



Official Bulletin



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GEORGE CREEL, CHAIRMAN

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No. 32.

ALIENS LEAVING U. S. NEED NOT HAVE AMERICAN PASSPORTS

The Department of State issues the following:

There is a current report that all aliens as well as Americans leaving the United States must carry American passports issued by the Department of State, Washington.

This is a mistake. It is true that all persons leaving the United States must carry passports, and that all American citizens leaving this country must carry American passports issued by the Department of State. Aliens, however, leaving the United States should carry passports issued by their own Governments or by their diplomatic or consular representatives in the United States.

There also seems to be a misapprehension in regard to the viséing of passports of persons leaving this country. The viséing of passports is done by customs officers. However, there is at present no regulation requiring that passports be presented at the customhouses. The viséing is done by customs officers at the docks from which the vessels depart.

GEN. DEVOL ON ACTIVE LIST.

By direction of the President, Maj. Gen. Carroll A. Devol, United States Army, retired, is placed on active military duty. He will report in person to the Provost Marshal General in this city for duty.

ESPIONAGE ACT WILL CONTROL SHIPMENTS OF ARMS TO MEXICO

The Department of Justice authorizes the following:

Department of Justice officials regard the espionage act, which yesterday became law with the affixing of President Wilson's signature, as one of the most important pieces of legislation enacted since the declaration of the state of war, and numerous prosecutions are anticipated under its provisions.

For the time being the export-control chapter is regarded by the war trade committee as the most important portion of the new law. That section of the act will not only prove effective in promoting the success of the war by preventing shipments to the enemy, but it will prove a safeguard against the development of another embarrassing situation in the relations with Mexico, since under it shipments of arms and munitions across the border can be absolutely controlled.

Another feature of the law which was designed to prevent embarrassing situations from arising in the Nation's foreign relations prevents any other than a duly accredited diplomatic or consular official from serving as an agent of a foreign government in the United States, unless the individual so serving first gives notice of his position to the Secretary of State.

SECRETARY M'ADOO THANKS BANKS FOR LIBERTY LOAN AID

Secretary McAdoo has sent the following telegram to all Federal reserve banks:

"I desire to express my deep appreciation of the efficient and patriotic service you have rendered in connection with the liberty loan, the success of which has been so striking and pleasing to the country. Will you not convey to the liberty loan committees of your district, to the banks, and to all other organizations which have cooperated with you in this great liberty loan enterprise, the assurances of my warm appreciation as well as my cordial thanks?"

"Will you not also urge these committees to preserve their organizations, in order that they may be prepared to render signal services of like character to their Government when it is called upon again to seek an additional credit? It is of the utmost importance that the splendid machinery now perfected shall be available when needed."

CARDINAL MERCIER EXTENDS PRESIDENT BELGIUM'S THANKS

President Wilson has received the following letter:

ARCHBISHOPRIC OF MALINES,
Malines, February 9, 1917.

MR. PRESIDENT: Often, since the commencement of the war, I have had the desire to express to the people of the United States, of whom you are the highest representation, my grateful sentiments. You have been prodigal to us of your sympathy, of your help, of your devotion. At the very moment when you see yourself compelled to break off the diplomatic relations of your country with Germany, you have had still an exquisite thought for our poor country; to the 50 delegates of the C. R. B. you have given the advice not to abandon us as long as the power of occupation left them free to provide for our alimentation. May you be thanked for your magnanimity, Mr. President, and may you accept as well, I pray you, the thanks of the entire Belgian nation. Permit me to say that we shall pray to the good God and ask Him to bless your noble country. Please accept, Mr. President, together with the renewed expression of gratitude, the homage of my very high consideration.

D. I. CARDINAL MERCIER,
Archbishop of Malines.

ASK CLOTHING FOR EUROPE'S NEEDY.

The woman's committee of the Council of National Defense is informed that great quantities of clothing will be needed by the civilian populations of the war-stricken countries of Europe next winter.

To the women of America an appeal is addressed to make garments during the summer months, that the noncombatants may be protected against the rigors of winter weather.

BOAT SINKS AMERICAN SHIP AFTER A TWO-HOUR BATTLE

The Department of State has issued the following:

The Department of State is informed of the sinking of the American tank steamer *Moreni* about 6 o'clock on the morning of June 12, after a two-hour running fight with a German submarine. The vessel was first fired upon from an estimated distance of 8,000 yards at 4 o'clock. The steamer, which was armed and carried a gun crew, returned the shots and attempted to escape. There was a light breeze and smooth sea. The submarine was hardly visible. After 150 shots, in reply to some 200 shots fired by the submarine, the crew abandoned the vessel, which was all ablaze, taking to the lifeboats in a fiery sea. An oiler, Edward Cunningham, of Brooklyn, was drowned while escaping to a boat. Wireless operator G. Curran, jr., of New York, died of heart failure in the lifeboat, and one seaman, E. Moustier, was injured by gun fire and died in the lifeboat. Fireman A. Geesen also died of wounds. These last two were treated by the surgeon of the submarine. The German submarine captain congratulated the American captain upon the splendid fight he had made. Half an hour after the vessel was sunk the crew was picked up by a passing steamer. Forty-three of the original crew of 47 were landed. Six of these were slightly hurt and placed in a hospital. All the gunners were saved.

SUBMARINE ATTACKS U. S. SHIP.

State Department Also Reports Remainder of "Petrolite" Crew Saved.

The Department of State authorizes the following:

The Department of State is informed of an attack by a submarine on the American schooner *Ritter*. The vessel was damaged by shell fire, but was not sunk, and was towed into port.

The Department of State is advised that the remainder of the *Petrolite* crew has been landed. All are reported well.

PLANNING FOOD PRICE INQUIRY.

Federal Trade Commission to Begin Investigation July 1.

The Federal Trade Commission authorizes the following:

The Federal Trade Commission is formulating plans for the food price investigation which will begin July 1, when the funds for the work appropriated by Congress become available. While the plans have not been thoroughly worked out yet, it is expected that the first investigation taken up will be that of meat products, and a staff of accountants and investigators is now being gathered for the work. The investigation will be made in cooperation with other departments having facilities for gathering food data information.

SEEKS HEAVIER CLOTHING FOR SAILORS IN NORTHERN WATERS

The Navy Department authorizes the following:

Secretary Daniels has sent to Congress a request for an additional appropriation of \$4,500,000 to fit out the fleet with a stock of special winter clothing for the men in service in northern waters.

The Secretary embodied this statement in his communication to Congress:

"This clothing is to be loaned to those of the enlisted men whose duties require considerable exposure to the weather, and is particularly needed for the crews of all destroyers, submarines, and patrol boats which will be subjected to unusual hardships during the rigors of a northern winter. The fleet heretofore has operated largely in southern waters during winter months, and there has been no special need for an outfit such as it is now proposed to furnish.

Similar to British Clothing.

"The clothing is very similar to that which has been used in the British service and found to be most suitable for the purpose. The outfit consists of the following articles: Wind-proof shirt, with hood; wind-proof trousers; blanket overshirt, wool, with hood; one pair extra heavy arctics; one pair heavy wool mittens; one suit extra heavy underclothing; four pairs heavy wool socks; and one pair high leather sea boots for crews of destroyers in place of arctics.

Outfits for Submarine Crews.

"The outfit for crews of submarines differs somewhat from the articles in the above list, owing to the nature of the service.

"Articles of the standard uniform outfit not to exceed in value \$60 are furnished to newly enlisted men, but on subsequent issue are paid for by the men by charging their personal accounts with the cost of the articles drawn," the Secretary points out. "It is not believed to be equitable to charge against the pay of the men the cost of the special outfit of winter clothing required because of unusual conditions of service."

HAMPERED IN MEDIATION WORK.

Labor Department Officials Say Lack of Funds Hinders Their Efforts.

The Department of Labor authorizes the following statement:

"Officials in the Department of Labor to-day called attention to the serious embarrassment to which they are being subjected daily because of the exhaustion of the appropriation for mediation and conciliation work. Requests for the good offices of the department in settlement of strikes in various lines of war industries which vitally affect war preparation are continually pouring in.

"In response to many of these requests the department is obliged to report its inability to assist, owing to lack of funds. In so far as possible, however, it is meeting the situation by detailing employees in other lines of work to the conciliation work. This at best is a makeshift and must be remedied as soon as possible."

NOMINATIONS TO FILL TWENTY-FIVE VACANCIES IN ENGINEER CORPS ARE MADE BY THE PRESIDENT

Men Whose Names Are Sent to Senate Were Successful Candidates In Examination Held Here Recently for Appointments to Grade of Assistant Civil Engineer.

The Navy Department authorizes the following:

The President has sent to the Senate 25 nominations to fill existing vacancies in the grade of assistant civil engineer, Corps of Civil Engineers, United States Navy.

The nominees were the successful candidates in the final examination held recently in Washington, open to the 190

candidates who had passed the preliminary examinations and who represented 47 colleges and 29 States. Of this number, 62 candidates passed the preliminary examination and 53 presented themselves for the final examination, of which 16 failed to qualify, physically. Thirty-seven took the written examination, and out of this number 25 qualified and have been nominated for appointment as assistant civil engineers, with the rank of lieutenant (junior grade). The 25 men nominated represent 14 colleges and come from 9 States.

The examination was open to men under 26 years of age who had received an engineering degree from a college or university of recognized standing and who had had no less than 18 months' practical professional experience since graduation.

The nominees are:

| Name. | Legal residence. | College or university. | Birthplace. |
|--------------------------|--------------------|--|----------------|
| Cuthbert P. Conrad... | Wisconsin..... | University of Wisconsin..... | Missouri. |
| Roy E. McCorkindale... | Massachusetts..... | Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute..... | Maryland. |
| Ben Moreell..... | Missouri..... | University of Washington..... | Utah. |
| Robert L. Pettigrew..... | Wisconsin..... | Montana State College..... | Missouri. |
| Carl A. Trexel..... | Iowa..... | State University of Iowa..... | Iowa. |
| Kendal B. Bragg..... | Ohio..... | University of Wisconsin..... | Ohio. |
| Thomas J. Shack..... | New York..... | Massachusetts Institute of Technology..... | New Jersey. |
| Alden K. Fogg..... | Illinois..... | University of Illinois..... | Illinois. |
| Arthur F. Peaslee..... | Massachusetts..... | Massachusetts Institute of Technology..... | New Hampshire. |
| Robert E. Thomas..... | Illinois..... | University of Illinois..... | Illinois. |
| Edward C. Seibert..... | Maryland..... | Lehigh University..... | Maryland. |
| Walter N. Moore..... | Missouri..... | University of Kansas..... | Missouri. |
| George W. Plaisted..... | Massachusetts..... | Worcester Polytechnic Institute..... | Massachusetts. |
| Arthur H. Bond..... | do..... | Massachusetts Institute of Technology..... | Do. |
| Joseph J. Strachan..... | New York..... | do..... | Delaware. |
| Hector C. Griswold..... | do..... | Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute..... | Utah. |
| William H. Smith..... | Massachusetts..... | Massachusetts Institute of Technology..... | Massachusetts. |
| Henry G. Lehrbach..... | New York..... | Cornell University..... | New York. |
| Thomas E. Dunham..... | do..... | Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute..... | Do. |
| Henry Niemann..... | Massachusetts..... | Massachusetts Institute of Technology..... | Illinois. |
| James L. McDonald..... | New York..... | New York University..... | New York. |
| Robert S. Johnson..... | Iowa..... | Iowa State College..... | Iowa. |
| Edward L. Marshall..... | Massachusetts..... | Tufts College..... | Massachusetts. |
| Richard H. Gifford..... | Delaware..... | Lehigh University..... | New Jersey. |
| George D. Wetsel..... | New York..... | Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute..... | New York. |

Will Go to Naval Academy.

All the assistant civil engineers who are appointed as a result of this examination will be ordered to temporary duty at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., for a period of about one month. While at the Naval Academy they will be given general instructions in naval regulations, drills, and other exercises, with a view to familiarizing them with the usages of the naval service.

The Corps of Civil Engineers is composed of two grades, civil engineer and assistant civil engineer. At the present time the number of civil engineers is 30 and assistant civil engineers 9. The total strength of the corps, with the prospective appointees and 2 additional men, graduates of the Naval Academy, who are now under instruction at one of the engineering institutions, will be 66.

Personnel of the Corps.

The personnel of the corps is composed at present, with the exception of 3 men, of graduates of eastern engineering colleges or universities. Of the prospective 25 appointees, 9 are graduates of middle western institutions and are residents of Middle Western States.

Officers of the corps are charged with the execution of duties placed by law and regulations under the cognizance of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, one of the administrative divisions of the Navy Department. The duties of the Bureau of Yards and Docks comprise all that relates to the design and construction of public works of the Naval Establishment on shore. The work is exceptionally varied and offers an attractive field for young engineers.

RECEPTION FOR FRENCH MISSION.

Visiting Foreign Scientists Guests of National Academy.

The National Academy of Sciences on the evening of June 14 held a reception in the Smithsonian Institution building for the members of the French Scientific Mission to the United States. Prof.

Charles Fabry, professor of the Faculty of Sciences at Marseille and examiner at the École Polytechnique, told of what France is doing in the war; Commander Bridge, of the Royal Navy and Allied Inventions Board, told in a general way of what England is trying to do in the submarine warfare; and Sir Ernest Rutherford briefly sketched the situation as England sees it.

MEDICAL CORPS NEEDS 17,000 MORE DOCTORS FOR THE ARMY

Surg. Gen. Gorgas, of the Army, authorizes the following statement:

The Medical Corps must have 17,000 more doctors for the Army, and it needs most of them now. In Germany when the army has such a call the Government orders the doctors to join the colors, and that is all there is to it. This Government is loth to follow that example. Doctors coming into the Medical Officers' Reserve Corps are commissioned as first lieutenants, captains, or majors in the service, and are liable to be ordered to any duty required of their grade. The Surgeon General's endeavor is to put each man where he is most needed and where his specialty will count most.

Foreign Service the Attraction.

Foreign service is the attraction, and it will eventually fall to most of the corps. The examination of recruits and the care of their health through treatment and in a much broader way by sanitation is the matter of earliest importance, and it will be the first duty of many of the new medical officers.

The United States needs more medical officers than France or Germany, because, through lack of universal military training, the difficulties of examining recruits will be multiplied many times, and because we wish to aid our allies and also give the best service to our own soldiers and sailors.

The country needs more doctors now that they may be trained in military ways, in sanitation, and in the surgical methods developed by Dr. Carrel and other surgeons since the war began.

Qualifications Required.

An applicant must be a graduate of a reputable medical school and be between 22 and 55 years of age. The annual pay of a lieutenant is \$2,000; of a captain, \$2,400; of a major, \$3,000; with an additional 10 per cent in each case for foreign service besides quarters. Any physician who intends to join the Medical Officers' Reserve Corps should communicate with the chairman of the board most convenient to him.

Never has there been a greater demand for sacrifice, but it is the sacrifice for country. The country is in the war to win, and no class is more needed at the present time than doctors.

Conditions in England.

The surgeons of England and France need help both at home and in the field. "English physicians have given themselves to the army so freely," says Col. T. H. Goodwin, R. M. C., "that in some of the more populous districts there is but one physician for 6,000 people left in England.

"The English surgeons have worked desperately. They frequently, after great military engagements, keep their boots on for a week at a time, working 14 and 16 hours a day. But they have learned their lesson; and where at the war's inception they detailed 20 medical officers and assistants to care for the sick and wounded in 500 beds, now with the aid of two more officers they give equally good care to a thousand."

Col. Goodwin, who has been through the war, beginning with the first expedition

NATIONAL GUARD NOT IN THE FEDERAL SERVICE GAINED 14,292 OFFICERS AND MEN IN 10 DAYS

The War Department authorizes the following:

On May 31 the strength of the National Guard of the United States not in the Federal service, which is still reporting to the Militia Bureau of the War Department, showed a total of 4,462 officers and 108,631 enlisted men.

The June 10 report shows a total of 4,778 officers and 122,607 enlisted men, or a gain in the first 10 days of June of 316 officers and 13,976 enlisted men.

This gain does not include the States

of Arkansas, New York, and Texas, which have not yet reported for June 10.

The States which have shown the most marked gain in the 10 days are the following:

| | Gain. |
|---------------------|-------|
| California..... | 205 |
| Colorado..... | 174 |
| Illinois..... | 1,092 |
| Iowa..... | 446 |
| Kansas..... | 259 |
| Maryland..... | 431 |
| Michigan..... | 581 |
| North Carolina..... | 551 |
| Ohio..... | 2,345 |
| Pennsylvania..... | 1,393 |
| Rhode Island..... | 797 |
| Wisconsin..... | 411 |

PROMOTIONS OF OFFICERS OF FIELD ARTILLERY ARM ARE ANNOUNCED BY WAR DEPARTMENT

The following promotions of officers of the Field Artillery arm are announced:

| Names. | Promoted. | | Date of rank. | Assigned or unassigned. |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|-------------------------|
| | From— | To— | | |
| Thurman H. Bane..... | First lieutenant, F. A. | Captain..... | Sept. 22, 1916 | |
| Albert K. C. Palmer..... | do..... | do..... | Nov. 15, 1916 | 1st F. A. |
| Oliver A. Dickinson..... | First lieutenant, 9th F. A. | do..... | Nov. 20, 1916 | 9th F. A. |
| Frederick W. Stewart..... | First lieutenant, 1st F. A. | do..... | Jan. 28, 1917 | 4th F. A. |
| Herbert B. Hayden..... | do..... | do..... | Feb. 3, 1917 | Do. |
| John T. Kennedy..... | First lieutenant, 2d F. A. | do..... | Feb. 28, 1917 | 5th F. A. |
| Thomas J. Johnson..... | First lieutenant, 2d F. A. | do..... | Feb. 27, 1917 | 2d F. A. |
| Leo J. Ahern..... | First lieutenant, 1st F. A. | do..... | Mar. 27, 1917 | 1st F. A. |
| Sherman L. Kiser..... | Second lieutenant, 2d F. A. | First lieutenant..... | Nov. 26, 1916 | 2d F. A. |
| Emer Yeager..... | do..... | do..... | do..... | Do. |
| Marvin C. Heyser..... | Second lieutenant, 1st F. A. | do..... | do..... | 1st F. A. |
| Idus R. McLendon..... | Second lieutenant, 16th F. A. | do..... | do..... | 6th F. A. |
| Michael J. Fibich..... | Second lieutenant, 3d F. A. | do..... | do..... | 5th F. A. |
| Sidney G. Brady..... | Second lieutenant, 21st F. A. | do..... | do..... | Do. |
| George A. Pollin..... | Second lieutenant, 15th F. A. | do..... | do..... | 6th F. A. |
| David E. Flinkblner..... | Second lieutenant, 4th F. A. | do..... | do..... | 5th F. A. |
| Chauncey F. Ruoff..... | Second lieutenant, 5th F. A. | do..... | do..... | Do. |
| Erwin C. W. Davis..... | Second lieutenant, 6th F. A. | do..... | do..... | 6th F. A. |
| Emile G. DeCoen..... | Second lieutenant, 7th F. A. | do..... | do..... | 5th F. A. |
| Arthur N. White..... | Second lieutenant, 1st F. A. | do..... | do..... | 1st F. A. |
| Patrick L. Lynch..... | Second lieutenant, 9th F. A. | do..... | do..... | 9th F. A. |
| Ivan N. Bradley..... | do..... | do..... | do..... | Do. |
| John J. McCollister..... | Second lieutenant, 2d F. A. | do..... | Nov. 27, 1916 | 2d F. A. |
| Frank A. Roberts..... | Second lieutenant, 19th F. A. | do..... | do..... | 5th F. A. |
| William D. Alexander..... | Second lieutenant, 12th F. A. | do..... | Nov. 28, 1916 | 6th F. A. |
| Herbert L. Lee..... | Second lieutenant, 19th F. A. | do..... | do..... | 5th F. A. |
| Richard J. Marshall..... | Second lieutenant, 14th F. A. | do..... | do..... | 6th F. A. |
| Ralph T. Heard..... | do..... | do..... | do..... | Do. |
| Harcourt Hervey..... | Second lieutenant, 3d F. A. | do..... | Nov. 29, 1916 | 5th F. A. |
| Francis W. Sheppard..... | Second lieutenant, 8th F. A. | do..... | do..... | 8th F. A. |
| Robert W. Daniels..... | Second lieutenant, 19th F. A. | do..... | do..... | 5th F. A. |
| John S. Winslow..... | Second lieutenant, 10th F. A. | do..... | Nov. 30, 1916 | 6th F. A. |
| George N. Ruhberg..... | Second lieutenant, 13th F. A. | do..... | do..... | 5th F. A. |
| Armand Durant..... | Second lieutenant, 11th F. A. | do..... | do..... | 6th F. A. |
| Thomas T. Handy..... | Second lieutenant, 7th F. A. | do..... | do..... | 5th F. A. |
| Frank B. Tipton, jr..... | Second lieutenant, 17th F. A. | do..... | do..... | 17th F. A. |
| Stanley F. Bryan..... | Second lieutenant, 18th F. A. | do..... | do..... | 5th F. A. |

to France, and the great retreat from Mons, has been detailed to lend his great experience to the United States Medical Corps, and he unflinchingly advises the greatest possible number of medical officers at the earliest date. He flatly contradicts the story that 60,000 English doctors have lost their lives in the service, the total loss not being 2 per cent of that number. There are only 12,000 surgeons in the English Army.

CANAL ZONE'S BOND PURCHASES.

The Department of State issues the following:

The American minister at Panama, under date of June 13, reports that subscriptions to the liberty loan in the Canal Zone will probably reach a quarter of a million dollars.

AGREE ON LEATHER PRICES.

The leather equipment committee of the Council of National Defense, acting under Mr. Julius Rosenwald's committee on supplies, through an agreement with leading packers, has "pegged" the price of enough hides for the Government's leather equipment at to-day's market price. The agreement, with one made previously, covers nearly 2,000,000 hides. Under this arrangement tanners who received Government contracts for leather for harnesses, saddles, belts, etc., have the assurance that they can secure all the hides they need at the prices agreed upon. Mr. Rosenwald estimates that at the rate at which leather is rising the agreement has saved the Government an amount which may run into millions.

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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.

WORK OF CONGRESS BRIEFLY TOLD

(From Noon June 15 to Noon June 16)

SENATE.

Conferences between leaders of both parties resulted in a decision to press food legislation for action at once, taking precedence even of the war-tax revenue bill, which is still in committee. Senator Chamberlain of Oregon Friday afternoon introduced a measure identical with the Lever bill, pending in the House. It was referred to the Committee on Agriculture, which met in special session this morning and reported the bill back without recommendation. This places it upon the calendar, where, by a vote, it may be called up at any time.

The preferential-shipment bill, giving the Government power to designate what class of materials needed for the national defense shall have priority of shipment over the railroads, was discussed yesterday. Chairman Newlands expressing the hope at the conclusion of the day that the final vote could be had before adjournment to-day. Senators Reed and Lodge discussed the measure yesterday. After minor amendments the bill to-day was passed by the Senate.

The Finance Committee, by a majority of one vote, decided to levy a tax of 5 per cent on the profits of newspapers. This plan was accepted in lieu of the proposed increase in second-class rates and a proposed tax of 2 per cent on advertising. A motion is pending in the committee to reconsider the vote by which this was agreed to. The new tax, it is estimated, would yield about \$15,000,000.

The Finance Committee adjourned Friday afternoon until Monday, Chair-

PROCLAMATION BY PRESIDENT GRANTING PARDONS TO PERSONS UNDER SUSPENDED SENTENCES OF UNITED STATES COURTS

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a practice has existed for many years among the judges of certain United States courts of suspending either the imposition or the execution of sentences whenever, in their judgment, the circumstances warranted it, which practice is illegal as has been held by the Supreme Court of the United States in a case entitled "Ex parte United States, petitioner," known as the Killits case, decided December 4, 1916; and

Whereas the practice was widespread, and many thousands of persons are now at liberty under such suspensions, never having served any portion of the sentences duly authorized and required by the statutes; and

Whereas many of these persons are leading blameless lives and have re-established themselves in the confidence of their fellow citizens, and it is believed that the enforcement of the law at this late date would, in most instances, be productive of no good result; and

Whereas the Supreme Court of the United States, in recognition of the necessity for meeting this situation, has stayed the mandate in the Killits case until the end of the present term, to wit, until about June 15, 1917:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, in consideration of the premises, divers, other good and sufficient reasons me thereunto moving, do hereby declare and grant a full amnesty and pardon to all persons under suspended sentences of United States courts liable to penalties as aforesaid, where the sentences imposed were less than the period between the date of imposition and June 15, 1917, and to all persons, defendants in said courts, in cases where pleas of guilty were entered or verdicts of guilty returned prior to June 15, 1916, and in which no sentences have been imposed.

In all other cases of suspension either of the imposition or the execution of sentence by judges of the United States courts occurring prior to December 4, 1916, the date of the decision in the Killits case, a respite of six months is hereby granted from June 15, 1917, in order that the facts and merits of the respective cases may be investigated and considered and appropriate action taken, where warranted, by way of executive clemency.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto signed my name and caused the seal of the Department of Justice to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this fourteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and forty-first.

WOODROW WILSON.

By the President:
T. W. GREGORY,
Attorney General.

man Simmons expressing the opinion that the bill would not be ready to report to the Senate until toward the latter part of the coming week. The important matters of excess-profits tax and income-tax rates are yet to be settled.

The bill reported favorably from the Military Committee to empower the Secretary of War to acquire land for training camps and other military purposes by condemnation was passed by the Senate yesterday afternoon.

Senator Sheppard proposed an amendment to the Senate rules for the creation of a committee on aviation to consist of 17 members. Senator Sheppard announced that the subsequent hearings of the Military Committee on the bill to establish a department of aeronautics would be held behind closed doors to prevent the dissemination of information of military value to the enemy.

HOUSE.

The rivers and harbors bill carrying an appropriation of \$29,000,000 was further discussed under the five-minute rule. By a vote of 99 to 68 the House rejected an amendment by Representative Parker, of New Jersey, limiting all appropria-

tions to projects in the bill held by the President to be of military necessity. During the consideration of the measure Speaker Clark made a short speech protesting against the wasting of time in useless debate on the pending bill.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels asked for an appropriation for warm and special clothing for sailors and men of the Navy on especially cold duty in northern waters. He also asked an appropriation for amusements to keep the bluejackets happy and contented in training camps ashore.

Representative Haugen, of Iowa, Republican, filed a dissenting report on the food-control bill. The minority report asserts that the measure as reported from the committee discriminates against the farmer.

The Military Committee announced that through a subcommittee hearings would begin next Wednesday on the bill to coordinate the aviation services of the Army and Navy.

Representative Francis, of New York, introduced a bill that will be of great importance to every man in the Army or Navy. It would extend the franking privilege to every officer and enlisted man in the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps. To

(Continued on page 7.)

FEE SYSTEM OF ARMY CANTONMENT CONTRACTS MADE PUBLIC BY QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT

Earnings Will Vary From 10 Per Cent on Small Undertakings of \$100,000 or Less to 6 Per Cent on Those Exceeding \$3,500,000, With Final Upset Limit of \$250,000.

The War Department authorizes the following:

Col. I. W. Littell, of the Quartermaster's Department of the Army, who is in charge of the work of building the new Army cantonments, to-day made public the fee system of the cantonment contracts. The fees vary from 10 per cent on small contracts of \$100,000 or less to 6 per cent on contracts of more than \$3,500,000, with a final upset limit of \$250,000. The fees in all cases cover both profit and overhead expense. They were fixed upon by the department acting with the assistance of the Emergency Construction Committee of the General Munitions Board and other civilian advisers.

Three Points to Consider.

"In deciding on the cantonment contracts we have had to consider three main points of practically equal importance," Col. Littell said. "The first has been the absolute necessity of speed; the second, proper construction, including sanitation and communication and transportation facilities; the third, economy. Taking all three into consideration, and also the fact that time will not permit the completion of drawings and specifications which would be necessary in order to ask for competitive bids before the work must be started, the Quartermaster Corps, acting in conjunction with the emergency construction committee, decided to make contracts on the percentage, or cost plus basis, at the same time using all possible safeguards in the shape of guaranties from the contractors as to their capacity and integrity.

Contractors Loyal and Patriotic.

"The profit system has been decided on only after weeks of study to find a basis for the fees which would assure the country of the highest grade of work from the contractors and at the same time prevent extravagance through the payment of excessive profits. It is a pleasure to pay tribute to the loyalty and patriotism of the great majority of contractors who have come here to discuss the question with us. With a few exceptions they have acquiesced willingly in our contention that the profits must be kept down to the lowest level consistent with high-grade work. Some firms have offered to do the work on a cost basis, but we have considered this an unwise policy both economically and nationally. The utmost speed and efficiency must be developed in these and future building jobs for the Government, and the acceptance of offers of free service might easily disrupt the high-grade contracting firms best qualified to do the work effectively.

Check on Prices of Materials.

"Steps are being taken by committees also to safeguard the Government from paying unreasonable prices for materials.

These committees are mobilizing the resources of materials in the various branches, coordinating the supply and demand and fixing prices which will give the material interests a fair, low margin of profit, but with a tendency in all cases to make these prices somewhat lower than the prevailing market rates for each commodity.

"This carefully graded scheme will, of course, not be satisfactory to some contractors, and we have naturally received many protests against the low fees. It is a satisfaction to know, however, that the great majority of the reputable firms have assented loyally and patriotically to the Government's determination to take radical precautions against excessive profits. The criticisms of the few are perhaps the best evidence we could have of the care the Government is taking in its plans for the cantonments."

Schedule of Fees.

The schedule of fees follows:

If the cost of the work is under \$100,000, a fee of 10 per cent of such cost.

If the cost of the work is over \$100,000 and under \$125,000, a fee of \$10,000.

If the cost of the work is over \$125,000 and under \$250,000, a fee of 8 per cent of such cost.

If the cost of the work is over \$250,000 and under \$266,666.67, a fee of \$20,000.

If the cost of the work is over \$266,666.67 and under \$500,000, a fee of 7 1/2 per cent of such cost.

If the cost of the work is over \$500,000 and under \$535,714.29, a fee of \$37,500.

If the cost of the work is over \$535,714.29 and under \$3,000,000, a fee of 7 per cent of such cost.

If the cost of the work is over \$3,000,000 and under \$3,500,000, a fee of \$210,000.

If the cost of the work is over \$3,500,000, a fee of 6 per cent of such cost.

The total fee to the contractor hereunder shall in no event exceed the sum of \$250,000, anything in this agreement to the contrary notwithstanding.

One Contract Approved.

The contract for the building of the American Lake cantonment has been approved by the Secretary of War, as recommended by the General Munitions Board in the following statement by F. A. Scott, of the board:

"The General Munitions Board recommends that contract to build this cantonment be awarded to Hurley-Mason & Co., Tacoma, as the most desirable and available for this work at the present time.

"The contractor mentioned is a local firm and, in addition to the information furnished by the usual questionnaire as to the ability, character, and standing of the firm, the General Munitions Board has received ample evidence of the desire of the people of Tacoma to have this particular concern do the work and as to the intention of the local banks to render ample financial credit to the contractor.

"Appended hereto are copies of statements indicating the scope of the contractor's past and more particularly its recent business activities. Other documents supporting the question of the contractor's competency and standing are in the files of the committee on emergency construction.

"It was the recommendation of the committee on emergency construction, as shown by the attached report, that a contractor other than the Hurley-Mason Co. be awarded this work; but inasmuch as the said committee passed favorably on the character, standing, and ability of the Hurley-Mason Co. and rejected them only because their experience had not been as considerable as the preferred contractor, the board, in view of the unusual conditions existing in the case of the American Lake cantonment, is well satisfied that the selection of the Hurley-Mason Co. is a wise one."

MEANS OF SPEEDING UP SHIP BUILDING WORK DISCUSSED

The United States Shipping Board authorizes the following:

There was a conference yesterday between the shipbuilders of the country, Gen. George W. Goethals, general manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, and Chairman William Denman, of the United States Shipping Board. The attendance of the shipbuilders had been called for the purpose of going over the shipbuilding situation and to see what could be done to facilitate the work of turning out tonnage.

There were altogether more than 40 of the shipbuilders in attendance, representing the bulk of the constructing ability of the country at this time.

Statement by Gen. Goethals.

"The object of the meeting," said Gen. Goethals at its conclusion, "was to confer with them to outline a program for clearing the ways by expediting the work on ships now building, the taking over of existing contracts, and to devote their energies to the production of cargo-carrying ships. It was a very representative gathering. There were shipbuilding men here from Bath, Me., to San Francisco. After going over the situation the builders will make a careful survey of what they can do in the way of expediting existing contracts and their ability to take on other contracts and report at an early moment. Also, we want figures on costs of labor and material.

"The shipbuilders will be facilitated in every way possible from this end of the line, and any difficulties they have in obtaining material will be removed as far as it is within our power to do so."

Will Use Every Shipyard.

That the program indicates the use of every shipyard in the country by the Government at an early date, and to its full capacity, is suggested by the coming inventory of possibilities and of work on hand and by the statement of Gen. Goethals. He was asked regarding the existing contracts of the Emergency Fleet Corporation which call for deliveries beginning next April and what the interim would be devoted to.

"The program contemplates," replied Gen. Goethals, "the taking over of all ships now under construction, so that the shipbuilding can proceed and be handled most efficiently and the work properly expedited, and that contemplates the taking over of everything now on the ways and under contract of a cargo-carrying nature."

War Department Orders to Officers and Enlisted Men

GENERAL HEALTH OF THE ARMY NORMAL

The Surgeon General of the Army authorizes the following statement as to health conditions in the Army:

Reports from the several military departments indicate that the general health of the Army is normal—such as might be expected in time of peace.

So much of paragraph 31, Special Orders, No. 113, May 16, 1917, War Department, as directs Capt. Joseph Casper, Medical Corps, to report at San Francisco, Cal., is amended so as to direct him to report in person to Lieut. Col. Edgar Jadwin, Corps of Engineers, commanding Fifth Reserve Engineers, 2111 Farmers Bank Building, Pittsburg, Pa., for temporary duty.

Capt. John G. Hayden, Medical Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty. He will report to Maj. John F. Binnie, Medical Officers' Reserve Corps, for the purpose of conducting the examination of applicants for appointment in the Officers' Reserve Corps.

By direction of the President, Capt. James P. Castleman, Fourteenth Cavalry, is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Quartermaster Corps. He will report to the commanding general, Southern Department, for assignment to station and duty and will proceed to join the station to which assigned. The department commander will advise The Adjutant General of the Army as to Capt. Castleman's assignment.

First Lieut. Theodore P. Brookes, Medical Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty. He will report in person to Col. Curtis McD. Townsend, Corps of Engineers, St. Louis, Mo., for duty in connection with the securing of enlistments for the nine regiments of Engineers, Engineer Officers' Reserve Corps.

Capt. Murray B. Dille, Signal Officers' Reserve Corps, is relieved from duty in the Canal Zone and will proceed to New York, N. Y., and upon arrival report by telegraph to The Adjutant General of the Army for instructions.

Capt. Charles W. Lohmann, jr., Quartermaster Officers' Reserve Corps, is relieved from further duty as quartermaster, Base Hospital No. 6, Boston, Mass., and will proceed to New York, N. Y., and report in person to the general superintendent, Army Transport Service, for assignment to duty as transport quartermaster.

Capt. Edward H. Bogan, Quartermaster Officers' Reserve Corps, is relieved from further duty as quartermaster, Base Hospital No. 15, New York, N. Y., and will proceed to Boston, Mass., and report in person to the commanding officer, Base Hospital No. 6, for assignment to duty as quartermaster.

Capt. Robert L. Tebbitt, Medical Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will proceed to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., and report in person to the commanding officer of that post for duty and by letter to the commanding general, Western Department.

First Lieut. Thomas V. Moore, Medical Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will proceed to Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., and report in person to the commanding officer of that post for duty and by letter to the commanding general, Western Department.

First Lieut. Hugh M. Ware, Medical Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will proceed to Kemmerer, Wyo., and report in person to the commanding officer for duty with troops at that place and in the vicinity.

Maj. Ernest D. Scott, Field Artillery, Detached Officers' List, now at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., will proceed to Fort Myer, Va., and join the Twelfth Field Artillery at that post for duty.

The following-named officers of the Medical Officers' Reserve Corps are assigned to active duty and will proceed to Governors Island, N. Y., and report in person to the commanding general, Eastern Department, for duty in the transport service: First Lieuts. Ralph S. Bromer, Harold S. Broomall, John B. Carson, John E. Conboy, Beverly F. Eckles, John J. Flynn, Edwin W. Goodman, Francis V. Gowen, Leon E. Lesser, James L. Hamner, Frederick A. Lobb, Moses Sandler, Harry T. Stockton, Wesley C. Thomas.

By direction of the President, First Lieut. Henry Wessel, Philippine Scouts, retired, is placed on active military duty, and is detailed for general recruiting service. He will proceed to Evansville, Ind., and report to the recruiting officer at that place for duty as assistant. Lieut. Wessel is appointed an acting quartermaster for the time he may remain on recruiting duty.

Col. Elmore F. Taggart, Infantry (attached to Twenty-eighth Infantry), is relieved from duty with the Twenty-eighth Infantry and will report by telegraph to the commanding general, Southern Department, for assignment to duty.

Col. Beaumont B. Buck, Infantry, Detached Officers' List, is placed on duty with the Twenty-eighth Infantry. He is relieved from his present duties and will report by telegraph to the commanding general, Eastern Department, for instructions.

By direction of the President, Col. George B. Duncan, Infantry, is relieved from detail as a member of the General Staff Corps, to take effect this date, and is placed on duty with the Twenty-sixth Infantry. He will proceed to join that regiment.

By direction of the President, Col. Samuel E. Tillman, United States Army, retired, is placed on active military duty under the provisions of the next to the last proviso of section 24, act of Congress approved June 3, 1916, and is appointed, under the provisions of section 1313, Revised Statutes, to be Superintendent of the United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y. Col. Tillman will proceed to West Point and enter upon duty at the academy.

So much of paragraph 79, Special Orders, No. 121, May 25, 1917, War Department, as relates to First Lieuts. Thoburn K. Brown, Cavalry, Detached Officers' List, and Alfred J. Betcher, Infantry, Detached Officers' List, is amended so as to assign Lieut. Brown to temporary duty at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., and Lieut. Betcher to temporary duty at Fort Myer, Va.

Capt. Howard H. Maxfield and First Lieuts. George F. Huff, jr., and Frank S. Robbins, Engineer Officers' Reserve Corps, are relieved from duty at the citizens' training camp, Fort Niagara, N. Y., and are assigned to the Ninth Reserve Engineers. They will proceed to Philadelphia, Pa., and report in person to the commanding officer, Ninth Reserve Engineers, for duty.

Capt. Kenneth B. Harmon, Ordnance Department, will proceed to New York, N. Y., on official business pertaining to the operations of the Ordnance Department, and upon the completion of this duty will return to his proper station in this city.

Capt. Clarence C. Culver, Cavalry, Detached Officers' List, will make not to exceed three trips to Hampton, Va., during the month of June, 1917, on official business pertaining to radio and photographic equipment for airplanes for the Army, and upon the completion of the duty enjoined will return to his proper station in this city after each visit.

Capt. Virginus E. Clark, junior military aviator, Signal Corps, will proceed to Detroit, Mich., for temporary duty in connection with aeronautics of the Army, and upon the completion of this duty will return to his proper station in this city.

The following-named officers of the Signal Officers' Reserve Corps are assigned to active duty and will take stations as indicated below: First Lieut. Joseph J. Schutta, First Lieut. Newhall Helmer, First Lieut. Schutta will report in person to the commanding general, Eastern Department, for assignment to duty as assistant to the signal officer of that department. First Lieut. Helmer will report in person to the commanding general, Central Department, for assignment to duty as assistant to the signal officer of that department.

GENERAL STAFF CHANGES.

Additional Officers Assigned to Corps and One Relieved.

By direction of the President, Capt. Fulton Q. C. Gardner, General Staff, is relieved from detail as a member of the General Staff Corps and will resume his duties at the torpedo depot, Fort Totten, N. Y.

By direction of the President, Capt. Francis W. Clark, Coast Artillery Corps, Detached Officers' List, is detailed as a member of the General Staff Corps. He will repair to this city and report in person to the Chief of Staff for duty.

Maj. Walter C. Babcock, General Staff, is relieved from duty in the Southern Department and will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and report to the commanding general, Western Department, for duty.

By direction of the President, the following-named officers are detailed as members of the General Staff Corps: Maj. Harry A. Smith, Fifteenth Infantry, and Maj. James G. Harbord, Cavalry, Detached Officers' List. Maj. Smith upon the expiration of the leave of absence heretofore granted him will repair to this city and report to the Chief of Staff for duty. Maj. Harbord will remain on his present duties.

Capt. John M. Wright, Corps of Engineers, is relieved from duty in the Philippine Department, to take effect at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed on the transport to sail from Manila, P. I., on or about August 15, 1917, to the United States, and upon arrival report by telegraph to The Adjutant General of the Army for further orders.

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: Maj. Granter Farwell, Maj. John G. Maher, Capt. Peter Hanes. Maj. Farwell will report in person to the commanding general, Central Department, for assignment to duty as assistant to the department quartermaster. Maj. Maher will report in person to the depot quartermaster, Omaha, Nebr., for assignment to duty as his assistant. Capt. Hanes will report in person to the officer in charge, purchasing station, Los Angeles, Cal., for duty as his assistant.

Lieut. Col. Weston P. Chamberlain, Medical Corps, will proceed at once to Syracuse, N. Y., to investigate and report upon the hospital facilities needed at that place and also upon the extent to which the post of Fort Ontario can be used for hospital purposes, and upon the completion of this duty will return to Madison Barracks, N. Y.

Maj. Van Leer Willis, Adjutant General's Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will proceed to Chicago, Ill., and report in person to the commanding general, Central Department, for assignment to duty.

Maj. George H. Scott, Medical Corps, is relieved from duty with Field Hospital No. 3 and from further temporary duty in the Southern Department.

Capt. Theodore R. Maul, Quartermaster Officers' Reserve Corps, will repair to this city and report in person to Col. Isaac W. Littell, Quartermaster Corps, for consultation, and upon the completion thereof will return to his proper station.

Capt. Daniel F. Maguire, Medical Corps, is relieved from station at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., and is assigned to station at Philadelphia, Pa.

Capt. George B. Hule and Philip P. Heron, Quartermaster Officers' Reserve Corps, are assigned to active duty and will proceed without delay to New York, N. Y., and upon arrival report in person to the general superintendent, Army Transport Service, for assignment to duty.

ADJUTANT GENERAL ISSUES INSTRUCTIONS ON PICKING OFFICERS FOR SPECIALIZED DUTIES

The War Department authorizes the following statement:

Adj. Gen. H. P. McCain has issued a statement pertaining to the selection of officers in training camps for specialized duties other than those required of regular line officers.

The confidential instructions going out from The Adjutant General's office on May 18 dealt with line officers only. But the value of the training camps and the opportunity offered to select men on the basis of demonstrated ability and worth has produced a demand on the part of the staff departments and the line of the Regular Army for many candidates for positions not originally contemplated.

Machine Gun Schools.

A letter issued from The Adjutant General's department authorizes the detail of specially qualified men to machine gun schools conducted by the Ordnance Department and the selection of other men to become reserve officers of the Ordnance Department at the close of the training period.

On June 6 general orders went out authorizing the examination of not more than 10 per cent of the candidates between the ages of 21 and 27, with a view to their appointment as provisional second lieutenants in the Regular Army.

A recent letter to regular commanding officers and commanding officers of training camps authorized the detailing of students to aviation schools. It might be said here that the younger men, less suitable to important commands than men of more mature age, are ideal candidates for commissions in the aviation branch. From various camps men are being sent out at the rate of 150 per week to the six flying schools.

Details of Quartermasters.

Also, along the line of specialization, orders have gone out for not to exceed 150 qualified men from each training regiment to be appointed quartermasters for general quartermaster duty and for not to exceed 50 from each training regiment for assignment to truck companies.

Suitable young men for the Aviation Service will be selected toward the end of the training camps period and put into the Enlisted Reserve Corps with a view to their training and appointment as officers as soon as the necessary equipment can be found.

Gen. McCain offers the following caution to members of the boards appointed to make selections:

"The demand for the appointment of Regular Army line officers, reserve staff officers, and aviation officers (or candidates) from the training camps is due to the realization of the value of obtaining men who have been under disciplinary control and observation, and who have had some training that will give them a fair idea as to what an army is. These outlets are not to be considered a dumping ground for inefficient, unfit men who may have been admitted to training camps. It is realized that many men who return to their homes after the training period with nothing but a training-camp discharge to show for their efforts will

be bitterly disappointed, but the interests of the Government must be conserved.

"It is certain that some who complete the course have not the qualities that an officer should possess. Every failure in the list finally appointed will be chargeable directly to the Regular Army. It is believed that provision can be made for retaining in service as officers, or for training for appointment as aviation officers, practically all men in the present training camps who have good personality, force, ability, and the other qualities that should be found in officers.

"The amount of business to be transacted in this connection, not only at the training camps, but in the War Department, will be unprecedented. Timely organization for the work, and careful study of the plans and instructions given out, are most important."

Work of Congress Briefly Told.

(Continued from page 4.)

all such the use of the mails for the period of the war would be free.

The establishment of a court of patent appeals to sit in Washington is provided for in a bill introduced by Representative Smith, of New York. This court would be empowered to determine appeals from the United States district courts in patent cases, subject, however, to review by the Supreme Court of the United States on writs of certiorari. This proposed court would consist of a chief justice, with a salary of \$12,500, appointed by the President. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court would designate as other members of the court six judges from among the circuit and district judges, at salaries of \$11,500 each.

By request Representative Russell, of Missouri, introduced a resolution asking the designation by the Civil Service Commission of business training schools in every city in the country in which there are recruiting stations.

G. P. O. BUYS \$300,000 WORTH OF LIBERTY LOAN BONDS.

Employees of the Government Printing Office subscribed to more than \$300,000

worth of liberty loan bonds. The returns are gratifying to Treasury Department.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN INDEX JUNE 11 TO 16.

June 11. Foreign scientists meet Naval Consulting Board; warning from Spain to America's shipowners; bells to ring out call for liberty loan; Secretary Daniels warns everyone in naval service against divulging information of value to enemy; Bureau of Fisheries introducing new foods; limitation on national bank loans explained; councils of defense organized in 45 States; need of night schools for aliens urged; interest shown in schools for merchant ship officers; Bureau of Education urges lectures on America's war aims in summer schools; civilian experts helping to plan Army cantonments; problem of clothing thousands of new naval recruits being solved rapidly; steamboat inspection rules for licenses modified; wealthy Creek Indian seeking to invest his riches in liberty bonds.

June 12. Secretary Baker calls for 70,000 men for the Army at once; American steamer *Petroite* sunk by U-boat; persons sailing on liners must have valid passports; securities to be accepted for Government deposits; officers in 16 training camps will not be "rookies" after present week; improved aircraft designs being studied by aero board; registration total may be much nearer census estimate than first expected; 4,662,000 aliens in the United States from Germany and allied nations; artistic liberty bonds being turned out by engravers working night and day; contracts for more ships announced by Gen. Goethals; boards named to examine candidates for air corps; appeal to women of Nation to buy liberty bonds; liberty loan subscriptions actually received and tentative allotments made; organization of new Army regiments; Senate leaders urge public to buy liberty bonds.

June 13. Old Liberty Bell to ring again for liberty loan; Army and Navy nominations sent to the Senate; many Americans to remain in Turkey; attitude of railroads toward Government buying cars; labor men working to facilitate food bills; British regulate sale of wood-working machinery; 9,500,000 men registered. War Department estimates; gives needs of Salvador as result of earthquake; securities acceptable as collateral for Government deposits in connection with liberty loan; articles on entomology desired; Secretary Lane subscribes to \$10,000,000 in liberty bonds for account of Indians; President suspends eight-hour act with respect to defense works; women's committee of Defense Council

appoints chairmen for State divisions; plans of the American Red Cross war council outlined by Chairman Davison; American-Canadian boundary commission reports upon the Lake of the Woods survey.

June 14. President's Flag Day address; tolling of Liberty Bell for war loan echoed throughout the country; pooling of all paper and pulp in the hands of Federal agency urged by Trade Commission; question of pay for war prisoners taken up with Germany; 4,000 war marines wanted before Saturday night; history of the American flag; measures recently enacted by Congress; warning by committee on public information against divulging facts that may expose soldiers and sailors to peril; work of banks for war loans praised by Comptroller of Currency; Col. Roosevelt appeals to Nation to give generously to the Red Cross fund; ways of increasing freight car utility suggested.

June 15. Japan to send mission to United States; liberty loan oversubscribed; Secretary McAdoo announces; attorneys seeking positions on advocate general's staff; "put the Yankee punch into the war," Gen. Squier urges; next class to enter Naval Academy will break record; Henry P. Davison tells of war service for Red Cross; requirements for admission to officers' training camps soon to be made public; sites for 16 Army cantonments selected; newspapers again asked to suppress names of armed ships which engage U-boats; America must enter war in air on vast scale, warns Mr. Coffin; national defense council asks reports on war work in the States; strikes averted or settled by the Department of Labor; Admiral Benson's report on conditions at Great Lakes Training Stations; committee on inland water transportation created.

June 16. Adjutant General issues instructions on selecting officers for specialized duties; means of speeding up shipbuilding considered; Cardinal Mercier thanks President; espionage act will control shipment of arms to Mexico; list of Army medical examining boards; Medical Corps needs 17,000 more doctors; President's proclamation pardoning men under suspended sentences; first title of new espionage law; Secretary McAdoo thanks banks; aliens leaving America not required to have United States passports; seeks to outfit men of fleet with heavier clothing; city boy making good on the farm.

THE ESPIONAGE LAW RECENTLY ENACTED BY CONGRESS

The espionage bill has been passed by Congress, and having been approved by the President has become a law. Title I is printed below. The remaining titles will be published in succeeding issues of the OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

Title I.

ESPIONAGE.

SECTION 1. That (a) whoever, for the purpose of obtaining information respecting the national defense with intent or reason to believe that the information to be obtained is to be used to the injury of the United States, or to the advantage of any foreign nation, goes upon, enters, flies over, or otherwise obtains information concerning any vessel, air craft, work of defense, navy yard, naval station, submarine base, coaling station, fort, battery, torpedo station, dockyard, canal, railroad, arsenal, camp, factory, mine, telegraph, telephone, wireless, or signal station, building, office, or other place connected with the national defense, owned or constructed, or in progress of construction by the United States or under the control of the United States, or of any of its officers or agents, or within the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, or any place in which any vessel, air craft, arms, munitions, or other materials or in which any vessel, air craft, arms, munitions, or other materials or instruments for use in time of war are being made, prepared, repaired, or stored, under any contract or agreement with the United States, or with any person on behalf of the United States, or otherwise on behalf of the United States, or any prohibited place within the meaning of section six of this title; or (b) whoever for the purpose aforesaid, and with like intent or reason to believe, copies, takes, makes, or obtains, or attempts, or induces or aids another to copy, take, make, or obtain, any sketch, photograph, photographic negative, blue print, plan, map, model, instrument, appliance, document, writing, or note of anything connected with the national defense; or (c) whoever, for the purpose aforesaid, receives or obtains or agrees or attempts or induces or aids another to receive or obtain from any person, or from any source whatever, any document, writing, code book, signal book, sketch, photograph, photographic negative, blue print, plan, map, model, instrument, appliance, or note, of anything connected with the national defense knowing or having reason to believe, at the time he receives or obtains, or agrees or attempts or induces or aids another to receive or obtain it, that it has been or will be obtained, taken, made, or disposed of by any person contrary to the provisions of this title; or (d) whoever, lawfully or unlawfully having possession of, access to, control over, or being intrusted with any document, writing, code book, signal book, sketch, photograph, photographic negative, blue print, plan, map, model, instrument, appliance, or note relating to the national defense, willfully communicates or transmits or attempts to communicate or transmit the same to any person not entitled to receive it, or willfully retains the same and fails

to deliver it on demand to the officer or employee of the United States entitled to receive it; or (e) whoever, being intrusted with or having lawful possession or control of any document, writing, code book, signal book, sketch, photograph, photographic negative, blue print, plan, map, model, note, or information, relating to the national defense, through gross negligence permits the same to be removed from its proper place of custody or delivered to anyone in violation of his trust, or to be lost, stolen, abstracted, or destroyed, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000, or by imprisonment for not more than two years, or both.

SEC. 2. (a) Whoever, with intent or reason to believe that it is to be used to the injury of the United States or to the advantage of a foreign nation, communicates, delivers, or transmits, or attempts to, or aids or induces another to, communicate, deliver, or transmit, to any foreign government, or to any faction or party or military or naval force within a foreign country, whether recognized or unrecognized by the United States, or to any representative, officer, agent, employee, subject, or citizen thereof, either directly or indirectly, any document, writing, code book, signal book, sketch, photograph, photographic negative, blue print, plan, map, model, note, instrument, appliance, or information relating to the national defense, shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than twenty years: *Provided*, That whoever shall violate the provisions of subsection (a) of this section in time of war shall be punished by death or by imprisonment for not more than thirty years; and (b) whoever, in time of war, collect, record, publish, or communicate, or attempt to elicit any information with respect to the movement, numbers, description, condition, or disposition of any of the armed forces, ships, aircraft, or war materials of the United States, or with respect to the plans or conduct, or supposed plans or conduct of any naval or military operations, or with respect to any works or measures undertaken for or connected with, or intended for the fortification or defense of any place, or any other information relating to the public defense, which might be useful to the enemy, shall be punished by death or by imprisonment for not more than thirty years.

SEC. 3. Whoever, when the United States is at war, shall willfully make or convey false reports or false statements with intent to interfere with the operation or success of the military or naval forces of the United States or to promote the success of its enemies and whoever, when the United States is at war, shall willfully cause or attempt to cause insubordination, disloyalty, mutiny, or refusal of duty, in the military or naval forces of the United States, or shall willfully obstruct the recruiting or enlistment service of the United States, to the injury of the service or of the United States, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000 or imprisonment for not more than twenty years, or both.

SEC. 4. Of two or more persons conspire to violate the provisions of sections two or three of this title, and one or more

of such persons does any act to effect the object of the conspiracy, each of the parties to such conspiracy shall be punished as in said sections provided in the case of the doing of the act the accomplishment of which is the object of such conspiracy. Except as above provided conspiracies to commit offenses under this title shall be punished as provided by section thirty-seven of the act to codify, revise, and amend the penal laws of the United States approved March fourth, nineteen hundred and nine.

SEC. 5. Whoever harbors or conceals any person who he knows, or has reasonable grounds to believe or suspect, has committed, or is about to commit, an offense under this title shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000 or by imprisonment for not more than two years, or both.

SEC. 6. The President in time of war or in case of national emergency may by proclamation designate any place other than those set forth in subsection (a) of section one hereof in which anything for the use of the Army or Navy is being prepared or constructed or stored as a prohibited place for the purposes of this title: *Provided*, That he shall determine that information with respect thereto would be prejudiced to the national defense.

SEC. 7. Nothing contained in this title shall be deemed to limit the jurisdiction of the general courts-martial, military commissions, or naval courts-martial under sections thirteen hundred and forty-two, thirteen hundred and forty-three, and sixteen hundred and twenty-four of the Revised Statutes as amended.

SEC. 8. The provisions of this title shall extend to all territories, possessions, and places subject to the jurisdiction of the United States whether or not contiguous thereto, and offenses under this title when committed upon the high seas or elsewhere within the admiralty and maritime jurisdiction of the United States and outside the territorial limits thereof shall be punishable hereunder.

SEC. 9. The Act entitled "An Act to prevent the disclosure of national-defense secrets," approved March third, nineteen hundred and eleven, is hereby repealed.

COMMITTEE ON CHEMICALS.

The subcommittee on chemicals, under the committee on raw materials, minerals, and metals, Council of National Defense, is as follows: Chairman, Dr. William H. Nichols, General Chemical Co., 25 Broad Street, New York, N. Y. Acids, E. R. Grasselli, Grasselli Chemical Co., Cleveland, Ohio; Henry Howard, Merrimac Chemical Co., Boston, Mass. Fertilizers, Horace Bowker, 2 Rector Street, New York, N. Y.; Charles E. MacDowell, president, Armour Fertilizer Co., Chicago, Ill. Alkalies, J. D. Pennock, Solvay Process Co., Syracuse, N. Y. Coal-tar by-products—Chairman, William H. Childs, president, the Barrett Co., 17 Battery Place, New York, N. Y. Sulphur—Chairman, Henry Whiton, president, Union Sulphur Co., 17 Battery Place, New York, N. Y. Miscellaneous chemicals, Edward Malinckrodt, jr., 2600 North Second Street, St. Louis, Mo.