



# Official Bulletin



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GEORGE CREEL, CHAIRMAN

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No. 30.

## GERMANY MUST BE CONQUERED OR POLITICAL FREEDOM AMONG NATIONS WILL WITHER AND PERISH, PRESIDENT ASSERTS IN EULOGIZING THE "STARS AND STRIPES"

\* \* \* Woe be to the man or group of men that seek to stand in our way in this day of high resolution, when every principle we hold dearest is to be vindicated and made secure for the salvation of the nations. We are ready to plead

at the bar of history, and our flag shall wear a new luster. Once more we shall make good with our lives and fortunes the great faith to which we were born, and a new glory shall shine in the face of our people.—President Wilson.

### Power of Teutonic Rulers Trembling Beneath Their Feet, Mr. Wilson Declares in Flag Day Address. Tells How Berlin Spread Net of Intrigue.

President Wilson delivered the following address at the Flag Day exercises in this city to-day:

*My Fellow Citizens:* We meet to celebrate Flag Day because this flag which we honour and under which we serve is the emblem of our unity, our power, our thought and purpose as a Nation. It has no other character than that which we give it from generation to generation. The choices are ours. It floats in majestic silence above the hosts that execute those choices, whether in peace or in war. And yet, though silent, it speaks to us—speaks to us of the past, of the men and women who went before us and of the records they wrote upon it. We celebrate the day of its birth; and from its birth until now it has witnessed a great history, has floated on high the symbol of great events, of a great plan of life worked out by a great people. We are about to carry it into battle, to lift it where it will draw the fire of our enemies. We are about to bid thousands, hundreds of thousands, it may be millions, of our men, the young, the strong, the capable men of the Nation, to go forth and die beneath it on fields of blood far away—for what? For some unaccustomed thing? For something for which it has never sought the fire before? American armies were never before sent across the seas. Why are they sent now? For some new purpose, for which this great flag has never been carried before, or for some old, familiar, heroic purpose for which it has seen men, its own men, die on every battle field upon which Americans have borne arms since the Revolution?

#### Accountable at Bar of History

These are questions which must be answered. We are Americans. We in our turn serve America, and can serve her with no private purpose. We must use her flag as she has always used it. We are accountable at the bar of history and must plead in utter frankness what purpose it is we seek to serve.

It is plain enough how we were forced into the war. The extraordinary insults and aggressions of the Imperial German Government left us no self-respecting choice but to take up arms in defense of our rights as a free people and of our honour as a sovereign government. The military masters of Germany denied us the right to be neutral. They filled our unsuspecting communities with vicious spies and conspirators and sought to corrupt the opinion of our people in their own behalf. When

### WORLD FREEDOM AS A STAKE

*The great fact that stands out above all the rest is that this is a Peoples' War, a war for freedom and justice and self-government amongst all the nations of the world, a war to make the world safe for the peoples who live upon it and have made it their own, the German people themselves included; and that with us rests the choice to break through all these hypocrisies and patent cheats and masks of brute force and help set the world free, or else stand aside and let it be dominated a long age through by sheer weight of arms and the arbitrary choices of self-constituted masters, by the nation which can maintain the biggest armies and the most irresistible armaments—a power to which the world has afforded no parallel and in the face of which political freedom must wither and perish.*

*Through all sorts of channels it (peace talk) has come to me, and in all sorts of guises, but never with the terms disclosed which the German Government would be willing to accept.*

—PRESIDENT WILSON.

### "Woe to Man or Group of Men That Seeks to Stand in Our Way in This Day of High Resolution"—Flag Shall Wear a New Luster.

they found that they could not do that their agents diligently spread sedition amongst us and sought to draw our own citizens from their allegiance—and some of those agents were men connected with the official embassy of the German Government itself here in our own Capital. They sought by violence to destroy our industries and arrest our commerce. They tried to incite Mexico to take up arms against us and to draw Japan into a hostile alliance with her—and that, not by indirection, but by direct suggestion from the foreign office in Berlin. They impudently denied us the use of the high seas and repeatedly executed their threat that they would send to their death any of our people who ventured to approach the coasts of Europe. And many of our own people were corrupted. Men began to look upon their own neighbours with suspicion and to wonder in their hot resentment and surprise whether there was any community in which hostile intrigue did not lurk. What great nation in such circumstances would not have taken up arms? Much as we had desired peace, it was denied us, and not of our own choice. This flag under which we serve would have been dishonoured had we withheld our hand.

But that is only part of the story. We know now as clearly as we knew before we were ourselves engaged that we are not the enemies of the German people and that they are not our enemies. They did not originate or desire this hideous war or wish that we should be drawn into it; and we are vaguely conscious that we are fighting their cause, as they will some day see it, as well as our own. They are themselves in the grip of the same sinister power that has now at last stretched its ugly talons out and drawn blood from us. The whole world is at war because the whole world is in the grip of that power and is trying out the great battle which shall determine whether it is to be brought under its mastery or fling itself free.

#### War Begun by German Militarists

The war was begun by the military masters of Germany, who proved to be also the masters of Austria-Hungary. These men have never regarded nations as peoples, men, women, and children of like blood and frame as themselves, for whom governments existed and in whom governments had their life. They have regarded them merely as serviceable organizations which they could by force or intrigue bend or corrupt to their

own purpose. They have regarded the smaller States, in particular, and the peoples who could be overwhelmed by force, as their natural tools and instruments of domination. Their purpose has long been avowed.

#### **Developed Plans of Rebellion**

The statesmen of other nations, to whom that purpose was incredible; paid little attention; regarded what German professors expounded in their classrooms and German writers set forth to the world as the goal of German policy as rather the dream of minds detached from practical affairs, as preposterous private conceptions of German destiny, than as the actual plans of responsible rulers; but the rulers of Germany themselves knew all the while what concrete plans, what well-advanced intrigues lay back of what the professors and the writers were saying, and were glad to go forward unmolested, filling the thrones of Balkan States with German princes, putting German officers at the service of Turkey to drill her armies and make interest with her government, developing plans of sedition and rebellion in India and Egypt, setting their fires in Persia. The demands made by Austria upon Serbia were a mere single step in a plan which compassed Europe and Asia, from Berlin to Bagdad. They hoped those demands might not arouse Europe, but they meant to press them whether they did or not, for they thought themselves ready for the final issue of arms.

Their plan was to throw a broad belt of German military power and political control across the very center of Europe and beyond the Mediterranean into the heart of Asia; and Austria-Hungary was to be as much their tool and pawn as Serbia or Bulgaria or Turkey or the ponderous states of the East. Austria-Hungary, indeed, was to become part of the central German Empire, absorbed and dominated by the same forces and influences that had originally cemented the German states themselves. The dream had its heart at Berlin. It could have had a heart nowhere else! It rejected the idea of solidarity of race entirely. The choice of peoples played no part in it at all. It contemplated binding together racial and political units which could be kept together only by force—Czechs, Magyars, Croats, Serbs, Roumanians, Turks, Armenians—the proud states of Bohemia and Hungary, the stout little commonwealths of the Balkans, the indomitable Turks, the subtle peoples of the East. These peoples did not wish to be united. They ardently desired to direct their own affairs, would be satisfied only by undisputed independence. They could be kept quiet only by the presence or the constant threat of armed men. They would live under a common power only by sheer compulsion and await the day of revolution. But the German military statesmen had reckoned with all that and were ready to deal with it in their own way.

#### **Austria at Germany's Mercy**

And they have actually carried the greater part of that amazing plan into execution! Look how things stand. Austria is at their mercy. It has acted, not upon its own initiative or upon the choice of its own people, but at Berlin's dictation ever since the war began. Its people now desire peace, but can not have it until leave is granted from Berlin. The so-called Central Powers are in fact but a single power. Serbia is at its mercy, should its hands be but for a moment freed. Bulgaria has consented to its will, and Roumania is overrun. The Turkish armies, which Germans trained, are serving Germany, certainly not themselves, and the guns of German warships lying in the harbor at Constantinople remind Turkish statesmen every day that they have no choice but to take their orders from Berlin. From Hamburg to the Persian Gulf the net is spread.

Is it not easy to understand the eagerness for peace that has been manifested from Berlin ever since the snare was set and sprung? Peace, peace, peace has been the talk of her foreign office for now a year and more; not peace upon her own initiative, but upon the initiative of the nations over which she now deems herself to hold the advantage. A little of the talk has been public, but most of it has been private. Through all sorts of channels it has come to me, and in all sorts of guises, but never with the terms disclosed which the German Government would be willing to accept. That government has other valuable pawns in its hands besides those I have mentioned. It still holds a valuable part of France, though with slowly relaxing grasp, and practically the whole of Belgium. Its armies press close upon Russia and overrun Poland at their will. It can not go farther; it dare not go back. It wishes to close its bargain before it is too late and it has little left to offer for the pound of flesh it will demand.

The military masters under whom Germany is bleeding see very clearly to what point fate has brought them. If they fall back or are forced back an inch, their power both abroad and at home will fall to pieces like a house of cards. It is their power at home they are thinking about now more than their

power abroad. It is that power which is trembling under their very feet; and deep fear has entered their hearts. They have but one chance to perpetuate their military power or even their controlling political influence. If they can secure peace now, with the immense advantages still in their hands which they have up to this point apparently gained, they will have justified themselves before the German people; they will have gained by force what they promised to gain by it—an immense expansion of German power, an immense enlargement of German industrial and commercial opportunities. Their prestige will be secure, and with their prestige their political power. If they fail, their people will thrust them aside; a government accountable to the people themselves will be set up in Germany as it has been in England, in the United States, in France, and in all the great countries of the modern time except Germany. If they succeed they are safe, and Germany and the world are undone; if they fail, Germany is saved and the world will be at peace. If they succeed, America will fall within the menace. We and all the rest of the world must remain armed, as they will remain, and must make ready for the next step in their aggression; if they fail, the world may unite for peace, and Germany may be of the union.

#### **Hopes To Deceive All Democracy**

Do you not now understand the new intrigue, the intrigue for peace, and why the masters of Germany do not hesitate to use any agency that promises to effect their purpose, the deceit of the nations? Their present particular aim is to deceive all those who throughout the world stand for the rights of peoples and the self-government of nations; for they see what immense strength the forces of justice and of liberalism are gathering out of this war. They are employing liberals in their enterprise. They are using men, in Germany and without, as their spokesmen whom they have hitherto despised and oppressed, using them for their own destruction—socialists, the leaders of labor, the thinkers they have hitherto sought to silence. Let them once succeed and these men, now their tools, will be ground to powder beneath the weight of the great military empire they will have set up; the revolutionists in Russia will be cut off from all succor or cooperation in western Europe and a counter revolution fostered and supported; Germany herself will lose her chance of freedom; and all Europe will arm for the next, the final struggle.

The sinister intrigue is being no less actively conducted in this country than in Russia and in every country in Europe to which the agents and dupes of the Imperial German Government can get access. That Government has many spokesmen here, in places high and low. They have learned discretion. They keep within the law. It is opinion they utter now, not sedition. They proclaim the liberal purposes of their masters; declare this a foreign war which can touch America with no danger to either her lands or her institutions; set England at the center of the stage and talk of her ambition to assert economic dominion throughout the world; appeal to our ancient tradition of isolation in the politics of the nations; and seek to undermine the Government with false professions of loyalty to its principles.

#### **Will Make No Headway**

But they will make no headway. The false betray themselves always in every accent. It is only friends and partisans of the German Government whom we have already identified who utter these thinly disguised disloyalties. The facts are patent to all the world, and nowhere are they more plainly seen than in the United States, where we are accustomed to deal with facts and not with sophistries; and the great fact that stands out above all the rest is that this is a peoples' war, a war for freedom and justice and self-government amongst all the nations of the world, a war to make the world safe for the peoples who live upon it and have made it their own, the German people themselves included; and that with us rests the choice to break through all these hypocricies and patent cheats and masks of brute force and help set the world free, or else stand aside and let it be dominated a long age through by sheer weight of arms and the arbitrary choices of self-constituted masters, by the nation which can maintain the biggest armies and the most irresistible armaments—a power to which the world has afforded no parallel and in the face of which political freedom must wither and perish.

For us there is but one choice. We have made it. Woe be to the man or group of men that seeks to stand in our way in this day of high resolution, when every principle we hold dearest is to be vindicated and made secure for the salvation of the nations. We are ready to plead at the bar of history, and our flag shall wear a new luster. Once more we shall make good with our lives and fortunes the great faith to which we were born, and a new glory shall shine in the face of our

## TOLLING OF LIBERTY BELL RE-ECHOED THROUGHOUT COUNTRY

The Treasury Department issues the following:

The following telegram was sent at noon to-day by Mayor Ainslie of Richmond, Va., to Mayor Smith of Philadelphia, Pa.:

"Thomas B. Smith, Mayor of Philadelphia, Pa.:

"Standing in St. John's Church, where Patrick Henry delivered his immortal appeal for liberty that electrified the Colonies and welded them into a unit for the common cause, I send the greetings and good will of the city of Richmond to the city of Philadelphia, over which there hangs as a halo the undying memories of the mighty blows for liberty which were struck upon her soil.

"GEORGE AINSLIE,  
"Mayor."

### Ancient Bells Tolled.

While Mayor Smith was ringing Old Liberty again in Independence Hall in Philadelphia, Mayor Ainslie was tolling the ancient church bell in St. John's Church, Richmond, standing on the exact spot where Patrick Henry stood when he said: "Give me liberty or give me death."

The liberty loan Flag Day exercises were held promptly at 12 o'clock noon, the historic bells calling Americans of to-day to the cause of liberty and reminding them that at 12 o'clock noon Friday subscriptions to the liberty loan close.

The cracked voice of Old Liberty, serving again to "Proclaim Liberty Throughout all the Land, unto the Inhabitants Thereof," was re-echoed throughout the United States at noon to-day by fire, church, school, town-hall, and courthouse bells, factory, locomotive, and steamboat whistles.

### Echoed on Pacific Coast.

Making allowances for the difference in time, Mayor James Rolph, jr., of San Francisco, by official proclamation, had all bells in the Pacific Coast metropolis rung at the same hour that old liberty was sounded in Philadelphia.

Church and school bells were rung at noon in town and country throughout the tenth Federal reserve district, of which Kansas City is the center and which embraces western Missouri, all of Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, and Wyoming, and the northern counties of Oklahoma and New Mexico.

Throughout New England bells and whistles reechoed a thousandfold the feeble voice of old liberty.

"Atlanta has very few bells, but we have commanded every whistle in the district and they will feature the Flag Day exercises in all cities in this Federal reserve district," the officials of the Federal reserve bank at Atlanta reported to the Secretary of the Treasury.

### New York Bells Ring.

Every bell in New York was a liberty bell for liberty bell day, in tone with the historic liberty bell in Philadelphia, the New York liberty loan committee reported.

More than 1,000 towns in the St. Louis Federal reserve district were notified early this morning to ring all bells promptly at noon.

"The response was general throughout

## POOLING OF ALL PAPER AND PULP IN THE HANDS OF U. S. AGENCY IS URGED BY TRADE COMMISSION

Distribution at a Price Based Upon Cost of Production Plus a Fair Profit Per Ton Suggested in Report to Congress—Alleges Excessive Profits by Manufacturers.

The Federal Trade Commission has authorized the following:

As a result of its investigations into the news print and book paper industry, the Federal Trade Commission suggests to Congress a pooling of all paper and mechanical pulp in the hands of a Federal agency for distribution at a price based upon cost of production plus a fair profit per ton. The investigation reveals excessive profits made by the paper manufacturers.

The commission has issued the following preliminary summary of its report to Congress pursuant to Senate Resolution No. 265 of the Sixty-fourth Congress, second session:

### Summary of Report.

"There were in 1916 approximately 40 companies operating 70 mills, the bulk of whose output was book paper, and a number of other mills which manufactured some book paper in addition to the various other grades. The output of the principal book-paper mills in 1916 probably aggregated more than a million tons, valued at more than \$87,000,000.

"During 1916 the prices of different grades of book paper showed large increases over those for the preceding year. Contracts made by 23 manufacturers in the last half of 1916 on the average were 84 per cent higher for machine finish, 66 per cent higher for supercalendered, and 65 per cent higher for coated book than in 1915. The percentage of increase in current prices, except on coated paper for sales to publishers in several large centers, were even higher.

### Increase in Average Cost.

"The average cost of manufacture of 41 principal book-paper mills for the year 1916 was \$7.79 per ton higher than for 1915, the increase in particular mills ranging from less than \$2 per ton in several cases to more than \$20 per ton in the most extreme cases. Costs were rising throughout the year, however, so that for the first quarter of 1917 they were very much higher on the average than for the year 1916. In general, the increase in cost was greater for the mills purchasing their pulp than for those producing it.

"The average profits per ton of 41 principal bookpaper mills were 100 per cent higher in 1916 than for the preceding year. In some mills there was no increase in profits, while in others the in-

crease was very large, the relation of profits for the two years depending upon the proportion of the total output of each mill sold under the old contracts at normal prices. The profits for the first quarter of 1917 were generally much higher than for 1916.

the St. Louis district," the chairman of the liberty loan committee reported to Secretary McAdoo in a telegram.

The governor of the Dallas, Tex., Federal reserve bank sent the following message to the Secretary of the Treasury:

"Operators of all telephone companies phoned to persons outside the large cities the following message: 'Federal reserve bank wants to know if you have bought your liberty bond. If not, they want you to see your banker to-day.'"

crease was very large, the relation of profits for the two years depending upon the proportion of the total output of each mill sold under the old contracts at normal prices. The profits for the first quarter of 1917 were generally much higher than for 1916.

### Margins of Profits Larger.

"The margins of profit of paper jobbers on book paper sales were generally much larger in 1916 than in 1915. The average increase on current sales of machine finish book paper for the principal New York jobbers was 200 per cent and Boston jobbers 343 per cent.

"The domestic production of book paper was nearly 20 per cent greater in 1916 than 1915, but domestic consumption and exports increased so rapidly that stocks declined. Imports, which have never been large enough to be a factor, are now practically nothing.

### Circulation Shows Increase.

"The volume of advertising and the circulation of the principal publications of the country using book paper showed a large increase in 1916 over 1915.

"Twenty-three important book-paper companies producing from 75 to 80 per cent of the total domestic output of book paper are members of a statistical bureau, of which Charles F. Moore, of New York City, is secretary.

"The concerted activities of the book-paper manufacturers, with the effect thereof upon the prices charged in 1916 and 1917, have been investigated, and the commission is considering the institution of a proceeding directed against certain practices which appear to exist in the industry."

### COMMITTEE ON ZINC.

The subcommittee on zinc, under the committee on raw materials, minerals, and metals, Council of National Defense, is as follows: Chairman, Edgar Palmer, president New Jersey Zinc Co., 55 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.; Charles W. Baker, president American Zinc, Lead & Smelting Co., 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.; A. P. Cobb, vice president New Jersey Zinc Corporation, 55 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.; Sidney J. Jennings, vice president United States Smelting, Refining, and Mining Co., 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.; Cornelius F. Kelley, vice president Anaconda Copper Co., 42 Broadway, New York, N. Y.; N. Bruce MacKellvie, president Butte & Superior Copper Co., 25 Broad Street, New York, N. Y.; Thomas F. Noon, president Illinois Zinc Co., Peru, Ill.; Charles T. Orr, president Bertha A. Mining Co., Webb City, Mo.

### LIGHTHOUSE BUOY LIST ISSUED.

The Lighthouse Service, Department of Commerce, has just issued the buoy list for Delaware Bay and River, including Philadelphia Harbor, corrected to June 1.

## The Official Bulletin

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### EXECUTIVE ORDER.

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

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

WOODROW WILSON.

April 14, 1917.

### U-BOAT KILLS THREE AMERICANS.

#### U. S. Destroyer Saves Survivors of Crew of One British Ship Sunk.

The Department of State issues the following: The Department of State is advised of the sinking of a British steamer on June 5 by a submarine. Eight of the crew were killed by the explosion, including two Americans named Daniels and Ashley. Ashley was colored. The remainder of the crew were rescued without peril by an American destroyer.

A consular dispatch to the Department of State says that one unknown American was killed when a British steamer was sunk by a German submarine. The chief mate's boat of this vessel, with 16 men aboard, including 3 Americans, is missing. It was last seen on the morning of June 7. The department's telegram was dispatched on the 12th.

### AMERICANS FROM HARPUT SAFE.

#### Consul Davis and Missionaries Arrive at Constantinople.

The Department of State has issued the following:

A telegram from the Swedish Legation at Constantinople, dated June 10, says that Consul Davis and all American missionaries at Harput have arrived at Constantinople.

### WOMEN BOOM LIBERTY LOAN.

The Woman's Liberty Loan Committee to-day issued the following statement:

In Chicago, Mrs. George Bass, Mrs. Antoinette Funk, and Mrs. Kellogg Fairbank, of the Woman's Liberty Loan Committee, have conducted a whirlwind campaign during the closing days of the loan issue. Thousands of \$100 subscriptions have been received by them, a multitude of \$50 subscriptions, and many of larger

## LIBERTY LOAN GREAT TRIUMPH FOR COUNTRY, IF FULLY SUBSCRIBED, SAYS SECRETARY M'ADOO

**\$1,843,000,000 SUBSCRIBED TO LIBERTY LOAN**

*Secretary McAdoo announces that subscriptions to the Liberty Loan reported to the Treasury Department up to 1 o'clock to-day totaled \$1,843,000,000. The Secretary also announces that no more figures will be given out until the final totals are received.*

The Treasury Department has issued the following statement by Secretary McAdoo:

"A tremendous interest has been aroused in the liberty loan throughout the country. On my recent trip I found everywhere a spirit of enthusiasm and patriotic cooperation among all classes of the people, which means that America aroused is indomitable and invincible. The liberty loan will be a success if the work is maintained at the present high pitch of interest and efficiency until June 15. Should the final returns on June 15 disclose that the liberty loan has been

subscribed in full, or more than in full, it will be a distinct triumph; it will be a superior record to that made by any one of the belligerent powers in the flotation of its first war loan. This loan, the total of which is \$2,000,000,000, is the most colossal piece of financing ever undertaken in the United States. I urge every patriotic organization, every bank, and every private corporation and every individual working for the success of the liberty loan to continue their efforts with renewed vigor and enthusiasm. If they do this, as I know that they will, the first great victory of this war for liberty and democracy will have been won."

### QUESTION OF PRISONERS' PAY IS TAKEN UP WITH GERMANY

The Department of State issues the following:

The Department of State has addressed a communication to the German Government, through the Spanish Government, asking it to state its intentions in regard to the pay of American naval and military officers who may be taken prisoners of war by German forces.

The Department of State proposes that if the German Government will agree to take action on a reciprocal basis the Government of the United States will grant to all German naval and military officers taken prisoners of war the same rate of pay as officers of corresponding rank in the United States Army.

### REPORTS U. S. PROPERTY SAFE.

#### Turkey Not to Touch Colleges and Other Establishments, Says Swedish Envoy.

The Department of State issues the following:

A telegram from the American legation at Stockholm states that under date of May 20 the Swedish minister in Constantinople reported that the American college buildings and other American establishments in and around Constantinople would not be touched by the Turkish authorities because of the rupture of diplomatic relations.

Two colleges, the telegram stated, had successful commencement festivals. All of the professors and teachers are well.

denominations, among them those of Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen and Mrs. George Sevey, who have purchased \$10,000 liberty bonds. Mrs. Raymond Robins, president of the National Woman's Trade Union League, was another purchaser of liberty bonds through the Chicago branch of the woman's committee.

### 7,473,692 MEN REGISTERED IN THIRTY-EIGHT STATES AND D. C.

The War Department authorizes the following:

With ten States missing, the registration figures reported to Provost Marshal General Crowder give the following totals:

WHITES.	
Exemptions indicated.....	3,527,386
No exemptions indicated.....	2,168,084
	5,695,420
COLORED.	
Exemptions indicated.....	537,342
No exemptions indicated.....	338,150
	875,492
Allies.....	813,707
Alien enemies.....	89,073
	902,780
Total registration (38 States and District of Columbia).....	7,473,692
Under census estimate by.....	630,597
Census estimate (38 States and District of Columbia).....	8,104,269
Per cent registration to estimate..	92.2
Census estimate for 10 missing States.....	2,193,815
Estimate (at 92.2 per cent) for missing States.....	2,022,697
Actual registration (10 States missing).....	7,473,692
Estimated registration of missing States.....	2,022,697
Probable total registration about	9,496,389

As a matter of fact, the total registration may be even better than the above figure. Several States are included with a few scattering precincts or districts missing without corresponding allowance in the census estimate for those States. The figures are also subject to a final checking over at the Provost Marshal General's office and it is thought that corrections bringing the final total higher are more likely than those reducing it.

## 4,000 MORE MARINES WANTED BEFORE SATURDAY NIGHT

The Navy Department authorizes the following:

"Four thousand before Saturday night" is the slogan of Marine Corps recruiting week, and reports received at headquarters here indicate that the number set will not only be reached but exceeded. The enlisted strength of the corps at the beginning of the week was 22,122. The figures yesterday stood at 23,884, a net increase for the first two days of the present recruiting drive of 1,762.

Governors, mayors, public school authorities, and prominent men in every line are joining in the campaign in the 112 cities where the corps maintains recruiting stations. There have been scores of parades, public meetings, and other demonstrations. Committees have been organized by merchants, manufacturers, clubs, schools, athletic organizations, women's societies, and advertising clubs. Theaters and hotels, and fleets of automobiles have been utilized.

### Women Assisting in Work.

Hundreds of women are assisting in the work. Newspapers are giving many columns to accounts of the drive, and the history and exploits of the Marine Corps.

Maj. Gen. Barnett, commandant of the corps, has made the following statement:

"I want to thank the thousands of citizens who are joining so enthusiastically in the Marine Corps campaign for recruits, and also particularly to thank the newspapers for their generous and patriotic response to my appeal. I want to assure all parents whose sons enlist in the Marine Corps that the young men will receive the best possible training and the personal interest of every officer of the corps.

### Standard Has Been Raised.

"Instead of reducing the standard in order to fill the ranks, I have raised it as to height, age, and general physical qualifications. Recruiting officers have been instructed to take none but the best and not to forward any requests for waivers. This was done because reports from our recruit depots show that the best possible material is being received from all sections of the country.

"Recruiting is proceeding in such a gratifying manner, both as to numbers and quality, that I confidently predict that the full quota will be secured in the very near future."

### \$640,000 WAR BONDS FOR INDIAN.

#### Fortune of Rich Creek Invested in Liberty Loan.

The Treasury Department issues the following:

Jackson Barnett, the Rockefeller of the Indians in the United States, has subscribed to \$640,000 of liberty loan bonds. This subscription was made after his guardian, Carl J. O'Hornett, a leading banker of Henryetta, Okla., where Barnett lives, and Secretary of the Interior Lane determined that an investment of the Indian's cash capital in liberty loan bonds was legal.

Barnett is a full-blood "incompetent" Creek Indian. On May 1 he had

## HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN FLAG SHOWS IT HAS UNDERGONE MANY CHANGES IN DESIGN

The Smithsonian Institution to-day issued the following:

To-day probably several million American flags are waving serenely in the varied breezes of our spacious land, significant of the calm and dignified, yet deep and lasting, patriotism of the American people. Be this our native land or adopted country, we pledge allegiance to that flag, uncover as we pass, and wear it in miniature as a token of our loyalty. And yet what do we know about its origin, its meaning, and its history? A lecture trip to the United States National Museum in Washington, the national depository of American relics, will teach much concerning the flag.

Naturally there were many forms of early flags, especially colonial types used by the individual colonies and militia regiments, before the flag of the United States was established by our Continental Congress on June 14, 1777, now celebrated as Flag Day. This act required that the flag of the United States be of thirteen horizontal stripes, alternate red and white, and that the union be thirteen white stars on a blue field, representing a new constellation, but it did not define how many points the stars should have, how they should be arranged, nor make provision for additional ones.

### Flown at Sea by John Paul Jones.

One of the first occasions for public display of the "Stars and Stripes" is said to have been on August 6, 1777, when the new flag was hoisted over the troops at Fort Schuylér, Rome, N. Y. John Paul Jones, is said to have been the first to fly the "Stars and Stripes" over the high seas, on the *Ranger*, in November, 1777. The National Museum has an early naval 12-star type flag said to have been flown by John Paul Jones during the War of the Revolution.

From the time of the Revolution the stars and stripes in the flag have varied. There were 13 stars during the Revolution, 15 in the War of 1812, 29 in the Mexican War, 33 to 35 in the Civil War, 45 in the Spanish War, and 48 to-day. The stripes were changed first from 13 to 15, and then back again to 13. It may be surprising to know that our national flag is among the oldest flags of the nations, being older than the present British Jack, the French Tricolor, and the flag of Spain, and many years older than the flags of Germany and Italy

\$755,893.06 deposited to his credit in banks in Oklahoma. These deposits are increasing at the rate of \$47,082.74 a month, this sum being derived from oil lands in Oklahoma. Last year Barnett paid an income tax of \$52,000 to the Federal Government.

The \$640,000 subscription by Barnett was made through his guardian, who recommended to Senator Robert L. Owen, of Oklahoma, a few days ago that steps be taken to invest the greater part, if not all, of Barnett's cash in interest-bearing liberty bonds.

Buy a Liberty Bond.

some of which are either personal flags or those of the reigning families.

### "Star-Spangled Banner."

The American flag of the highest historic and sentimental value to the whole country is in the National Museum collections. It is the original "Star-Spangled Banner," which flew over Fort Mchenry in Baltimore Harbor, during the bombardment on September 13-14, 1814, and was the inspiration of Francis Scott Key's immortal poem, now sung as our national anthem. It is of the 15 star and stripe type, adopted after the admission of Vermont and Kentucky by an act approved by President Washington, January 13, 1794. The "Star Spangled Banner" measures about 30 feet square, though it was probably somewhat longer, and is much battered and torn, with one star missing, possibly shot away.

From 1795 this form continued as the standard flag until President Monroe's administration, when Congress enacted that it should thereafter be of thirteen stripes and twenty stars, with the addition of a star for each new State, commencing July 4, 1818.

### Not Carried by Army Until 1846.

It seems that for many years the Army did not carry the Stars and Stripes in battle, though it had been in general use as a garrison flag. The land forces during this period and before carried what was known as national colors or standards of blue, with the coat of arms of the United States, comprising an eagle surmounted by a number of stars, emblazoned thereon, with the designation of the body of troops. In 1834, War Department regulations gave the Artillery the right to carry the Stars and Stripes. The Infantry and Cavalry still used the national standards, which remained the colors of the Infantry until 1841 and of the Cavalry until 1887, when that branch of the Army was ordered to carry the Stars and Stripes. From its adoption in 1777, however, naval vessels universally displayed the National Flag.

The history of our flag thus indicates that the Stars and Stripes was not officially carried by our troops in battle until the period of the Mexican War, 1846-47. In that war a flag of 13 stars and stripes was carried by the battalion of volunteers from Maryland and the District of Columbia, and the flag of Company I, Fourth Regiment of Indiana Infantry, of 13 stripes, with an eagle in the field. Ten flags of the National Museum collection pertain to the Civil War.

Other flags include some of the Spanish-American War, a flag used by Admiral Charles Wilkes, U. S. Navy; a miniature flag carried by Capt. C. F. Hall in the Arctic, 1864-1869; the American colors carried by Rear Admiral Peary in his Arctic explorations in 1909; the flag carried by the Smithsonian African Expedition under the direction of Col. Theodore Roosevelt, in 1909-10; and numerous examples of the National Ensign which has flown in notable engagements and during countless worthy achievements.

## MEASURES RECENTLY ENACTED BY CONGRESS OR THAT STILL ARE PENDING

Since May 17 last Congress has been acting upon much important legislation.

The bill known as the selective service bill, authorizing the President to conscript for, to officer, and organize armies of approximately 2,000,000 men, has become a law.

The bill to temporarily increase the strength of the enlisted force of the Navy from 87,000 to 150,000 and of the Marine Corps from 17,400 to 30,000, with additional officers, was passed May 22.

### War Revenue Bill.

The bill to provide revenue for war purposes has passed the House and is still pending in the Senate. As passed by the House it provided for the levy of taxes to approximately \$2,100,000,000.

A bill was introduced June 12 to further the national security by encouraging the production, conserving the supply, and controlling the distribution of food products and fuel. It is now under discussion

by the House. This is the so-called Hoover bill.

### Marine Insurance Measure.

A bill to authorize war risk has passed the Senate and House and is now in conference. It proposes a new bureau in the Treasury Department, for a \$50,000,000 fund for marine war-risk insurance, to compel owners to carry insurance upon the lives of the crews, and for accident insurance during the war.

The "trading with the enemy" bill was introduced on June 11, to prohibit under heavy penalties any dealing with any nation with which the United States is at war.

The espionage bill, which has been passed by Congress, authorizes the President to make rules governing alien vessels in American ports; for the seizure of arms intended for export.

It does not provide for censorship of mails or newspapers; but declares non-

mailable any publications or letters in violation of the provisions of the act, and that anyone thus using the mails shall be liable to a fine of \$5,000, or five years imprisonment, or both.

On June 13 the House passed a bill legalizing joint foreign selling agencies of American exporters.

The object of this bill is to allow American exporters to compete on equal terms with foreign dealers, without placing themselves under the inhibition of the Sherman antitrust law.

### Urgent Deficiency Bill Passed.

The urgent deficiency bill, carrying approximately \$2,500,000,000 for the Army and Navy, \$750,000,000 for the Shipping Board, and \$500,000 for maintaining the Council of National Defense, was agreed upon in conference, the report was accepted by both Houses, and the bill has gone to the President.

## War Department Orders to Officers and Enlisted Men

The depot quartermaster, Front Royal Remount Depot, Front Royal, Va., and his commissioned assistants will proceed to such points as may be necessary within the eastern 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: Alabama, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, Maryland, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia.

Maj. Preston Brown, Thirty-first Infantry, now on leave of absence in this city, will report to Col. Isaac W. Littell, Quartermaster Corps, for duty in his office.

By direction of the President, Maj. Joseph T. Crabbs, United States Army, retired, is placed on active military duty under the provisions of the next to the last proviso of section 24, act of Congress approved June 3, 1916. He will repair to this city and report in person to the chairman of the committee on chemicals of the advisory commission of the Council of National Defense for duty.

Capt. Edgar W. Miller, Medical Corps, is relieved from his present mustering duty and will proceed to Syracuse, N. Y., for duty at the camp at that place.

Maj. John H. Allen, Medical Corps, will proceed to locks on Cumberland River; Sheffield, Ala.; Chattanooga, Dayton, and Knoxville, Tenn.; Coulter Island, Lyons Shoals, Tennessee River; and vicinities of said places, whenever necessary, to enlist men for the Engineers, and upon the completion of the duty enjoined will return to Nashville, Tenn.

First Lieut. James E. Ash, Medical Corps, in addition to his other duties, will assume charge, under the instructions of the Quartermaster General of the Army, of construction work at the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., vice Capt. Albert F. Clark, Medical Corps, hereby relieved.

The names of First Lieuts. Francis J. Toohy and Charles L. Kilburn, Coast Artillery Corps, are placed on the Detached Officers' List, to take effect June 1, 1917.

Leave of absence for four months on surgeon's certificate of disability is granted Maj. Frank A. Barton, First Cavalry.

By direction of the President, the retirement of First Lieut. John Q. A. Brett, Quartermaster Corps, from active service on May 30, 1917, under the requirements of the act of Congress approved June 30, 1882, is announced.

Leave of absence for seven days is granted apt. William D. Geary, Cavalry.

Capt. Charles G. Lawrence, Quartermaster Corps, will report in person to the commanding officer, Fort McPherson, Ga., for duty as quartermaster, relieving Maj. Edward T. Winston, United States Army, retired, of that duty. Maj. Winston will continue on duty in charge of construction work at Fort McPherson.

Capt. Francis W. Clark, Coast Artillery Corps, Detached Officers' List, is relieved from duty as assistant to the Chief of Coast Artillery, to take effect June 4, 1917, and will proceed to the coast defenses of Chesapeake Bay and report to the commanding officer thereof for assignment to duty.

Capt. Louis M. Evans, Signal Officers' Reserve Corps, will proceed to Schenectady, N. Y., on official business pertaining to the manufacture of Signal Corps supplies, and upon the completion of this duty will return to his proper station in this city.

Capt. Cuthbert Powell, Medical Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty at Denver, Colo., in connection with the examination of recruits for Base Hospital No. 29, at that place, and upon the completion of this duty will stand relieved from further active duty.

Maj. Edward S. Lea, 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.

First Lieut. Otto E. Strahlman, Aviation Section, Signal Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will proceed to Mineola, Long Island, N. Y., and report in person to the commanding officer, Signal Corps Aviation School at that place, for assignment to duty.

Lieut. Col. James T. Dean, adjutant general, is relieved from duty in the Northeastern Department and will repair to this city and report to The Adjutant General of the Army for duty.

By direction of the President, Col. Eugene F. Ladd, United States Army, retired, is placed on active military duty under the provisions of the next to the last proviso of section 24, act of Congress approved June 3, 1916. He will report to the commanding general, Northeastern Department, for duty as adjutant of that department.

The following-named officers of the Medical Corps will proceed to the Rockefeller Institute, New York, N. Y., for the purpose of taking a special course of instruction at that place: Maj. William H. Moncrief, Maj. John W. Hanner.

Lieut. Col. William R. Smith, Coast Artillery Corps, is relieved from his present duty and will repair to this city and report in person to the Chief of Coast Artillery for duty as his assistant.

So much of paragraph 8, Special Orders, No. 112, May 15, 1917, War Department, as directs Maj. Ralph D. Mershon, Engineer Officers' Reserve Corps, to proceed to Cambridge, Mass., and take station at that place is revoked. Maj. Mershon will proceed to New York, N. Y., and take station there.

Maj. Edwin T. Cole, United States Army, retired, will repair to this city and report in person to The Adjutant General of the Army for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof will return to his proper station.

So much of paragraph 51, Special Orders, No. 121, May 25, 1917, War Department, as directs First Lieut. Samuel A. Munford, Medical Officers' Reserve Corps, to proceed to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., and report in person to the commanding officer, medical officers' training camp at that place, is revoked. First Lieut. Munford will take station in Ithaca, N. Y., for the purpose of examining applicants for the Aviation Section, Signal Officers' Reserve Corps, and for duty as a member of the aviation examining board at that place, and upon the completion thereof will stand relieved from further active duty.

Brig. Gen. William T. Rossell, United States Army, retired, is detailed as a member of the examining board at the Army Building, New York, N. Y., appointed in paragraph 16, Special Orders, No. 170, War Department, July 23, 1915, vice Col. Harry Taylor, Corps of Engineers, hereby relieved.

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

So much of paragraph 61, Special Orders, No. 124, May 29, 1917, War Department, as relates to Capt. Theodore A. McGraw, Jr., Medical Officers' Reserve Corps, is revoked.

Cpts. Thomas DeW. Milling and George H. Brett, junior military aviators, Signal Corps, are relieved from duty as members of the board of officers appointed in paragraph 47, Special Orders, No. 246, October 20, 1916, War Department.

Capt. William A. Larned, Signal Officers' Reserve Corps, is detailed as a member of the board of officers appointed in paragraph 47, Special Orders, No. 246, October 20, 1916, War Department.

So much of paragraph 33, Special Orders, No. 123, May 28, 1917, War Department, as directs Capt. Paul Butin, Quartermaster Officers' Reserve Corps, to report in person to the commanding officer, coast defenses of Charleston, for assignment to duty as quartermaster, is revoked. Capt. Butin will proceed to this city and report in person to the Quartermaster General of the Army for instructions.

**CERTAIN NEWSPAPERS PRINTING FACTS THAT MAY EXPOSE U. S. SOLDIERS AND SAILORS TO PERIL, WARNS COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC INFORMATION**

The Committee on Public Information issues this statement:

"While 99 per cent of the newspapers of the country are scrupulously observing the rules of voluntary censorship, a certain few are printing daily information that may expose American soldiers and sailors to deadly peril.

"Not only is announcement made of the passage of troops through the communities in which these papers are published, but the names and equipment are given in detail; also exact information as to destination and date of arrival, together with speculation as to probable sailing.

"It does not matter that the Government's plans for concealment of

troop movements across the water have failed in many particulars; absolute secrecy still remains the object of the strenuous effort. The press of the country, realizing the necessity, has pledged its aid and cooperation. The one newspaper that breaks this faith undoes the work of all those that keep the faith. Attention is again called to these specific and repeated requests of the Government for suppression of news with respect to—

"1. Information in regard to the train or boat movements of troops.

"2. Information regarding the assembling of military forces at seaports from which inference might be made of any intention to embark them for service abroad."

**RESERVE BANKS DIRECTED TO TELEGRAPH LATE SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE LIBERTY LOAN**

The Treasury Department issues the following:

The following telegram has been sent to the governors of the twelve Federal reserve banks by Assistant Secretary Crosby:

"Referring to Treasury Department circular 78, dated May 14, 1917, which provides that applications must reach the Treasury Department or a Federal reserve bank not later than noon June 15, 1917. First, this means standard time where the reserve bank is located. Second, application must be accompanied by payment of 2 per cent. Third, all banks and trust companies receiving applications too late to reach reserve banks by mail for delivery by noon June 15 should telegraph applications and payments of 2 per cent in time to reach reserve banks by noon June 15, and when so received shall be included as on time. Fourth, applications received by mail delivery or telegraph later than noon June 15 and until further notice should be separately listed and promptly notified to the Secretary of the Treasury. Fifth, please notify banks and trust companies your district until further notice to transmit all late applications as promptly as possible to you and that the same will be separately listed and dealt with as may be directed by the Secretary of the Treasury."

The following statement was made by Assistant Secretary Crosby Wednesday morning, June 13:

The Federal reserve banks have reported subscriptions to the liberty loan received up to the close of business Tuesday, June 12, as follows:

New York	\$758,000,000
Boston	161,000,000
Philadelphia	83,000,000
Richmond	55,000,000
Atlanta	28,000,000
Chicago	184,000,000
Cleveland	153,000,000
St. Louis	47,000,000
Minneapolis	50,000,000
Kansas City	58,000,000
Dallas	29,000,000
San Francisco	52,000,000
Total	1,658,000,000

In the case of Cleveland and Minneapolis, the figures are the same as those published on June 10, the amounts thereof including subscriptions in transmission to the Federal reserve banks and not yet in due form. Large numbers of banks and trust companies have not yet transmitted the subscriptions received by them to their Federal reserve banks.

Expected amount of subscriptions on basis of banking resources:

New York	\$600,000,000 to	\$750,000,000
Boston	240,000,000 to	300,000,000
Philadelphia	140,000,000 to	175,000,000
Richmond	80,000,000 to	100,000,000
Atlanta	60,000,000 to	75,000,000
Chicago	260,000,000 to	325,000,000
Cleveland	180,000,000 to	225,000,000
St. Louis	80,000,000 to	100,000,000
Minneapolis	80,000,000 to	100,000,000
Kansas City	100,000,000 to	125,000,000
Dallas	40,000,000 to	50,000,000
San Francisco	140,000,000 to	175,000,000
	\$2,000,000,000	\$2,500,000,000

**PUSHING THE LIBERTY LOAN.**

**Department of Commerce Employees Have Taken \$166,700 in Bonds.**

The Department of Commerce authorizes the following:

Preliminary reports of the canvass for the sale of liberty loan bonds in the Department of Commerce show a total of \$166,700 subscribed, with reports in from only about 70 per cent of the employees as yet. The subscriptions are well distributed, and the proportion of takers in relation to the number of employees is showing up well. For example, in the disbursing clerk's office there are 13 employees, and 11 of them have subscribed a total of \$1,200. The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce has 110 employees, and 94 have subscribed \$14,850. In the Lighthouse Bureau there are 41 employees, 33 have subscribed a total of \$4,000; and in the Steamboat-Inspection Service there are 11 employees, and 10 of them have subscribed \$1,350. Of the 979 employees in the Department of Commerce Building, 631 have subscribed, and

**WORK OF BANKS FOR WAR LOAN PRAISED BY CURRENCY CHIEF**

The Treasury Department issues the following:

The Comptroller of the Currency said to-day:

The reports which are coming to Washington from every section of the country bear testimony to the patriotic, unselfish, and admirable work which our banks, both national and State, are, with rare exceptions, doing to insure the success of the liberty loan.

At the time of the Civil War, through hearty cooperation between the banks and our people, our Government was able to place an amount of bonds equal to twice as much as the total resources of all the banks at that time.

If it is the duty of every American citizen to subscribe according to his means to liberty bonds, it is an equally imperative duty of the banks to invest in liberty bonds a reasonable proportion of their resources.

**Banks Could Easily Take Two Billions.**

The opinion has been expressed by leading bankers, and this office concurs in that opinion, that the national banks of this country could reasonably and conservatively subscribe, on their own account, at this time to liberty bonds to the extent of 6 per cent of their total resources. If all the national banks should do this, it would provide purchasers for about one billion dollars of bonds. If the State banks and trust companies should subscribe in the same proportion, more than another billion dollars would be fully covered.

Soon after the 1st of July the national banks of the country will be given an opportunity of showing the amount of liberty bonds which they shall have purchased for investment for their respective banks; and also the amount of liberty bonds which they may be carrying or may have agreed to carry for customers.

**Reserve Banks Ready to Aid.**

No bank need be concerned about its ability to reimburse itself from its Federal reserve bank for advances made by it on liberty bonds. The reserve banks have all given notice that any member bank in good standing can receive any reasonable accommodation which it may desire from its reserve banks against liberty bonds or loans made on liberty bonds, at from 3 to 3½ per cent interest.

After July 1 it is proposed to publish a list of the national banks whose own subscriptions to liberty bonds shall amount to 5 per cent or more of their total resources, and which thus shall have contributed most practically and effectively to the success of the great loan. Should any bank, however, whose subscription has reached the limit indicated, prefer for any reason that its name should not be published, its wishes will be respected. It is earnestly hoped that this roll of honor may be a long one.

the total to date for the building is \$77,150. Full reports from the Bureau of Standards, Coast and Geodetic Survey, Lighthouse Field Service, and the field service of the Steamboat-Inspection Bureau, and the Bureau of Navigation have not yet been received.

## COL. ROOSEVELT APPEALS TO NATION TO GIVE GENEROUSLY AND SPEEDILY TO RED CROSS WAR FUND OF \$100,000,000 TO BE RAISED NEXT WEEK

**Call Is to Every American, Ex-President Declares in Address at Lincoln, Nebraska, "to Relieve the Sufferings of Our Sons and the Sons of Our Allies."**

The American Red Cross made public here to-day portions of an address by Col. Theodore Roosevelt delivered at Lincoln, Nebr., to-day, relating to the \$100,000,000 war fund of the Red Cross. The selected portions as given out follow:

Theodore Roosevelt appealed to the Nation to-day to give generously and speedily to the \$100,000,000 war fund which the war council of the American Red Cross is to raise in Red Cross week beginning next Monday for immediate needs. Speaking at the semicentennial celebration of Nebraska statehood at Lincoln, Nebr., the colonel declared that the Red Cross will be second in importance only to the Army as a factor in winning the war.

### Urges Red Cross Aid.

Urging the whole country to support the most splendidly constructive work that ever confronted a nation, Col. Roosevelt said in part:

"Second only to the Army in the work of winning this war comes our Red Cross. Indeed the importance of this work is so great that the President of the United States has set apart next week—from June 18 to 25—as a period for sacrifice and unselfish generosity, a week in which the whole American people will be asked to join in raising funds to enable our Red Cross to perform its vast and indispensable duties in this war.

"That these duties may not only have the support of our hearts, but that the gifts of our people may be made effective, may be put to the best possible use, the President has also commissioned several of the ablest business men of the country as a war council of the Red Cross to administer this service on behalf of a stricken world. This war council has already made far-reaching plans. They tell us that a fund of \$100,000,000 must be raised at once in order to meet even the most urgent needs. That fund we are asked to raise for this work of sacrifice and of consecration.

### Summons to Every American.

"Here, indeed, is a summons to every American. It is an enormous sum of money; but what comfort can we take in withholding that, or any other sum of money, if it is needed to relieve the suffering of our own sons or the sons of our allies, who are fighting for all that makes life worth living?

"Into our Red Cross should be poured without stint a heartfelt offering of thanksgiving that we are permitted to join in this great service to all mankind. Our people have yet to learn the true meaning of sacrifice. We have been so

have been lulled into such drowsy indifference to duty by our ease and our prosperity, that we could not feel with any intensity the meaning to us of this awful conflict. But now we must give of our blood and our resources. We see now that this has in fact from the beginning been a war for our liberty no less than for the liberty of our allies. They have already suffered and endured; they are still suffering far more than we thought it possible for men to endure. Now our opportunity has come. Our soldiers and sailors will do their part without flinching; we may rest assured of their courage and fidelity. The Red Cross offers to us who are not allowed to fight the opportunity for sacrifice and for help.

### Little Realize What is Ahead.

"We little realize what is before us. Our own sons and brothers will soon be going into battle. They will be 3,000 miles from home, in a land already wasted by war, a land threatened by famine, a land smitten by disease. They tell us that in many cases to-day the wounds of soldiers in France must be tied up with newspapers for want of the necessary surgical bandages. When our own men are wounded—as they surely will be in great numbers—are we going to allow them to suffer yet more because we fail to provide those things which can at least mitigate distress? Surely not. But we must do it in advance. If we wait it may be too late. Do it now. Nine-tenths of wisdom is being wise in time.

"Our Red Cross must not only care for the shattered bodies of our wounded men; it alone can become a foster parent to them in the trying conditions they are sure to face when they are convalescent from wounds or recovering from exhaustion. We shall soon have an army of a million soldiers. When they go to France they must have homes in which to rest and to be cared for and to recover. The generosity of our whole people must make it possible for our Red Cross to provide for them.

### Care of Wounded First Duty.

"In past wars, the Red Cross devoted itself largely to caring for the wounded behind the battle line. Even in this war that duty is still of vast magnitude and paramount importance. All that we do or can do for the soldiers of our own or our allied armies will be all too little. But this is a war in which not only armies, but whole peoples, are engaged. In no previous war have the innocent non-combatants had to bear so terrible a share of its physical sufferings. And it is through our Red Cross that we can show to the nations of the world how the great heart of the American people goes out to them in their distress.

"France—proud, brave, bleeding from ghastly wounds—needs us sorely. Tuberculosis is raging throughout her land. Fifteen hundred of her towns and villages have been razed to the ground by the calculated barbarity of the invaders. Millions of her people are homeless and starving, bereft even of the barest cover-

sils with which to cook or eat, of agricultural implements or animals—indeed of the simplest elements of civilization. And to us alone can these people come for help; we alone have the abundance with which to supply their direst needs.

### Must Help Russia.

"To Russia, too, we must reach out our helping hand. We little know what she has suffered and is suffering. Her soldiers went into battle ill equipped with arms or ammunition. Of medical supplies she had almost none. To care for her wounded on a battle line of 1,000 miles she has but 6,000 ambulances, while France has 64,000 in a battle line of 400 miles, and even that is not enough. Russia, long obedient to autocracy, has not flinched in this conflict. Her people have had to struggle not only to free the world from autocracy, but to make their own land a land of liberty. Russia needs all we can do to strengthen her courage and to make her feel that we are indeed behind her. Our armies can do little for her. Our Red Cross alone can take into Russia the message of hope, of help, of confidence which she so terribly needs. The message must be practical. It must carry deeds, and not merely words; and it should be carried at once. Probably never before were so many people in distress and agony as in Russia at this very hour. We can take no more vital step toward winning this war than to put renewed heart and strength into Russia.

"So let this summons to our people for a week of sacrifice and generosity be not in vain. Let Red Cross week be a week wherein the whole American people shall pledge to the service of a great cause both themselves and their possessions. Equip the Red Cross for the beginning, and for the carrying through, of as sacred a mission as was ever undertaken in behalf of a suffering world."

## WAYS OF INCREASING FREIGHT CAR UTILITY ARE SUGGESTED

The Department of Commerce issues the following:

Seven thousand letters were issued recently to chambers of commerce and other commercial organizations by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce, urging the cooperation of the individual members for the purpose of releasing freight cars and increasing the amount of utility each car can be counted upon for. A flood of answers from organizations and individuals is coming in, and to these a second set of instructions is being sent, designating just how this cooperation may be more effective.

### Suggestions for Cooperation.

These suggestions are: Unloading promptly of all loaded cars received; to load promptly all outgoing cars and release them immediately to the railroad; anticipate the disposition of freight before its arrival; do not order special types of cars when ordinary types will serve; eliminate the use of railway equipment in trap or tramp cars when the tonnage can be handled by motor truck or wagons; load all cars to their full carrying capacity, so that the maximum use of