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# Official Bulletin



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GEORGE CREEL, CHAIRMAN

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No. 36.

## PRESIDENT CALLS FOR 70,000 MEN TO JOIN REGULAR ARMY

The Secretary of War requests that the proclamation by the President, designating the period June 23 to June 30, next, as recruiting week for the Regular Army, be

given the widest publicity. The Adjutant General will also use the proclamation in instructing his recruiting officers to especially emphasize their work in the week

designated to fill up the Regular Army with its added increments and National Guard to war strength. The President's proclamation is herewith presented:

### PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT

*I hereby designate the period June 23 to June 30, next, as recruiting week for the Regular Army and call upon unmarried men between the ages of 18 and 40 years, who have no dependents and who are not engaged in pursuits vitally necessary to the prosecution of the war, to present themselves for enlistment during the week herein designated to the number of 70,000.*

June 15, 1917.

WOODROW WILSON.

### U. S. PHYSICISTS ARE URGED TO HELP COMBAT U-BOATS

The National Research Council authorizes the following:

The visit of the French and English scientists, associated with the French scientific mission to this country, has shown the importance of utilizing the scientific resources and the power of the United States to combat the submarine menace.

As a result of recent extended discussion with members of the French scientific mission a definite and urgent request on their part has been made for a comprehensive attack upon the scientific side of the problem of submarine detection by American physicists. On account of the availability of extensive laboratory facilities, the United States has a capacity for research altogether unapproached in Europe at the present time, and it is most imperative that this capacity be utilized.

#### Conference of Scientists Held.

In compliance with the suggestion made in this connection a conference of American physicists with members of the French scientific mission has just been held in Washington under the auspices of the National Research Council. Prof. Charles Fabry, Prof. Henri Abraham, M. le Duc de Guiche, Capt. Dupouey, Sir Ernest Rutherford, Commander Cyprian Bridge, and representatives of the United States Navy Department joined in detailed discussion of the scientific aspects of submarine problems with a group of American physicists representing industrial and educational institutions.

As a result of such conferences it is hoped to obtain the active cooperation and affiliation of groups of scientists working experimentally in well-equipped laboratories upon various phases of the submarine problem.

### BIDS ON 35,000 AUTO TRUCKS FOR ARMY SERVICE SUBMITTED

The War Department authorizes the following:

Some 87 manufacturers of automobile trucks express a willingness to make trucks for the transport division of the United States Army in bids just opened at the Quartermaster General's office.

Specifications showed the Government tentatively in the market for as many as 35,000 trucks, the number required for transport purposes for an army of 2,000,000 men.

At an average price of \$3,000 each the purchase of 35,000 trucks would represent an expenditure of \$105,000,000. Contracts were asked to hold good until the end of the present fiscal year.

#### Time of Delivery.

Just how many cars will be ordered has not been determined, but the number will be gauged by immediate needs and prospective needs for the coming year.

Bids on 14-ton and 3-ton trucks were desired principally but many concerns have submitted bids on other sizes.

Time of delivery specified shows the manufacturers ready to begin turning trucks over to the Government at once in many instances, in 30, 60, or 90 days in others, and in six months in still others.

It is estimated that there are not more than 40,000 motor trucks on the entire western battle front in Europe. An order for 35,000 trucks by the American Government would result in putting the United States on a par with all of the belligerents in this respect.

#### RED CROSS FUND \$44,395,000.

Contributions to the Red Cross War Fund from the entire country to-day amounted to \$44,395,000 or nearly half of the desired \$100,000,000.

### U. S. HAS GIVEN BELGIUM NEW HOPE, SAYS BARON MONCHEUR

Following are the remarks of Baron Moncheur, head of the Belgian mission, to the newspaper correspondents on June 20:

"GENTLEMEN: As you probably know, the purpose of our visit to this country is to express to your Government and people the heartfelt gratitude of Belgium for the generous outpouring of material assistance and sympathy which have gone so far to save my stricken countrymen from the horrors of famine and to maintain their unshaken courage in this hour of trial.

"Our warm gratitude to you for this help will never cool, but you are now adding still more to our great debt. Our people, saved from famine, still groan under the yoke of a merciless invader. Of all the peoples of the world none has ever had a more flaming love of liberty than those of Belgium, and this makes their suffering the more acute. Your entry into the war not only brings to us the satisfaction of finding in an old friend a new ally, but fires us with complete confidence in an early and victorious issue of the great struggle which has brought to my country so much of misery and suffering. To the debt of gratitude which we have already contracted we shall now add another for the contribution of your blood and treasure in winning back for Belgium her rightful place among independent and sovereign nations.

#### Knew What War Meant.

"Our admiration for your decision in entering the war is all the greater because we know that you did so in full knowledge of all its horrors and realized fully the sacrifices you will be called upon to make, the tears that will flow, the inevitable heartache and sorrow that

will darken your homes. All these things have been weighed and considered; despite them you have thrown in your lot with us. This shows us as nothing else could the determination of your country to see that when peace comes it shall be an honest peace, one that can last and one that will bring freedom and happiness to all nations.

"In voicing my country's gratitude I am happy to be able to pay a tribute of admiration and affection to Mr. Hoover, under whose able and untiring direction the great work of feeding Belgium was carried on. The great work done by the Commission for Relief in Belgium was made possible by its wonderful efficiency which marks it as a monument to the ability and organizing power of its chief. We now rejoice for you that a man so eminently fitted by ability and experience should be at your service in handling the great food problems that confront you and that will play so large a part in the future conduct of the war, perhaps turning the balance between victory and defeat, between the triumph of democracy and the crushing of civilization under the weight of German autocracy.

#### Belgium Wiped Out.

"From being one of the foremost industrial nations of the world, ranking fourth among exporting countries, Belgium for the time being has been ruthlessly wiped out. Her factories are closed. With cold calculation for the ruin of the country the invader has even removed the machinery from our factories and shipped it to Germany as part of a far-sighted and cynical program of economic annihilation. And worst of all, a part of Belgium's unoffending laboring class has been torn from their families and sent to toil in Germany under a system that would have offended the moral sense of the Middle Ages.

"But this is only a passing phase. Belgian confidence and courage has never wavered. On the day of deliverance sounds of industry will again be heard. The people of Belgium will return to their labor with high hearts and consecrate themselves with enthusiasm to the task of restoration in which each one will have his allotted and essential part.

"And on that final day of victory the friendship of our two peoples, purified in the fire of suffering, will emerge greater and stronger than ever and unite us in even stronger bonds that shall, God willing, never be broken."

#### SAVING OF PLATINUM SOUGHT.

The Department of Commerce authorizes the following:

A committee of platinum manufacturers and users has been in session with representatives of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce relative to the conservation of the supply of platinum, which is used in the manufacture of explosives. The committee is still in session. There appears to be a sufficiency of the metal in the country and available, but its use in nonessentials, such as jewelry, is sought by some to be discouraged at this time. The representatives of the manufacturers and users are cooperating with the department in its aims, and the matter will undoubtedly be worked out to the satisfaction of all concerned. The jewelry trade is cordially cooperating with the department.

## AWARDS OF ORDNANCE CONTRACTS NOT TO BE MADE PUBLIC, THE WAR DEPARTMENT DECIDES

The War Department authorizes the following:

Because of war conditions the War Department has decided not to make public the awards of ordnance contracts.

Information as to the size of contracts is withheld because of its value to the enemy, and the names of firms working on Government orders will not be given

out because it is believed best not to draw attention to them.

Brig. Gen. Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, has issued the following statement:

"The War Department is having no difficulty placing contracts with American firms for rifles and pistols and for rifle and pistol ammunition, and has every reason to feel confident that the contracts will be executed expeditiously and well."

## NOTICE TO THE GRAIN TRADE ON NEW STANDARDS FOR WHEAT

The Office of Markets, United States Department of Agriculture, has issued to the grain trade the following notice regarding the new standards for wheat:

"Your attention is called to the fact that the official grain standards of the United States for hard red winter wheat, soft red winter wheat, common white wheat, and white club wheat become effective on July 1, 1917, and the standards for all other wheat on August 1, 1917.

"On and after these dates, respectively, the grading of all wheat which is sold, offered for sale, or consigned for sale by grade and shipped in interstate or foreign commerce must be according to these standards.

#### Many Changes Made.

"That the grain trade should have an intimate knowledge of the new standards for wheat is of the utmost importance. This is especially true with respect to the classification of wheat under the new standards. The new classification involves many changes from all classifications heretofore in use; for example, the trade should know that "soft red wheat" after July 1 will be soft red winter wheat, which contains garlic or wild onion bulbs or has an unmistakable odor of garlic or wild onions. This is but one of the several important changes which will be found under the new standards. It points out to the trade the urgent need of a thorough knowledge of the new standards.

#### The Effective Dates.

"It is the opinion of this office that the official grain standards of the United States for wheat will not become effective for any of the purposes of section 4 of the act until July 1 for certain classes, and August 1 for the remaining classes of wheat, as set forth in Service and Regulatory Announcements No. 22. Therefore, it is believed that no person is required either to have his wheat inspected or to transact business according to those standards prior to the respective effective dates; and that if, prior to the effective date, any person sees fit to purchase wheat according to standards other than the official grain standards of the United States, his contract may, if it so provide, be fulfilled by shipment after the effective date without compliance with the provisions of section 4 of the act."

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

## COUNTRY-WIDE CALL MADE FOR MERCHANT SHIP ENGINEERS

Chairman William Denman, of the Shipping Board, announces a country-wide call by the board for engineers to serve on the forthcoming merchant marine fleet.

Not less than 5,000 additional engineer officers will be needed on American ships in the next 18 months. Anticipating this demand, the board will establish marine-engineering schools, in which to train men not now qualified to receive papers, with terms to begin on July 26, at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass.; Stevens Institute, Hoboken, N. J.; the Case School of Applied Science, Cleveland, Ohio; the Armour Institute of Technology, Chicago; Washington University, Seattle; and Tulane University, New Orleans. Each term will last one month.

#### Tuition Paid by Shipping Board.

The expense of tuition is borne by the Shipping Board. The Massachusetts Institute can put through 150 students a month and the other institutions an average of 35. Marine engineers of all grades, oilers and water tenders, and stationary engineers are eligible for the classes.

As the rules of the Steamboat-Inspection Service covering qualifications of applicants for examination have been recently modified, the board expects a response to its call from all parts of the country.

After passing their examinations engineer students will be given an opportunity for further training under service conditions until wanted on ships of the new merchant marine.

#### Recruiting Masters and Mates.

The board is also recruiting for the merchant marine 5,000 masters and mates, and is establishing a chain of schools in navigation on both coasts to train those needing preliminary instruction.

"Any citizen who knows the name and address of a seafaring man, active or retired, who might become a watch officer in the merchant marine, or of any engineer who might qualify," said Mr. Denman, "will render a patriotic service by sending the name to the board's director of recruiting, Henry Howard, whose headquarters are in Boston."

#### SUBSTITUTE FOR BAKED MACARONI.

The Department of Agriculture is issuing recipes for using samp, coarsely ground or cracked corn, lye hominy, or hulled corn, in combination with cheese, as a substitute for baked macaroni.

## PRESIDENT URGES SUMMER VOCATIONAL SCHOOL TERMS

Secretary Redfield has made public the following letter from the President:

THE WHITE HOUSE,  
Washington, June 18, 1917.

MY DEAR MR. SECRETARY: The suggestion has been made to me that by keeping open the vocational training schools of the country during the summer it will be possible to train a large number of young men under military age either to fill the places in our industries of men who may enlist or be withdrawn for the military services or to carry on special occupations called for by the war, such, for example, as inspectors of material and apparatus. At the same time, it would be possible to give to many men intensive training of such a kind as would enhance their productiveness in industry.

It is pointed out to me that a large number of educational plants, which would otherwise be idle for about three months, may thus be made immediately productive to the country and helpful to our young men.

The suggestion is a patriotic one, and I appreciate that it will involve sacrifices of time on the part of both teachers and students. The plan promises, however, so much of helpfulness to the country under present conditions that I shall be glad if it can be carried into effect.

Cordially and sincerely yours,  
WOODROW WILSON.

HON. WILLIAM C. REDFIELD,  
Secretary of Commerce.

Secretary Redfield said that the suggestion approved by the President had been laid before him by Mr. James F. Monroe, secretary of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, several days ago. Mr. Monroe said he believed that many of the institutions would be glad to continue the summer work, and that it was being discussed in New York State, New Jersey, and in Massachusetts.

"To have these vocational schools open the three summer months will enable many young men of from 16 to 20, who can not take a part in the armed forces, to qualify themselves as inspectors for material, and in other ways be of great service," said Secretary Redfield to-day. "Also, there are in many shops men who are merely 'handy men,' who are not thoroughly qualified as skilled mechanics, who may thus bridge the gap and qualify. I think that idea an excellent one and am sure there will be an immediate and generous response from the institutions, and several thousand young men thus equipped to be of decidedly important service to the country."

### FARMERS URGED TO FIGHT CROP PEST.

The Department of Agriculture authorizes the following:

To save the wheat crops next year from serious and possibly complete loss by Hessian flies farmers of eastern Kansas are urged by entomologists of the United States Department of Agriculture to take immediate measures against this pest. Reports from eastern Kansas indicate that the next wheat crop in that region is in serious danger because of the abundance of flies now in the wheat stubble.

## COMMODITIES WHICH SWEDISH ROYAL DECREES HAVE PLACED IN THE NONEXPORTABLE CLASSES

Mr. Ira N. Morris, the American minister to Sweden, in reports to the State Department, avers that royal decrees have been issued prohibiting the exportation from the Kingdom of the following:

Pork.  
Crustaceans, such as lobsters, shrimps, and crayfish, whether boiled or not.  
Grass, not specially mentioned.

Hops.  
Fruit (of trees) and berries, fresh or only boiled, even if crushed or cut up in other ways; dried; coconuts; copra; nuts; chestnuts; preserved in alcohol, vinegar, or oil.

Vegetables, not specially mentioned.  
Mushrooms, edible.  
Manioca, tapioca, cassava, or arrow-root.

Cod roe in barrels, salted, but not prepared in any other way.

Caviar and salted fish roe, not specially mentioned, even if in hermetically sealed containers.

Paté de foie gras, in pastry or so-called tureens, even if hermetically sealed.

Crayfish tails.  
Soy and sauces.  
Licorice.  
Absinthe.  
Wine.

Mineral waters.  
Calcium nitrate.

Completed articles of fur covered with material the exportation of which is prohibited.

Carpets, all kinds; of coconut fibers, without mixture of other spun material.

Carpets, braided or woven from coconut fibers with mixture of other spun material.

Paper and pasteboard covered or lined with textile or thread of spun material or metal.

Textiles, not specially mentioned; of silk in combination with more than 15 per cent of other spun material (half silk) and containing less than 25 per cent silk.

Sails of spun material, the exportation of which is prohibited.

Sacks, evidently used; other kinds (so-called drop sacks included).

Bedclothes as mattresses; also spring mattresses with stuffing and covering, bolsters, cushions; also sofa cushions, knitted covers, bed screens, etc., made of spun material, the exportation of which is prohibited.

Tents and awnings of linen, hemp, or cotton texture, even in combination with other materials.

Window shades of spun material, the exportation of which is prohibited.

Diver costumes and parts thereof, as helmets, shoes with lead weights, mittens, etc.

Collars, cuffs, and shirt fronts, starched and ironed.

Corsets of spun material, the exportation of which is prohibited.

Hat and cap linings of spun material, the exportation of which is prohibited, even in combination with other material.

Stuff for umbrellas or sunshades, cut or sewn, of spun material, the exportation of which is prohibited.

Embroideries on spun material, the exportation of which is prohibited.

Sheet iron and tinware not specially mentioned, enameled, nickel plated, cop-

per plated, brass plated, bronzed, or lacquered, weighing less than 20 kilograms net each, except machine parts not specially mentioned.

Sheet iron and tinware not specially mentioned; other kinds weighing less than 20 kilograms net each, but not less than 1 kilogram; other kinds, except machine parts, not specially mentioned. Spoons of sheet iron, tin plated.

Copper and alloys thereof with zinc, tin, or other base metals, as brass, bronze, electroplate, britannia metal, etc., unwrought or raw; all kinds, anodes, cast, even with ears with or without holes; junk; products thereof not specially mentioned.

Lead, wrought, or other products than those mentioned under headings 933 and 934, not specially mentioned.

Tin, wrought, other products than those mentioned under headings 940 and 941, not specially mentioned.

Zinc, unwrought, as well as junk and wrought metal.

Aluminum and nickel metals not specially mentioned, simple or compounded, as well as products thereof not specially mentioned.

Printing stamps and punches.  
Types, as well as complements of lead or lead alloys, as quadrates, reglets, and sticks.

Printing plates not specially mentioned (stereotype plates, mounted or unmounted).

Electro and galvano types.  
Aeroplane motors.

Referable machines, apparatus and implements and parts thereof, consisting principally of material other than iron, the exportation of which is prohibited.

Electric machines, as generators, motors, and transformers, as well as damper rollers; also stators, rotors, current collectors, magnet spools, etc., provided they consist principally of material other than iron, the exportation of which is prohibited.

Scales, not specially mentioned, of brass; other kinds, including table and household scales, provided they consist principally of material the exportation of which is prohibited.

Lamps, not specially mentioned, and lanterns.

Strings consisting principally of material the exportation of which is prohibited.

Toys, as well as parts thereof, consisting principally of material the exportation of which is prohibited.

Buttons not specially mentioned, and parts thereof, entirely of other base metals than iron, or of iron in combination with other base metals.

Pyridine bases.  
Asphalt pasteboard and other pasteboard covered or impregnated with asphalt, tar, or tar oils, including so-called asphalt and tar felt.

### DOUBLES RED CROSS ALLOTMENT.

Flushing, Long Island, was the first city to wire her daily report on the campaign to secure \$100,000,000 for the Red Cross to the war council. Apportioned \$5,000 by the war council, the Long Island town wired Monday before the campaign was scheduled to commence that \$10,568 had already been raised.

## The Official Bulletin

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Legal Holidays, by the Committee  
on Public Information.

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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.—H. S. ROCHESTER, Editor.

### SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY MAIL:

Daily	One year	\$5.00
	Six months	2.00

### 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.

### LABOR MEN FOR EXEMPTION DUTY.

American Federation Submits Names for Exemption Boards.

In accordance with the policy adopted at a conference March 12, insisting that members of labor unions should be appointed to all organizations dealing with the conduct of the war, the American Federation of Labor has just submitted a list of names with the recommendation that these men be placed on the selective service law exemption boards.

This list, which is comprised of persons residing in each of the Federal judicial districts of the country, is chosen from nominations submitted by the various State federations. One hundred and thirty-six names appear on the list.

### EXECUTIVE ORDER.

It is hereby ordered that through the Secretary of the Navy there be taken over to the United States the immediate possession and title of and to the German vessel *Staatssekretar Solf*, now lying at Tutuila, Samoa, and until further directions the Secretary of the Navy is ordered to operate and equip such vessel in the service of the Navy of the United States.

This order shall take effect from date.  
WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,  
June 12, 1917.

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

### NEWS PHOTOGRAPHERS UNITE.

Form Organization to Deal With Committee on Public Information.

At the suggestion of the Committee on Public Information, the principal news photographers have formed an organization that will deal as an authorized body with the committee at Washington. A meeting of the representatives of the leading illustrative news bureaus and syndicates of the country was called in New York a few days ago by Kendall Banning, director of the division of pictures. Plans were made for cooperative action between the news photographers and the Committee on Public Information for handling both official and unofficial photographs during the war on a basis that will provide equitable opportunities and privileges for the large and small syndicates, photographers, and dealers alike. It is considered probable that the organization created on that occasion will be extended into a national association of news photographers and that it will be maintained as a permanent body to represent the trade as a whole.

The photographers elected a board of representatives, which was given authority to represent the photographic interests in their relations with the committee in Washington. The board is composed of G. W. Bonte, New York Herald Syndicate, chairman; C. R. Abbott, of Underwood & Underwood, secretary; Thomas F. Clark, of the American Press Association; Albert K. Dawson, of Brown & Dawson; George G. Bain, of the Bain News Service; D. A. Murphy, of Central News Company; E. B. Hatrick, of the International Film Service; George Kadel, of Kadel & Herbert; George J. Wilkinson, of Paul Thompson and Harris & Ewing; H. W. Sierich, of Press Illustrating Co.

Representation in this body is open to all news photographers throughout the country.

### NEW MINE-RESCUE CARS.

Three of All-Steel Construction Have Been Delivered.

The Department of Interior authorizes the following:

Three of the all-steel cars authorized some time ago by Congress for the mine-safety service of the Bureau of Mines have just been delivered, and will take the place of three of the old cars which have been in operation since 1916, and which a short time ago were condemned as being unfit for further use.

The majority of the mine-rescue cars are operated in coal-mining districts; only one car, in fact, is operated in a metal-mining district exclusively, viz, in the Lake Superior iron and copper district. The old cars were old Pullmans remodeled to meet the requirements of mine-rescue work.

The three new cars will be located in the far West, with headquarters at Reno, Nev., Raton, N. Mex., and Butte, Mont., respectively.

### RAISES ITS RED CROSS ALLOTMENT.

With a population of 100,000 the Oranges, small suburbs of New York City, have disregarded an apportionment of \$50,000 set by the Red Cross War Council in its campaign to raise \$100,000,000 and have set out to raise \$350,000.

## TWO VENEZUELAN PORTS ARE CLOSED TO FOREIGN GOODS

A report from the American consul at La Guaira, Venezuela, to the State Department reads as follows:

"An executive decree dated May 29, 1917, orders the closing of the custom-houses at Barrancas and Guanta on July 1, 1917. These will therefore no longer be ports of entry, and foreign goods destined for them must be invoiced to and cleared at regular ports. The port of entry for Barrancas is Ciudad Bolivar and that for Guanta is Puerto Sucre.

"Another decree of the same date establishes the ports of San Felix, Barrancas, Rio Caribe, Guanta, Higuerote, and Tucacas as ports of exportation only. This decree legalizes and extends a practice that had already grown up. According to the letter of the law as it formerly stood, a vessel could only load export cargo in established ports of entry, but permits were frequently given to vessels to take on copper ore in Tucacas. The extension of this practice will obviate a great deal of unnecessary handling and transshipment of export products. No merchandise of any character can be discharged in these ports by vessels engaged in foreign trade.

"Merchandise destined for any of these ports when cleared in La Guaira, Puerto Cabello, or Carupano are entitled to a rebate of duty of 0.95 bolivar (\$0.95 cent) upon each kilo of the gross weight, as compensation for the extra expense of transshipment."

### IRISH EMIGRATION IN 1916.

Reduction in Number of Natives Who Came to United States.

The following report is made by the American vice consul at Dublin to the State Department:

"A Dublin publication gives the number of emigrants embarking at Irish ports during 1916 with the intention of settling permanently elsewhere as 7,866, of whom 1,788 were males and 5,980 were females. It is the smallest number recorded. Of the total, 7,862 were natives of Ireland and were from the following Provinces: Leinster, 1,515; Munster, 1,056; Ulster, 2,788; Connaught, 1,998.

"Of the native emigrants, 4,207, or 57.6 per cent, left for the United States, as against 6,681, or 62.7 per cent, in the preceding year; 2,446, or 33.5 per cent, embarked for Great Britain (1,724 going to England and Wales and 722 to Scotland), as compared with 2,898, or 27.2 per cent, in 1915. There were 485 emigrants for Canada in comparison with 5,798 in 1912, 6,673 in 1913, 2,909 in 1914, and 597 in 1915."

### IMPORT ORDER POSTPONED.

Importers of sheepskins, goatskins, and deerskins will not be required to disinfect these products for entry into this country until November 1, 1917, according to an order signed by the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Treasury. This order, amendment No. 7 to joint order No. 1, governing the certification and disinfection of hides, etc., offered for entry, postpones the application of order No. 1 to sheepskins, goatskins, and deerskins until November 1.

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

### SENATE.

The administration food bill was under consideration for five hours yesterday. The principal speech in support of the measure was made by Senator Kenyon, Republican, of Iowa. Senator Gore, Democrat, opposed the bill. Senators Borah and Reed expressed the opinion that the measure was unconstitutional. Senator Kenyon combated that idea and insisted that its provisions were amply justified under the constitutional war-making powers.

"When we give strong powers to Mr. Hoover they may never be exercised," declared Senator Kenyon; "but if they are, they could not be given to any better man." Senator Chamberlain, in charge of the measure, said it was in the interest of the farmers and was intended to control the middle-men. He said farmers had not gotten the big prices for their products, but, on the contrary, they had gone to middle-men and speculators.

Senator Weeks said something must be done immediately to bring about a lowering of prices for food and to regulate the various channels along which it passes from the producer to the consumer. Senator Kenyon offered an amendment to the pending measure that would empower the President to seize foodstuffs in storage. He placed the limitation upon storage products, he explained, to make certain that it does not apply to food products held by the farmers.

Senator McKellar offered an amendment providing for the creation of a board that would take over and transact all the business of buying and selling of necessities for the allies.

The Finance Committee yesterday decided to reopen the question of the tax on publishers. No substitute was adopted for the previous tentative action levying a tax of 5 per cent on net profits. Various proposals were submitted. The excess-profits tax was further discussed with Chairman Taussig, of the Tariff Commission, but no action was taken.

The Federal Trade Commission transmitted to Congress its report on the coal industry. The commission recommended Government pools of coal production and distribution and of rail and water transportation as the only means of avoiding a dangerous shortage of coal next winter. Early legislation was urged.

Maj. Gen. Goethals before the Military Committee approved the bill to create a department of aeronautics and appropriations for a large fleet of flying machines. Frederick H. Allen, of New York, recently returned from the western front in France, told the committee that several thousand machines accompanied by American fliers would be of more value to the allies than infantrymen. Spending \$600,000,000 on a vast fleet of aeroplanes he said would be America's best war investment.

Before the Public Lands Committee, Edward L. Doheny, of California, urged action looking to the commandeering of the oil of the country by the Government at a hearing in connection with the Walsh bill to permit the Government to lease coal and oil lands. Mr. Doheny said that a great aeroplane fleet would be powerless without gasoline and lubricants, of which there threatened to be a shortage.

The President sent in the following nominations: Brig. Gen. William Herbert Bixby, retired, to be a member of the Mississippi River Commission; Gen. William H. Heuer, retired, to be a member of the California Débris Commission; George W. Bruce, to be receiver of public moneys at Montrose, Colo.

Nominations confirmed yesterday: Leo S. Rowe, of Philadelphia, to be Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; David P. Polatty, to be assistant paymaster in the Navy; A. Arnold Barksdale, of Ruston, La., to be surveyor of customs at New Orleans.

A resolution was introduced by Senator Sherman requesting the Interstate Commerce Commission to withdraw its application made to the Federal court to enforce passenger rate orders between Illinois points and St. Louis and Keokuk.

Baron Moncheur, head of the Belgian mission, will address the Senate by invitation of the Vice President Friday. Special Ambassador Bakhmetieff, head of the Russian mission, will be received by the Senate next Tuesday.

### HOUSE.

General debate on the administration food bill continued throughout the day and into last night. Chairman Lever expressed the belief that the measure would pass by the end of the week and with a substantial majority behind it.

Representative Lenroot, of Wisconsin, offered an amendment limiting the operation of the proposed law to the period of the war. As reported the bill would remain in effect for one year after the war. Mr. Lenroot insisted that this provision would put the measure in doubt as to its constitutionality.

Criticism during the debate of Mr. Herbert Hoover drew from Representative Kahn, of California, a vigorous speech in his defense. Mr. Kahn paid a glowing tribute to the work of Mr. Hoover in Belgium.

A favorable report was recommended by the military subcommittee on a bill authorizing the Government to take possession of North Island in San Diego harbor for aviation purposes. Both the Navy and the War Departments are anxious to obtain possession of this island as it is reported to be an ideal location for an aviation station. Certain individuals dispute the claim of the Government to title to the island, but provision is made to pay those who can prove their claims.

Repeal of the reciprocity treaty with Cuba under certain conditions is provided for in a resolution introduced in the House by Representative Fairchild, of New York. His resolution asks that the treaty be terminated if the island republic enacts a proposed law putting an export tax on waste molasses. Mr. Fairchild sets forth that waste molasses is used in the manufacture of alcohol which is necessary in the manufacture of smokeless powder, hospital supplies, and other war materials. The proposed export tax, Mr. Fairchild says, would seriously interfere with food conservation plans by making it necessary to use grain for alcohol for mechanical purposes.

A special appropriation of \$25,000 was asked of Congress by Secretary Daniels for the payment of salaries to civilian instructors for the Naval Academy.

The military committee further considered a bill to greatly increase the aircraft of the Army and Navy.

## TWO NEW MEMBERS PLACED ON INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION

Secretary McAdoo announces that President Wilson has signed commissions as members of the United States section of the International High Commission for Peter W. Goebel, president of the American Bankers Association, and John H. Wigmore, dean of the Northwestern University Law School, Chicago. Messrs. Goebel and Wigmore succeed Archibald Kains, governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, and Judge Elbert H. Gary, of the United States Steel Corporation, who resigned because of pressure of business.

Mr. Goebel was born in Germany in 1859 and came to the United States in 1873, in which year he went to Kansas. After working on a farm and in a country grocery store for several years he was elected cashier of the Bank of Louisburg, Louisburg, Kans., in 1882, and in 1898 he organized the Commercial State Bank of Kansas City, which later became the Commercial National Bank. Mr. Goebel has been president of this institution since its organization. He has been successively president of the Kansas State Bankers Association and of the Kansas City Clearing House Association. In 1916 he was elected president of the American Bankers Association. He is a Democrat and has been a member of the State Legislature of Kansas. He is married and has five children.

John H. Wigmore was born in San Francisco, Cal., March 4, 1863. He graduated from the Harvard University Law School in the class of 1887. For several years he was legal adviser to the Japanese Government and professor at the University of Tokio. Since 1901 he has been dean of the Northwestern University Law School, and is widely known as a pioneer in this country in the comparative study of law. He is the editor of the standard series of law manuals known as the "Continental Legal Series."

The new appointments draw the work of the International High Commission still more closely in touch with the American Bankers Association and with the Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws and the American Bar Association, with which Messrs. Goebel and Wigmore are respectively identified. The work of the commission in securing closer financial cooperation between American governments and greater uniformity in their commercial law will be correspondingly advanced through its closer association with these important organizations.

Notice of the appointments will be sent by Secretary McAdoo, in his capacity as chairman of the United States section of the International High Commission, to each of the ministers of finance of the American republics who are chairmen of sections.

## GREETINGS EXCHANGED AT PETROGRAD UPON THE FORMAL PRESENTATION OF THE VISITING AMERICAN MISSION TO RUSSIAN COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

The following are the remarks of Ambassador Francis in introducing the American Commission to the Council of Ministers in Petrograd on June 15:

"Mr. President and members of the Council of Ministers: Excellencies, I salute you on the rounding out of three months of arduous duties devoted to the welfare of your country. Just 90 days ago to-day the Council of Ministers was named. The intervening 90 days are red-letter days not only in the history of Russia but also in the struggle for freedom throughout the world. Your responsibility has been tremendous, your labors have been overwhelming, but you have nobly risen to all requirements and merit the gratitude and affection of your countrymen. No correct history can be written of the struggle for freedom in Russia which will not devote a volume at least to the first 90 days of the revolution of 1917, and that volume will bear worthy tribute to your ability, your self-sacrifice, your courage, and your patriotism.

### Purpose of the Mission.

"This is the second time I have had the distinction of appearing before your honorable body. The first was less than one week after your organization, when, as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the United States, I formally and authoritatively recognized the new Government of freed Russia. To-day I come in the same official capacity to present to you a high commission appointed by the President of the United States and consisting of seven civilians, the chief of staff of the United States Army, and an admiral of the United States Navy. This commission has journeyed 20,000 miles to extend to Russia the greetings of 100,000,000 freemen, to express their good will, and to ask how they can most effectively cooperate against a common enemy to the end that the liberty which they have enjoyed for a century and a half, and the freedom into which liberated Russia has come, may be secured for living generations and for generations to come.

### People Rule in America.

"This commission is composed of patriotic, unselfish Americans who represent every party organization in the United States and every phase of political belief. There are no classes in our country. There are no rulers there; no sovereign but the will of the people. There is constituted authority, but those chosen to administer it are trustees of the sovereign will, and wield no power other than in accordance with that will. These honorable commissioners are familiar with our governmental fabric; they know the sentiment of America and reflect the spirit of her people. The foundation stone of our institutions is government by consent of the governed, the superstructure is universal education, the crowning arch equality of opportunity. The sentiment of our people is love of liberty and sincere sympathy with the oppressed; the spirit of to-day is one of service. The whole country has been electrified by the burning words of President Wilson and all of the people are en-

thusiastically responding to his appeal to 'act, think, and speak together.'

### Presents the Commission.

"Moved by such sentiments and thoroughly imbued with the spirit of service these Americans have cheerfully responded to the call of President Wilson and are here to perform an important duty. I feel it a great honor to present this special diplomatic commission of the United States to the Provisional Government of Russia.

"Permit me to introduce to the Council of Ministers the distinguished chairman of the high commission, Hon. Elihu Root, former Secretary of War, former Secretary of State, former Senator of the United States, always a true American."

### Mr. Root's Address.

Following is Mr. Root's address to the ministers:

"Mr. President and Members of the Council of Ministers: The mission for which I have the honor to speak is charged by the Government and the people of the United States of America with a message to the Government and the people of Russia.

"The mission comes from a democratic Republic; its members are commissioned and instructed by a President who holds his high office as Chief Executive of more than 100,000,000 free people by virtue of a popular election in which more than 18,000,000 votes were cast and fairly counted pursuant to law by universal, equal, direct, and secret suffrage.

### Respect for Law Maintained.

"For 140 years our people have been struggling with the hard problems of self-government. With many shortcomings, many mistakes, many imperfections, we have still maintained order and respect for law, individual freedom, and national independence.

"Under the security of our own laws we have grown in strength and prosperity, but we value our freedom more than wealth. We love liberty and we cherish above all our possessions the ideals for which our fathers fought and suffered and sacrificed that America might be free: We believe in the competence and power of democracy, and in our heart of hearts abides a faith in the coming of a better world in which the humble and oppressed in all lands may be lifted up by freedom to a heritage of justice and equal opportunity.

### Rejoiced at Russia's Freedom.

"The news of Russia's new-found freedom brought to America universal satisfaction and joy. From all the land sympathy and hope went out toward the new sister in the circle of democracies, and this mission is sent to express that feeling. The American democracy sends to the democracy of Russia greeting, sympathy, friendship, brotherhood, and God-speed.

"Distant America knows little of the special conditions of Russian life which must give form to the Government and to the laws which you are about to create as we have developed our institutions to serve the needs of our national character

and life. So we assume that you will develop your institutions to serve the needs of Russian character and life. As we look across the sea we distinguish no party and no class; we see great Russia as a whole, as one mighty striving and aspiring democracy; we know the self-control, the essential kindness, the strong common sense, the courage, and the noble illustrations of Russian character; we have faith in you all; we pray for God's blessings upon you all; we believe that you will solve your problems, that you will maintain your liberty, and that our two great nations will march side by side in the triumphant progress of democracy until the old order has everywhere passed away and the world is free.

### Danger Threatens Both Nations.

"One fearful danger threatens the liberty of both nations—the armed forces of military autocracy are at the gates of Russia and of her allies. The triumph of German arms will mean the death of liberty in Russia. No enemy is at the gates of America, but America has come to realize that the triumph of German arms means the death of liberty in the world; that we who love liberty and would keep it must fight for it and fight now when the free democracies of the world may be strong in union and not delay until they may be beaten down separately in succession.

"So America sends another message to Russia; that we are going to fight and have already begun to fight for your freedom equally with our own and we ask you to fight for our freedom equally with yours. We would make your cause ours and our cause yours and with common purpose and the mutual helpfulness of firm alliance make sure the victory over our common foe.

### Quotes from War Message.

"You will recognize your own sentiments and purposes in the words of President Wilson to the American Congress, when, on the 2d of April, last, he advised the declaration of war against Germany. He said:

"We are accepting this challenge of hostile purpose because we know that in such a Government—the German Government—following such methods we can never have a friend; and that in the presence of its organized power always lying in wait to accomplish we know not what purpose there can be no assured security for the democratic governments of the world. We are now about to accept the gauge of battle with this natural foe to liberty and shall, if necessary, spend the whole force of the Nation to check and nullify its pretensions and its power. We are glad, now that we see the facts with no veil of false pretense about them, to fight thus for the ultimate peace of the world and for the liberation of its peoples, the German peoples included; for the rights of nations, great and small, and the privilege of men everywhere to choose their way of life and of obedience. The world must be made safe for democracy. Its peace must be planted upon the tested foundations of

## GREETINGS EXCHANGED AT PETROGRAD UPON THE FORMAL PRESENTATION OF THE VISITING AMERICAN MISSION TO RUSSIAN COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

political liberty. We have no selfish ends to serve. We desire no conquest, no dominion. We seek no indemnities for ourselves, no material compensation for the sacrifices we shall freely make. We are but one of the champions of the rights of mankind. We shall be satisfied when those rights have been made as secure as the faith and the freedom of nations can make them.'

### Overthrow of Autocracy.

"And you will see the feeling toward Russia with which America has entered the great war in another clause of the same address. President Wilson further said:

"Does not every American feel that assurance has been added to our hope for the future peace of the world by the wonderful and heartening things that have been happening within the last few weeks in Russia? Russia was known by those who knew it best to have been always, in fact, democratic at heart, in all the vital habits of her thought, in all the intimate relationships of her people that spoke their natural instinct, their habitual attitude toward life. The autocracy that crowned the summit of her political structure, long as it had stood and terrible as was the reality of its power, was not in fact Russian in origin, character, or purpose; and now it has been shaken off and the great, generous Russian people have been added in all their naive majesty and might to the forces that are fighting for freedom in the world, for justice, and for peace. Here is a fit partner for a league of honor.'

"That partnership of honor in the great struggle for human freedom the oldest of the great democracies now seeks in fraternal union with the youngest.

"The practical and specific methods and possibilities of our allied cooperation the members of the mission would be glad to discuss with the members of the Government of Russia."

### Remarks of Foreign Minister.

The reply, delivered in English, of Minister of Foreign Affairs Terestchenko to Ambassador Root's address follows:

"It is a great honor for me to have the pleasure of receiving this high commission which is sent by the American people and their President to freed Russia and to express the feelings of deep sympathy which the provisional government, representing the people of Russia, have toward your country.

"The event of the great revolution which we have achieved makes allies of the oldest and the newest republics in the world. Our revolution was based on the same wonderful words which first were expressed in that memorable document in which the American people in 1776 declared their independence.

"Just as the American people then declared, 'We hold these truths to be self-evident; that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers

from the consent of the governed, that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it and to institute new government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shewn that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government and to provide new guards for their future security.'

### Fetters Shaken Off.

"So the Russian people, which for centuries have been enslaved by a Government which was not that which the feeling of the nation wished or wanted, have so declared and shaken off the fetters which bound them, and as the wind blows away the leaves in autumn so the Government which has bound us for centuries has fallen and nothing is left but the free Government of the people.

"So the Russian people now stand before the world conscious of their strength and astonished at the ease with which that revolution happened, and the first days of our freedom indeed brought surprise to us as well as to the rest of the world, but the day which brought the revolution was not only a day which brought freedom, for it brought us face to face with two enormous problems which now stand before the Russian people, and these problems are the creation of a strong democratic force in the interior of Russia and a fight with the common foe without, with that foe which is fighting you as well as us and which is now the last form and last strength of autocracy, and it was with a feeling of gladness that we found you on the side of the allies and that after our revolution there was no autocracy among those with whom we found ourselves fighting. We found with joy that in the high, lofty motives which have impelled your great Republic to enter this conflict there is no strain of autocracy or spirit of conquest, and our free people shall be guided by those same high, lofty motives and principles.

### Pursue Same Endeavor.

"And now let us stand together, for we pursue the same endeavor in the war and in the peace which is to follow. We representatives of the Russian nation who have been placed at its head to lead the Russian nation through its hardships on its way to freedom, following these principles which have always brought a nation from complete slavery into complete freedom, are confident we shall find the way which will lead us side by side, not only the Russian peoples but its allies, along that way which will bring us to future happiness.

"The revolution of Russia is a moral factor which shows the will of the Russian people in its endeavor to secure liberty and justice, and these elements the Russian people show and wish to show, not only in their internal affairs which we ourselves have to lead and in which we wish to be guided by these principles, but also in our international relations and in our international policies.

### No Wish for Conquest.

"This war, which was brought upon us three years ago and which Russian revolution found when it entered the struggle of free nations, left but one door for us to enter, and by that door we have entered and we shall continue in that path. These Russian people strive to the end of militarism and to a durable peace which would exclude every violence from whatever side it may come and all imperialistic scheme, whatever their form may be. The Russian people have no wish of conquest or dominion and are opposed to those ideas in others and first of all they will not allow any of those imperialistic desires which our enemy has formed, manifest or hidden, to come to good in whatever sphere he may have planned them, political, financial, or economic. This constitutes the firm will or what Russian has to guard herself against.

"There is also a second great thought which was expressed by that memorable document by which the Nation of the United States and its people at the day of their independence declared their desires and wishes and which says that nations should have a right to show themselves the way they wished to go and to decide for their future, and this high principle the Russian people have accepted and consider that it must guide their politics, and they consider also that all nations, however small or great, have the right to decide what their future will be and that no territory and no people can be transferred from one country to another without their consent and like things. Human beings have the right to say for themselves what they shall do and whose subjects they shall become.

### Hands Across Pacific.

"I am happy to see you and happy to say that there is no idea or factor of a moral or material kind to divide us or to prevent us from being hand in hand across the Pacific. These two great people, the free people of Russia and the free people of America, the great people of the United States who, as the oldest, strongest, and purest democracy, hand in hand will show the way that human happiness will take in the future.

"Allow me, therefore, to greet you, to welcome you in the name of my colleagues and of our Government which represents our people and to say how happy we are to see you here."

### CANTONMENT CONTRACT LET.

The War Department announced today the award of the contract for the construction of the cantonment at Rockford, Ill., to the Bates-Rogers Co., of Chicago, Chicago.

## THE ESPIONAGE LAW RECENTLY ENACTED BY CONGRESS

Titles VII, VIII, and IX of espionage law are published herewith. Titles I, II, III, IV, V, and VI were printed in preceding issues of the OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

### Title VII.

#### CERTAIN EXPORTS IN TIME OF WAR UNLAWFUL.

SECTION 1. Whenever during the present war the President shall find that the public safety shall so require, and shall make proclamation thereof, it shall be unlawful to export from or ship from or take out of the United States to any country named in such proclamation any article or articles mentioned in such proclamation, except at such time or times, and under such regulations and orders, and subject to such limitations and exceptions as the President shall prescribe, until otherwise ordered by the President or by Congress: *Provided, however,* That no preference shall be given to the ports of one State over those of another.

SEC. 2. Any person who shall export, ship, or take out, or deliver or attempt to deliver for export, shipment, or taking out, any article in violation of this title, or of any regulation or order made hereunder, shall be fined not more than \$10,000, or, if a natural person, imprisoned for not more than two years, or both; and any article so delivered or exported, shipped, or taken out, or so attempted to be delivered or exported, shipped, or taken out, shall be seized and forfeited to the United States; and any officer, director, or agent of a corporation who participates in any such violation shall be liable to like fine or imprisonment, or both.

SEC. 3. Whenever there is reasonable cause to believe that any vessel, domestic or foreign, is about to carry out of the United States any article or articles in violation of the provisions of this title, the collector of customs for the district in which such vessel is located is hereby authorized and empowered, subject to review by the Secretary of Commerce, to refuse clearance to any such vessel, domestic or foreign, for which clearance is required by law, 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, to forbid the departure of such vessel from the port, and it shall thereupon be unlawful for such vessel to depart. Whoever, in violation of any of the provisions of this section shall take, or attempt 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 two years, or both; and, in addition, such vessel, her tackle, apparel, furniture, equipment, and her forbidden cargo shall be forfeited to the United States.

### Title VIII.

#### DISTURBANCE OF FOREIGN RELATIONS.

SECTION 1. Whoever, in relation to any dispute or controversy between a foreign government and the United States, shall willfully and knowingly make any untrue statement, either orally or in writing, under oath, before any person authorized and empowered to administer oaths,

which the affiant has knowledge or reason to believe will, or may be used to influence the measures or conduct of any foreign government, or of any officer or agent of any foreign government, to the injury of the United States, or with a view or intent to influence any measure of or action by the Government of the United States, or any branch thereof, to the injury of the United States, shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than five years or both.

SEC. 2. Whoever within the jurisdiction of the United States shall falsely assume or pretend to be a diplomatic or consular, or other official of a foreign government duly accredited as such to the Government of the United States, with intent to defraud such foreign government or any person, and shall take upon himself to act as such, or in such pretended character shall demand or obtain, or attempt to obtain from any person or from said foreign government, or from any officer thereof, any money, paper, document, or other thing of value, shall be fined not more than \$5,000, or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

SEC. 3. Whoever, other than a diplomatic or consular officer or attaché, shall act in the United States as an agent of a foreign government without prior notification to the Secretary of State shall be fined not more than \$5,000, or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

SEC. 4. The words "foreign government," as used in this act and in sections one hundred and fifty-six, one hundred and fifty-seven, one hundred and sixty-one, one hundred and seventy, one hundred and seventy-one, one hundred and seventy-two, one hundred and seventy-three, and two hundred and twenty of the act of March fourth, nineteen hundred and nine, entitled "An act to codify, revise, and amend the penal laws of the United States," shall be deemed to include any government, faction, or body of insurgents within a country with which the United States is at peace, which government, faction, or body of insurgents may or may not have been recognized by the United States as a government.

SEC. 5. If two or more persons within the jurisdiction of the United States conspire to injure or destroy specific property situated within a foreign country and belonging to a foreign government or to any political subdivision thereof with which the United States is at peace, or any railroad, canal, bridge, or other public utility so situated, and if one or more of such persons commits an act within the jurisdiction of the United States to effect the object of the conspiracy, each of the parties to the conspiracy shall be fined not more than \$5,000, or imprisoned not more than three years, or both. Any indictment or information under this section shall describe the specific property which it was the object of the conspiracy to injure or destroy.

### Title IX.

#### PASSPORTS.

SECTION 1. Before a passport is issued to any person by or under authority of the United States such person shall subscribe to and submit a written application duly verified by his oath before a person

authorized and empowered to administer oaths, which said application shall contain a true recital of each and every matter of fact which may be required by law or by any rules authorized by law to be stated as a prerequisite to the issuance of any such passport. Clerks of United States courts, agents of the Department of State, or other Federal officials authorized, or who may be authorized, to take passport applications and administer oaths thereon, shall collect, for all services in connection therewith, a fee of \$1, and no more, in lieu of all fees prescribed by any statute of the United States, whether the application is executed singly, in duplicate, or in triplicate.

SEC. 2. Whoever shall willfully and knowingly make any false statement in an application for passport with intent to induce or secure the issuance of a passport under the authority of the United States, either for his own use or the use of another, contrary to the laws regulating the issuance of passports or the rules prescribed pursuant to such laws, or whoever shall willfully and knowingly use or attempt to use, or furnish to another for use, any passport the issue of which was secured in any way by reason of any false statement, shall be fined not more than \$2,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

SEC. 3. Whoever shall willfully and knowingly use, or attempt to use, any passport issued or designed for the use of another than himself, or whoever shall willfully and knowingly use or attempt to use any passport in violation of the conditions or restrictions therein contained, or of the rules prescribed pursuant to the laws regulating the issuance of passports, which said rules shall be printed on the passport; or whoever shall willfully and knowingly furnish, dispose of, or deliver a passport to any person, for use by another than the person for whose use it was originally issued and designed, shall be fined not more than \$2,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

SEC. 4. Whoever shall falsely make, forge, counterfeit, mutilate, or alter, or cause or procure to be falsely made, forged, counterfeited, mutilated, or altered any passport or instrument purporting to be a passport, with intent to use the same, or with intent that the same may be used by another; or whoever shall willfully and knowingly use, or attempt to use, or furnish to another for use any such false, forged, counterfeited, mutilated, or altered passport or instrument purporting to be a passport, or any passport validly issued which has become void by the occurrence of any condition therein prescribed invalidating the same, shall be fined not more than \$2,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

### AGREE ON FLAX DISTRIBUTION.

The Department of Commerce authorizes the following:

The committee of the flax trade, which has been meeting with representatives of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, has reached an agreement with the textile alliance regarding the importation and distribution of raw flax, which is believed to be satisfactory to all concerned. The flax committee has finished its labors and has adjourned.

## SAVING OF SPACE IN SHIPPING OF FARM PRODUCTS IS URGED

The Department of Agriculture authorizes the following:

The United States Department of Agriculture daily receives from producers and distributors complaints of inadequate transportation facilities and appeals for assistance in securing cars.

The Executive Committee of the Special Committee on National Defense of the American Railway Association, under whose direction the operation of all of the railroads of the country are being coordinated in an effort to produce a maximum of national transportation efficiency, is endeavoring to secure from the railroads the most efficient use of cars.

### Can Pool Shipments.

The trade practice of placing an order for the tariff minimum weight of a given commodity is difficult to change in some cases, and it is recognized that small markets in many cases can not take a maximum carload of certain commodities, but there are many ways in which shippers and distributors can get more work out of a car at the present time.

Shipping associations can pool the output of all their members and load cars of some commodities to full capacity for large markets. Wholesalers and carlot distributors can place orders for carloads of a greater quantity than was customary in the past. Shippers should load and unload cars within the shortest possible space of time, and every individual having to do with the diversion of cars in transit should reduce delay at diversion points to the lowest possible minimum.

### Conditions Are Variable.

Cars, packages, commodities, time in transit, and seasons are variable, and the department has no accurate data from which rules can be laid down as to the exact quantity of a given commodity of a certain degree of maturity which can be loaded into a given car for a definite haul to a particular market; but potatoes in strong, double-headed barrels loaded in well-ventilated-box cars for destinations that can be reached within three or four days could be loaded safely considerably beyond the prescribed tariff minimum weights. Citrus fruits in many cases can be so loaded. Apples, especially when moving to storage points in the late autumn, should be loaded to the space capacity of the car. Laredo onions normally are loaded 464 crates to the car. Cars were very scarce for the subnormal crop of the present year, and they were loaded as high as 800 crates to the car. It is well known, however, that the Texas onion crate is so constructed as to secure the maximum of ventilation in loaded cars. The fact that loading watermelons five deep instead of four would reduce the number of cars necessary to move the crop by one-fifth, makes the experiment worth trying.

The present is a time for the closest cooperation of all interests for the most efficient utilization of cars and not a time to discuss relative responsibility for car shortage. One car used with the risk of damage from overloading is better than total loss of the commodity for lack of the one car in which to ship.

## NEW NAVAL STATIONS ACQUIRED.

Work Begun on Plant at Cape May, N. J., and Plant on Gulf Obtained.

The Navy Department authorizes the following:

Work has begun on the new training station for naval reserves at Cape May, N. J., which will provide accommodations for 2,500 men—2,000 at the camp and 500 at the operating base.

This station is established on the farm owned by Henry Ford, of Detroit, which has been leased from Mr. Ford at the nominal price of \$1 by Mayor William L. Stevens, of Cape May, who turned the agreement over to the Navy Department.

Twenty large barracks and dormitories will be erected, with officers' quarters, power plant, laundry, and hospital. The buildings will be one-story frame structures of modern type.

Secretary Daniels announces that the Navy Department will take over the Mississippi exposition grounds, at Gulfport, Miss., recently tendered by the mayor and citizens of that city, as a temporary training station.

The buildings recently completed for the Mississippi Centennial Exposition, which was to have been held this year but was postponed on account of the war, will be available and are suitable for officers' quarters, dining rooms, and general purposes.

## WOOL FOR EXPORT TO U. S.

No Method for Distributing Bales Released by British Yet Arranged.

The Department of Commerce to-day authorized the following:

"No method of distribution has yet been agreed upon for the issuance to users of the 45,000 bales of raw wool which the British Government has permitted to be exported for American use. The Department of Commerce used its good offices in obtaining this permit and will see, as far as possible, that the wool is distributed equitably. It is of course manifestly impossible for the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce to undertake the actual apportionment, and it is likely that some organization in the wool-using industry will be designed for the work, operating with the bureau. This matter of distribution of this wool will receive attention in the near future."

## MISSION FOR AVIATION OFFICERS.

Maj. Bingham and Capt. Milling to Visit Various Points.

Maj. Hiram Bingham, Aviation Section, Signal Officers' Reserve Corps, will proceed to Columbus, Ohio; Urbana, Ill.; Berkeley, Cal.; San Diego, Cal.; Austin, Tex.; Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; and Atlanta, Ga., for temporary duty in connection with the aviation service of the Army, and upon the completion thereof will return to his proper station in this city.

Capt. Thomas DeW. Milling, junior military aviator, Signal Corps, will proceed from Washington, D. C., to Buffalo, N. Y.; Toronto, Canada; Camp Borden, Canada; Detroit, Mich.; Chicago, Ill.; Rantoul, Ill.; and Dayton, Ohio, on official business pertaining to aeronautics of the Army, and upon the completion thereof will return to his proper station in this city.

## U. S. AIRCRAFT BOARD PLANS TO CLEAR AIR OF GERMAN FLYERS

The Council of National Defense authorizes the following:

Howard Coffin, chairman of the aircraft production board of the Council of National Defense, in commenting on a dispatch from Paris, indicating that Germany intended to bring 3,500 airplanes into the fighting line for the spring of 1918, asserted that this served only to emphasize the opportunity which the United States has to crush Germany in the air.

"No matter how efficient her organization," Mr. Coffin said, "this report, based probably on accurate information, shows that Germany's producing capacity after all is limited. Compared with the number of airplanes on which both groups of belligerents so far have been able to rely, a new force of 3,500 planes next spring might well prove discouraging to the allies. The French and British alone probably can not more than hold their own against Germany's output, although they might succeed in gaining an occasional partial supremacy over our enemy.

### Can Make Allies Rule Air.

"Pitted against America's added resources, properly organized, the situation immediately changes. No matter what desperate efforts she makes, it will be a physical impossibility for Germany to increase her present rate of output to any dangerous extent. If we can carry through our program to produce the thousands of machines planned, the permanent supremacy of the allies in the air is assured. What we need is the money to carry the program through.

"Our plan contemplates nothing less than driving the German fliers out of the air and maintaining a constant raiding patrol over the territory for 50 miles back of the fighting lines. If we build the quantities of machines for which we have the capacity and train our thousands of available men, we can tear up the enemy communication lines and prevent movements of troops and supplies."

## NEW VACCINATION ORDER.

Protection Against Paratyphoid Fever for Overseas Forces Directed.

In addition to the vaccination against typhoid fever prescribed in Circular No. 16, War Department, Office of Surgeon General, 1916, all officers and enlisted men of the United States Army and all other persons associated with the military forces of the United States, designated for service overseas, will be completely vaccinated against the paratyphoid fevers ("A" and "B"), prior to their arrival in Europe.

The vaccination against paratyphoid fever will be given in the same manner, in the same dosage, and with the same intervals as now prescribed in Section I, General Order No. 4, War Department, 1915, as amended by Section IV, General Order No. 23, War Department, 1915 (par. 273, C. of O., 1881-1915) for the vaccination against typhoid fever. The only vaccine used for this purpose will be the mixed "A" and "B" vaccine, prepared in the laboratories of the Army Medical School, Washington, D. C., which can be had upon direct application to the commandant of the school.

This order will be strictly enforced.

## WORK OF PROPOSED BOARD OF EXPORT CONTROL, TO BE CREATED BY PRESIDENT, IS OUTLINED

**Authority Over Shipment of Products to Foreign Countries to Be Lodged in Council, Over Which Secretary of State Will Have Control. Would Begin Activity Within Forty-Eight Hours After Being Designated.**

Secretary of Commerce Redfield has issued the following tentative outline of the work proposed for the new Board of Export Control, the creation of which the President has under consideration:

"The general control of exports will, if the President approves, be lodged in a board to be known as the 'exports council,' which will consist of one or more representatives of the Departments of State, War, Navy, Commerce, and the food administrator, and such other advisers as the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Commerce may select.

### Secretary of State to Control.

"The representative of the Department of State shall be the chairman and responsible head of the exports council, and through him the Secretary of State will approve or disapprove measures under consideration.

"The Secretary of State, with the approval of the President, acting through his representative on the exports council, will initiate matters and otherwise control the policies which are to be determined by the exports council.

"The administrative work will be placed with the Department of Commerce, and a special division, to be known as the division of export licenses, will be established at once. The chief of this division will be assistant secretary of the exports council, and in direct charge of the administrative machinery in issuing export licenses.

"Export licenses will be issued by the Secretary of Commerce in accordance with the principles and policies laid down by the exports council. Among the matters of policies which will be determined by the exports council are:

### Policies to Be Determined.

"The recommendation of proclamations with reference to the control of export for the signature of the President; the apportionment of rations, both by articles and countries; methods of selecting consignees for various controlled exports; methods of selecting consignors for controlled exports; matters of policy affecting the exporting of coal and bunkers.

"All matters of more than routine importance will be passed on by the exports council. This will require a considerable amount of work, and the council will be in session each day.

"The administrative work will be performed by the Division of Export Licenses of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. There will be a number of sections created, such as registry, correspondence, war-trade intelligence, issuing, accounting, filing, trade experts, and others for certain miscellaneous work. These trade experts will be required in addition to those who represent the various departments on the exports council for the purpose of advising the exports council as to facts regarding each line of goods under consideration. It is expected that these

trade experts will have the advice and cooperation of practical business men, usually through existing business organizations.

### Special War Trade Section.

"A special war-trade statistical section will be created in the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, for the purpose of making such statistical investigations and collating such statistical facts as may be required for the use of the exports council.

"The procedure of issuing an export license will be about as follows: The President's proclamation will designate the particular articles or class of articles under control and the countries to which such controlled articles may be exported under license. The quantity of the particular commodity to be exported under license will be determined by the exports council, and upon the advice of the departments concerned and with such facts as may be presented by the trade expert dealing with that particular commodity.

"After the amount has been determined, the Division of Export Licenses will then restrict the amount licensed to the amount determined upon by the exports council.

"Applications will be made to the Division of Export Licenses. It will first be passed upon as to quantity, and the character of the consignee will next be investigated. If the amount to be exported does not exceed the quantity laid down by the exports council and the consignee is satisfactory, the license will then be issued. It is expected that the entire time of issuing a license will not exceed three days.

"It is hoped to utilize the various branch offices of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce located in Boston, New York, Chicago, Seattle, San Francisco, St. Louis, and New Orleans, in facilitating this work. This will permit the exporter to file his application for license at one of the branch offices of the Bureau. The agent in charge will telegraph the application to Washington and receive a decision by wire, and will then be authorized under certain regulations to issue an export license.

### May Employ 250 Persons.

"It is estimated that about 250 people may be needed, with a pay roll annually of \$379,000. Other expenses, such as rent of quarters, furniture, equipment, supplies, printing, etc., will bring the total required annually for this work to \$570,000. Business is expected to commence within 48 hours after the council is created. The President will be asked to set aside \$150,000 of emergency funds to start the work with, until Congress can make the required appropriations.

"In working out the plan for administering export control, the following principles have been followed:

"The existing machinery of the Government is being used as far as possible;

## ORDNANCE RESERVE OFFICERS ASSIGNED TO THE ACTIVE LIST

Capt. Robert L. Streeter, Ordnance Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will proceed to the Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill., and report in person to the commanding officer for assignment to duty.

Maj. James C. Heckman, 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. Paul M. Mazur, Ordnance Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will report in person to the Chief of Ordnance for assignment to duty.

Capt. Carl W. Brostedt, Ordnance Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will report in person to the commanding officer, Springfield Armory, Springfield, Mass., for assignment to duty.

First Lieut. Ernest Mosman, Ordnance Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will proceed to the Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill., and report in person to the commanding officer for assignment to duty.

Capt. Ross C. Blanchard, Ordnance Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will report in person to the Chief of Ordnance for assignment to duty.

First Lieut. Joseph L. Selligman, Ordnance Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will proceed to this city without delay and report in person to the Chief of Ordnance for assignment to duty.

Capt. William W. Corieff, Ordnance Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will report in person to the Chief of Ordnance for assignment to duty.

Maj. Bascom Little, Ordnance Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will proceed to this city and report in person to the Chief of Ordnance for assignment to duty in his office.

Maj. Lester W. Blyth, Ordnance Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will report in person to the Chief of Ordnance, War Department, for duty.

First Lieut. Walter J. Dignam, 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.

no new machinery, except that absolutely necessary, is created to carry on the routine work; the responsibility for the administrative work is placed in a responsible executive department; each interested executive department has a voice, subject to the President's direct control, in determining the policies of export control; the Secretary of State, on account of the political significance of the consideration of exports, will make, with the approval of the President, the final decision as to the policy of export control; to provide the machinery as will make the issuing of licenses as expeditious as possible."

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

## MORE EXTENDED USE OF INTERIOR WATERWAYS OF COUNTRY URGED BY SECRETARY OF COMMERCE

Would Aid Railways Greatly in Caring for the Transportation Needs of the Country in Immediate Future, Says Mr. Redfield.  
Must Act Quickly to Be Effective.

The Secretary of the Department of Commerce has issued the following:

The president of one of our leading railways has recently said: "The railroads of the United States operated as one system are carrying more freight than ever before in the history of the country, but when they have carried traffic up to 100 per cent of their capacity there still remains 15, 25, perhaps 30 per cent in traffic which it is impossible for them to carry at all." Another prominent railway president stated early in June, 1917: "If the war goes on, the total amount of transportation now available will not be enough."

No one who knows the facts will question that the railways of the country are overwhelmed by the present traffic. There is said to be a shortage of 150,000 cars. Radical measures are being taken in an effort to meet the situation. One railway has canceled 200 passenger trains from its summer schedule. Another has withdrawn 40 such trains. Special trains are refused and convention traffic is disapproved. Suggestions are made by railway managers looking toward the more effective use of locomotives and cars. Since the 1st of last November over 960 new engines and more than 44,000 new cars have been placed in service, and on April 1 orders were outstanding for over 2,000 locomotives and over 100,000 cars. Yet even with these the facilities of the railroads are insufficient for the task laid upon them.

### Problem Likely to Be More Serious.

As we look toward the future conditions are found to exist which seem certain to make the problem even more serious than it is to-day. It will not be long before large bodies of troops must be moved with their equipment in this country. We shall soon have our own army in France, and shall add to it from time to time, and this will mean an insistent demand for the regular uninterrupted flow of munitions and supplies from our industries to our seaports. Each of the 16 new cantonments for troops which must be ready by September 1 will require over 1,300 carloads of lumber. Already in the Southwest the harvest has begun. If all kinds of crops, cereals, and vegetables are taken into consideration, a much greater acreage has been planted than ever before, and this increase is largely in perishable foods, which must be moved quickly to be available. The demand upon our canning and preserving industries is greater than ever before and likely to increase. The season upon the Great Lakes has been late, with less than the usual time available for transporting the large bodies of ore waiting to be moved and the masses of coal required in our Northern Central States. The congestion upon our railroads is not likely to diminish and only the ablest management and the largest available equipment will make it possible for them to conduct the national traffic without serious delays. To this a railroad officer points, in saying:

"It will be absolutely necessary to use such transportation as there is for essential things. The public should willingly give up the nonessentials."

### Must Act Quickly.

It is, of course, true that the utmost cooperation must prevail between shippers and carriers to keep things moving. To this end a circular letter was issued by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, addressed to the 7,000 trade organizations in the country, urging the maximum-capacity loading of freight cars by users and the elimination of delays in unloading. This has met with an encouraging response, but it is not sufficient and can not be made sufficient to solve the serious transportation problem which confronts the country. The condition is such that our railway plant, used to its utmost, is insufficient for the work and likely to become still more so as demands upon it increase. Under these circumstances it is necessary that every possible use be made both for local and through freight of all interior waterways, canals, rivers, and lakes, and this must be done not only as generally, but as quickly, as possible if we are to escape serious congestion.

There is more than sufficient business for both railway and waterway for many months to come. Wherever, therefore, throughout the country a barge or a boat, a scow, a lighter, or a motor vessel can be made to take the place of a railway car, it ought to be done. Such arrangements as are practical should be made along all our great waterways to develop promptly methods for using the water as a means of transportation. This is the time to get idle barges and scows into use, to repair old barges, to build new ones, and to take advantage of a patriotic duty of water transit in every practicable way. The Chief of Engineers, United States Army, says: "Fortunately these boats are of comparatively simple construction and can be rapidly built if—boatyards are fully utilized for this purpose. In fact, these barges could be built at innumerable points along the streams and launched without accumulation of expensive machinery or plant, as it is practically a question of supplying the relatively simple materials and the labor required in actual construction of the boats. Tonnage capacity can doubtless be created by such barge construction much more rapidly than by car construction."

### Cities and Towns Should Act.

Cities and towns on waterways ought, in their own interests, to take steps to encourage water transit and to extemporize, if needs be, means for bringing it quickly into service. Public bodies like chambers of commerce and boards of trade should also take the matter up actively where conditions make it possible to do so, and give their support to the men who endeavor to develop transportation by water on a temporary or permanent basis. It is encouraging to note the proposed formation of companies to conduct

transportation on the Mississippi River. Such organizations to-day do a patriotic and most helpful service. They should be helped forward wherever they may be started in every reasonable way.

If, as is quite possible, the war shall last more than a year, our Nation may find itself a year hence with its industries of all kinds driven to the full and with special energy devoted to more extensive as well as more intensive cultivation. At the same time our troops will have to be moved and the regular flow of supplies maintained for the armies abroad. It will be difficult if not impossible to expand the railroad system in time to meet the additional demands upon it which these circumstances may bring. Many of the great waterways of the land, however, are almost unused, and a great opportunity for national service is open by means of them to those who have the energy and foresight to take the matter up and develop water transportation into a practical fact. Every river, lake, and canal should be used. Every enterprise, large or small, looking toward their practical use should have encouragement. The president of one of our greatest railway systems has recently said: "So long as the war lasts the railroads of the United States will cooperate to the fullest possible extent with the waterways of the country in order that the needs of the country may be served."

### No Basis for Antagonism.

It must be evident to reflecting men that nothing which advances the interests of the country as a whole can be permanently hurtful to the great transportation systems of the land. There is no reasonable basis for antagonism between the railway and the waterway. Each is the servant of the other and the success of each is in the long run helpful to the other. It is not to the final and the largest interest of the railway that the waterway should be neglected. Each has its own place in the national economy, and the highest success of each depends in no small measure upon the success of the other. It is at this time a matter of national duty to develop the interior waterway and to give it that part in the Nation's economic life to which its extent and variety entitles it, and this should be done as promptly and as thoroughly as possible by temporary means if need be in order to get the traffic moving, and then by permanent means in order to make the movement a solid part of our national life. This process can only be helpful in the long run to everyone concerned and to the country as a whole.

### ASSIGNED TO ACTIVE DUTY.

#### Officers of Quartermaster Reserve Corps Ordered to Texas.

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 Fort Sam Houston, Tex., and report in person to the commanding general, Southern Department, for assignment to duty as assistants to the department quartermaster: Capts. Walter W. Stake, Kinsley G. Martin, Karl C. Kerstetter, George W. Phillips, George W. Schleicher, David P. Morton, Edward J. Kunze, Frank E. Frazier, Charles B. Lee, Albert N. Besnah, Richard L. Parker, and Harold A. Jordan.

## PRESIDENT'S REPLY TO LETTER FROM WEST VIRGINIA MOTHER

THE WHITE HOUSE,  
Washington, June 16, 1917.

MY DEAR MRS. MEYER: Your letter of June 13th has warmed my heart. Your feeling about your sons is the feeling which I should think every mother in whom the true spirit of motherhood and of Americanism dwells would have, and I like to believe that it is true that the country is full of mothers of the same heroic and self-sacrificing sort. It quickens my pulse and strengthens my belief in the splendid capacity of this country to meet every crisis of this sort to receive such a message as you have been gracious and kind enough to send me, and I shall treasure it in my heart as a typical expression of devoted American womanhood.

Cordially and sincerely yours,  
WOODROW WILSON.

MRS. LOUIS MEYER,  
R. F. D. No. 2,  
Wheeling, W. Va.

SHEPHERD, June 13, 1917.

To the President of the United States:

DEAR SIR: Perhaps you will think me presumptuous to write a letter to you, but we are all one thing—loyal Americans. I simply wish to let you know what one West Virginia woman has done for our country. I have sent two stalwart, strong, healthy boys to the front. Perhaps you have already met them. They are Fred and Louis Meyer, now in Washington, D. C., in Company D, Sixth Regiment, American (something). They enlisted 10 days ago at Columbus, Ohio, as truck drivers and are to be put in the Ambulance Corps. They were at home to bid us good-bye before joining. While it hurt me very much to bid them good-bye, as I may never see them again, yet I know that our country needs them and I must not mind a few more pangs. Must I? They have both written a lot of letters and cards and sent me their pictures in uniform, of which I am justly proud. I inclose one to you of the brothers standing side by side to show you a type of West Virginia manhood. The stout one is Fred, 27 years old, weight 245 pounds, height 5 feet 11 inches. The tall one is Louis, 21 years old, weight 185 pounds, height 6 feet 1½ inches. All I ask is that you return the picture after you are done with it, as I may never get another one.

Mr. Wilson, it makes me angry to hear some women talk. They say, "Oh, Mrs. Meyer, how can you stand it to see your big strong boys go away. It would kill me if mine would have to go," and so forth. I tell them that my boys are not cowards, that they volunteered as my father and brother did in the sixties, and that if such boys as mine did not go, who would go? The cripples, lame, or blind? Mine are perfect in health and mind, being clean, pure country boys. I have still another son who would enlist if I would give my consent. He is but 15½ years old, but tall and strong. But his father is growing old and we need him to work the farm of 100 acres. If the war does not end soon, and he is needed badly, I must let him go, but just now I think I have done my share, don't you? We preach patriotism to our children at home

## CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.

### Three Lists of Open Competitive Tests Are Announced.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces open competitive examinations, as follows:

List No. 1. Examinations of the non-assembled type; that is, those in which competitors are not assembled for an examination but are rated upon the subjects of education and training and experience and corroborative evidence. Applications for these examinations are received at any time: Assistant inspector of engineering material, navy-yard service; clerk qualified in business administration and inspectors of artillery ammunition, War Department.

List No. 2. Examinations of the non-assembled type for which applications must be filed by the dates specified: Quartermaster molder in charge, naval station, New Orleans, La., June 26; sub-inspector of ordnance (munition boxes), navy-yard service, July 3; assistant constructing engineer, Ordnance Department at large, July 10; mechanical and electrical draftsman, Reclamation Service, July 10; trained nurse (female), Indian Service, July 10; telegraph and telephone inspector, Interstate Commerce Commission, July 17; expert radio aid, Navy Department, July 17; harness maker, Quartermaster Corps, July 17.

List No. 3. Examinations in which competitors will be assembled for scholastic tests: Power-plant operator, Animal Quarantine Station, Department of Agriculture, Athenia, N. J. (examination held at Paterson and Passaic, N. J., only), June 20; bookkeeper, Internal-Revenue Service in Texas (examination in cities in Texas only), July 11; auditing clerk, radio, Naval Communication Service, Washington, D. C., July 25; bookkeeper and accountant, radio, Naval Communication Service, Washington, D. C., July 25.

### MISSION FOR MAJ. SOUTHER.

MAJ. Henry Souther, Aviation Section, Signal Officers' Reserve Corps, will proceed to Hampton, Va., for temporary duty in connection with the aviation service of the Army, and upon the completion thereof will return to his proper station.

and in the schools, and then when the country needs them, let them hide behind our backs (not I) and ask them to be exempt, as one of my neighbors did whose son was working away from home, but came home to help pop on the farm and fired the hired man to make room for the son, a large husky boy of 21, like my tall one. If you have the time, Mr. Wilson, and want to see a healthy man, go to Company D, Sixth Regiment, just arrived from Columbus, Ohio, and ask for the brothers Fred and Louis Meyer, Ambulance Corps. And don't forget, please, to return my treasures (the pictures) and oblige.

And now one word more. I highly approve of what you have done, namely, sending troops over the water to put down the rebellion and stop this war business, this slaughter of the innocents. I took my sons in my arms, asked God to bless them, told them to be true to their country and not forget their mother.

MRS. LOUIS MEYER,  
R. F. D. No. 2,  
Wheeling, W. Va.

## COTTON PRODUCTION IN 1916.

### Crop for Last Year Exceeded That of 1915 by 258,000 Bales.

The Department of Commerce authorizes the following:

According to a bulletin entitled "Cotton Production in the United States, 1916," about to be issued by Director Sam. L. Rogers, of the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce, the American cotton crop of 1916—11,449,930 equivalent 500-pound bales—showed a slight increase as compared with the preceding year, but with that exception was the smallest since 1909.

The crop of 1916 exceeded that of 1915 by about 258,000 bales, but fell below that of 1914—the largest ever grown—by 4,685,000 bales, or 29 per cent.

Despite the marked falling off in the crops of the last two years as compared with that of 1914, the output of linters continues to show a pronounced increase. The figures now available cover only the nine months ending April 30, 1917, during which period 1,210,876 equivalent 500-pound bales of linters were produced, as against 931,141 bales from the crop of 1915 and 856,900 bales from the crop of 1914. The high prices obtained in recent years for this fiber, which is used extensively in the manufacture of gun-cotton and smokeless powder, have so stimulated the production of linters that the yield per ton of seed treated is now considerably more than double that of a few years ago.

The sea island cotton crop of 1916, 117,559 running bales, was the largest on record, with the single exception of the crop of 1911, which exceeded it by 1,734 bales.

## CIVIL SERVICE ANNOUNCEMENT.

### List of Examinations the Receipt of Applications for Which Has Closed.

The Civil Service Commission makes the following announcement:

The receipt of applications has closed for the following examinations:

Junior structural-steel draftsman, structural-steel draftsman, architectural draftsman, and subinspector of construction, Navy Department; assistant chemist, Ordnance Department at large; laboratory aid and junior chemist, Naval Proving Ground, Indianhead, Md.

These examinations were included in the list of those recently announced for which applications would be received until further notice.

## DOMINICAN REVENUE GROWING.

### Customs Receipts for May Largest in History of Republic.

The Bureau of Insular Affairs is just in receipt of cable advices from Santo Domingo stating that the customs revenues for May were not only the largest monthly collections since the establishment of the receivership in 1905, but were by far the largest in the history of the Republic.

These collections aggregated \$519,000 in May, exceeding by \$78,000 the next best month the receivership has had, and for the first five months of the year have amounted to more than \$2,000,000, an increase of \$500,000 over the corresponding period of 1916.

### LEATHER DEALERS SUPPORT PLAN FOR FOOTWEAR ECONOMY

At a conference with the Commercial Economy Board of the Council of National Defense representatives of national associations of the shoe and leather trades unanimously approved the recommendations of the board for conserving the resources of the Nation and voted to cooperate with the board in bringing about economies in the production and distribution of footwear. A committee representing all these trades is to be appointed to work actively with the board.

#### Resolution Adopted.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, it is agreed that war conditions and the restricted material supplies in the leather trades in their relation to general business conditions present the psychological time when footwear manufacturers and dealers and the manufacturers of leather and other supplies can economize in the use of materials.

Now, therefore, it is unanimously resolved that committees representing the allied shoe and leather trades be appointed to cooperate with the Commercial Economy Board to devise measures which will effect economies in the production and distribution of footwear to eliminate waste and loss resulting from abuses existing in business.

#### Members of Trade Present.

The Commercial Economy Board was represented at the meeting by A. W. Shaw, chairman, Henry S. Dennison, and George Rublee. The national associations of tanners, last manufacturers, boot and shoe manufacturers, shoe wholesalers and shoe retailers, and other organizations in the trade were represented by the following: E. G. Howes Bros. Co., Boston, Mass.; Arthur M. Burt, president, Washington Retail Shoe Merchants Association; Fred B. Rice, Rice & Huchings, Inc., Boston, Mass., wholesaler and manufacturer; C. G. Craddock, Craddock Terry Co., Lynchburg, Va.; Edward L. Burns, Palais Royal Shoe Department, Washington, D. C.; L. M. Kidder, International Shoe Co., St. Louis, Mo.; C. Frederick C. Stout, president, National Association of Morocco Manufacturers, Philadelphia, Pa.; Robert J. Berberich, chairman of R. Berberich's Sons, Washington, D. C.; Theodore S. Haight, president, American Hide & Leather Co., H. Frederick Lesh, Kistler Lesh Co., president, National Tanners' Association; Harry S. Ney, Wolf's Walk-Over Shoe Shop, Washington, D. C.; Sol Wile, Rochester, N. Y., secretary, National Boot & Shoe Manufacturers' Association; William S. McKenzie, president, Helmsing-McKenzie Shoe Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; Frank R. Briggs, Thomas G. Plant & Co., Boston, Mass.; John W. Craddock, president, Craddock & Terry Co., Lynchburg, Va., wholesaler and manufacturer; A. S. Kreider, president, A. S. Kreider Co., Ansville, Pa.; George W. Baker, George W. Baker Shoe Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.; S. M. Tipton, International Shoe Co., St. Louis, Mo., also representing the Brown Shoe Co., St. Louis, Mo.; J. T. Johnson and Howard V. Stephens, representing the Johnson, Stephens & Thirkle

### RESULTS OF MARINE CORPS RECRUITING WEEK IN DETAIL

The Navy Department has made public the following results of Marine Corps Recruiting Week:

The recruits from the different divisions are:

Eastern	654
Central	786
Southern	97
Western	286
<b>Total</b>	<b>1773</b>

The results in various cities:

<b>Eastern Division—</b>	
New York	128
Philadelphia	63
Pittsburgh	77
Buffalo	96
Boston	90
Baltimore	19
Cleveland	177
Washington	14
<b>Central Division—</b>	
Detroit	55
Grand Rapids	8
Cincinnati	26
Milwaukee	15
Rock Island	10
Duluth	6
St. Louis	132
Louisville	11
Indianapolis	24
Joplin, Mo.	18
Omaha	11
Postmasters	88
Flint	8
Jackson	5
Danville	5
Peoria	22
Twin Cities (St. Paul and Minneapolis)	80
Fargo	6
Springfield, Ill.	126
Evansville, Ind.	12
Kansas City	14
Muskogee, Okla.	18
Wichita	8
<b>Southern Division—</b>	
Atlanta	12
Chattanooga	2
Nashville	20
Houston	5
Fort Worth	3
Waco	3
Little Rock	1
Baton Rouge	1
Birmingham	2
Knoxville	7
Savannah	4
Dallas	1
San Antonio	5
Memphis	10
New Orleans	17
<b>Western Division—</b>	
Denver	29
Ogden	8
Los Angeles	32
Bakersfield	3
Santa Barbara	1
Tucson	2
Oakland	1
Fresno	13
San José	1
Redding	1
Reno	4
Spokane	23
Medford	2
Great Falls	17
Seattle	11
North Yakima	8
Everett	1
Salt Lake	31
Pocatello	15
San Diego	2
San Bernardino	2
Phoenix	2
San Francisco	17
Sacramento	3
Stockton	3
Santa Rosa	3
Hanford	3
Portland	22
Eugene	4
Butte	7
Missoula	2
Tacoma	2
Bellingham	2
Walla Walla	7

Shoe Co., the Pedigo Weber Shoe Co., and the Boyd-Weish Shoe Co., all of St. Louis, Mo.; J. E. Wilson, Walk-Over Shoe Co., Detroit, Mich.; Max M. Rich, B. Rich's

### NAVY'S SUBSCRIPTIONS TO LOAN.

Total Expected to Exceed \$3,000,000. Many From Distant Points.

The Navy Department authorizes the following:

The Navy subscription to the liberty loan will probably exceed \$3,000,000.

Subscriptions came from the most distant points where United States vessels are stationed. The Asiatic Station subscribed for \$240,000; the naval station at Guam for \$70,000. From the flagship in Santo Domingan waters came applications for \$60,000 with more to follow, and from Guantanamo \$14,100. The men of the Navy in the Panama Canal Zone took \$23,000. The largest subscription from any single ship was from the *Pennsylvania*, \$54,800. The largest group subscription was from the Great Lakes Training Station, Chicago, \$700,000. The Norfolk Navy Yard took \$152,000; that at Portsmouth, N. H., \$130,000; the Washington Navy Yard, \$90,000; the New York Navy Yard, \$29,800; and the Charleston Navy Yard, \$23,500. Among the large subscriptions from ships are: *Nevada*, \$52,750; *Wyoming*, \$48,100; *New York*, \$43,000; *Rhode Island*, \$50,750; *Huntington*, \$47,000; *New Hampshire*, \$36,450; *Saratoga*, \$45,400; *Chicago*, \$25,000; *New Jersey*, \$23,950.

A number of the applications were sent to Washington by special messenger and many came by telegraph and radio.

### ORDERS TO ENGINEER OFFICERS.

Eight on Reserve Corps Placed on the Active List.

The following-named officers of the Engineer Officers' Reserve Corps are assigned to active duty and will comply with the following orders: Maj. John A. Laird, Capt. Fred E. Foster, Capt. Harrison Pittman, First Lieut. Charles S. Johnson, First Lieut. Ralph W. Queal, First Lieut. Henry H. Downes, First Lieut. George R. Koeln, Second Lieut. Robert S. Meston.

Maj. Laird, First Lieut. Johnson, and Second Lieut. Meston are assigned to the Second Engineers (National Army). They will report in person to their regimental commander, St. Louis, Mo., for assignment to duty.

Capt. Foster and Pittman and First Lieut. Queal are relieved from duty at the citizens' training camp, Fort Riley, Kans., and are assigned to the Second Engineers (National Army). They will report in person to their regimental commander, St. Louis, Mo., for assignment to duty.

First Lieuts. Downes and Koeln are discharged from their enlistments at the citizens' training camp, Fort Riley, Kans., and are assigned to the Second Engineers (National Army). They will report to their regimental commander, St. Louis, Mo., for assignment to duty.

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

Sons, Tenth and F Streets, Washington, D. C.; H. W. Cook, A. E. Nettleton Bros., Syracuse, N. Y.; Fred Drew, Brockton Last Co., Brockton, Mass.; John C. McKeon, Laird, Schafer & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

# War Department Orders to Officers and Enlisted Men

Capt. Earl J. Atkisson, Corps of Engineers, will report in person to Lieut. Col. Jay J. Morrow, Corps of Engineers, president of the examining board in the Canal Zone appointed in paragraph 27, Special Orders, No. 280, War Department, December 12, 1916, at such time as he may be required by the board, for examination to determine his fitness for promotion.

Capt. Edward E. Farnsworth, Quartermaster Corps, upon his arrival in the United States will proceed to Fort H. G. Wright, N. Y., and report in person to the commanding officer, coast defenses of Long Island Sound, for assignment to duty as quartermaster of those coast defenses, relieving Capt. Henry C. Bonycastle, Quartermaster Corps, of that duty.

By direction of the President, Capt. Clark D. Dudley, United States Army, retired, is placed on active military duty under the provisions of the next to the last proviso of section 24, act of Congress approved June 3, 1916, and detailed an acting quartermaster. He will report to the commanding general, Western Department, for assignment to duty as assistant to the department quartermaster.

Capt. De Witt C. Jones, Corps of Engineers, is relieved from duty in the Southern Department, to take effect at such time as his services can be spared by the department commander, and will then report to this city, take station, and report to the commanding officer, Washington Barracks, D. C., for duty as instructor at the Engineer instruction camp to be established in that vicinity.

Capt. Edmund L. Daley, Corps of Engineers, is relieved from duty in the Southern Department, to take effect at such time as his services can be spared by the department commander, and will then proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., and report to the commanding officer for duty as instructor at the Engineer instruction camp to be established in that vicinity.

Capt. Lewis H. Watkins, Corps of Engineers, is relieved from duty in the Southern Department, to take effect at such time as his services can be spared by the department commander, and will then proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kans., and report to the commanding officer for duty as instructor at the Engineer instruction camp to be established in that vicinity.

Chaplain Halsey C. Gavitt, First Cavalry, will proceed to his home on or about July 1, 1917, where he is authorized to await retirement.

Lieut. Col. Robert L. Howze, General Staff, is relieved from duty in the Southern Department and will proceed to Boston, Mass., and report in person to the commanding general, Northeastern Department, for duty as chief of staff of that department.

First Lieut. William H. McLain, Medical Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will proceed to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., and report in person to the commanding officer, medical officers' training camp, that post, for a course of instruction.

Maj. Charles de F. Chandler, Signal Corps, will make not to exceed six visits to Hudson, N. Y., on official business pertaining to aeronautics of the Army, and upon the completion of the duty enjoined will return to his proper station in this city after each visit.

Capt. Ira L. Reeves, United States Army, retired, is relieved from his present duties and will report to this city and report in person to the Chief of the Militia Bureau for duty as an assistant in his office.

Maj. Francis T. Metcalfe, Medical Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will proceed to Allentown, Pa., and report in person to Maj. Elbert E. Persons, Medical Corps, for duty.

Capt. Frank C. Page, Signal Officers' Reserve Corps, will proceed to Toronto, Canada, for temporary duty in connection with the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps, and upon the completion thereof will return to his station in this city.

Each of the following-named officers is assigned to temporary duty as instructor, citizens' training camp, Eastern Department, to take effect on the date indicated after his name, and will report by telegraph to the commanding general of that department for assignment to a station, and will join the station to which assigned:

Capt. Harold W. Huntley, Field Artillery, June 15, 1917.

First Lieut. Lewis K. Underhill, Infantry, July 8, 1917.

By direction of the President, Lieut. Col. William C. Borden, United States Army, retired, is placed on active military duty under the provisions of the next to the last proviso of section 24, act of Congress approved June 3, 1916. He will report in person to the commanding officer, Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., for duty.

Maj. Frank B. Jewett, Signal Officers' Reserve Corps, will proceed to this city and report in person to the Chief Signal Officer for temporary duty. Upon completion of this duty Maj. Jewett will return to his proper station.

Capt. William A. King, Signal Officers' Reserve Corps, is relieved from further active duty.

First Lieut. Roscoe R. Whiteside, Signal Officers' Reserve Corps, will proceed from San Francisco, Cal., to Los Angeles, Cal., for temporary duty in connection with the Signal Reserve Corps, and upon the completion thereof will return to his proper station.

Maj. Philip W. Huntington, Medical Corps, is detailed as an examiner and witness before the Army retiring board appointed to meet at Washington, D. C., by paragraph 26, Special Orders, No. 3, January 6, 1916, War Department, vice Maj. Roger Brooks, Medical Corps, hereby relieved. Maj. Huntington will report to the president of the board when summoned by him for duty accordingly.

Capt. Edwin F. Soncrant, Quartermaster Officers' Reserve Corps, is relieved from further duty as assistant to the department quartermaster, Southern Department, and will proceed without delay to Fort Jay, N. Y., and report in person to the commanding officer for duty.

By direction of the President, Capt. Franz A. Donlat, Ordnance Department, is detailed as a member of the General Staff Corps, to take effect July 1, 1917, and will report in person on that date to the Chief of Staff for duty.

First Lieuts. Charles F. Smith, Stevens T. Harris, and Barzilla M. Woodman, Medical Reserve Corps, are relieved from duty, Southern Department, and will proceed to their homes, reporting on arrival by telegraph to The Adjutant General of the Army.

Capt. Fred A. Rodgers, Ordnance Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will report in person to the Chief of Ordnance for assignment to duty.

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 N. Skyles, Capt. John L. Beattie, and Capt. Tupper B. Sharp.

Capt. Skyles will report in person to the commanding officer, citizens' training camp, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., for duty as assistant to the camp quartermaster and by letter to the commanding general, Southeastern Department.

Capt. Beattie will report in person to the commanding officer, citizens' training camp, Syracuse, N. Y., for assignment to duty as assistant to the camp quartermaster and by letter to the commanding general, Eastern Department.

Capt. Sharp will report in person to the commanding general, Southern Department, for assignment to duty as assistant to the department quartermaster.

By direction of the President, Maj. Arthur Kerwin, Thirty-fourth Infantry, will report in person to Col. Guy L. Edie, Medical Corps, president of an Army retiring board at San Francisco, Cal., at such time as he may designate, for examination by the board.

Capt. Charles R. Gill and First Lieut. George G. Van Mater, Medical Reserve Corps, are assigned to active duty and will proceed to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., and report in person to the commanding officer, medical officers' training camp, that post, for a course of instruction.

The resignation by First Lieut. Edd L. Robertson, Medical Reserve Corps, of his commission as an officer in that corps is accepted by the President, to take effect this date.

Capt. Charles F. Hunter, Ordnance Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will proceed to the Frankford Arsenal, Bridgetown, Pa., and report in person to the commanding officer for assignment to duty.

By direction of the President, First Lieut. Morgan T. Coakley, Engineer Officers' Reserve Corps, is honorably discharged from the service of the United States, to take effect June 6, his services being no longer required.

By direction of the President, First Lieut. Lewis Booker, Medical Reserve Corps, is honorably discharged from the service of the United States, to take effect June 6, his services being no longer required.

Capt. Harry S. Crossen and First Lieut. Pierre I. Chandeysson, Medical Reserve Corps, are assigned to active duty and will report in person to Col. Curtis McD. Townsend, Corps of Engineers, St. Louis, Mo., for duty in connection with the securing of enlistments for the nine regiments of Engineers, Engineer Officers' Reserve Corps.

Maj. Russell C. Langdon, Twenty-second Infantry, is transferred to the Sixteenth Infantry. He will report to the commanding general, Eastern Department, and will join the Sixteenth Infantry on its arrival in New York.

By direction of the President, Maj. Harold B. Fiske, Infantry, is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in The Adjutant General's Department.

The following-named officers are relieved from further duty at the Army Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth, Kans., and will proceed to join their regiments:

Capt. Robert H. Sillman, Fiftieth Infantry, First Lieut. Russell P. Hardie, Twentieth Infantry.

By direction of the President, Capt. John C. Waterman, Infantry, Detached Officers' List, will report in person to Brig. Gen. Abiel L. Smith, Quartermaster Corps, president of an Army retiring board at Washington, D. C., at such time as he may designate, for examination by the board.

By direction of the President, Col. Frederick Perkins, Infantry, Detached Officers' List, is detailed as a member of the Army retiring board appointed to meet at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., by paragraph 29, Special Orders, No. 81, February 7, 1917, War Department, vice Brig. Gen. William L. Sibert, United States Army, hereby relieved.

Maj. William L. Little, Medical Corps, in addition to his other duties, is assigned to duty as medical superintendent, Army transport service, Newport News, Va.

Leave of absence for four months on surgeon's certificate of disability is granted Maj. William P. Banta, Medical Corps.

The following-named officers of the Medical Reserve Corps are assigned to active duty and will proceed to Washington, D. C., and report in person to the commandant, Army Medical School, this city, for instruction: Capt. Hugh A. Freund, Lieuts. Donald W. Cameron, David E. Dollor, Joseph G. Fernbach, Frank H. Hurst, Everett C. Jessup, John W. Morris, James Redmon, Meredith I. Samuel, Nelson Allan Myll, Leon Unger, and Howard T. Wickert.

The following-named officers of the Medical Reserve Corps are relieved from duty at the medical officers' training camp, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., and will proceed to Washington, D. C., and report in person to the commandant, Army Medical School, this city, for instruction: Capt. William H. Honor, Lieuts. William H. Baughman, Harold E. Clark, Ross W. Griswold, Henry J. Ullman, and James N. Worcester.

First Lieut. William T. Fitzsimmons, Medical Reserve Corps, is relieved from duty at Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark., and will proceed to Washington, D. C., and report in person to the commandant, Army Medical School, this city, for instruction.

First Lieut. George R. Harris, Jr., Medical Reserve Corps, is relieved from duty at Fort Niagara, N. Y., and will proceed to Washington, D. C., and report in person to the commandant, Army Medical School, this city, for instruction.

The following-named officers of the Quartermaster Officers' Reserve Corps are assigned to active duty and will report in person to the officer in charge of cantonment construction, War Department, for assignment to duty in his office: Maj. Frank M. Gunby, Maj. M. J. Whitson, Maj. Francis B. Wheaton, Maj. R. E. Hamilton, Maj. Evan Shelby, and Capt. A. M. Maddock.

# War Department Orders to Officers and Enlisted Men

First Lieut. Royal Tharp, Medical Reserve Corps, is relieved from duty at the medical officers' training camp, Fort Riley, Kans., and will proceed to Washington, D. C., and report in person to the commandant, Army Medical School, this city, for instruction.

Capt. Wilbur M. Phelps, Medical Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will report in person to Col. Mason M. Patrick, Corps of Engineers, Washington Barracks, D. C., for duty.

First Lieut. George P. Pilling, Jr., Medical Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will report to Maj. Elijah H. Siter, Medical Reserve Corps, 1818 South Rittenhouse Square, Philadelphia, Pa., for duty pertaining to the examination of applicants for appointment in the Medical Reserve Corps.

First Lieut. James P. Wall, Medical Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will proceed to Washington, D. C., and report in person to the commandant, Army Medical School, this city, for instruction.

Maj. Walter C. Chidester, Medical Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and report in person to the commanding general, Western Department, for assignment to duty.

By direction of the President, Col. Solomon W. Roessler, United States Army, retired, is placed on active military duty under the provisions of the next to the last proviso of section 24, act of Congress approved June 8, 1916. He will proceed to New London, Conn., take station at that place, and report by letter to the Chief of Engineers for assignment to duty.

Capt. Byron Q. Jones, junior military aviator, Signal Corps, will report to the senior member of the Joint Army and Navy Aircraft Board, Washington, D. C., for temporary duty.

The following-named officers of the Quartermaster Officers' Reserve Corps are assigned to active duty and will report in person to the officer in charge of cantonment construction, War Department, for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof will be assigned by him as constructing quartermasters, under his direction, in charge of the construction work at the various cantonments: Maj. William M. Couper, Maj. Donald H. Sawyer, Maj. Earl B. Morden, Maj. O'Kelley Myers, and Maj. Millard A. Butler.

Maj. Henry S. Graves and Capt. Barrington Moore, Engineer Officers' Reserve Corps, are assigned to active duty and will report in person to the Chief of Engineers for instructions.

First Lieut. Oscar V. Linhardt, Medical Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will proceed to Fort Riley, Kans., at the earliest practicable date and report in person to the commanding officer, medical officers' training camp, for a course of instruction.

Capt. Louis M. Lang, Quartermaster Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will report by telegraph to the commanding general, Western Department, for the necessary orders to proceed to one of the division cantonment camps about to be constructed for duty as assistant to the constructing quartermaster.

First Lieut. Daniel Buckley, Aviation Section, Signal Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will proceed to Fort Sam Houston, Tex., and report in person to the commanding general, Southern Department, for assignment to duty with an aero squadron.

Maj. Benedict Crowell, 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.

Capt. Lorimer D. Miller, Engineer Officers' Reserve Corps, will proceed to Philadelphia, Pa., for duty in connection with the procurement of engineer equipment, and upon the completion thereof will return to his proper station.

Maj. Hiram Bingham, Aviation Section, Signal Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will report in person to the Chief Signal Officer of the Army for duty in his office.

First Lieut. George L. Richter, Signal Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will proceed to Washington, D. C., and report in person to the officer in charge, Signal Corps General Supply Depot, for duty.

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. Wilbur F. Tolson, Paul B. Johnson, Anton G. Jedlicka, Henry F. French, Edward Claeren, Fred M. Fogle. Capts. Tolson and Jedlicka will report in person to the commanding officer, medical officers' training camp, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., for assignment to duty as supply officers of a sanitary train. Capts. Johnson and Claeren will report in person to the commanding officer, medical officers' training camp, Fort Riley, Kans., for assignment to duty as supply officers of a sanitary train. Capts. French and Fogle will report in person to the commanding officer, medical officers' training camp, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., for assignment to duty as supply officers of a sanitary train.

Capt. John P. Fletcher, Medical Corps, will proceed to Jeffersonville, Ind., for the purpose of establishing an automobile ambulance depot in the vicinity of that place.

Leave of absence for 15 days, to take effect on or about July 9, 1917, is granted Capt. Alexander W. Chilton, Infantry, Detached Officers' List.

The following-named officers of the Engineer Officers' Reserve Corps are assigned to active duty and will comply with the following orders: Capt. Francis W. Taylor, Capt. Theodore H. Schoepf, Capt. Frank B. Weeks, First Lieut. Frank P. Nash, First Lieut. William J. German, First Lieut. Henry D. Moore, First Lieut. John C. W. Hinshaw, Second Lieut. Fred W. Sawtelle, Second Lieut. James F. Beattie, and Second Lieut. Laurens Hammond.

Capt. Taylor, First Lieut. Nash, and Second Lieut. Sawtelle are assigned to the Third Reserve Engineers and will report in person to the commanding officer, Third Reserve Engineers, Chicago, Ill., for duty.

Capt. Schoepf, First Lieut. German, and Second Lieut. Beattie are assigned to the Fifth Reserve Engineers and will report in person to the commanding officer, Fifth Reserve Engineers, Pittsburgh, Pa., for duty.

Capt. Weeks, First Lieut. Moore and Hinshaw, and Second Lieut. Hammond are discharged from their obligations in connection with their enlistments at the citizens' training camp, Fort Sheridan, Ill., are assigned to the Sixth Reserve Engineers, and will report in person to the commanding officer, Sixth Reserve Engineers, Detroit, Mich., for duty.

Capt. Joseph B. Hyams, Quartermaster Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and report in person to the commanding general, Western Department, for assignment to duty as assistant to the department quartermaster.

The following-named officers of the Quartermaster Officers' Reserve Corps are assigned to active duty and will proceed to the stations to which assigned: Capt. Ora E. Stark and Capt. Frederick R. Williams.

Capt. Stark will report in person to the commanding general, Eastern Department, for assignment to duty as assistant to the department quartermaster.

Capt. Williams will report in person to the commanding officer, training camp, Allentown, Pa., for assignment to duty as camp quartermaster and by letter to the commanding general, Eastern Department.

Maj. Frank G. Jonah and First Lieut. Theodore C. Thogerson, Engineer Officers' Reserve Corps, are assigned to active duty. They will report in person to the commanding officer, Second Reserve Engineers, for assignment to duty.

Capt. Henry J. Stehli, Engineer Officers' Reserve Corps, is relieved from duty at the citizens' training camp, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., and will proceed to Fort Totten, N. Y., and report in person to the commanding officer, First Reserve Engineers, for duty with that regiment.

The following-named officers of the Quartermaster Officers' Reserve Corps are assigned to active duty and will proceed with the least possible delay to the stations to which assigned: Capt. James V. Biggert and Capt. Louis T. Nathan. Capt. Biggert will report in person to the depot quartermaster, Jeffersonville, Ind., for duty as his assistant. Capt. Nathan will report in person to the quartermaster, Fort Leavenworth, Kans., for duty as his assistant in connection with the Engineer training camp and by letter to the commanding general, Central Department.

First Lieut. Crosby Field, Ordnance Officers' Reserve Corps, is ordered to active duty and will proceed to Washington, D. C., and report in person to the Chief of Ordnance for duty.

First Lieut. Curtis G. Pratt, Ordnance Officers' Reserve Corps, is ordered to active duty and will proceed to the New York Arsenal and report in person to the commanding officer for duty with the ordnance depot.

Lieut. Col. Stephen L/H. Slocum, United States Army, retired, is relieved from duty in the office of the Inspector General of the Army and will proceed to Charleston, S. C., and report in person to the commanding general, Southeastern Department, for assignment to duty as assistant to the department inspector of that department.

Capt. Jason D. Byers, Quartermaster Officers' Reserve Corps, is relieved from further duty as quartermaster, mobilization camp for ambulance companies, Philadelphia, Pa., and will proceed to Allentown, Pa., and report in person to the commanding officer, United States Army Ambulance Corps, that city, for assignment for duty as quartermaster.

The following-named officers of the Medical Reserve Corps are relieved from duty in the Southern Department and will proceed to their homes, and upon arrival there will report by telegraph to The Adjutant General of the Army: First Lieuts. James C. Burdett, Henry S. Fruitnigh, Alva R. Hull, and Adolphus A. McDaniel.

Capt. Allan L. Briggs, Third Infantry, is relieved from temporary duty in this city and will proceed without delay to join his regiment.

Maj. Edwin D. Bricker, Ordnance Department, is relieved from duty at the Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa., and will report to Washington, D. C., and report in person to the Chief of Ordnance for duty in his office.

Lieut. Col. George D. Moore, inspector general, will report in person to the commanding general, Northeastern Department, for assignment to temporary duty as assistant to the department inspector of that department.

Maj. Benjamin T. Simmons, inspector general, will report to the commanding general, Southern Department, for assignment to duty as assistant to the department inspector of that department.

First Lieut. Walter A. Jilison, Medical Reserve Corps, is relieved from duty at Fort Logan, Colo., and will proceed to his home, and upon arrival there report by telegraph to The Adjutant General of the Army.

First Lieut. Evan S. Evans, Medical Reserve Corps, is relieved from duty in the Southern Department and will proceed to his home, and upon arrival there report by telegraph to The Adjutant General of the Army.

Capt. Robert H. Willis, Jr., junior military aviator, Signal Corps, is relieved from duty in the Southern Department and will report to this city and report in person to the Chief Signal Officer of the Army for duty in his office.

The following-named officers of the Medical Reserve Corps are assigned to active duty and will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., and report in person to the commanding officer of that post for duty and by letter to the commanding general, Western Department: First Lieuts. Pearl C. West and Isaac Sidwell Collins.

First Lieut. James H. Parkinson, Medical Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty. He will report by telegraph to the commanding general, Western Department, for assignment to duty for the purpose of organizing and enlisting the medical enlisted personnel for the ambulance company, Sacramento, Cal.

First Lieuts. Joseph A. Lanahan and Wilmarth S. Buck, Medical Reserve Corps, are assigned to active duty and will proceed to Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., and report in person to the commanding officer, that post, for duty and by letter to the commanding general, Eastern Department.

First Lieut. James M. Northington, Medical Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will report to First Lieut. James F. Corbett, Medical Reserve Corps, Millard Hall, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn., for duty with the board of examiners for the Medical Reserve Corps in that city.

## *Picture of Realities of War Drawn by Secretary Baker*

In addressing a recent conference here between Cabinet officers and editors of trade publications Secretary of War Baker spoke as follows:

We have devoted an enormous part of the intellectual energy and the physical strength of mankind to the conquest of the forces of nature and the resources of nature. We have reached literally into the clouds and captured the greatest servant mankind ever had and brought him down and turned him to driving our dynamos. We have reached down into the very center of the earth and taken up portions of the earth itself, and, by processes which alchemy would have regarded as miraculous, have used the very bony structure of the earth as a fuel for the production of energy to serve us in physical ways. We have taken the brain of man and put it on the anvil of invention and brought out all manner of physical and mechanical contrivances, inventions, aids, and appliances, easing the burden of doing the physical work of the world, and yet, in the very nature of that process, of consuming the earth and converting it into new forms and agencies for service and helpfulness, the question is not improper as to whether we have not created a bigger servant than we can manage.

### **The Pan-German Movement.**

Now, I imagine that the inspiration of the impossible political philosophy which at present seems to govern the German Empire is born of industrialism. I suspect that the motive of the pan-German movement, the Berlin-Bagdad movement, the Bagdad Railroad controversy—I suspect that practically all of the major things that have been involved in that diplomacy of middle Europe for the past 25 or 30 years are based upon industrial aspirations and ambitions, and if we look at it with perfect calmness, I think we can say, in an uncritical or, at least, in an unblaming spirit that the German ruling mind has become so obsessed with the grandeur of industrial supremacy that it has completely lost sense of the existence of moral standards.

### **What the War Has Done.**

You and I know many Germans. Many of them have been our personal acquaintances and our friends, and a more gentle and more neighborly and more kindly and orderly set of acquaintances none of us ever had. It is not in their nature to spread poisoned candy and to poison wells, and to commit assassinations, as a process of war upon the sea; it is no more a part of their nature than of anybody's else to resort to barbarity; but when the great obsession comes, when the nervous energies of a people are devoted for a continuous number of years to the idea of mechanical and industrial supremacy, and the moral balance is lost or withdrawn, then such results as we now see come to pass.

Now, why is that? It is because war has become a thing of industry and commerce and business. It is no longer Samson with his shield and spear and sword, and David with his sling; it is no longer selected parties representing nations as

champions, and in physical conflict one with the other, but it is the conflict of smokestacks now; it is the combat of the driving wheel and of the engine, and the nation or group of nations in a modern war which is to prevail is the one which will best be able to coordinate and marshal its material, industrial, and commercial strength against the combination which may be opposed to it.

### **Warriors Fill Skies.**

The very skies are filled with warriors now, and the underseas as well; and so we see that at least a part of the mechanical progress which has been made by mankind has been drafted into the making of what is now called the lethal weapon of war, and here in Washington we are undertaking now to marshal the genius and the vitality and the courage of a great peace-loving people, in order that they may throw their preponderating weight as a unit in this scale and rescue peace for the world.

The world must have peace. The present war is costing something more than \$600,000,000 a day in money—probably nearer a hundred million—and more than 10,000 lives of human beings a day, and every day the war continues the world is that much poorer in its accumulations, in its resources, and in its men. I think that all believe that every resource was exhausted before our entry into this war took place, and I think every thinking man will agree that there is now no way to reestablish peace on this troubled and bereft planet, except by the exercise of the superior force of the United States.

### **As Evangels of Peace.**

So that we start into this war as the evangels of peace; we are mobilizing the industry and the resources of the United States in order that they may secure peace for the world. Every conflict we have among ourselves, every dissent which we allow to be pressed beyond the point of the expression of opinion, which is necessary to secure wisdom, every division which we allow among ourselves delays the achievement of the great object of this war, and it is for that reason that I address to you, as editors, these precautionary remarks. It is not possible to take the industrial, commercial, agricultural, and social life of a nation of 110,000,000 people and divert them out of their normal courses without creating here and there confusion and without breaking in upon the long-established and deeply cherished habits of great numbers of men.

The greatest asset we have is our habits; it makes unnecessary separate reasoning operations for a great variety of things which we are compelled to do daily, and it is not until we have converted an operation into a habit that it becomes an asset. Now, in this mobilization of the people of the United States we are going to jar their habits. Business houses are not going to be able to do as they used to do, in many ways; workers in industrial establishments, farmers who are tilling their fields, everybody is going to be asked to give up, or, at least, to permit the temporary obstruction of some of these deeply embedded

habitual modes of action and thought, and, as a consequence, we are all going to be in a more or less disturbed state of mind; things are not going to be as they usually are, and so our minds are going to be filled with questions as to whether the things which are in an unusual state are in a right or a profitable state.

You, gentlemen, are going to meet that in the trades which your journals address. Some of the reorganizations and readjustments in those trades are going to be quite fundamental and profound, and the disturbance of the line of habit and normal business is going to be exceedingly unusual and difficult of rapid adjustment. Now, if your journals, catching the spirit of the community of enterprise, will preach to those who read your papers and who are influenced by them, and whose modes of thought are controlled by them—if you will preach to them the constant doctrine of the necessity of the sacrifice of habit, in order that there may be community of enterprise in this new undertaking, if you will just take the trouble to analyze the creaking which the machine develops in the process of readjustment, and point out in a large view how unnecessary it is that these things should be, if you will calm the apprehensions and spur the courage and determination of your clientele, you will have it in your power to make a contribution to this aggregation of our industrial and other resources in a common cause which will be second to no contribution made by any group in the country.

And I am not asking you to forbear criticism. A declaration of war is always a declaration of an open season for critics, and that is rather fortunate. There are no perfect people, and all of us who are imperfect are anxious to have our imperfections called to our attention, so that we can be more on guard against them, and people who are exceedingly busy about great tasks are quite likely to allow their natural imperfections to run away with them, while they are absorbed about other things, so that criticism is helpful.

### **Make Criticism Constructive.**

But make it constructive. There is a man in my country from whom I learned more than from any man I ever knew, I think. He bought a house in the country, and decided that it needed a new roof. It was a very humble place, and as soon as he decided that the existing roof would not do he got a ladder and got up on the roof and tore it all off; and when he got down to the bottom of the ladder he realized that he had not yet thought of buying a new set of shingles, and it was a long time before he could either get the money together or get his friends to bring the new shingles out to him, and in that time the rains came and the winds blew, and every makeshift device that he could provide did not keep him from catching cold and ultimately dying from exposure. Make your criticism helpful and constructive; point out the way to do it right when you discover that it is being done wrong, and do not spare us who are here charged with responsibility, if, after you have pointed out the right way to do it, we persist obstinately in continuing to do it the wrong way.