



# Official Bulletin



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

Vol. 1.

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No. 28.

## SECRETARY BAKER CALLS FOR ARMY OF 70,000 MEN AT ONCE

The Secretary of War made the following statement to-day with reference to the Regular Army:

The Cavalry, Engineers, Coast Artillery, Signal Corps, and Quartermaster Corps of the Regular Army have already been brought to war strength.

Forty-five thousand recruits are needed at once to complete the new regiments of Infantry and Field Artillery.

Twenty-five thousand additional recruits are desired at the earliest practicable date to fill vacancies in order that the war strength of 300,000 men may be maintained.

Facilities are in readiness for placing these 70,000 men under proper training.

Any delay in obtaining this number will necessarily cause the loss of invaluable time.

It is the earnest desire of the War Department that 70,000 single men, between the ages of 18 and 40, who have no dependents and who are not engaged in professions, businesses, or trades vitally necessary to the prosecution of the war, be enlisted in the Regular Army before the 30th of June, 1917.

## EXTENDS SYMPATHY TO SALVADOR.

The Department of State issues the following:

President Wilson has sent the following telegram to the President of Salvador:

"I wish to extend to you my heartfelt sympathy in the terrible disaster that has overtaken El Salvador, and to express, in my own name and that of the American people, an earnest desire to render every possible aid and assistance to your country in its distress and to the sufferers from this calamity."

In addition, the Secretary of State has cabled the American minister at Salvador to express to President Melendez the deep distress felt in the United States at the calamity. The minister was also instructed to offer assistance.

## AMERICAN STEAMER PETROLITE IS SUNK BY GERMAN SUBMARINE; 20 OF SURVIVORS HAVE REACHED LAND

The Department of State has authorized the following:

*The Department of State is advised by a consular telegram of the sinking of the American steamer Petrolite by a German submarine. A boat in charge of the third mate, with the chief engineer and eighteen men, has reached shore and the men landed. Two boats are missing. The telegram does not say how many men were in the boats.*

## PERSONS SAILING ON LINERS MUST SHOW VALID PASSPORTS

The following official notification has been sent by Secretary Redfield, of the Department of Commerce, to the general managers of all ocean steamship lines operating out of American ports:

"You are hereby formally requested, on and after the receipt of this communication, not to accept as a passenger on any ocean-going vessel of your company, departing from the United States and bound for a foreign port, nor to permit the departure thereon as a passenger, of any citizen of the United States unless such citizen has in his or her possession a valid passport issued by the Department of State of the United States, which passport shall be submitted for examination and approval to the United States collector of customs at the port of departure before departure; and not to accept as a passenger on any ocean-going vessel of your company departing from the United States and bound for a foreign port, nor to permit the departure thereon as a passenger of any alien, unless such alien has in his or her possession a valid passport or official document in the nature of a passport satisfactorily establishing his or her identity and nationality, which passport or document shall be submitted for examination and visé to the collector of customs of the United States at the port of departure prior to departure."

## SECURITIES TO BE ACCEPTED FOR GOVERNMENT DEPOSITS

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Crosby to-day made the following statement:

Referring to and supplementing department circular No. 81, dated May 29, 1917, approved securities of the following additional classes will be accepted as collateral security for Government deposits made under authority of the act approved April 24, 1917:

(i) Notes, certificates of indebtedness, and warrants issued by any State of the United States, at 90 per cent of market value, not exceeding par.

(j) Railroad equipment trust obligations, at 75 per cent of the market value thereof not exceeding par, but not including any such obligations which on May 29, 1917, were at a market price to yield more than 5½ per cent per annum, if held to maturity, according to standard tables of bond value.

(k) Bonds of electric railway and traction companies, of telephone and telegraph companies, and of electric light, power, and gas companies, secured by direct mortgages upon their physical properties in the United States, and listed on some recognized stock exchange, taken at 75 per cent of the market value thereof not exceeding par, but not including any such bonds which on May 29, 1917, were at a market price to yield more than 5½ per cent per annum, if held to maturity, according to standard tables of bond values.

## SECRETARY BAKER'S ORDER REGARDING OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

The War Department issues the following:

*The Official Bulletin is a publication 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. Commanding officers of military posts and stations will post copies of the Official Bulletin in conspicuous places for the information of all concerned.*

## ITALIAN MISSION BEGINS TOUR.

The Italian mission left to-day on its tour of the country. The Prince of Udine did not go. The same route and schedule as that originally planned and previously made public will be followed.

The tour includes visits to Atlanta, Birmingham, New Orleans, Memphis, Burlington, Iowa; Chicago, Pittsburgh, Harrisburg, New York, and Philadelphia.

## LIST OF CLAIMS ALLOWED RECENTLY BY PENSION BUREAU

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

California—Clara E. Blake, Los Angeles, \$12.

Connecticut—Mary F. Starmer, Rocky Hill, \$12.

Illinois—Rebecca A. Wooldridge, Mattoon, \$20; Henrietta S. Arnold, Youngstown, \$12; Martha Foiles, Kampsville, \$12; Alphene Moe, Chicago, \$12; Elmira Bruner, Willow Hill, \$12; Kate Church, Springfield, \$12; Sarah C. Groves, Vera, \$12; Alvina Hook, Grand Ridge, \$20; Emma Hollister, Rockford, \$20; Lucinda D. Lippincott, Savanna, \$20; Sarah A. Nipper, McLeansboro, \$12; Rose Ann Peacock, Dixon, \$12; Kate Madden, Chicago, \$12; Nancy E. McClintock, Bowen, \$12; Elizabeth A. Ryan, Dixon, \$12; Martha M. Smith, Mattoon, \$12; Martha Ames, Elgin, \$20; Elizabeth F. Courtney, Staunton, \$12; Rose J. Crosswell, Pontiac, \$20; Sarah Francis Cook, Lawrenceville, \$12; Susan A. Goodpasture, Decatur, \$12; Mary S. Marshall, Sheldon, \$12; Rosaltha Rusher, Iola, \$20; Sadie Johnson, Chicago, \$12; Sarah M. Rice, Chicago, \$20.

Indiana—Sarah C. Meharry, Covington, 12; Adaline S. Moore, Bourbon, \$12.

Iowa—Hattie R. Smith, Nashua, \$12; Eliza Ebersole, Winthrop, \$12; Emma R. Crippen, Mount Vernon, \$12; Clara E. Reimers, Bettendorf, \$12; Laura A. McDonald, Knoxville, \$12.

Kansas—Mary Bailey, Mayetta, \$12.

Kentucky—Laura Botts, Petersburg, \$12.

Minnesota—Mary Jacobson, Rose Creek, \$12; Emily L. Hall, Minneapolis, \$20; Sarah Elizabeth Pomroy, Ortonville, \$20.

Nebraska—Mary A. McCormick, Burkett, \$20.

New Hampshire—Lucy A. Philbrick, Milton Mills, \$20; Alma F. Walbridge, Milford, \$12.

New York—Bridget Butrick, Lockport, \$12; Ellen E. Smith, Maryland, \$12; Achsah E. Francis, McLean, \$12; Mary Eliza Hoyt, Afton, \$12; Emma A. Fielding, Mallory, \$12; Alice A. Kilmer, Ransomville, \$12; Karolina Kaufman, Syracuse, \$20; Catherine Sanders, Rochester, \$12; Mary E. Smith, Cortland, \$20; Lucina Tingue, Little Valley, \$12; Clara L. Ager, Lockport, \$12; Mary J. Axtell, Canton, \$20.

Oklahoma—Ellen P. L. Cote, Enid, \$20.

Oregon—Mary M. Wakefield, Creswell, \$12.

Pennsylvania—Emma Frances Anderson, Six Mile Run, \$12; Mary A. Barnett, Hollidaysburg, \$12; Mary E. Waganan, Fayetteville, \$12; Jeanette H. Young, Rochester Mills, \$12; Mary A. Moser, Punxsutawney, \$12; Carolina Erhart, Erie, \$12; Elizabeth Meadville, Tyrone, \$12; Julia M. Long, Dubois, \$12; Margaret Fry, Newberry, \$12.

South Dakota—Eupha C. Breed, Colman, \$12.

Vermont—Eunice E. Squires, Bakersfield, \$20; Charity C. Allard, Newport, \$20; Della Myers, Winooski, \$12.

Wisconsin—Sophia Koehler, Phillips, \$20; Melinda O. Ritter, Delton, \$12; Emma J. Peaks, Oconto, \$12.

## OFFICERS IN SIXTEEN TRAINING CAMPS WILL NO LONGER BE "ROOKIES" AFTER PRESENT WEEK

### Specialization Period Begins June 18 and Will Continue Eight Weeks. Men So Far Have All Been Training In Infantry Arm of Service.

The War Department authorizes the following:

For the 40,000 men of the 16 officers' training camps the present week marks the close of general preliminary training and the beginning of specialization. After Saturday they will no longer be "rookies" in the strictest sense of the word.

The camps were opened May 15, and for the past four weeks all candidates except the engineers have pursued the same course in the fundamentals of military science. The second period begins June 18 and is of eight weeks' duration, coming to a close August 11, with the termination of the first series of camps. During the second period the students will be grouped by arms and pursue the corresponding course for each arm.

#### Drilled Only as Infantry.

For the term of the initial period the 2,500 men in each camp were formed into Infantry regiments and have been drilling as infantry. Special instruction was given only to the engineer candidates. For the second period these students, who are studying for appointment as Infantry officers, will continue to drill as infantry and will receive instruction in the more advanced principles of infantry work, but the Cavalry, Artillery, and Engineer candidates will be divided into appropriate groups for special instruction.

Most of the courses outlined for infantry candidates are so important for cavalry officers, however, that to avoid a duplication of instruction cavalry students will attend many of the conferences scheduled for infantrymen.

Artillery candidates will devote most of their time to drill and firing practice. Engineers will receive specialized instruction in the theory and practice of military engineering.

#### The Engineer Candidates.

Inasmuch as most of the engineer candidates are qualified as civilian engineers, but untrained as soldiers, their courses have been arranged to enable them to become familiar with many phases of infantry work not ordinarily included in the scope of training for engineer troops but having important bearing on the tactical application of military engineering.

The last days of the camp, August 8 to 11, will be devoted to maneuvers in which all the arms will take part.

For Infantry the curriculum of the second period includes range practice with rifle and pistol, physical drill, company and battalion drill, field work, and a series of conferences on military regulations, tactics, court-martial manual, hygiene, first aid and the like.

#### Training in Bayonet Fighting.

Much of the intensive training will be in bayonet fighting, use of machine guns, and in trench warfare.

Because the Cavalry candidate must attend Infantry conferences his working day will be 45 minutes longer than that of the infantryman, the extra time being needed to get in cavalry courses. But limited time is allowed for mounted work and individual riding by students off duty will be encouraged by the camp instructors. The cavalry candidate will be taught the grooming and care of animals and of equipment, and the drill of the mounted trooper, squad, platoon, troop and squadron. A two-hour conference will be held each Saturday on cavalry science and the probable employment of mounted troops in the war with Germany.

#### Artillery Candidates.

Stable management, firing instruction, battery drill, signaling, material instruction, and conferences in artillery science will make up the studies of the candidate for an artillery commission. The specialized period outlined for engineers has as its chief object to prepare the officers for their duties in the training of new organizations. Their instruction will include courses in organization and equipment, conferences on the use of engineers in war, engineer drill, tactical employment of military engineering and equitation.

The Engineer candidate will be taught what is expected of him in the theater of war, the course including reconnaissance, pioneering, sapping and mining, demolitions, railroading, castramentation, and the care and feeding of animals.

#### Camps Close August 11.

At the close of the camps, August 11, students who have demonstrated marked ability will be assigned to service with the selective army of 500,000 men soon to be raised.

After the first 500,000 troops have been organized it will be the policy of the Government to obtain officers by promotions from the Regular Army, National Guard, and selected forces.

To supplement the number of officers promoted from troops in service, however, a second series of training camps has been announced from August 27 to November 26, preference being given to applicants over 31 years of age. This period will be devoted to training and selecting officers for the second increment of 500,000.

#### PIG IRON COMMITTEE.

The subcommittee on pig iron, iron ore, and lake transportation, under the committee on raw materials, minerals, and metals, Council of National Defense, is as follows: Chairman, H. G. Dalton, Pickands, Mather & Co., Western Reserve Building, Cleveland, Ohio; Frank Tod Billings, Stambaugh & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; H. Coulby, Pittsburgh Steamship Co. (United States Steel Corporation), Rockefeller Building, Cleveland, Ohio; C. D. Dyer, W. P. Snyder & Co., Oliver Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Leonard Peckitt, Philadelphia, Pa.; F. B. Richards, M. A. Hanna & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; W. T. Sheppard, of Robers, Brown & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; J. H. Woodward, president, Woodward Iron Co., Birmingham, Ala.

## IMPROVED AIRCRAFT DESIGNS BEING STUDIED BY AERO BOARD

The National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics has issued the following:

The advisory committee is now giving attention to the problems connected with the development of improved designs of aircraft, including examination of new inventions, and various lines of research work pertaining to the scientific and other problems incident to the development of aeronautics, and the question of insurance for aviators. Its function is quite different from that of the Aircraft Production Board, and it is an entirely independent organization, reporting directly to the Congress through the President. The authority for all proposals, specifications, and contracts for aircraft to be furnished to the Government rests with the War Department in the case of aircraft for the Army, and with the Navy Department in the case of aircraft for the Navy.

### Question of Training Airmen.

The problems of the question of training of aviators, which includes the purchase of grounds, the erection of buildings, methods of training, etc., all come within the jurisdiction of the War and Navy Departments, respectively. Neither the Council of National Defense, nor the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, nor any governmental board or committee has authority in the matter as far as the Government is concerned. The Government may contract with private organizations for the training of aviators if it desires to do so.

### Authorized by Congress.

The National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics was authorized by act of Congress approved March 3, 1915. The members were appointed by the President, and include representatives of the War and Navy Departments, also the Departments of the Treasury, Agriculture, and Commerce, and the Smithsonian Institution; in other words, all of the departments interested in questions coming before the committee, with the exception of the Post Office Department, which is interested in the acquiring of the best machines for aerial mail service. Four technical members were appointed from without the Government service.

### MORE STEAMERS ALLOTTED.

#### Shipping Board Assigns Five Former German Vessels to Italy.

The United States Shipping Board has announced the further allotment of steamships to Governments allied with the United States in the war. To the Italian Government the former German steamships *Ida* (3,093 net tons), the *Dora* (4,536 net tons), the *Rhaetia* (4,141 net tons), the *Prinz Oskar* (3,777 net tons), and the *Magdeburg* (2,976 net tons) have been assigned on time-trip charters.

The allotment of the former German steamship *Ockenfels* (3,452 net tons) to the French Government on a trip-time charter is also announced. The *Arcadia* is ready for assignment, but has not yet been designated.

## REGISTRATION TOTAL MAY BE MUCH NEARER CENSUS ESTIMATE THAN WAS FIRST EXPECTED

**It Is Pointed Out That Original Figures Made No Allowance for Those Already in the Military Service, Nor for Reduction in Immigration. Regulations Governing Exemptions to Be Promulgated Soon.**

The War Department authorizes the following.

Some time to-morrow Provost Marshal Gen. Crowder hopes to place before Secretary of War Baker the draft of the proposed regulations governing exemptions and exemption boards. These will be made public when approved by the Secretary of War and the President, and officially promulgated.

Returns continue to come in slowly on registration, but they indicate that the total registration will be nearer the census estimate than at first believed. Gen. Crowder points out that the Census Bureau estimate of 10,298,000 males in the United States within the registering ages does not make allowance for those already in military and naval service who are not required to register, including the National Guard, the Marine Corps, and several organizations affiliated with the Regular Army and Navy. It is estimated that these total 600,000; furthermore, the census figures did not take into account the practical cessation of immigration

during the last three years. After the registration figures are all in, the Census Bureau will be asked to make an analysis of them.

### No Organized Opposition.

"This much is clearly shown," Gen. Crowder said Monday. "There was no organized opposition to registration in any State affecting that State's total."

Gen. Crowder is satisfied with the way the returns are coming in, in view of the difficulties encountered in many places. In some cases communications have been interrupted by severe weather conditions. The desire for accuracy has been impressed upon the various officials so that in some cases reports made by local registration boards to governors have been sent back to the local boards for small corrections which will have no weight in the totals. Gen. Crowder is satisfied that the figures as they come in are accurate.

No comment is made upon the several States which report registration from 20 to nearly 50 per cent below the census figures. The highest registration thus far reported, compared with the census estimate, is Illinois with 104.7 per cent of the census estimate. Wisconsin has 104.6 per cent of its census estimate. Washington, with 50.9 per cent of its registration, is lowest. No explanation of nor comment on the figures in States which are far below the census estimates is offered at the Provost Marshal General's office.

### New York Total Gratifying.

The total of New York State, which is 96 per cent of the census estimate, is considered especially gratifying in view of the fact that recruiting has been heavy in that State. The per cent of the total registration to the census estimate in the States which have thus far reported is as follows:

California	81.8
Colorado	73.8
Iowa	101.3
Kansas	81.4
Nebraska	90.9
New York	96.6
North Dakota	68.0
Oklahoma	78.6
Oregon	57.9
Texas	96.1
Virginia	96.3
Washington	50.9
Arkansas	93.1
Connecticut	100.9
Delaware	73.3
Utah	92.2
District of Columbia	87.5
Maine	94.8
Rhode Island	87.9
South Carolina	92.9
Vermont	75.1
Wisconsin	104.6
Tennessee	95.4
North Carolina	103.0
Georgia	90.8
Mississippi	78.6
Alabama	83.7
Missouri	71.6
Maryland	95.5
West Virginia	89.2
Illinois	104.7

The total registration of the 31 States given above is 90 per cent of the total census estimate for those States. At this rate the total registration for the country will be about 9,250,000.

## 4,662,000 ALIENS IN U. S. FROM GERMANY AND ALLIED NATIONS

Figures just compiled by the Bureau of the Census show that the total number of alien inhabitants of the United States, of the nationalities with which this country is at war, or which are allied with Germany, to be 4,662,000 and constituting 4 1/2 per cent of the total number of inhabitants. The distribution is as follows, and contains all men, women, and children born in the countries named:

Germany	2,349,000
Austria	1,376,000
Turkey	188,000
Bulgaria	11,000

The number of male aliens 21 years of age and over would be about 964,000, or about 3.2 per cent of the total number of male inhabitants of the United States 21 years of age and over, and the distribution of these males according to country of birth is:

Germany	136,000
Austria	447,000
Hungary	280,000
Turkey	93,000
Bulgaria	8,000

Up to 1910 most of the Germans were naturalized, but the Austrians and Hungarians did not seem so ready to amalgamate with the Americans and become citizens. In the early days of the war there was also an exodus of men of military age toward Germany, and somewhat of an outflow from the other countries. The normal immigration from Germany has decreased to practically nothing.

### BUY LIBERTY BOND IF YOU CAN NOT ENLIST.

Are you debarred from enlisting? A liberty bond is a poignant weapon in the hands of the noncombatant!

## The Official Bulletin

Published Every Week Day, Except  
Legal Holidays, by the Committee  
on Public Information.

Office: No. 10 Jackson Place,  
Washington, D. C.

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

### SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY MAIL:

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.

### HOW MUCH IS LIBERTY WORTH TO YOU?

This is a question that every American should ask himself or herself. For generations we have boasted of our love of liberty. We have called our country "the land of the free and the home of the brave." It has been proved in other wars that this was not a mere empty boast by our fathers and our forefathers. But the question of how much is liberty worth to this generation has not yet been fully answered.

It is going to be answered nobly by those who serve under the colors. It is going to be answered and answered clearly by others who serve their country as best they may. It is going to be answered by others still who, unable to render personal service, have yet furnished their Government the means to prosecute the war.

The number of subscribers to the liberty loan bonds is going to be an index of the love of liberty of the American citizenry of to-day. The list of liberty loan bond holders is going to be a directory of the patriots of America.

### OVERSUBSCRIBES BOND ALLOTMENT.

The Treasury Department issues the following:

The town of Pella, Mahaska County, Iowa, is predominantly inhabited by Americans of either Hollandish birth or descent. The census gives it 3,021 inhabitants. Pella has oversubscribed its allotment by more than \$33,000, the total subscriptions so far amounting to \$123,000, and still coming in.

## ARTISTIC LIBERTY LOAN BONDS BEING TURNED OUT BY ENGRAVERS WORKING NIGHT AND DAY

The Treasury Department issues the following:

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing is working day and night in the production of Liberty Loan Bonds in accordance with designs approved by Secretary McAdoo. The bonds are being engraved with artistic features and other embellishments in keeping with the purpose for which they are to be issued.

In the engraving of the face of the bond the title, "Liberty Loan of 1917," will appear in the upper border and the denomination of the bond in the lower border, the latter being also in each of the four corners. The face will be printed in black, with an overprinting of the denomination, number, seal, and dates in a color differing with each denomination and being the complementary color of that in which the back of the bond is to be printed. The vignette of Liberty from the Statue of Liberty Enlightening the World, in New York Harbor, designed by Bartholdi, will occupy a place on the right-hand side of the bond, and on the left side there will be a portrait of one of the Presidents of the United States, which will differ with each denomination.

The denominations of the Liberty Loan Bonds and the portraits and colors on the face of both the registered and coupon bonds will be as follows:

\$50, Jefferson; blue.  
\$100, Jackson; blue.  
\$500, Washington; orange.  
\$1,000, Lincoln; carmine.  
\$5,000, Monroe; green.  
\$10,000, Cleveland; blue.  
\$50,000, McKinley; carmine.  
\$100,000, Grant; orange.

The back of the coupon bonds will have the title and denomination in the center; on the right, the vignette of the Goddess of Freedom, from Cracford's figure on the dome of the United States Capitol; and on the left an ornamental panel or border with an eagle in the center. These backs will vary in color with each denomination, as follows: \$50, brown; \$100, orange; \$500, light blue; \$1,000, green; \$5,000, red; \$10,000, brown; \$50,000, olive; and \$100,000, dark blue.

The bonds will be printed on distinctive paper of the Government with silk fiber running through the bond. The Liberty Loan Bonds will be of the size established for Government bonds, being approximately 13 inches long and 6 inches wide.

While the backs of the coupon bonds will have ornamental engraved work, the backs of the registered bonds will carry a blank form of assignment. Coupon bonds will have attached to them three sheets of interest coupons; that is to say, 60 coupons for interest payments every 6 months for 30 years.

## CONTRACTS FOR MORE SHIPS ANNOUNCED BY GEN. GOETHALS

Gen. George W. Goethals, general manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, announces the following additional contracts for the construction of merchant vessels in addition to the contracts previously announced:

Sanderson & Porter, 52 William Street, New York City, with works at Willata Harbor: Ten wooden hulls, first hull to be delivered on April 1, 1918, and one hull every 15 days thereafter, ending August 30, 1918.

Maryland Shipbuilding Co., Lexington Building, Baltimore, Md., with works at Sollars Point, Md.: Six wooden hulls, first hull to be delivered April 30, 1918, and one hull to be delivered on the last day of each succeeding month, ending September 30, 1918.

The summary to date is as follows: Total number of contracts executed, 12; total number of ships and hulls contracted for, 101; complete steel ships, 18; complete composite ships, 32; complete wooden ships, 30; total complete ships, 80; wooden hulls, 24.

The statement made to-day under the date of Greenwich, Conn., to the effect that Gen. Goethals has awarded a \$10,000,000 contract to the firm of Perry & Trench, of New York, is correct, although this is not a new award. This was made about May 20, when it was first expected that these vessels would be constructed at Moss Point, Miss., but the place of construction is now announced to be near Savannah, Ga.

## BOARDS NAMED TO EXAMINE CANDIDATES FOR AIR CORPS

Boards of officers as hereinafter constituted are appointed to meet at each of the following-named places for the purpose of examining applicants for commission in the Aviation Section, Signal Officers' Reserve Corps; the officers of the Medical Reserve Corps referred to are assigned to active duty, and upon the completion of the duty assigned them will return to their homes and will stand relieved from further active duty:

Urbana, Ill.—First Lieut. George W. Krapf, Infantry, Detached Officers' List, and First Lieut. Urban B. Harris, Medical Reserve Corps.

Austin, Tex.—Capt. Ralph P. Cousins, junior military aviator, Signal Corps, and First Lieut. Robert A. Trumbull, Medical Reserve Corps.

Columbus, Ohio.—Capt. George E. Stratemeyer, junior military aviator, Signal Corps, and First Lieut. Austin H. Seeds, Medical Reserve Corps.

Boston, Mass.—Capt. Benjamin W. Mills, junior military aviator, Signal Corps, and Capt. Andrew W. Sellards, Medical Reserve Corps.

Ithaca, N. Y.—Capt. Ernest C. Schultze, Medical Reserve Corps, and First Lieut. Howard C. Davidson, Infantry, Detached Officers' List.

Berkeley, Cal.—First Lieut. Arnold N. Krogstad, Twenty-second Infantry, and First Lieut. Thomas B. Roche, Medical Reserve Corps.

## APPEAL TO WOMEN OF NATION TO PURCHASE LIBERTY BONDS

The Treasury Department authorizes the following:

The woman's liberty loan committee issued to-day to all its Federal reserve district organizations and to all members of its advisory committee, which includes the presidents of all women's organizations in the United States, having a membership of over 25,000, the following statement:

"In view of the fact that the Secretary of the Treasury has announced a shortage of \$700,000,000 in the subscriptions to the liberty loan, which will close at noon on Friday, June 15, it becomes the task of the women of America to supplement the work of the men by devoting their individual efforts to the purchase and promotion of liberty bonds.

"Every woman in the United States who is able should, as a patriotic duty and as an excellent investment for herself, buy a liberty bond.

"Any woman in the United States who has \$1 before noon of Friday, June 15, and who can secure \$9 by the 28th of June, \$10 by the 30th of July, \$15 by the 15th of August, and \$15 more by the 30th of August should buy a \$50 liberty bond.

### Should Buy at Once.

"Every woman who can not make this arrangement, but can get in touch with the thousands of agencies throughout the country which will sell liberty bonds on the installment plan, should buy a liberty bond at once.

"Every single \$50 or \$100 liberty bond purchased is certain of its allotment, whether or not it is bought on the installment plan. The Secretary of the Treasury has made this positively clear.

"Liberty bonds are not gifts to the Government. They are mortgages upon all the resources of the Government. They have been given the name liberty bonds merely because the loan which they represent has been authorized by the Congress of the United States for the cause of human liberty and world democracy.

### Buying a Good Security.

"The woman who buys a \$50 liberty bond is buying a security on which she can raise money at any time. Besides that, she is serving her country by helping to raise a fund that will feed, clothe, and provide munitions for the soldiers and sailors of the United States. The men of America are going to give their lives to put an end to an unrighteous war forced upon the world by autocracy. Will the women of America fail to protect them to the best of their power? By their subscription to the liberty loan, by their purchase of liberty bonds, they will give their answer.

"In order that the women of America may prove to their country and to the world their appreciation of the blessings of American womanhood, the Woman's Liberty Loan Committee urges your organization to use every means at its command to present these facts to American women before the closing of the liberty loan issue at noon of Friday, June 15."

WOMAN'S LIBERTY LOAN COMMITTEE.

Your first patriotic duty—Buy a Liberty Bond.

## SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE LIBERTY LOAN ACTUALLY RECEIVED AND TENTATIVE ALLOTMENTS MADE

### Figures to Date Reflect Delay By Banks to Report Returns, Says Assistant Secretary of Treas- ury Crosby — Urges Greater Efforts.

The following statement was made by Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Crosby on June 10:

It will be recalled that about three weeks ago certain figures were published indicating the amounts of subscriptions which would have to be turned in from the various Federal reserve districts as their proper quota for securing the liberty loan. In order to make a tentative estimate in this respect, it appeared most equitable to adopt as a basis the banking resources of each district and to assess thereon a pro rata amount to be raised by each such district. It was believed wise, as a matter of conservatism, to give figures totaling two and one-half billions in addition to those giving the bare \$2,000,000,000 of the present loan since some districts might fall below the mark, and that therefore all districts should take as their aim a figure which would provide a safe margin covering such possible shortages.

### Banks Delay Reports.

All Federal reserve banks have reported to the Treasury Department subscriptions actually received in due form. It is well known, however, that large numbers of banks and trust companies have not yet transmitted the subscriptions secured by them to their Federal reserve banks. Therefore, though the figures now available represent in part actual deficiencies of subscriptions in various districts, in part also they reflect delay of banks and trust companies in reporting to the Federal reserve banks.

It will be of interest to the public and those assisting in the work of placing the loan to know the amounts of subscriptions of districts making up the total of \$1,300,000,000 announced by Secretary McAdoo on the 9th instant, and to compare these with the tentative statement for each district calculated as above explained.

### Subscriptions and Allotments.

Federal reserve district.	Subscriptions actually received.	Expected amount of subscriptions on basis of banking resources.
New York..	\$588,000,000	\$600,000,000- \$750,000,000
Boston.....	125,000,000	240,000,000- 300,000,000
Philadelphia	61,000,000	140,000,000- 175,000,000
Richmond..	35,000,000	80,000,000- 100,000,000
Atlanta.....	22,000,000	60,000,000- 75,000,000
Chicago.....	138,000,000	280,000,000- 325,000,000
Cleveland...	153,000,000	180,000,000- 225,000,000
St. Louis....	27,000,000	80,000,000- 100,000,000
Minneapolis	50,000,000	80,000,000- 100,000,000
Kansas City	34,000,000	100,000,000- 125,000,000
Dallas.....	20,000,000	40,000,000- 50,000,000
San Francisco.....	37,000,000	140,000,000- 175,000,000
	1,300,000,000	2,000,000,000-2,500,000,000

In the cases of Cleveland and Minneapolis the figures include subscriptions notified to the Federal reserve banks but which were in transmission at the time the Federal reserve banks reported to the Treasury.

### Need Small Subscribers' Aid.

It is thought timely to give the above figures so that each district should know the measure of effort that must be made in the remaining days of the campaign to secure success. It is evident that the very large individual and collective subscriptions that have been published from time to time have created an impression in the minds of many that the desired result can be attained without the full cooperation of small subscribers. Such is not the case. Two billion dollars is so gigantic an amount that the largest possible individual subscriptions are required, and at the same time multitudes of small contributors must fully cooperate. It is impossible to determine the places where special efforts remain to be made unless applications are promptly signed up and handed in to the Federal reserve banks. The banks and trust companies that are giving their assistance in collecting subscriptions are strongly urged to send them in immediately and to add daily whatever they receive by way of further subscriptions.

Recognizing the magnificent work of thousands of agencies now patriotically engaged in the campaign, it remains only to urge that all efforts be continued and even increased in order that the goal may be reached.

## GIVE PREFERENCE TO WOMEN AS CLERKS

### Feminine Eligibles to be Chosen in Commerce Department as Far as Possible, Secretary Redfield Announces

The Department of Commerce authorizes the following:

Secretary Redfield has issued instructions to his divisions and bureau chiefs that, in view of existing war conditions and the industrial and labor necessities of the country, it will be the policy of the

Department of Commerce during the war and until further notice, in occupations where eligible lists of women exist, to prefer women as far as possible. This would apply particularly to clerical positions and to positions as stenographers, typewriters, and the like.

### THE VITAL QUESTION FOR YOU.

Your bank will negotiate a liberty bond for you on as small a basis as \$5 a month!

The question is not "Can I afford to buy a liberty bond?" but "Can I afford not to buy one?"

## Organization of New Regiments of the Regular Army

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
Washington, May 14, 1917.

1. By direction of the President, the units of all the increments of the Regular Army, under the provisions of the national defense act approved June 3, 1916, will be organized at the maximum strength prescribed in that act, as set forth in the Tables of Organization, 1917, to take effect May 15, 1917.

2. Except as otherwise stated, new regiments will be organized by the transfer for that purpose of a proportionate number of men of each grade of enlisted men, where practicable, from the several component units of a regiment or regiments of the corresponding arm of the service, as shown hereinafter, so that the number of men obtained for each grade in a new regiment, and the number of men remaining in each grade in each old regiment involved will be as nearly equal, grade for grade, as can practically be brought about. A similar equality as to qualifications and instruction of the men in the new and old regiments will also be considered during the process of organization. In order to carry out these provisions in grades having two or more men, selection will be made in turn from the old organizations involved, in the order in which the names of the men of such grades appear on the muster rolls, until the required proportionate number of men for each of those grades in the new organization or organizations, as the case may be, shall have been obtained. Where there is only one enlisted man in a grade he may be retained in the old organization or put in the new organization, as the best interests of the service may require.

Pro rata shares of the company funds, including stock in the post exchange, will be transferred from the old organizations involved to the new organizations. Pro rata shares of the regimental fund will be transferred as prescribed in section III, General Orders No. 67, War Department, 1916.

### 27 New Infantry Regiments.

3. Twenty-seven new regiments of Infantry will be organized by transfers from old organizations, as provided in paragraph 2 of this order, as follows:

a. The Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth Regiments, at Syracuse, N. Y., from the Thirtieth Infantry.

b. The Fortieth and Forty-first Regiments, at Fort Snelling, Minn., from the Thirty-sixth Infantry.

c. The Forty-second and Forty-third Regiments, at Fort Douglas, Utah, from the Twentieth Infantry.

d. The Forty-fourth Regiment, at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., from the Fourteenth Infantry, less the battalion stationed in Alaska.

e. The Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Regiments, at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., from the Tenth Infantry.

f. The Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth Regiments, at Syracuse, N. Y., from the Ninth Infantry.

g. The Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Regiments, at Syracuse, N. Y., from the Twenty-third Infantry.

h. The Fifty-first and Fifty-second Regiments, at Chickamauga Park, Ga., from the Eleventh Infantry.

i. The Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth Regiments, at Chickamauga Park, Ga., from the Sixth Infantry.

j. The Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth Regiments, at Chickamauga Park, Ga., from the Seventeenth Infantry.

k. The Fifty-seventh Regiment, at place to be designated by commanding general, Southern Department, from the Nineteenth Infantry.

l. The Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth Regiments, at Gettysburg National Park, Pa., from the Fourth Infantry.

m. The Sixtieth and Sixty-first Regiments, at Gettysburg National Park, Pa., from the Seventh Infantry.

n. The Sixty-second and Sixty-third Regiments, at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., from the Twelfth Infantry.

o. The Sixty-fourth Regiment, at El Paso, Tex., from the Thirty-fourth Infantry.

4. Eight new regiments of Cavalry will be organized by transfers from old organizations, as provided in paragraph 2 of this order, as follows:

a. The Eighteenth and Nineteenth Regiments, at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., from the Second Cavalry.

b. The Twentieth and Twenty-first Regiments, at Fort Riley, Kans., from the Thirteenth Cavalry.

c. The Twenty-second and Twenty-third Regiments, at Chickamauga Park, Ga., from the Eleventh Cavalry.

d. The Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Regiments, at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., from the First Cavalry.

### 12 New Artillery Regiments.

5. Twelve new regiments of Field Artillery will be organized by transfers from old organizations, as provided in paragraph 2 of this order, as follows:

a. The Tenth and Eleventh Regiments, at Douglas, Ariz., from the Sixth Field Artillery; the Sixth Field Artillery to be reorganized as a two-battalion regiment of Light Artillery, equipped with 3-inch guns; the Tenth Regiment to be organized as Horse Artillery, equipped with 3-inch guns; and the Eleventh Regiment as Light Artillery, equipped with 4.7-inch howitzers.

b. The Twelfth Regiment as Light Artillery, equipped with 3-inch guns, at Fort Myer, Va., from the Second Battalion, Third Field Artillery.

c. The Thirteenth and Eighteenth Regiments, at El Paso, Tex., from the Fifth Field Artillery; Batteries E and F, Fifth Field Artillery, to be equipped with 6-inch howitzers; the Thirteenth Regiment to be organized as Heavy Artillery, consisting of two batteries equipped with 6-inch howitzers and four batteries equipped with 4.7-inch howitzers; and the Eighteenth Regiment to be organized as Light Artillery, consisting of five batteries equipped with 4.7-inch howitzers and one battery equipped with 3.8-inch howitzers.

d. The Fourteenth Regiment as Light Artillery, equipped with 3-inch guns, at Fort Sill, Okla., from the Second Battalion, Eighth Field Artillery.

e. The Fifteenth Regiment as Light Artillery, equipped with 2.95-inch mountain guns, at Syracuse, N. Y., from the Fourth Field Artillery, less Second Battalion.

f. The Sixteenth and Seventeenth Regiments, at Sparta, Wis., from the Eighth Field Artillery, less Second Battalion; the Sixteenth Regiment to be organized as Horse Artillery, equipped with 3-inch guns, and the Seventeenth Regiment as Heavy Artillery, equipped with 4.7-inch guns.

g. The Nineteenth and Twentieth Regiments, at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., from the Seventh Field Artillery; the Nineteenth Regiment to be organized as Light Artillery, equipped with 3-inch guns, and the Twentieth Regiment as Light Artillery, consisting of two batteries equipped with 3.8-inch guns, two batteries equipped with 2.95-inch mountain guns, and two batteries equipped with 3-inch guns.

h. The Twenty-first Regiment as Heavy Artillery, equipped with 4.7-inch guns, at Camp Wilson, San Antonio, Tex., from the Third Field Artillery, less Second Battalion.

### Engineer Units.

6. The First and Second Regiments of Engineers will be reorganized into the First, Second, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Regiments of Engineers, as follows:

a. Companies A and B, First Engineers, to be organized into the First Regiment of Engineers at Washington Barracks, D. C.

b. Companies A and B, Second Engineers, to be organized into the Second Regiment of Engineers at El Paso, Tex.

c. Companies E and F, Second Engineers, to be organized into the Fourth Regiment of Engineers at Vancouver Barracks, Wash.

d. Companies C and D, Second Engineers, to be organized into the Fifth Regiment of Engineers at El Paso, Tex.

e. Companies C and D, First Engineers, to be organized into the Sixth Regiment of Engineers at Washington Barracks, D. C.

f. Companies E and F, First Engineers, to be organized into the Seventh Regiment of Engineers at Fort Leavenworth, Kans.

7. The remaining organizations of the First Battalion of Mounted Engineers and the Second Battalion of Mounted Engineers will be organized at El Paso, Tex., from Company A, First Battalion of Mounted Engineers.

### Coast Artillery Corps.

8. The Coast Artillery Corps, including all increments, will consist of an enlisted strength as follows:

Enlisted specialists	942
Allowances, exclusive of enlisted specialists and bands, for the several coast-defense commands, mine planters, and cable ship	28,527
Eighteen bands, organized as provided for the Engineer Band, of 30 men each	540
Total	30,009

a. The enlisted specialists will consist of—

Sergeants major, senior grade	31
Sergeants major, junior grade	64
Master electricians	41
Engineers	72
Assistant engineers	275
Electrician sergeants, first class	99
Electrician sergeants, second class	99
Firemen	106
Radio sergeants	93
Master gunners	62
Total	942

# War Department Orders to Officers and Enlisted Men

b. The allowance of enlisted men, exclusive of enlisted specialists and bands, and the number of rated men for the

several coast-defense commands will be as shown in the table following:

relieved from duty as adjutant, citizens' training camp at Plattsburg, N. Y., and will take station at Washington, D. C.

Coast defenses.	First sergeants.	Supply sergeants.	Mess sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Cooks.	Mechanics.	Buglers.	Privates, first class.	Privates.	Total.	Ratings allowed.
Portland.....	16	16	16	127	190	32	32	32	310	954	1,725	107
Portsmouth.....	3	3	3	24	36	6	6	6	60	179	326	21
Boston.....	15	15	15	119	178	30	30	30	291	894	1,617	100
New Bedford.....	2	2	2	16	21	4	4	4	42	119	219	14
Narragansett Bay.....	11	11	11	88	132	22	22	22	213	656	1,188	73
Long Island Sound.....	15	15	15	119	178	30	30	30	291	894	1,617	100
Eastern New York.....	9	9	9	71	106	18	18	18	175	536	969	60
Southern New York.....	15	15	15	120	180	30	30	30	291	894	1,620	100
Sandy Hook.....	7	7	7	56	84	14	14	14	136	417	756	47
The Delaware.....	8	8	8	64	96	16	16	16	155	477	864	53
Baltimore.....	5	5	5	40	60	10	10	10	97	298	540	34
The Potomac.....	6	6	6	48	72	12	12	12	116	358	648	40
Chesapeake Bay.....	13	13	13	103	154	26	26	26	252	774	1,400	87
The Cape Fear.....	3	3	3	24	36	6	6	6	60	179	326	21
Charleston.....	5	5	5	40	60	10	10	10	97	298	540	34
Savannah.....	5	5	5	40	60	10	10	10	97	298	540	34
Key West.....	2	2	2	16	24	4	4	4	42	119	219	14
Tampa.....	3	3	3	24	36	6	6	6	60	179	326	21
Pensacola.....	5	5	5	40	60	10	10	10	97	298	540	34
Mobile.....	5	5	5	40	60	10	10	10	97	298	540	34
New Orleans.....	4	4	4	32	48	8	8	8	78	238	432	26
Galveston.....	3	3	3	24	36	6	6	6	60	179	326	21
San Diego.....	3	3	3	24	36	6	6	6	60	179	326	21
Los Angeles.....	4	4	4	32	48	8	8	8	78	238	432	27
San Francisco.....	20	20	20	159	238	40	40	40	388	1,192	2,157	134
The Columbia.....	4	4	4	32	48	8	8	8	78	238	432	27
Puget Sound.....	16	16	16	127	190	32	32	32	310	954	1,725	107
Oahu.....	14	14	14	112	168	28	28	28	272	834	1,512	93
Manila and Subic Bays.....	21	21	21	166	248	42	42	42	407	1,252	2,262	141
Cristobal and Balboa.....	21	21	21	168	252	42	42	42	407	1,252	2,268	141
8 mine planters and 1 cable ship.....				9	18				108		135	18
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>2,104</b>	<b>3,156</b>	<b>526</b>	<b>526</b>	<b>526</b>	<b>5,225</b>	<b>15,675</b>	<b>28,527</b>	<b>1,784</b>

c. In the organization of new Coast Artillery companies the allotment of company funds and post exchange stock of the old companies to the new commands will be made as prescribed in Section II, Bulletin No. 2, War Department, 1917.

d. The new Coast Artillery bands will be organized as follows: The Sixteenth Band in the coast defenses of Cristobal, the Seventeenth Band in the coast defenses of Sandy Hook, and the Eighteenth

Band in the coast defenses of the Delaware.

9. All orders or parts of orders in conflict with the provisions of this order are rescinded.

[2601307, A. G. O.]

By order of the Secretary of War:

H. L. SCOTT,

Major General, Chief of Staff.

Official:

H. P. McCAIN, The Adjutant General.

So much of paragraph 28, Special Orders, No. 111, May 14, 1917, War Department, as relates to Capt. Charles C. Benedict, junior military aviator, Signal Corps, is revoked.

First Lieut. George W. Krapf, Infantry, Detached Officers' List, is relieved from duty with the First Aero Squadron, Signal Corps, Columbus, N. Mex., and will proceed to Urbana, Ill., for duty at the University of Illinois.

Maj. Jacob E. Bloom, United States Army, retired, is relieved from duty as assistant to the depot quartermaster, New York, N. Y., and will proceed to his home, and upon arrival there report by telegraph to The Adjutant General of the Army. Maj. Bloom is relieved from active duty, to take effect upon his arrival at his home.

By direction of the President, the following-named officers are relieved from detail as majors, Philippine Scouts, to take effect May 31, 1917, they having become entitled to promotion: Capt. Ezekiel J. Williams, Infantry, Detached Officers' List; Capt. Ivers W. Leonard, Infantry, Detached Officers' List; Capt. Milton A. Elliott, jr., Infantry, Detached Officers' List; Capt. Henry M. Bankhead, Infantry, Detached Officers' List. Capt. Elliott will report to the commanding general, Philippine Department, for orders.

Second Lieut. John H. Carroll, jr., Engineer Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and assigned to the Fifth Reserve Engineers. He will report in person to the commanding officer, Fifth Reserve Engineers, Pittsburgh, Pa., for duty.

First Lieut. Mortimer E. Danforth, Medical Reserve Corps, is relieved from duty in the Southern Department and will proceed at once to his home, and upon arrival there report by telegraph to The Adjutant General of the Army. Lieut. Danforth is relieved from active duty in the Medical Reserve Corps, to take effect upon his arrival at his home.

Capt. Robert E. Grinstead, Twenty-third Infantry, is relieved from further duty in the Southern Department and will proceed to join his regiment at Syracuse, N. Y.

First Lieuts. Pleasant A. Taylor and Harold W. Wright, Medical Officers' Reserve Corps, are assigned to active duty, and will report in person to the commanding general, Western Department, for assignment to duty with Ambulance Company No. 2.

Capt. Herbert J. Brees, Sixth Cavalry, is relieved from duty at the United States Disciplinary Barracks, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.: Capt. William N. Michel, Twenty-first Field Artillery; First Lieut. Edward H. Hicks, Field Artillery, Detached Officers' List; First Lieut. John A. Crane, Field Artillery. Capt. Michel upon relief from treatment at the General Hospital, Fort Bayard, N. Mex., will proceed to join his regiment. Lieut. Hicks will proceed to Fort Myer, Va., and report to the commanding officer, Twelfth Field Artillery, for duty with that regiment. Lieut. Crane is assigned to the Tenth Field Artillery and will proceed to join that regiment. He will be assigned to a battery by the commanding officer, Tenth Field Artillery.

The following-named officers will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kans., and report in person to the commanding, United States Disciplinary Barracks, for duty: First Lieut. Raymond G. Payne, Coast Artillery Corps; First Lieut. Walter Smith, Signal Corps; First Lieut. Joseph W. Byron, Fifth Cavalry.

Capt. Paul L. Ferron, junior military aviator, Signal Corps, is detailed as aeronautical officer of the Southern Department, vice Maj. Townsend F. Dodd, junior military aviator, Signal Corps, hereby relieved.

Capt. William F. Riter, Quartermaster Officers' Reserve Corps, is relieved from further duty as assistant to the depot quartermaster, Boston, Mass., and will proceed without delay to New York, N. Y., and report in person to the general superintendent, Army Transport Service, for assignment to duty as transport quartermaster.

Leave of absence for two months on surgeon's certificate of disability is granted Capt. Herbert B. Hayden, Second Field Artillery.

Capt. Henry C. Hensley, Quartermaster Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will report in person to the general superintendent, Army Transport Service, New York, N. Y., for assignment to duty as his assistant.

Maj. Grayson M. P. Murphy, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will report in person to Mr. H. P. Davison, American Red Cross, for duty.

The following-named officers of the Quartermaster Officers' Reserve Corps are assigned to active duty and will proceed with the least possible delay to New York, N. Y., and report in person to the general superintendent, Army Transport Service, for assignment to duty as his assistants: Capt. Garrit C. De Heus, Capt. Charles E. Sedweek, Capt. Lewis B. Willis.

The operation of so much of paragraph 70, Special Orders, No. 121, May 25, 1917, War Department, as relates to Lieut. Col. James A. Shipton, Coast Artillery Corps, Detached Officers' List, and Maj. Lutz Wahl, Infantry, Detached Officers' List, is suspended until further orders.

Capt. Harold D. Arnold, Signal Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will report in person to Maj. Frank B. Jewett, Signal Officers' Reserve Corps, New York, N. Y., for duty.

By direction of the President, the following-named officers are detailed as majors, Philippine Scouts, to take effect June 1, 1917: Capt. Ronald E. Fisher, Ninth Cavalry; Capt. Everett N. Bowman, Thirty-first Infantry; Capt. William R. Kendrick, Thirty-first Infantry; Capt. William C. Miller, Eighth Infantry.

The following-named officers of the Quartermaster Officers' Reserve Corps are assigned to active duty and will take stations as indicated below: Capt. Charles J. Zerzan, Capt. Walter S. Franklin. Capt. Zerzan will report in person to the commanding general, Western Department, for assignment to duty as assistant to the department quartermaster in connection with recruitment of the Quartermaster Section, Enlisted Reserve Corps. Capt. Franklin will report in person not later than June 1, 1917, to the depot quartermaster, Philadelphia, Pa., for assignment to duty as his assistant.

The following-named officers of the Signal Officers' Reserve Corps, are assigned to active duty and will take stations as indicated below: Capt. Frank C. Page, First Lieut. John G. Lowden, First Lieut. Harry A. Fowler. Capt. Page will report in person to the Chief Signal Officer of the Army for duty. First Lieut. Lowden will report in person to the commanding general, Eastern Department, for assignment to duty as assistant to the signal officer of that department. First Lieut. Fowler will take station at Kansas City, Mo., and report by letter to the commanding general, Central Department, for assignment to duty.

Capt. Carey H. Brown, Corps of Engineers, is relieved from assignment to the Third Regiment of Engineers and from duty in the Canal Zone; is assigned to the Second Regiment of Engineers; and will proceed without delay to join his regiment at El Paso, Tex. The travel directed is necessary in the military service.

## SENATE LEADERS URGE PUBLIC TO BUY LIBERTY LOAN BONDS

The Treasury Department authorizes the following:

**BY JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS,**  
United States Senator from Mississippi.

The United States has entered upon the great world conflict, which is to decide whether Democracy shall have a safe place in the sun on the earth, or not. There is hardly any duty higher than that which ought to actuate each citizen to help furnish a part of the money which will be necessary for that purpose.

We are the wealthiest people in the world, this wealth ought now to serve the country. It will be a shameful thing that those who are not fit for military service should allow those who are fit to go to the front and be maimed and mangled, and perhaps killed, while they stay at home and refuse to do even so much as to loosen their purse strings.

**BY OSCAR W. UNDERWOOD,**  
United States Senator from Alabama.

We people of the United States are involved in the most momentous war and the most serious dangers that our country has faced since the beginning of the Government. A successful termination of this war for the honor and safety of our country will require vast expenditures of money within the next year or two.

We can not make any progress without money. We must have vast sums of money and have it at once. In the sale of the liberty bonds there is an opportunity given to everyone to do his part and to the extent of his ability. No matter how small the amount or how great it may be, I regard it as the first duty of the people of the Nation to purchase as many of these bonds as they are able to do.

**BY WILLIAM M. CALDER,**  
United States Senator from New York.

Congress has asked the people to subscribe to a \$2,000,000,000 loan to help finance the war, and there should be a patriotic response from the people.

We are fighting a great war in the interests of mankind; and, as in the past, I am confident that our people will respond gloriously to the call. We are asking them now to give just a little of their means that the Government may be assured of sufficient money to bring the war to a successful conclusion. I am sure that when the people of the country, and particularly the people of New York, understand their full duty in the matter, there will be no question of the result.

**BY JAMES W. WADSWORTH, JR.,**  
United States Senator from New York.

The United States has become a belligerent in the greatest war of all time. It was through no desire of the American people for extension of territory or for increase of our commercial and industrial influence that we resorted to arms. We are fighting primarily in self-defense—fighting to preserve our rights and secure our future.

Through the liberty loan bonds America will show that she is in deadly earnest in her determination to bring this world agony to an early conclusion. To purchase a liberty loan bond is to enjoy a

privilege as well as to perform a patriotic duty. But, most important of all, let every man and woman in the United States capable of doing so, help along the holy cause in which America is embarked. No more effective help can be rendered than by contributing to the funds which will enable our soldiers and sailors to win the battle for world liberty.

**BY KEY PITMAN,**  
United States Senator from Nevada.

I do not care to discuss the liberty bonds as an investment. Nine-tenths of our people are simply asked to lend their money to the Government while one-tenth are offering their lives. I can not weigh the profits of an investment against the lives of some of my fellow citizens. The men of my State of legal age are loyally offering their lives, and our other citizens will unhesitatingly lend their Government all the money that they can spare. I pity the man or woman who throughout their lives can not fearlessly and joyfully say, "I contributed all in my power to the preservation of my country."

**BY THOMAS W. HARDWICK,**  
United States Senator from Georgia.

The liberty loan bonds of the United States Government, issued for the purpose of financing the present war, are absolutely sound and are a good and safe investment.

Among the great countries of the world ours is the only one that has a small bonded debt, and even the bonds that will be necessitated by the present war will still leave our bonded debt far smaller than any of the other great nations. I feel that in these times when our country is calling upon its people for every form of support, service, and sacrifice, that it is the patriotic duty of every citizen, if he is able to do so, to invest in these bonds to the extent of his ability.

**BY CHARLES CURTIS,**  
United States Senator from Kansas.

In the present crisis the people in every walk of life must make enormous sacrifices and do everything to help the Government, and to purchase a liberty bond will be of direct help. I hope those who can will take advantage of this opportunity and buy at least one. The purchase of a liberty bond is real service to the flag and to the country. That should be the first consideration. The fact that it is a safe and convenient investment is a secondary matter. The spirit of purchase should be that it is a national service.

**BY HOWARD SUTHERLAND,**  
United States Senator from West Virginia.

There is no doubt whatever but that the issue of liberty loan bonds affords the next best medium to that of actual enlistment in the armies of the nation, for every citizen, whether of ample or moderate means, to rally to the support of his or her Government in its hour of need. Many of our people can not go to the front themselves and, perhaps, none of their family is eligible for service, but practically every one can buy one or more of

these bonds, particularly when so to do does not entail either a hardship or a loss.

I feel sure that these bonds will appeal to all classes of our citizens and I am confident that the patriotic citizens of West Virginia will readily avail themselves of this opportunity to show their fealty to the Government and its purposes.

**BY JOSEPH I. FRANCE,**  
United States Senator from Maryland.

A United States bond is the safest and best investment to be had in all the world, for back of it, as guaranty of payment, are the faith and all of the vast resources of the great Republic.

It is a rare privilege to be able to purchase so desirable a security upon such favorable terms. I confidently expect these bonds to sell at a premium in the near future. Such a rare opportunity for at once obtaining a perfect investment and expressing one's loyalty and patriotism should call for instant action on the part of everyone.

**BY A. L. MYERS,**  
United States Senator from Montana.

This country is at war with Germany, the most powerful military nation on earth. If the entente allies are whipped we will be in grave danger of being whipped. Now that we are in it, we must fight as we never fought before. If we do not win we will lose and that would mean the muleting of this Government for billions of dollars of indemnity to triumphant Germany.

To wage war costs money. Our Government has called for subscriptions to \$2,000,000,000 of bonds. The money must be raised either by taxation or the issuance of bonds. Taxation would take money out of your pocket. Investing in a liberty bond will put money in your pocket, in the shape of interest. If you prefer to draw interest, subscribe immediately for a liberty bond. There is no surer investment.

**BY W. F. KIRBY,**  
United States Senator from Arkansas.

The Nation is called to arms, is at war with a powerful enemy, and must have vast sums of money to wage the war successfully. The people who have or can get money are expected to supply it—our State its full share. The Government asks a loan of every citizen, man and woman, who can respond, and expects each to purchase at least one, and as many more as he is able of its war bonds.

It is our country's time of need, and every citizen should stand his country's friend, buy her bonds in as large amounts as possible and help to supply the sinews of war. Let all who can purchase immediately; let our people take double the amount apportioned to the State.

A board of officers to consist of Brig. Gen. George O. Squier, Chief Signal Officer; Maj. Philip W. Huntington, Medical Corps, is appointed to meet at the call of the president thereof in Washington, D. C. for the examination of such officers of the Signal Corps as may be ordered before it for examination to determine their fitness for promotion.