agents for putting into execution the Rathenau plan. By this plan—as the German publicists have written on so many occasions, with the approval of the censor—the war carried on by the Empire would take on the character of an "economic war."

This program was methodically carried out.

Systematic Exhaustion of Resources.

It would seem reasonable to expect that the occupying authority—which had been already relieved of the feeding of the Belgian population by Belgian initiative and by the generosity of neutral countries, especially by the United States—should make it a point of honor to aid the country to recover as soon as possible from the injuries received during the first months of the invasion. But, on the contrary, the occupying authority used its temporary legislative power only for the purpose of covering its designs of monopoly with the cloak of legality.

The collection of the "Bulletin Officiel des Lois et Arretes pour le territoire belge occupe," published at Brussels from the end of August, 1914, contains, during the period of 26 months, more than 120 orders relating to economic conditions, decreeing the making of inventories, the prohibition of sale and purchase, the seizure of products, of raw materials, and of tools, or decreeing prohibitions, restrictions, or taxes upon products, materials, or tools, whether for importation or exportation. The list of objects mentioned in these orders contains more than 400 different specifications, among which are certain classes of objects comprising in themselves many subdivisions. All these things, one after another, have been immobilized, then seized and sent out of the country by legislative acts of the civil authorities, after

innumerable requisitions had been made by the military authorities.

Stifling of Belgian Competition.

Moreover, besides the motives of military interest denounced above, an underlying thought of stifling Belgian competition also inspired several of the measures. An avowal of this has been explicitly made, in Germany itself, by several publicists of authority, and notably, in regard to the Belgian glass industry, by Dr. Goetz, president of the syndicate of master glass makers of Germany, in an article published by the *Wirtschaftszeitung der Zentralmächte* of November 10, 1916.

The Belgian Government knows that the operation of removing machines and installation was, in several cases, confided to the representatives of German firms who were the direct competitors of the Belgian industries, and that in at least one instance, in an artificial silk factory, the Belgian firm's secret process of fabrication was ascertained from the factory inspected.

Numerous Belgian industries have been placed under sequestration without plausible reason.

Finally, the German authorities, in 1916, placed prohibitive tariffs on the remaining Belgian industries which had still maintained a relative degree of activity through their commercial relations with certain neutral countries, the glass industry and the metallurgic industry.

Moreover, it appears from recent information that the German administration requires from Belgian exporters the deposit of a guaranty of 20 per cent of the value of all merchandise exported, in order to insure the return to Belgium of the entire proceeds of the sale.

These prohibitive measures are of a nature to close to Belgian industry any markets which may have remained open, and even to render impossible all export trade.

The effect of these measures is increased in the interior of the country by restrictions of all kinds placed upon circulation (a complicated system of passports, the seizure of bicycle tires, etc.) and by the financial policy of the German authorities.

German Financial Policy.

Attention can be called here only to the principal acts which have marked the German financial policy:

(a) A war tax of 40,000 francs per month for the benefit of the German war treasury—a tax fixed at first for one year, the Belgian Provinces being jointly and severally responsible (December, 1914), with the official promise that there should not be afterwards any other war tax. In November, 1915, however, this tax was made permanent. In November, 1916, after nearly 1,000,000,000 francs had been extracted from the country, the tax was increased by the sum of 10,000,000 francs per month (50,000,000 francs instead of 40,000,000).

(b) Imposition of the mark at the forced rate of 1 franc 25 centimes.

(c) Refusal of the German authorities to accept marks in payment of the war tax, of which a large proportion was required to be paid in francs.

(d) Absolute prohibition of the exportation of securities, even to pay for com-

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modities necessary for the feeding of the civil population.

(e) Extortion of marks held as cash reserve by Belgian banks (the Banque Nationale and the Société Générale); that is to say, 430,000,000 marks which were transported into Germany (Sept. 12, 1916), with the stipulation of repayment two years after the end of the war at the average rate of exchange of Berlin at that period.

III.

Question of Unemployment.

Any country whatever if subjected to such a system of exploitation would find itself overwhelmed by the calamity of unemployment. The number of Belgian workers (men) thus reduced to idleness in spite of their desire to work varies between 300,000 and 400,000. If this number (which the German statements tend to exaggerate in order to draw some quibbling argument) is not greater, it is due only to the prodigies of ingenuity and initiative of the Belgians, who have truly shown themselves in this as in other spheres "the nation that will not die."

It is superfluous to insist in this place upon the magnificent efforts for mutual aid, both charitable and humanitarian, which have made it possible in occupied Belgium to meet the needs of the unemployed and of their families by means of direct assistance—gifts in kind, cash payments, distribution of food and clothing, loans of money, etc. Assistance to the unemployed cost, all together, 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 francs per month. To these expenses the German authorities do not contribute one cent. These charges are borne, to a small extent only, by the local budgets of Belgium; they are borne for the most part by private generosity, inside and outside the country, Belgian and foreign, added largely by subsidies from the Belgian Government.

Hinder Technical Instruction.

In spite of the policy of economic exhaustion, placed by the occupying authorities at the service of the Empire's war organization, and of competing German industries, it would have been possible to provide sufficiently against the injurious effects of unemployment by the classic means which are taught by modern social economy; that is to say, by the organization of works or public utility and by the institution of courses of technical instruction.

The Belgian authorities did not fall in the one nor in the other of these duties; but, instead of meeting, in this sphere, the aid or encouragement of the occupying authority, they were met by its opposition, and, finally, by its veto.

The intelligent initiative taken in the spring of 1915 by a group of Belgian business men and philanthropists, and supported by the communal authorities of Brussels, as well as by the Comité National de Secours et l'Alimentation, to provide for aid to the unemployed, to secure attendance at various technical schools, created to maintain the technical skill of the Belgian workman and to ward off the temptation to idleness, was put into operation brilliantly at Brussels during the summer of 1915.

It was greeted with unanimous approval by the Belgians and was encour-

aged by subsidies and promises of subsidies from generous individuals. Even the German publicists praised the work and its promoters. But when the latter wished to extend the work throughout the entire country the German authorities opposed the plan in such a way that this magnificent effort was entirely paralyzed (autumn of 1915).

The fact is that while artificially creating unemployment in Belgium by the removal of stocks of raw materials and tools and by the restrictions placed upon the commercial activity of the country, the German administration had conceived the idea of enrolling the workers thus thrown into enforced idleness in the service of its war industries, either in the requisitioned Belgian factories or in Germany.

Public Work for Unemployed Forbidden.

At the beginning of the summer of 1915 a campaign was started to overcome in this matter the passive resistance of Belgian patriotism. The German authorities had had recourse, successively or simultaneously, to the bait of high wages, to intimidation, then to violence, in order to procure the manual labor necessary for their military objects (see the eighteenth and nineteenth reports of the Belgian commission of inquiry in regard to the violation of the law of nations); but these attempts had failed; very few Belgian workmen had consented to engage themselves in the service of the enemy; of the others, a certain number had been deported to Germany as prisoners as a punishment for their refusal. Then the German administration resolved to prevent by all means in its power the Belgian unemployed from finding elsewhere a livelihood or assistance; it counted upon holding them at its mercy by the pressure of the needs and the destitution of their families.

Hence the seemingly inexplicable opposition of the German authorities to the project of establishing obligatory technical instruction as a condition of granting allowances during unemployment.

Hence, also, the still more incredible opposition of the German authorities to works of public utility for the unemployed, which up to that time had been freely organized by the local administrations.

By decrees of August 14 and 15, 1915, the governor general in Belgium made it a misdemeanor to refuse to work, or to cause aid to be given to a workman who refused to work.

Competence of Courts Admitted.

It is true that these orders still admitted the competence of the Belgian courts and recognized motives for refusal founded on the law of nations as grounds for justification. But at the same time the German military authorities caused orders to be posted stating precisely the contrary, as, for example, Gen. von Unger (order at Ghent Oct. 12, 1915):

"Appeal to any possible Belgian law, or even to international conventions, can never justify a refusal to work. The military commandant alone decides the acceptability of the work demanded."

Some months later the German authorities, taking another double step toward despotism, decreed the prohibition of all

public work for the unemployed, unless authorization were obtained in each particular case (order of May 2, 1916); then (order of May 15, 1916), as a means of repressing refusals to work, they set up the principle of compulsion to work; at the same time they took the jurisdiction of these cases away from the Belgian courts and reserved such jurisdiction to the German courts and military commandants. It was the institution of "forced labor in Belgium," and, necessarily, of "forced labor in the service of the enemy."

The Belgian Government has not complete information in regard to the individual prosecutions which may have been instituted against Belgian citizens under the order of May 15, 1916. On the other hand, it is in possession of incontestable information in regard to the application of the order of May 2, 1916.

Hardly a single authorization was issued for works of public utility; works already commenced were interrupted; works contracted for had to be countermanded; thousands of workmen who had by these means found an honorable occupation and had gained a livelihood were forcibly thrown into idleness.

Thus hunted down in every place where employment could still be obtained in Belgium, the Belgian laboring class, at the end of September, 1916, found itself compelled to fold its arms by order of the German authorities.

This was the moment chosen by the German Government to decree "the deportation of the Belgian unemployed into Germany, under the official pretext "that sufficient occupation for the unemployed could no longer be found in Belgium."

The truth of the matter is this: The German authorities blame the Belgian laboring class for the enforced idleness to which the workmen have been deliberately condemned by the German authorities themselves through their policy of economic exhaustion and through their orders in regard to work.

IV.

British Blockade.

The German Government has attempted to throw upon the English blockade the responsibility for the stoppage of Belgian industry, for which they themselves are really responsible. To believe them, the stoppage was due simply to the impossibility of importing into Belgium the raw materials necessary for the activity of the factories and mills, and the impossibility of afterwards exporting the products.

This interpretation can not stand confrontation with the following facts:

Without speaking of the undeniable responsibility which rests upon Germany, before the tribunal of history, because of her unjust aggression on August 4, 1914, and on account of the innumerable evils engendered by that fundamental injustice, it is evident that the blockade, decreed by one of the States which had guaranteed Belgian neutrality, a blockade decreed for the purpose of weakening and overcoming Belgium's aggressor, is not the cause of the industrial crisis from which the occupied territory suffers.

In Belgium, a country rich and productive in itself, there were important stocks of raw materials. Why did the

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Germans carry these stocks away if they sincerely desired to leave Belgian industry the means of continuing its activity?

Why Were Tariffs Imposed?

In Belgium there were industries (such as certain metallurgic industries, glass works, potteries, etc.) which could, in any event, continue their activities, and which had even increased their business since the partial resumption of their work after the invasion. Why did the Germans place upon these products prohibitive tariffs which close to them the neutral continental markets not subjected to the restrictions of the blockade—for example, the Holland market?

Why did the Germans stop the work of opening up new coal mines in the Campine district which were profitably employing numerous workmen?

Why did they put under sequestration so many Belgian industries which were still active?

Why did they carry away thousands of machines and machine tools; why did they take to pieces or dismantle so many industrial plants; why did they monopolize all the products of the soil and the larger part of the merchandise of the wholesale trade for the benefit of the German "Centrales" of purchase and sale, upon whose operations the Belgians could exercise no effective supervision?

V.

Deportation of Belgian Workmen.

Is it still necessary to stop here to examine the affirmation of the German Government that "deportation is a measure of social precaution, for the purpose of furnishing to the Belgian unemployed a livelihood that Belgian industry and agriculture can no longer procure for them"?

This argument can not be applied to the thousands of Belgian civilians subjected to forced labor, immediately behind the German front, in Flanders and in France (even under the fire of the allied artillery); that is to say, those who have been deported into a region whence all industry has long since disappeared and whence the native population itself has been to a great extent removed. As far as this category of deported Belgians is concerned, it is evidently only a question of forced labor on work of military utility.

The case is not different as far as the Belgians deported into Germany are concerned.

The order of October 3, 1916, is, indeed, essentially a war measure.

This character is shown, in the first place, by the authority from which it emanates and which is not the civil government of occupied Belgium (as in the case of the orders of August 14 and 15, 1915, and of May 2 and 15, 1916) but the German general headquarters.

Similar Orders Elsewhere.

This character is shown, moreover, by the fact that similar orders were given out, simultaneously and by the military authorities also, covering the occupied districts of Poland and Lithuania; in both cases it was only the putting into execution of a general plan tending to complete the entire incorporation of the resources (men as well as goods) of the occupied

countries into the war organization of the empire.

Finally this character is shown in an absolutely decisive way by the correlation, to-day openly avowed, between the order of October 3, 1916, and the law of December, 1916, ordering the mobilization, in Germany itself, of the entire able-bodied civil population for the auxiliary service of the army.

The deported Belgians have been incorporated into this vast economic military organism by approximately the same legislative claim and for exactly the same ends as the able-bodied male population of Germany; that is to say, to aid the German Army to support the burden of the war and to make a supreme effort.

VI.

No Danger to Public Order.

As to the reason founded on the maintenance of order and public safety, this need not detain a serious mind for an instant.

The Belgian people undoubtedly feel a profound aversion to the nation which has invaded their territory in contempt of treaties and of its obligations of guaranty, and which, for purely strategic reasons, has not hesitated to unchain the horrors of war upon a small, inoffensive State which was a stranger to the competition of the international rivalry of the great powers.

But, not less than in the heroic bravery of the army, the grandeur of the Belgian character was revealed in the admirable self-control which the population has been able to maintain in the presence of the greatest injustice and of the most odious cruelty. During two years of occupation under a very severe régime, there has been no uprising, no disorder anywhere. All the social authorities, or those who have been placed in such authority, have constantly occupied themselves in recommending calm and patience to the sorely tried people.

Moreover, the population has no arms; surrounded by a barrier of death-dealing electric wires, the population is literally held as in a cage. All constitutional liberties, liberty of opinion, of the press, of reunion, and of association, are suspended. The danger of disorder is so remote that the German administration has maintained only relatively weak garrisons in Belgium.

VII.

Germany's Real Object.

In reality, consideration for the proper social interests of Belgium and for the special conditions brought about by the events of the war, did not play any part in the elaboration of the order of October 3, 1916; that is only a hypocritical pretext invoked to hide, under the mask of a false humanitarian solicitude, the odious attempt which a momentary superiority of force has permitted to be perpetrated against the most sacred individual rights of the Belgian citizens.

The German Government pursues a definite object in deporting en masse and in subjecting to forced labor the population of the occupied territories, viz. to facilitate the employment of a corresponding number of German workmen in the

active military service or in munition factories.

This object is that which was officially declared in the preparation of the law for the mobilization of civilians in Germany, the general provisions of which were merely applied to the Belgian civil population some weeks in advance by the order of October 3, 1916.

The Question of Right.

The conflict between such a measure and natural rights, as well as the positive law of nations, is undeniable. This measure has brought down upon it the unanimous reprobation of public opinion in all countries where public opinion can express itself freely. Several neutral States have felt that they could not avoid the moral obligation of registering this cry of the universal conscience in official remonstrances addressed to the German Government. It can be said without exaggeration that such an attack upon the essential rights of humanity had never before been made in modern times by any State calling itself civilized.

The brutality and the duplicity with which the measure has been enforced have augmented (if such a thing be possible) this unprecedented scandal; they have wrung from Belgium, which seemed to have already reached the limit of the afflictions of a nation at war, a cry of anguish which has caused an echo of horror and indignation from the neutral States.

Although in 1863 the Instructions for the Armies in the Field, published for the use of the American troops, noted even then that deportation and reduction to servitude of the civil population of conquered States by the conqueror were no longer practiced, except among barbaric hordes, the spectacle has been seen, in Belgium, of the regular army of a powerful empire employed in carrying out methodic slave raids upon the citizens of a small, captive nation which had entered the war solely for the defense of its independence and for the fulfillment of its international duties.

VIII.

Execution of the Order.

The deportations have been carried out coolly by the occupant, according to a plan carefully thought out and in spite of the most formal promises and assurances of immunity lavished upon the population, a short time previously, by the highest representatives of the Imperial Government, notably, by the military governor of Antwerp and by the governor general, Field Marshal von der Goltz. Belgian families have been torn apart without pity. Men of all ages (from 17 to 55 years and over), of every condition (assisted by charity or in easy circumstances, unemployed or employed, numbers of them even torn away from their work), have been carried off in herds, transported, under the most inhuman circumstances, to places which they are forbidden to make known to their families, and forcibly compelled to take part in work of direct or indirect military utility.

Before their departure they are formally called upon to choose between a so-called "voluntary" engagement for work

(Continued on page 14.)

WHAT EVERYONE SHOULD KNOW ABOUT AMERICA'S GREAT WAR LOAN

The Treasury Department issues the following:

Question. What is the liberty loan?

Answer. The liberty loan is the contribution of the people of the United States to the war for freedom and democracy.

Question. Who made the liberty loan?

Answer. Congress authorized it by an act approved April 24, 1917.

Question. How large is the liberty loan?

Answer. \$5,000,000,000.

Question. What is the amount of the first issue authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury?

Answer. \$2,000,000,000.

Why Loan Was Authorized.

Question. Why was the liberty loan authorized?

Answer. To prosecute the war for liberty and freedom by providing food, shelter, and munitions to our soldiers and for the soldiers of those countries with which we are making common cause. As expressed by the President in his war message to Congress—to prosecute "the fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts—for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own government, for the rights and liberties of small nations, for the universal dominion of right by such a concert of free people as shall bring business and safety to all nations and make the world itself at last free."

Question. How can this money be supplied?

Answer. Through the purchase of liberty loan bonds.

Question. Is not this the greatest single bond issue in American history?

Answer. The total issue authorized by Congress is the greatest in the history of the world.

Voted Unanimously by Congress.

Question. Did Congress object to so great a bond issue?

Answer. No; both the Senate and the House voted unanimously in favor of it.

Question. How much do liberty loan bonds of this issue cost?

Answer. From \$50 to \$100,000—whatever their face value calls for.

Question. What interest do they bear?

Answer. Interest of 3½ per cent a year will be payable semiannually, on December 15 and June 15.

Question. Does the Government in any way specially recognize subscriptions to liberty loan bonds?

Answer. Yes; every subscriber to the liberty loan will receive an official button in token of his service to his country.

Question. Must all subscribers to liberty loan bonds wait until the allotment is made to know whether or not they will receive their bonds?

Answer. No; a purchaser of one \$50 bond or one \$100 bond is certain to receive his bond.

Question. What is the date of the first \$2,000,000,000 of liberty loan bonds?

Answer. June 15, 1917.

Question. When does the Government pay back the money?

Answer. June 15, 1947.

Question. May it pay before that date?

Answer. Yes; at any time it wishes on or after June 15, 1932, on three months' notice.

Question. If necessary could I borrow money on these bonds?

Answer. Yes; United States Government bonds are the best security that can be offered in borrowing money. They will secure for you the best terms obtainable.

Question. How will the liberty loan bonds be paid?

Answer. Principal and interest will be payable in gold coin of the United States, of the present standard value.

Question. What assurance does the Government give holders of liberty loan bonds?

Answer. A liberty loan bond is a solemn promise of the United States to pay when due the amount of the bond to the holder thereof, and to pay interest semiannually each year from the date of the issuance of the bond until it is fully and finally paid.

The Security.

Question. What is the security?

Answer. The faith and honor of the United States, backed by all of the resources of the American people.

Question. Are liberty loan bonds taxable?

Answer. They are exempt, both as to principal and interest, from all taxation imposed by authority of the United States, or its possessions, or by any State or local taxing authority, except estate or inheritance taxes.

Question. Suppose the war continues longer than it is expected and the Government is required to float another series of bonds at a higher rate of interest than 3½ per cent, what would happen to the holders of the liberty loan bonds?

Answer. Liberty loan bonds have an especial advantage in this respect, in that the United States, if required during the continuance of this war to issue other bonds at a higher rate of interest, will exchange liberty loan bonds for bonds of the higher rate, dollar for dollar.

Question. How can I buy a liberty loan bond?

Answer. By applying at the Treasury Department, Washington, or any Federal reserve bank. The Post Office Department, and large numbers of national banks, State banks and trust companies, private bankers, express companies, newspapers, department stores, and other private corporations, firms, and organizations have patriotically offered to receive and transmit applications for the liberty loan without expense to the United States Government or the applicants.

Form of Application.

Question. In what form must applications to "Buy a liberty loan bond" be made?

Answer. All applications must be in the form prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, obtainable at the institutions mentioned above, copy of which is printed on the back of this pamphlet.

Question. Must the full price of the bond be paid on application?

Answer. No; only 2 per cent of the amount of the bond is required when application is made.

Question. When must the remainder be paid?

Answer. In installments as follows—18 per cent on June 28, 1917; 20 per cent on July 30; 30 per cent on August 15; and 30 per cent on August 30, 1917.

Question. When can applications for bonds be made?

Answer. They must reach the Treasury Department or a Federal reserve bank not later than noon, June 15, 1917, the right being reserved by the Secretary of the Treasury to close the subscription at an earlier date.

Question. Has the Secretary of the Treasury made any special provision for the subscribers of small bonds?

Answer. Yes; he reserves the right to allot bonds to the small applicants, even though he has to cut down the subscriptions of those who want larger amounts.

Reserve Banks Agents.

Question. What agencies are to be established to aid in administering the liberty loan?

Answer. The 12 Federal reserve banks have been designated as fiscal agents of the Government to collate applications, give notices of the allotment of bonds, and to issue interim certificates for payments made on allotted subscriptions.

Question. When will allotments be made?

Answer. As soon after June 15 as possible.

Question. How and in what form should payments be made?

Answer. It is strongly recommended that subscribers avail themselves of the assistance of their own banks and trust companies. In cases where they do not do so, payments should be made to the Treasury Department in Washington or to one of the 12 Federal reserve banks in cash, by bank draft, check, post-office money order, or express company money order. All checks must be certified.

Question. In what forms should payments be made?

Answer. If made payable to the Treasury Department, the form to be used is "To Treasurer of the United States, liberty loan account." If to the Federal reserve bank of the subscriber's district, "To Federal reserve bank of _____, liberty loan account."

Question. How will certificates of interim payments be delivered?

Answer. As far as practicable in accordance with written instructions of subscribers. Interim certificates for installment payments due on or after June 28 will be issued by or on behalf of the Federal reserve banks. Upon payment by the subscriber of the installment due June 28 the notice of allotment must be surrendered, and upon payment of each subsequent installment the interim certificate must be presented to the Federal reserve bank for notation thereon of the fact of such payment or in exchange for a new certificate.

Question. What happens when the final payment is made?

Answer. The interim certificates are to be surrendered in exchange for the bonds.

Can Pay In Full.

Question. Can payment in full be made immediately after allotment?

Answer. Yes; payment in full may be made on and after allotment and before August 30, 1917. In the case of bonds over \$10,000 two weeks prior notice in writing of the intention to make such full payment must be given, but such notice will not be required when payment is to be made in Treasury certificates of indebtedness.

Question. What provision is made for the interest accruing on the bonds from June 15 to December 15, a six months' period, when final payment on the bonds is not made until August 30?

Answer. Interest from June 15 to date of final or full payment must be added to the last payment. Credit will be given the subscriber for interest at the like rate upon the installment payments. Tables showing the amount of accrued interest payable on August 30 and on various interest days after full payment has been made will be distributed through the banks by the Treasury Department.

Question. In what form are the \$2,000, 000,000 liberty bonds issued?

Answer. Two forms—bearer and registered.

Question. What are the sizes of the bonds of the first issue of the liberty bonds?

Answer. The various sizes or "denominations" are as follows: Bearer, \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1,000. Registered, \$100, \$500, \$1,000, \$5,000, \$10,000, \$50,000, \$100,000.

Bearer Bonds.

Question. What is meant by "bearer" bonds?

Answer. A bearer bond is one which can be transferred from one owner to another, just like a dollar bill. It bears a series of coupons, oblong sections of paper which are to be cut off and presented for payment of interest, one at each interest date.

Question. How is interest on a bearer bond obtained?

Answer. At the interest date simply cut off the proper coupon and present it at any bank, where it will be cashed like a check.

Question. What is meant by "registered" bonds?

Answer. A registered bond is one which bears on its face the name of the owner or owners and which can not be transferred to a new owner until the previous holder has given his consent in writing on the back of the bond.

Question. How is interest on a registered bond obtained?

Answer. The Government keeps a record of the names and addresses of registered holders and sends them checks for the interest on every interest date.

Question. Can I have my bond registered in more names than my own, so that in case of my death it would pass to my wife or other heir without inconvenience?

Answer. Yes; bonds may be registered in the names of joint owners, at the death of either to go to the survivor.

Joint Ownership.

Question. What form should I use in registering the names of joint owners?

Answer. "John Brown and Mary Brown, his wife or the survivor, or

Belgian Government Report on Hardships Imposed by Germany.

(Continued from page 12.)

in Germany, with seemingly high wages, and, on the other hand, deportation, with a wage which is a mockery (80 pfennings a day). Whether they sign the contract or not, it means forced separation from their families. The immense majority refuse to sign, and even refuse to work. They are then subjected to horrible treatment, regulated cleverly and applied with the refinement of calculated cruelty which, it had been thought, was the attribute only of savage peoples or of those who had returned to savagery. Torture by hunger, by thirst, by cold, by standing rigidly, by whippings; threats of impris-

"John Brown and Mary Brown or either of them."

Question. Shall a married woman use her own name or her husband's?

Answer. Her own—Mrs. Mary Brown, not Mrs. John Brown.

Question. If I should sell my bond, how shall I transfer it to the new owner?

Answer. If it is a coupon bond, merely by delivery, as in the case of a dollar bill. Just hand it to the new owner.

Question. Supposing it is a registered bond?

Answer. You must fill out the blank form on the back of the bond, writing in the date and name of the new owner, and signing your name in the exact form in which it appears on the face of the bond. If there are joint owners, both must sign.

Question. Must these signatures be witnessed or attested?

Answer. Yes; either at the Treasury Department or by a judge or clerk of a United States court, a United States district attorney, a collector of customs, a collector of internal revenue, an Assistant Treasurer of the United States, or an authorized executive officer of a national bank or of a Federal reserve bank or one of its branches. A notary public is not authorized to perform this duty.

Question. If the bond owner can not sign his name, will an X be a legal signature?

Answer. Yes; provided it is witnessed by at least two persons who can write.

How Wife Can Transfer Bond.

Question. Suppose a married woman wishes to transfer a bond made out in her maiden name?

Answer. She should sign herself "Mary Jones, now, by marriage, Mary Brown."

Question. As a practical matter, will I have any difficulty in attending to these details?

Answer. None at all. Any bank or bond house will gladly give you full instructions at any time, and you should consult them before writing anything on your bond. You may apply at any bank or trust company.

Question. How does the purchase of liberty loan bonds express the patriotism of the American people?

Answer. Every American who subscribes to the liberty loan subscribes to the justice of the course of the United States in entering and conducting the war. Every American who buys a liberty loan bond testifies to his or her love of American honor.

onment and of death; blows with the rifle butt, etc.; every means were employed to overcome the resistance of these obscure heroes of patriotic duty.

Great Suffering Inflicted.

Reports that would make any civilized man tremble with indignation have come into the possession of the Belgian Government showing the unspeakable suffering inflicted on thousands of innocent people in the camps where the German Government has caused them to be huddled together, in order that this herd of pitiable human cattle may be sorted out and enslaved for the ends of despotism.

The suffering is perhaps still worse among those unfortunates who are sent to points behind the German lines in Flanders and in France.

Compelled, in spite of themselves, to undertake heavy toll and to work outdoors during the severest season of the year, without having been trained or hardened, exposed to artillery fire, deprived of proper clothing, and scarcely nourished, a multitude of these unfortunates soon fall from exhaustion and from illness. The mortality on the spot seems to be considerable. The sick and dying who can still be transported are sent home with less regard than slaves received in antiquity from their masters, who were interested in the care of human chattels who formed a part of their riches. Through the pitiable convoys of these repatriated Belgians there has been revealed the life which their compatriots lead who remain behind at work. There is only one word that can describe it: "It is a hell."

IX.

Consequences of the Outrage.

All the protests raised against this standing outrage against the dignity of civilized man, these attacks upon his corporeal integrity, upon his liberty to dispose of his person and of his work, upon his right to remain united to his family, upon his duty to abstain from serving the enemy of his country—all such protests have so far been in vain.

These outrages and attacks continue, without care for the seeds of hate that are sown in the hearts of the victims and of those near and dear to them and which threaten to render all social intercourse impossible, perhaps for centuries, between two important portions of the peoples of Europe.

The spectacle of such odious injustice creates, day by day, more clearly in the souls of all who witness it the impression of an exceptionally heinous crime which is inexpiable, although now carried on with momentary impunity.

As to those who are the victims, their resolution, rising above the cruelty and suffering which is their lot, remains steadfast and unshakable.

No peace is possible nor durable without the observance of the elementary rules of right, one of the first of which is respect for the human person.

No abuse of force can exhaust the resistance of the Belgian people to foreign oppression. All history witnesses that the aspiration of the Belgian people for independence is indomitable and that their endurance will win the mastery over tyranny.

Your first patriotic duty—Buy a Liberty Bond.

SENATE LEADERS URGE PUBLIC TO BUY LIBERTY LOAN BONDS

The Treasury Department authorizes the following:

BY HIRAM W. JOHNSON,

United States Senator from California.

There is a call to Americans—a call to arms to some, a call to other personal service to some, a call to the support of the Nation to all.

The country is at war. All else at this time must be forgotten. Our country calls, and every patriot must respond.

To carry on this war, to give immediate needed assistance to our allies bearing now the brunt of awful battle, to do her share in this great conflict and to do it now, the United States has authorized the liberty loan of 1917.

It is a loan which should come not alone from the wealthy of the Nation, but from the body of the people. Its purposes appeal to every American. The honor of the Nation is engaged, and the faith and the credit of the Nation must be sustained.

BY MILES POINDEXTER,

United States Senator from Washington.

The liberty loan is both an obligation and an opportunity. It is an obligation in the sense that every patriotic citizen owes it to the country, which is giving him and his so much, to assist in making it a success in so far as his means will permit. The purchase of a liberty bond is not a gift, but an excellent investment. The bond of the United States has back of it the wealth of the Nation. It is better than mere gold because it will return not only its face value, but interest in addition. It is not often in one's lifetime that such an opportunity to render a great service to his country and derive a personal profit from the act is offered.

BY JOHN F. SHAFROTH,

United States Senator from Colorado.

Not every citizen can serve the Republic on the battle line, but service honestly and faithfully rendered in a thousand other directions is no less honorable and hardly less effective to our Nation in this crisis in our history.

At the outset we shall need great stores of money to carry to success the glorious cause we have made our own, the defense, possibly the preservation, of democracy. The liberty loan bonds of 1917 have been authorized to meet the immediate demands for money, and it rests with the people whether this first engagement shall be the triumphant victory we hope to record.

It is to state the obvious to say that it is the duty of all citizens to subscribe according to their resources to the liberty loan bonds.

BY JAMES H. BRADY,

United States Senator from Idaho.

I never owned a Government bond in my life until now. I have just bought a liberty loan bond. I felt in doing so I was aiding in the defense of my country, even though I am denied the privilege of the firing line.

It is especially desired to distribute these liberty loan bonds as widely as possible among the people over the country rather than simply among banks, finan-

cers, and people of the ordinary bond-buying class.

I believe it is the patriotic duty of every American to lend his aid to the Government in this way at this time, commensurate with his ability to do so. Let everybody buy a bond. The rest of the country may rest assured that the people of Idaho will respond in an unselfish, patriotic way to their country's appeal for financial assistance.

BY JAMES D. PHELAN,

United States Senator from California.

The strength of the United States is not only in its men but in its resources. By throwing the weight of our resources into the conflict we may avert the necessity of sending many men to the front. The liberty loan should be subscribed because by that means every man, woman, and child can do his part in a very real and effective way. It will strengthen our allies who are actually fighting, and at the same time prepare us for the part we have to play. Unless we win this war we will be paying tribute to the enemy 10,000 fold within six months after its close, and the cause of liberty and justice throughout the world will have received a staggering blow.

BY PORTER J. McCUMBER,

United States Senator from North Dakota.

There has never been an investment opportunity offered to the American public on behalf of the Government as inviting as the liberty loan Government bonds. This offer affords every citizen an opportunity to deposit his savings in a bank that can't be robbed or broken—as sure and safe as the strongest Government on the face of the earth can make it. Every purchaser of a bond becomes a copartner with the United States, with his capital and interest thereon guaranteed against any possible loss. And more important than all, this offer enables every citizen to show his patriotism, his loyalty, and his devotion to his country in this great national crisis.

BY REED SMOOT,

United States Senator from Utah.

The events that have happened in Europe for nearly three years past have stirred the soul of every American to its very depths and we recognize the existence of a danger that threatens the basic ideals of the American Nation and this being true we at last intervened in the bloody European war, and now that we are in we must spare nothing of our energies to hasten the early conclusion of the conflict.

Our first duty is to purchase a liberty bond or bonds, according to our ability. Let everyone do his mite, and make it his best. Let us not deceive ourselves about this war. It is the most gigantic and most bloody conflict in all human history. It is the last stand of the massed and organized forces of despotism against liberty, enlightenment, and progress.

BY ROBERT L. OWEN,

United States Senator from Oklahoma.

The liberty loan bonds of 1917, free from Federal and local tax, are equiva-

lent to the investment in the safest kind of a 4½ per cent bond, and have the additional advantage that the proceeds of the bonds are being used to safeguard the property rights of the people of the United States, as well as to safeguard the liberty of the people of the United States against the extension of military autocratic power over the whole world if the Hohenzollerns and the Hapsburgs succeed in this war.

The purchasers of these bonds combine good judgment in the selection of sound securities with patriotism.

BY HENRY F. HOLLIS,

United States Senator from New Hampshire.

We are embarked on the greatest enterprise ever undertaken by the American people. In order to win the war everyone must help to his utmost. Our soldiers and sailors must incur the risk of wounds, disease, and death in the first line of defense. Others will aid the Government directly in official life.

The heaviest burden will fall on the forgotten millions who struggle desperately for a comfortable existence even in times of peace.

* * * * *

There remains a way to contribute which is easier than any other and equally helpful to the Government—the liberal purchase of Government bonds by every citizen who has savings to invest. The purchaser of a liberty bond helps himself as much as he helps his country. Every reason prompts the investment. Nothing can be argued against it.

BY WESLEY L. JONES,

United States Senator from Washington.

The Nation is at war. It should strike hard and quickly. The most effective weapon now is money. To secure this the Government has authorized the issuance of bonds. These bonds should be taken by the people just as largely as possible and not left to the banks and great financiers. Much of the money raised by these bonds will go to the nations fighting the common foe, not as a gift, however, but as a loan. When we buy a bond we simply make a loan with which to fight our Nation's battles and to promote the supremacy of the principles of free government.

We can not all go to the front. We can not all carry a rifle, but we can all give some special effort toward our country's cause. Our money may win the war before our boys reach the trenches. God grant that this may be so.

BY GILBERT M. HITCHCOCK,

United States Senator from Nebraska.

The purchase of the liberty-loan bond will help the Government when the citizen buys it, and it will help the citizen as long as he holds it. To begin with, it will pay 3½ per cent net, free of taxes, which is about the same as deposits in a good savings bank. Besides this, it has the advantage of entitling the holder to exchange it for a Government bond of a higher rate of interest if the Government issues any at a higher rate during this

(Continued on page 16.)

SIXTEEN GREAT CANTONMENTS FOR NEW ARMY MUST BE CONSTRUCTED BEFORE SEPTEMBER 1

**Foremost Construction Experts in Country
Here Advising Army Officials as to
Big Camps—Must Be Ready
in Twelve Weeks.**

A committee on public information the following:

On June 5 we registered 10,000,000 men for military purposes. Five hundred thousand of those will be at once selected for our new national army. The first thing to be thought of in this army after selection is training, and to train properly we must have camps, cantonments, as they are called. With our 500,000 new recruits there will be officers and extra men enough to make a body of over 600,000, to be divided into groups of 40,000 each. That means that by the 1st of September we must have ready for our Army 16 cantonments or towns. No such task was ever undertaken before in 12 weeks. In three months more money will be spent than went into the Panama Canal in the course of any one year.

Towns Must Be Well Equipped.

These towns can not be the old-fashioned camps. It is not tolerable that they shall not have ample water supply and the best of sewerage, and to have it when the boys arrive, but they must have also streets, a railroad, barracks for the men, and quarters for the officers. Each will be a town of about 1,000 houses, as now planned, and all this construction must, as far as essentials go, be ready by the 1st of September. Every resource of the Quartermasters Department, which has charge of this piece of work, is being strained, and to supplement and advise the Quartermasters Department the Council of National Defense has appointed an emergency construction committee. Probably the ablest men in construction work in this country are gathered in Washington in this advisory capacity. We have here the best of our city planners and water experts. They are here working without pay and most of them nearer 24 hours a day than 12.

Plans Are Ready.

The plans for the great undertaking are ready. The materials are in sight. Of course, the quantities of all materials are enormous. Each camp will require over 1,300 carloads of lumber, something like 26,000,000 feet; 3,800 carloads of materials for each cantonment.

This week the contracts will be let for the construction work. The War Department has decided upon a policy of absolute and continuous publicity in the building of these cantonments, and it is anxious that at the start the public, which is so vitally interested in having these cantonments healthy places for the boys going into them, should understand clearly why they have adopted the form of contract they have and what safeguards they are following in letting the contracts.

No Time to Advertise for Bids.

If the Quartermaster Department had leisure, the practice which has always been followed in the Government would prevail now; that is, full specifications

would be written out and the department would advertise for bids. The contracts would be awarded only after the most careful consideration, and the work would be done on what is called a "lump-sum bid." Now there is no time, obviously, for any such leisurely work.

It is of the most vital importance to the men we are to train that this work should be pushed with all the speed and efficiency of which the building forces of this country are capable. The decision has led the advisory committee, the Council of National Defense to counsel the Quartermaster Department to make contracts on the percentage basis. But in doing this all sorts of precautions and checks have been provided, in order that only the ablest and most honest contractors should be given contracts.

Questionnaires Sent Out.

To begin with, a full set of questions confidentially have been sent to all the leading contractors of the country. They are asked to tell of the work they have done in the last three years, its size, etc. They are asked to tell how large a number of men they are prepared to keep in camps; that is, a pretty good history of their operations is required, with references.

In addition to this, confidential questionnaires have been sent to leading engineers and architects asking them about each contractor, his integrity, his reputation for finishing work on time, his equipment, etc. These sets of answers have been put into the hands of one of the best judges of contractors that is known in this country. It has long been his business to judge contractors for great security and guaranty companies. He goes over the questions, and then gives the Quartermaster's Department his judgment; that is, whether in his opinion the contractor's offer is so sound that this gentleman would be willing to advise his fidelity and guaranty company to go on his bond. In addition to this supervision the Quartermaster's Department has its own representatives, assisted by civil engineers, who will supervise every detail of the construction work on the ground. If anything more can be done the War Department will certainly try to do it, but it looks as if as perfect a set of checks has been devised as man knows how to devise.

Contracts on 7 Per Cent Basis.

The contracts are made on a 7 per cent basis to cover overhead costs and contractor's compensation with an upset limit of \$250,000. Before anyone decides this is too much and quotes some contractor who says that he would be glad to do the work without profit, he should look more closely into the case. On an average it is estimated that all of these contractors have an overhead charge of 3½ per cent. This means that on a million-dollar contract the contractor earns \$35,000, and certainly nobody ought to complain at that.

It is not the policy of the Government in this crisis to allow a man to do work of this kind without profit. Business must be kept stable and the worker must have his fair wage, and profit in the case

of the contractor is his wage. The War Department bespeaks of the country in this great undertaking both its sympathetic understanding and its active cooperation. It must get out of the way while materials and men are rushed to the sites of the camps. Its useful suggestions will be welcomed. This is the country's work and the whole country should combine courageously and understandingly to see that it is put through, as far as essentials go, on time.

Senate Leaders Urge Public to Buy Liberty Loan Bonds.

(Continued from page 15.)

war. There is a strong probability that at the close of the war it will rise above par and be worth a premium. These are the business reasons why the liberty-loan bond is attractive, but any purchaser may also reflect that in buying a bond he has helped his country.

BY KNUTE NELSON,

United States Senator from Minnesota.

I regard the liberty-loan bonds as one of the best of permanent investments that a man of small and limited means can make. But aside from the fact that these bonds are, to my mind, a good and permanent investment, I feel that it is the duty of every loyal American citizen who has the interest and welfare of his country at heart and who hopes and desires success in this great war to subscribe for these bonds. Only a limited number of our people will be mustered into our Army, but these men will bear, in one sense, the greatest of burdens. It is our duty to join these men, who are thus baring themselves to the enemy, with all the means at our disposal. If we can not fight, we ought to be ready with one accord to help furnish the sinews of war.

BY FRANK B. KELLOGG,

United States Senator from Minnesota.

It is the patriotic duty of every citizen of Minnesota to do his share in subscribing for the liberty loan. In times of war and peace Minnesota has ever been a leader and performed her part in the service of the country. We are in a great war, which will put to the supreme test the patriotism, self-sacrifice, and capacity of our people.

The Government can only obtain money to maintain itself in this great struggle by selling bonds or imposing taxes. If it can not sell the bonds, it must impose the taxes. The liberty loan is the highest and the best security which could be offered to the people. Everyone should subscribe something, whether the amount is large or small.

COMMITTEE ON ALCOHOL.

The subcommittee on alcohol, under the committee on raw materials, minerals, and metals, Council of National Defense, consists of the following members: Chairman, Horatio S. Reubens, director, United States Industrial Alcohol Co., 27 William Street, New York, N. Y.; Julius Kessler, president, Distillers Securities Corporation, 40 Exchange Place, New York, N. Y.; Carman Smith, secretary, Michigan Chemical Co., Bay City, Mich.