

JUN 13 1917

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FIRST PATRIOTIC DUTY—BUY A LIBERTY LOAN BOND

"We must exert all our power and employ all our resources to bring the Government of the German Empire to terms and end the war."—WOODROW WILSON, President.



Official Bulletin



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GEORGE CREEL, CHAIRMAN

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WASHINGTON, MONDAY, JUNE 11, 1917

No. 27.

FOREIGN SCIENTISTS MEET NAVAL CONSULTING BOARD

The members of the French and British scientific missions to the United States and Commander Guglielmo Marconi, of the Italian mission, held an important conference Saturday with the Naval Consulting Board, at which the submarine situation was discussed. Addresses were delivered by Sir Ernest Rutherford and Commander Bridge, Royal Navy, of the British mission; Prof. Charles Fabry, of the French mission; Commander Marconi; and Dr. L. H. Baekeland, Dr. Arthur G. Webster, and Andrew M. Hunt, of the Naval Consulting Board.

All the members of the board were present except Thomas A. Edison and Elmer A. Sperry, both of whom were prevented from attending by important experiments on which they are engaged.

Guests at Luncheon.

After the meeting the British and French commissioners, Commander Marconi, and the members of the executive committee of the National Research Council, Dr. George E. Hale, Dr. W. F. Durand, of Leland Stanford University; Maj. John J. Carty and Gano Dunn, of New York; Dr. S. W. Stratton, of the United States Bureau of Standards; and Robert A. Milliken, of the University of Chicago, were the guests of the Consulting Board at luncheon at the Army and Navy Club.

The members of the French mission are:

Prof. Charles Fabry, Dr. Amand de Gramont, Duc de Guicho, Prof. Henri Abraham, Lieut. Col. Pomey, Capt. Robert Dupouey (secretary of the mission), Capt. Valenti, Lieut. M. Paternot, and L. P. Bouthilloro.

The members of the British mission present were Sir Ernest Rutherford and Commander C. Bridge.

Consulting Board Members Present.

The following members of the Naval Consulting Board attended the meeting and luncheon:

Dr. Peter Cooper Hewitt, W. L. Saunders, Lawrence Addicks, Bion J. Arnold, Dr. L. H. Baekeland, Howard E. Coffin, Alfred Craven, William LeRoy Emmet, Andrew M. Hunt, Dr. M. R. Hutchinson, B. G. Lamme, Hudson Maxim, Spencer Miller, Prof. Joseph W. Richards, Andrew L. Riker, Thomas Robins, Matthew B. Sellers, Frank J. Sprague, Benjamin B. Thayer, Dr. Arthur G. Webster, Dr. W. R. Whitney, and Dr. Robert S. Woodward.

ARGENTINE SHIP SUNK.

The Department of State announces: The Department of State is advised that the Argentine schooner *Oriano* was shelled and then sunk by a bomb on June 6. The crew was saved and landed.

MISSION FROM SWITZERLAND.

Special Embassy to Accompany New Minister to United States.

The Department of State issues the following:

The Department of State is informed that a special mission will accompany Mr. Sulzer, the new minister of Switzerland to the United States. They come for the purpose of explaining Switzerland's economic position.

The mission is composed of Federal Councilor Syz, president of the Swiss Chamber of Commerce; William Rappard, professor of political economy in Geneva and exchange professor of Harvard University; and Lieut. Col. Staenpfi, of Berne, president of the central committee which looks after interned aliens in Switzerland.

WARNING TO SHIPOWNERS.

Will Get No Coal in Spain Unless They Agree to Carry Spanish Cargo.

A cablegram has been received from the American ambassador at Madrid, Spain, dated June 5, 1917, the substance of which is as follows:

There is a scarcity of coal in Spain, and unless foreign ships agree to carry cargo to or take cargo from Spain no coal will be given them. American shipowners should be warned to this effect.

WILLARD.

FRENCH EXPORT ORDER.

Permit for Shipment of Photographic Plates and Paper Abrogated.

The Department of State has received the following information from the American consul general at Paris:

A ministerial order, dated June 7, published June 8, abrogates export permit photographic plates and paper granted January 8.

THACKARA.

FORMER GERMAN SHIP IN PORT.

"Clara Mennig" Reaches Gibraltar on Way to Italy With Cargo.

The United States Shipping Board authorizes the following:

The United States Shipping Board is in receipt of advices announcing the safe arrival of the *Clara Mennig* at Gibraltar, en route to an Italian port. She is one of the former German vessels that took refuge in American ports at the outbreak of the war, and is a small ship, of only 1,685 gross tons. She is the second of the former German ships to traverse the submarine zone. She carries a cargo of munitions and general supplies for the allies.

BELLS TO RING OUT CALL FOR LIBERTY LOAN SUBSCRIPTIONS

The Treasury Department issues the following:

The pendulum of time is to swing back to 1776 and once again the inscription on the old liberty bell: "Proclaim liberty throughout all the land, unto the inhabitants thereof," is to call Americans to service in the cause of freedom.

In every city, town, village, and hamlet "from every mountain side," the summons to every American will ring. Beginning to-day (Monday) the bells in churches, schools, courthouses, and town halls throughout the Nation will toll every night at 9 o'clock, reminding Americans that the time for patriotic support of the Government through subscription to the liberty loan is drawing to a close. The bells will ring four times to-night, indicating that four days remain in which to make subscriptions; Tuesday they will toll three times; twice on Wednesday; and once Thursday.

Fighting Spirit Revived.

Reports from committees say that Secretary McAdoo's statement that the subscriptions were 700,000,000 short of the amount of the issue has revived the fighting spirit of the Nation. The committees state that the ringing of bells throughout the country will be a challenge to the Americans of to-day sent down by lovers of liberty who "wrote their names where all nations might behold" on July 4, 1776. A signature to an application for a liberty loan bond is an indorsement of the Declaration of Independence.

The final day of the liberty bell celebration is Flag Day, and throughout the country arrangements are being made for a joint celebration. Special church services and patriotic rallies are scheduled and banks throughout the country will remain open until midnight to receive subscriptions. In many cities parades are planned. Bells and whistles are to sound the call for liberty bonds for 10 minutes beginning at noon Thursday.

Mrs. George Bass is representing the Woman's Liberty Loan Committee in arranging for the "liberty bell" celebrations.

Appeal by Women's Committee.

An appeal for national Liberty Bell Day addressed "To the Men and Women of America" by the Woman's Liberty Loan Committee follows:

To the Men and Women of America:

The United States is at war in defense of those principles of liberty and democracy which have always been the ideals of the American people. In order that the war may come to speedy success our soldiers must be fed and clothed and pro-

vided with munitions. For this purpose the Congress of the United States has authorized the liberty loan. Through the liberty loan the people of America have opportunity to pledge their faith in their Government, in their defenders, in their standards of right and of justice. The \$2,000,000,000 issue of the loan will close at noon on June 15. In order that every man, woman, and child in the United States of America may know the vital importance of this solemn occasion, the bells of America will ring each night at 9 o'clock from Monday to Thursday; four times Monday, three Tuesday, two Wednesday, and once Thursday, representing the number of days remaining for subscription to the loan. Will you do all in your power to see that this is accomplished and that understanding of the significance of these "liberty bells" be borne to every American?

WOMAN'S LIBERTY LOAN COMMITTEE.

MRS. W. G. McADOO, *Chairman*;
 MRS. ANTOINETTE FUNK,
 MRS. GEORGE BASS,
 MRS. FRANK A. VANDERLIP,
 MRS. FRANCIS I. HIGGINSON,
 MRS. JOHN O. MILLER,
 MRS. GUILFORD DUDLEY,
 MRS. KELLOGG FAIRBANK,
 MRS. GEORGE THACHER GUERNSEY,
 MRS. CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces open competitive examinations, as follows:

List No. 1. Examinations of the nonassembled type; that is, those in which competitors are not assembled for an examination but are rated upon the subjects of education and training and experience and corroborative evidence. Applications for these examinations are received at any time: Assistant chemist and metallurgist, navy-yard service; examiner of harness, examiner of stoves and parts, and examiner of paulins, Quartermaster Corps.

List No. 2. Examinations of the nonassembled type for which applications must be filed by the dates specified: Laboratory aid, navy-yard service, July 3; assistant inspector of motor-boat installations, office of inspector of engineer material, Brooklyn, N. Y., July 10; metallographist, engineer experimental station, Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., July 17; glass blower, botanist, geologist, assistant geologist, organic chemist, inorganic chemist, and bacteriologist, Bureau of Science, Manila, P. I., July 10; investigator in cooperative organization, physiological and organic chemist, agriculturist for reclamation projects, and pathologist in cereal disease investigations, Department of Agriculture, July 10; physician, Indian Service, Panama Canal Service, Public Health Service, and Coast and Geodetic Survey, July 10.

List No. 3. Examinations in which competitors will be assembled for scholastic tests: Mechanical laboratorian, navy-yard service, July 11; anatomist, Army Medical Museum, July 11; assistant examiner, Patent Office, July 11; assistant dairy husbandman, Department of Agriculture, July 11; laboratory aid and engineer, Forest Service, July 11; junior drainage engineer, Department of Agriculture, July 11; second-class steam engineer, custodian service, Detroit, Mich., July 11; third-class steam engineer, custodian

**SECRETARY DANIELS ISSUES GENERAL ORDER
 WARNING EVERYONE IN NAVAL SERVICE AGAINST
 DIVULGING INFORMATION OF VALUE TO ENEMY**

Secretary of the Navy Daniels has made public the following general order:

"1. The department has reason to believe that information of a character most valuable to the enemy, and which might prove most disastrous to the Navy, has in some way reached the enemy. In view of the strenuous efforts that have been made to prevent the dissemination of such information, the department believes that in practically every instance this has resulted from certain information being given in confidence to, or spoken in the presence of, a close relative or a friend who, failing to appreciate the gravity of the offense, inadvertently transmitted it into the hands of those who most desired to obtain it.

"2. The department has on previous occasions endeavored to impress upon everyone in the naval service the urgent necessity for carefully guarding against the dissemination of any military information which could possibly be of advantage to an enemy. The situation at this time is entirely too grave to permit of a continuance of present practice in this regard. Officers, enlisted personnel, and civilian employees are therefore directed not to discuss any question relating to the disposition, movements, or proposed movements of naval or military forces (including personnel) at any time, except officially, either among themselves or with any persons outside the naval service. It should be clearly understood that families and relatives are to be considered as 'outside the naval service.'

"3. All persons who attempt to obtain prohibited information from persons in the naval service should be regarded with suspicion and reported without delay to the proper authorities.

"4. Those to whom a knowledge of a violation of this order comes shall consider it a serious official duty to report the matter immediately to the Navy Department for disciplinary action.

"5. This order shall be read to the crews of all naval vessels and shall be posted in conspicuous places on board all ships of the Navy. Chiefs of bureaus and commandants of navy yards and stations will see that it is brought to the attention of all persons, civil and military, under their orders."

**NEW FOODS BEING INTRODUCED
 BY THE BUREAU OF FISHERIES**

The Bureau of Fisheries of the Department of Commerce makes this announcement:

For some time the Bureau of Fisheries, in correspondence and in personal interviews, has been advocating the use of the meat of whales, porpoises, dolphins, and other cetaceans for food. There is evidence of great interest now being manifested in this matter by whale fishermen on both coasts, and it would not be surprising if within a short time the meat of whales and smaller cetaceans in both fresh and preserved form would be in demand and extensively utilized.

Whales and porpoises are mammals, like cattle and sheep, and their flesh is "meat" and not "fish." In texture and appearance it resembles beef, though the color is darker red and the flavor is closer to that meat than any other. It is devoid of all fishy taste. It is likely that it will soon be obtainable fresh, corned, and canned, and it is recommended to those who have the opportunity to purchase it.

During May an enterprising whaling company placed whale meat on the market in Seattle, Wash., and Portland, Ore. The product met with a ready sale at 10 cents a pound and was immediately placed on the menus of hotels and restaurants under its proper name.

service, Indianapolis, Ind., July 11; third-class steam engineer, custodian service, Ogden, Utah, July 11; third-class steam engineer, custodian service, Seattle, Wash., July 11.

**LIMITATION ON NATIONAL
 BANK LOANS IS EXPLAINED**

The Comptroller of the Currency makes the following statement:

This office has received inquiries as to whether the provisions of section 5200 of the Revised Statutes limiting the liabilities to a national bank of any person, firm, or corporation for money borrowed to a sum not exceeding 10 per cent of the bank's capital and surplus would prevent a national bank from selling United States bonds owned and acquired in good faith by it to a customer and accepting the purchase price from such customer partly in cash and partly in the notes of the customer, secured by the bonds purchased, if the notes so given should aggregate more than the 10 per cent limitation above referred to.

Such a transaction would not be construed by this office as involving the borrowing of money from the national bank. The notes here accepted as part of the purchase price are evidence of the agreement on the part of the purchaser to pay at a future date the balance of the purchase money of the bonds in accordance with the agreement of sale, and are not, therefore, subject to the limitation imposed by section 5200.

In order, however, that the national-bank examiners, finding such notes in a bank, may be fully advised of the nature of the transaction, it is desirable that the notes should show on their face that they represent part of the purchase price of the bonds, or there should be some form of collateral agreement filed with the bank showing the true nature of the transaction.

REPORT THAT 45 STATES NOW HAVE COUNCILS OF DEFENSE

In a statement just issued the Council of National Defense announces that 45 States have now reported the organization of official State councils of defense, according to the ideas outlined at the national defense conference held at Washington on May 2 and 3, and attended by representatives of 47 States, including 12 governors. These State councils are appointed by the governors from citizens representing civil activities of war importance to assist in the organization of State industries and activities for the further promotion of the States' participation in war preparations. They promote, pilot, and supervise the official and unofficial war activities of the State. The general character of these organizations is as follows:

Character of Organizations.

In several States the councils have been established by statute, sometimes as general administrative bodies, including in their membership the governor and other State elective officials, and sometimes as bodies subordinate to the governor. In some States the legislatures have given the councils large appropriations, ranging from \$25,000 to \$1,000,000, and endowed them with full powers of investigation, power to report to the governor or legislature, and power to supervise the activities of local bodies.

Generally there are local councils in places of importance which conduct considerable local activity and cooperate with the State councils. Some States have built up a complete, well-centralized local system, with local defense councils in each county, operating under the supervision of the State council. Under such a system a council in every county can be immediately set in motion performing any activity desired by the State council or by the Council of National Defense.

Helping in Mobilization.

Through the subcommittees by which they conduct their work the State councils have undertaken a variety of activities in regard to mobilization of men, food, and industries.

Food has been a big object of activity. "Don't waste, don't hoard" and "Plant more, plant better" campaigns have been undertaken generally, and often followed up by bulletins of instruction as to how to save food, and what to plant and when to plant it. Farmers' organizations have been formed, back yard and school garden clubs started, and seed and labor exchanges put into operation. As a result more land is under cultivation and more highly cultivated than in previous years.

The Council of National Defense has assisted and generally directed this local activity and acted as a clearing house between the State councils. It has carried on a vigorous correspondence answering their questions, supplying them with data, and suggesting activities. In return it has called for their cooperation, asking them to undertake the patriotic celebration of registration day, to aid in floating the liberty loan, to assist in regard to the Federal reserve system, and to stimulate the conservation of food.

Buy a Liberty Bond.

MR. M'ADOO ASKS BOY SCOUTS TO AID LIBERTY LOAN.

Secretary McAdoo has sent the following message to the Boy Scouts of America:

"Every boy scout can help his country win the war by carrying into each home the message that every man and woman should buy a liberty bond. I earnestly urge that you gather in the applications for the liberty loan as promptly as possible. Your country needs them all, and each scout can perform a great service of patriotism by carrying on this work. You are enlisted in a vital part of the war for liberty, in which many of your ancestors gave their lives, and aiding the brave men who are going upon the battle field to continue this fight. The people of the Nation will be glad to get your message from the President of the United States. Throw yourselves heart and soul into this work and you will gain the thanks of your country and secure a place on the national roll of honor."

LIBERTY LOAN APPEAL SENT EVERY NAVY SHIP AND STATION

Secretary Daniels has sent the following telegram to every ship and station in the United States Navy:

"Subscriptions for liberty bonds close at noon June 15. Bring matter to attention of every officer, enlisted man, and civil employee in the Naval Establishment. All who subscribe need pay only 10 per cent with application and balance in nine monthly installments. Call this patriotic duty to attention of everyone in the naval service. I earnestly hope that everyone in the active and reserve service will subscribe. The Navy should be the first line of defense in subscribing to the liberty loan as well as it was in sending its destroyers to Europe. The country will be cheered if on the 15th we can announce subscriptions from all who uphold the reputation of the Navy.

"JOSEPHUS DANIELS."

NEED OF NIGHT SCHOOLS FOR ALIEN POPULATION URGED

The Bureau of Naturalization of the Department of Labor has issued the following:

"Advices have reached the Bureau of Naturalization of the United States Department of Labor which indicate the possibility of a discontinuance of the night-school instruction for the foreign-born population of Oklahoma City. At this particular time no more discouraging news could be received, for if ever alien instruction was needed it is needed now. It is hoped and believed that the patriotic and public-spirited citizens of that city will use their influence to provide ways and means for the maintenance of their night-school system and thus continue a

INTEREST SHOWN IN SCHOOLS FOR MERCHANT SHIP OFFICERS

The United States Shipping Board authorizes the following:

Members of the United States Shipping Board to-day stated that there is a great interest manifested in the training schools for merchant marine officers, and a stream of letters is coming in to the board, as well as to the Department of Commerce, which is referring them to the board for answer. Scores of men in all sections of the country are desirous of entering these schools, which will in a short time qualify them as deck and engineer officers of the merchant fleets.

How to Address Applications.

The shipping board wishes to call attention to the fact that applicants will save time by addressing the director of recruiting, Henry Howard, United States customhouse, Boston, Mass. Mr. Howard is the originator of the training school idea, and is in charge of the organization work. One of the schools has already been opened at Boston, and the number of applications coming in assures the opening of others.

Plans are under consideration for opening schools at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago, Cleveland, Ohio, New Orleans, Seattle, and Pasadena.

No Age Limit.

There is no particular age limit for those who wish to enter the schools. Those accepted must stand a physical examination. They will be paid a reasonable compensation for their time spent in training at sea. It is possible that men who have had sea or engineering experience can complete the course in two months; an ordinarily well-educated man of previous experience may also be able to qualify as a deck or engineer officer in that time.

sorely needed agency for improved civic conditions.

Need Citizenship Preparedness.

"With the American Nation defending the cause of civilization and humanity, and taking her place on the side of righteousness in this world-wide conflict, military preparedness is no more vital to the country's safety than citizenship preparedness. No one should be permitted to remain in ignorance of his duties and responsibilities as a resident of the United States, and this applies particularly to the foreign born.

"A knowledge of American institutions and Government can only be obtained by the adult foreign population of this country through education, and in this great cause the public-school authorities of the United States, in cooperation with the Department of Labor, through its Bureau of Naturalization, have enlisted. With the knowledge thus acquired they not only better their own condition but become a very real asset to the community in which they reside and, indirectly, to the Nation as well. The maintenance of night schools is of vital importance. It would surely appear a dangerous step backward to abandon them at this time when crisis confronts the Nation.

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

SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY MAIL:

Daily	(One year.....)	\$5.00
	(Six months.....)	3.00

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

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

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

WOODROW WILSON.

April 14, 1917.

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

The Civil Service Commission may, in its discretion, when it believes such action to be in the interest of the service, authorize the employment by the War Department, for such time as may be necessary during the period of the present war, of the inspection staffs now or heretofore employed by the British, French, Russian, or Italian Government in munitions factories of this country, including subjects of countries allied with the United States in war. In each case in which the War Department requests authority under this order it shall furnish to the commission a list giving the name, designation, rate of pay, and nationality of each person proposed for employment.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
4 June, 1917.

STUDY HARVEST LABOR PROBLEM.

Plan to Send Industrial Workers Into
Fields During Vacation Proposed.

The Department of Labor announces the detail of Col. J. L. Spangler, coal operator in Pennsylvania, and H. J. Skeffington, commissioner of immigration at Boston, to Kansas and Missouri for the purpose of working out, with the cooperation of the State officials, a system of vacation harvest labor, whereby workers in the various industries could be relieved of their work during harvest season and sent into the fields.

An arrangement by which industrial plants would do their repairing at such a time or grant all vacations simultaneously during the harvest season would release a vast number of temporary laborers. These suggestions are under consideration by the department's representatives.

LAND OFFERS TO GOVERNMENT.

National Defense Council Refers Tenders
to State Bodies.

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

The Council of National Defense is in receipt of many offers of land from individuals and organizations throughout the States. We believe that the State councils of defense, with their more complete knowledge of local conditions and needs, are better able to make prompt use of these patriotic offers, and we are therefore referring those making these offers to the State councils.

We will, from time to time, send you lists of those which have been so referred, together with the original letters, showing the location of the land, etc.

ADVANCE TREASURY PAY DAY.

Action Taken to Facilitate Work for the
Liberty Loan.

The Treasury Department authorizes the following:

In order to meet the desires of the officials and employees of the Treasury Department to do their utmost for the liberty loan, Acting Secretary Newton today gave instructions to have the employees paid on Thursday, June 14, instead of Friday, June 15, as subscriptions close at noon on the latter date. In issuing this order Mr. Newton said:

"On behalf of Secretary McAdoo I want to say a word of appreciation for the patriotic and effective work done by the bankers of the District in aiding this loan. There is something inspiring both in the efforts of the bankers' committee and the splendid response given by the people of the District and the employees of the Federal departments generally. There is still a great deal of work to be done between now and the 15th, but judging from past performances there is no question that the District of Columbia will do its share."

FLAG DAY CELEBRATION.

President to Speak at Exercises on
Monument Grounds Thursday.

Plans were completed to-day by the executive committee of the Government employees for the annual Flag Day celebration June 14. There will be no parade this year, as is customary. Instead there will be a patriotic song service at the foot of Washington Monument, at which Secretary of State Robert Lansing will preside and President Wilson will make an address. There will be a chorus of 600 voices from the various departments, and the opening number will be the raising of the flag and the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner" by the chorus and the audience, and with music by the Marine Band.

The expenses will be defrayed by voluntary contributions from among the employees. Each contributor will be given a small flag to wear and a ticket entitling the holder to a seat. All departments will declare a half holiday, beginning at 1 p. m.

Buy a Liberty Bond.

LIBERTY LOAN IS A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY.

Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo has sent the following message to the League to Enforce Peace:

"America has been forced into the conflict now convulsing the world and hopes to bring about these results:

"First, to prevent the destruction of our own great country and to secure to responsible peoples throughout the world the blessings of self-government;

"Second, to aid in stopping the crime against civilization which the German autocracy has been perpetrating for three years;

"Third, to bring the world nearer the day when by agreement or a concert of powers peace will be assured to all nations, particularly to democratic nations.

"Every American, native born or naturalized, should be willing to make every sacrifice to secure these results. Soldiers, supplies, and money, backed by the unconquerable American spirit, can achieve these great objects. We will have the soldiers and the supplies if the people will furnish the money by subscribing to the liberty loan, the safest investment in the world. It is the golden opportunity for the achievement of the hope of the civilized world, for a permanent peace brought about by a concert of democratic nations."

WAR SERVICE CALL TO WOMEN.

Graduates of Land-Grant Colleges Asked
to Lead in Home Economics.

The United States Bureau of Education has issued the following to graduates of land-grant colleges:

Will the women graduates from land-grant colleges and other State-supported schools serve their country in this time of need?

There is work to be done by each trained woman in her own community in the distribution of information relating to the maintenance of health under changed economic conditions; in teaching the elimination of all waste from the households of the country; and in assisting in the intelligent use of foods and clothing that there may be sufficient for all Americans and abundance to send those in other countries who are in need.

It is therefore suggested that every woman who is willing and is prepared to render this service to her country now organize her neighbors into small groups and study with them these household management questions.

Weekly meetings are suggested, these meetings to consist of lectures and discussions. If they are held in the homes of the members an occasional demonstration may be found profitable.

Maj. Harmon D. Ryus, Quartermaster Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty.

Your first patriotic duty—Buy a Liberty Bond.

LECTURES ON U. S. WAR AIMS IN SUMMER SCHOOLS URGED

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

To the Directors of Summer Schools:

The summer finds our country facing the greatest crisis in its history. To meet it successfully and in a manner worthy of America's best traditions every man, woman, and child must be brought to realize the nature of the issues that confront us and must be ready, even anxious, to bear his or her part of the common burden through the efficient performance of appropriate service.

In the all-absorbing task of making material preparation for the struggle that lies before us, the equal need of spiritual preparation must not be overlooked. All the efforts of the National and State Governments may be hampered, even thwarted in a degree, if not supported by a sound and intelligent public opinion.

Upon the teachers in our schools there lies the urgent duty of informing and fortifying public opinion, through inculcating a true conception of our national ideals and through a true presentation of our past experience in its bearing upon our present problems.

Thousands of American teachers will come together for instruction and inspiration in the summer schools of the country. Is it not appropriate, even exigent, that a special opportunity should be afforded them for a consideration of the issues of the moment?

Lectures Suggested.

At this date it is perhaps impracticable to make any radical changes in the program of your summer school, but would it not at least be possible to arrange for two or three general lectures on such subjects as would make clear the reasons for America's entrance into the war and would illuminate the democratic ideals which have guided us and for the extension of which we are now contending?

In cooperation with the Bureau of Education the National Board for Historical Service is preparing a series of suggestions along these lines and will be glad to communicate them to you if you so desire. The board may be addressed at 1133 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.

The National Board for Historical Service is a voluntary and unofficial organization, working in close cooperation with the Committee of Public Information appointed by President Wilson, with the Bureau of Education, and with other Government agencies. Its membership includes James T. Shotwell, professor of history, Columbia University; Victor S. Clark, Washington; Robert D. W. Connor, secretary North Carolina Historical Commission; Charles H. Hull, professor of history, Cornell University; Carl Russell Fish, professor of history, University of Wisconsin; Charles D. Hazen, professor of history, Columbia University; Waldo G. Leland, secretary American Historical Association; Gallard Hunt, chief of division of manuscripts, Library of Congress; Frederick J. Turner, professor of history, Harvard University.

CIVILIAN EXPERTS AIDING IN PLANNING ARMY CANTONMENTS

The Council of National Defense authorizes the following:

The committee on emergency construction of buildings and engineering works of the Council of National Defense, which is assisting Col. I. A. Littell, of the Quartermaster Corps of the War Department, in the construction of the 16 new Army cantonments, to-day made public a partial list of the engineers, architects, town planners, and authorities on construction who are taking part in the work. Their services are purely voluntary, and most of them are making personal sacrifices to help out the Government in the present emergency.

The committee on emergency construction and engineering works of the Council of National Defense consists of William A. Starrett, chairman, of the architectural firm of Starrett & Van Vlack; Frederick L. Olmstead, of Brookline, Mass., an authority on city planning; C. W. Lunderdorff, of the Crowell-Lunderdorff-Little Co., of Cleveland; Maj. William Kelley, of the United States Engineers; and M. C. Tuttle, of the Aberthaw Construction Co., Boston.

Construction Organization.

To set up an organization that would handle the cantonment construction of the Quartermaster Corps the committee called in Howard L. Rogers, one of the chief executives of the Stone & Webster Corporation, of Boston.

Other experts were called in conference, among them Leonard Metcalf, of Boston, a consulting engineer on water supply; George W. Fuller, of New York, a consulting engineer on water supply and sewers; E. P. Goodrich, of New York, engineer on city planning; Nicholas Hill, New York, engineer on water supply; R. W. Hunt, New York, consulting engineer; Otis W. Post, New York, architect; John Ihlder, New York, city planner; George B. Ford, New York, city planner; Charles Butler, New York, hospital architect; E. F. Stevens, Boston, hospital architect; G. A. Reeder, New York, Young Men's Christian Association architect; and A. E. Phillips, superintendent of sewers for the District of Columbia.

H. B. Eaton was borrowed from the Du Pont Co. to prepare an organization chart and to advise on quantities and costs of materials for the cantonments.

Col. Littell Directing Head.

His diagram on the organization for construction of military cantonments shows Col. Littell, United States Army, as the directing head with the committee on emergency construction of buildings and engineering works. Under Col. Littell is Maj. W. A. Oury, United States Army, and then the organization is divided into two branches, one for the construction of cantonments for the Regular Army and the other for construction of cantonments for the new National Army, the present job.

The committee then furnished Col. Littell an advisory organization headed by Maj. M. J. Whitson, construction manager for the Grant Smith Co., of St. Paul.

Maj. R. E. Hamilton, purchasing agent for the Stone & Webster Corporation, of Boston, was brought to Washington to look after matters of material and trans-

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.

portation. Maj. F. M. Gunby, of Boston, a skillful industrial engineer, was appointed to handle matters of design. Maj. F. B. Wheaton, United States Army, is the designing architect of the Quartermaster Corps. Maj. W. A. Dempsey was brought from New York to handle the details of the paper work of the office, having charge of the accounting end.

Former Athlete Aiding.

J. R. Kilpatrick, the former Yale football captain and all-around athlete, now with the Thompson-Starrett Co., in New York, is assisting in the study of the material situation.

Accounting matters have been placed under the supervision of William Houghteling, an expert accountant. Checking of the contracts made with engineering and contracting firms is in the hands of John H. McGibbons, of Chicago.

Landscape architects who are assisting in an advisory or active capacity are Thomas W. Sears, of Greenville, N. C.; Richard Schermerhorn, of Columbia, S. C.; C. N. Lowrie, of Augusta, Ga.; A. E. Brinckerhoff, of Atlanta; George E. Kessler, of St. Louis; J. S. Pray; Charles Elliott, president of the American Society of Landscape Architects; Warren H. Manning, of Boston, a former president of the society; Carl F. Pilat, landscape architect of the New York city park department; Feruccio Vitale, president of the New York chapter of the national society; and H. J. Kellaway, president of the Boston chapter.

PLANNING AN INSECT CENSUS.

The Bureau of Entomology of the Department of Agriculture is planning an insect census in order to keep in touch with insect conditions throughout the country. There are many agents of the various bureaus of the Department of Agriculture who observe or hear of damage done to crops by insect pests. Reports of such damage will be of great assistance to the Bureau of Entomology in tabulating and mapping information as to injurious insects, enabling them to issue timely statements as to methods of control which will be circulated broadcast in the affected regions.

War Department Orders to Officers and Enlisted Men

BIG PROBLEM OF CLOTHING THOUSANDS OF NEW NAVAL RECRUITS IS BEING SOLVED RAPIDLY

Charleston Factory to More Than Double Output of Uniforms and New York Will Triple Production—Hard to Get Material.

The Navy Department authorizes the following:

The big problem of clothing the greater Navy is being solved rapidly, in spite of the difficulty of securing the cloth required for uniforms.

The Navy's clothing factory at Charleston, S. C., which is now manufacturing about 40,000 suits of white clothes a month, will be able, it is estimated, to produce 100,000 suits a month when the large new building now nearing completion is in full operation.

The New York clothing factory and contractors during May turned out about 20,000 suits of blue clothing and the officer in charge expects, in that plant and through private contracts, to turn out 60,000 suits this month. If the material is available, he estimates that after July 1 blue uniforms can be supplied at the rate of 70,000 a month.

Statement by Secretary.

Secretary Daniels said to-day:

"Nearly 60,000 men have been enlisted in the Navy since the first of this year, over 40,000 of them in the past two months. At times the recruits have come in at the rate of more than 1,000 a day. This large and sudden influx, more rapid than was expected, overtaxed the training stations before the increased facilities which we had planned and which, in many instances were already under way, could be completed. It has been a difficult proposition to house and clothe the thousands of recruits. The Bureau of Supplies and Accounts has been making every effort to supply the necessary clothing. At the outbreak of the war there were about 11,000 complete sets of uniform clothing on hand at the supply depots, all space then being filled to its utmost capacity. With the large increase in the number of men and reserves the stocks of clothing were quickly exhausted. Additional stocks were at once contracted for and have been coming in daily, being issued as quickly as received. But the principal trouble has been that the manufacturers have been unable to produce the quantities of uniform cloth required.

Difficulty in Securing Material.

"Great difficulty is being experienced in securing the material for making the blue uniforms, which we have made arrangements to manufacture as rapidly as the cloth is available. The officer in charge of the provisions and clothing depot, New York, reports that during May he turned out about 20,000 suits and that he expects during June to have a total output from all sources, including outside contractors with whom arrangements have been made, of 60,000 suits. He estimates that, after July 1, 70,000 suits a month can be produced. We hope soon to have an output of uniforms that will furnish an adequate supply for the

entire Navy and will meet all our requirements.

"Some idea of the magnitude of the problem may be gained when it is stated that the total amount of cloth for which the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts has contracted or is negotiating amounts to about 10,000,000 yards."

Capt. Clinton G. Edgar, Quartermaster Officers' Reserve Corps, will make not to exceed two trips per month during June, July, and August, 1917, from this city to Detroit, Mich.; Dayton, Ohio; Chicago, Ill.; Rantoul, Ill.; and St. Louis, Mo., for temporary duty in connection with the aviation service of the Army, and upon the completion thereof will return to his station in this city after each journey.

Col. Charles A. Bennett, Coast Artillery Corps, is relieved from duty as commanding officer, coast defenses of the Cape Fear, and will assume command of the South Atlantic Coast Artillery District upon the relief from command of that district of Brig. Gen. Clarence P. Townsley, United States Army.

First Lieut. Harry A. Flint, Thirteenth Cavalry, having completed the temporary duty for which ordered to Fort Leavenworth, Kans., by paragraph 24, Special Orders, No. 107, May 9, 1917, War Department, will rejoin his station at Fort Riley, Kans. The travel directed is necessary in the military service.

Maj. Philip W. Huntington, Medical Corps, is detailed as a member of the board of officers of the Medical Corps appointed in paragraph 24, Special Orders, No. 154, July 3, 1915, War Department, to determine the results of the preliminary examination of applicants and the final examination of candidates for admission to the Medical Corps, vice Capt. Corydon G. Snow, Medical Corps, hereby relieved.

Maj. Charles E. Snyder, Quartermaster Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will report in person not later than three days from the date of receipt of this order to the commanding officer, United States Disciplinary Barracks, Fort Leavenworth, Kans., for duty as quartermaster. Maj. Snyder, in addition to this duty, will assume charge, under instructions of the Quartermaster General of the Army, of construction work at that place, relieving Capt. Lindsey P. Rucker, Quartermaster Corps, of those duties.

Capt. Ralph Royce, junior military aviator, Signal Corps, is relieved from duty at the Signal Corps Aviation School, Chicago, Ill., and will proceed to this city and report in person to the Chief Signal Officer of the Army for temporary duty. The travel directed is necessary in the military service.

Maj. Charles C. Jamieson, United States Army, retired, will proceed to Philadelphia, Pa., on official business pertaining to the operations of the Ordnance Department, and upon the completion of this duty will return to this city.

Capt. S. Davis Boak, Dental Corps, will proceed to Cleveland, Ohio, for duty in connection with the examination of candidates for appointment in the Dental Officers' Reserve Corps, and upon the completion of this duty will return to his proper station.

First Lieut. Carlton D. Haas, Medical Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty in this city for the purpose of conducting the examination of recruits now being enlisted for the ambulance companies for service in France. He will report to Capt. John R. Devereux, Medical Officers' Reserve Corps, this city, for this purpose.

Maj. John A. Murtagh, Medical Corps, will proceed without delay to Atlanta, Ga., for the purpose of establishing a medical supply depot at that place, reporting upon arrival by telegraph to the commanding general, Southeastern Department.

Maj. John C. Ostrup, Engineer Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty. He will proceed to Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., and report in person to the commanding officer, citizens' training camp, for duty.

First Lieut. Raymond K. Dentworth, Ordnance Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will proceed to this city and report in person to the Chief of Ordnance for assignment to duty in his office.

Capt. Samuel M. Strong, Medical Officers' Reserve Corps, will proceed to Atlanta, Ga., for duty at the medical supply depot at that place, reporting upon arrival by telegraph to the commanding general, Southeastern Department.

Maj. Mathew A. Reasoner, Medical Corps, will proceed to Chicago, Ill., for the purpose of establishing a medical supply depot at that place, reporting upon arrival by letter to the commanding general, Central Department.

Maj. Carroll D. Buck, Medical Corps, will proceed to Philadelphia, Pa., for the purpose of establishing a medical supply depot at that place, reporting upon arrival by telegraph to the commanding general, Eastern Department.

Capt. Harry A. Hegeman, Quartermaster Corps, is relieved from further duty in the Southern Department and will report to this city and report in person to the Quartermaster General of the Army for assignment to duty in his office.

First Lieut. Charles E. Maxwell, Medical Officers' Reserve Corps, is relieved from further duty at the Army Medical School, Washington, D. C., and will proceed to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., and report in person to the commanding officer, medical officers' training camp at that place, for duty.

By direction of the President, First Lieut. Frank Paul, Medical Officers' Reserve Corps, is honorably discharged from the service of the United States, his services being no longer required.

Paragraph 17, Special Orders, No. 114, May 17, 1917, War Department, relating to Capt. Harry E. Lunsford, Quartermaster Officers' Reserve Corps, is revoked. Capt. Lunsford is relieved from further active duty and will proceed to his home.

By direction of the President, First Lieut. Alanson Weeks, Medical Reserve Corps, is honorably discharged from the service of the United States, to take effect this date, his services being no longer required.

Capt. John C. Gotwals, Corps of Engineers, will proceed to Philadelphia, Pa., on official business pertaining to the investigation of limbering type caisson field wagon, and upon the completion of this duty will return to Washington Barracks, D. C.

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

Paragraph 63, Special Orders, No. 117, May 21, 1917, War Department, relating to Capt. Joseph Casper, Medical Corps, is revoked.

Maj. James I. Mabce, Medical Corps, is relieved from temporary duty with the Fifth Reserve Engineers, Pittsburgh, Pa., and will return to his proper station.

So much of paragraph 10, Special Orders, No. 115, May 18, 1917, War Department, as relates to First Lieut. Alpheus F. Jennings, Medical Officers' Reserve Corps, is revoked.

So much of paragraph 51, Special Orders, No. 121, May 25, 1917, War Department, as relates to the following-named officers of the Medical Officers' Reserve Corps is revoked: Maj. Henry N. Torrey, Capt. Roger Kinnicut, Capt. Zabel B. Adams, Capt. Beth Vincent, First Lieut. James H. Means, First Lieut. Curtis A. Evans.

So much of paragraph 52, Special Orders, No. 121, May 25, 1917, War Department, as relates to the following-named officers of the Medical Officers' Reserve Corps is revoked: Capt. Bertram M. Bernheim, First Lieut. Guy C. Boughton, First Lieut. John N. Henry, First Lieut. John E. Williams, First Lieut. Thomas C. Pelghtal.

Lieut. Col. George H. Paddock, United States Army, retired, will proceed to New York, N. Y., in time to arrive on June 1, 1917, and report for temporary duty as assistant to the recruiting officer at that place.

War Department Orders to Officers and Enlisted Men

LIST OF OFFICERS APPOINTED AS ACTING QUARTERMASTERS

Each of the following-named officers, on duty at the educational institution specified after his name, is appointed an acting quartermaster while on his present duty:

Col. George Le Roy Brown, United States Army, retired, University of Arizona, Tucson, Ariz.

Lieut. Col. James A. Cole, United States Army, retired, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va.

Maj. John Q. Adams, United States Army, retired, Culver Military Academy, Culver, Ind.

Maj. Warren S. Barlow, United States Army, retired, New Mexico Military Institute, Roswell, N. Mex.

Maj. Jens Bugge, United States Army, retired, Leland Stanford Jr. University, Stanford University, Cal.

Maj. George L. Converse, United States Army, retired, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.

Maj. Frank L. Graham, United States Army, retired, Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, Pa.

Maj. Edgar S. Walker, United States Army, retired, University of Florida, Gainesville, Fla.

Capt. Louis R. Ball, United States Army, retired, Throop College of Technology, Pasadena, Cal.

Capt. William T. Patten, United States Army, retired, University of Washington, Seattle, Wash.

Capt. Hollis C. Clark, United States Army, retired, Montana College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Bozeman, Mont.

Capt. Wilbur E. Dove, United States Army, retired, Rhode Island State College, Kingston, R. I.

Capt. Paul A. Barry, United States Army, retired, Western Military Academy, Alton, Ill.

First Lieut. Frank W. Dawson, United States Army, retired, Dubuque College, Dubuque, Iowa.

First Lieut. Truman D. Thorpe, United States Army, retired, University of California, Berkeley, Cal.

First Lieut. Sam P. Herren, United States Army, retired, New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, State College, N. Mex.

First Lieut. Roy W. Ashbrook, United States Army, retired, State College of Washington, Pullman, Wash.

First Lieut. Beverly C. Daly, United States Army, retired, University of Wyoming, Laramie, Wyo.

Second Lieut. George A. Derbyshire, United States Army, retired, Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Va.

First Lieut. Clarence E. Burt, Medical Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty. He will proceed to Fort Rodman, Mass., and report in person to the commanding officer thereof for duty. The travel directed is necessary in the military service.

First Lieut. George R. Harris, Jr., Medical Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty. He will proceed to Fort Niagara, N. Y., and report in person to the commanding officer of that post for duty and by letter to the commanding general, Eastern Department. The travel directed is necessary in the military service.

First Lieut. Robert T. Davis, Ordnance Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will report in person to the Chief of Ordnance for assignment to duty in his office.

First Lieut. Walter H. Sturgis, Medical Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty. He will proceed to Fort Revere, Mass., and report for duty.

Capt. Arthur D. Minck, Ordnance Department, is relieved from duty at the Rock Island Arsenal and will proceed to Fort Sam Houston, Tex., and report for assignment to duty as assistant to the ordnance officer.

The resignation of Second Lieut. Edgar R. Rodd, Forty-seventh Infantry, New York National Guard, is accepted by the President, to take effect this date.

First Lieut. James C. Hamilton, Battery A, Field Artillery, New Mexico National Guard, is detailed for duty in connection with the purchase of public animals and will proceed to Fort Keogh, Mont., and report to the depot quartermaster, Fort Keogh Remount Depot, for assignment to duty as his assistant.

By direction of the President, Second Lieut. Adolph Abraham, First Cavalry, Alabama National Guard, is discharged from the service of the United States under the provisions of section 77 of an act of Congress approved June 3, 1910.

So much of paragraph 7, Special Orders, No. 98, April 28, 1917, War Department, as relates to Maj. Gideon McD. Van Poole, Medical Corps, is revoked.

Paragraph 2, Special Orders, No. 109, May 11, 1917, War Department, is amended so as to direct Maj. Theodore C. Lyster, Medical Corps, to proceed from Ithaca, N. Y., to Atlantic City, N. J., and thence to Detroit, Mich.

Capt. Junnius Pierce, Coast Artillery Corps, Detached Officers' List, is relieved from assignment to the coast defenses of Pensacola and will report to the commanding officer, coast defenses of San Francisco.

Paragraph 47, Special Orders, No. 111, May 14, 1917, War Department, is amended so as to assign Capt. Robert C. McDonald, Medical Corps, to Ambulance Company No. 6, instead of to the command of Ambulance Company No. 5.

First Lieut. Lester E. Willyoung, United States Army, retired, in addition to his other duties, will report in person to Capt. James M. Burroughs, Quartermaster Corps, 410 Scarriff Arcade, Kansas City, Mo., for temporary duty.

Each of the following-named officers of the Medical Officers' Reserve Corps is assigned to active duty and will report in person to the officer indicated at the place specified for duty in connection with the securing of enlistments for the nine regiments of Engineers, Engineer Officers' Reserve Corps:

First Lieut. Sigmund S. Greenbaum to Lieut. Col. Herbert Deakne, Corps of Engineers, Philadelphia, Pa.

First Lieut. Somers Fraser to Maj. William P. Wooten, Corps of Engineers, Boston, Mass.

First Lieut. James G. Flynn, Medical Officers' Reserve Corps, now on duty at Fort Crockett, Tex., in addition to his other duties, is designated to conduct the examination at that post of applicants for enlistment in the regiments of Engineers, Engineer Officers' Reserve Corps.

First Lieut. Hugh J. Hagan, Medical Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty. He will proceed to Fort Monroe, Va., and report in person to the commanding officer of that post for duty and by letter to the commanding general, Eastern Department.

First Lieut. George F. Lewis, Corps of Engineers, will report in person to Lieut. Col. Francis R. Shunk, Corps of Engineers, president of the examining board at Washington, D. C., for examination to determine his fitness for promotion. The physical examination and horsemanship test will be conducted by the commanding officer, Washington Barracks.

The following-named officers of the Medical Officers' Reserve Corps are assigned to active duty; they will proceed to Washington, D. C., and report in person to the commanding, Army Medical School, this city, for instruction: Capt. Stephen B. M. Kennedy, First Lieut. James E. Rawlings.

Maj. Charles F. Crain, Thirty-seventh Infantry, is relieved from duty at the University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis., and will proceed to join his regiment.

Lieut. Col. Peter C. Harris (Infantry), adjutant general, will report in person to Col. Ira A. Haynes, Coast Artillery Corps, Detached Officers' List, president of the examining board in Washington, D. C., appointed in paragraph 53, Special Orders, No. 259, War Department, November 4, 1916, at such time as he may be required by the board, for examination to determine his fitness for promotion.

Maj. James D. Heysinger, Medical Corps, now on leave of absence at Philadelphia, Pa., is relieved from further temporary duty in the Southern Department and from station at Fort Casey, Wash.; is assigned to station at Fort Du Pont, Del.; and upon the expiration of said leave will proceed to join the latter station.

By direction of the President, First Lieut. Frank S. Johnson, Medical Reserve Corps, is honorably discharged from the service of the United States, his services being no longer required.

Capt. James H. Laubach, Infantry, will proceed to Walter Reed General Hospital, District of Columbia, and report to the commanding officer of that hospital for observation and treatment.

First Lieut. Charles D. Lockwood, Medical Officers' Reserve Corps, now at the Army Medical School, Washington, D. C., will proceed to Philadelphia, Pa., and report in person to Maj. Elbert E. Persons, Medical Corps, 2008 Walnut Street, for duty.

First Lieut. Howard P. Culver, Aviation Section, Signal Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will proceed to Fort Sam Houston, Tex., and report in person to the commanding general, Southern Department, for assignment to duty.

Capt. William A. Larned, Aviation Section, Signal Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will report in person to the Chief Signal Officer of the Army for assignment to duty.

Capt. Paul Butin, Quartermaster Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will report in person to the commanding officer, coast defenses of Charleston, Fort Moultrie, S. C., for assignment to duty as quartermaster.

The following transfers at the request of the officers concerned are ordered: Capt. Benjamin R. Wade, Fifth Infantry, to the Thirty-third Infantry; Capt. Henry B. Clagett, Thirty-third Infantry, to the Fifth Infantry. Each officer will join the regiment to which transferred.

Capt. Clifford A. Todd, Quartermaster Officers' Reserve Corps, is relieved from duty at Fort Riley, Kans., and from further active duty.

By direction of the President, so much of paragraph 16, Special Orders, No. 110, May 19, 1917, War Department, as relates to Capt. Samuel S. Bryant, Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry, is revoked.

Paragraph 31, Special Orders, No. 112, May 15, 1917, War Department, relating to Capt. William Bryden, Field Artillery, Detached Officers' List, aid-de-camp, is amended so as to take effect July 1, 1917.

Col. Charles C. Ballou, Infantry, Detached Officers' List, will proceed to Chicago, Ill., and report to the commanding general, Central Department, for duty at the officers' training camp, Fort Des Moines, Iowa.

Capt. Leonard L. Deitrick, Quartermaster Corps, is relieved from further duty in the Southern Department and will report to this city and report in person to the Quartermaster General of the Army for assignment to duty in his office.

Maj. Lorrain T. Richardson, Infantry, Detached Officers' List, will proceed to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., and report in person to the commanding officer, citizens' training camp there, for temporary duty as senior instructor.

Capt. Charles J. Taylor, Corps of Engineers, is relieved from duty and station at Honolulu, Hawaii, and will proceed on the first available transport to San Francisco, Cal., take station at that place, and report by letter to the Chief of Engineers for assignment to duty.

STEAMBOAT INSPECTION RULE FOR LICENSES IS MODIFIED

The Department of Commerce authorizes the following:

Telegrams received by the Board of Supervising Steamboat Inspectors of the Department of Commerce from towboat and tugboat owners on Puget Sound and at other western points urged that some action be taken relative to modifying the rules as to admission to license of masters, mates, and assistant engineers of craft plying such waters. The telegrams stated that owing to high wages being paid by the navy yards and in shipyards it was impossible to keep licensed mates and engineers. They could get from \$6 to \$9 per day of eight hours, and overtime, and the result was that it was becoming increasingly difficult to obtain enough men to operate their craft.

Averse to Leaving Home.

"Unless we are able to use experienced firemen and sailors to fill vacancies the towing of logs, coal, and railway cars will be greatly curtailed. Captains and mates of tugs are scarce and the supply of mates and assistant engineers inadequate to meet the demand. With the wages they get ashore they will not, under these circumstances, go away from home on small boats while these conditions obtain. The naval service has also taken many licensed officers of these classes," the Puget Sound association concludes.

The executive committee of the Board of Supervising Inspectors was called in session last Monday by Gen. George Uhler, Inspector General, and was in session all the week studying the proposition. As a result the following order has been issued:

Rule Is Modified.

"That for the present, and until further notice, sections 20, 21, 23, 26, 31, and 32 of Rule V, General Rules and Regulations Applying to Lakes (other than the Great Lakes), Bays, and Sounds, be struck out and local inspectors notified that hereafter in issuing licenses to officers of vessels within this classification they may exercise the judgment and discretion vested in them by the law, without regard to the experience required by the rules and regulations, the sufficiency of such experience to be determined by the local inspectors when the candidate applies for examination."

This action has been approved by the Secretary of Commerce.

The effect is to modify the legal requirements for experience and make it much less difficult to obtain a license. In other words, if the local inspector considers a man qualified to stand the examination but is lacking in experience he may examine him.

The order affects masters of steam vessels in the territories indicated, steam ferry vessels, passenger barges, mates, pilots, and chief and first, second, and third assistant chief engineers.

The order applies as well to Chesapeake Bay, the Potomac River, Long Island Sound, Delaware Bay, Pamlico and Albemarle Sounds, Mobile Bay, Lakes Pontchartrain and Maurepas, and other sounds and coast waters.

WEALTHY CREEK INDIAN SEEKING TO INVEST HIS GREAT RICHES IN LIBERTY LOAN BONDS

Jackson Barnett, a Creek, Has Nearly \$800,000 on Deposit In Banks and Treasury, With Monthly Income of \$50,000 from Rich Oil Lands Once Thought of Little Value, Allotted Him In Oklahoma.

The Interior Department authorizes the following:

With nearly \$800,000 on deposit to his credit in the United States Treasury and in a dozen or more banks, and with a monthly income of nearly \$50,000 derived from oil lands in Oklahoma which he owns, an income more than seven times that of the President of the United States, Jackson Barnett, 63 years old, a full-blood "incompetent" Creek Indian, living near Henryetta, Okla., is, through his guardian and by the aid of the Department of the Interior, seeking some legal method by which the greater part of his capital may be invested in liberty bonds.

Rockefeller of the Indians.

While Mr. Barnett in point of wealth is the Rockefeller of the Indians in the United States, it is a noteworthy fact that 56 Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes of Oklahoma, to which he belongs, have more than \$5,000 each to their credit in the United States Treasury, many of these deposits far exceeding that amount, and 347 have more than \$1,000 to their credit. Secretary Lane is convinced that if the United States statutes will permit the investment of Barnett's funds in liberty bonds, many hundreds of thousands of dollars probably will be similarly invested by other Indians in the various reservations.

Barnett sprang into prominence a few days ago when Carl J. O'Hornett, a leading banker and capitalist of Henryetta, Okla., guardian of the Indian, telegraphed to Senator Robert L. Owen, of Oklahoma, urging that steps be taken by the United States authorities to invest the greater part, if not all, of Barnett's cash capital in interest-bearing liberty bonds. Senator Owen at once communicated with Secretary Lane regarding the suggestion and the legal problems of the case are now under consideration with a view of determining if the funds of incompetent wards of the Nation may be invested as suggested.

Barnett's Story.

The story of Barnett and his rise to wealth and national prominence is a romantic one. The son of a Creek chief, Barnett lived the life of a nomad of the plains, fishing and hunting and avoiding all contact with the white settlers who were slowly but surely encroaching upon and driving the Indians from their hunting grounds. When Indian Territory became Oklahoma and the Creeks, Chicasaws, Choctaws, Seminoles, and Cherokees, the Five Civilized Tribes, were allotted lands for farming purposes in the eastern section of Oklahoma, Barnett vigorously opposed any movement on the part of the Government to improve his condition in life, but the Government nevertheless proceeded to execute its plans.

With other Indians of his tribe, Barnett was arbitrarily allotted a parcel of land in the district north of Tulsa, which

later was to become the famous Cushing oil fields. Barnett indignantly refused to accept the land, which nevertheless was allotted to him, he explaining that it was fit only for coyotes and jackrabbits to starve in, and in nowise suited to the requirements of a humble Indian whose sole desire was to be left alone so that he might hunt and fish and smoke at will.

Oil Found on Land.

One day about 1905, oil was discovered in the vicinity of Barnett's land, and a few months later a company of eastern capitalists applied to the Department of the Interior for a long-term lease of Barnett's allotment, which, it was discovered, fairly exuded rich oil throughout its length and breadth. In due time the lease was executed, and by its terms Barnett ever since has received part of the proceeds of the sale of oil from the wells on his property, the money being deposited in national banks of Oklahoma to his credit.

With the stolidity of the men of his race, Barnett displayed no enthusiasm or interest at the official announcement that the land he had spurned as useless and upon which he steadily refused to abide had become enormously valuable and promised to make him a multimillionaire. He declined, from time to time, to accept a greater portion of his income than was required to supply his humble needs. In signing receipts therefor, he made his mark, and, unable to read or write, he made no attempt to investigate the state of his finances. He seldom spent more than \$50 a month for provisions, tobacco, and other supplies, and what was left he distributed cheerfully among the less fortunate Indians of his tribe.

Pays Income Tax.

Reports to Secretary Lane on May 1 showed that Barnett had \$755,893.06 deposited to his credit in various financial institutions. Of that sum, \$115,000 is on deposit in State and private banks in Oklahoma, drawing 4 per cent interest; \$456,400.74 in nine national banks, drawing 3 per cent; and \$184,492.32 in the United States Treasury, on which no interest is paid. These deposits are increasing at the rate of \$47,082.74 a month. Last year Barnett paid an income tax of \$52,000 to the Government.

DEPARTMENTAL ADVISORY BOARD.

The departmental advisory commission, of the Council of National Defense, consists of the following members: State Department, Leland Harrison; War Department, William M. Ingraham; Navy Department, Capt. Volney O. Chase; Interior Department, Lathrop Brown; Department of Agriculture, Dr. B. T. Gallo-way; Department of Justice, William C. Fltts; Post Office Department, Frank Frayser; Department of Commerce, Dr. S. W. Stratton; Department of Labor, Louis F. Post; Treasury Department, James L. Wilmeth.