



# Official Bulletin



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GEORGE CREEL, CHAIRMAN

Vol. I.

WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20, 1917.

No. 35.

## TWO AMERICAN MINERS SLAIN IN VENEZUELA BY INDIANS

The Department of State is advised by the receipt of a telegram from the American consul at La Gualra, Venezuela, of the killing of two Americans in Venezuela in October, 1916. The names of the two men are variously written as John Alberly or John Aeberly and W. D. O'Keefe or M. D. A. Keefe.

These men, who were miners, were killed by treacherous Indian guides while prospecting for gold on the Caroni River in eastern Venezuela. They were not registered in any consulate in Venezuela or at the American legation, and all efforts to identify them or to communicate with any relatives or friends have failed. A small sum of money is in the hands of the American consular agent at Ciudad Bolivar.

### RECENT CONSULAR CHANGES.

#### Appointments and Transfers in Foreign Service Announced.

Recent changes in the Consular Service are as follows:

Wallace J. Young, formerly consul at Karlsbad, to be consul at Goteborg.

Henry C. A. Damm, lately consul at Aix la Chapelle, to be consul at Stavanger.

Louis G. Dreyfus, jr., formerly serving on detail at Budapest, to be consul at Malaga.

Ralph A. Boernstein, lately vice consul at Fiume, to be vice consul at Christiania.

Harry Edwin Carlson, lately vice consul at Frankfort on the Main, to be vice consul at Christiania.

C. Inness Brown, lately vice consul at Mannheim, to be vice consul at Bilbao.

Harold G. Waters, lately vice consul at Berlin, to be vice consul at Barcelona.

### \$35,000,000 FOR RED CROSS.

#### More Than Third of War Fund Subscribed in Two Days.

The Red Cross authorizes the following:

Subscriptions to the Red Cross war fund have reached \$35,000,000, according to reports received this morning, although many of the large cities have not yet been heard from. New York City alone has contributed \$17,000,000.

Among the cities which rapidly are approximating their allotment are Cincinnati, which has given \$800,000 of its allotted million, and Cleveland, which has subscribed \$1,500,000 of its \$2,500,000.

Moptclair, N. J., was apportioned \$50,000 at the beginning of the campaign, and at the end of the first day had tripled its amount by pledging \$177,300. Richmond, Va., has also oversubscribed by giving \$815,000 when it was asked for only \$200,000.

Contribute to the Red Cross War Fund.

### PLAN TO AID PALESTINE JEWS.

Former Ambassador Morgenthau and Prof. Frankfurter Going to Egypt.

In an effort to ameliorate the condition of the Jewish communities in Palestine, the President has sent abroad former Ambassador Henry Morgenthau and Prof. Felix Frankfurter, of the Harvard Law School, now serving as assistant to Secretary of War Baker.

Mr. Morgenthau and Prof. Frankfurter will proceed to Egypt, and from there conduct an investigation to ascertain the best means of relieving the situation among the Jews in Palestine.

### GIRLS TO FLY FOR RED CROSS.

Misses Law and Stinson to Make Appeals During Campaign.

The Red Cross war council, which is conducting a campaign to obtain \$100,000,000 for the Red Cross, issues the following:

Ruth Law and Katherine Stinson, two of the most widely known woman fliers in the world, have volunteered their services to the Red Cross during the present week. Ruth Law, who first came into prominence when she flew from Chicago to New York, has already commenced flying over a number of the Southern cities where campaigns are being held. She is distributing Red Cross appeals among the Southern inhabitants.

Katherine Stinson, a Chicago girl of 21 years, came to Washington to offer her services to the Red Cross. She is going to Buffalo to secure a new machine, and will commence to distribute pamphlets for the campaign in the course of a few days. Miss Stinson has been flying for the past five years.

### AIMS OF FOOD ADMINISTRATION.

The primary aim is to see that the people of this country eat a sufficient quantity of food, but not an excess, and that they stop waste. It is also to reduce the consumption of staples so that a large amount may be set free for export to the allies.

We wish to urge in particular the free use of vegetables and perishable foods where they are produced, to encourage the preservation of perishable and semiperishable fruits, vegetables, and other foods, to substitute other cereals to a large extent for wheat, and to reduce materially the consumption of meat.

Many other phases of the work will be developed from time to time, and reported regularly to the councils of defense.

HERBERT HOOVER.

June 15, 1917.

## MUST GUARD MORALS OF NAVY RECRUITS, SAYS SECRETARY

Secretary of the Navy Daniels has authorized the following statement:

"Having received numerous complaints of immoral conditions at the city of Newport, R. I., from citizens of Newport and from the parents of many of the young men now gathered there in the great Naval Training Station and the encampment of the Naval Reserve, I deemed it proper to call the matter to the attention of the governor of Rhode Island.

"In reply the governor returned to this department a report from the mayor of Newport, representing that there was no unusual degree of immorality in that city, denying the truth and justice of the complaints, and generally minimizing the situation. Thereupon this department, through its own agents and with the assistance of the Department of Justice, instituted an investigation at first hand. As a result of that investigation, I have just sent to the governor of Rhode Island a list in detail of some of the most notorious houses of prostitution and open gambling houses in Newport, also calling his attention to the extent and methods of illegal sale of liquor to sailors and Naval Reserve recruits, and informing him that the department is ready to furnish him with further specific evidence if the State's own officers do not produce it.

### Sacred Trust for Government.

"At Newport and other places are gathered several thousands of the finest youth of the land who have offered their lives for the service of their country at a time when this sacrifice is no figure of speech. Most of them have come from carefully guarded homes, and their parents have given them to their country in sacred trust that the Government will safeguard them from unnecessary perils.

"I am charged with the duty of training these young men for service in the Navy. State and local officers are charged with the duty of seeing that the laws of their States and of the United States are faithfully executed. There lies upon us morally, to a degree far out-reaching any technical responsibility, the duty of leaving nothing undone to protect these young men from that contamination of their bodies which will not only impair their military efficiency but blast their lives for the future and return them to their homes a source of danger to their families and to the community at large.

### Dangers Multiplied in War.

"These dangers are bad enough in ordinary times; in time of war, when great bodies of men are necessarily gathered together away from the restraints of home, and under the stress of emotions whose reactions inevitably tend to dislodge the standards of normal life, they are multiplied manifold, and the harpies of the underworld flock to make profit out of the opportunity. If we fall

in vigilance under these conditions the mothers and fathers of these lads and the country generally will rightly hold us responsible.

"I feel confident that the governor of Rhode Island and the local officers responsible to him, and the civil authorities at other places where the Navy has gathered large numbers of men enlisted for service, will appreciate the vital importance of this matter and will take such steps as will make unnecessary any further steps by the Government of the United States. I am determined that, so far as this department is concerned, nothing shall be left undone that is possible to discharge the duty of protecting these lads who have been committed to our care."

### NAVY DEPARTMENT AWARDS LARGE HOSIERY CONTRACTS

The Navy Department authorizes the following:

The Navy Department has awarded contracts for 3,567,200 pairs of socks, the total amounting to \$710,036. The average price paid was 18½ cents a pair for cotton socks and 27½ for woolen socks.

The prices are considered very satisfactory. The contracts were awarded in accordance with the recommendations of the knit goods committee of the Council of National Defense. The list of contracts follows:

William F. Taubel (Inc.), Riverside, N. J., 1,200,000 pairs at 18½ cents, \$225,000.

Phoenix Knitting Mills, Milwaukee, Wis., 150,000 pairs at 19 cents, \$28,500.

Hinchman, Veizin & Co., New York, 36,000 pairs at 18½ cents, \$6,750.

Belleville Hosiery Mills, Belleville, Ill., 67,200 pairs at 18 cents, \$12,096.

Durham Hosiery Mills, Durham, N. C., 300,000 pairs at 17 cents, \$51,000.

Rambo & Regar, Norristown, Pa., 96,000 pairs at 19 cents, \$18,240.

Joseph Black & Son, York, Pa., 72,000 pairs at 18½ cents, \$13,500.

E. Sutro & Son Co., Philadelphia, Pa., 150,000 pairs at 19 cents, \$28,500.

Interwoven Stocking Co., New Brunswick, N. J., 216,000 pairs at 17½ cents, \$38,900.

Cooper, Wells, & Co., St. Joseph, Mich., 60,000 pairs at 16 cents, \$9,600.

Vaughan Knitting Co., Pottstown, Pa., 72,000 pairs at 19 cents, \$13,680.

Richmond Hosiery Mills, Rossville, Ga., 144,000 pairs at 18½ cents, \$27,000.

Shreve & Adams, New York, N. Y., 90,000 pairs at 18½ cents, \$16,875.

Black Cat Textiles Co., Kenosha, Wis., 60,000 pairs at 19 cents, \$11,400.

M. B. Laubach Co., Philadelphia, Pa., 144,000 pairs at 18½ cents, \$26,270.

Reber Manufacturing Co., Pottsville, Pa., 150,000 pairs at 18½ cents, \$28,125.

Paramount Knitting Co., Beaver Dam, Wis., 180,000 pairs woolen socks at 30 cents, \$54,000.

William F. Taubel (Inc.), Riverside, N. J., 380,000 pairs woolen socks at 27 cents, \$102,600.

#### ORDERED TO LEAVENWORTH.

Col. William A. Shunk, Cavalry, is relieved from his present duties and will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kans., and assume command of that post and of the Army Service Schools.

## URUGUAY WILL TREAT NO AMERICAN NATION AS BELLIGERENT IF IN WAR TO DEFEND ITS RIGHTS

The Department of State has received from the legation in Uruguay the following copy of an Executive order issued by the Uruguayan Government:

"Considering that, in various communications the Government of Uruguay has proclaimed the principle of American solidarity as the criterion of its international policy, understanding that the grievance against the rights of one country of the continent would be considered as a grievance by all and provoke them to uniform and common reaction; second, that, in the hope of seeing an agreement in this respect realized between the nations of America which may make the practical and efficient application of such ideals possible, the Government has adopted a watchful attitude with reference to its action, although it has signified in each case its sympathy with the continental nations which have seen themselves obliged to abandon their neutrality. Considering that as long as such an agreement is not made, Uruguay, without acting contrary to its sentiments and convictions, could not treat the American nations, which in defense of their own rights find themselves compromised in an intercontinental war, as belligerents; and considering that this criterion is shared by the honorable Senate, the President of the Republic, at a general Cabinet meeting, decrees: First, to order that no American country, which in defense of its own rights should find itself in a state of war with nations of other continents, will be treated as belligerents; second, that it is ordered that existing decrees which may be in opposition to this resolution are to remain without fulfillment; third, let it be communicated, published, and so forth.

"(Signed) VIERA, President."

## COMPTROLLER STATES HOW BANKS MAY AID RED CROSS

The Comptroller of the Currency has issued the following: In response to numerous inquiries which have reached the Comptroller of the Currency through telegrams and letters from various parts of the country as to whether or not national banks can make subscriptions to the Red Cross, the comptroller said:

"The officers of a national bank have no authority under the law to donate the funds of the bank to the Red Cross or any other similar cause, however meritorious, without the consent and approval of every shareholder of the bank.

"As it is usually difficult, if not impossible, to meet this condition, the Comptroller of the Currency suggests that, in order to facilitate contributions to the American Red Cross on the part of owners of national banks, the national banks consider the desirability of declaring a special dividend out of the undivided profits of the banks, for such an amount as the directors may think advisable for the stockholders to give; and checks for such special dividend can be mailed to stockholders with a circular letter suggesting, but not requiring, that those shareholders who are willing or desire to do so shall indorse and return the dividend checks to the bank with instructions that they be sent (along with the dividend checks of other shareholders) to the Red Cross committee. Or, if the stockholder prefers, he can send his dividend check, properly indorsed, direct to the American Red Cross as an independent contribution.

"The national banks of the country paid on their capital stock last year, in dividends, an average of about 11 per cent, and earned much more. If all national banks should now declare an extra dividend of only one-half of 1 per cent on their capital stock, and their shareholders should be willing that such dividends should be donated to the Red Cross, it would provide toward this great cause over \$5,000,000."

## CARGOES OF GERMAN SHIPS.

### Brazil to Release Seized Goods to Owners Under Certain Conditions.

A cablegram from the American consul general at Rio de Janeiro, reads as follows:

Customs authorities in discharging German ships now seized for utilization by the Brazilian Government are preparing itemized lists of cargo. Such goods will be released upon presentation of suitable proof of ownership and payment of duties and charges. I recommend that you advise American firms who may have cargoes aboard these vessels, mentioning need of Brazilian consular authentication of all documents, including power of attorney to their correspondents or to agents of American Express Co. here, with whom I have arranged.

## NEW CANADIAN PAPER MILLS.

### Plant Will Be Producing 195 Tons Daily By First of Year.

A report from the American consul general at Vancouver to the State Department reads as follows:

Installation of the plant of the Pacific Mills at Ocean Falls was begun about 12 months ago, but it is only within the last few days that the first unit has been put in operation. The mill is now turning out 75 tons of news print daily. By the end of the present year a second unit with a capacity of 120 tons of paper is expected to be in operation, and the daily production will then reach 195 tons.

While the present program of development ends with the starting of these two units, it is regarded as probable that there will be extensions to the equipment and a still further increase of production before very long. Meanwhile the plant will be worked to its full capacity.

## ORDER TO CAPT. POWELL.

Capt. E. Alexander Powell, Cavalry Officers' Reserve Corps, is relieved from further active duty and will proceed to his home.

**ARRANGEMENTS MADE FOR INSURING SEAMEN AGAINST WAR RISKS**

The Treasury Department authorizes the following:

Secretary McAdoo announces the completion of all arrangements for the insurance against war risks of masters, officers, and crews of American merchant vessels by the Bureau of War Risk Insurance of the Treasury Department in accordance with the provisions of the act approved June 12, 1917. Policies thus protecting the seamen of the American merchant marine will be issued by the bureau in connection with vessels sailing from the United States on and after June 26 and vessels sailing from abroad to the United States on and after July 10.

The new law permitting the granting of war risk insurance on the lives of officers and seamen of our merchant ships, just as the Government grants war risk insurance on the hulls and cargoes of the vessels themselves, was enacted on the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury, approved by the President.

**Must Protect Seamen.**

Seamen sailing on American vessels to the war zone are at the present time exposed to loss of life and personal injury, and it is manifestly necessary and just, the Secretary said, that these men, on whose service so much depends at this time, should be protected and assured by the Government of proper and reasonable indemnity in the event of loss of life, or personal injury by war risks and compensation in the event of capture and detention by the enemy.

The law provides that when it shall appear to the Secretary of the Treasury desirable in the national interest, he may require vessel owners to effect such insurance at their expense. Exercising this authority, the Secretary announces that it will be mandatory for owners of all steam vessels to insure against war risks, beginning with the dates mentioned above the masters, officers, and crews of all American steamships plying between the United States, the ports of Europe and the ports on the Mediterranean coast of Africa, and that such insurance will be permissive in regard to all other parts of the world.

Under the law vessel owners may take out insurance with the Bureau of War Risk Insurance or with insurance companies; but in connection with the latter such insurance must be on terms satisfactory to the Secretary of the Treasury.

**New Division of Bureau.**

To carry out the enlarged operations of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, the Secretary has organized the Seamen's Insurance Division of that bureau, and appointed John J. Crowley, of Hartford, Conn., as an assistant to Director DeLano. Mr. Crowley, who will have charge of the details of the new division, is a life and accident insurance expert, and well fitted for his new duties, having been with the Travelers Insurance Company of Hartford for 14 years.

The plan evolved for carrying out the new work contemplates using virtually the same machinery which operates the insurance on hulls and cargoes—that is, the collectors of customs in all ports of the United States will be agents of the bureau in this country in receiving appli-

cations for insurance and quoting rates, fixed by the bureau in Washington, with the approval of the Secretary. In regard to the sailings from abroad to the United States, American consuls will perform the same function. This will permit the efficient and expeditious operation of the new division at a minimum of expense.

**Soon Writing Insurance.**

All the necessary instructions and forms will be in the hands of the collectors of customs by June 26, and the consuls by July 10. In other words, within two weeks after the approval of the act the bureau will be writing war-risk insurance for the protection of masters, officers, and crews of American steam vessels from this country, and in less than a month from the passage of the act it will be writing such policies for the seamen on American steam vessels from abroad to the United States.

In case of death, permanent disability preventing the person injured from performing any and every kind of duty pertaining to his occupation, or the loss of both hands, both arms, both feet, both legs, or both eyes, the policies will provide for the payment of an amount equivalent to one year's earnings, or to 12 times the monthly earnings of the insured, as fixed in the articles for the voyage, but in no case shall such amount be more than \$5,000 or less than \$1,500.

**Loss of Limb, Eye, or Hearing.**

In case of any of the following losses, the policies provide for the payment of the percentage indicated: One hand, 50 per centum; one arm, 65 per centum; one foot, 50 per centum; one leg, 65 per centum; one eye, 45 per centum; total destruction of hearing, 50 per centum.

In case of detention by an enemy of the United States following capture, the policies provide for the payment during the continuance of such detention of compensation at the same rate as the earnings of the insured immediately preceding such detention.

Owners of vessels will be required to take out the insurance and pay the premium, but the payment for losses will be made only to the master, officer, or member of the crew concerned, except in the case of loss of life, when payment will be made to the estate of the insured for distribution to his family free from liability of debt, and payment on account of detention by an enemy, following capture, will be made to dependents of the person detained, if designated by him.

**Penalty for Failure to Insure.**

The law provides that in the event of the failure of the owner of any vessel to effect insurance of the master, officers, and crew prior to sailing, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to effect such insurance with the Bureau of War Risk Insurance at the expense of the owner of the vessel, and the latter will be liable for such expense, in addition to a penalty not exceeding \$1,000. The amount of the premium with interest, and of the penalty and all costs will be a lien on the vessel.

No claim agent or attorney, under the law, will be entitled to receive any com-

penensation whatever for services in the collection of claims against the Bureau of War Risk Insurance for death, personal injury, or detention, except in cases of proceedings before a United States district court in connection with disputed claims, when the judge will determine the amount of such compensation not to exceed 10 per cent of the amount recovered.

**Schedule of Rates.**

The following are the rates, subject to change without notice, which the Secretary has approved for the insurance of masters, officers, and crews:

	Rate per \$100.	
	Steamers.	Sailing vessels or auxiliaries.
Between ports on Atlantic Coast, U. S. and—		
Atlantic United States ports.....	\$0.03	\$0.06
Gulf United States ports.....	.05	.10
Halifax, St. John, and St. Lawrence ports.....	.08	.16
Bermuda, Porto Rico, Cuba, San Domingo, United States Virgin Islands.....	.06	.12
Other West Indian ports.....	.08	.16
Mexican Gulf ports.....	.06	.12
Panama.....	.08	.16
North coast South America (not south of Trinidad).....	.11	.22
South America between Trinidad and Cape St. Roque.....	.19	.38
East coast South America below Cape St. Roque.....	.30	.60
Via canal:		
(a) Australasia.....	.23	.46
(b) India or Africa.....	.26	.52
(c) West coast South America... ..	.19	.38
Via Magellan:		
West coast South America.....	.38	.76
Via Cape of Good Hope:		
(a) South and East Africa.....	.45	.90
(b) Far East.....	.45	.90
West and south coast South Africa... ..	.38	.76
United Kingdom.....	.75	.....
France.....	.75	.....
Italy, North Africa, Alexandria.....	.75	.....
From U. S. Gulf ports, same as from U. S. Atlantic ports, except—		
Cuba.....	.04	.08
Other West Indian ports.....	.06	.12
Mexico.....	.04	.08
Panama.....	.06	.12
North coast of South America (not south of Trinidad).....	.08	.16
South America between Trinidad and Cape St. Roque.....	.11	.22
East coast South America below Cape St. Roque.....	.26	.52
Via canal—		
(a) Australasia.....	.19	.38
(b) India or Africa.....	.23	.46
(c) West coast South America... ..	.15	.30
Between Pacific U. S. ports and—		
Pacific U. S. ports.....	.02	.04
Hawaiian Islands.....	.04	.08
Panama.....	.04	.08
Mexico and Central America.....	.04	.08
West coast South America.....	.08	.16
China, Japan, Philippines.....	.08	.16
Australasia.....	.08	.16
United Kingdom, via Panama.....	.75	.....
France, via Panama.....	.75	.....
Italy, North Africa, Alexandria....	.75	.....

**ORDERED TO DUTY ON TRANSPORT.**

Capt. Philip P. Heron, Quartermaster Officers' Reserve Corps, is relieved from further duty in New York, N. Y., and will proceed to Fort Monroe, Va., and report in person to the quartermaster, coast defenses of Chesapeake Bay, for assignment to duty as quartermaster, United States Army transport *Buford*.

Contribute to the Red Cross War Fund.

## The Official Bulletin

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

Office: No. 10 Jackson Place,  
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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:

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{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.

### HAITI BREAKS WITH GERMANY.

American Minister at Port au Prince  
Sends Word of Action.

The Department of State is advised by the American minister at Port au Prince that he has been notified of the rupture of diplomatic relations between Haiti and Germany.

### DISCUSS AERONAUTIC PROGRAM.

British and French Experts Meet With  
Advisory Committee.

The National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics authorizes the following:

At a recent meeting of the executive committee of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, held at the Smithsonian Institution, plans for the participation of the United States air forces in the war were extensively discussed. The meeting was attended by experts of the British and French commissions and an American aeronautical engineer who had just returned from an extensive tour of observation in England.

The plans provide for a very large increase in the number of airplanes and other forms of aircraft, mechanics, repair men, and necessary equipment. This flying force will be so thoroughly equipped and trained that with a long continuation of the war it may very probably prove to be the deciding factor.

### NEW ITALIAN IMPORTS DECREE.

Duty Removed on Metals for Use in  
Ship Construction.

The Department of State is advised by the American consul general at Genoa of the issuance of a new Italian decree, effective June 14, removing the duty on iron, steel ingots, billets, blooms, imported for use in manufacture in Government foundries of plates or beams for Italian ship construction.

### WAR MESSAGE AND THE FACTS BEHIND IT.

Under the above title the Committee on Public Information has issued President Wilson's war message of April 2. Competent scholars have annotated it to bring out the nature of our controversy with the German Government and their policy of war upon us during nominal peace.

The essential statements in the President's address have been explained briefly with pertinent facts. The pamphlet is a brief statement of the case against Germany.

Editors, speakers, and teachers will find it a handy presentation upon which addresses and editorials may be based. Citizens who are interested in having at hand a summary of the acts of the German Government which forced the war upon us will find the annotated war message a brief and clear statement of facts grouped about the President's striking indictment of German autocracy.

Copies of the "War Message and the Facts Behind It" will be sent upon request by the Committee on Public Information, 10 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.

### MAY SELL "SOFT DRINKS."

Soda Water Dealers to be Allowed Near  
Army Cantonments.

The War Department authorizes the following:

Purveyors of "soft drinks" will be permitted to set up their establishments within the 2-mile "dry" zone which will surround the 16 new Army cantonments. Although the War Department has issued no rules as regards granting concession privileges to dealers in ice cream and soda water, it is understood that the regulations now in force with respect to Army posts will apply.

There will be an effort on the part of the War Department to make the dry zone as "wet" as possible, within the limits of absolute temperance; which means that would-be concessionaires may make application to the cantonment commanders, and, if they are able to prove that they will sell only "soft drinks," will be permitted to set up their tents and go ahead.

### ORDERED TO CANAL ZONE.

Capt. Henry Hanson, Medical Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will proceed to the Canal Zone and report in person to the Governor of the Panama Canal for assignment to duty.

### TRADE BOARD INVESTIGATING PRICES OF FUEL FOR THE NAVY

The Federal Trade Commission authorizes the following statement:

The Federal Trade Commission is now undertaking a study of coal prices and fuel oil prices for the benefit of the Navy Department, which is a tremendous user of both of these commodities. The Trade Commission has no authority to fix prices, but it can and does make thorough investigations into costs of articles, and ascertains all the pertinent facts which go to make up a price and determining whether or not a price is reasonable or excessive, and furnishes data upon which a fair price can be determined. The results of the coal and oil research will be placed before the Navy Department at the earliest possible moment consistent with thorough ascertainment of the subject matter desired.

### NEW CABLE CENSORSHIP RULE ON ADDRESSES AND SIGNATURES

The Naval Communication Service authorizes the following:

Recent orders to cable censors have interpreted and altered the paragraphs on "Addresses" and "Signatures" in Cable Censorship Regulations No. 2.

Heretofore it has been required only that "the full name of the sender must appear on space provided in blank." The following order has been issued:

"Every sender of a cablegram must place his full name and address on the face of the cablegram, and likewise the full name and address of the addressee. This will not be considered a part of the cablegram, but is for the information of censorship."

In addition to limiting as at present, signatures on cablegrams to the surname of an individual or in the case of firms or organizations to the surname of a responsible member or officer thereof, when satisfactory information regarding him is on file with the censor, censors are now instructed to pass organization signatures of two or more words when understandable. Examples, "Pacific Mail" for the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.; "Second National" for the Second National Bank of Boston; "Studebaker Corporation" for the Studebaker Corporation of America.

### CITIES IN RED CROSS CONTEST.

A competition is on between Savannah and Charleston to raise the largest fund for the Red Cross. Both cities have been apportioned \$100,000. Montgomery, Ala., is also in a race with Macon, Ga. These two cities have been apportioned \$50,000.

### 56,248 MEN ADDED TO THE NAVY SINCE WAR BEGAN

The Navy Department authorizes the following:

Since the beginning of the war with Germany, 56,248 men have been enlisted in the Navy. The total is 120,928. On April 6 it was 64,680.

The net gain in enlistment June 17 and 18 was 1,203.

The number of enlisted men in the Navy has been practically doubled since March 1, in addition to the large number, about 35,000, enlisted in the Naval Reserve, and 10,000 National Naval Volunteers.

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

### SENATE.

The administration food bill was before the Senate but a brief time yesterday, as no Senator was ready to proceed with its discussion. Senator Chamberlain, in charge of the measure, announced that beginning to-day he would keep it continuously before the body and would press it upon Senators in order to expedite debate and action. In order that the consideration may proceed expeditiously, the friends of the measure, after a few short speeches explanatory of its provisions, will refrain from engaging in the discussion in order to save time. Instead of adjourning Senator Chamberlain moved a recess, which has the effect of avoiding the usual "morning hour" under which two hours of the daily session is devoted to miscellaneous business.

Mr. Herbert Hoover, who has been designated by the President as food administrator, spent four hours at the Capitol yesterday explaining the measure to Senators. He denied that it was a "food control" measure in the acceptation of the word used by its opponents. After making an address in which he dealt with the entire subject exhaustively Mr. Hoover submitted to a cross-examination that resulted in innumerable questions and answers in which a great deal of light was shed and the provisions of the measure made plain.

Mr. Hoover pointed out that four basic principles of dealing with the food situation were planned. These were: (1) Export regulation; (2) control of distribution, including speculation; (3) mobilization of America's women and men into a campaign for economy; (4) participation of the States in administration work.

Mr. Hoover explained that Federal commissions to control wheat, sugar, and a few other "prime commodities" by regulation of production, storage, transportation, and sale were contemplated. These, he explained, instead of injuring the farmer, as had been claimed by some, would benefit both the producer and the consumer without curtailing the normal and fair profits of middlemen.

Mr. Hoover told Senators the food supply of the allies would be 40 per cent deficient this year, even with the surplus of the United States assisting them. That deficiency, he said, must be made up by sacrifices abroad and by economy here. By way of explaining the vast results to be obtained through economy, he stated that a saving of 6 cents a day per capita in this country meant a saving of \$2,000,000,000, and a saving of 20 per cent in the consumption of flour would give the allies 100,000,000 more bushels of wheat. During the past five months the speculators in wheat alone, Mr. Hoover said, have taken \$50,000,000 a month from the American people. He pointed out that in England and France some articles of food are sold at lower prices than in the United States. This was particularly true of bread. There was no reason, he said, why flour should be more than \$9 a barrel in the United States, and he added that unless there was legislation to deal with this problem the present high prices eventually might come to be considered quite reasonable

by comparison with the height to which they may rise.

Several amendments were offered yesterday intended to have the effect of increasing production. Senator Borah offered one to increase production by the reclamation of arid lands. The Irrigation Committee recommended the passage of a bill to increase agricultural production through proposed new irrigation projects, which would enlarge the arable lands of the West. Senator Phelan, of California, introduced a bill designed to stimulate food production by leasing lands withdrawn from public entry under irrigation projects. Senator Sterling introduced a food bill of his own, eliminating Government control.

Members of the Finance Committee held a conference with Chairman Taussig, of the Tariff Commission, on the excess-profits paragraph of the war-tax revenue bill. The committee will meet again to-day.

In debate Senator Stone criticized the steel mills for the prices asked by them for steel for ship construction.

The subcommittee of the Military Affairs Committee met this morning to resume hearing on the bill to create a department of aeronautics. Brig. Gen. Squier, chief of the Signal Corps, was heard. Gen. Goethals was invited to appear.

Nominations sent to the Senate yesterday included: James F. Burgess, to be register of the land office at Lakeview, Oreg.; Wade H. Fowler, to be register of the land office at Douglas, Wyo.; William B. Wilson, of Massachusetts, to be second lieutenant of field artillery; Acting Pay Clerk David P. Polatty, to be an assistant paymaster in the Navy.

### HOUSE.

General debate continued all day and up to 10 o'clock last night on the administration food bill. Chairman Lever, in charge of the measure, reported the opposition as rapidly decreasing and predicted the final passage of the bill by the end of the week.

Suspension of the statute of limitations during the period of the war so far as it relates to all crimes against the Government of the United States is proposed in a bill introduced by Representative Jones, of Texas. Mr. Jones holds that with the United States at war it will be impossible for the Government to properly investigate and punish all crimes that may be committed against it. His proposed law would give the authorities ample time after the war to prepare evidence and prosecute violations of law.

Representative Osborne, of California, Republican, in debate declared his support of the administration food bill. Criticism of the bill he said would be justified but for the fact that the country is at war. "That supreme fact," said Mr. Osborne, "changes and revolutionizes the ordinary and accepted rules of society and the laws governing human rights that prevail in times of peace. None of us likes these drastic laws and autocratic interference with the freedom of action of the individual. When we voted the resolution declaring a state of war, however, we took the supreme and

irrevocable step and removed ourselves from the ordinary rules and sensitive protection of a condition of peace."

Representative Heflin, of Alabama, spoke at length in support of the food bill. Representative Doolittle, of Kansas, in debate charged that pro-German influence was being exerted against the food bill. He said that food speculators were furthering Germany's cause. Representative Emerson, of Ohio, characterized food speculators as "ravenous wolves."

One of the features of the debate in the House was the submission by Representative Graham, of Pennsylvania, of figures to show that the price of some staple articles of food was less in England than in the United States. The quotations were of the date of May 19 last, and were supplied, Mr. Graham said, by the British ambassador. In some cases the cost was a trifle greater than in the United States, but Mr. Graham said that in view of the British Isles being "surrounded by submarines" the comparison of prices was significant. Some of the figures he submitted were as follows:

Beef, England, 44 cents a pound; United States, 42 cents. Butter, England, 40 to 56 cents a pound; United States 42½ cents. Potatoes, England, \$2.10 a bushel; United States, \$3.75. Bacon, England, 48 cents a pound; United States, 45 cents. Flour, England, \$8.20 a barrel; United States, \$17.60.

### "HOW THE WAR CAME TO AMERICA."

#### Pamphlet Now Being Printed Tells Why U. S. Entered Conflict.

The Committee on Public Information issues the following:

"How the War Came to America" is now coming off the press, and an edition of 20,000 copies is being sent out to the newspapers of the country under a release date of June 26. The Government Printing Office is at work printing a much larger edition for general circulation. This final edition has the cover printed in the national colors, and, besides the text sent out to the newspapers, includes as appendices three addresses of the President's, viz, the address to the Senate of January 22, the war message, and the Flag Day speech.

This pamphlet, the first of this kind issued by the Committee on Public Information, was determined upon as the result of the mass of letters which have come in to all Government officials from all parts of the country asking for an exact and comprehensive statement of why the United States went into the war. The pamphlet is to be translated into a large number of languages and will be circulated broadcast.

#### ORDER TO CAPT. C. E. BROWN.

By direction of the President, Capt. Charles E. Brown, United States Army, retired, is placed on active military duty under the provisions of the next to the last proviso of section 24 of an act of Congress approved June 3, 1916, and will proceed at the earliest practicable date to Seattle, Wash., and report in person to the depot quartermaster at that place for assignment to duty under his direction.

## PAY OF ARMY ENLISTED MEN AND NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICERS

The War Department has authorized the following:

As a convenient reference and a reply to numerous queries as to the pay of enlisted men and noncommissioned officers now in force the forthcoming statement might be of use. These figures are based on the United States Army bill approved by the President May 18 and which went into effect June 1.

Briefly, it provides that men of the Army whose base pay does not exceed \$21 a month shall receive an increase of \$15 per month; not exceeding \$24 a month an increase of \$12 a month; receiving \$30, \$36, or \$40 a month an increase of \$8; and \$45 or more an increase of \$6.

### Raised from \$15 to \$30 a Month.

The new scale means that privates of Artillery, Cavalry, Infantry, Signal Corps, or Quartermaster Corps receiving \$15 a month according to the old scale will now receive \$30 a month. First-class privates of Engineers, Ordnance, Signal Corps, and Quartermaster Corps receiving \$18 will get \$32. Second-class privates of Engineers and Ordnance receiving \$15 will get \$30.

Corporals of Engineers, Ordnance, Signal Corps, and Quartermaster Corps formerly received \$24 a month; they will now get \$36. Corporals of Artillery, Cavalry and Infantry getting \$21 under the old scale will now receive \$36.

Sergeants, first class, of Signal Corps and Quartermaster Corps who formerly received \$45 will get \$51. First sergeants of Artillery, Cavalry, Infantry, and Engineers who were paid on the same basis will get a similar increase.

Sergeants of Engineers, Ordnance, Signal Corps, and Quartermaster Corps paid \$36 according to the old scale will now get \$44.

### Pay of Sergeants.

Sergeants of Artillery, Cavalry, and Infantry paid \$30 will get \$38.

The general term "sergeant" includes supply, mess, and duty sergeants.

Bandsmen were formerly paid as follows: Sergeants, \$36; corporals, \$30; and privates, \$24. They will now receive \$44, \$38, and \$36, respectively.

Hospital Corps members received \$50 for sergeants, first class; \$30, sergeants; \$24, corporals; \$18, privates first class; and \$16, privates second class. The new scale makes the pay for sergeants, first class, \$56; \$38 for sergeants; \$36 for corporals; \$33 for privates, first class; and \$31 for privates second class.

Enlisted men of the United States Army are now receiving the benefits of the pay increases provided for in the National Army act approved by President Wilson May 18. The new pay schedule went into effect June 1.

The act calls for increases of \$15 a month where the base pay does not exceed \$21 a month; \$12 a month where it does not exceed \$24; \$8 a month for \$30, \$36, and \$40 grades; and \$6 increase for grades paying \$45 a month or more.

### GOVERNOR AIDS RED CROSS.

Gov. Charles Henderson, of Alabama, is numbered among the many governors who have set aside "Red Cross week" in a proclamation.

## PROMOTIONS OF OFFICERS OF THE CAVALRY ARM ARE ANNOUNCED BY THE WAR DEPARTMENT

The following promotions of officers of the Cavalry arm are announced by the War Department:

Names.	Promoted.		Date of rank.	Assigned, unassigned, or attached.
	From—	To—		
Seth W. Scofield.....	First lieutenant, 4th Cav.....	Captain.....	Mar. 31, 1917	Attached to 4th Cav.
James L. Collins.....	First lieutenant, 22d Cav.....	do.....	do.....	
William C. McChord.....	First lieutenant, Cav.....	do.....	do.....	
William R. Henry.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	
George F. Patten.....	First lieutenant, 13th Cav.....	do.....	do.....	
Robert M. Cheney.....	First lieutenant, 5th Cav.....	do.....	Apr. 9, 1917	13th Cav.
Lawrence W. McIntosh.....	First lieutenant, 15th Cav.....	do.....	Apr. 20, 1917	5th Cav.
Harley C. Dagley.....	Second lieutenant, 1st Cav.....	First lieutenant.....	Nov. 26, 1916	Attached to 15th Cav.
Charles L. Clifford.....	Second lieutenant, 9th Cav.....	do.....	do.....	
Gaston L. Holmes.....	Second lieutenant, 15th Cav.....	do.....	do.....	
George W. Wesebe.....	Second lieutenant, 24th Cav.....	do.....	do.....	24th Cav.
Milton R. Fisher.....	Second lieutenant, 15th Cav.....	do.....	do.....	8th Cav.
John S. Jadwin.....	Second lieutenant, 18th Cav.....	do.....	do.....	18th Cav.
Arthur F. Thayer.....	Second lieutenant, 3d Cav.....	do.....	do.....	20th Cav.
Edward R. Schefflin.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	21st Cav.
Edwin A. Martin.....	Second lieutenant, 4th Cav.....	do.....	do.....	5th Cav.
Frank G. Ringland.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	7th Cav.
John B. Harper.....	Second lieutenant, 9th Cav.....	do.....	do.....	9th Cav.
Winchell I. Rasor.....	Second lieutenant, 5th Cav.....	do.....	do.....	5th Cav.
Oliver I. Holman.....	Second lieutenant, 6th Cav.....	do.....	do.....	6th Cav.
John J. Dohn.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Harry B. Flounders.....	Second lieutenant, 7th Cav.....	do.....	do.....	7th Cav.
John C. Garrett.....	Second lieutenant, 8th Cav.....	do.....	do.....	8th Cav.
Grover R. Carl.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Hugh D. Blanchard.....	Second lieutenant, 22d Cav.....	do.....	do.....	22d Cav.
James G. Monihan.....	Second lieutenant, 11th Cav.....	do.....	do.....	11th Cav.
Anthony J. Krist.....	Second lieutenant, 15th Cav.....	do.....	do.....	Attached to 15th Cav.
William G. Simmons.....	Second lieutenant, 12th Cav.....	do.....	do.....	12th Cav.
Rexford E. Willoughby.....	Second lieutenant, 13th Cav.....	do.....	do.....	13th Cav.
John D. Austin.....	Second lieutenant, 14th Cav.....	do.....	do.....	14th Cav.
John P. Kave.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Cleo D. Mayhugh.....	Second lieutenant, 16th Cav.....	do.....	do.....	16th Cav.
James W. Barnett.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
John C. Mullenix.....	Second lieutenant, 10th Cav.....	do.....	do.....	23d Cav.
Ross McCoy.....	Second lieutenant, 17th Cav.....	do.....	do.....	17th Cav.
Howard C. Tobin.....	Second lieutenant, 8th Cav.....	do.....	Nov. 27, 1916	Attached to 15th Cav.
John A. Weeks.....	Second lieutenant, 1st Cav.....	do.....	do.....	1st Cav.
Walter F. Buchly.....	Second lieutenant, 25th Cav.....	do.....	Nov. 28, 1916	25th Cav.
Harold C. Mandell.....	Second lieutenant, 3d Cav.....	do.....	do.....	3d Cav.
Lester A. Sprinkle.....	Second lieutenant, 8th Cav.....	do.....	do.....	8th Cav.
Robert W. Crow.....	Second lieutenant, 23d Cav.....	do.....	do.....	23d Cav.
Tarrill E. Price.....	Second lieutenant, 12th Cav.....	do.....	do.....	12th Cav.
William H. Kasten.....	Second lieutenant, 14th Cav.....	do.....	do.....	14th Cav.
Edwin Rollman.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Leon E. Ryder.....	Second lieutenant, 16th Cav.....	do.....	do.....	16th Cav.
Richard L. Creed.....	Second lieutenant, 17th Cav.....	do.....	do.....	24th Cav.
William M. Husson.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Harry L. Rutnam.....	do.....	do.....	Nov. 29, 1916	25th Cav.
Roderick E. Allan.....	Second lieutenant, 16th Cav.....	do.....	do.....	3d Cav.
Adolphus W. Raffe.....	Second lieutenant, 14th Cav.....	do.....	do.....	14th Cav.
Horace K. Havlicek.....	Second lieutenant, 6th Cav.....	do.....	do.....	6th Cav.
Robert C. Candee.....	Second lieutenant, 1st Cav.....	do.....	Nov. 30, 1916	1st Cav.
Joseph L. Phillips.....	Second lieutenant, 3d Cav.....	do.....	do.....	3d Cav.
Kenneth McCarty.....	Second lieutenant, 19th Cav.....	do.....	do.....	19th Cav.
Joseph W. Geer.....	Second lieutenant, 6th Cav.....	do.....	do.....	6th Cav.
Edwin D. Morgan, Jr.....	Second lieutenant, 5th Cav.....	do.....	do.....	5th Cav.
Leslie B. C. Jones.....	Second lieutenant, 7th Cav.....	do.....	do.....	7th Cav.
Kramer Thomas.....	Second lieutenant, 8th Cav.....	do.....	do.....	8th Cav.
James R. Finley.....	Second lieutenant, 7th Cav.....	do.....	do.....	7th Cav.
Willard S. Wadleton.....	Second lieutenant, 10th Cav.....	do.....	do.....	25th Cav.
Hale S. Cook.....	Second lieutenant, 23d Cav.....	do.....	do.....	23d Cav.
John M. Jenkins, jr.....	Second lieutenant, 23d Cav.....	do.....	do.....	22d Cav.
Beverly H. Coiner.....	Second lieutenant, 12th Cav.....	do.....	do.....	12th Cav.
Albert D. Chipman.....	Second lieutenant, 13th Cav.....	do.....	do.....	13th Cav.
Arthur H. Truxes.....	Second lieutenant, 6th Cav.....	do.....	do.....	6th Cav.
Gordon J. F. Heron.....	Second lieutenant, 7th Cav.....	do.....	do.....	7th Cav.
Hugh M. Gregory.....	Second lieutenant, 14th Cav.....	do.....	do.....	14th Cav.
Oron A. Palmer.....	Second lieutenant, 16th Cav.....	do.....	do.....	20th Cav.
Stanley Bacon.....	Second lieutenant, 17th Cav.....	do.....	do.....	25th Cav.
Jay D. B. Fattin.....	Second lieutenant, 19th Cav.....	do.....	do.....	19th Cav.
Samuel V. Constant.....	Second lieutenant, 24th Cav.....	do.....	do.....	24th Cav.
William C. Chase.....	Second lieutenant, 3d Cav.....	do.....	do.....	6th Cav.
Norman E. Fiske.....	Second lieutenant, 8th Cav.....	do.....	do.....	8th Cav.
Donald O. Miller.....	Second lieutenant, 7th Cav.....	do.....	do.....	7th Cav.
Richard D. Gile.....	Second lieutenant, 10th Cav.....	do.....	do.....	10th Cav.
Wilson T. Bals.....	Second lieutenant, 12th Cav.....	do.....	do.....	21st Cav.
Cyrus J. Wilder.....	Second lieutenant, 20th Cav.....	do.....	do.....	20th Cav.
Harold C. Fellows.....	Second lieutenant, 14th Cav.....	do.....	do.....	14th Cav.
John T. Pierce, jr.....	Second lieutenant, 6th Cav.....	do.....	do.....	1st Cav.
Henry H. Anderson.....	Second lieutenant, 8th Cav.....	do.....	do.....	8th Cav.

Each of the officers named who is assigned to a regiment will join the regiment to which assigned.

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

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## WOMEN TO BE GIVEN PREFERENCE IN CLERICAL POSITION APPOINTMENTS IN NAVY HEREAFTER

**Secretary Daniels, in Letter to Mrs. Catt, Suffrage Leader, Quotes Recent Order Directing That Feminine Workers Be Called for in Filling Vacancies.**

The Navy Department authorizes the following:

Women are to be given the preference hereafter in appointments to clerical positions in the Navy Department, and they will receive the same pay as men who occupy similar positions.

In response to a letter from Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, inquiring whether the Navy Department "will pay the same salary that men would receive in the same positions," Secretary Daniels has written the following:

**Letter to Mrs. Catt.**

"I can assure you there is no intention on the part of this department to discriminate against women employees. All positions in the department are graded and the same rate of pay applies to each position, regardless of the sex of the incumbent.

"In this connection, I believe you will be interested in reading a letter of instruction issued by me a few days ago, that hereafter women should be given preference over men for such vacancies as may occur in the immediate future in the Navy Department. The order is as follows:

**Order of Secretary Daniels.**

"Until further notice, it is directed that, in submitting recommendations for the filling of vacancies in the clerical force, or for the appointment of additional clerical employees from civil-service registers, such recommendations shall specify that requests for certification be made for females."

In her letter Mrs. Catt had said:

"I have noted with much interest the announcement that you will give preference to women in appointments to positions in the Navy Department in order to leave men free for military service. In behalf of the National Woman Suffrage Association, of which I have the honor to be president, and because of our interest in the economic welfare as well as the political equality of women, may I ask whether the Navy Department will pay its women appointees the same salary that men would receive in the same positions?"

**Cites Civil Service Manual.**

"I make this inquiry because of the announcement in the Civil Service Manual that stenographers and typewriters are usually appointed at lower salaries than men, and the statement by the Civil Service Commission that this discrimination is made by the appointing officials of the executive departments and not by the Civil Service Commission itself.

"It is difficult to believe that such injustice on the part of the Government is

deliberate, and I have no doubt that it will be corrected when brought to the attention of the executive heads. You will agree with me, I am sure, that the essential wrong to women in thus undervaluing their work is no less than the resulting unfairness to men through the lowering of wage standards throughout all industry."

**ORDERED TO FORT OGLETHORPE.**

**Officers of Medical Reserve Corps Assigned to Active Duty.**

The following-named officers of the Medical Reserve Corps are assigned to active duty and will proceed at once to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., and report in person to the commanding officer, medical officers' training camp, for a course of instruction:

Cpts. George B. Angle, Julius Leo Arntzen, William W. Babcock, Ferdinand I. Benz, Montague L. Boyd, Nicholas F. Feury, Henry K. Gaskill, Cyriaque J. Gremillon, Edward E. Lamkin, Frank R. Maura, Harry A. Peyton, Francis H. Poole, James J. Robert.

First Lieuts. Alonzo W. Little, Herman E. Albrecht, Bartus T. Baggott, Moses H. Baker, Paul B. Bender, Fred H. Bloomhardt, Charles Bowne, William R. Bready, Percy H. Brigham, Henry P. Brown, Joseph H. Caldwell, John C. Calhoun, William L. Carman, Turner Z. Cason, Leo F. Castle, William D. Cawley, Carlton H. Davidson, Arthur E. Davis, Robert L. Dinwiddie, Clifford B. Farr, John A. Farrell, Burr Ferguson, Knight W. Field, Leo P. Gibbons, Henry A. Gorman, John B. Halligan, Arthur C. Henthorn, Julius N. Hill, Roy Howe, James R. Hudnall, Edward J. Huhner, William W. Jarrell, James L. Junk, Milton B. Katzenstein, Robert A. Kilduffe, Harry C. King, Murray B. Kirkpatrick, Livingstone L. Lewis, John T. MacDonald, Jacob S. P. Makler, John W. McClane, Albert McConaghy, Morris I. Mendcloff, Walter A. Miller, Harry S. Monroe, Allen H. Moore, William S. Newcomet, Heber J. Morton, Philip Norris, James J. O'Connor, James B. Parramore, Archie R. Parrott, William L. Peple, Roscoe L. Perkins, Edward A. Pitcairn, Frederick J. Quigley, Charles E. Ralph, Alvah Ramsey, Maurice S. Redmond, Charles B. Reynolds, William J. Robbins, Gilbert M. Roberts, Silvia J. Roberts, Robert W. Rodman, Lawrence H. Rogers, Lonsdale J. Roper, Jacob Rosenberg, Clyde W. Sample, Robert R. Sellers, Robert E. Sebels, Elmer B. Shaul, Frederick P. Simpson, Julius Sobin, Richard R. Spahr, George H. Stagner, Henry S. Stern, Hugh W. Sweeny, Charles H. Tait, Alexander F. Thompson, George C. Tillman, Stephen W. Tunnell, Robert B. Underwood, Charles W. Vates, Henry T. von Deesten, Charles C. Watt, jr., Louis S. Weaver, Howard K. White, Howard T. Wickert, John A. Winstead, John R. V. Wolfe, Thomas M. Wood, Charles H. Young, James J. L. Young, Anthony C. Zehnder.

**MAJ. DUNCAN TRANSFERRED.**

Maj. Louis C. Duncan, Medical Corps, is relieved from station at Fort Bliss, Tex., and is assigned to station at Fort McPherson, Ga.

## COMPARISON OF STRENGTH OF THE NATIONAL GUARD

The following comparison of the strength of the National Guard of the United States not in the Federal service, June 10 and April 1, is authorized by the War Department:

State.	June 10.		April 10.		Gain or loss.
	Of-ficers.	Men.	Of-ficers.	Men.	
Alabama.....	3	48	12	315	*286
Arizona.....					
Arkansas.....	(1)				
California.....	113	3,035	113	1,813	1,222
Colorado.....	106	2,319	67	842	1,516
Connecticut....	73	1,656	73	1,314	342
Delaware.....	15	231	14	245	14
D. of Columbia	22	605	23	575	29
Florida.....	46	1,326	42	1,173	157
Georgia.....	35	935	35	688	247
Hawaii.....	237	3,100	232	4,237	*1,132
Idaho.....					
Illinois.....	407	9,580	(1)		
Indiana.....	162	4,015	(1)		
Iowa.....	181	5,736	146	1,312	4,459
Kansas.....	135	4,330	115	1,798	2,552
Kentucky.....	17	311	116	1,602	*1,390
Louisiana.....	5	463	23	432	36
Maine.....	50	1,631	49	1,044	588
Maryland.....	91	2,597	78	1,507	2,003
Massachusetts	290	9,005	253	5,868	3,154
Michigan.....	157	4,086	147	2,846	1,200
Minnesota.....	146	3,088	132	2,786	304
Mississippi....	12	503	3	93	419
Missouri.....	139	4,372	123	2,320	2,068
Montana.....					
Nebraska.....	64	1,266	49	637	644
Nevada.....					
N. Hampshire	84	2,077	5	1,535	621
New Jersey....	122	2,499	100	1,723	798
New Mexico....					
New York.....	432	23,321	600	17,845	5,248
N. Carolina...	165	3,913	148	2,438	1,497
North Dakota..	33	565	25	263	320
Ohio.....	474	11,550	321	6,089	5,064
Oklahoma.....	25	726	5	73	673
Oregon.....	73	2,004	70	1,097	1,010
Pennsylvania..	552	13,897	497	10,188	3,764
Rhode Island..	119	3,333	70	1,798	1,614
South Carolina	78	1,924	84	1,466	452
South Dakota..	87	2,540	39	617	1,971
Tennessee....	74	1,459	130	2,344	941
Texas.....	21	816	21	641	175
Utah.....	33	890	54	613	262
Vermont.....			43	848	
Virginia.....	77	2,032	72	1,525	512
Washington...	77	1,960	56	1,124	847
West Virginia.			56	883	
Wisconsin.....	181	6,237	144	3,286	3,088
Wyoming.....	18	690	11	186	511
	5,231	146,744	4,439	90,509	

<sup>1</sup>No report.

<sup>2</sup>Loss.

States shown to have no troops under State control have all their forces in the Federal service. Losses shown in most instances are due to discharges and exemption of guardsmen with dependents.

**ORDERED TO PLATTSBURG.**

Lieut. Cols. Guy V. Henry, commandant of cadets, and Edward M. Markham, professor of practical military engineering, United States Military Academy, will proceed to the training camp at Plattsburg, N. Y., on or about June 20, 1917, with a view to informing themselves as to the courses and practical methods of instruction being pursued at the camp, and upon the completion of this duty will return to their proper station.

**ORDERED TO FORT MILEY.**

Col. Ira A. Haynes, Coast Artillery Corps, Detached Officers' List, is relieved from duty as assistant to the Chief of Coast Artillery, to take effect June 25, 1917, and will then proceed to Fort Miley, Cal., and assume command of the South Pacific Coast Artillery District.

## THE ESPIONAGE LAW RECENTLY ENACTED BY CONGRESS

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

### Title VI

#### SEIZURE OF ARMS AND OTHER ARTICLES INTENDED FOR EXPORT.

**SECTION 1.** Whenever an attempt is made to export or ship from or take out of the United States, any arms or munitions of war, or other articles, in violation of law, or whenever there shall be known or probable cause to believe that any such arms or munitions of war, or other articles, are being or are intended to be exported, or shipped from, or taken out of the United States, in violation of law, the several collectors, naval officers, surveyors, inspectors of customs, and marshals, and deputy marshals of the United States, and every other person duly authorized for the purpose by the President, may seize and detain any articles or munitions of war about to be exported or shipped from, or taken out of the United States, in violation of law, and the vessels or vehicles containing the same, and retain possession thereof until released or disposed of as hereinafter directed. If upon due inquiry as herein-after provided, the property seized shall appear to have been about to be so unlawfully exported, shipped from, or taken out of the United States, the same shall be forfeited to the United States.

**Sec. 2.** It shall be the duty of the person making any seizure under this title to apply, with due diligence, to the judge of the district court of the United States, or to the judge of the United States district court of the Canal Zone, or to the judge of a court of first instance in the Philippine Islands, having jurisdiction over the place within which the seizure is made, for a warrant to justify the further detention of the property so seized, which warrant shall be granted only on oath or affirmation showing that there is known or probable cause to believe that the property seized is being or intended to be exported or shipped from or taken out of the United States in violation of law; and if the judge refuses to issue the warrant, or application therefor is not made by the person making the seizure within a reasonable time, not exceeding ten days after the seizure, the property shall forthwith be restored to the owner or person from whom seized. If the judge is satisfied that the seizure was justified under the provisions of this title and issues his warrant accordingly, then the property shall be detained by the person seizing it until the President, who is hereby expressly authorized so to do, orders it to be restored to the owner or claimant, or until it is discharged in due course of law on petition of the claimant, or on trial of condemnation proceedings, as hereinafter provided.

**Sec. 3.** The owner or claimant of any property seized under this title may, at any time before condemnation proceedings have been instituted, as hereinafter provided, file his petition for its restoration in the district court of the United States, or the district court of the Canal Zone, or the court of first instance in the Philippine Islands, having jurisdiction over the place in which the seizure was made, whereupon the court shall advance

the cause for hearing and determination with all possible dispatch, and, after causing notice to be given to the United States attorney for the district and to the person making the seizure, shall proceed to hear and decide whether the property seized shall be restored to the petitioner or forfeited to the United States.

**Sec. 4.** Whenever the person making any seizure under this title applies for and obtains a warrant for the detention of the property, and (a) upon the hearing and determination of the petition of the owner or claimant restoration is denied, or (b) the owner or claimant fails to file a petition for restoration within thirty days after the seizure, the United States attorney for the district wherein it was seized, upon direction of the Attorney General, shall institute libel proceedings in the United States district court or the district court of the Canal Zone or the court of first instance of the Philippine Islands having jurisdiction over the place wherein the seizure was made, against the property for condemnation; and if, after trial and hearing of the issues involved, the property is condemned, it shall be disposed of by sale, and the proceeds thereof, less the legal costs and charges, paid into the Treasury.

**Sec. 5.** The proceedings in such summary trials upon the petition of the owner or claimant of the property seized, as well as in the libel cases herein provided for, shall conform, as near as may be, to the proceedings in admiralty, except that either party may demand trial by jury of any issue of fact joined in such libel cases, and all such proceedings shall be at the suit of and in the name of the United States: *Provided*, That upon the payment of the costs and legal expenses of both the summary trials and the libel proceedings herein provided for, and the execution and delivery of a good and sufficient bond in an amount double the value of the property seized, conditioned that it will not be exported or used or employed contrary to the provisions of this title, the court, in its discretion, may direct that it be delivered to the owners thereof or to the claimants thereof.

**Sec. 6.** Except in those cases in which the exportation of arms and munitions of war or other articles is forbidden by proclamation or otherwise by the President, as provided in section one of this title, nothing herein contained shall be construed to extend to, or interfere with any trade in such commodities, conducted with any foreign port or place wheresoever, or with any other trade which might have been lawfully carried on before the passage of this title, under the law of nations, or under the treaties or conventions entered into by the United States, or under the laws thereof.

**Sec. 7.** Upon payment of the costs and legal expenses incurred in any such summary trial for possession or libel proceedings, the President is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to order the release and restoration to the owner or claimant, as the case may be, of any property seized or condemned under the provisions of this title.

**Sec. 8.** 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.

## NEW PROCESS FOR MAKING DYE INGREDIENTS IS PERFECTED

The Department of Agriculture authorizes the following:

The Secretary of Agriculture has sent to manufacturers of dyes and chemicals the following notice concerning the manufacture of phthalic acid and phthalic anhydride by a new process perfected by the Bureau of Chemistry. These substances are useful in making dyes, particularly artificial indigo, and in the preparation of certain synthetic drugs. The new process, it is hoped, will enable those manufacturers who have not been able to produce these chemicals successfully under the German method to manufacture necessary stocks for domestic use.

### The Secretary's Letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 16, 1917.

The Department of Agriculture announces that the color investigation laboratory of the Bureau of Chemistry, of this department, has perfected, on a laboratory scale, a new process for the manufacture of phthalic acid and phthalic anhydride. This process, as carried out in the laboratories, appears so promising that it is thought that some manufacturers of chemicals and dyestuffs in this country may be able to supply their demands for these compounds by this process, provided the process can be reproduced upon a technical scale so as to obtain results commensurate with the laboratory investigations.

With a view to helping the chemical industry of this country, the Department of Agriculture hereby announces that it is ready to assist manufacturers who wish to produce these compounds. The expenses of the technical installation and of the labor and materials necessary will of necessity be borne by the firm, individual, or corporation wishing to manufacture the products. The chemists of the color investigation laboratory will assist with expert advice, etc. The department reserves the right to publish all the data obtained from the technical experiments.

Since it seems very desirable that phthalic acid and phthalic anhydride be made available in large quantity in this country at the earliest possible moment, this offer of assistance will not be held open by the department for an indefinite period.

D. F. HOUSTON,  
*Secretary.*

### ASSIGNED TO ACTIVE DUTY.

#### Reserve Signal Corps Officers Ordered to Report.

The following named officers of the Signal Officers' Reserve Corps are assigned to active duty and will report by letter to the commanding general, Eastern Department, for instructions:

Cpts. William P. Wattles, Francis W. Mastin.

First Lieuts. Fielding P. Meigs, William F. Gauss, Leroy N. Suddath, Bernard K. Rhoads, Joseph C. Chrisman, Charles H. Bassler, Clement B. Johnson, G. Everett Hill, Jr.