

JUN 13 1917

YOUR FIRST DUTY IS TO -- BUY A LIBERTY LOAN BOND

"We have conscripted our young men. Shall we be more tender with our dollars?" -- SECRETARY M'ADOO.



Official Bulletin



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GEORGE CREEL, CHAIRMAN

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No. 29.

OLD LIBERTY BELL TO RING AGAIN FOR THE LIBERTY LOAN

The Treasury Department issues the following:

Old liberty bell, in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, whose musical peals 141 years ago proclaimed to the world the birth of the United States, will ring again in the cause of liberty.

At 12 o'clock noon Thursday—Flag Day—old liberty will ring. Its echo will be heard and repeated in every city, town, and hamlet in the land.

Old liberty will call to the colors the sons and daughters of America to maintain the cause of liberty by subscribing to the liberty loan, one of the Nation's chief weapons of offense and defense.

Not Rung in Many Years.

Sharply at 12 o'clock noon on Friday all opportunities to subscribe to the \$2,000,000,000 liberty loan will end. In order that all America may know that this hour approaches, old liberty will ring for the first time in many years. Not since the Chicago Exposition has any effort been made to ring old liberty. The bell was carried across the continent to the Panama-Pacific Exposition, but was not rung. Owing to the great crack in the side of the old bell the Philadelphia authorities—keepers of this emblem of liberty—are loath even to attempt to ring old liberty. Their love of liberty, however, is strong, and to aid in the cause of the war of liberty Philadelphia will on Thursday noon send the clapper of the old bell resoundingly against its cracked sides.

Its peals will call America to defend her traditions; to make it possible for America's sons in uniform to fight a successful battle in the trenches. Its ring will be picked up in every city, town, and hamlet and all America will know that old liberty calls again.

It is befitting old liberty's tradition that Flag Day should be selected for it to again aid in the cause of liberty. Also it is befitting her history that Philadelphia's mayor, Thomas B. Smith, should act as bell ringer and send her call to every nook and corner in the land over which she has stood guard for more than a century.

As the clapper strikes the sides of old liberty and her cracked voice peals forth, other bells in every city, town, and hamlet in the United States will ring in union and harmony. The mayors and commissioners will perform the same office as Mayor Smith.

From the second these bells cease sounding on Thursday, Americans will have just 24 hours in which to buy liberty bonds and put into the hands of their Government the money necessary to send soldiers into the trenches prepared to defeat the enemy.

ARMY AND NAVY NOMINATIONS SENT TO SENATE BY PRESIDENT

The following nominations were sent to the Senate to-day by the President:

War.

To be a member of the Executive Council of Porto Rico—Luis Sanchez Morales, of Porto Rico.

Majors to be lieutenant colonels, Quartermaster Corps—James Canby, William S. Scott, Louis F. Garrard, jr., Frank A. Grant, William R. Grove, Charles E. Stanton, Robert H. Rolfe, Bertram T. Clayton, and Kensey J. Hampton.

Cadets to be second lieutenants of infantry—William Harold Kehoe, of Kentucky, and Clyde R. Altman, of Pennsylvania.

Navy.

Lieutenants to be lieutenant commanders: Anthony J. James, William E. Eberle, William L. Culbertson, John M. Poole, 3d, and William T. Lightle.

Lieutenant, junior grade, to be a lieutenant—George W. Hewlett.

Ensign to be a lieutenant, junior grade—Allan W. Ashbrook.

Pay inspector to be a pay director—Henry A. Dent.

Past assistant paymaster to be a paymaster—Swinton L. Bethea.

Gunner to be a chief gunner—George C. Smith.

Machinist to be a chief machinist—Rufus H. Bush.

Interior.

To be receiver of public moneys at Montgomery, Ala.—John S. Hunter.

MANY AMERICANS IN TURKEY TO REMAIN, IS SWEDISH REPORT

The Department of State authorizes the following:

The Swedish Legation in Constantinople has received reports from Americans at Smyrna, Samsoun, Konia, Marsovan, Adana, Aintab, Aleppo, Alexandretta, Tarsus, Marash, and Bagdad that all the Americans at these places were well, but that no more intended at the time of the dispatch, probably about three weeks ago, to leave for America. A number of Americans were reported en route to Constantinople. These included 32 from Beirut, 10 from Harput, 7 from Aintab, 6 from Mersina, 1 from Mardin, 1 from Jerusalem, and 1 from Caesarea.

The Swedish Legation in Constantinople also reports that the American school at Beirut was reopened on May 7.

Denies Massacre in Jerusalem.

The American minister at Stockholm reports that from another source he has

ATTITUDE OF RAILROADS ON GOVERNMENT BUYING CARS

Fairfax Harrison, president of the Southern Railway system and chairman of the railroads' war board, authorizes the following:

If the Government shall elect to invest the capital necessary for the acquisition of 50,000 to 75,000 cars, the railroads will be glad to make use of them on substantially the same basis as other privately owned cars are used, namely, a fair payment for mileage made by such cars, the railroads to pay current repairs and the Government to pay owners' repairs under master car builders' rules.

Difficult to Obtain Cars.

The average addition of freight equipment on American railroads has been at least 150,000 cars per annum. Under existing high prices, and with the inability of car builders to get material, it is unlikely that American railroads will be able to order and secure as many as 150,000 cars during the next year, although they have about 100,000 cars still undelivered on back orders.

Under these conditions the railroads will welcome any addition to their stock of equipment, assuming the standards to be safe and adequate, which would tend to make up the deficiency in their own orders.

Option for Railroads.

It is perhaps expedient that an option should be given to the railroads to acquire these cars at a fair price to be agreed upon hereafter in the proportion of the amount of equipment owned by each railroad to the entire freight equipment of the country.

In expressing the above opinion the railroads' war board has not discussed the merits of the question of whether the largest effective aid in the interest of the public can be given to the railroads by providing additional locomotives and terminal facilities.

received the information that Djemal Pasha denied that any massacres had taken place in Jerusalem. Djemal Pasha suggested that conditions in Palestine be investigated by the German, Austrian, and Spanish consuls and by a committee of German Jewish Zionists.

Ambassador Elkus has cabled the department from Berne that he has been advised that no massacres took place in Palestine, that the Jews were compelled to leave Jaffa, but will be allowed to return, and that the colonies in Palestine will not be evacuated.

Your first patriotic duty—Buy a Liberty Bond.

LABOR MEN ARE WORKING TO FACILITATE FOOD BILLS

The Committee on Public Information has issued the following:

The conferences of labor representatives and Members of Congress in accord with them to facilitate the enactment of adequate food legislation will culminate next Wednesday, when Mr. Hoover meets with them.

Monday members of the labor group conferred with President Wilson, and later met their associates to report upon the White House conference and to devise plans for future action.

Statement by Grant Hamilton.

Yesterday Grant Hamilton, a member of the legislative committee of the American Federation of Labor, issued this statement:

"If the bill as reported meets with the approval of those representing labor, a campaign will be inaugurated through the unions of the American Federation of Labor to secure its early passage, or, more definitely, to try to carry out the wishes of Mr. Hoover in securing legislation by July 1.

"President Wilson is thoroughly in accord with the provisions of the measure, and he urges its immediate passage. The reason that July 1 is selected as the latest date is the fact that already harvests are being gathered in Texas and by July the flow of new grain into elevators will be general. It will then be controlled by speculators unless the Government secures legislation providing it with machinery whereby a sufficient amount of grain can be kept in this country for our own use and a price be maintained that will be liberal to the producers and reasonable to consumers.

Want Labor to be Heard.

"While wheat receives the first consideration, there are a number of other staples for which it is necessary the Government exercise its authority in proper distribution as well as in protecting producer and consumer alike against speculators and middlemen.

"At a meeting of labor men Sunday we were all agreed to the principle that, under present conditions, it is essential that the Government be given sufficient authority to protect original producers of foodstuffs and also consumers, and that we would be favorable to any legislation that will bring about results. We also agreed to insist, and to propose to make our insistence heard, that labor be represented on all agencies whether Federal, State, county, or municipal, which have anything whatever to do with the administration of any law passed by Congress to cope with the food supply."

BRITISH REGULATE SALE OF WOOD WORKING MACHINERY

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

"The Ministry of Munitions now requires issuance of permits to sell or enter into negotiations for sale of all machinery driven by power and suitable for use in cutting, working, or operating on wood, including sawing machines of all

APPEAL TO NATION'S TOILERS TO BUY LIBERTY BONDS.

Secretary of Labor Wilson has addressed a personal appeal to the workers of the United States for full support of the Liberty Loan, as follows:

"To the workers of the United States:

"Liberty, humanity, and progress require that we must win this war. Our institutions and our right to govern ourselves are at stake. He who has the spirit of a freeman will make every sacrifice necessary to retain his freedom. He who prefers slavery to sacrifice must, not stand in the way of the liberty of others. The Congress of our Nation has spoken and selected the men who are to carry the spirit of democracy to the front. The impulse of sacrifice for the common good has filled the registration lists to the limit and stirred the patriotism of those who have been honored by selection.

"Others, too, must make sacrifices. These men must be equipped and sustained. Funds must be forthcoming to furnish the food, the firearms, and other supplies for the fighting forces of the Nation. The need is immediate. We can not wait for the slower process of taggathering. That can come later. The finances to start with must come from the sale of bonds. Two billion dollars' worth have been offered by the Treasury Department as a 'liberty loan.' The more freely our people subscribe the more thoroughly our enemies will realize our firm determination to defend our institutions. The millions who toil can help by buying a bond. It may mean sacrifice, but you have made sacrifices before for a less important cause. If you can not buy a bond outright, you can make arrangements with your employers or some banker to buy it on the installment plan, or a number of you can club together, each putting in his mite, to buy a bond. Every dollar counts. Let me appeal to you, as you value our free institutions, to make every sacrifice necessary to buy a bond, and do it now."

descriptions, general joiners, mortise, tenon, and boring machines, lathes and rounding machines, box and cask making machines, and all machines accessory thereto, scraping and sandpapering machines, wheelwright machinery, firewood making and building machinery, wood-fiber and pulp machinery, saw sharpening and setting machines, saw stretchers and brazing apparatus, and all machines for grinding, planing, or molding irons. Applications for permits should be made to the director of wood-working machinery, Charing Cross Buildings, S. W., London.

9,500,000 MEN REGISTERED WAR DEPARTMENT ESTIMATES

The War Department authorizes the following:

Registration for war service throughout the United States will total in the immediate neighborhood of 9,500,000. With the official figures for 12 States missing, and with four States' figures included although incomplete, it is clear that the final figure will be close to 9,500,000 if it does not exceed it. Officials of the Provost Marshal General's office are greatly pleased at the showing.

The census estimate of the total number of males in the country within the registering ages is 10,298,000, but this does not allow for some 600,000 men in military and naval service not required to register. With other allowances which should be made it was considered by officials that 88 per cent of the census estimate would be virtually a 100 per cent registration.

May Exceed 90 Per Cent.

The final figures will, as a matter of fact, exceed that and probably will go over 90 per cent. The present total reported, with 12 States missing, is slightly over 90 per cent of the estimate for those States, and the largest figures still to come will be from States in which a heavy percentage of registration has been unofficially reported, especially Indiana, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts.

A total registration of 9,423,000 for the entire country is estimated by adding to the present total reported 90 per cent of the census estimate for the States missing.

The totals already indicate that of the final total registration about 2,750,000 will have offered themselves without indicating any exemption because of physical disability, dependent relatives, or occupational claims—in other words, that 2,750,000 are placing themselves freely in their country's hands for such disposition as best serves the country's needs.

Michigan in the Lead.

This does not mean that that number will be subject to selection for service and not entitled to exemption. It means that this figure represents those who have no outwardly visible disability, no dependent relatives, and no occupational claims to exemption entered. The President will later promulgate the exemption rules, which will doubtless make some men exemptable who claimed no exemption, and make subject to service some who have claimed exemption. Many otherwise liable to service will, of course, be exempted because of physical disqualifications which appear only upon thorough examination by a physician, such as each man will receive before being definitely chosen for service.

The highest per cent of registration above the census estimate to date came in Tuesday from Michigan, which scored 113.6 per cent, thus surpassing Ohio, which came in Monday with 113.3 per cent of its census estimate.

DETAILED TO SIGNAL CORPS.

By direction of the President, Maj. George E. Mitchell, Sixth Cavalry, is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Signal Corps.

NEEDS OF SALVADOR AS RESULT OF EARTHQUAKE ARE SET FORTH

The Department of State has issued the following:

The Department of State is in receipt of a further report from Minister Long, at San Salvador, confirming the damage done by the recent earthquakes. Minister Long reports that he has been informed by President Melendez that Quetzaltenango, Armenia, Santa Tecla, and the city of San Salvador are centers of the sections most affected. Sufficient food from other parts of the Republic is being rushed to these places to satisfy the present needs. On account of the damage to railway lines leading into the capital the Government is opening a cart road in order to establish communications with Acajutla and Son Sonate, where stores of necessities belonging to local merchants are awaiting transportation. The President thinks there may be a shortage of building lumber and corrugated iron roofing.

The minister reports that all vegetation looks scorched, which is undoubtedly due to sulphuric acid fumes from the volcanic eruptions combining with the moisture. Some fear this will make short crops; others, that there will be no crops from the sections affected.

President Melendez is very grateful for telegrams from President Wilson and from the American Red Cross.

General Relief Needed.

Mr. Long also had a conference with the president of the Red Cross which revealed a necessity for general relief which included money and materials with which to provide shelter. Clothing, food, and medicines are also needed from the United States. There are about 20,000 destitute persons in the city of San Salvador. They are now living in the streets and parks without adequate shelter. The rainy season has just begun, making conditions worse. The rains will last six months.

Minister Long states that corrugated iron is the roofing best suited to that country and that the local stocks of this and of all other roofings are practically exhausted. The minister says that supplies of this character should be shipped at once. He also states that certain kinds of lumber, nails, etc., are needed. Clothing is needed in considerable quantities as well as food. Medicines, including quantities of quinine in tablets, bismuth, tincture of iodine, etc., are much needed.

FIVE LIBERTY BONDS FOR FAMILY.

LYNDONVILLE, VT., June 8, 1917.

EDITOR OFFICIAL BULLETIN: We notice the fine spirit of patriotism shown by Mr. Daniel C. Roper and his five sons under the heading of "Six of family buy bonds" in the OFFICIAL BULLETIN of June 4. It might be of interest to you to know that our postmaster, Mr. George W. Pierce, a man of moderate circumstances, has subscribed for himself and four children, as follows: George W. Pierce, \$200; C. Raymond Pierce, \$100; Robert F. Pierce, \$100; Erma A. Pierce, \$50; George W. Pierce, jr., \$50.

I might also add that all of the clerks in our office have done their "bit" toward the liberty loan.

E. W. SQUIRES, for the Clerks.

SECURITIES ACCEPTABLE AS COLLATERAL FOR U. S. DEPOSITS CONNECTED WITH LIBERTY LOAN

Wide Assortment of Classes Will Be Taken by Treasury Department. Includes Issues Previously Announced.

The Treasury Department issues the following:

A list of the classes of approved securities which will be accepted by the Treasury Department as collateral security for Government deposits of funds in connection with the liberty loan bond issue—made under authority of the act approved April 24, 1917—is given below. This list includes the approved classes set forth in Treasury Department circular No. 81, of May 29, 1917, and those announced as approved by Assistant Secretary Crosby on June 11. The list follows:

List of Classes.

(a) Bonds and certificates of indebtedness of the United States Government of any issue, including bonds of the liberty loan and interim certificates for payments therefor; all at par.

(b) Bonds issued under the United States farm-loan act and bonds of the Philippine Islands, Porto Rico, and the District of Columbia; all at par.

(c) Bonds of any State of the United States at market value not exceeding par.

(d) The 3½ per cent bonds of the Territory of Hawaii at 90 per cent of par; and other bonds of said Territory at market value not exceeding par; and bonds of the Manila Railroad Co. at 90 per cent of market value, not exceeding 90 per cent of par.

Bonds of Foreign Governments.

(e) Dollar bonds and obligations of foreign governments (and of the dependencies thereof) engaged in war against Germany and issued since July 30, 1914, at 90 per cent of the market value thereof in the United States, not exceeding 90 per cent of par.

(f) Bonds of any county or city in the United States which are direct obligations of the county or city as a whole at 75 per cent of the market value thereof, not exceeding 75 per cent of par.

(g) Railroad mortgage bonds secured by direct mortgage upon lines of railroad within the United States 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.

Commercial Paper.

(h) Commercial paper which is eligible for rediscount or purchase by Federal reserve banks and which has been approved by the Federal reserve bank of the district in which the depository bank is located, at 75 per cent of par. All such paper must bear the indorsement of the depository bank.

(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 values.

(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.

At least 25 per cent in value of the securities deposited by any bank or trust company to secure its deposits must consist of those mentioned in paragraph (a).

No State, county, or city bond will be accepted if default has been made in payment of principal or interest during the past 10 years.

The Secretary of the Treasury reserves the right to call for additional collateral security at any time.

ARTICLES ON ENTOMOLOGY DUE TO WAR CONDITIONS SOUGHT

The Bureau of Entomology, Department of Agriculture, has issued the following:

In connection with the special work of entomologists brought about through war conditions it is noted that considerable material of ephemeral nature is appearing both Federal and State—short letters, press notices, leaflets, circulars, posters, etc. This, while of little permanent value, will have a certain historic interest later. The bureau library will undoubtedly secure some of it through the regular channels, but much also may be missed. It is requested, therefore, that those in charge of branches of the bureau or of bureau field stations will occasionally send to the library copies of such of this material as may have come to their notice and may have proven of special service at this time.

Dr. Howard and one or two members of the bureau have recently adopted the system of filing in the bureau library, temporarily, personal copies of current numbers of general scientific periodicals and other publications of general interest. While most of these publications may be found in the department library, and they may also be called over to the bureau upon special request, it is often quite a convenience to have them coming to the bureau direct, and in the case of the more popular scientific magazines, which are in great demand, we frequently see them more quickly than when they are called for through the main library. The librarian will be glad to have loans from those interested. All such loans will be returned to the owner within a month unless otherwise specified.

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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:

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	Six months	3.00

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

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

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

WOODROW WILSON.

April 14, 1917.

A GOOD WAY TO SAVE.

In encouraging the people of America to save it is believed that the liberty loan bonds are going to perform an important function in our national life. The small denomination of some of the bonds renders it practical for the ordinary wage earner to purchase one with the savings of a few months, and the banks of the country have undertaken to provide for the purchase of these bonds in small weekly or monthly payments.

By devoting each week or each month to the purchase of liberty loan bonds such little sums of ready money as are often frittered away for useless things one can not only acquire property that ranks among the very best securities in the history of the world, but can at the same time feel that a patriotic duty has been performed and a habit of saving acquired. No one knows how great a help savings invested in a liberty loan bond may be a few years hence. And your savings not only will be absolutely secure but will be constantly bringing in interest—an income absolutely free from taxation and absolutely certain.

There are other possibilities—they might better be called probabilities—and one is that the liberty loan bonds, when peace comes and money now in active industrial use will be seeking quiet investment, may bring a handsome premium.

The liberty loan bonds offer every incentive to saving—easy payments, absolutely safe security, a service done to the country, and a probable handsome profit.

SECRETARY LANE SUBSCRIBES TO \$10,000,000 LIBERTY LOAN BONDS FOR THE ACCOUNT OF AMERICAN INDIANS

Secretary of the Interior Lane has subscribed to \$10,000,000 in Liberty Loan Bonds for the account of Indians whose money is in his custody. Most of these Indians reside in Oklahoma. They are "incompetents" similar to Jackson Barnett for whose account \$640,000 in Liberty Bonds was subscribed yesterday.

Most of the funds of the Indians is on deposit either at low rates of interest or in the Treasury Department drawing no interest.

\$525,755,793 EXPORTS IN APRIL.

Total for Same Month in 1916 Exceeded by \$130,938,883.

The Department of Commerce authorizes the following:

Figures compiled by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, analyzing the foreign commerce for the month of April, 1917, show that total exports for April, 1917, were \$525,755,793; and with foreign merchandise exported the total of exports for April is \$530,252,295. For the corresponding month, 1916, the total domestic exports were \$394,616,961, and, including foreign merchandise exported, \$398,568,532. The gain for American domestic exports in April, 1917, over April, 1916, is therefore \$130,938,883.

Totals of imports for April, 1917, were \$253,916,966, and for the corresponding month, 1916, \$218,236,397. Imports for the ten months ending April, 1917, were \$2,072,009,082, as against \$1,722,899,115, for the same period of 1916. Exports for the ten months ending April, 1917, were \$5,167,222,988, as against \$3,393,993,292 for the corresponding period in 1916.

SALVADOR THANKS UNITED STATES.

President Melendez Replies to President Wilson's Message of Sympathy.

The Department of State authorizes the following:

President Melendez, of Salvador, has replied as follows to President Wilson's message of sympathy sent upon the receipt of news of the earthquake at San Salvador:

"I thank you sincerely on behalf of the people of Salvador and on my own behalf for the expressions of sympathy of Your Excellency and of the American people, as well as for your generous offers to aid the victims of the disaster."

Mr. Long, the American minister at San Salvador, telegraphs that President Melendez has expressed to him deep appreciation of the sympathy of this country, but has stated that he believes the needs of the emergency can be met without assistance from abroad. He will, however, call upon this country if he finds need for our help.

SALE OF SCITUATE LIGHTHOUSE.

The deed for the sale to the town of Scituate of a portion of Scituate Lighthouse Reservation, Mass., including the old lighthouse and keeper's dwelling, has been signed by the Secretary of Commerce.

MINING MEN IN FOOD CRUSADE.

Respond Encouragingly to Secretary Lane's Appeal.

The Department of the Interior authorizes the following:

Secretary Lane of the Department of the Interior is expressing his gratification at the answers, thus far received from many of the 15,000 mining companies to his letter of May 31, urging them to encourage gardening, as a patriotic measure, by their employees and their families.

(The letter of the Secretary appeared in the OFFICIAL BULLETIN of June 9.)

The answers indicate that many of the companies have fallen in with the idea to the extent of providing seeds free or at cost; by furnishing grounds to the extent of a hundred or more acres for community farming; by urging employees to store for winter use their surplus potatoes, beets, and similar vegetables.

TO TEST ROLLING KITCHENS.

Army Board Appointed to Try Out New Equipment.

A board of officers to consist of Capt. Will H. Point, Quartermaster Corps; Capt. William N. Hughes, Jr., General Staff; and Capt. Campbell B. Hodges, General Staff, is appointed to meet at Washington Barracks, D. C., at the call of the senior member of the board, to try out and report upon the suitability of rolling kitchens for the United States Army service being manufactured for use of the Army and shipped from Jeffersonville, Ind., to Washington Barracks for test.

GERMAN SHIPS RENAMED.

Vessels on Pacific Coast Given Names of Famous Clippers.

The United States Shipping Board announces the new names of the five German sailing vessels on the Pacific coast which were taken over and are now in service under charters from the Shipping Board. The names selected are those of the famous clipper ships of the forties and fifties.

The *Steinbeck* has been renamed the *Northern Light*.

The *Kurt* has been renamed the *Dreadnaught*.

The *Dalbeck* has been renamed the *Red Jacket*.

The *Vinner* has been renamed the *Game Cock*.

The *Ottawa* has been renamed the *Flying Cloud*.

8-HOUR ACT SUSPENDED WITH RESPECT TO DEFENSE WORKS

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, May 17, 1917.

The following Executive order is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Executive Order.

Under authority contained in the naval appropriation act approved March 4, 1917 (Public No. 391, 64th Cong.), it is hereby ordered that the provisions of the eight-hour act of June 19, 1912, are suspended with respect to persons engaged upon work covered by contracts with the United States, made under the War Department, for the construction of any military building or for any public work which, in the judgment of the Secretary of War, is important for purposes of national defense in addition to the classes of contracts enumerated in Executive order of March 24, 1917.

It is further declared that the current status of war constitutes an "extraordinary emergency" within the meaning of that term as used in the eight-hour act of March 3, 1913 (37 Stat., 726), and that laborers and mechanics employed on work of the character set forth above, whether employed by Government contractors or by agents of the Government, may, when regarded by the Secretary of War as necessary for purposes of national defense, be required to work in excess of eight hours per day, and wages to be computed in accordance with the proviso in the said act of March 4, 1917.

This order shall take effect from and after this date and shall be operative during the pending emergency or until further orders.

WOODROW WILSON.

EXPLAINS REGISTRATION CASES.

Attorney General Gregory to-day issued the following statement in explanation of the policy of the Department of Justice relative to the handling of registration cases:

"In instances where registration was omitted through ignorance or inattention, persons are now being permitted to register under paragraph 40 of the Registration Regulations before the county boards, and those so registering are held to answer to the grand juries on their own recognizance.

"Those who have knowingly and willfully failed to register and now apply are being registered but placed under bonds with sureties.

"All those who continue to defy the law and such as have interfered with its enforcement or aided in its evasion are being imprisoned or held to the grand juries on very substantial bonds."

ACTIVE DUTY FOR CHAPLAIN.

By direction of the President, Chaplain Charles C. Pierce, United States Army, retired, is placed on active military duty under the provisions of the next to the last proviso of section 24, act of Congress approved June 3, 1916, and detailed an acting quartermaster. He will report in person to the depot quartermaster, Philadelphia, Pa., for assignment to duty as his assistant.

WOMEN'S COMMITTEE, COUNCIL OF DEFENSE, APPOINTS CHAIRMEN FOR STATE DIVISIONS

The women's committee of the Council of National Defense announces the following list of chairmen and temporary chairmen for the committee's State divisions:

Alabama: Mrs. James F. Hooper, Selma (temporary chairman).

Arizona: Mrs. Eugene Brady O'Neill, 701 North Central Avenue, Phoenix (temporary chairman).

Arkansas: Mrs. Joseph Frauenthal, Conway (temporary chairman).

California: Mrs. Herbert A. Cable, 1906 West Forty-second Place, Los Angeles (permanent chairman—governor's approval).

Colorado: Mrs. W. H. Kistler, 1100 East Seventh Avenue, Denver (temporary chairman—governor's appointee).

Connecticut: Miss Caroline Ruutz-Rees, Rosemary Hall, Greenwich (permanent chairman).

Delaware: Mrs. A. D. Warner, 2104 Grant Avenue, Wilmington (temporary chairman).

District of Columbia: Mrs. Harriet Blaine Beale, Connecticut Apartment, Washington, D. C. (temporary chairman).

Florida: Mrs. W. S. Jennings, 1845 Main Street, Jacksonville (temporary chairman).

Idaho: Mrs. Samuel H. Hayes, Boise City.

Georgia: Mrs. Samuel M. Inman, 552 Peachtree Street, Atlanta (temporary chairman—governor awaiting election of woman before taking action).

Illinois: Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen, 60 East Madison Street, Chicago (permanent chairman—governor's council).

Indiana: Mrs. Grace Julian Clarke, Irvington, Indianapolis.

Iowa: Mrs. F. E. Whitley, Webster City (temporary chairman).

Kansas: Mrs. J. M. Miller, Kansas City (temporary chairman).

Kentucky: Mrs. Helm Bruce, Louisville (temporary chairman).

Louisiana: Miss Hilda Phelps, New Orleans (permanent chairman).

Maine: Mrs. Frederick H. Abbott, Saco, Massachusetts: Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, State House, Boston (permanent chairman—governor's council).

Maryland: Mrs. Edward Shoemaker, 522 Park Avenue, Baltimore (temporary chairman).

Minnesota: Mrs. T. G. Winter, Statehouse, Minneapolis (permanent chairman, governor's council).

Michigan: Mrs. Caroline Bartlett Crane, Kalamazoo (permanent chairman).

Mississippi: Mrs. Edward McGehee, Como (permanent chairman).

Missouri: Mrs. B. F. Bush, 5334 Watertown Avenue, St. Louis (permanent chairman, State council approval).

Montana: Mrs. Tyler B. Thompson, Missoula (permanent chairman, governor's council).

Nebraska: Mrs. A. E. Davidson, superintendent agriculture, University of Nebraska, Lincoln (temporary chairman).

Nevada: Mrs. Charles P. Squires, Las Vegas (temporary chairman).

New Hampshire: Mrs. Mary T. Wood, Portsmouth (temporary chairman).

New Jersey: Mrs. Charles Stockton, Ridgewood (temporary chairman).

New Mexico: Mrs. W. E. Lindsey, Santa Fe (permanent chairman, governor's council).

New York: Mrs. William Grant Brown, Hotel Astor, 2950 Broadway, New York (permanent chairman).

North Carolina: Mrs. Eugene Reilly, Charlotte (temporary chairman).

North Dakota: Mrs. R. H. Vick, Cavalier (permanent chairman, governor's council).

Ohio: Mrs. George Zimmerman, 224 Birchard Avenue, Fremont (temporary chairman).

Oklahoma: Mrs. Robert L. Owen, Washington, D. C., or Muskogee (temporary chairman).

Pennsylvania: Mrs. J. Willis Martin, Chestnut Hill (permanent chairman, governor's council).

Oregon: Mrs. Charles H. Castner, president federated clubs, Hood River (temporary chairman, governor's council).

Rhode Island: Mrs. Rush Sturges, East Greenwich (temporary chairman).

South Carolina: Mrs. J. L. Coker, jr., Hartswell (temporary chairman).

South Dakota: Mrs. G. B. Gunderson, Vermillion (temporary chairman; State council will appoint permanent chairman of woman's committee).

Tennessee: Mrs. George W. Denney, Knoxville (temporary chairman).

Texas: Mrs. Frederick Fleming, Dallas (temporary chairman; governor considers woman on State council not practical; will cooperate).

Utah: Mrs. W. N. Williams, Bishop Building, Salt Lake City (temporary chairman).

Vermont: Mrs. O. C. Ashton, 93 Maple Street, Rutland (temporary chairman; governor will cooperate).

Virginia: Mrs. B. B. Munford, 503 East Grace Street, Richmond (temporary chairman).

Washington: Mrs. William P. Harper, 651 Kinnear Place, Seattle (temporary chairman).

Wisconsin: Mrs. Henry M. Morgan, Statehouse, Madison (permanent chairman, governor's council).

Wyoming: Mrs. R. A. Morton, Cheyenne (permanent chairman, governor's council).

West Virginia: Mrs. J. G. Cochran, 1016 Market Street, Parkersburg (governor's council; not yet elected by women).

Alaska: Mrs. T. J. Donahoe, Valdez (permanent chairman).

ASKS ENTOMOLOGY MATERIAL.

The Bureau of Entomology, Department of Agriculture, has issued the following:

The following live-insect material is especially requested by the West Lafayette, Ind., laboratory:

Lachnosterna adults and larvae from every section of the United States.

Tiphia and Elis cocoons and predaceous enemies of white grubs, such as Asilid larvae.

Cutworms, especially injuring cereal and forage crops.

Complete details, shipping boxes, etc., will be furnished on request.

Records of collections, parasites, etc., will always be returned to the sender.

Address J. J. Davis, Box No. 95, West Lafayette, Ind.

War Department Orders to Officers and Enlisted Men

Maj. Henry B. Hersey, Aviation Section, Signal Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will report in person to the commanding officer, United States Army Balloon School, Fort Omaha, Nebr., for duty.

Fort Leavenworth, Kans., is designated as the permanent station of Maj. James B. Gowen, Infantry, Detached Officers' List.

Each of the following-named officers upon the completion of the duty as a member of the Machine Gun Board will proceed to join his proper station: Brig. Gen. Francis H. French, United States Army; Col. Henry D. Todd, Jr., Coast Artillery Corps, Detached Officers' List; Col. Joseph T. Dickman, Second Cavalry; Capt. Robert H. Willis, Jr., junior military aviator, Signal Corps; Capt. Richard H. Somers, Ordnance Department, Brig. Gen. French will proceed via Washington, D. C.

Capt. Walter J. Buttgenbach, Coast Artillery Corps, Detached Officers' List, will proceed to the Walter Reed General Hospital, D. C., and report in person to the commanding officer for observation and treatment.

Each of the following-named officers of the Medical Corps is relieved from his present station and is assigned to duty at the medical supply depot indicated: Medical Supply Depot, New York, N. Y.—Maj. John A. Clark, Capt. Edgar C. Jones, Capt. William S. Shields, Capt. Clemens W. McMillan, Medical Supply Depot, Washington, D. C.—Maj. Mathew A. Reasoner, Capt. Condon C. McCornack, Medical Supply Depot, St. Louis, Mo.—Maj. William A. Wickline, Medical Supply Depot, San Francisco, Cal.—Capt. Morrison C. Stayer.

Capt. Thomas E. Cooper, First Infantry, Mississippi National Guard, is discharged from the service of the United States, on account of physical disability.

The station of the Board of Road Commissioners for Alaska is transferred from Valdez to Juneau, Alaska, and the members of the board will take station at the latter place.

Second Lieut. Frank M. Humphrey, Veterinary Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty. He will take station at the Front Royal Remount Depot, Front Royal, Va., and report to the depot quartermaster at that place for duty under his direction.

So much of paragraph 61, Special Orders No. 124, May 29, 1917, War Department, as relates to Capt. Hugh McD. Beebe, Medical Officers' Reserve Corps, is revoked.

So much of paragraph 3, Special Orders No. 113, May 16, 1917, War Department, as relates to Capt. Thomas F. Van Natta, Jr., Sixteenth Cavalry, is revoked.

Capt. Frederick C. Johnson, Third Cavalry, is detailed for temporary duty pertaining to the purchase of public animals for the Army, and will proceed at once to Fort Reno, Okla., and enter on duty accordingly.

Paragraph 56, Special Orders, No. 122, May 26, 1917, War Department, relating to Capt. Franklin P. Jackson, Quartermaster Corps, is revoked.

Capt. Franklin P. Jackson, Quartermaster Corps, is relieved from duty in this city and will proceed to New York, N. Y., and report in person to the depot quartermaster at that place for assignment to duty as his assistant.

The following-named officers of the Veterinary Officers' Reserve Corps are assigned to active duty and will proceed to New York, N. Y., and report in person to the depot quartermaster for further instructions: Second Lieuts. David W. Kennamer, Robert L. Nichols, Jr., Kenneth E. Buffin, Walter C. Pulsifer, John J. Essex, Ralph H. Lewis.

Lieut. Col. Deane C. Howard, Medical Corps, will report in person to Col. William H. Arthur, Medical Corps, president of the examining board at the Army Medical School, Washington, D. C., appointed in paragraph 19, Special Orders, No. 50, War Department, March 2, 1917, at such time as he may be required by the board, for examination to determine his fitness for promotion.

Capt. Elton D. Walker, Engineer Officers' Reserve Corps, is relieved from duty at the citizens' training camp, Fort Niagara, N. Y., and is assigned to the Fifth Reserve Engineers. He will proceed to Pittsburgh, Pa., and report in person to the commanding officer, Fifth Reserve Engineers, for duty.

The following-named officers of the Signal Officers' Reserve Corps are assigned to active duty, and will take stations as indicated below: Capt. Lawrence C. Mason, First Lieuts. Harlowe Hardinge, Frederick W. Wright, John P. Flood. Capt. Mason and First Lieuts. Hardinge and Flood will report in person to the commanding general, Eastern Department, for assignment to duty. First Lieut. Wright will report by telegraph to the commanding general, Eastern Department, for assignment to duty.

Each of the following-named officers of the Medical Corps will proceed to the places indicated for duty as specified: Base Hospital No. 15 (Roosevelt Hospital), New York, N. Y.—Maj. Haywood S. Hansell, commanding; Capt. John H. Trinder, adjutant. So much of paragraph 56, Special Orders, No. 120, May 24, 1917, War Department, as relates to Capt. Trinder is amended accordingly. Base Hospital No. 17 (Harper Hospital), Detroit, Mich.—Capt. Henry C. Coburn, Jr., commanding; Capt. Thomas H. Johnson, adjutant. Base Hospital No. 18 (Johns Hopkins Hospital), Baltimore, Md.—Maj. Charles C. Billingslea, commanding; Capt. James E. Baylis, adjutant. So much of paragraph 56, Special Orders, No. 120, as relates to Maj. Billingslea is amended accordingly.

Maj. Frederic A. Washburn, Medical Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty. He will proceed to Boston, Mass., for duty as commanding officer of Base Hospital No. 6 (Massachusetts General Hospital).

Lieut. Col. George G. Bailey and Arthur W. Yates, Quartermaster Corps, will proceed to Los Angeles, Cal., for the purpose of conducting the examination of applicants for appointment in the Officers' Reserve Corps, and upon completion of this duty will return to their proper station.

Capt. John Biggar, Quartermaster Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will proceed with the least practicable delay to Atlanta, Ga., and report in person to the depot quartermaster for assignment to duty as his assistant.

Capt. Carroll W. Neal, Seventeenth Field Artillery, will proceed to Fort Wayne, Ind., and assume temporary charge of the Fort Wayne recruiting district during the absence of Capt. Thomas F. Ryan, United States Army, retired, recruiting officer.

Capt. Thomas F. Ryan, United States Army, retired, will proceed to Baltimore, Md., and assume temporary charge of the Baltimore recruiting district, June 1, 1917.

Maj. Charles B. Ewing, United States Army, retired, will proceed to Philadelphia, Pa., in time to arrive on June 1, 1917, and report for temporary duty as assistant to the recruiting officer at that place.

First Lieut. Paul V. Kane, Coast Artillery Corps, will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., and report in person to the commanding officer, with a view to his examination to determine his physical qualifications for detail in the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps, and upon the completion of the examination will return to his proper station.

Leave of absence for two months on surgeon's certificate of disability is granted Capt. Leo C. Mudd, Medical Corps.

First Lieut. Rlgdon O. Dees, 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.

Lieut. Col. George H. Penrose, Quartermaster Corps, is relieved from duty as assistant to the depot quartermaster, Philadelphia, Pa., and will repair to this city and report in person to the Quartermaster General of the Army for assignment to duty in his office.

Capt. Jeremiah Beall, Ordnance Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will repair to this city and report in person to the Chief of Ordnance for assignment to duty.

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. John S. Rodman, Capt. Howard E. Ashbury, Capt. Eveleth W. Bridgman, Capt. John G. Murray, First Lieut. William M. Happ, First Lieut. George J. Heuer, First Lieut. Henry R. Slack, Jr., First Lieut. Mont R. Reid.

So much of paragraph 77, Special Orders, No. 119, May 23, 1917, War Department, as assigns Capt. Robert E. Brooks, Philippine Scouts, retired, to duty at Peoria, Ill., is revoked. Capt. Brooks will report in person to the recruiting officer at Chicago, Ill., for duty as assistant.

So much of paragraph 51, Special Orders, No. 121, May 25, 1917, War Department, as relates to Maj. Lucius E. Burch, Medical Officers' Reserve Corps, is revoked.

So much of paragraph 53, Special Orders, No. 121, May 25, 1917, War Department, as relates to Col. Harry E. Wilkins, Quartermaster Corps, is amended so as to read Lieut. Col. Harry E. Wilkins, Quartermaster Corps.

Maj. Claude C. Nuckols, Ordnance Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will proceed to Frankford Arsenal, Bridesburg, Pa., and report in person to the commanding officer for assignment to duty.

The following-named officers of the Medical Officers' Reserve Corps are assigned to active duty and will proceed to Washington, D. C., and report in person to the commandant, Army Medical School, this city, for instruction: Capt. Daniel W. McMillan, Capt. Lester B. Rogers, First Lieut. John S. Abbott, First Lieut. Gustave R. Gerson, First Lieut. Augustus C. Gray, First Lieut. William H. Jenkins, First Lieut. Roy L. Scott, First Lieut. William H. Toulson.

First Lieut. Richard Slee, Medical Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will proceed to Allentown, Pa., and report in person to Maj. Elbert E. Persons, Medical Corps, for duty with the United States Ambulance Corps, now being organized.

So much of paragraph 24, Special Orders, No. 122, May 26, 1917, War Department, as directs Maj. Ola W. Bell, Cavalry, Detached Officers' List, to join the Twentieth Cavalry, is amended so as to direct Maj. Bell upon being relieved from his present duty to report to the commanding general, Central Department, for duty as instructor, citizens' training camp at Fort Sheridan, Ill.

Leave of absence for 14 days is granted Capt. E. Llewellyn Bull, Infantry, Detached Officers' List, to take effect on or about June 16, 1917.

Capt. Emil O. Jelinek, Medical Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will report in person to the commanding officer, Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for duty.

The depot quartermaster, Fort Keogh, Mont., and his commissioned assistants will proceed to such points as may be necessary within the northern purchasing zone, which embraces the following States, on official business pertaining to the purchase and inspection of animals for the military service, and upon the completion of this duty will return to their proper station: Idaho, Minnesota, Montana, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Wisconsin, Wyoming, Washington.

Capt. James M. Burroughs, Quartermaster Corps, and his commissioned assistants will proceed to such points as may be necessary within the central purchasing zone, which embraces the following States, on official business pertaining to the purchase and inspection of animals for the military service, and upon the completion of this duty will return to their proper station: Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska.

The depot quartermaster, Fort Reno Remount Depot, Fort Reno, Okla., and his commissioned assistants will proceed to such points as may be necessary within the southern purchasing zone, which embraces the following States, on official business pertaining to the purchase and inspection of animals for the military service, and upon the completion of this duty will return to their proper station: Arkansas, Arizona, California, Louisiana, Mississippi, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas.

Maj. Samuel McP. Rutherford, adjutant general, is relieved from duty in the Central Department and will proceed to Boston, Mass., and report to the commanding general, Northeastern Department, for duty as adjutant of that department, relieving Col. Eugene F. Ladd, United States Army, retired, who after being thus relieved will repair to this city and report in person to The Adjutant General of the Army for duty on June 15.

FAR-REACHING PLANS OF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS WAR COUNCIL ARE OUTLINED BY CHAIRMAN HENRY P. DAVISON

Henry P. Davison, chairman of the Red Cross War Council, has given out the following letter to Mr. Seward Prosser, chairman of the Red Cross war finance committee, 42 Wall Street, New York City:

DEAR MR. PROSSER: The question is frequently asked just what is the Red Cross going to undertake and what argument can be used in soliciting contributions for the \$100,000,000 Red Cross war fund—a very natural question. My answer is as follows:

Given the greatest war the world has known, now entering the last month of its third year on the one hand, the American Red Cross on the other. What is the Red Cross going to do?

The first thing it is going to do is to effect the most efficient organization possible. The President has appointed a war council, which council has assumed the responsibility of effecting this organization. It is developing plans which involve the selection of the best talent in the United States in medicine, in sanitation, in transportation, in construction, in welfare work, in purchasing, in commercial business, in accounting, and in such other lines as may be required in an undertaking of this magnitude. Ordinarily it would be difficult to employ trained talent of the character required. Men would not be available, but it has already been demonstrated beyond any concern on the part of the council that the best talent is available, and most of it volunteer, so that in whatever direction it may be necessary to move, the work may be carried on intelligently, efficiently, and economically.

Desires Immediate Action.

The desire of the war council is for immediate action, to be as efficiently and economically executed as possible. By reason of the cooperative spirit of the public it is believed that the overhead charges in the administration of this work will be comparatively low. Only a small percentage of each dollar contributed will be required to carry the relief to its destination.

Next we shall continue organizing base hospitals with personnel and full equipment in order that they may be turned over to the Army upon a day's notice for transport to France. At the same time we will proceed to organize such units to be stationed at the mobilization camps of our soldiers and our sailors in this country as may be desired by the Surgeon Generals of the Army and Navy. Also we shall proceed with the purchasing, collection, shipment, and storing of such supplies as may be necessary or even precautionary, to be immediately available.

If we secure the subscription, we shall purchase, equip, and man hospital ships; we shall organize and maintain a sanitary engineering corps, to be subject to the call of the Army or Navy. In fact, we should be prepared to meet any and every emergency in connection with the needs of our soldiers and sailors in this country when called upon by the Army and the Navy, it being understood that our work in this particular is supplemental to that of those departments of our Government.

How much is this going to cost? No one can tell, because no one as yet knows whether we are to have 500,000 men or 2,000,000 men, or more, mobilized and going forward to the line of battle. The foregoing, you will note, treats only with the military necessities, and not with the civilian relief in our own country, to which, important as it is, I make no reference in this statement.

This same service we propose to render through the Red Cross to American soldiers and sailors abroad, not merely to protect them in health and to maintain them as effective fighting men, but to look after their comfort and happiness while they are on leave. The Red Cross must act as a foster parent to these young soldiers of America 3,000 miles from their homes.

Beyond the military and civilian needs of our own people we must undertake a larger humanitarian work to aid our allies. This work the Red Cross has already started by sending a commission to Europe. This commission, headed by Maj. Grayson M. P. Murphy, is composed of sociological and medical experts and will work in conjunction with agencies appointed by the French Government. It will make a survey of the situation abroad and will recommend to us, in the order of greatest importance, the work which America must undertake.

Must Combat Many Diseases.

Tuberculosis and the many new and terrible diseases that have developed from trench warfare, and which are incident to army life, must be combated. They may be conquered both to preserve our own troops serving abroad and to aid our allies. To the degree in which we are successful in conserving man power we shall help to win the war.

The Red Cross does not aim to reconstruct devastated villages. But we do feel that it is a part of America's duty to contribute toward the temporary housing of the thousands of homeless, and to aid and encourage them in reestablishing their lives by such assistance as we can give. We want to help them with implements, with materials, with expert services, with everything that we can that will help to put these valiant peoples back on their feet.

We are sending our troops to the front to fight, but how long will it be before "the American section of the western front" will compare in a creditable degree with that of the sections held to-day by other nations? Pending the arrival of our army in such forces shall we not immediately stretch a hand to encourage and stimulate those who are fighting valiantly for our own as well as their own?

Should Aid Russia.

To this point I have had in mind only France. What about Russia with 1,000 miles of battle front and with only 6,000 ambulances, as compared with the western battle front 400 miles long and with 63,000 ambulances? We should send to Russia thousands of ambulances with their personnel, and with as many doctors and nurses as we can spare from this country. What evidence will have been

furnished to Russia that the United States is her ally in this war if she has nothing more substantial than our frequently expressed kindly sentiments? The way to hearten and encourage Russia is for the American Red Cross to extend to her, without delay, a practical helping hand. It is my opinion that we of the United States can not justify ourselves in the eyes of Russia by merely assuring Russia that we are her ally when we are in position to join hearts with her through the medium of a national volunteer organization, even though we can not at this time join arms with her.

Appeal from Roumania.

A representative of the Queen of Roumania called upon us last week asking for aid, and when I requested a list of the most pressing needs of that stricken people the reply was: "Anything," "everything." This rather confirmed an official request to us to send at once 100 doctors, the necessary medical supplies to Roumania to arrest an epidemic. We can reach Roumania effectively only through Russia. Can we send substantial aid through stricken Russia to stricken Roumania with none for Russia herself?

So it is all along the line in the Balkans and in other small countries. Are they to know by personal contact and by success that we are in this war and that we recognize that they are fighting our battles, or are they merely to receive information to that effect through the press?

Can't Delay Fund Movement.

Many have urged that the Red Cross delay the movement for securing a large fund, as the time for giving is most inopportune. My reply has been that it is not more inopportune that the war itself and that nothing will be opportune until this war is won by us. A particular case of urgency, aside from the general distress, is that our organization must be perfected and our supplies shipped to Russia and the East at once if they are to arrive before winter shall have closed the ports.

What is going to be done with \$100,000,000?

Perhaps the foregoing will give some idea of what the war council plans to do with the money.

In addition, the question is asked by some, "Why does not the Government do this work?" The answer is that in the main by its very nature such work can not be administered by a government. Due to the recognition of that fact the Red Cross under the Geneva charter became the recognized voluntary international agency of the various countries of the world to be the instrument through which the work should be done. At the request of the American people the Red Cross, by reason of its being a voluntary organization free from the necessary governmental restrictions, can at once operate for the protection and saving of countless lives and in assisting to win this war.

Very truly, yours,

H. P. DAVISON,
Chairman, Red Cross War Council.

MEDICAL RESERVE OFFICERS GIVEN ASSIGNMENTS TO DUTY

The following named officers of the Medical Reserve Corps are assigned to active duty and will proceed to Governors Island, N. Y., and report in person to the commanding general, Eastern Department, for assignment to duty with the United States troops at Syracuse, N. Y.: First Lieuts. Earl H. Eaton, Phillip H. Finkelstein, Louis E. Breslau, Byron H. Hermann, and David Lothringer.

The following named officers of the Medical Reserve Corps are assigned to active duty and will proceed to Fort Snelling, Minn., and report in person to the commanding officer of that post for duty and by letter to the commanding general, Central Department: Capt. Ephraim K. Findlay, Capt. Carey Culbertson, First Lieut. Charles H. Lovewell, and First Lieut. Horatio Z. Silver.

Ordered to San Francisco.

The following named officers of the Medical Reserve Corps are assigned to active duty and will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and report in person to the commanding general, Western Department, for assignment to duty: Capts. Thomas A. Flood, Everett O. Jones, Walter C. Belt, Jesse P. Truax, Ernest C. Dalton; First Lieuts. Richard C. Hill, Calvin S. White, George E. Darrow, Robert K. Hackett, and John A. Dougherty.

First Lieut. William N. Adkins, Medical Reserve Corps, is relieved from duty at Fort McPherson, Ga., and will proceed to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., and report in person to the commanding officer of the medical officers' training camp for duty.

Orders to Lieut. Cole.

First Lieut. Frank L. Cole, Medical Reserve Corps, having completed the duty in connection with securing enlistments for the Engineer Officers' Reserve Corps, for which he was ordered to Detroit, Mich., will repair to the Army Medical School, this city, and on arrival will report to The Adjutant General of the Army for further orders.

First Lieut. William H. Lloyd, Medical Reserve Corps, is relieved from duty in the Southern Department and will proceed to his home, and upon arrival there report by telegraph to The Adjutant General of the Army.

First Lieut. Madison H. Bowman, Medical Reserve Corps, is relieved from duty in the Southern Department and will proceed to his home, reporting on arrival there by telegraph to The Adjutant General of the Army.

Active Duty for Capt. Mattison.

Capt. James A. Mattison, Medical Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will proceed to Fort Omaha, Nebr., and report in person to the commanding officer of that post for duty and by letter to the commanding general, Central Department.

First Lieut. James R. McVay, Medical Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will proceed to Trenton, Mo., for the purpose of examining applicants for the Officers' Reserve Corps, and upon completion of the duty enjoined will return

AMERICAN-CANADIAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION REPORTS UPON THE LAKE OF THE WOODS SURVEY

The final report of the International Joint Commission of the United States and Canada upon the Lake of the Woods reference has been completed and filed with the Secretary of State. The commission has authorized the following résumé of the report:

About midway of the long boundary separating Canada from the United States lies a body of water known as the Lake of the Woods. To most of us it is little more than a name. Nine out of ten intelligent Americans or Canadians probably would not know exactly where to find it on the map. Yet this lake is not only one of the most picturesque in America and one that is entitled to a place in the history of both countries, but it is also a region of exceptional economic importance to the people of both the United States and Canada.

Because they realized its economic importance, and the importance of removing any possible causes of friction between the people living on either side of the boundary, the Governments of these two great neighboring countries in 1912 jointly requested the International Joint Commission to investigate and report upon a plan for maintaining the Lake of the Woods at a level which would secure to the inhabitants on both sides of the boundary the most advantageous use of the waters of the lake, and of the waters flowing into and from the lake, as well as of their shores and harbors.

Through its consulting engineers, Mr. Adolph F. Meyer, of Minneapolis, and Mr.

to his home, and upon arrival there stand relieved from further active duty.

Capt. William H. Richardson, Medical Corps, is relieved from further station at Fort Bayard, N. Mex., and is assigned to station at Fort Riley, Kans.

To Examine Applicants.

The following named officers of the Medical Reserve Corps are assigned to active duty and will report in person to Maj. Henry C. Coe, Medical Reserve Corps, 40 East Forty-first Street, New York, N. Y., for the purpose of examining applicants for the Officers' Reserve Corps: Maj. Graeme M. Hammond, Capt. Burton J. Lee, Capt. James H. Lawson, and First Lieut. Herbert Wilcox.

First Lieuts. Robert W. Williams and Charles D. Troister, Medical Reserve Corps, are assigned to active duty and will report in person to Maj. Paul S. Bond, Corps of Engineers, Federal Building, Cleveland, Ohio, for duty in connection with the securing of enlistments for the nine regiments of Engineers, Engineer Officers' Reserve Corps.

First Lieut. Elmer S. Tenney, Medical Reserve Corps, is relieved from duty at Fort Warren, Mass., and will proceed to his home, and upon arrival there report by telegraph to The Adjutant General of the Army.

Capt. Frederick W. Shaw, Medical Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kans., and report in person to the commanding officer of that post for duty and by letter to the commanding general, Central Department.

Arthur V. White, of Toronto, with the aid of well-equipped field parties, the commission carried out comprehensive surveys of the Lake of the Woods, Rainy Lake, and the principal lakes tributary to the latter.

The results of these surveys and observations were embodied in a detailed report from the consulting engineers to the commission. At the same time the commission had held a number of hearings with the object of securing the views and testimony of everyone interested from any point of view in the problem upon which the commission had to report. With all this material before them, the six commissioners, three representing the United States and three representing Canada, prepared their report to the two Governments. The conclusions of the commissioners may be briefly summarized.

They have carefully weighed the advantages and disadvantages of certain proposed levels of the Lake of the Woods upon the various interests—agricultural, fisheries, navigation, lumbering, manufacturing, mining, tourist, and water power—and have recommended that level which they believe will be most advantageous to all concerned on both sides of the boundary. They recognize water power as the dominant interest of the region, and their report provides for the utilization of the Lake of the Woods and the upper lakes as immense storage reservoirs for the benefit of this interest. The interests of navigation, the fisheries, etc., have been safeguarded.

Some damage will result to the agricultural interests at the level recommended—1,061.25 sea-level datum—by reason of the flooding of low-lying lands, especially on the south shore of the Lake of the Woods in Minnesota. The report provides that wherever such lands are flooded the owners are to receive full compensation for all damages to land or other property.

To secure the necessary regulation of the lake the commission recommends the enlargement of the outlets at Kenora at a cost of about \$175,000. Compensation is provided for interests at the outlets and on Winnipeg River, which will be injuriously affected.

It is also recommended that the International Joint Commission shall at all times exercise a limited control over the dams and regulating works that cross the boundary, for the purpose of regulating the flow of these boundary waters.

ACTIVE DUTY FOR LIEUT. COL. COLE.

Retired Officer Ordered to Southeastern Department.

By direction of the President, Lieut. Col. Joseph Y. Porter, United States Army, retired, is placed on active military duty. He will report by telegraph to the commanding general, Southeastern Department, for assignment to station and duty and will proceed to join the station to which he may be assigned.

Your first patriotic duty—Buy a Liberty Bond.