



# Official Bulletin



PUBLISHED DAILY UNDER ORDER OF THE PRESIDENT BY THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC INFORMATION  
GEORGE CREEL, CHAIRMAN

Vol. 1.

WASHINGTON, TUESDAY, JUNE 19, 1917.

No. 34.

## MESSAGE OF GRATITUDE FROM THE BELGIANS IS DELIVERED TO PRESIDENT AT WHITE HOUSE BY BARON MONCHEUR, CHIEF OF THE WAR MISSION

### Mr. Wilson Replies to Words of Greeting, Expressing Admiration for the Unflinching Heroism of the Belgians.

Remarks of Baron Moncheur, chief of the Belgian special mission, on the occasion of his reception by the President Monday, June 18:

May I be permitted to express to Your Excellency the great satisfaction it gives me to fulfill the mission which has been confided to me by my August Sovereign, the King. It is with great pleasure that I find myself once more in the midst of a people whose noble qualities I learned to appreciate during my long residence in the United States and to whom I am, moreover, united by many family ties and friendships.

#### Gratitude to America.

Since the first days of the greatest tragedy which has ever befallen humanity Belgium has contracted an immense debt of gratitude to the generous American Nation. In a magnificent outburst of sympathy for the little country which had chosen to delay a powerful and pitiless enemy rather than to tarnish its honor or foreswear its plighted word, the initiative of American citizens gave to the unfortunate victims of German cruelty in Belgium the most splendid evidences of generosity.

The spontaneous cry of indignation wrung from the hearts of Americans by the sufferings of my fellow countrymen resounded from the shores of the Atlantic to the distant coast of the Pacific Ocean. This sentiment manifested itself through this whole land in the most touching form of charity and especially in the formation of that organization to which Mr. Hoover gave such an admirable impulse and which has so powerfully contributed to save Belgium from the horrors of famine and thus uphold the moral courage of our people.

#### America's Entry Into War.

But the chivalrous sentiments which animate the citizens of the United States and which are embodied in their President, did not permit them to limit themselves to giving us this manner of aid in our misfortunes.

When an enemy "which had thrown aside all consideration of humanity and right" had overstepped all bounds in its criminal manner of conducting naval warfare, and when astounded public conscience trembled to see might insolently celebrate its triumph over right, the Chief of the Great American Nation lifted up his voice and in words which deeply impressed the whole world declared himself

### LETTER OF KING OF BELGIUM TO PRESIDENT WILSON.

The following is the text of the letter of the King of the Belgians presented to the President on June 18 by Baron Moncheur:

HIS EXCELLENCY, WOODROW WILSON,  
President of the United States  
of America.

GREAT AND GOOD FRIEND: I commend to Your Excellency's kindly reception the mission which bears this letter. This mission will express to the President the feelings of understanding and enthusiastic admiration with which my Government and people have received the decision reached by him in his wisdom. The mission will also tell you how greatly the important and glorious rôle enacted by the United States has confirmed the confidence which the Belgian Nation has always had in free America's spirit of justice.

The great American Nation was particularly moved by the unwarranted and violent attacks made upon Belgium. It has sorrowed over the distress of my subjects subjected to the yoke of the enemy. It has succored them with incomparable generosity. I am happy to have an opportunity again to express to Your Excellency the gratitude which my country owes you and the firm hope entertained by Belgium that on the day of reparation toward which America will contribute so bountifully, full and entire justice will be rendered to my country.

My Government has chosen to express its sentiments to Your Excellency through two distinguished men whose services will command credence for what they have to say. Baron Moncheur, who for eight years was my representative at Washington, and Lieut. Gen. Leclercq, who has earned high appreciation during a long military career.

I venture to hope, Mr. President, that you will accord full faith and credence to everything that they say, especially when they assure you of the hopes I entertain for the happiness and prosperity of the United States of America and of my faithful and very sincere friendship.

ALBERT.

the champion of the principles of justice and of the inalienable right of small na-

## STEAMER JOHN D. ARCHBOLD SUNK; FIVE OF CREW PERISH

The Department of State is advised of the sinking of the steamer *John D. Archbold*. Three members of the crew were killed and two were drowned. The armed guards, numbering 12, were all saved.

### Armed Guard of "John D. Archbold."

Timothy O'Donnell, chief boatswain's mate, in charge; next of kin, Frank O'Donnell, brother; address, 16 Warren Street, New York.

Frederick Alexander Guelke, boatswain's mate, first class; next of kin, Max A. Guelke, father; address, 140 Second Avenue, Union Square, Long Island, N. Y.

Frank Donal Williams, coxswain; next of kin, Jane L. Williams, mother; address, 1930 Portland Avenue, St. Paul, Minn.

Charles Edward Dunn, seaman; next of kin, Charles E. Dunn, father; address, 347 Columbus Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Robert Edward Riggs, seaman; next of kin, John Riggs, father; address, Rural Route No. 2, Dent, Ohio.

Albert Edward Schroeder, seaman; next of kin, Louise Schroeder, mother; address, 4924 N. Western Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Louis Asberry Daugherty, gunner's mate, third class; next of kin, Geo. W. Daugherty, father; address, Kenton, Ohio.

Albert Nelson, seaman; next of kin, Selma Nelson, mother; address, 6651 S. Halsted Street, Chicago, Ill.

John Joseph Hickey, seaman; next of kin, Mary McCarthy, stepmother; address, 1842 Wolfram Street, Chicago, Ill.

Charles Edwin Matson, seaman; next of kin, Mrs. Jessie E. Hayden, sister; address, 1457 Goodbar Avenue, Memphis, Tenn.

William Emil Ortutay, seaman; next of kin, Margaret Ortutay, wife; address, 18 Cliff Avenue, East Portchester, N. Y.

William John Schaefer, seaman; next of kin, John C. Schaefer, father; address, 940 W. Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Md.

Joseph Arthur Lamb, seaman; next of kin, Mrs. J. J. Harris, sister; address, 1308 Wells Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

tions to remain masters of their own destinies and to participate peaceably in the general progress of humanity.

Giving an admirable example of disinterested power, drawing the sword without other motive than the ideal of right and of liberty, Your Excellency has declared under the dome of the Capitol: "We seek no conquest; no dominion; we seek no material compensation for the sacrifices we shall freely make. We are

but one of the champions of the rights of mankind."

These words have warmed all Belgian hearts. Their confidence in the future and their gratitude toward the Chief of the American Nation were again increased when Your Excellency declared on a solemn occasion in April that "Belgium will resume her place amongst the prosperous and peace-loving countries of the world."

Words well fitted to make us tremble with hope and to cause us to fix our eyes confidently upon the Starry Banner which has become more than ever the symbol of strength placed at the service of the highest and most pure principles.

Yes, Belgium will again take her place among the nations. The enemy brought us massacre and devastation, but there still remains to the Belgian people their soil made fertile by the toll of their ancestors; there still remains to Belgium an industrious population of unconquerable energy.

#### Brings Letter from King.

Leaning upon the young, strong, and generous hand which the American people holds out to her, Belgium, once she is delivered from the oppression of the enemy, will arise and throwing aside the odious weight of foreign occupation will courageously and proudly resume the path of progress in the light of the sun of liberty.

I have the honor of handing to Your Excellency the letter by which the King, my August Sovereign, expressed the sentiments which have been inspired in him by the noble attitude of the President and of the whole American Nation.

#### The President's Reply.

The following are the remarks of the President in reply:

It is with peculiar satisfaction that I receive from Your Excellency's hands the letter in which His Majesty the King of the Belgians is pleased to express his sentiments of friendship toward this country. May I not ask that Your Excellency be good enough to convey to His Majesty the assurances that his message has been received by the Government and people of the United States with deep appreciation and pleasure?

Your Excellency is good enough to express the thanks of the Belgian people for the participation of America in feeding the people of your stricken country. This work in which so many Americans have been enthusiastically engaged since the beginning of the war is one which has brought as much of benefit to them as to the innocent civilian population whom it was intended to aid. America engaged upon this work as being the only means, however inadequate, of expressing our deep and sincere admiration for the valiant nation that had gone forth unhesitatingly to meet the onslaughts of a ruthless enemy rather than sacrifice her honor and her self-respect. The American people have been able to understand and glory in the unflinching heroism of the Belgian people and their Sovereign, and there is not one among us who does not to-day welcome the opportunity of expressing to you our heartfelt sympathy and friendship, and our solemn determination that on the inevitable day of victory Belgium shall be restored to the place she has so richly won among the self-respecting and respected nations of the earth.

## PRICE OF COAL FOR NAVY FIXED TEMPORARILY AT \$2.33 A TON

The Navy Department authorizes the following:

Regarding as too high the price of \$2.95 a ton, suggested at a conference of coal producers, for coal at the mines, Secretary of the Navy Daniels has given orders, in accordance with the powers of the naval act, for coal for the Navy to be furnished on advance payment of \$2.33 a ton. The final price will be determined later on a basis of the cost of production with a reasonable profit added. The production cost is being investigated by the Federal Trade Commission, and the final price will be fixed after the commission has made its report.

The Navy's requirements will amount to about 1,700,000 tons.

#### Letter to Coal Producers.

The Secretary has written this letter to the various coal producers:

Effective at once, please be prepared to furnish your proportion of the total quantity of coal required by the Navy, for the period ending September 30, 1917.

The coal furnished will be from mines now on the Navy acceptable list.

The price to be paid for such tonnage as you may be required to deliver is to be determined later, and, as the result of this department's decision as communicated to the committee on coal production, Council of National Defense, will be contingent on the cost of production, data concerning which is now being prepared. As an advance payment, however, this department will allow the unit of \$2.335 per gross ton, f. o. b. mines, although it is to be understood that any payments made at this rate will be subject to such increases or decreases as may be later decided upon as proper by reason of the ultimate decision with respect to cost of production, plus such reasonable profit as may be allowed.

It will also be understood that the figure finally agreed upon as a proper amount to be paid your company will be subject to such increase or decrease in transportation or labor costs as may be exacted of you during the period of the formal contract.

In making the allotments described herein every effort has been made to treat all suppliers equitably, consideration being given to the questions of productions, convenience of transportation, and other governing factors. However, in view of the inability to reach a definite agreement as a result of the several conferences held on this subject, it has not been practical to as yet investigate as thoroughly as might be desired, so that if it is found a possible injustice has been done to any supplier, upon receipt of satisfactory evidence bearing out such contention, steps will be taken to remedy same in subsequent allotments in the best interests of all concerned. The forms of delivery required are to be those stated under the various classes of the within schedule allotted to your company.

It is probable that deliveries under this order may be required in the immediate future and you will, therefore, make all necessary preparations to meet such deliveries as may be called for, on which it may be necessary to make telegraphic assignments.

## NAVY POSTERS MADE BY NOTED PAINTERS AND ILLUSTRATORS

The committee on public information has issued the following:

Many noted painters and illustrators have made posters for the Navy and Marine Corps that have proved an effective aid in the recruiting campaign. Among them are Charles Dana Gibson, James Montgomery Flagg, Howard Chandler Christy, Henry Reuterdaahl, Edward H. Blashfield, Kenyon Cox, J. C. Leyendecker, Jules Guerin, J. J. A. Murphy, Edward Trumbull, Willy Pogany, Mahroni Young, Tony Sarg, Ernest Blumenschein, J. Daugherty, L. W. Britton, and others.

Some of these artists receive \$1,000 to \$10,000 for a single painting or sketch of the type which they have prepared for the Navy. All of them have volunteered their services, and their posters were offered to the Government as expressions of patriotic spirit.

Poster sketches are now being completed by May Wilson Preston, E. M. Ashe, Adolph Treller, Miss Dryden, Willy Pogany, and Henry Raleigh. Designs have just been completed by Henry Reuterdaahl, William Van Inger, and Thomas Watson Bell.

In addition to the work of American artists, Frank Brangwyn, Royal Academician, London, and several French artists have been requested to make poster designs for the Navy.

In Boston there are several recruiting signs with naval backgrounds, executed by J. J. A. Murphy. In New Bedford, C. W. Ashley has painted a striking shipwreck scene, showing a woman on a life raft with a German submarine in the background. Paintings by Robert Reld, N. E. Wyeth, Edward Trumbull, George Wright, and Maynard Dixon have been placed in other cities.

## CONTRACTS FOR 10 STEEL SHIPS

The Emergency Fleet Corporation, through Gen. Goethals, announces the execution of the following contracts:

Seattle Construction and Dry Dock Co., Seattle, Wash.: Ten steel cargo-carrying steamers complete. First and second steamers to be delivered in June, 1918; third in July, 1918; fourth and fifth in August, 1918; sixth in September, 1918; seventh and eighth in October, 1918; ninth in November, 1918; tenth in December, 1918.

The Foundation Co., Woolworth Building, New York City (works, Newark, N. J.): Ten wooden hulls. First hull to be delivered March 1, 1918; the remaining hulls to be delivered one every 15 days thereafter, so that the last hull will be delivered on or before August 15, 1918.

Groton Iron Works, 50 Broad Street, New York City (works, Noank, Conn.): Twelve wooden hulls. First hull to be delivered five months after receipt of lumber for keels; remainder, average of one hull every two weeks thereafter, but all by September 15, 1918.

Ship Construction and Trading Co., 50 Broadway, New York City (works, Stonington, Conn.): Two wooden hulls. First hull to be delivered on or before February 12, 1918; second hull on or before March 12, 1918.

**"CITY BOY IS MAKING GOOD ON THE FARM" SAYS REPORT**

The Department of Labor authorizes the following statement:

"The city boy is making good on the farm. This was the report to-day from various parts of the country to the United States Boys' Working Reserve. Reports received during the week from a large number of States, while not complete, show that more than 20,000 boys already have gone into the country to serve their country by helping on farms. To join the reserve a boy must be over 16 and prove himself physically fit.

"From New York City alone, according to word from Arthur F. Payne, acting State director of the Boys' Reserve, nearly 2,000 boys have been sent out, without a single complaint from the farmers in regard to these boys."

**Hard to Supply Demand.**

"Our great difficulty," says Mr. Payne, "is in supplying the farmers with the number of boys they need." Similar reports are being received from Pennsylvania, Connecticut, New Jersey, and other States.

"F. W. Holden, of Baltimore, who has been appointed State director for Maryland, started his work to-day. He stated that already a number of inquiries have been made by farmers as to how many boys they can secure.

**Virginia Boys Organized.**

"Between 600 and 800 boys from all sections of Virginia have been organized to go to the eastern shore to help harvest the potato crops is the encouraging report from Charles L. Weaver, Virginia State director of the Boys' Reserve.

"The District of Columbia has just been organized for the Boys' Reserve work by the selection of Prof. C. Daniel, principal of the McKinley Manual Training School, as director."

**BAKERS GIVEN MORE TIME.**

**Stopping of Unsold Bread Returns Effective July 10.**

The National Council of Defense has sent the following to the several State councils of defense:

Under date of June 7 we advised you of the action of the Commercial Economy Board to stop the returns of unsold bread to the bakers of the country after June 24. They have since been informed that more time is needed for bakers to adjust their relations with their customers. In order to allow sufficient time for this purpose the board has postponed the date on and after which the returns of bread shall not be accepted from June 25 to Tuesday, July 10. Therefore we ask reports from you not later than July 17, instead of July 1.

We again call your attention to the urgency of this, and that the board is primarily relying on the State councils of defense to effect this important reform. In the existing world-wide scarcity, waste of food must not be tolerated.

Yours, very truly,

W. S. GIFFORD,  
Director.

Contribute to the Red Cross War Fund.

**INCOME TAX RECEIPTS OF \$330,565,628 FOR THE YEAR REPORTED TO TREASURY UP TO JUNE 15**

**L-w Allows Ten Days Before Penalties Become Effective and Total May Be Further Increased—\$170,037,039 From Corporations and \$160,528,588 From Individuals.**

The Treasury Department issues the following:

Secretary McAdoo announces that on the basis of telegraphic reports to the Treasury Department the total receipts from income tax for the current fiscal year up to June 15, inclusive, were \$330,565,628.10. These figures, which are subject to revision upon the analysis of complete returns, include \$170,037,039.89 from corporations and \$160,528,588.21 from individuals. The income tax act of Septem-

ber 8, 1916, required that all income taxes should be paid on or before June 15, instead of June 30, as in past years. The law also allows 10 days before penalties become effective, and consequently the total probably will be increased somewhat during the next 10 days. These collections will appear on the Treasury statement as the department is advised of them by mail. The receipts by internal-revenue districts, as reported to the Secretary by telegraph, were as follows:

Districts.	Corporations.	Individuals.	Total.
Alabama.....	\$1,089,384.92	\$346,338.45	\$1,435,723.37
Arkansas.....	287,543.08	167,262.51	454,805.59
First California.....	4,521,333.79	2,486,759.07	7,008,092.86
Sixth California.....	1,472,754.90	1,170,717.60	2,643,472.50
Colorado.....	1,908,669.75	1,107,909.84	3,016,609.59
Connecticut.....	5,083,801.11	4,612,852.29	9,696,653.40
Florida.....	317,125.23	297,433.50	614,558.73
Georgia.....	1,116,923.66	591,769.16	1,708,692.82
Hawaii.....	909,558.18	363,358.95	1,272,917.13
First Illinois.....	12,701,170.95	10,226,815.77	22,927,986.72
Fifth Illinois.....	405,148.12	230,528.18	635,676.30
Eight Illinois.....	466,968.53	393,643.53	860,612.06
Thirteenth Illinois.....	376,559.73	110,892.04	487,451.77
Sixth Indiana.....	1,808,405.41	1,002,829.71	2,811,235.12
Seventh Indiana.....	373,614.40	197,935.27	571,549.67
Iowa.....	1,178,117.34	530,669.90	1,708,787.24
Kansas.....	2,341,604.48	557,134.02	2,898,738.50
Second Kentucky.....	92,787.18	23,750.00	116,537.18
Fifth Kentucky.....	835,391.21	222,659.03	1,058,050.24
Sixth Kentucky.....	97,420.65	30,643.42	128,064.07
Seventh Kentucky.....	112,647.19	69,506.37	182,153.56
Eighth Kentucky.....	69,060.28	23,799.47	92,859.75
Louisiana.....	1,205,481.74	781,681.54	1,987,163.28
Maryland.....	4,646,628.10	6,612,737.23	11,259,365.33
Massachusetts.....	9,001,954.73	10,644,953.91	19,646,908.64
First Michigan.....	5,078,783.60	2,399,695.95	7,478,479.55
Fourth Michigan.....	1,015,936.69	387,517.73	1,403,454.42
Minnesota.....	4,457,729.99	1,751,642.65	6,209,372.64
First Missouri.....	3,263,580.95	1,591,114.82	4,854,695.77
Sixth Missouri.....	1,255,550.52	806,067.96	2,061,618.48
Montana.....	1,340,648.89	396,728.41	1,737,377.30
Nebraska.....	968,920.36	466,522.02	1,435,442.38
New Hampshire.....	1,187,036.48	954,577.41	2,141,613.89
First New Jersey.....	1,040,865.99	1,413,947.51	2,454,813.50
Fifth New Jersey.....	4,096,175.03	4,007,744.64	8,103,919.67
New Mexico.....	921,265.89	272,366.63	1,193,632.52
First New York.....	1,756,223.79	3,951,879.67	5,708,103.46
Second New York.....	30,402,714.07	39,006,682.44	69,409,396.51
Third New York.....	4,826,275.63	21,613,423.22	26,439,698.85
Fourteenth New York.....	1,629,657.19	836,140.54	2,465,797.73
Twenty-first New York.....	1,500,574.41	948,865.40	2,449,439.81
Twenty-eighth New York.....	1,694,819.26	2,264,224.81	3,959,044.07
North Dakota and South Dakota.....	366,676.18	114,000.62	480,676.80
Fourth North Carolina.....	512,909.70	190,206.40	703,116.10
Fifth North Carolina.....	687,652.79	361,828.24	1,049,481.03
First Ohio.....	2,571,310.27	1,508,871.73	4,080,182.00
Tenth Ohio.....	1,517,455.31	1,090,715.03	2,608,170.34
Eleventh Ohio.....	959,754.93	513,803.66	1,473,558.59
Eighteenth Ohio.....	7,331,120.03	4,400,496.76	11,731,616.79
Oklahoma.....	2,114,381.52	4,206,355.37	6,320,736.89
Oregon.....	394,707.17	404,901.94	799,609.11
First Pennsylvania.....	9,091,068.07	8,730,196.20	17,821,264.27
Ninth Pennsylvania.....	771,750.42	636,831.09	1,408,581.51
Twelfth Pennsylvania.....	2,361,508.21	1,095,440.20	3,456,948.41
Twenty-third Pennsylvania.....	11,877,684.63	5,324,440.22	17,202,124.85
South Carolina.....	470,715.13	76,933.55	547,648.68
Tennessee.....	896,829.77	395,450.37	1,292,280.14
Texas.....	2,302,953.07	2,371,348.29	4,674,301.36
Second Virginia.....	870,593.77	465,642.15	1,336,235.92
Sixth Virginia.....	928,907.07	142,101.11	1,071,008.18
Washington.....	1,085,210.15	817,543.31	1,902,753.46
West Virginia.....	1,388,318.71	448,426.36	1,836,745.07
First Wisconsin.....	2,140,696.68	936,085.51	3,076,782.19
Second Wisconsin.....	527,992.91	223,266.93	751,259.84
Total.....	170,037,039.89	160,528,588.21	330,565,628.10

Show your patriotism by contributing to the American Red Cross War Fund.

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## The Official Bulletin

Published Every Week Day, Except  
Legal Holidays, by the Committee  
on Public Information.

Office: No. 10 Jackson Place,  
Washington, D. C.

Copies of the OFFICIAL BULLETIN will be furnished without charge to newspapers, all post offices in the United States, Government officials, and agencies of a public character equipped for the dissemination of official news of the United States Government.—E. S. ROCHESTER, *Editor*.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY MAIL:  
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.

### NEW PASSPORT REGULATIONS.

Owing to the war, the Department of State finds it necessary to make stricter regulations governing the issuance of passports.

Hereafter applicants for passports should send their applications to the department a sufficient time (not exceeding three weeks) before the date of sailing, to enable the department to examine them with due care and make such additional inquiries as may be deemed necessary. To this end applications should be submitted so long in advance as to permit them to be held in the department one week, if deemed necessary, for investigation.

Hereafter during the continuance of the war, passports will not be issued to naturalized American citizens within a period of six months after they have obtained naturalization, except in cases of extraordinary emergency. Such exceptions will not be made in cases of persons desiring to go abroad on commercial business.

ROBERT LANSING,  
Secretary of State.

### FOOD APPEAL TO EDITORS.

#### Secretary Houston Urges Home Canning and Fruit Drying.

The Secretary of Agriculture has addressed this letter to editors:

Your cooperation in encouraging your readers to can and dry surplus perishable fruits and vegetables, particularly locally grown products, is earnestly requested.

In addition to regular crops the products of large numbers of small gardens

## WAR ON AUTOCRACY WILL UNITE RUSSIA AND U. S. FOR AGES, MR. LANSING TELLS FOREIGN MINISTER

Prior to the arrival of the American high commission in Petrograd, Secretary of State Lansing sent the following communication to the minister of foreign affairs of Russia:

The high commission now on its way from this country to Russia is sent primarily to manifest to the Russian Government and people the deep sympathetic feeling which exists among all classes in America for the adherence of Russia to the principle of democracy which has been the foundation of the progress and prosperity of this country. The high commissioners go to convey the greetings of this Republic to the new and powerful member which has joined the great family of democratic nations.

#### Mission Represents Various Groups.

The commissioners who will bear this fraternal message to the people of Russia have been selected by the President with the special purpose of giving representation to the various elements which make up the American people, and to show that among them all there is the same love of country and the same devotion to liberty and justice and loyalty to constituted authority. The commission is not chosen from one political group, but from the various groups into which the American electorate is divided. United, they represent the Republic. However they may differ on public questions they are one in support of democracy and in hostility to the enemies of democracy throughout the world.

#### Democracies Must Combine.

This commission is prepared, if the Russian Government desires, to confer upon the best ways and means to bring about effective cooperation between the two Governments in the prosecution of the war against the German autocracy which is to-day the gravest menace to all democratic governments. It is the view of this Government that it has become the solemn duty of those who love democracy and individual liberty to render harmless this autocratic Government whose ambitions, aggressions, and intrigues have been disclosed in the present struggle. Whatever the cost in life and treasure this supreme object should be and can be attained only by the united strength of the democracies of the world, and only thus can come that permanent and universal peace which is the hope of all people.

#### Pledged to a Common Cause.

To the common cause of humanity which Russia has so courageously and unflinchingly supported for nearly three years the United States is pledged. To cooperate and aid Russia in the accomplishment of the task which, as a great democracy is more truly hers to-day than ever before, is the desire of the United States. To stand side by side, shoulder to shoulder, against autocracy will unite the American and Russian peoples in a friendship for the ages.

With this spirit the high commissioners of the United States will present themselves in the confident hope that the Russian Government and people will realize how sincerely the United States hopes for their welfare and desires to share with them in their future endeavors to bring victory to the cause of democracy and human liberty.

shortly will become available in your community. From time to time, as happens each summer, supplies of these highly perishable foods will exceed immediate local consumption. Unless this surplusage in large part is conserved locally for winter use by home canning or drying, large waste of valuable food will result.

Home canning and drying call for little apparatus. The processes are simple and readily can be taught in popular articles.

Will you not aid the Government in restoring these useful home industries by publishing material on these topics, or, even better, by inaugurating or encouraging, through systematic publicity, a local conservation campaign?

The office of information from time to time will send material and, on your request, will supply photographs illustrating homemade canning and drying outfits devised by Government specialists.

Show your patriotism by contributing to the American Red Cross War Fund.

### VOCATIONAL SUMMER SCHOOLS.

#### Secretary Redfield Approves Plan As a War Measure.

Secretary Redfield of the Department of Commerce has approved a plan to keep open vocational training schools during the three summer months.

"By keeping these schools open," the Secretary said, "tremendous educational equipment for vocational training which would otherwise be idle will be utilized; second, boys from 17 to 20, who now have no especial ability in any particular line, may receive an intensive training, say as inspectors of material and the like, and qualify themselves for use in remunerative positions; and next, the opportunity will be open to a large class of men who want to improve themselves, such, for instance, as a 'handy man,' who is a good general man about an establishment, but not specially valuable in any particular line. This summer schooling would give him a chance to bridge the gulf."

## WORK OF THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES BRIEFLY TOLD

### SENATE.

The administration food measure was made the unfinished business yesterday and will be considered to final disposition to the exclusion of everything else. Senators Hardwick, of Georgia, and Reed, of Missouri, Democrats, and Gallinger, Republican, of New Hampshire, spoke in opposition to the measure. Senator Gore, chairman of the Agricultural Committee, that reported it, let it be known he would not support it without material alterations. The Georgia Senator was unable to recommit the measure on the ground that it should originate in the lower branch of Congress.

Senator Chamberlain in submitting the bill yesterday said it was brought in at this time in order that the debate might proceed and the country be educated concerning the things sought to be done under its provisions. He said there had been much misapprehension and much misinformation concerning the provisions of the proposed legislation, and he believed all opposition would melt when the real purpose of the measure became known and its necessity understood. Mr. Chamberlain quoted statistics to show that the prices of many staple articles of food had increased 50 per cent in cost since the beginning of the war.

"Something is wrong," said Senator Chamberlain. "There must be lodged somewhere power of control. Legislation similar to this proposed has been enacted into law in those countries which have experienced situations similar to ours, and it has curbed soaring prices. We are too apt to disregard the mutterings of the multitude until a revolution comes. But those responsible for the present situation will have to pay attention to these rumblings of the people lest they tear down the fabric of our peaceful life."

In order to explain what is intended to be accomplished under the pending bill Mr. Herbert Hoover, who would administer the law under the direction of the President, was invited to explain its provisions to Senators desiring information at first hands. Mr. Hoover accepted the invitation, and in the rooms of the Committee on Agriculture this morning explained the bill and answered innumerable questions put to him. He showed, as had been pointed out in the President's letter to Representative Borland, that the legislation was not aimed so much at Federal control as it was to prevent the control of foodstuffs by speculators and others who, unless restrained by legislation he declared, would continue to increase prices and impose still greater burdens upon the people.

Senator Owen, of Oklahoma, introduced his resolution yesterday providing for Government operation of print-paper mills. The resolution is the result of the recent report of the Federal Trade Commission recommending something of this sort as a remedy for the increasing cost of news-print paper. Under the terms of the resolution the industry would be turned over to a Government agency for the regulation, sale, and distribution of the product during the period of the war. The resolution also would authorize the President to cooperate with the Canadian

Government in the creation of similar control of the print-paper situation in that country so that the agencies of the two Governments might work together in harmony. The resolution further provides: "That the President shall have power by proclamation to declare that imports into the United States during the present war emergency of paper and mechanical and chemical pulp shall be made only on Government account, to or through the Government agency appointed, if and whenever he shall determine such a step is necessary to fully effectuate the objects of this act."

Senator McLean, of Connecticut, has introduced a resolution the effect of which would be to give members of the Cabinet and other executive officers the privilege of appearing on the floor of the two Houses of Congress to answer questions regarding the conduct of the war, etc. The resolution was the cause of a short but spirited discussion that disclosed considerable opposition. It finally was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

A subcommittee of the Committee on Military Affairs continued its hearings on the bill to establish a department of aeronautics. Rear Admiral Peary was a witness and strongly urged adoption of the measure. He argued that the submarine problem would soon be a matter of less importance than it now is if a gigantic aircraft program is authorized by Congress. Admiral Peary also emphasized the need of aircraft in large numbers as "preparedness for that commercial air power which is coming in the future and in which we should lead. In the case of nearly or quite all of the European nations, except Great Britain," continued Admiral Peary, "the land phase of flying will probably be the most important. Our geographical position and thousands of miles of coasts makes the marine phase of flying most important for us. We need airplanes for coast patrol and protection, for convoy of ships, for frontier patrol, for our Army, for our Navy, and for air defenses of our cities, the Panama Canal, St. Thomas, Hawaii, and Guantanamo. If we are to make fliers of the thousands of the flower of our youth, who are besieging the Government for training, we need 5,000 training airplanes at once."

Adj. Frederick H. Prince, of Boston, and Adj. Laurence Rumsey, of Buffalo, members of the Lafayette Escadrille in France, now here on furlough, told the committee in secret session how the defeat of Germany can be hastened if the United States supplies thousands of flying machines and thousands of fliers for prompt service in France. They described conditions at the front and enlightened the committee concerning the vastness of the operations that should be undertaken. J. Bernard Walker, editor of the Scientific American, urged the adoption of the bill and the coordination of aeronautics in accordance with the plan pending before the committee.

The Finance Committee will consider the pending war tax tariff bill in a more leisurely manner while the food bill is before the Senate, thereby giving opportunity for the redrafting of the measure in such shape as to eliminate much of the

opposition when that bill comes before the Senate for action. The only matter decided yesterday was a refusal to change the provision taxing options, futures, and so-called "scratch" sales. The war tax bill is not expected to be reported to the Senate for two weeks at least.

The conference report on the bill to amend the Federal reserve act was adopted late yesterday afternoon. This bill reduces the gold reserves in the member banks and changes the law so as to make it assured that State banks and trust companies will enter the Federal system.

A favorable report on the nomination of Fred Robertson, of Kansas, to be United States attorney for the District of Kansas was ordered by the Judiciary Committee.

### HOUSE.

General debate began on the administration food bill. Although a number of Members of both parties are expected to oppose this legislation, Chairman Lever expressed the strong conviction that the measure would be agreed to by a substantial majority. Both Chairman Lever and Representative Anderson, Republican, of Minnesota, urged the measure as the greatest essential to victory in the war that Congress could contribute. Representative Young, of Texas, opposed the bill.

"The supreme duty as well as the supreme necessity of this hour" said Mr. Lever in explaining the measure and urging its passage, "is to feed our fighting forces, the fighting forces of our allies, and adequately to provide necessities at living prices for our own people, and as largely as we can for the civilian population of our allies." In criticism of those who are speculating in foodstuffs and increasing prices, Mr. Lever said: "We intend in this bill to drive from the established agencies of distribution the market manipulator, the gambler, the man who buys as cheaply as he can and sells as dearly as he may, the Shylock of commerce who robs the widow and the orphan, or flches pennies from the blind man on the street corners."

About 100 Members of the House headed by Speaker Clark went to Valley Forge to-day on a special train to attend the dedication of the Washington Memorial arch, which was built by a Congressional appropriation and presented to the State of Pennsylvania. Speaker Clark made the presentation address and the memorial was accepted on behalf of the State by Gov. Brumbaugh.

Under the terms of a bill introduced by Representative Osborne, of California, every soldier in the new Army will be required at all times to wear a metal identification medal giving his name, regiment, and company.

American citizens who flee from the country to escape military registration or service will be expatriated if a bill introduced by Representative Taylor, of Colorado, should be enacted into law. The bill provides that if such citizens do not return within 30 days after the passage of the law they shall be held to have expatriated themselves.

## BUILDERS OF 16 GREAT ARMY CANTONMENTS TO BE PAID EXPENSES PLUS PERCENTAGE OF COST

### Greatest Possible Speed and Avoidance of Useless Expenditure Main Considerations In Awarding of Contracts.

The War Department authorizes the following:

How the War Department will do business with the contractors who will build the 16 great cantonments for the new National Army of over 600,000 men is indicated in an outline of the form of contract just made public. This form has been adopted as an emergency measure because of the necessity of completing these military cities, each for a population of about 40,000 persons, at a very early date. The necessity of all possible speed and the importance of avoiding useless expenditure have been the main considerations. It has been impossible, under this policy, to wait until all the plans are finished, the work advertised, and a lump-sum contract made for each cantonment.

#### Quick Construction Urged.

The urgency of quick construction is indicated in an early paragraph of the contract wherein, according to the wording, the contractor agrees to "do all things necessary for the construction and completion of the work." The Government's interests are safeguarded by a clause permitting its representatives to terminate the contract at will. As there are no restrictions in the agreement which are considered likely to hamper the contractor it is not expected that there will be any serious differences of opinion between the Government and any of the firms chosen for the work. The concerns undertaking the various items of construction are given every possible help and incentive to put themselves in the position of being trustees of the Government detailed to provide the best homes for the new troops which it is practicable to give in the time available for the work.

The most interesting features of the form of contract just passed are those governing the financial relations between the Government and the contractor. The latter is to be paid his expenses and a percentage of their total amount, out of which he must meet his overhead costs. The contractor's profit will come in the difference between this percentage and overhead expenses. The maximum amount on any contract is fixed as \$250,000.

#### Reimbursements Promised.

The Government promises to reimburse the contractor on the following items for which he makes an outlay:

1. All labor, materials, and machinery necessary for the work. No departure from the standard rate of wages in the locality may be made without the consent of the Government's representatives.
2. All subcontracts.
3. Rental for construction equipment hired or owned by the contractor at rates fixed in detail on the contract. The rates may be judged from the daily rental of \$5 permitted for the use of an automobile.
4. Transporting, setting up, and dismantling such equipment.

5. Transportation of field forces engaged in the work.

6. Salaries of resident engineers, superintendents, timekeepers, foremen, or other men in the contractor's field office.

7. Buildings, field office supplies, equipment, commissary department, and hospital expenses required during construction.

8. Insurance and bonding expenses, uninsured losses and expenses incidental to the work and approved by the Government's representatives.

9. Fees, deposits, royalties, and similar necessary expenses.

10. Transportation, traveling and hotel expenses of contractor's employees actually incurred in the work.

#### Has Sought Flexibility.

The Government has endeavored to give the maximum amount of flexibility to the contract in order that all low rates accessible to the Government in the matter of materials and other items of expenditures may be utilized. For instance, the Government may pay any or all freight charges incurred in obtaining material and machinery; which would tend to reduce the amount on which it must pay a percentage to the contractor. Also, through this arrangement, advantage could be taken of the specially low rates which the Government obtains from land-grant railroads.

Freight charges on hauls over 500 miles must be specially approved in every case by the Government's representative. The title to all work in progress or completed is in the United States and all materials and machinery for which the contractor is to be paid, under clause 1 of the preceding classification of expenses, belong to the United States as soon as accepted in writing by its representative.

#### Profit Limited to \$250,000.

The contractor is to furnish a bond for \$250,000. His profit and overhead expenses must come from an additional payment made by the Government and amounting to 6 per cent of his expenses as enumerated above in cases where the work costs over \$3,500,000 and running up to 10 per cent if the total is under \$100,000. The total amount of this percentage payment will in no case be allowed to run over \$250,000, no matter how high the total cost of the work may be.

The value of any construction equipment furnished by the Government is not included as a part of the cost of the work when determining the contractor's percentage, nor any uninsured fire or liability losses which the Government may pay to him under clause 8, nor any payments by the Government for freight, nor any of his overhead expenses. The contract fixes his compensation on the cost of work done by subcontract at 5 per cent and on the reconstruction of damaged work not over 7 per cent.

#### Provision for Monthly Payments.

Provision is made for monthly payments for actual expenses approved by the Government's representatives who have access at all times to the accounts kept by the contractor. This puts the minimum strain on the contractor's financial resources while giving the Govern-

## ORDERS TO OFFICERS OF THE ENGINEERS' RESERVE CORPS

Maj. Edward K. Coe, Engineer Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will proceed without delay to Washington, D. C., and report in person to Col. Isaac W. Littell, Quartermaster Corps, War Department, for assignment to duty.

The following named officers of the Engineer Officers' Reserve Corps are assigned to active duty and will comply with the following orders:

Capt. William B. Ryan, First Lieut. James O. Corbett, and Second Lieut. Lloyd C. Ritchie.

Capt. Ryan is assigned to the Seventh Engineers and will report in person to the commanding officer, Seventh Engineers (National Army), Atlanta, Ga., for assignment to duty.

First Lieut. Corbett and Second Lieut. Ritchie are assigned to the Fifth Engineers and will report in person to the commanding officer, Fifth Engineers (National Army), Pittsburgh, Pa., for assignment to duty.

First Lieut. Charles G. Williamson, Engineer Officers' Reserve Corps, is discharged from his enlistment at the citizens' training camp, Fort Snelling, Minn., is ordered to active duty, and assigned to the Sixth Reserve Engineers. He will proceed to Detroit, Mich., and report in person to the commanding officer, Sixth Reserve Engineers, for assignment to duty.

Maj. William G. Atwood, Engineer Officers' Reserve Corps, is ordered to active duty and assigned to the Seventh Reserve Engineers. He will report in person to the commanding officer, Seventh Reserve Engineers, Atlanta, Ga., for assignment to duty.

Second Lieut. Hazen L. Hoyt, Jr., Engineer Officers' Reserve Corps, is relieved from duty at the citizens' training camp, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., and assigned to the First Reserve Engineers. He will proceed to Fort Totten, N. Y., and report in person to the commanding officer, First Reserve Engineers, for assignment to duty.

Capt. Guy A. Holmes and Second Lieut. Walter S. Johnston, Engineer Officers' Reserve Corps, are ordered to active duty and assigned to the Third Reserve Engineers. They will report in person to the commanding officer, Third Reserve Engineers, Chicago, Ill., for assignment to duty.

ment a complete check on the accuracy and propriety of every item before payment is made on it.

Contracts have been accepted for five of the cantonments. The first four were contracted for some time ago, and the contract for building the cantonment at American Lake, Wash., was announced last week, the successful firm being the Hurley-Mason Co., of Tacoma, Wash. The other four cantonments will be built by the following firms: Ayer, Mass., F. J. Ley & Co., Springfield, Mass.; Wrightstown, N. J., Irwin & Leighton, Philadelphia, Pa.; Columbia, S. C., Hardaway Construction Co., Columbus, Ga.; Atlanta, Ga., Arthur Tufts Co., Atlanta, Ga.

Show your patriotism by contributing to the American Red Cross War Fund.

# War Department Orders to Officers and Enlisted Men

Lieut. Col. James A. Ryan, First Cavalry, is relieved from further duty with the National Guard of Illinois as inspector-instructor and will report to the commanding general, Central Department, for duty.

So much of paragraph 85, Special Orders, No. 121, May 25, 1917, War Department, as relates to First Lieut. Frederick A. Holmer, Coast Artillery Corps, Detached Officers' List, is amended so as to assign him to the coast defenses of Long Island Sound instead of the coast defenses of San Francisco.

Maj. Harley B. Ferguson, Corps of Engineers, is relieved from station and duty at New London, Conn., to take effect at such time as his services at that point can be spared by the Chief of Engineers, and will then proceed to Boston, Mass., for duty as department engineer of that department, relieving Col. Charles L. Potter, Corps of Engineers, of that duty.

Maj. James A. Woodruff, Corps of Engineers, is assigned to duty to superintend the organization of the Tenth Reserve Engineers and to the command of that regiment when organized.

Capt. Beverly C. Dunn, Corps of Engineers, is assigned to the Tenth Reserve Engineers; is relieved from station and duty at New Orleans, La.; and will proceed, to this city, take station, and report in person to Maj. James A. Woodruff, Corps of Engineers, for duty.

By direction of the President, Capt. Hanson B. Black, Infantry, Detached Officers' List, now on leave of absence in this city, is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Signal Corps. He will report to the Chief Signal Officer of the Army for duty in his office.

First Lieut. Francis H. Miles, Jr., Coast Artillery Corps, will proceed to Wilmington, Del., and take station at that place in connection with his duties as inspector of powder and explosives.

Capt. Albert N. McClure, Cavalry, Detached Officers' List, is relieved from treatment at the Walter Reed General Hospital, District of Columbia, is detailed for temporary duty pertaining to the purchase of public animals for the Army, and will proceed at once to Kansas City, Mo., and enter on duty accordingly.

The following-named officers of the Medical Officers' Reserve Corps are assigned to active duty and will proceed to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., and report in person to the commanding officer of that post for duty and by letter to the commanding general, Central Department: Capt. John A. Martin, First Lieut. Clayton C. Campbell, Edouard J. DuBois, Paul B. Coble, Ephraim B. Chenoweth.

Capt. Beverley F. Browne, Quartermaster Corps, will proceed to Newport News, Va., for the purpose of inspecting and making a complete report on the organization and equipment of the British remount and shipping station at that place, and upon the completion of this duty will return to his proper station.

First Lieut. Herman L. Wittstein, Ordnance Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty. He will proceed to the Springfield Armory, Springfield, Mass., and upon arrival report to the commanding officer.

The following-named officers of the Quartermaster Officers' Reserve Corps are assigned to active duty and will proceed not later than five days from the date of receipt of this order to the stations to which assigned: Capt. William H. Rhoads, Howard B. Oursler, LeRoy M. Edwards. Capt. Rhoads will report in person to the depot quartermaster, Boston, Mass., for assignment to duty as his assistant. Capt. Oursler will report in person to the commanding officer, Washington Barracks, D. C., for assignment to duty as commanding officer, Reserve Bakery Company No. 1, and for duty at the School for Bakers and Cooks, and by letter to the commanding general, Eastern Department. Capt. Edwards will report in person to the depot quartermaster, Washington, D. C., for assignment to duty as his assistant.

First Lieut. Edward N. Hay, Ordnance Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will report in person to the Chief of Ordnance for assignment to duty in his office.

First Lieut. Henry C. Cryder, Ordnance Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will report in person to the commanding officer, New York Arsenal, Governors Island, N. Y., for assignment to duty.

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

First Lieut. Barton V. Hilliard, Ordnance Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will proceed to Washington, D. C., and report in person to the Chief of Ordnance for assignment to duty in his office.

The following-named officers of the Quartermaster Officers' Reserve Corps are assigned to active duty and will proceed to Washington, D. C., and report in person to the depot quartermaster for assignment to duty as his assistants: Capt. Sherman T. Armstrong, John A. McDonald, Ulysses G. Lee.

Capt. Thomas T. Logie, Ordnance Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will proceed to Frankford Arsenal, Bridesburg, Pa., and report in person to the commanding officer for assignment to duty.

Maj. Allerton S. Cushman, Ordnance Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty. He will proceed to the Frankford Arsenal, Bridesburg, Pa., and upon arrival at that place report to the commanding officer for assignment to duty.

First Lieut. Earle C. Smith, Ordnance Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty. He will proceed to this city and upon arrival report in person to the Chief of Ordnance for assignment to duty.

Maj. Newbold Morris, Ordnance Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will proceed to the Watervliet Arsenal, Watervliet, N. Y., and upon arrival report in person to the commanding officer for assignment to duty.

Maj. Lindley D. Hubbell, Ordnance Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will proceed to the Springfield Armory, Springfield, Mass., and upon arrival report in person to the commanding officer for assignment to duty.

Capt. Elmo V. Rhodes, Quartermaster Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will report in person without delay to the commanding officer, Fort Jay, Governors Island, N. Y., for duty.

First Lieut. Herbert R. Corbin, Coast Artillery Corps, will report to Brig. Gen. Clarence P. Townsley, United States Army, for appointment and duty as aid-de-camp on his staff and will accompany Brig. Gen. Townsley to the Philippine Islands on the transport to sail from San Francisco, Cal., on or about July 5, 1917.

Capt. Walter Krueger, Infantry, detached officers' list, will repair to this city and report in person to the Chief of the Militia Bureau for temporary duty as an assistant in his office.

First Lieut. Daniel M. Cheston, jr., is assigned to the Thirty-eighth Infantry and will report in person to the commanding officer of that regiment for assignment to a company.

Chaplain Julius J. Babst, Thirtieth Infantry, is relieved from duty with the Fifth Cavalry and will proceed to join his regiment.

Each of the following-named officers is relieved from his present duties and will proceed to join his regiment:

First Lieut. Lewis H. Brereton, Second Field Artillery.

First Lieut. James A. Lester, Thirteenth Field Artillery.

Capt. John C. Maul, Fourth Field Artillery.

First Lieut. Bernard R. Peyton, Twentieth Field Artillery.

Maj. Frank E. Hopkins, Sixteenth Field Artillery.

Capt. James H. Bryson, Sixteenth Field Artillery.

Capt. Carroll W. Neal, Sixth Field Artillery.

Capt. Leo P. Quinn, Sixteenth Field Artillery.

Capt. Ralph B. Lister, Infantry, unassigned, is assigned to the Ninth Infantry.

Each of the following-named officers of the Field Artillery, Detached Officers' List, is relieved from his present duties and will proceed to the place specified after his name and report to the commanding officer of the regiment indicated for duty therewith:

Capt. William E. Dunn, Fort Sam Houston, Tex., Seventh Field Artillery.

Capt. William H. Burt, Camp Wilson, Tex., Twenty-first Field Artillery.

Capt. John W. Downer, Douglas, Ariz., Sixth Field Artillery.

Capt. John G. Tyndall, Douglas, Ariz., Sixth Field Artillery.

First Lieut. James A. Gillespie, Syracuse, N. Y., Fifteenth Field Artillery.

First Lieut. Walter E. Winton, Fort Sill, Okla., Fourteenth Field Artillery.

First Lieut. Richard C. Scott, El Paso, Tex., Eighteenth Field Artillery.

Capt. Charles P. Hollingsworth, Field Artillery, is relieved from his present duties, is assigned to the Sixth Field Artillery, and will proceed to join that regiment. He will be assigned to a battery by the commanding officer, Sixth Field Artillery.

Capt. Ben F. Ristine, Infantry, detached officers' list, is relieved from station at Fort Bismarck, N. Dak., and will proceed to Fargo, N. Dak., and take station at the latter place in connection with his duties as inspector-instructor with the National Guard in North Dakota.

Capt. George B. Grau, Quartermaster Officers' Reserve Corps, is relieved from duty as assistant to the officer in charge of the purchasing station, Quartermaster Corps, Los Angeles, Cal., and from further active duty, and will proceed to his home.

## TENTATIVE LIBERTY LOAN ALLOTMENTS AND BANKING RESOURCES OF RESERVE DISTRICTS

The Treasury Department issues the following:

The table of suggested amounts of liberty loan subscriptions for each Federal

reserve district and the approximate banking resources, on which the amounts were based in the Treasury Department estimate, follows:

Federal Reserve District.	Total resources (approximate).	Per cent of total. (Nearest even per cent.)	Suggested amounts.
Boston.....	\$3,826,000,000	12	\$240,000,000 to \$300,000,000
New York.....	9,696,000,000	30	600,000,000 " 750,000,000
Philadelphia.....	2,350,000,000	7	140,000,000 " 175,000,000
Cleveland.....	2,887,000,000	9	180,000,000 " 225,000,000
Richmond.....	1,405,000,000	4	80,000,000 " 100,000,000
Atlanta.....	1,025,000,000	3	60,000,000 " 75,000,000
Chicago.....	4,242,000,000	13	260,000,000 " 325,000,000
St. Louis.....	1,344,000,000	4	80,000,000 " 100,000,000
Minneapolis.....	1,421,000,000	4	80,000,000 " 100,000,000
Kansas City.....	1,584,000,000	5	100,000,000 " 125,000,000
Dallas.....	592,000,000	2	40,000,000 " 50,000,000
San Francisco.....	2,149,000,000	7	140,000,000 " 175,000,000
	32,511,000,000	100	2,000,000,000 2,500,000,000

## THE ESPIONAGE LAW RECENTLY ENACTED BY CONGRESS

Title V of the espionage law is published herewith. Titles I, II, III, and IV were printed in preceding issues of the OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

### Title V.

#### ENFORCEMENT OF NEUTRALITY.

**SECTION 1.** During a war in which the United States is a neutral nation, the President, or any person thereunto authorized by him, may withhold clearance from or to any vessel, domestic or foreign, which is required by law to secure clearance before departing from port or from the jurisdiction of the United States, or, by service of formal notice upon the owner, master, or person in command or having charge of any domestic vessel not required by law to secure from the jurisdiction of the United States, whenever there is reasonable cause to believe that any such vessel, domestic or foreign, whether requiring clearance or not, is about to carry fuel, arms, ammunition, men, supplies, dispatches, or information to any warship, tender, or supply ship of a foreign belligerent nation in violation of the laws, treaties, or obligations of the United States under the law of nations; and it shall thereupon be unlawful for such vessel to depart.

**SEC. 2.** During a war in which the United States is a neutral nation, the President, or any person thereunto authorized by him, may detain any armed vessel owned wholly or in part by American citizens, or any vessel, domestic or foreign (other than one which has entered the ports of the United States as a public vessel), which is manifestly built for warlike purposes or has been converted or adapted from a private vessel to one suitable for warlike use, until the owner or master, or person having charge of such vessel, shall furnish proof satisfactory to the President, or to the person duly authorized by him, that the vessel will not be employed by the said owners, or master, or person having charge thereof, to cruise against or commit or attempt to commit hostilities upon the subjects, citizens, or property of any foreign prince or state, or of any colony, district, or people with which the United States is at peace, and that the said vessel will not be sold or delivered to any belligerent nation, or to an agent, officer, or citizen of such nation, by them or any of them, within the jurisdiction of the United States, or, having left that jurisdiction, upon the high seas.

**SEC. 3.** During a war in which the United States is a neutral nation, it shall be unlawful to send out of the jurisdiction of the United States any vessel built, armed, or equipped as a vessel of war, or converted from a private vessel into a vessel of war, with any intent or under any agreement or contract, written or oral, that such vessel shall be delivered to a belligerent nation, or to an agent, officer, or citizen of such nation, or with reasonable cause to believe that the said vessel shall or will be employed in the service of any such belligerent nation after its departure from the jurisdiction of the United States.

**SEC. 4.** During a war in which the United States is a neutral nation, in addition to the facts required by sections forty-one hundred and ninety-seven,

forty-one hundred and ninety-eight, and forty-two hundred of the Revised Statutes to be set out in the masters' and shippers' manifests before clearance will be issued to vessels bound to foreign ports, each of which sections of the Revised Statutes is hereby declared to be and is continued in full force and effect, every master or person having charge or command of any vessel, domestic or foreign, whether requiring clearance or not, before departure of such vessel from port shall deliver to the collector of customs for the district wherein such vessel is then located a statement, duly verified by oath, that the cargo or any part of the cargo is or is not to be delivered to other vessels in port or to be transhipped on the high seas and, if it is to be so delivered or transhipped, stating the kind and quantities and the value of the total quantity of each kind of article so to be delivered or transhipped, and the name of the person, corporation, vessel, or government, to whom the delivery or transshipment is to be made; and the owners, shippers, or consignors of the cargo of such vessel shall in the same manner and under the same conditions deliver to the collector like statements under oath as to the cargo or the parts thereof laden or shipped by them, respectively.

**SEC. 5.** Whenever it appears that the vessel is not entitled to clearance or whenever there is reasonable cause to believe that the additional statements under oath required in the foregoing section are false, the collector of customs for the district in which the vessel is located may, subject to review by the Secretary of Commerce, refuse clearance to any vessel, domestic or foreign, and by formal notice served upon the owners, master, or person or persons in command or charge of any domestic vessel for which clearance is not required by law, forbid the departure of the vessel from the port or from the jurisdiction of the United States; and it shall thereupon be unlawful for the vessel to depart.

**SEC. 6.** Whoever, in violation of any of the provisions of this title, shall take, or attempt or conspire to take, or authorize the taking of any such vessel, out of port or from the jurisdiction of the United States, shall be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both; and, in addition, such vessel, her tackle, apparel, furniture, equipment, and her cargo shall be forfeited to the United States.

**SEC. 7.** Whoever, being a person belonging to the armed land or naval forces of a belligerent nation or belligerent faction of any nation and being interned in the United States, in accordance with the law of nations, shall leave or attempt to leave said jurisdiction, or shall leave or attempt to leave the limits of internment in which freedom of movement has been allowed, without permission from the proper official of the United States in charge, or shall willfully overstay a leave of absence granted by such official, shall be subject to arrest by any marshal or deputy marshal of the United States, or by the military or naval authorities thereof, and shall be returned to the place of internment and there confined and safely kept for such period of time as the official of

the United States in charge shall direct; and whoever, within the jurisdiction of the United States and subject thereto, shall aid or entice any interned person to escape or attempt to escape from the jurisdiction of the United States, or from the limits of internment prescribed, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than one year, or both.

**SEC. 8.** Section thirteen of the Act entitled "An Act to codify, revise, and amend the penal laws of the United States," approved March fourth, nineteen hundred and nine, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"**SEC. 13.** Whoever, within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States or of any of its possessions, knowingly begins or sets on foot or provides or prepares a means for or furnishes the money for, or who takes part in, any military or naval expedition or enterprise to be carried on from thence against the territory or dominion of any foreign prince or state, or of any colony, district, or people with whom the United States is at peace, shall be fined not more than \$3,000 or imprisoned not more than three years, or both."

**SEC. 9.** That 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 purposes of this title.

**SEC. 10.** Section fifteen of the Act entitled "An Act to codify, revise, and amend the penal laws of the United States," approved March fourth, nineteen hundred and nine, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"**SEC. 15.** It shall be lawful for the President to employ such part of the land or naval forces of the United States, or of the militia thereof, as he may deem necessary to compel any foreign vessel to depart from the United States or any of its possessions in all cases in which, by the law of nations or the treaties of the United States, it ought not to remain, and to detain or prevent any foreign vessel from so departing in all cases in which, by the law of nations or the treaties of the United States, it is not entitled to depart."

**SEC. 11.** The joint resolution approved March fourth, nineteen hundred and fifteen, "To empower the President to better enforce and maintain the neutrality of the United States," and any Act or parts of Acts in conflict with the provisions of this title are hereby repealed.

#### COMMENDS LIGHT STATION LABORER.

The Secretary of Commerce has written the following letter to Mr. Ludwig Gronning, laborer, Chicago Pierhead Light Station:

Sir: Referring to report of your assistance in the rescue from drowning on June 2, 1917, of a man who had been blown off the pier at the Chicago Pierhead Light Station, etc., Ill., the department takes pleasure in commending you for the service thus rendered, which will be noted on the records as part of your official history.

Respectfully,

WILLIAM C. REDFIELD,  
Secretary.

Contribute to the Red Cross War Fund.