



# Official Bulletin



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GEORGE CREEL, CHAIRMAN

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No. 81.

## JAPAN TO SEND DIPLOMATIC MISSION TO UNITED STATES

The Department of State authorizes the following:

The Department of State is advised of the intention of the Japanese Government shortly to send a diplomatic mission to the United States. This will be headed by Baron Kikujiro Ishii. Baron Ishii was formerly minister for foreign affairs. He was born in 1866 at Chiba. He graduated in law from the Imperial Tokyo University in 1890. He was an attaché in the legation in France in 1891. He became third secretary of that legation in 1893. In 1896 he was consul at Ninsen. He went to Peking as second secretary of legation in 1897, and was promoted the following year to be first secretary. He went through the siege of Peking during the Boxer trouble. He was chief of the telegraph section of the foreign office in 1900 and director of the Commerce Bureau in 1904. He was appointed vice minister for foreign affairs in June, 1908, and was afterward ambassador to Paris. Following that appointment he became minister for foreign affairs.

In addition to Viscount Ishii, who is made an ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, the mission includes:

Isamu Takeshita, vice admiral, Imperial Japanese Navy.

Hisaichi Sugano, major general, Imperial Japanese Army.

Matsuzo Nagal, secretary of the foreign office.

Masataka Ando, lieutenant commander, Imperial Japanese Navy.

Seiji Tanikawa, major, Imperial Japanese Army.

Tadanao Imai, vice consul.

Vice Admiral Takeshita was formerly naval attaché in Washington.

Mr. Nagal, secretary of the foreign office, was formerly Japanese consul general at San Francisco, and at one time was third secretary at Washington.

## WOMEN DEFENSE COMMITTEES.

Divisions Organized in About 30 States with Permanent Officers.

The women's committee of the Council of National Defense announces that organization of State divisions of the committee, with permanent officers, has been completed in approximately 30 States. Six States reported selection of permanent chairmen to-day, as follows:

South Dakota—Dr. Helen F. Peabody, Sioux Falls.

Texas—Mrs. Frederick Fleming, Dallas.

Ohio—Mrs. George Zimmerman, Fremont.

Alabama—Mrs. James F. Hooper, Selma.

Iowa—Mrs. Francis W. Whitley, Webster City.

Colorado—Mrs. W. H. Kistler.

## "LIBERTY LOAN OVERSUBSCRIBED; IS A GENUINE TRIUMPH FOR DEMOCRACY"—SECRETARY M'ADOO

Secretary McAdoo made the following announcement to-day:

"The Liberty Loan has been oversubscribed. It is impossible to state the amount of oversubscription at the moment, but the exact figures will be given out as rapidly as the returns are received at the Treasury Department.

"The success of this loan is a genuine triumph for democracy. It is the unmistakable expression of America's determination to carry this war for the

protection of American rights and the reestablishment of peace and liberty throughout the world to a swift and successful conclusion.

"I am deeply grateful to the bankers, the business men, the women of America, the patriotic organizations, and the people generally, without whose cordial cooperation and enthusiastic support success could not have been won. It has been an inspiring campaign and it has had a glorious finish."

## WITH PERSHING IN PARIS, AMERICA ACTIVELY BEGINS HER PARTICIPATION IN WAR, SAYS SECRETARY BAKER

The Secretary of War has given out the following statement:

"The arrival of Gen. Pershing and his staff in Paris marks the beginning of America's active participation in the war. The splendid reception given these American officers, as well as the officers of our destroyer squadron, in England and France, shows the harmony of spirit with which three great peoples are pursuing a common end. Our combined armies from now on will represent a league to enforce peace with justice.

"NEWTON D. BAKER,  
Secretary of War."

## ATTORNEYS SEEKING TO SERVE ON ADVOCATE GENERAL'S STAFF

The War Department issues the following:

The Judge Advocate General's office has received a great number of applications from attorneys seeking the commission of major on the staff of the Advocate General in the field. The men who have sought appointment have been so highly qualified—and many of them have been so distinguished in the law—that it has been hard at times to select a few from so much good material.

It would be well to disabuse the public mind of any superstition to the effect that the applicants under the legal branch of the Army are looking for a "snap" or for a "silk stocking" position far in the rear of the actual fighting.

### Will Be in Fighting Force.

The officers acting on the staff of the Judge Advocate General will be members of the actual fighting force and, in the pursuit of duty, will be brought into the danger zone just as often as other specialized commissioned men, medical officers, for instance.

A great many distinguished lawyers and legal professors, men of national standing, applied to the Judge Advocate's department early after the declaration of war and even before the President's final word was read. They were eager to act as soldier, lawyer, or to accept any post where there was a chance to offer themselves to their country.

### Some of Men Chosen.

After a painstaking weeding out, several majors were created, among them Henry L. Stimson, former Secretary of War, who was assigned to duty at the War College. Other well-known men who have made similar offers and received similar appointments are Prof. Eugene Wambaugh and Prof. Felix Frankfurter, both of the law faculty of Harvard; Dr. James Brown Scott, one of the country's leading authorities on international law; Prof. John H. Wigmore, dean of Northwestern University; and Gaspar G. Bacon, son of Robert Bacon, former ambassador to France.

### COUNSEL FOR SHIPPING BOARD.

The United States Shipping Board announces the appointment of Mr. Alfred Huger, of the firm of Huger, Wilber & Guerard, of Charleston, S. C., as admiralty counsel of the board.

**"PUT THE YANKEE PUNCH INTO THE WAR!"  
BY AIRPLANE ROUTE, URGES GEN. SQUIER,  
DIRECTOR OF NATION'S AVIATION SERVICE**

**Should Be Able to Produce, in Short Time, an Absolutely Over-  
whelming Aerial Fleet, He Declares—Sweep the Germans  
From the Sky and Blind Prussian Cannon,  
Is What He Favors.**

The Committee on Public Information authorizes the following:

"Put the Yankee punch into the war!" is the way Gen. George Owen Squier, who directs the Nation's aviation service, expresses it in discussing the huge aeroplane program which, if passed by Congress, will involve an appropriation of something like \$600,000,000 in the beginning. It may grow into an expenditure of a much larger sum.

"By the Yankee punch," says Gen. Squier, "I mean a characteristically American way of working to get big results. We have a reputation of looking at old things from a new angle, and there is no reason why the American Army, when it takes the field, should not live up to what they stand for. The field of glory for us will be in the air, sending our myriads of airplanes over the German lines to teach Germany that we have come to win.

**America Not Good at Plodding.**

"Airplanes are the logical fighting machines for Americans because we are an imaginative people, and when our imaginations strike fire nothing can stop us. We are impatient of plodding methods, a Nation of individualists. We are willing to send our hundreds of thousands to the front if needs be to dig holes and burrow in the soil for interminable months; but we don't enthuse over the idea. We want something that appeals to our knack for inventing things, for getting over obstacles in an original way. And the air way is our way.

"It might be of interest to point out that all the picturesque features in the matter of inventions and innovations of a startlingly modern nature have been, up to now, advertised exclusively by the German side of the European argument. The talk of coming Zeppelin raids, of artillery ponderously magnificent, of schools of U-boats was spread throughout Germany. Every housewife, every butcher's boy in Germany impatiently awaited the results of the Kaiser's sensational inventions. And when Count Zeppelin's monsters went after England with bombs while 'big Berthas' began dropping unbelievably gigantic shells into Belgium it was a signal for the German spirit to go wild with patriotism.

**U-Boats Next Sensation.**

"The U-boats were the next sensation for popular consumption and, whatever their effect on Germany's beloved 'freedom of the seas' they have had their stimulating effect upon the Teutonic psychology. They helped Prussia press agent her war. Zeppelins, supercannon, and U-boats have furnished the German punch.

"The American punch must be given through our airplanes.

"I haven't the slightest doubt of the Yankee's nerve and ability to endure any hardship as well as—perhaps better than—the citizen of any other country. But what I am considering is how to give American qualities to our brothers in arms at their maximum efficiency. The answer again is airplanes and yet more airplanes. Every young American worthy of the name would be keen to join our flying army. The game ideally suits our national temperament. With the wealth we can devote and our unqualified facilities for manufacturing there is no reason in the world why we should not be able to produce, in a comparatively short space of time, an absolutely overwhelming aerial fleet. An army in the air, regiments and brigades of winged cavalry, mounted on gas-driven flying horses, could blind the eyes of Germany until her gunners, absolutely deprived of range finders, would be put out of business by the allied artillery.

**Aero a Terror to Big Guns.**

"The modern type of land war is dependent upon two things above all others—aviation and artillery. They are cooperative elements in a fighting army, and against an enemy a flying machine is a terror and a menace to big guns. That airplanes are positively essential for directing artillery fire is an axiom among military men who have seen action in the sort of battles being fought on the western front. The magnificently obvious thing, then, is to knock out Germany's eyes by a thrust through the air. But my idea would be something vastly larger than a thrust, and inundation of airplanes would better express the idea in its magnitude. Sweep the Germans from the sky, blind the Prussian cannons, and the time would be ripe to release an enormous flock of flying fighters to raid and destroy military camps, ammunition depots, military establishments of all kinds. The firing upon troops by machine guns from airplanes is becoming commoner and more accurate. Once given an upper hand the flying machines become frightful engines of destruction.

**Bigger the Fleet, Safer the Flyer.**

"The greater the air fleet the safer it becomes to the aviator connected with it and the more deadly to the enemy against which it is sent.

"Six hundred million dollars looks like a lot of money. Considered in the terms of winning the war it is a positive bargain. England is spending \$39,000,000 a day for her share in the war. At such a rate per diem it would take something like a fortnight to more than pay for the

air fleet which we are planning to build. The idea is so vast that it would read like the dream of an old-fashioned fiction writer. No young boy could be concerned in a story of adventure more wonderful than this 'Yankee punch' should furnish to actual experience, and the Prussians have never dreamed of an expedition so mighty or so sensational. Our air program should have the effect of working both ways—crushing the nerve out of Germany and inspiring our folks at home with renewed enthusiasm for the war."

"We have seen Germany, time and time again, take 100,000 or 200,000 men back or forth for the gain or loss of a little ground. Then there is more digging in, more building of shelters, more living in the mud and dust, burrowing like moles. Our young men can not go wild over warfare in the trenches, however splendidly they will do their duty. But put the war into the air—and watch us fight!"

**NEXT CLASS TO ENTER NAVAL  
ACADEMY WILL BREAK RECORD**

The Navy Department authorizes the following:

The largest class on record will enter the United States Naval Academy this summer, the number being estimated at between 750 and 775. This increase is due to the granting of one extra appointment to each Senator and Representative in Congress, a total of 531.

There are 200 midshipmen in the class which will be graduated on June 28, and it is expected that not more than two or three of these will fail in the final examinations. With the class of 183 graduated on March 29, the academy will have furnished some 380 naval officers this year.

**Statement by Capt. Eberle.**

Capt. E. W. Eberle, Superintendent of the Naval Academy, who was here yesterday in conference with Secretary Daniels, said:

"We have taken over the Marine barracks and prepared for the largely increased number of midshipmen who will soon enter the academy. It is estimated that there will be between 750 and 775 in this class, much the largest on record, which will give us about 1,500 midshipmen at the academy next year.

"Congress has appropriated \$2,270,000 for the enlargement of Bancroft Hall, \$300,000 for addition to our power plant, and \$300,000 for the department of marine engineering and naval construction. When these improvements are completed, together with the quarters we now have, the academy will be able to accommodate 2,200 midshipmen.

**Academy in Fine Condition.**

"The Naval Academy is in fine condition. In fact, when we had 1,225 midshipmen in Bancroft Hall, which was built to accommodate 800, we had better health and discipline than ever before."

Nominations of candidates for appointment to the Naval Academy are coming into the Navy Department, a total of nearly 3,000 nominations, principals and alternates, having been received. Each Congressman and Senator is entitled to nominate one principal and three alternates for each vacancy. Examinations of these candidates will be held on June 27.

## H. P. DAVISON TELLS OF WAR SERVICE FOR THE RED CROSS

Speaking this afternoon before the Washington chapter of the Red Cross, Mr. Henry P. Davison, chairman of the Red Cross War Council, said:

"How many of our people know that the United States is really at war? How many realize that we are to-day not only fighting for the principles upon which our Republic was founded, but for our very existence? I think a very small percentage.

"I doubt if more than 1 per cent have a true appreciation of our present position and of what confronts us. To me this is not altogether strange; indeed it would be rather strange if any considerable number of our people did grasp the full significance of what it all means. Even in England, within 150 miles of the trenches, the situation was not grasped for many months; in fact, not until the enemy awakened them by their stupid Zeppelin maneuvers.

### Observed Results Upon People.

"But now, what a changed people! It has been my fortune to visit England and France in the fall of each of the three years of the war, and to observe not only the military situation but the situation in their respective Governments, and, to some degree, to note the results of the war as it has progressed upon the people.

"You may read of it all, you may be told of it all, but you can form no appreciation of it without yourself observing it. Perhaps the most striking change in the people is the change in their ideas of values—the value of life is so different, the attitude of each toward the other is so different, their ideals are exalted. It seems as if their affection and regard for mankind had immeasurably increased. They seem to be without malice or design, envy or jealousy, without sordid ambition—to be living on a higher and better plane. Even with their terrible sorrow and suffering they seem to be stronger and surer and more content to meet whatever may be given them to meet.

### Picture Far from Dark.

"From this point of view the picture is far from dark; it is indeed altogether inspiring. The process of fire which has thus purified them has been for our account as well as their own. What must happen to us that we may be awakened and purified? I wish for no ill, but I hope and pray that whatever may be needed to arouse us to a sense of sacrifice and cleanse us from our selfishness will come to us. If it does not, we shall be ill prepared to live and meet our responsibilities with respect to other peoples so cleansed and strengthened.

"I hope you will not think me an idealist; I was never more practical in my thought. It is perhaps an appreciation of this that has caused me to go to the Red Cross.

"For I firmly believe that through the Red Cross we can not only render a service to the people of our allies—to those who are to-day fighting for us—but we can bring forcefully to our own people a sense both of their obligation and of their opportunity, and I am optimistic enough to believe that the men and

## REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION TO OFFICERS' TRAINING CAMPS SOON WILL BE MADE PUBLIC

The War Department authorizes the following:

Within a few days The Adjutant General's office will have ready for distribution a pamphlet prepared for the purpose of giving all necessary information to prospective applicants for the new officers' training camps which will open on August 27 and close on October 26. These pamphlets are to be given free circulation through the Military Training Camps Association and through the headquarters of the military divisions of the United States. Over 250,000 will be printed.

Our great Army must go to France as a citizens' army, an American army, a democratic army commanded by men carefully selected for their gifts of leadership. On this principal it is obvious that men taken into the Army under the selective service law, will, on their merits, be advanced as rapidly as volunteers. The main object is to get officers who demonstrate ability. The fact that a man has already been drafted for Federal service will not stand in the way of his being accepted for the forthcoming series.

The new camps will be for the development of officers above the grade of lieutenants and will offer a last opportunity to men desirous of obtaining commissions through the intensive system. Mature and experienced men will be preferred as they will be chosen, when eligible, to fill

higher commands up to the rank of lieutenant colonel. Citizens with marked ability for leadership, noncommissioned officers of the line in the armies of the allied powers; members of the Officers' Reserve Corps who, through no fault of their own, were unable to attend the first series of camps; reserve officers of staff corps with at least two months' service in war; noncommissioned officers of the Regular Army who were recommended in March, 1917, but unable to attend the training schools; resigned officers of the Regular Army; men made eligible for the Officers' Reserve Corps by the appropriation of May 12, 1917; men qualified under General Orders, No. 42, 1915; and citizens with valuable military experience and adaptability for commissions are encouraged to apply. The age limit is 44 years except in the case of "citizens with valuable military experience" or "capacity for leadership" or those who have served as officers or noncommissioned officers in the allied armies, the limit in these cases being 50 years.

### How to Avoid Mistakes.

A member of the National Guard may apply through the proper channels and, if accepted, become part of his State quota.

To avoid a mistake made by a great number of prospective students for the first series of training camps applicants should take pains; in reading the forthcoming instructions, to find out the place to which their applications should be mailed. To write directly to the War Department only means confusion and delay, and many good men lose their chance of entering the first series, due to the necessity of opening their letters in Washington, finding out where the correspondence should be forwarded, and finally sending it on over a roundabout circuit.

The War Department's circular will explain all points clearly. There will be plenty of copies and every effort will be made to get them into wide circulation. They may be had upon request at Divisional Headquarters, which are as follows:

### Where Circulars May Be Had.

Boston, for the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut.

Governors Island for the States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, the District of Columbia, the Canal Zone, and the island of Porto Rico with the islands and keys adjacent thereto.

Charleston, S. C., for the States of Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Arkansas, together with the coast defenses of Galveston.

Chicago, Ill., for the States of West Virginia, Kentucky, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, and Colorado.

Fort Sam Houston, Tex., for the States of Texas (except the coast defenses of Galveston), Oklahoma, New Mexico, and Arizona.

### SITES FOR SIXTEEN ARMY CANTONMENTS SELECTED

The following cantonments for the National Army have been announced by the War Department:

Central Department: Rockford, Ill.

Eastern Department: Yaphank, South Haven, Long Island, N. Y.; Annapolis Junction, Md.; Petersburg, Va.

These 4, with the 12 sites heretofore announced, complete the 16 cantonments.

The 12 cantonments already selected are as follows: Ayer, Mass.; Wrightstown, N. J.; Columbia, S. C.; Atlanta, Ga.; Chillicothe, Ohio; Louisville, Ky.; Battle Creek, Mich.; Little Rock, Ark.; Des Moines, Iowa; Fort Riley, Kans.; Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; American Lake, Wash.

Camp sites already selected for National Guard mobilization are as follows: Fort Worth, Waco, and Houston, Tex.; Fort Sill, Okla.; Deming, N. Mex.; Linda Vista, Cal.

This leaves nine more camps to be selected for the National Guard.

women of this country will, in a not far distant day, rejoice in sacrifice—in real sacrifice—and demand that the Red Cross shall carry to the peoples then living of all our allies the heartfelt appreciation of what they have done for us, and express such appreciation by every possible aid and support within their power to send."

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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.

### LOAN CLOSES ON HISTORIC DAY.

Secretary McAdoo Calls Attention to  
"Happy Coincidence."

The Treasury Department authorizes the following:

Secretary McAdoo says:

"June 15, liberty bond subscription day, is by a happy coincidence the anniversary of Magna Charta. This great document, the very cornerstone of human liberty, was signed June 15, 1212, just 705 years ago. Again the world faces a new and supreme struggle for universal liberty and democracy. The liberty loan, which closes Friday, will find its successful consummation on the anniversary of the day which gave birth to the great charter of human freedom.

"Gen. Pershing, the valiant leader of America's forces, has just arrived in France to return the visit Lafayette made to the struggling American Republic 140 years ago. As gallant France then helped us win our liberty, we now join France upon her bloody fields to fight for imperiled liberty and to restore peace to a stricken world.

"To gain the victory quickly means the saving of countless invaluable lives and inestimable treasure. Every humanitarian and every lover of liberty and democracy prays for this result. Every liberty bond, however small the denomination, bought by a patriotic American citizen, will hasten the return of peace and the reestablishment of justice and liberty throughout the world.

"I hope that no American, having the means to do so, will fail to make a subscription to the United States liberty loan before 12 o'clock noon Friday, June 15."

## PRESS AGAIN ASKED TO SUPPRESS NAMES OF ARMED SHIPS WHICH ENGAGE U-BOATS TO SAVE LIVES OF CAPTAINS IF CAPTURED

The Committee on Public Information makes the following statement:

"A prime concern of the voluntary censorship imposed upon itself by the press has been the suppression of the identity of armed merchant vessels that may engage in defensive encounters with submarines.

"The captains of these vessels, not being a part of the recognized naval organization of the United States, are outside the protection of the laws of war, as the German Empire interprets them. In event of their capture, death would be their fate. The judicial murder of Capt. Fryatt, of the *Wrexham*, makes clear the German attitude to these men.

"The peril of the destruction of the vessels themselves in subsequent voyages also is intensified by establishing identity as the destroyer of a submarine. The added danger to the picked gun crews of fine young Americans is equally apparent.

### "Silver Shell" Incident.

"The agreement of secrecy was shattered last week by cable dispatches from France naming the *Silver Shell* as the victor in a submarine combat. The act was unintentional, and the Government of the United States has since been assured that both the French and the British Governments will cooperate in the future for the protection of our merchant ships and their captains.

"In the case of the encounter of another merchantman with a submarine, reported Wednesday, the voluntary agreement was broken, a few New York evening newspapers printing the name of the ship and the name of the captain. In spite of this, all but three of the morning newspapers of New York City kept the faith, though aware that in this particular instance the damage of publicity was done. The effort was to prevent error from establishing a precedent.

### Guarding Against a Fryatt Horror.

"The agreement must be restored. In no other way can there be lessening of the danger of future attacks upon the ships that fire on submarines, or their captains saved from ignoble death in event of capture. It is a Fryatt horror that is being guarded against.

"The Navy Department of the United States makes formal request upon the press for restoration of the agreement to its original force. No matter from which side of the ocean comes the news, it is asked that the names and identities of captains and ships damaging or sinking submarines be withheld from publication."

## FIFTY-DOLLAR LIBERTY LOAN BOND AS A SAVER OF LIVES

A statement of what a \$50 liberty loan bond will do toward saving the lives of American soldiers and sailors has been sent by the liberty loan committee of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago to the Secretary of the Treasury. It follows:

"A \$50 liberty bond as a life-saver:

"A \$50 liberty bond will buy enough ether or chloroform to anesthetize at least 250 patients during average operations.

"It will buy 25 treatments of anti-tetanic serum for gunshot wounds, which might otherwise develop into 25 cases of lockjaw.

"It will buy enough smallpox vaccine to make 500 soldiers immune from the scourge, which otherwise is almost an unpreventable army condition.

"It will buy enough typhoid vaccine to make 100 men immune from typhoid, regardless of the condition of the water which they may be obliged to drink.

"It will buy a base-hospital laboratory, enabling correct diagnoses which will prevent countless deaths.

"It will buy 50 gallons of peroxide of hydrogen or 4 gallons of tincture of iodine.

## SHIP INSPECTION RULE CHANGES.

Fifty Supplements to General Regulations are Promulgated.

The Department of Commerce authorizes the following:

The Steamboat-Inspection Bureau of the Department of Commerce, through its executive committee, has promulgated the 50 supplements to the general rules and regulations regarding inspection of boilers, life preservers, and the examination of candidates for license as deck and engineer officers of merchant vessels. A number of changes have been made in the requirements for applicants for license as masters, mates, and engineer officers of vessels.

A provision has been made whereby the examining inspector may exercise discretion in the matter, and in cases where the experience of an applicant for license does not meet the specific requirements of the board other service which the local inspectors consider a fair and reasonable equivalent may be accepted by them in lieu of the specifications prescribed in the rules. This will have the effect of admitting to license many men who are now competent but debarred by the somewhat drastic requirements prevailing.

## WORK OF CONGRESS BRIEFLY TOLD

(From Noon June 14 to Noon June 15)

### SENATE.

June 15.

The Military Affairs Committee met this morning to consider a large number of Army nominations.

Senator Nelson reported favorably a bill to increase the salaries and provide for retirement of lighthouse keepers.

Senator Chamberlain reported favorably a bill to enlarge the scope of the condemnation law. This is proposed as a means of speedily acquiring sites for military camps where the land can not be purchased satisfactorily at private sale.

Senator Sterling introduced a resolution calling for an investigation of the cost of building cantonments. It was referred to the Military Affairs Committee.

The resolution of Senator Smoot calling upon the Secretary of War for information regarding standardization of arms was adopted.

June 14.

The nomination of Capt. Hugh Rodman, of the Navy, to be a rear admiral was confirmed.

To meet objections of certain Senators a compromise agreement has been reached on the preferential shipment bill and the measure is expected to pass now without further delay.

With the indorsement of the committee which has considered the measure, Senator Gore has introduced a bill which is intended to prohibit the use of non-perishable foodstuffs or feed in the manufacture of any intoxicating beverage for the period of the war. The bill among other things provides:

"That whenever the President shall ascertain that it is necessary to conserve the food or feed supplies of the Army, Navy, and people of the United States he is empowered to give public notice of the fact so ascertained and thereupon restrict or prohibit the use of any perishable food or feed product in the manufacture of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes.

"When the question is raised as to whether any particular product is perishable or nonperishable, or as to whether it is suitable for food or feed, the question shall be certified by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Secretary of Agriculture, whose finding in the premise shall be conclusive for the purposes of this act."

The Finance Committee, in the consideration of the war-tax revenue bill, also has provided for the prohibition of the use of food cereals in the manufacture of distilled spirits during the war, as a food-conservation measure. Under an amendment to the House bill agreed to in committee, a tax of \$60 a 100 pounds will be levied on all grains, cereals, and edibles used in the manufacture of distilled spirits, and a tax of \$5 a gallon on molasses, sirups, etc., used for the same purpose. This tax, however, does not apply to grapes or fruits nor to other fermentable products, including edible molasses, which are not fit for human consumption. The exemption extends also to "materials used in the production of distilled spirits withdrawn exclusively for other

## AMERICA MUST ENTER WAR IN AIR ON VAST SCALE WARNS HEAD OF AIRCRAFT PRODUCTION BOARD

Supremacy In Flying Probably Will Prove Deciding Factor In Struggle,  
Says Mr. Coffin—Declares U. S. Should Spend  
Hundreds of Millions on Its Aerial Fleet.

In a statement by Howard Coffin, chairman of the aircraft production board of the Council of National Defense, the American people are warned that they must be prepared to enter the war in the air to an extent hitherto unthought of if their power is to have any real effect on the result of the war during the next year. The American authorities have been informed by the British and French that if the United States will supply them immediately with airplanes and aviators commensurate with this country's manufacturing resources it will unquestionably contribute more to the success of the allied cause and the defeat of Germany than the sacrifice of thousands of American lives on the western front later on.

"We may as well realize now," Mr. Coffin says, "that the domination of the air will in all probability prove the deciding factor in the struggle in the present war on sea perhaps as well as on land. Military authorities of all the allied nations are agreed that unless the allies can secure a preponderance of aircraft with which to overwhelm the German lines the war may, and probably will, drag on for years, with a constantly increasing toll of lives.

"We believe now that we have worked out a program which will make it possible for the United States to secure to the allies next year the permanent supremacy of the air, and with that we hope to become an immediate deciding factor in ending the war. Whether this program can be carried out will rest with Congress. It has progressed far enough, however, for us to say that a greatly increased American output of aircraft and aviators seems a practical possibility. As soon as the proposal is placed before Congress we shall ask the American people and

their official Representatives in Congress for their hearty support of the plan.

"In the meantime it must be made plain that the struggle for the supremacy of the air is perhaps the most vital of all the methods of fighting in which the United States can take part. A superiority in numbers of several hundred thousand men on the western front means little comparatively under modern conditions of fighting. All the men we can send from now on are needed badly, but we can not send an army large enough the first year to become the deciding factor and we must strike in some way at once. The air furnishes the way. A vast superiority in aircraft means the complete blinding of the enemy. If his machines are driven out and kept out of the air it means that he has no facilities for sighting his long-range guns; it means that he has no means of getting charts and photographs of the opposing lines nor of preparing and meeting attacks properly, and it means that his own communication lines are constantly subject to damaging raids and even to complete destruction. In modern warfare the army without aircraft is practically helpless against one fully equipped with air fleets.

We should not hesitate to sacrifice any number of millions for the sake of the more precious lives which the expenditure of this money may save. We need not speak of the much greater amounts of national wealth which an immediate expenditure of generous proportions made now may save. Great Britain's last appropriation for aircraft alone was \$600,000,000. Her appropriation for the present year will probably approximate a billion. France has spent an equal amount on her air program. The United States, in the face of the existing situation, can not afford to be niggardly."

than beverage purposes (or for the fortification of pure sweet wines as defined by the act of Sept. 8, 1916), under such rules, regulations, and bonds as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may prescribe."

Howard E. Coffin, chairman of the aircraft production board of the Council of National Defense, before the Senate subcommittee considering the bill to establish a department of aeronautics, strongly urged that legislation.

### HOUSE.

June 15.

Consideration of the rivers and harbors appropriation bill began this morning under the 5-minute rule.

June 14.

Representative Hicks, of New York, addressed the House for an hour on Flag Day and told the story of the origin, development, and significance of the flag.

The rivers and harbors appropriation bill was under consideration.

Representative Ferris, of Oklahoma, introduced a bill that has been favorably reported that is intended in considerable measure to provide farm labor throughout the West during the coming season. Under this proposed law homestead settlers and entrymen would be granted leaves of absence to engage in farm work for the period of the war. While engaged in this work of aiding in the production of foodstuffs for the general good the homesteader would not subject himself to contest and would lose none of his rights in the homestead upon which he had entered.

The House has agreed to the conference report on the bill amending the Federal reserve act, that will make \$350,000,000 of additional gold available for war purposes that under existing law is locked up in vaults. The purpose of the bill is to reduce the gold reserve requirements. The amendment also permits banks to make a collection charge on checks and drafts at a rate to be fixed by the Federal Reserve Board.

## War Department Orders to Officers and Enlisted Men

Paragraph 95, Special Orders, No. 123, May 28, 1917, War Department, is amended to read as follows: "First Lieut. Raymond K. Denworth, Ordnance Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will proceed to this city and report in person to the Chief of Ordnance for assignment to duty in his office."

So much of paragraph 2, Special Orders, No. 113, May 16, 1917, War Department, as relates to Maj. Casper H. Conrad, Third Cavalry, is revoked.

Capt. Alexander H. Jones, Cavalry, Detached Officers' List, will proceed at once to Kansas City, Mo., for temporary duty pertaining to the purchase of public animals.

First Lieut. Russell P. Hartle, Twentieth Infantry, is relieved from duty at the Army Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth, Kans., and will proceed to join his regiment.

First Lieut. Henry L. Stickney, Medical Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty. He 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.

First Lieut. Henry Power, Medical Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will proceed to Fort McDowell, Cal., and report in person to the commanding officer of that post for duty.

Capt. Ray W. Bryan, Medical Corps; Capt. Byron Q. Jones, junior military aviator, Signal Corps; and First Lieut. Henry J. Damm, Infantry, Detached Officers' List, are detailed as members of the board of officers appointed in paragraph 12, Special Orders, No. 198, August 24, 1916, War Department, vice Maj. William R. Davis, Medical Corps; Maj. Frank P. Lahm, junior military aviator, Signal Corps, and Capt. William A. Robertson, junior military aviator, Signal Corps, hereby relieved.

The following-named officers of the Quartermaster Officers' Reserve Corps are assigned to active duty and will proceed not later than five days from the date of receipt of this order to the stations to which assigned: Capt. Harry H. Cheal, Arthur E. Daman, Ernest Berkel, Albert J. Chappell, Robert H. Harris. Capt. Cheal will report in person to the depot quartermaster, Jeffersonville, Ind., for assignment to duty as his assistant. Capt. Daman will report in person to the commanding officer, Fort Riley, Kans., for assignment to duty as commanding officer, Bakery Company, and by letter to the commanding general, Central Department. Capt. Berkel will report in person to the quartermaster, Fort Leavenworth, Kans., for assignment to duty as his assistant. Capt. Chappell will report in person to the depot quartermaster, St. Louis, Mo., for assignment to duty as his assistant. Capt. Harris will report in person to the depot quartermaster, Philadelphia, Pa., for assignment to duty as his assistant.

Under the provisions of an act of Congress approved February 27, 1911, and section 23 of an act of Congress approved June 3, 1916, the following-named officers are honorably discharged from the service of the United States to take effect this date, their probational appointments having terminated by their failure to qualify for permanent appointment: Probational First Lieut. Charles O. Boynton, Corps of Engineers; Probational First Lieut. Edward N. Whitney, Corps of Engineers.

So much of paragraph 55, Special Orders, No. 121, May 25, 1917, War Department, as relates to First Lieut. Albert M. Meads, Medical Officers' Reserve Corps, is revoked.

First Lieut. Albert M. Meads, Medical Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty, and will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and report in person to the commanding general, Western Department, for duty with the ambulance company at the University of California, Berkeley, Cal.

Capt. Charles R. Huilgart and First Lieut. Burnside R. Value, Engineer Officers' Reserve Corps, are assigned to active duty and assigned to the First Reserve Engineers. They will report in person to the commanding officer, First Reserve Engineers, New York, N. Y., for duty.

Capt. Alfred H. White, Ordnance Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will proceed to Washington, D. C., and report in person to the Chief of Ordnance for assignment to duty in his office.

## NATIONAL DEFENSE COUNCIL ASKS REPORTS ON WAR COOPERATION WORK IN THE STATES

### Questionnaire Sent Out Deals With Safeguards to Health, Registration Day Activity, the Liberty Loan, Labor Laws, and Other Matters.

The Council of National Defense has sent the following questionnaire on national cooperation and on local organization to the several State councils of defense:

Inclosed please find blanks for information with regard to the activity undertaken in your State in response to the suggestions and requests of the Council of National Defense and with regard to the organization of local councils. A more detailed statement than is possible in the space allowed on the blanks of any activity in which you are particularly interested or have had any special success is desirable.

Will you kindly fill out these blanks and return them to us at your earliest convenience? If you are not able to give this information in full at present, please make a preliminary answer to each question now, and later, when full information is available, make a supplementary report on the duplicate blanks transmitted herewith. You will appreciate that it is essential that we have this information and be kept up to date on State activities if the section on State cooperation is to fulfill its functions as outlined at the national defense conference of May 2.

Very truly, yours,

W. S. GIFFORD,  
Director.

The questions follow:

#### Safeguards to Health.

1. Has any legislation been enacted which delegates to the governor or to the State council of defense the power to suspend or modify labor laws when requested by the Council of National Defense in accordance with council's request in attached letter? If so, kindly attach a copy of the statute to this sheet.

2. Have any laws safeguarding the health and welfare of workers been repealed or amended since the beginning of the war? If so, please send full information thereof, with copy of laws and amendments, if possible.

3. What action, if any, legislative or otherwise, has been taken to maintain the

safeguards existing before the war as to the health and welfare of workers?

#### National Board of Fire Underwriters.

1. What plan has been developed, if any, for utilizing the assistance of the National Board of Fire Underwriters in the conservation of foodstuffs and other products?

#### Medical Committees.

1. Has a member of the State committee of the medical section of the Council of National Defense been appointed to the State council or committee thereof? If not, has any plan of cooperation been devised?

#### Federal Reserve.

1. What activities, if any, have been undertaken or are planned by your council to assist in bringing State banks and trust companies into the Federal reserve system?

2. Has a committee to have charge of this special subject been appointed?

#### U. S. Boys' Working Reserve.

1. Please state what you have done or are planning to do toward organizing boys for farm work in your State.

2. To what extent are your boys enrolled in the U. S. Boys' Working Reserve?

3. As a separate inclosure (or to follow later) please send a detailed statement of your boys' organization, giving your experience in this line.

#### Local Organization.

1. Describe organization of county and local defense councils and similar bodies in your State. If any systematic organization of such councils has been undertaken or planned by your State council describe fully, attaching such charts, bulletins, etc., as you may have.

2. By what means are the activities of these local councils financed?

3. Has any systematic organization of the war activities of societies, clubs, and patriotic associations been undertaken or planned? Describe briefly.

First Lieut. Frank F. Scowden, Thirty-fifth Infantry, is relieved from duty at El Paso, Tex., and will proceed without delay to Fort Niagara, N. Y., and report in person to the commanding officer, citizens' training camp at that place, for duty, and by telegram to the commanding general, Eastern Department.

First Lieut. Michael H. Daly, Ordnance Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will report in person to Capt. Kenneth B. Harmon, Ordnance Department, for assignment to duty as his assistant in connection with the organization of the ordnance depot for foreign service.

So much of paragraph 32, Special Orders, No. 110, May 12, 1917, War Department, as relates to Capt. William H. Luedde, Medical Officers' Reserve Corps, is revoked.

Maj. Henry Sanford, Quartermaster Officers' Reserve Corps, is relieved from further duty as assistant to the department quartermaster, Southern Department, and will proceed with the least practicable delay to New York, N. Y., and upon arrival report in person to the depot quartermaster.

Capt. John S. South, Quartermaster Officers' Reserve Corps, in addition to his other duties, will assume charge, under the instructions of the Quartermaster General of the Army, of construction work in connection with the recruit camp at Fort Screven, Ga., relieving Capt. John R. Musgrave, Quartermaster Corps, of those duties. Capt. Musgrave, upon being thus relieved, will proceed with the least practicable delay to Gettysburg National Park, Pa., and report in person to the commanding officer for assignment to duty as camp quartermaster.

**STRIKES AVERTED OR SETTLED  
BY THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR**

The Department of Labor has authorized this statement:

"The department is just in receipt of a telegram from one of its commissioners of conciliation to the effect that the strike of carpenters in the shipyards at Brunswick, Ga., has been adjusted. There were 500 employees involved. These ship companies were engaged in the construction of ships for the United States Government.

"The commissioner of conciliation who was recently detailed to cope with a number of strikes in the coal fields of West Virginia has advised the department by telegraph that an agreement has been reached with seven operators in the thin vein field between Grafton and Tunnelton, W. Va. Also that an agreement was signed by the operators of the Delmar and Davis mines at Flemington, W. Va., which involves about 950 men.

**Other Strikes Settled.**

"The commissioner of conciliation who was recently detailed by the department in connection with a strike at the Locomobile Co. of America, located at Bridgeport, Conn., reports a satisfactory adjustment, and that the men have returned to work. He also advised that a settlement has been effected between the Lake Torpedo Boat Co. and its pattern makers, Bridgeport, Conn. The commissioner has ascertained that as a result of the Locomobile Co. and Lake Torpedo Boat Co. settlements, the Crane Valve Co. and all other establishments employing pattern makers have settled their controversies.

**Railway Strike Averted.**

"All the mechanical employees on the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad recently threatened to strike, and the department immediately detailed a commissioner of conciliation to effect, if possible, an adjustment. The commissioner wires the department that a satisfactory agreement has been reached.

"One of the department's commissioners, who has been detailed on several drop-forge cases at Cleveland, Ohio, reports a satisfactory adjustment at the Champion Machine & Forging Co."

**APPEAL TO CONSERVE FOODS.**

**Department of Agriculture Leaflet on  
How to Prevent Waste.**

To encourage the canning and drying of vegetables, the United States Department of Agriculture is inclosing in its correspondence leaflets bearing the following appeal:

**CONSERVE FOODS—BEGIN NOW.**

Prevent food waste by being ready to can, preserve, dry, pickle, salt, or store surplus fruits and vegetables. See that everything needed is at hand and ready to use.

As tin cans may be scarce—

(1) Can for home use in glass or stoneware containers.

(2) Reserve tight-sealing containers for canning. Put up jams, jellies, preserves, and fruit juices in glasses or bot-

**VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE  
OF THE U. S., BY GRAND DIVISIONS AND COUNTRIES**

Total values of merchandise imported from and exported to each of the principal countries during April and the 10 months ended April, 1917, compared with corresponding periods of the preceding

year, have been made public by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce, as follows:

	Month of April—		10 months ended April—	
	1917	1916	1917	1916
<b>IMPORTS FROM—</b>				
<b>Grand divisions:</b>				
Europe.....	\$51,332,285	\$53,484,660	\$497,934,192	\$460,181,645
North America.....	75,656,403	59,815,057	583,002,149	454,705,102
South America.....	55,916,608	40,964,497	424,589,847	312,205,683
Asia.....	57,653,711	46,786,275	465,219,192	333,571,503
Oceania.....	8,336,844	7,902,648	52,072,928	78,538,143
Africa.....	5,021,115	9,283,240	49,103,774	53,697,030
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>253,916,966</b>	<b>218,236,397</b>	<b>2,072,009,082</b>	<b>1,722,809,115</b>
<b>Principal countries:</b>				
Austria-Hungary.....		30,101	205,988	1,292,571
Belgium.....	164	62,565	1,027,007	1,199,102
France.....	10,460,449	9,804,732	91,817,767	83,673,041
Germany.....	3,689	432,128	1,521,322	12,682,015
Italy.....	4,662,888	5,968,768	38,694,231	45,536,668
Netherlands.....	109,554	2,501,957	28,687,173	25,018,793
Norway.....	158,361	15,913,365	4,942,249	5,867,718
Russia in Europe.....	116,427	481,854	5,289,634	3,149,793
Spain.....	4,691,991	2,743,654	29,983,329	21,296,998
Sweden.....	699,687	1,302,401	19,244,557	9,827,466
Switzerland.....	1,317,337	1,489,082	16,637,631	17,295,468
United Kingdom.....	26,552,596	25,031,717	244,446,774	245,194,118
Canada.....	27,734,545	15,913,365	236,829,775	185,224,688
Mexico.....	9,412,776	9,275,585	90,104,488	79,023,437
Cuba.....	30,454,942	27,477,120	193,748,456	165,121,402
Argentina.....	19,488,548	11,609,755	122,908,106	90,658,024
Brazil.....	16,028,844	13,296,712	125,211,113	108,590,045
Chile.....	8,952,018	6,911,401	79,794,400	46,496,765
China.....	12,455,537	8,732,899	72,185,883	56,446,685
British East Indies.....	22,564,873	18,574,976	172,056,402	133,083,467
Japan.....	16,066,048	14,840,437	166,991,135	116,988,207
Australia and New Zealand.....	2,115,591	5,231,716	14,187,976	54,162,344
Philippine Islands.....	6,005,736	2,586,013	34,562,654	21,421,077
Egypt.....	2,533,924	5,609,454	24,897,360	26,337,464
<b>EXPORTS TO—</b>				
<b>Grand divisions:</b>				
Europe.....	366,077,164	259,784,139	3,597,827,011	2,355,591,200
North America.....	103,965,380	72,404,609	898,915,653	583,103,093
South America.....	23,254,950	14,456,306	207,184,135	141,600,593
Asia.....	23,703,740	40,318,104	324,230,342	197,489,369
Oceania.....	8,276,280	8,114,230	60,650,314	81,409,532
Africa.....	4,974,781	3,491,144	48,115,533	34,808,508
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>530,252,295</b>	<b>398,568,532</b>	<b>5,167,222,988</b>	<b>3,393,993,292</b>
<b>Principal countries:</b>				
Austria-Hungary.....				146,392
Belgium.....	823,756	355,482	36,946,362	16,163,724
Denmark.....	3,721,017	2,930,588	45,375,674	47,127,422
France.....	95,683,979	55,822,792	827,023,943	475,944,161
Germany.....			2,196,174	283,433
Greece.....	49,234	4,856,271	17,056,810	26,089,269
Italy.....	20,086,439	19,384,592	265,949,890	219,586,736
Netherlands.....	13,955,418	8,241,537	97,226,356	80,489,323
Norway.....	6,908,435	6,348,925	63,615,302	43,568,987
Russia in Europe.....	29,316,840	11,346,179	375,316,342	139,981,942
Spain.....	7,933,612	3,969,586	63,282,442	42,929,999
Sweden.....	1,268,994	3,228,913	40,061,772	46,436,628
United Kingdom.....	173,361,524	139,771,201	1,707,641,122	1,191,311,550
Canada.....	75,736,134	46,914,013	602,209,543	368,126,764
Central America.....	3,838,086	3,073,476	41,904,321	33,762,254
Mexico.....	7,197,668	3,955,670	54,698,632	39,716,512
Cuba.....	12,058,183	12,321,491	147,831,572	102,493,583
Argentina.....	7,434,945	6,038,115	66,496,381	52,946,383
Brazil.....	6,062,844	2,162,596	45,057,642	31,225,023
Chile.....	3,349,542	1,968,293	31,270,945	18,487,595
China.....	3,101,251	2,512,543	29,269,507	18,664,151
British East Indies.....	2,665,687	2,332,247	29,941,595	20,072,569
Japan.....	10,462,982	8,040,972	105,071,439	56,518,944
Russia in Asia.....	5,115,696	26,413,583	124,252,312	84,963,767
Australia and New Zealand.....	6,131,750	6,104,114	68,651,642	61,756,954
Philippine Islands.....	1,875,794	1,879,662	20,958,358	18,571,114
British Africa.....	3,937,241	2,211,437	29,855,420	22,906,968

tles sealed with cork or paper and paraffin.

(3) Concentrate products, especially soup mixtures, so that each container will hold as much canned food and as little water as possible.

(4) Dry such vegetables as corn, string beans, navy beans, mature lima beans,

okra, etc. Pickle or brine suitable vegetables in crocks.

(5) Make your fields or home gardens produce dry beans, peanuts, soy beans, cabbage, potatoes, and root crops that can be stored in pit or cellar.

Don't have an empty container in your neighborhood next fall.

## ADMIRAL BENSON'S REPORT ON CONDITIONS AT GREAT LAKES TRAINING STATION

At the direction of Secretary Daniels, Admiral William S. Benson, Chief of Naval Operations, has just made a thorough personal inspection of the Great Lakes Training Station, North-Chicago, Ill. He reports that the general condition of the station is "very good," and the morale excellent; that the men are well fed and well cared for; and that certain features, incident to the large and rapid increase in the number of recruits received, which have caused complaint, are rapidly remedied. He says: "Taking them altogether, I have never seen a healthier, finer-looking lot of young men."

### Admiral Benson's Report.

Admiral Benson has submitted the following report, which was to-day made public by Secretary Daniels:

"I visited the Great Lakes Training Station on June 11, and before I left was assured by the commandant that I had seen virtually every man on the station. I visited all the camps and buildings, and inspected all the housing and cooking arrangements, questioning the men as to conditions, food, and general treatment.

"The morale of the training station is excellent, and, taking them altogether, I have never seen a healthier, finer-looking lot of young men. I was assured by all that the food was excellent, the treatment considerate, and that while the arrangements for serving the meals were not all that could be desired in some cases, none of the men had any complaints to make.

### Health Precautions Taken.

"In order to prevent the possible spread of contagious diseases, and for the general health of the command, the commandant has taken all of the men out of the buildings and placed them in tents. Bedding is aired every day, the tents are provided with good plank floors, raised several inches from the ground, and during the day these floors are raised to an angle of 30 degrees to allow for ventilation and airing underneath.

"A large percentage of the men are camped in what was recently a field and naturally the ground is more or less soft, but board walks were placed along each street of the camp, and work is going on which should soon put the streets in good condition.

### Cooking Arrangements.

"Due to the sudden and very large expansion in numbers, the cooking arrangements were very unsatisfactory in some instances, but notwithstanding, the food seems to be very well prepared. A very satisfactory type of wooden kitchen is rapidly replacing the tents used, a new kind of range is being installed, and, judging from what I saw, I have reason to believe that within a week or ten days the cooking problem will be solved.

"A large number of the men encamped in the field referred to are compelled to eat their meals in the open. But this matter is receiving earnest attention, and I believe will very soon be remedied. Water pipes are being laid, in order to supply ample drinking water throughout the camp, and washing and toilet facilities are being prepared as rapidly as circumstances will permit.

"While all the men did not have complete regular outfits of clothing, practically all the men had uniforms of some kind which, pending the receipt of official clothing of all the various kinds, answered the purpose very well. I considered the general appearance of the men in this respect very satisfactory. The men, except those actually sick, presented an unusually healthy, robust appearance.

"I found quite a number of men in the hospital, most of them suffering from the various contagious diseases that are incident to bringing together of large numbers of men from all parts of the country, and especially so at this time, when it is a well-known fact that these diseases, such as measles, mumps, scarlet fever, and spinal meningitis, are prevalent throughout the country.

### Many Completely Recovered.

"It should be borne in mind, however, that there is a very natural and reassuring explanation of this large hospital roll. It must not be supposed that all of the men are still ill. Many are completely recovered. Men recovering from contagious diseases are necessarily kept segregated and under medical care much longer than in ordinary cases, in order to prevent the spread of contagion. It can readily be seen how these hospital figures are based on precaution rather than on actual illness. The medical officer in charge of the hospital reported that conditions were improving, and he was particularly encouraged with regard to the cases of meningitis under his treatment.

### All Convalescents in Tents.

"Not only because of the crowded condition of the hospital, but for sanitary reasons, the medical officer places all convalescents in tents. He informed me that he found this practice very successful. The condition of the camp in which the convalescents were placed was not in some particulars satisfactory, but I was assured that the faults to which attention was called would be immediately corrected. Altogether, the doctors had made most strenuous efforts to control the situation and handle it in an efficient manner, and there is every reason to believe that if there is a continuance of good weather health conditions will very soon be quite normal.

"I found that the doctors were giving every man at the station a hot vapor bath containing certain medicinal ingredients that have been found very efficacious. This eradicates germs and renders the men much less liable to illness. It is believed that these precautions will be effective not only in reducing the present illness but in preventing sickness in future.

"While, due to the very rapid increase from 1,200 or 1,400 men to 8,400 in such a short space of time, there were many features that were not satisfactory or ideal, there is every evidence of earnest effort on the part of all the officers at the Great Lakes station, and the results I consider as being, on the whole, very good."

During the past week, upon request of the Surgeon General of the Navy, Dr. Braisted, the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service, detailed Surg.

George W. McCoy, director of the Hygienic Laboratory at Washington, to investigate sanitary conditions at the Great Lakes Training Station and to advise as to any condition that should be remedied. Surg. Gen. Braisted has received the following telegram from Dr. McCoy:

GREAT LAKES, ILL.,  
June 14, 1917.

Fully equipped laboratory car arrived yesterday. Work of detecting carriers and increased accordingly. Sanitary conditions at both station and hospital satisfactory. McCoy.

Capt. Moffett, commandant of the training station, on June 8 telegraphed to Surg. Gen. Braisted:

Spinal meningitis situation most favorable and constantly improving. No case since 4th instant. No seriously ill case at hospital. Everything possible has been done and is being done. Laboratory being rapidly installed at station. Also laboratory facilities of Northwestern University being used for cultures, and all necessary assistance by Chicago physicians and hospital being received. No real grounds for wide publicity concerning situation here. It has always been well in hand and under control. No buildings occupied and all men in tents. Am not at all concerned about the situation, for I feel that everything possible has been done to meet it and that the alarming reports published have been entirely without justification.

## COMMITTEE ON INLAND WATER TRANSPORTATION CREATED

The Council of National Defense to-day announced the creation of an inland water transportation committee, with Gen. W. M. Black, Chief of Engineers, United States Army, as chairman; Daniel Willard, chairman of the advisory commission of the council, who has special charge of matters relating to transportation, is a member ex officio.

### Members of Committee.

The other members of the committee are:

Walter S. Dickey, vice chairman, Kansas City, Mo., president Kansas City-Missouri River Navigation Co.

George E. Bartell, president of the Philadelphia Bourse.

Capt. J. F. Ellison, Cincinnati, formerly secretary of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress.

Joy Morcon, Chicago, director in many financial, mercantile, and transportation companies.

James E. Smith, St. Louis, president Mississippi Valley Waterways Association.

M. J. Sanders, president New Orleans Board of Trade, representative Harrison-Leyland Lines.

Lieut. Col. C. Keller, of the Corps of Engineers, will act as secretary of the committee.

### Function of New Committee.

It will be the function of the new committee to bring together the companies engaged in inland water transportation, including those on the Great Lakes, in order better to meet the war situation and increase and make more efficient the freight-carrying facilities of the country's waterways. It is hoped through the agency of this committee to aid in some degree in meeting the existing shortage of freight cars in the sections where water transportation is possible.