



Official Bulletin



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SECRETARY McADOO THANKS PRESS FOR LIBERTY LOAN AID

Secretary McAdoo has made the following statement:

"The liberty loan campaign was essentially one of education, and without the generous and patriotic support of the press of the Nation the hope of those in charge that it would be a popular loan would not have been realized. The untiring efforts of the newspapers throughout the campaign were a constant inspiration to the various other groups of workers. At a time when news space was at a premium the liberty loan was featured at length.

"Newspapers and magazines in their news, editorial, and advertising columns fought for the success of the loan every step of the way. The foreign-language press in 36 languages gave daily proof of the undoubted loyalty of peoples of foreign birth.

Publicity Contributed Generously.

"Countless other kinds of publicity were contributed generously. Every street car carried one or more cards; paper and metal billboards, electric signs, moving-picture slides and films, everywhere brought the liberty loan directly and squarely before the people. Throughout the country, banks, mercantile houses, and other advertisers either devoted special space to the liberty loan or gave it prominence in their own advertising.

"All of this and more was done to make the loan a success. It was done without thought of return, simply to aid the Government.

"I shall be most grateful to the press if this acknowledgment is given wide publicity.

Will Limit Loan to \$2,000,000,000.

"Allotments of liberty bonds will not be made in excess of the \$2,000,000,000 offered. I announced this on May 10, when the details of the loan were first published. I have asked the reserve banks to tabulate separately and on supplementary lists the subscriptions received yesterday, June 15, after noon, in order that I may be in a position to consider, in making allotment of the \$2,000,000,000 of bonds, those applications which, through no fault of the subscriber (either because of delay on the part of the bank or trust company transmitting them or congestion of the mails or at the doors of the Federal Reserve Banks at the moment of closing), were not recorded on time.

Awaits Definite Returns.

"It is impossible now to foretell what decision will be reached in this matter or to determine the basis upon which allotments will be made until substantially definitive returns have been received from the several Federal Reserve Banks. The organizations of these banks, unusually efficient as they are, have been overwhelmed by the magnitude of applications

PRESIDENT CALLS FOR DONATIONS TO RED CROSS FUND.

Following is a copy of a telegram sent by the President to 100 mayors of cities:

"The American people, by their overwhelming subscriptions to the Liberty Loan, have given a new indorsement to the high principles for which America entered the war. During the present week, which I have designated as Red Cross Week, they will have a unique privilege of manifesting America's unselfishness as well as the real spirit of sacrifice which animates our people.

"May I urge that your city, in doing its part in the raising of this \$100,000,000 war relief fund, measure the generosity of its gifts by the urgency of the need?"

RULES GOVERNING REGISTERED MEN WHO WISH TO LEAVE U. S.

The War Department authorizes the following:

Provost Marshal General Crowder has issued a statement which will be of help to citizens who bear registration cards and have been temporarily called away from the country.

Persons who have registered and who desire to leave the United States should first obtain permission in writing from the War Department to do so. This permission may be obtained by sending the applicant's registration certificate to the office of the Provost Marshal General, Washington, D. C. The registration certificate should be accompanied by a statement signed by the applicant to the effect that he accepts the following terms:

He is liable to draft unless exempted, excluded, or discharged therefrom; while absent from the United States, the burden of keeping himself informed as to whether or not his name has been drawn rests wholly upon himself; if directed to do so, he will return to the United States at his own expense to appear before an exemption board or to submit to examination for service.

He should also state what countries he desires to visit and to what address he wants the permit sent. These permits are not passports. They are intended to accompany applications for the passports which are issued by the Department of State:

received at the last moment. I shall avail myself of the right reserved in the circular offering the bonds to allot in full upon applications for smaller amounts of bonds and to reduce allotments on applications for larger amounts, as such action will be clearly in the public interest."

LIST OF OFFICIAL BELGIAN MISSION TO UNITED STATES

The following is a list of the official Belgian Commission to the United States:

Baron Ludovic Moncheur, who is now the chief of the political bureau of the Belgian Foreign Office at Hayre. He was Belgian minister in Washington for eight years, relinquishing that post about eight years ago. Before that he was minister in Mexico, where he married Miss Clayton, daughter of Gen. Powell Clayton, then United States minister. When the war began he was minister in Constantinople and since then he has been appointed chief of the political bureau at the Belgian Foreign Office. He is about 60 years of age.

Gen. Leclercq, a well-known cavalry officer of the Second Regiment of Guides, and at one time commander of the First Division of Cavalry.

M. Hector Carlier, counselor of the mission. Son of Mr. Carlier, director of the National Bank of Belgium in Antwerp, who was imprisoned by the Germans and deported to Germany. M. Hector Carlier is engaged in the banking business and is head of the Italian and Belgian Banking Co., which has large connections with South America. He enlisted at the beginning of the war in the engineer corps.

Maj. Osterrieth, who is an officer of the First Regiment of Guides, and was attached to the Belgian legation at Petrograd for a long time. He belongs to a well-known family in Antwerp.

Count Louis d'Ursel, first cousin of the Duke d'Ursel, who though over 40 years old enlisted in the Belgian Army as a private. Count Louis d'Ursel has followed the footsteps of the head of his house, and after leaving Teheran, where he was secretary of legation, enlisted in the army at the beginning of hostilities and rose from the ranks to be a lieutenant. His younger brother was wounded, but has now returned to the front.

While in Washington the members of the mission will occupy the house of Mr. Larz Anderson, 2118 Massachusetts Avenue, which has been lent for the purpose.

ADD 1,700 TO MARINE CORPS.

The Navy Department authorizes the following:

Marine Corps recruiting week resulted in the enlistment of 1,700 men from among several thousands of applicants.

Maj. Gen. Barnett, Commandant of the Marine Corps said to-day:

"We have done remarkably well. The recruiting reached the high-water mark for any single week, although handicapped by the campaign for the liberty bonds. Our previous record for the year was 4,500 recruits, and the 1,773 for one week is extremely satisfactory. They came in as fast as we could house, clothe, and feed them. It is better than we hoped for."

GRATIFYING PROGRESS IN MARKSMANSHIP OF ATLANTIC FLEET REPORTED BY ADMIRAL MAYO TO SECRETARY OF THE NAVY DANIELS

The Navy Department authorizes the following:

Gratifying progress in the marksmanship of the Atlantic Fleet is reported by Admiral Henry T. Mayo, commander in chief, in the following letter to Secretary of the Navy Daniels:

"1. Practically all the reports of gunnery exercises held during the spring, 1917, have been received and considered. Notwithstanding the many interruptions in the schedules and the conditions under which the exercises were necessarily held, the reports indicate steady progress in the ability and confidence of the personnel to prepare for, maintain, and control the fire of the different batteries under varying conditions, and it is believed that the final analysis of the scores will show a marked increase in the rapidity of fire and a reasonably satisfactory increase in accuracy.

"2. Steady progress can be maintained and a more rapid improvement made by a strict adherence to the prescribed methods of training. In this connection and in view of the existing conditions with regard to an expanding personnel and material, careful attention is invited to chapters I and II of the Gunnery Instructions, 1913, re 'Handling Men' and 'General Principles of Training,' particularly Articles 10, 11, and 23.

Quotes Extracts from Reports.

"3. The following extracts from the reports are very gratifying to the commander in chief in that they show an understanding and appreciation of the efforts which have been and are being made to improve the battle efficiency of the fleet:

"More seems to have been accomplished during the past gunnery year than ever before with less effort, which stands to prove that present methods, while not complete or perfect, are fundamentally sound.

"The ship during the past year has passed through the usual experiences and conditions of a gunnery year, although, on the whole, it must be said that conditions affecting gunnery training have materially improved.

"It is impossible to allow uninterrupted periods of training for target practice at a time when vessels may be ready for an instant's call to go into action, and if vessel is kept in training with a full realization of such conditions she will be ready to go into target practice at any time without fear of poor performance. Excellent training can be had while en route from port to port, and when passing lights, buoys, or vessels at sea.

"The training that torpedo officers have derived from the work on the *Montana* is being strongly felt in the flotilla, and the time has now arrived when destroyers have become dangerous factors to the enemy fleet in day as well as night engagements.

"In the opinion of the umpires the practice was conducted in a highly creditable manner, considering the small number of officers available, and the duty performed by the ship as a repair and base ship, which necessarily limits the time for gunnery training.

"The first aim of short-range practice is to train officers, the second, gun captains and turret captains, the third pointers, the fourth the crews, and the fifth to perfect the material. All but the third can be done in smooth water.

"Day individual practice is merely an exercise of battle procedure, in which ammunition is limited and the ship hedged short with certain other restrictions, none of which, however, interfere in the slightest with ordinary battle procedure.

"Day action procedure is well standardized now, and it is a pleasure to visit another ship

during a major caliber fire control drill and be able to tell what she is doing without asking countless questions.

"The check telescope makes training more interesting, due to the final merits obtainable on rehearsals. It is also instructing, as the officers get familiar with the returns and computations during training periods.

"Cruising pointing is done on a target on another ship, and the force and division commanders make it a point to give every ship opportunity for pointing.

"The gun captains were utilized to a marked degree in training the other units of their crews and their work was very efficient.

"4. The commander in chief has watched with great pleasure the steady growth in the efficiency of the fleet, and he takes this opportunity of extending to the officers and men of the fleet his appreciation of their loyal support and assistance, and he is confident that the entire fleet will be ready in the near future to render valuable service on the

scene of active operations in the same spirit as those units of the fleet which have already responded quickly and effectively to the sudden call for active service against the enemy."

Secretary Commends Fleet.

Secretary Daniels in a letter to Admiral Mayo warmly commends the fleet for its work in training gun crews and engineer forces for armed guards on merchant vessels and for the vessels sent to European waters. His letter follows:

"The department learns with pleasure of the remarkable work being done by the fleet in the training of gun crews and engineer forces for armed guards and for vessels that are being sent to European waters.

"It is most gratifying to see the splendid spirit that animates the fleet, since it is doing this most important work with reduced commissioned personnel and under adverse conditions.

"The department wishes to commend you and the officers and the men of your command for this additional evidence of the high state of efficiency of the fleet. The work done by your force along these lines is invaluable."

GREAT U. S. AIR FLEET URGED BY SECRETARY BAKER; MAY TURN TIDE OF WAR FOR HER ALLIES

"War Department Behind Plans of Aircraft Production Board With Every Ounce of Energy and Enthusiasm at its Command"—"Furnish Our Supreme Opportunity For Immediate Service."

The War Department authorizes the following:

"The War Department is behind the aircraft plans with every ounce of energy and enthusiasm at its command," Secretary Baker said in discussing the plans of the Aircraft Productive Board and the Signal Corps to strike at Germany in the air. "The aircraft program seems by all means the most effective way in which to exert America's force at once in telling fashion.

"We can train thousands of aviators and build thousands of machines without interfering in the slightest with the plans for building up our armies and for supplying the allies with food and munitions. To train and equip our armies and send them abroad will take time, however, and in the meanwhile we can be devoting to this most important service vast quantities of productive machinery and skilled labor which otherwise could not be contributing to the nation's cause in full proportion to its capacity.

"Every consideration points to the effectiveness of a highly developed air service in its relation to the part which the United States can play in putting an end to the war. It lives up to all America's traditions of doing things on a splendid scale, it will put us on our mettle from the point of view both of mechanical ingenuity and of individual daring and initiative. At the same time, compared with the transportation of an expeditionary force of Infantry and Artillery large enough to be of decisive value on the western front, it offers little or no difficulty. All through the coming year we shall have to reckon with the shipping problem, and whatever aid we send

abroad, whether in men or in supplies, must be calculated for securing as efficient a use as possible of available tonnage.

"The aircraft plan meets the demands of the situation. Under existing conditions of fighting, where the allies and the Germans are fighting on practically even terms as regards man-power and aircraft, the addition which we can contribute to the allied air forces will be proportionately of far greater value than the immediate aid which we can furnish on land.

"According to the best obtainable information there are about 7,000,000 men on the western front to-day. The addition of a few Infantry units, while of great moral value, will aid little in forcing a decision. A few thousand trained aviators, however, with the machines for their use, may spell the whole difference between victory and defeat. The supremacy of the air, in modern warfare, is essential to a successful army. America must make sure that the allies and not Germany secure the permanent domination of the air, and that within the year.

"It will take no more shipping space to send a thousand air pilots abroad than a thousand infantrymen; it will take no more space to send airplanes and motors than to send Artillery. It is now certain that if we make the effort we can send enough of both men and machines within a year to be of great value, perhaps to turn the scale, all without handicapping our plans for the Army which is to follow, nor hindering the vital flow of food and munitions.

"American airmen and aeroplanes may turn the tide. They furnish our supreme opportunity for immediate service on the fighting line."

WIRELESS TELEPHONE WILL BE USED BY THE NAVY IN WAR

The Navy Department authorizes the following:

Wireless telephony, as well as wireless telegraphy will be used by the United States Navy in its war operations. A year ago, by order of Secretary of the Navy Daniels, telephone officials of the Bell system and Navy officers planned and successfully carried out a three-day mobilization of communication forces during which war conditions were simulated. Instantaneous communication was provided over the wires of the Bell system by both telephone and telegraph from the office of the Secretary at Washington to all the naval stations in the continental United States, and wireless telephone communication was maintained between the office of the Secretary and an American battleship in the Atlantic Ocean.

Radio Telephony Developed.

Since that time engineers and scientists connected with the Bell system have been working in close cooperation with officials of the Navy Department and have developed further the use of the wireless telephone in the naval service. The plans followed in the original mobilization have proven in practical operation to be as highly satisfactory as they were at that time.

The telephone and telegraph engineers, whose organizations are all represented on the telegraph and telephone committee of the Council of National Defense, have also been working with the Army and naval officials, the National Research Council and the Naval Consulting Board on many research problems of vital importance to national defense, such as telephone communication with airplanes, new wireless methods, and apparatus for detecting the presence of submarines, and important progress has been made.

RED CROSS APPEAL BY MR. M'ADOO.

Urges Federal Reserve Banks to Aid \$100,000,000 War Fund.

Secretary McAdoo has sent the following telegram to each of the Federal reserve banks in connection with the Red Cross work:

"The success of the liberty loan will, I hope, be followed by an equally striking success of the nation-wide campaign now in progress for the Red Cross fund. The Red Cross is the greatest organization of mercy in the world, and is an essential arm of the fighting forces in the field. In this colossal war the need for Red Cross work is greater than ever before in the world's history. The American people can make it absolutely effective in its service of mercy if they contribute the required fund of \$100,000,000. The liberty loan organizations and committees, so efficiently organized throughout the country, can render invaluable service by assisting in this Red Cross work. I earnestly bespeak the cooperation of all the liberty loan organizations and committees, and hope that they will render the same unselfish and patriotic service to the Red Cross that they rendered in connection with the liberty loan.

"Please communicate this to all liberty loan organizations and committees in your district."

SECRETARY DANIELS URGES HIGHER PAY AND NEW RATINGS FOR CERTAIN OF ENLISTED MEN

Transmits Tentative Draft of Legislation Desired in Letter to Speaker of the House—Need of Matters Recommended, He Says, "Present State of War Has Clearly Shown."

The Navy Department authorizes the following:

Secretary Daniels, in a letter to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, transmits the tentative draft of legislation to establish certain new ratings and to provide increases in pay for certain enlisted men, the need for which he says "the present state of war has clearly shown."

The new rating and pay are as follows:

Engineman, first class, \$45 a month; second class, \$40.

Blacksmiths, first class, \$65; second class, \$50.

Coppersmiths, first class, \$65; second class, \$50.

Pattern maker, first class, \$65; second class, \$50.

Molder, first class, \$65; second class, \$50.

Chief special mechanic, \$127; special mechanic, first class, \$80.

The following increases of base pay are proposed:

Machinists' mates, second class, from \$40 to \$45 per month.

Water tenders, from \$40 to \$45.

Yeomen, all, \$10 additional per month for proficiency.

Secretary's Letter.

Secretary Daniels in his letter of transmittal says:

"The latest battleships require 38 machinists' mates to operate the machinery and keep it in repair, and these men must all be skilled artificers. The present conditions of the labor market have accentuated the difficulty and almost the impossibility of obtaining men of this class. It has, however, been developed that persons who are not skilled machinists can be trained in a reasonably short time to operate the engines. With the new ratings as proposed, of enginemen, first class, and enginemen, second class, it would be possible to reduce the number of machinists' mates as now required and to substitute a certain proportion of these men in the new ratings of engineman for handling the machinery, while a smaller number of machinists' mates would be able to take care of the work incidental to upkeep and do necessary overhauling. The designation of engineman will clearly define their duties.

Pay of Coppersmith and Blacksmith.

"With respect to the men in the present ratings of coppersmith and blacksmith, as they are ineligible for further promotion as such, there being no higher ratings for them, which is not true in the case of the lower ratings of machinists' mates, it is deemed most desirable to increase their pay somewhat, particularly as it is not thought necessary to promote coppersmiths and blacksmiths to the rating of chief petty officers. Nevertheless, in order to retain specially qualified men and to give them a compensation commensurate with their ability and duties, it is believed that they should have the

opportunity for some advancement to a higher rating and that they should receive additional pay in accordance with their degree of skill.

Positions on Repair Ships.

"The proposed ratings of 'pattern maker' and 'molder' are to fill an urgent need on repair ships for qualified men in these lines of work. No such ratings are at present authorized, but there is a pressing necessity for their services, inasmuch as under war conditions ships must be kept at all times fully prepared for immediate active duty, and it is impossible to permit them to return to the navy yards for repairs which are beyond the capacity of the force on board but which may be made by the personnel of the repair ships. These circumstances indicate strongly the necessity for establishing these new ratings.

"The proposed increase in the pay of water tenders and machinists' mates is believed both necessary and desirable, as their superior skill entitles them to more pay than that which it is proposed to give to enginemen.

New Ratings for Mechanics.

"The department desires further to invite your attention to its letter addressed to you on April 16, relative to establishing new ratings of chief special mechanic and special mechanic, first class, and recommending an increase in the pay of yeomen who are capable of taking rapid dictation. As stated in that communication the two new ratings just mentioned would correspond with those of chief petty officer and petty officer, first class, respectively. These men are also needed primarily for service on repair ships, where much necessary work is constantly being done while the ships are necessarily away from their home yards.

"The department desires to reiterate its belief in the necessity for the new ratings herein recommended, as well as for the increases in pay proposed, believing that they are all required for the good of the service and will make for a higher efficiency and result in a better condition of the vessels of the Navy, as well as fostering an added spirit of contentment among the enlisted personnel."

RED CROSS MILITARY PARADE.

To open the campaign in behalf of the \$100,000,000 Red Cross war fund in Minneapolis in an appropriate manner the Red Cross campaign leaders of that city are planning to stage the largest military parade in the history of the Northwest on this evening. Thirty-six infantry officers of the training corps, the First Minnesota Infantry, First Minnesota Field Artillery, civilian auxiliary Navy guard, Spanish War Veterans, Red Cross contingent, uniformed civilian bodies, and Boy Scouts, making a total of 10,000 or more with 12 bands, were expected to be in line.

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY MAIL:

Daily	(One year)-----	\$5.00
	(Six months)-----	3.00

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

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

As civilian chairman of the committee I appoint Mr. George Creel.

The Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of the Navy are authorized each to detail an officer or officers to the work of the committee.

WOODROW WILSON.

April 14, 1917.

PRESIDENT URGES TRADE ACTIVITY.

No Time to Allow Any Slowing Up of
Business, He Writes.

In reply to a query from Mr. E. P. V. Ritter, of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Exchange, New York City, asking about the advisability of holding commercial conventions during the war, the President has sent the following letter:

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, June 16, 1917.

MY DEAR SIR: In reply to your letter of June 4th, allow me to say that I not only see no reason why commercial conventions should be omitted during the war, but should regret to see any instrumentality neglected which has proved serviceable in stimulating business and facilitating its processes. This is not only not a time to allow any slowing up of business, but is a time when every sensible process of stimulation should be used.

Cordially and sincerely yours,
WOODROW WILSON.

MR. E. P. V. RITTER,
Merchants' and Manufacturers'
Exchange, New York City.

MANY PLANS TO CONQUER U-BOATS.

Naval Consulting Board Opens Branch
Office to Study Inventions.

The Navy Department authorizes the following:

Inventions and suggestions for destroying U-boats and protecting ships have been coming in from the West so rapidly that the Naval Consulting Board has established a branch office at 120 West Adams Street, Chicago. Inventors living west of Pittsburgh have been requested to send models, designs, or suggestions they wish to submit to the Navy Depart-

PRESIDENT DIRECTS H. C. HOOVER TO BEGIN MOBILIZATION OF FOOD ECONOMY FORCES

The President has written the following letter to Mr. Herbert C. Hoover:

12 June, 1917.

My dear Mr. Hoover: It seems to me that the inauguration of that portion of the plan for food administration which contemplates a national mobilization of the great voluntary forces of the country which are ready to work toward saving food and eliminating waste admits of no further delay.

The approaching harvesting, the immediate necessity for wise use and saving, not only in food but in all other expenditures, the many undirected and overlapping efforts being made toward this end, all press for national direction and inspiration. While it would in many ways be desirable to wait complete legislation establishing the food administration, it appears to me that so far as voluntary effort can be assembled we should not wait any longer, and therefore I would be very glad if you would proceed in these directions at once.

The women of the Nation are already earnestly seeking to do their part in this our greatest struggle for the maintenance of our national ideals, and in no direction can they so greatly assist as by enlisting in the service of the food administration and cheerfully accepting its direction and advice. By so doing they will increase the surplus of food available for our own Army and for the export to the allies. To provide adequate supplies for the coming year is of absolutely vital importance to the conduct of the war, and without a very conscientious elimination of waste and very strict economy in our food consumption we can not hope to fulfill this primary duty.

I trust, therefore, that the women of the country will not only respond to your appeal and accept the pledge to the food administration which you are proposing, but that all men also who are engaged in the personal distribution of foods will cooperate with the same earnestness and in the same spirit. I give you full authority to undertake any steps necessary for the proper organization and stimulation of their efforts.

Cordially and sincerely yours,

WOODROW WILSON.

Mr. Herbert C. Hoover, Washington, D. C.

PRESIDENT URGES QUICK PASSAGE OF FOOD BILL

In Letter to Representative Borland Mr. Wilson Says Purpose of Legislation Is to
Protect People Against Extortionate Prices—Should be Adopted by July First

THE WHITE HOUSE,
June 18, 1917.

MY DEAR MR. BORLAND:

You are quite right about the food administration measure. In my opinion, it is one of the most important and most imperatively necessary of the measures which have been proposed in connection with the war.

A certain disservice has been done the measure by speaking of it as the food control bill. The object of the measure is not to control the food of the country

ment to the Chicago branch office, which is in charge of a committee composed of F. K. Copeland, chairman; Capt. Robert W. Hand, William Hoskins, and Bion J. Arnold, a member of the Naval Consulting Board, who is ex officio a member of the committee.

Dr. J. W. Richards, of Lehigh University, a member of the Naval Consulting Board, is now associated with Capt. William Strather Smith, the naval officer in charge in the Navy Department office devoted to the consideration of inventions.

but to release it from the control of speculators and other persons who will seek to make inordinate profits out of it, and to protect the people against the extortions which would result. It seems to me that those who oppose the measure ought very seriously to consider whether they are not playing into the hands of such persons and whether they are not making themselves responsible, should they succeed, for the extraordinary and oppressive price of food in the United States. Foodstuffs will, of course, inevitably be high, but it is possible by perfectly legitimate means to keep them from being unreasonably and oppressively high.

I hope and believe that the Congress will see the measure in this light, and that it will come to an early passage. For time is of the essence. The legislation should be secured by the first of July to make the country safe against the dangers it is meant to guard against.

Cordially and sincerely yours,
(Signed) WOODROW WILSON.

HON. WILLIAM P. BORLAND,
House of Representatives.

WORK OF THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES BRIEFLY TOLD

SENATE.

During the morning hour several Senators called attention to the fact that the Senate several weeks ago passed a bill to stimulate foodstuff production, to provide for a food census, and to penalize extortion and manipulation between the producer and consumer, and asked why that measure had not been sent to conference. It was first passed by the House. In the Senate the penalizing clause was inserted aimed at extortion and manipulation. Senator Reed, discussing the matter at some length, charged that the blame for delay in final action was due to the refusal of the House to ask for a conference.

The discussion was largely preliminary to the general debate on the food bill reported from the Agricultural Committee last Saturday without recommendation, and which toward the latter part of the day Chairman Gore, of the committee, undertook to have made the unfinished business. When that is accomplished Senator Chamberlain, of Oregon, will take charge. Debate on the food bill in the Senate, which is identical with the Lever bill in the House, probably will continue in the Senate for a week at least.

Senator Ransdell reported this morning from the Public Health Committee two joint resolutions which the Senate adopted. One of them fixes the status of officers of the Public Health Service when detailed to the Army or Navy. The other creates a reserve corps of the Public Health Department and appropriates \$300,000 with which to inaugurate it.

The conference report on the bill to amend the Federal reserve act, adopted in the House last week, was under discussion in the Senate this afternoon. This is the bill that will reduce the amount of gold reserves of the Federal reserve banks and unlock upward of \$350,000,000 of gold for other purposes. It was urged by Treasury officials as a measure not only that will mobilize additional gold for war purposes but let loose large sums that may be utilized in everyday channels of trade and business without impairing the reserves of the banks of the country in the least. As rewritten in conference the measure contains a clause that gives banks the right to collect a small fee for the collection of checks and drafts, the amount of that fee to be fixed by the Federal Reserve Board. This was opposed in the House, but it remained in the bill and found much support during the discussion of the conference report in the Senate, where the proposal originated.

The Finance Committee began what Chairman Simmons said he hoped would be the final week of consideration of the war tax revenue bill. While practically all of the items of the bill have been gone over and final conclusions reached on many of the paragraphs, two of the most important features of the tax bill remain to be finally disposed of. These are incomes and excess profits taxes and also the proposed tax on the net profits of publishers of newspapers and periodicals entitled to second-class postal rates. Several tentative proposals on each of these subjects have been agreed to and

later cast aside by the committee. The trouble in the income tax paragraph is the amount of surtaxes to be levied. The principle upon which the excess profits tax is to be levied is yet to be determined, that which received most favor up to the end of last week being the British system, which based the tax upon the profits of an average of three years prior to the war. It is understood that the committee will feel at liberty now to proceed with the consideration of the bill more at its leisure, as it is the present intention to give the food bill the right of way in the Senate, with no other intervening business until it is finally passed.

HOUSE.

The administration food bill, which is the unfinished business in the House, was taken up this morning for consideration. Chairman Lever at once began an extended speech in explanation of the provisions of the measure and advanced cogent arguments for its adoption. It is the program of those in charge of the measure to take a recess each afternoon about 5 o'clock until 8 o'clock and hold a night session of two hours daily until the bill is finally disposed of. Chairman Lever said he hoped to be able to conclude general debate by to-morrow night and to pass the bill by Friday or Saturday. No rule to speed action on the measure is now contemplated. Chairman Lever said this morning he had no doubt whatever of the final adoption of the bill practically as reported from his committee.

ORGANIZATION OF NEW YORK STATE DEFENSE COUNCIL, ITS SCOPE, AND PURPOSES SET FORTH

The New York State Council of Defense authorizes the following statement on the personnel, scope, and purposes of the council:

The council consists of Gov. Whitman, chairman; Gen. W. W. Wotherspoon, State superintendent of public works, vice chairman; Frank M. Williams, State engineer; Charles S. Wilson, commissioner of agriculture; and Charles H. Sherrill, of the Citizens Preparedness Association. William A. Orr is secretary of the council, and Joseph Wilson is auditor.

These appointments, representing as they do various divisions of the organized public service of the State, and in Col. Sherrill the organization of business and trade, obviously carry out Gov. Whitman's conviction that in organizing for defense the utmost use must be made of the existing State agencies and machinery. The need is to extend the powers of these agencies rather than to create new ones. This is imperative if the State Defense Council is to carry out with economy to the State, with simplicity and with efficiency the stated purpose of the council as described in the bill:

"* * * * The creation of relations which will render possible in time of need the immediate concentration and utilization of the resources of the State for military purposes; and in general to make

all investigations, arrangements, and plans for the efficient coordination and cooperation of the military, industrial, agricultural, and commercial resources of the State in time of war."

The Resource Mobilization Bureau, established in the office of the adjutant general, and the New York State Food Supply Commission carry out, under the council, the provisions of the bill:

"* * * * to make investigations and to report in reference to the location and capacity of railroads, automobiles, and all other means of transportation and conveyance within the State so as to determine their availability to the military purposes of the State and to render possible the expeditious mobilization and concentration of State troops and supplies to points of defense and military advantage; to make such investigations and report in reference to the military and naval resources of the State and the development and the enlargement thereof; to make such investigations and report in reference to the production within the State of articles and materials essential to the support of the military forces of the State and the location, method, means of production and availability of military supplies; the giving of information to producers and manufacturers as to the class of supplies needed by such military forces * * *"

The organization of the Resource Mobilization Bureau includes the following divisions: Defense and security, military census, health and hospital, transportation, aliens, publicity and information, cooperating agencies, instruction, and industry.

The New York State Food Supply Commission carries out under the State Council all matters and policies affecting food production and conservation, and the mobilization of agricultural resources generally. The commission is headed by Commissioner Wilson, head of the State Department of Agriculture, and incorporates the facilities of that department for the State's defense.

MAJ. GREENE ORDERED HERE.

By direction of the President, Maj. Lewis D. Greene, United States Army, retired, is relieved from further duty at the Staunton Military Academy, Staunton, Va., and will repair to this city and report in person to the Chief of the Militia Bureau for duty as an assistant in his office.

WILL ATTEND X-RAY CONFERENCE.

Maj. Philip W. Huntington, Medical Corps, will proceed at once to New York, N. Y., for the purpose of attending a conference of Roentgenologists for standardization of X-ray methods and instruction, and upon the completion of this duty will return to his proper station.

Facts About Second Series of Officers' Training Camps

The War Department has issued the following memorandum of information on the second series of officers' training camps:

To provide officers for the drafted forces of the National Army the War Department has adopted the policy of commissioning all new officers of the line—Infantry, Cavalry, Field and Coast Artillery—purely on the basis of demonstrated ability after three months' observation and training in the officers' training camps. Thus the appointment of officers of the new armies will be made entirely on merit and free from all personal or other influences.

As an emergency measure to provide officers for the first 500,000 drafted troops the War Department has put in operation 16 officers' training camps, with a total attendance of about 40,000. These 16 camps correspond to the territorial divisions, in which it is planned to raise troops under the draft act of May 18, 1917. These camps, which began May 15, 1917, are expected to provide line officers well qualified as to character and training and sufficient for the first increment of 500,000, with a reserve for that increment.

Commissioning of Officers.

Following the policy of commissioning officers on demonstrated worth, it is intended that after the first increment of 500,000 has been organized officers will be obtained by promoting officers and men already in the Regular Army, National Guard, and drafted forces, thus giving to those who have volunteered or have been drafted for military service full opportunity to earn promotion to the exclusion of those not in actual military service.

The period devoted to the organization of the first 500,000 must also be devoted to training and selecting officers for the second 500,000 to supplement those promoted from troops in service.

To meet this situation a second series of officers' training camps will be held, beginning August 27, 1917, with the definite mission of producing a body of line officers—Infantry, Cavalry, Field and Coast Artillery—capable of filling all places in the grades above lieutenant and many of the places in the grade of lieutenant in the second 500,000 troops.

The training camps to be established for this purpose will afford those not in the military service, or drafted in the future, the last opportunity to become officers. Also, in connection with these camps it is to be noted that mature and experienced men are needed to fill the higher grades—first lieutenant, captain, major, and a few lieutenant colonels—in the second 500,000.

Date and Locations of Camps.

Date (for all camps) August 27 to November 26, 1917.

Fort Myer, Va. (2 camps).—For Divisional Area I (Maine, New Hampshire,

Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut) and Divisional Area V (New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, and Virginia).

Fort McPherson, Ga. (2 camps).—For Divisional Area II (congressional districts 1 to 26, inclusive, of New York State, being New York City and contiguous territory) and Divisional Area VII (Alabama, Georgia, and Florida).

Fort Oglethorpe, Ga. (2 camps).—For Divisional Area III (New York congressional districts 27 to 43 and Pennsylvania congressional districts 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 21, 25, and 28) and Divisional Area VI (Tennessee, North Carolina, and South Carolina).

Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind. (3 camps).—For Divisional Area IV (Pennsylvania congressional districts not included above in Area III), Divisional Area VIII (Ohio and West Virginia), and Divisional Area IX (Indiana and Kentucky).

Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark. (2 camps) or other place to be designated.—For Divisional Area X (Wisconsin and Michigan) and Divisional Area XII (Mississippi, Louisiana, and Arkansas).

Leon Springs, Tex. (2 camps).—For Divisional Area XI (Illinois) and Divisional Area XV (Texas, Arizona, New Mexico, and Oklahoma).

Fort Riley, Kans. (2 camps).—Divisional Area XIII (Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Iowa) and Divisional Area XIV (Kansas, Missouri, and Colorado).

Presidio, San Francisco, Cal. (1 camp).—For Divisional Area XVI (Utah, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Washington, and California).

Quotas of Camps Based on Population.

Each camp will have a quota equaling the population of the divisional areas (Census Bureau estimate, 1915) multiplied by .00016. This will give to each divisional area about 1,000 men, and will insure an equal basis of representation to each State in the Union according to population.

Qualifications.

Classes eligible to apply—age limits.

(a) Members of the Officers' Reserve Corps (line sections) who, through no fault of their own, were unable to attend the first series of camps; also reserve officers of Staff Corps under 50 years of age with at least two months' service in war and who have had experience in Infantry, Cavalry, or Artillery.

(b) Noncommissioned officers of the Regular Army recommended in March, 1917, for temporary appointment in case of war and who, through no fault of their own, were unable to attend the training schools for Regular Army noncommissioned officers in April, 1917. Maximum age limit, 50 years.

(c) Resigned officers of the Regular Army. Maximum age limit, 50 years.

(d) Men of proper qualifications made eligible for the Officers' Reserve Corps by the Army appropriation of May 12, 1917. Maximum age limit, 50 years.

(e) Men who have qualified for commissions under General Orders, No. 42, War Department, 1915. Maximum age limit, 50 years.

(f) Citizens of the United States who have had war service in the present war as officers or noncommissioned officers of the line in the armies of allied powers. Maximum age limit, 44 years.

(g) Men of exceptional qualifications who tendered their services to the Government prior to June 5, 1917, and who have been listed under General Orders 37, War Department. Maximum age limit, 50 years.

(h) Citizens with valuable military experience and adaptability for commissioned grade, or citizens who have demonstrated marked ability and capacity for leadership and are clearly adapted for military service in commissioned grade. Maximum age limit, 44 years.

NOTE.—Men who applied for the first series of camps must reapply whether or not certified as suitable for the first camps. They will have no preference in selection for these camps, but will be on an equal basis with other applicants.

The minimum age limit for all applicants is 20 years and 9 months. However, in order to obtain the experienced class of men desired preference will be given to men over 31 years of age, other things being equal. Because of the anticipated large number of applications it will probably be difficult for men under that age to qualify except in instances where the applicant has preeminent qualifications or unusual military experience.

Manner of Application.

All who desire to become candidates will apply on the official application blank contained on the last page of this circular. Men certified as acceptable for the first series of camps (the camps now in operation) but not directed to attend must in all cases renew their applications. Department commanders have been directed to return to prior applicants papers filed with their previous applications.

A member of the National Guard in Federal service may apply through channels and, if accepted, will be part of his State quota. While in the training camp he will be on detached service from his National Guard organization.

It is expected that the entire National Guard will be in Federal service before these training camps open. If the applicant's organization is not in Federal service at time of making application he must inclose with his application a signed statement of the adjutant general of the State recommending the applicant as suitable for appointment as an officer and agreeing to discharge him or furlough him for three months beginning August 27, 1917, if not in Federal service on that date.

The few noncommissioned officers of the Regular Army who were not in position to be included in the training schools established for noncommissioned officers recommended for temporary appointment will, if accepted, be included in the quota of the State in which they are stationed. These men are highly trained instructors scattered through the country on college or recruiting duty.

Facts About Second Series of Officers' Training Camps

Employees of the United States must inclose the signed recommendation and consent of their chiefs.

Area.	Quota.	Those who reside in—	Will mail their applications to examining officer, Second Training Camp.
I	128	Maine.....	Fort McKinley, Me.
	72	New Hampshire.....	Fort Constitution, N. H.
	58	Vermont.....	Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.
	587	Massachusetts.....	Fort Warren, Mass.
II	96	Rhode Island.....	Fort Adams, R. I.
	196	Connecticut.....	Do.
	972	New York (districts 1 to 26, inclusive).....	Governors Island, N. Y.
III	714	New York (districts 27 to 47, inclusive).....	Fort Porter, N. Y.
	272	Pennsylvania (districts 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 21, 25, and 28).....	130 North Washington Avenue, Scranton, Pa.
IV	998	Pennsylvania not included in Area III.	1229 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
V	362	New Jersey.....	Trenton, N. J.
	35	Delaware.....	Fort McHenry, Md.
	208	Maryland.....	Do.
	48	District of Columbia.	Do.
VI	347	Virginia.....	Fort Monroe, Va.
	379	North Carolina.....	Raleigh, N. C.
	256	South Carolina.....	Southeastern Department, Charleston, S. C.
VII	361	Tennessee.....	523 Broadway, Nashville, Tenn.
	448	Georgia.....	Fort McPherson, Ga.
	368	Alabama.....	Clark Building, Birmingham, Ala.
VIII	136	Florida.....	53 West Bay Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
	216	West Virginia.....	Charleston, W. Va.
IX	801	Ohio.....	Columbus Barracks, Ohio.
	448	Indiana.....	Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.
X	377	Kentucky.....	640 West Jefferson Street, Louisville, Ky.
	482	Michigan.....	Fort Wayne, Detroit, Mich.
	395	Wisconsin.....	301 Wells Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
XI	971	Illinois.....	Fort Sheridan, Ill.
	304	Mississippi.....	202½ West Capitol Street, Jackson, Miss.
XIII	272	Arkansas.....	Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark.
	288	Louisiana.....	Jackson Barracks, New Orleans, La.
	361	Minnesota.....	Fort Snelling, Minn.
XIV	355	Iowa.....	Fort Des Moines, Iowa.
	113	North Dakota.....	Fort Lincoln, N. Dak.
	109	South Dakota.....	Sioux Falls, S. Dak.
	200	Nebraska.....	Fort Crook, Nebr.
	528	Missouri.....	Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, Mo.
XV	288	Kansas.....	Fort Riley, Kans.
	152	Colorado.....	Fort Logan, Colo.
	688	Texas.....	Fort Sam Houston, Tex.
XVI	336	Oklahoma.....	Fort Sill, Okla.
	64	New Mexico.....	Santa Fe, N. Mex.
	40	Arizona.....	Whipple Barracks, Ariz.
XVI	72	Montana.....	Helena, Mont.
	28	Wyoming.....	Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.
	64	Idaho.....	Boise Barracks, Idaho.
	240	Washington.....	Fort Lawton, Wash.
	130	Oregon.....	Vancouver Barracks, Wash.
XVI	16	Nevada.....	Reno, Nev.
	68	Utah.....	Fort Douglas, Utah.
	457	California.....	Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.

Read the instructions on the application and fill it out carefully. Note particularly that letters of recommendation are not wanted, but only

the names of three responsible citizens who know the applicant best. Each applicant must be examined physically at his own expense by a reputable physician who will fill out the physical report forming part of the official application blank. This preliminary examination is subject to review and the examining officer may require another examination. Men who submitted physical examinations on the Army blank for the first series of camps may submit these reports in lieu of a new examination.

Applications will be received between June 15 and July 15, 1917. Under no circumstances will an application be considered if received after July 15. It will be promptly returned to the applicant.

Shortly after July 15 Army examiners will visit various points, to be announced, in each State. Applicants selected for personal and physical examination will be notified to appear before the Regular Army examiner in person at a convenient point for inquiry into his record, capacity, leadership, and qualifications in general, also for further physical examination if deemed necessary by the examiner.

After the personal and physical examinations are completed, and as soon after August 1, 1917, as practicable (not later than August 10), the accepted applicants will be notified when and where to go for the training course.

Obligation.

Accepted applicants, unless they are reserve officers or members of the Regular Army or National Guard in Federal service, will be required to enlist for a period of three months, under section 54, national defense act, and will agree to accept such commission in the Army of the United States as may be tendered by the Secretary of War. The enlistment obligates one to service in the training camp only.

Appointments at Close of Camps.

Men will be classified and recommended for commissions on the basis of their qualifications as demonstrated during the training. Those eligible under the Officers' Reserve Corps age limits (up to 32 for second lieutenant; 36, first lieutenant; 40, captain; and 45, major) will be commissioned for five years in the Reserve Corps. However, these age limits will not govern all appointments, because under the draft act of May 18, 1917, these age limits do not apply to appointment for the war only. Accordingly men qualified for commissions except for the Reserve Corps age limits will be commissioned in the National Army for the war. In other words a man of 40 may be commissioned a second lieutenant in this manner if recommended for that grade.

Pay and Expenses.

The Government will pay the men in training \$100 per month during the three months' course and will provide transportation, uniforms, and subsistence except that Reserve Officers in training will receive the pay of their grades and will provide uniforms and subsistence at their own expense.

All accepted applicants are urged, however, to provide their own uniforms in advance as follows: 1 hat, service; 1

coat, service, olive drab; 2 shirts, flannel, olive drab; 2 breeches, service, olive drab; 1 pair leggings, canvas; 1 pair shoes, marching.

The Government will provide all necessary arms and equipment, and the necessary drill regulations and other publications used in the course will be issued to accepted applicants in the camps.

Course of Instruction.

The training will cover a period of three months. For the first month the course will be uniform for all, with the purpose of giving instruction in the duties common to all arms. At the end of a month the men will be divided according to qualifications and needs of the service into Infantry, Cavalry, Field and Coast Artillery for special instruction in their respective branches during the last two months. Candidates for Cavalry commissions will be equipped and trained dismounted for service as Infantry.

Character of Men Desired.

Since the special object of these camps is to train a body of men fitted to fill the more responsible positions of command in the new armies, every effort will be made to select men of exceptional character and proved ability in their various occupations. While it is desired to give full opportunity for all eligible citizens to apply, no man need make application whose record is not in all respects above reproach and who does not possess the fundamental characteristics necessary to inspire respect and confidence.

By order of the Secretary of War.

H. P. McCAIN,

The Adjutant General.

NAMES FOR SHIPS A PROBLEM.

So Many Needed That Use of Those of Members of Congress Suggested.

The Shipping Board authorizes the following:

Naming the German ships that have been seized and the new ones under construction for the Government is no small task, the Shipping Board thinks. Several hundred names will be required in the near future. The idea of using Indian names was taken up, and also a proposal to use names of smaller towns and rivers and counties, but neither proved satisfactory.

Commissioner Donald is an advocate of naming the ships after the members of the Senate and House, and it is possible that this will be done. Just how the matter of duplication will be settled is another vexing question. There are five Smiths in the Senate—from South Carolina, Georgia, Maryland, Arizona, and Michigan. In the House there are two Campbells, two Chandlers, three Clarks, three Coopers, two Garretts, two Grays, two Hamiltons, two Harrisons, two Hulls, three Johnsons, two Kelleys, two Kennedys, two McLaughlins, two Martins, two Parkers, three Sanders, three Scotts, three Smiths, and two Stephens—and then, in the search for simple, typical American names for the vessels, there is also that of the Hawaiian member, Hon. Kuhio Kalaniana'oloh.

THE ESPIONAGE LAW RECENTLY ENACTED BY CONGRESS

Titles II, III, and IV of the espionage law are published herewith. Title I was printed in the preceding issue of the OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

Title II.

VESSELS IN PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

SECTION 1. Whenever the President by proclamation or Executive order declares a national emergency to exist by reason of actual or threatened war, insurrection, or invasion, or disturbance or threatened disturbance of the international relations of the United States, the Secretary of the Treasury may make, subject to the approval of the President, rules and regulations governing the anchorage and movement of any vessel, foreign or domestic, in the territorial waters of the United States, may inspect such vessel at any time, place guards thereon, and, if necessary in his opinion in order to secure such vessels from damage or injury, or to prevent damage or injury to any harbor or waters of the United States, or to secure the observance of the rights and obligations of the United States, may take, by and with the consent of the President, for such purposes, full possession and control of such vessel and remove therefrom the officers and crew thereof and all other persons not specially authorized by him to go or remain on board thereof.

Within the territory and waters of the Canal Zone the Governor of the Panama Canal, with the approval of the President, shall exercise all the powers conferred by this section on the Secretary of the Treasury.

Sec. 2. If any owner, agent, master, officer, or person in charge, or any member of the crew of any such vessel fails to comply with any regulation or rule issued or order given by the Secretary of the Treasury or the Governor of the Panama Canal under the provisions of this title, or obstructs or interferes with the exercise of any power conferred by this title, the vessel, together with her tackle, apparel, furniture, and equipment, shall be subject to seizure and forfeiture to the United States in the same manner as merchandise is forfeited for violation of the customs revenue laws; and the person guilty of such failure, obstruction, or interference shall be fined not more than \$10,000, or imprisoned not more than two years, or both.

Sec. 3. It shall be unlawful for the owner or master or any other person in charge or command of any private vessel, foreign or domestic, or for any member of the crew or other person, within the territorial waters of the United States, willfully to cause or permit the destruction or injury of such vessel or knowingly to permit said vessel to be used as a place of resort for any person conspiring with another or preparing to commit any offense against the United States, or in violation of the treaties of the United States or of the obligations of the United States under the law of nations, or to defraud the United States, or knowingly to permit such vessels to be used in violation of the rights and obligations of the United States under the law of nations; and in case such vessel shall be so used, with the knowledge of the owner or master or other

person in charge or command thereof, the vessel, together with her tackle, apparel, furniture, and equipment, shall be subject to seizure and forfeiture to the United States in the same manner as merchandise is forfeited for violation of the customs revenue laws; and whoever violates this section shall be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned not more than two years, or both.

Sec. 4. The President may employ such part of the land or naval forces of the United States as he may deem necessary to carry out the purpose of this title.

Title III.

INJURING VESSELS ENGAGED IN FOREIGN COMMERCE.

SECTION 1. Whoever shall set fire to any vessel of foreign registry, or any vessel of American registry entitled to engage in commerce with foreign nations, or to any vessel of the United States as defined in section three hundred and ten of the Act of March fourth, nineteen hundred and nine, entitled "An Act to codify, revise, and amend the penal laws of the United States," or to the cargo of the same, or shall tamper with the motive power or instrumentalities of navigation of such vessel, or shall place bombs or

explosives in or upon such vessel, or shall do any other act to or upon such vessel while within the jurisdiction of the United States, or, if such vessel is of American registry, while she is on the high sea, with intent to injure or endanger the safety of the vessel or of her cargo, or of persons on board, whether the injury or danger is so intended to take place within the jurisdiction of the United States, or after the vessel shall have departed therefrom; or whoever shall attempt to conspire to do any such acts with such intent, shall be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned not more than twenty years, or both.

Title IV.

INTERFERENCE WITH FOREIGN COMMERCE BY VIOLENT MEANS.

SECTION 2. Whoever, with intent to prevent, interfere with, or obstruct or attempt to prevent, interfere with, or obstruct the exportation to foreign countries of articles from the United States, shall injure or destroy, by fire or explosives, such articles or the places where they may be while in such foreign commerce, shall be fined not more than \$10,000, or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both.

NEW COMMERCE DIVISION FORMED TO ASSIST VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS IN COST ACCOUNTING

The Department of Commerce has issued the following:

The cost-accounting work initiated by the Federal Trade Commission has been taken over by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, of the Department of Commerce, and a new division has been organized to assist those departments of the Government which may not have adequate staffs to investigate promptly the manufacturing costs of products which they are interested in by purchase or to ascertain a base for a fair selling price.

Mr. J. Lee Nicholson has been placed in charge of the division.

The Activities Proposed.

Mr. Nicholson outlines the proposed activities of the division in this manner:

It is the purpose of the Cost Accounting Division to make known to all Departments of the Government interested in cost accounting that we are ready at all times to advise with them and assist them in every way possible in connection with costs. The subject of this consultation service may be:

(a) Advice concerning interpretation of costs on Government contracts.

(b) Advice in connection with costs in determining income which is taxed by the Government.

(c) Interpretation and advice on questions of costs relating to the Tariff Commission, Federal Trade Commission, and other branches of the Government which

may be conducting investigations along either cost lines or in connection with selling prices of products.

Assistance rendered the division may be:

(a) Furnishing qualified cost men to be on the staff of departments or bureaus of the Government requiring assistance of this kind.

(b) Giving personal time in connection with supervising cost work undertaken by the various departments.

Will Meet Manufacturers.

We expect to meet with manufacturing groups, irrespective of any particular trade association. Such meetings will be held at various central points throughout the country, and will include manufacturers who are now interested, or who may be interested in the future, in Government contracts. To these manufacturers will be presented the methods to be followed in stating their costs to the Government. This term "method" includes the manner in which the classification of their costs should be shown. The object of this is to save the Government both trouble and expense and reduce mistakes to a minimum. The further object also is to save the Government considerable expense in checking the correctness of bills rendered by the manufacturers.

Meetings will be held with manufacturers to impress upon them the necessity of uniform methods of cost finding, also meetings with cost committees who are endeavoring to formulate uniform cost methods to assist them in their work.

We will also pass upon uniform methods of cost sent to the bureau for criticism and approval.