



Official Bulletin



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No. 37.

SECRETARY HOUSTON URGES WOMEN TO PRESERVE FOOD

"Every housewife this year should restore to her home the often overlooked home industries of canning, preserving, pickling, and drying of perishable fruits or vegetables," said David F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture, to-day. "The large number of new back-yard gardens which have been planted this year shortly will begin to yield their extra harvest of beans, peas, carrots, beets, sweet corn, and tomatoes. The regular supplies also will reach the markets and, as happens each summer, the local supply at times will exceed immediate consumptive capacity. Not to conserve much of this surpluse of valuable food would be sinful waste.

Duty of Every Household.

"The present food and labor situations are such that no household is justified in looking to others to release it wholly from individual responsibility and constructive action in saving and conserving food. All any home should expect of others is to supply those foods which can not be produced effectively by its own members. The railroads will be burdened with the transportation of staple foods and civil and military necessities from localities of production and manufacture to districts incapable of supplying their own needs.

"It follows that all locally produced foods, conserved by home methods, lessen the winter pressure on transportation agencies and also release similar products of factories for other purposes.

"I urge every household, therefore, to can all surplus perishable products for which they have containers and to dry and keep in paper any additional surplus suitable for such preservation."

\$62,284,982 GIVEN RED CROSS.

Girl Aviator Leaves Buffalo for Washington With Contributions.

The Red Cross authorizes the following:

With the hundred million for humanity almost in sight the Red Cross war council realized to-day that the last stretch of the big financial campaign is going to be the hardest. The spirit of the campaign is still running high, however, and the leaders are confident that the \$100,000,000 will be in hand at the close of the Red Cross week, Monday.

The latest figures to-day showed the grand total to be \$62,284,982, with New York City's total standing at \$26,862,862. The whole country outside of New York had subscribed \$35,422,120.

Miss Katharine Stinson, aviatrix, who has performed before the Emperor of Japan and the late President of China, started from Buffalo this morning to fly to Washington with Buffalo's first contributions to the war fund. She expected to arrive at Albany this evening. She plans to land on Governors Island, N. Y., to-morrow morning, and to reach Washington at 4.30 in the afternoon.

ARMENIANS THANK PRESIDENT.

Telegraph Greetings from Conference of Refugees in Transcaucasia.

President Wilson has received the following telegram from Tiflis:

"The first conference of Armenian refugees from Turkey now in session in Erivan, Transcaucasia, sends you greetings and expresses its profound gratitude to the American people for their sustained interest and generous financial aid to the stricken Armenians. We look forward to the future with confidence assured that you and your great Union will continue your interest and moral support, especially in the reestablishment and fuller development of our people.

"ANTRANIG LIVON CSANT."

PRIVILEGES OF ALIEN ENEMIES.

Permit Given in One District Does Not Permit Them to Travel in Another.

In response to inquiries relative to the sphere of effectiveness of alien enemy permits, the Department of Justice to-day authorized the following statement:

"A permit granted to an alien enemy by a United States marshal confers upon the holder of the permit the privilege to move at will in the district of the marshal by whom the permit is signed, but does not grant either general or specific privileges outside of the particular district. Enemy aliens desiring to travel in two or more Federal judicial districts should obtain permits in each of the districts in which they will travel."

SIXTEEN ENGINEER COMPANIES ORDERED INTO U. S. SERVICE

The War Department authorizes the following:

Orders have gone to the governors of 15 States to muster into the Federal service 16 companies of engineers of the National Guard, who will be assigned to do the preliminary engineering work on the 16 sites for cantonments for the National Army, one company to a cantonment.

One company each has been ordered from Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Georgia, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Mississippi, Iowa, Kansas, Texas, and California, and two companies from New Jersey.

These are the first companies of engineers to be called into service since the beginning of the war.

The present work of each company will be to plot out the site chosen for the cantonment, to prepare preliminary plans showing the contractor where sewers, water pipes, wires, roads, regimental camps, and all necessary buildings and other works are to be placed.

It is now expected that upon the completion of this work these companies will be returned to their State divisions, but other work on which they are needed may have appeared, to which they will be detailed.

BRAZIL NOTIFIES THE U. S. OF REVOCATION OF NEUTRALITY

The following are notes which have been exchanged between the ambassador of Brazil and the Acting Secretary of State concerning the revocation of Brazil's neutrality:

JUNE 4, 1917.

"MR. SECRETARY OF STATE: The President of the Republic has just instructed me to inform Your Excellency's Government that he has approved the law which revokes Brazil's neutrality in the war between the United States of America and the German Empire. The Republic thus recognized the fact that one of the belligerents is a constituent portion of the American Continent and that we are bound to that belligerent by traditional friendship and the same sentiment in the defense of the vital interests of America and the accepted principles of law.

"Brazil ever was and is now free from warlike ambitions, and while it always refrained from showing any partiality in the European conflict, it could no longer stand unconcerned when the struggle involved the United States, actuated by no interest whatever but solely for the sake of international judicial order, and when Germany included us and the other neutral powers in the most violent acts of war.

Policy of Continental Solidarity.

"While the comparative lack of reciprocity on the part of the American Republics divested until now the Monroe doctrine of its true character, by permitting of an interpretation based on the prerogatives of their sovereignty, the present events which brought Brazil even now to the side of the United States at a critical moment in the history of the world, are still imparting to our foreign policy a practical shape of continental solidarity, a policy, however, that was also that of the former régime whenever any of the other sister friendly nations of the American Continent was concerned. The Republic strictly observed our political and diplomatic traditions and remained true to the liberal principles in which the nation was nurtured.

"Thus understanding our duty and Brazil taking the position to which its antecedents and the conscience of a free people pointed, whatever fate the morrow may have in store for us, we shall conserve the constitution which governs us and which has not yet been surpassed in the guaranties due to the rights, lives, and property of foreigners.

"In bringing the above-stated resolution to Your Excellency's knowledge, I beg you to be pleased to convey to your Government the sentiments of unalterable friendship of the Brazilian people and Government.

"I avail myself of the opportunity to reiterate to Your Excellency the assurances of my highest consideration.

"DOMICIO DA GAMA."

(Continued on page 8.)

THE ESPIONAGE LAW RECENTLY ENACTED BY CONGRESS

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

Title X.

COUNTERFEITING GOVERNMENT SEAL.

SECTION 1. Whoever shall fraudulently or wrongfully affix or impress the seal of any executive department, or of any bureau, commission, or office of the United States, to or upon any certificate, instrument, commission, document, or paper of any description; or whoever, with knowledge of its fraudulent character, shall with wrongful or fraudulent intent use, buy, procure, sell, or transfer to another any such certificate, instrument, commission, document, or paper, to which or upon which said seal has been so fraudulently affixed or impressed, shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

SEC. 2. Whoever shall falsely make, forge, counterfeit, mutilate, or alter, or cause or procure to be made, forged, counterfeited, mutilated, or altered, or shall willingly assist in falsely making, forging, counterfeiting, mutilating, or altering, the seal of any executive department, or any bureau, commission, or office of the United States, or whoever shall knowingly use, affix, or impress any such fraudulently made, forged, counterfeited, mutilated, or altered seal to or upon any certificate, instrument, commission, document, or paper, of any description, or whoever with wrongful or fraudulent intent shall have possession of any such falsely made, forged, counterfeited, mutilated, or altered seal, knowing the same to have been so falsely made, forged, counterfeited, mutilated, or altered, shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both.

SEC. 3. Whoever shall falsely make, forge, counterfeit, alter, or tamper with any naval, military, or official pass or permit, issued by or under the authority of the United States, or with wrongful or fraudulent intent shall use or have in his possession any such pass or permit, or shall personate or falsely represent himself to be or not to be a person to whom such pass or permit has been duly issued, or shall willfully allow any other person to have or use any such pass or permit, issued for his use alone, shall be fined not more than \$2,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

Title XI.

SEARCH WARRANTS.

SECTION 1. A search warrant authorized by this title may be issued by a judge of a United States district court, or by a judge of a State or Territorial court of record, or by a United States commissioner for the district wherein the property sought is located.

SEC. 2. A search warrant may be issued under this title upon either of the following grounds:

1. When the property was stolen or embezzled in violation of a law of the United

States; in which case it may be taken on the warrant from any house or other place in which it is concealed, or from the possession of the person by whom it was stolen or embezzled, or from any person in whose possession it may be.

2. When the property was used as the means of committing a felony; in which case it may be taken on the warrant from any house or other place in which it is concealed, or from the possession of the person by whom it was used in the commission of the offense, or from any person in whose possession it may be.

3. When the property, or any paper, is possessed, controlled, or used in violation of section 22 of this title; in which case it may be taken on the warrant from the person violating said section, or from any person in whose possession it may be, or from any house or other place in which it is concealed.

SEC. 3. A search warrant can not be issued but upon probable cause, supported by affidavit, naming or describing the person and particularly describing the property and the place to be searched.

SEC. 4. The judge or commissioner must, before issuing the warrant, examine on oath the complainant and any witness he may produce, and require their affidavits or take their depositions in writing and cause them to be subscribed by the parties making them.

SEC. 5. The affidavits or depositions must set forth the facts tending to establish the grounds of the application or probable cause for believing that they exist.

SEC. 6. If the judge or commissioner is thereupon satisfied of the existence of the grounds of the application or that there is probable cause to believe their existence, he must issue a search warrant, signed by him with his name of office, to a civil officer of the United States duly authorized to enforce or assist in enforcing any law thereof, or to a person so duly authorized by the President of the United States, stating the particular grounds or probable cause for its issue and the names of the persons whose affidavits have been taken in support thereof, and commanding him forthwith to search the person or place named, for the property specified, and to bring it before the judge or commissioner.

SEC. 7. A search warrant may in all cases be served by any of the officers mentioned in its direction, but by no other person, except in aid of the officer on his requiring it, he being present and acting in its execution.

SEC. 8. The officer may break open any outer or inner door or window of a house, or any part of a house, or anything therein, to execute the warrant, if, after notice of his authority and purpose, he is refused admittance.

SEC. 9. He may break open any outer or inner door or window of a house, for the purpose of liberating a person who, having entered to aid him in the execution of the warrant, is detained therein, or when necessary for his own liberation.

SEC. 10. The judge or commissioner must insert a direction in the warrant that it be served in the daytime, unless

the affidavits are positive that the property is on the person or in the place to be searched, in which case he may insert a direction that it be served at any time of the day or night.

SEC. 11. A search warrant must be executed and returned to the judge or commissioner who issued it within ten days after its date; after the expiration of this time the warrant, unless executed, is void.

SEC. 12. When the officer takes property under the warrant, he must give a copy of the warrant together with a receipt for the property taken (specifying it in detail) to the person from whom it was taken by him, or in whose possession it was found; or, in the absence of any person, he must leave it on the place where he found the property.

SEC. 13. The officer must forthwith return the warrant to the judge or commissioner and deliver to him a written inventory of the property taken, made publicly or in the presence of the person from whose possession it was taken, and of the applicant for the warrant, if they are present, verified by the affidavit of the officer at the foot of the inventory and taken before the judge or commissioner at the time, to the following effect: "I, R. S., the officer by whom this warrant was executed, do swear that the above inventory contains a true and detailed account of all the property taken by me on the warrant."

SEC. 14. The judge or commissioner must thereupon, if required, deliver a copy of the inventory to the person from whose possession the property was taken and to the applicant for the warrant.

SEC. 15. If the grounds on which the warrant was issued be controverted, the judge or commissioner must proceed to take testimony in relation thereto, and the testimony of each witness must be reduced to writing and subscribed by each witness.

SEC. 16. If it appears that the property or paper taken is not the same as that described in the warrant or that there is no probable cause for believing the existence of the grounds on which the warrant was issued, the judge or commissioner must cause it to be restored to the person from whom it was taken; but if it appears that the property or paper taken is the same as that described in the warrant and that there is probable cause for believing the existence of the grounds on which the warrant was issued, then the judge or commissioner shall order the same retained in the custody of the person seizing it or to be otherwise disposed of according to law.

SEC. 17. The judge or commissioner must annex the affidavits, search warrant, return, inventory, and evidence, and if he has not power to inquire into the offense in respect to which the warrant was issued he must at once file the same, together with a copy of the record of his proceedings, with the clerk of the court having power to so inquire.

SEC. 18. Whoever shall knowingly and willfully obstruct, resist, or oppose any such officer or person in serving or at-

(Continued on page 8.)

**ROSTER OF OFFICERS IN THE "FOREST REGIMENT" FOR SERVICE IN FRANCE
ANNOUNCED; RECRUITING NOW ACTIVELY UNDER WAY, OFFICIALS REPORT**

The Department of Agriculture authorizes the following:

The roster of commissioned officers in the "forest regiment," or, as the War Department designates it, the Tenth Reserve Engineers (Forest), has just been announced and includes 2 Regular Army officers, 15 foresters from the United States Forest Service and 2 from the forest branch of British Columbia, 1 lumberman from the Indian Forest Service, and 13 foresters and lumbermen taken from private or institutional work.

The War Department has designated Lieut. Col. James A. Woodruff, of the Engineer Corps, to organize and command the regiment, and Beverly C. Dunn, captain of engineers, as adjutant. W. B. Greeley, now assistant forester in charge of the branches of silviculture and research, United States Forest Service, and formerly district forester in charge of the national forests of Montana and northern Idaho, has been selected to serve as major on the regimental staff and to aid in the organization and equipment of the regiment. The remaining officers will be as follows:

List of Remaining Officers.

Majors in command of battalions: R. E. Benedict, assistant forester in the forest branch of British Columbia, and C. S. Chapman, manager of the private timber protective associations of western Oregon.

Captains: Edward S. Bryant, forest inspector, United States Forest Service, stationed at Washington, D. C.; Inman F. Eldredge, forest supervisor of the Florida National Park, stationed at Pensacola, Fla.; J. D. Guthrie, forest supervisor of the Coconino National Forest, stationed at Flagstaff, Ariz.; Evan W. Kelly, forest examiner, United States Forest Service, stationed at San Francisco; John Lafon, assistant forester in charge of timber operations, forest branch of British Columbia; David T. Mason, professor of forestry at the University of California; W. N. Millar, professor of forestry at the University of Toronto; Barrington Moore, a private forester from New York City; Arthur C. Ringland, forest inspector, United States Forest Service, stationed at Washington, D. C.; Dorr Skeels, logging engineer and professor of forestry at the University of Montana. The three captains taken from university professorships are, it is stated, chosen because of their extensive past experience in practical lumbering and other woods work.

List of Lieutenants.

First lieutenants: Ridsen T. Allen, of the Allen-Medley Lumber Co., Devereux, Ga.; M. S. Benedict, forest supervisor of the Sawtooth National Forest, stationed at Hailey, Idaho; Robert L. Deering, forest examiner, United States Forest Service, stationed at Albuquerque, N. Mex.; Clarence R. Dunston, lumberman, United States Indian Service, stationed at Dixon, Mont.; D. P. Godwin, forest examiner, United States Forest Service, stationed at San Francisco; J. G. Kelly, lumberman, of Portland, Oreg.; Eugene L. Lindsay, forest examiner, United States For-

est Service, stationed at Washington, D. C.; E. C. Sanford, forest supervisor of the Idaho National Forest, stationed at McCall, Idaho; H. C. Williams, who recently resigned from the supervisorship of the same forest; Stanley L. Wolfe, forest examiner, United States Forest Service, stationed at Washington, D. C.; J. B. Woods, of the Arkansas Land & Lumber Co., Malvern, Ark.; Herman Work, deputy forest supervisor of the Caribou National Forest, stationed at Montpelier, Idaho.

Second lieutenants: H. R. Condon, forester, with the Pennsylvania Railroad, Philadelphia; S. H. Hodgman, logging-camp foreman, with the Potlatch Timber Co., Potlatch, Idaho; W. H. Gallaher, forest examiner, United States Forest Service, stationed at San Francisco; J. W. Seltzer, forester, with the New Jersey Zinc Co., Franklin, N. J.; H. B. Shepard, forester, with the Lincoln Pulp Co., Bangor, Me.; E. F. Wohlenberg, forest examiner, United States Forest Service, stationed at Flagstaff, Ariz.

Recruiting in Progress.

Recruiting for the rank and file of the regiment is actively under way. The enlisted men will be picked woodsmen. With only 2,000 men needed out of the vast number of woods workers which the lumber industry of the United States employs, and with rapid recruiting necessary, a special machinery has been developed to handle the preliminary stages of enlistment. Local representatives of the Forest Service in various parts of the country and a number of State forestry officials have been designated as "listing officers" to secure applications from men in their neighborhood who are known to be of the right type. Great care will be used to secure men proficient in woods work.

Rates of Pay.

The number of men to be recruited and their monthly salaries while in training and active service are as follows:

Grade.	Monthly pay in United States.	Monthly pay foreign service.
6 first sergeants.....	\$51	\$61.20
18 sergeants, first class.....	51	61.20
1 sergeant bugler.....	48	57.60
50 sergeants.....	44	52.80
6 stable sergeants.....	44	52.80
6 supply sergeants.....	44	52.80
6 mess sergeants.....	44	52.80
2 color sergeants.....	44	52.80
19 cooks.....	38	45.60
6 horseshoers.....	38	45.60
108 corporals.....	36	43.20
6 saddlers.....	36	43.20
27 wagoners.....	36	43.20
186 privates, first class.....	33	39.60
558 privates, second class.....	30	36.00
12 buglers.....	30	36.00

Pay will begin at the date of enlistment. Traveling expenses will be furnished by the Government from the place of enlistment to the training camp.

Timber for Military Use.

The regiment will convert available timber behind the battle lines in France into railroad ties, trench timbers, mine props, bridge timbers, lumber, and cord-

wood needed in the military operations of the British Army. The work may, it is stated, fall within the danger zone and will be done largely in sprout forests of oak, beech, hornbeam, and other hardwoods, with some stands of pine. The timber is small in comparison with most American forests, much of it from 8 to 12 inches in diameter. These forests resemble the wood lots of southern New England, and the operations will be similar to portable sawmill logging and tie cutting in Massachusetts, Connecticut, Maryland, and Virginia. The larger logs will be sawn into boards and dimension material, while the smaller trees will be cut into hewn ties, poles, props, etc. The closest possible use of timber will be required.

Skill in Cutting Required.

The French forests have for many years been managed with great care and skill. It is the view of the Government's forestry officials that if the American forest regiment is to do creditable work, it must be able not only to cut and manufacture the timber with high efficiency but also to avoid waste and leave the forests in good shape for future production. This is the reason for selecting mainly trained foresters as officers.

The regiment will be made up of six companies of 164 men each, aside from battalion and regimental staffs, drivers, and commissioned officers. It will be sent overseas as soon as organized, trained, and equipped. It will first be assembled at two training camps, the regimental headquarters and one battalion at the American University, Washington, D. C., and one battalion at Fort Leavenworth, Kans.

Enlistment is for Period of War.

Enlistment is for the period of the war. Recruits must be between the ages of 18 and 40 and must be citizens of the United States or have declared their intention to become such. They are subject to the same physical examination as that required for other military service.

While designed to serve primarily as a mobile logging and milling crew, the regiment will be organized on military lines and its members will be uniformed and armed like other units in the United States Army. The first duty of its officers and men will be to learn military discipline and teamwork through thoroughgoing drill at training camps.

For the logging crews skilled axmen, sawyers, tie hewers, skidders, teamsters, and blacksmiths are being enlisted. Millwrights, sawyers, and engineers are to man portable sawmills which will form part of the equipment, while suitable helpers for the various activities connected with woods operations and the maintenance of large camps will be picked up.

The prompt recruiting of this regiment will, it is expected, enable it to be among the first to carry the flag of the United States abroad.

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

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EXECUTIVE ORDER.

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

As civilian chairman of the committee I appoint Mr. George Creel. The Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of the Navy are authorized each to detail an officer or officers to the work of the committee.

WOODROW WILSON.

April 14, 1917.

ONLY 12 SERIOUSLY ILL AT THE GREAT LAKES STATION

The Navy Department authorizes the following:

Dr. Braisted, Surgeon General of the Navy, states there are only 12 cases of serious illness among the 9,000 men at Great Lakes Training Station, Chicago. Dr. Braisted has just returned from a visit to the station. He was accompanied on his trip by Dr. Theodore Richards, assistant director of military relief of the American Red Cross.

Surgeon General's Statement.

Regarding the situation at Great Lakes the Surgeon General said to-day:

"Everything is in excellent condition at the Great Lakes Training Station. Out of a personnel of 9,000 I found only 12 cases of serious illness. A large proportion of those in the hospital have recovered and are detained merely for a short period in order to prevent possible spread of disease. The hospital facilities are being enlarged to accommodate 1,000 persons. A complete laboratory has also been furnished by the United States Public Health Service, and the great laboratory of Northwestern University is being utilized. Dr. Hoktoen, of this college, and his assistants are rendering valuable aid in dealing with infectious diseases.

Appearance of Men Excellent.

"The appearance of the personnel at the station is excellent. The men are evidently in robust health, happy, and contented. At present the vast majority of them are living in tents, but the construction of permanent winter quarters is progressing rapidly and will probably be completed by early fall.

"Reports from all the other naval stations indicate satisfactory sanitary and health conditions."

MR. BRYAN SUPPORTS FOOD BILL.

Says People Must be Protected from Greed of Unpatriotic Few.

Mr. W. J. Bryan, passing through Washington, gave out the following emphatic statement in support of the food administration bill:

"War is not a normal condition; it is abnormal and requires extraordinary remedies. The farmers are urged to increase the food products and should be guaranteed against an inadequate price; without such guarantee they might be penalized for their patriotism. The consumers, too, deserve protection from food speculators. A Government that can commandeer the lives of its young men and call for the money of its older men should have power to protect the whole people from the greed of an unpatriotic few. I am not afraid to trust the President with the powers which the food administration bill proposes to confer. He acts in the daylight and without a selfish interest. No President would abuse such a power."

REPORTS ON CROP CONDITIONS TO BE ISSUED AUGUST 1 AND 8

The Department of Agriculture issues the following:

The report showing the condition of the cotton crop on July 25 will be issued by the Bureau of Crop Estimates, Department of Agriculture, on Tuesday, August 1, at 11 a. m. (eastern time).

On Tuesday, August 8, at 2.15 p. m. (eastern time), there will be issued a summary of the conditions of the principal crops on August 1, which will give the following information: Preliminary estimate of yield and quality of winter wheat and rye; condition on August 1 (or at time of harvest) and forecast of spring wheat, corn, oats, barley, potatoes, tobacco, flax, rice, apples, peaches; acreage, condition, and forecast of buckwheat and hay; stocks of oats and barley in farmers' hands on August 1.

A supplemental report will be issued which will include a statement of the condition on August 1 of the following crops: Pears, grapes, watermelons, cantaloupes, limes, grapefruit, oranges, lemons, apricots, prunes, olives, almonds, walnuts, sweet potatoes, tomatoes, cabbages, onions, field beans, field peas, sugar beets, sugar cane, sorghum, peanuts, hops, broom corn, hemp, alfalfa, timothy, millet, blue grass (for seed), sorghums for feed; yield and quality of clover; production compared with full crop of pineapples, blackberries, and raspberries; also an index of general crop conditions on August 1 in each State, and the average price paid to producers for important products.

OHIO CANTONMENT CONTRACT LET.

The contract for the cantonment at Chillicothe, Ohio, has been awarded to The A. Bentley Company, Toledo, Ohio.

DANISH BUTTER EXPORTS GROWING.

Butter exported from Denmark, according to a consular report, amounted to 101,600 tons in 1915, 95,300 in 1914, and 91,000 in 1913. Prices in 1913 were about 30 per cent above those of previous years.

FUND OF \$500,000 TO FIGHT COTTON PEST IS REQUESTED

The Department of Agriculture authorizes the following:

If the vast cotton-growing industry of the United States is to be saved from a grave menace the pink bollworm, now in Mexico near the Texas border, must be kept from entering this country. The Secretary of Agriculture has declared in letters to Representative Lever, chairman of the House Committee on Agriculture, and Senator Gore, chairman of the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. Secretary Houston asks for an emergency appropriation of \$500,000 with which to protect the United States against this most destructive of all cotton pests. In emphasizing the destructiveness of the insect he points out that it has reduced the Egyptian cotton crop in the infested districts nearly one-half in the last few years.

The pink bollworm, Secretary Houston tells the committee chairmen, is distributed in Mexico much more generally than was at first supposed. It now extends through the entire Laguna district, covering an area of some 12,000 square miles. Seed for planting has been sent from this district to other points in Mexico nearer the United States, undoubtedly carrying infestation to those districts.

Texas Would Cooperate.

The importation of seed cotton and cotton seed from Mexico into the United States was prohibited as soon as the presence of the pink bollworm in Mexico was discovered late last summer. In addition the importation of cottonseed products will be safeguarded by regulations to be issued soon. It is contemplated that the emergency appropriation, if it is made available, will be used to fight against the entrance of the pest by the creation of a cotton-free zone 50 to 100 miles wide in Texas next to the Mexican border, by the making of surveys in Mexico, if practicable, to determine the actual distribution of the insect, and by the extermination of local infestations in Mexico near the American border.

The proposed cotton-free zone would be established in cooperation with the State of Texas, the officials of the State already having indicated their desire so to cooperate. The growing of cotton in such a zone would be effectively prohibited by the promulgation of Federal and State quarantines prohibiting the movement from the State or within the State of any cotton grown in the zone. Most of the tillable land in the zone is adapted to the cultivation of sugar cane, rice, vegetables, and other valuable crops.

The surveys in Mexico to determine the distribution of the pink bollworm would be made cooperatively with Mexican authorities and ultimately would be the basis for determining the possibility of undertaking, in cooperation with the Mexican Government, the extermination of the pest in that country.

The extermination of local infestations in Mexico near the United States border would be undertaken with the cooperation of the Mexican Government or local Mexican authorities. By this means the pest should be kept so much the farther from the cotton fields of the United States.

WORK OF THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES BRIEFLY TOLD

SENATE.

Senator Sherman, of Illinois, made the only speech yesterday on the administration food bill. He opposed the measure. Conferences between Senators during the day appeared to remove much of the opposition to the pending bill. Tentative agreements were reached at informal conferences to eliminate from the bill a number of matters not deemed of vital consequence and which granted powers it was claimed would never be used. If this agreement is carried out, the time required for discussion will be materially shortened. Senator Chamberlain, in charge of the measure, last night was of the opinion the administration bill could be enacted and become effective by July 1.

Senator Pomerene had a conference yesterday with President Wilson on the subject of Federal control of the coal industry as an emergency war measure. Upon his return to the Capitol Mr. Pomerene said the President was in sympathy with the purposes of the Senator's resolution on the subject and believed the coal situation was acute and prices much too high. The Interstate Commerce Committee of the Senate met this morning to consider Mr. Pomerene's resolution. It provides that during the war and other emergencies the Federal Trade Commission shall have authority to fix coal prices and in the event of failure to agree with the operators as to prices to take over and operate the mines, compensation of the owners to be fixed at a later time.

Important conclusions were reached by the Finance Committee on provisions of the war-tax revenue bill. The publisher's tax was fixed at 5 per cent of the net profits over \$4,000 a year, and the rates on second-class matter were increased from 1 cent a pound to 1½ cents a pound. The increase in rates, it is estimated, will yield \$3,000,000 and the profits tax \$9,000,000. Religious publications are included among those to be taxed. The committee also decided to include individuals in the excess-war-profits tax. This, it is estimated, will yield about \$100,000,000 of revenue. There will be an exemption of \$5,000, as in the case of partnerships and corporations. In cases where corporations have had subnormal profits during the three years prior to the war upon which the excess-profits tax is to be based, in addition to the \$5,000 exemption a further exemption of 6 per cent upon capital actually invested and employed will be allowed. For the present, at least, the committee decided to retain the House provision increasing letter postage to 3 cents, but vetoed the plan of doubling the rates on postal cards. Increase in letter postage will yield about \$50,000,000, and keeping the postal card rate at 1 cent will prevent a gain of \$20,000,000. The Post Office Department estimates that 1,000,000,000 post cards passed through the mails last year.

The Naval Committee has decided not to hold further hearings in the investigation of the shell accident by which two Red Cross nurses on the *Mongolia* were killed. It was decided not to await further efforts on the part of the Navy Department to discover the identity of the person who furnished confidential ordnance bureau information upon which

Senator Frelinghuysen based his charge that led to the inquiry.

The Senate adopted the resolution of Senator Calder calling upon the War Department to furnish information regarding the number of men of military age registered recently in the various States who are citizens of the countries now at war with the Teutonic nations.

When the Senate yesterday confirmed the nomination of Maj. Herbert M. Lord to be a lieutenant in the Quartermaster's Corps it ended a deadlock over promotions in that branch of the service that has existed since March, 1913.

The nomination of Fred Robertson to be United States attorney for the district of Kansas was confirmed.

HOUSE.

General debate on the administration food bill was concluded yesterday, and late in the afternoon its consideration began under the 5-minute rule. Chairman Lever said the final vote would be had before Saturday night. Many amendments were offered to the pending measure, but none of them was adopted. Representative Haugen offered as an amendment a proposal to include shoes, clothing, and farm implements as articles to be placed under the control of the President. It was rejected at the instance of Mr. Lever, the House then sitting as a Committee of the Whole, on the ground that it was not germane. One amendment not acted upon was offered by Mr. Webb, of North Carolina, chairman of the Judiciary Committee, to empower the President to commandeer all stores of liquors and redistill them for munitions manufacture or for use in hospitals or as otherwise needed. Representative Randall, of California, submitted an amendment prohibiting the use of grain for beverage purposes and to commandeer liquor in bond.

Representative La Guardia, of New York, introduced a constitutional amendment intended to vest in Congress the power at all times, regardless of any emergency, to control the supply and distribution of food. As the pending food bill is a war measure only, Mr. La Guardia said that without such a constitutional amendment Congress could not exercise such powers in times of peace.

Allan R. Hawley, president of the Aero Club of America, before the Military Committee strongly urged enactment of the proposal to place American aeronautics on a war footing, but he said \$600,000,000 would be far too inadequate. After explaining the part that should be played by aeroplanes and American aviators, Mr. Hawley said 100,000 machines should be supplied and from 10,000 to 20,000 trained aviators. Henry Woodhouse, of New York, strongly urged the passage of the bill. He said that foremost European strategists agreed that the war would be decided in the air and in favor of the side which has command of the air. Dr. Joseph A. Steinmetz, president of the Aero Club of Pennsylvania, told the committee the United States should so organize its industrial forces that it might produce training machines and battle machines at the rate of 50,000 a year.

CONTRACT FOR NEW FLYING FIELD IN ILLINOIS AWARDED

The War Department authorizes the following:

The Signal Corps to-day announced the letting of the contract for the fourth of the new Government flying fields, to be built at Belleville, Ill., 23 miles from East St. Louis. It will be a standard two-squadron field, accommodating 300 student fliers, with the requisite number of officer instructors, mechanics, and enlisted men, and providing hangers for 72 training planes. Construction of the buildings and the preparation of the field will begin immediately.

Fields Already Announced.

The locations of the fields already announced are Dayton, Ohio; Mount Clemens, near Detroit, Mich.; and Rantoul, near Champaign, Ill. The Government's present plans contemplate letting the fifth contract in about two weeks and the remaining four of the nine fields already authorized at successive intervals of two weeks thereafter.

In Use by Midsummer.

The preparation of the three fields already started has been made an emergency job, and the Chanute Field, at Rantoul, Ill., is already nearly half done. The contract for Chanute Field was let on May 24 and work began on May 27. Substantial progress has also been made on the big four-squadron Wilbur Wright Field at Dayton and the Selfridge Field at Mount Clemens, Detroit. The authorities hope to have men flying on all three of these fields by the middle of the summer.

RECEIPTS OF EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Receipts of cotton at Alexandria, Egypt, from September 1, 1915, to April 30, 1916, according to the Egyptian Ministry of Agriculture, amounted to 606,000,000 pounds, as compared with 447,000,000 pounds for the corresponding period last year.

Under a bill introduced by Representative Kettner, of California, an appropriation of \$500,000 would be allowed for the protection of land and property in the Palo Verde Valley against floods in the Colorado River. Before the appropriation is available the people to be benefited would be required to contribute a like sum.

Secretary Baker sent a communication to the House recommending an appropriation of \$2,000 for the relatives of Tatsuji Saito, a Japanese killed by three members of the Sixteenth Infantry in Mexico with the Pershing expedition. The Japanese was killed during an altercation over liquor which he was selling to the American forces.

The House will formally receive the Russian mission to-morrow. At the instance of Representative Siegel, of New York, the House set aside a half hour for a reception and authorized the Speaker to extend an invitation to the visiting envoys.

DIFFICULT TO ESTIMATE COST OF THE 16 ARMY CANTONMENTS

The War Department authorizes the following:

There are no military secrets about the great cantonments where the Government will house the new Army while it is undergoing its preliminary training. But although there is no secrecy there is still a large measure of uncertainty. When any decision is reached or facts are ascertained regarding these camps which are considered of general interest, they are made public by the Government. As a result of this publicity there will inevitably be some misunderstanding; this has already arisen, in fact, in connection with the statements that have been made regarding the cost of these "cities."

It was originally proposed to have 32 cantonments. Nobody knew where they would be located or just how they should be built, but it was necessary to estimate their cost. So the authorities made such an estimate. It could be nothing better than a guess, because nobody knew what was really needed. This estimate was made public, in accordance with the Government's policy of having no secrets except where secrecy is needed. Every engineer, every architect, every builder knows the impossibility of making even approximate estimates of the cost of 32 cities, each having 40,000 population, before the character of the buildings composing them and their location are determined.

Provision for Sanitation.

Since that early guess was made, many general features of the cantonments have been provisionally adopted by the specialists who are cooperating with the military authorities. The tremendous losses in the French Army due to inadequate housing and sanitary provisions in the concentration camps were carefully considered in planning the American buildings. The difficulty of making untrained men obey the sanitary regulations of the Regular Army was fully recognized. Consequently the design of the buildings is being prepared with a view to the sanitary protection of the men, and the general sanitary features of the cantonments have been studied carefully. The necessity of meeting this condition has greatly increased the original estimate of the cost of construction. Another increase has been due to the high cost of materials and labor.

As soon as it became clear that the cost of the 32 camps would run far over the available funds, that fact was made public. Possibly some persons regarded this difference as evidence of a mistake on the part of the Government, but it was not. As a matter of fact it is not possible to-day to tell more than very approximately what they will cost.

The estimated cost of these cities is so great that instead of building 32 the Government decided to reduce the number to 16. These will be sufficient for the new Army. There will also be 16 great temporary camps occupied by the State troops. They will not need permanent cantonments, for the period of training of the State troops will be over before cold weather sets in and the men can live comfortably in tents during the summer and early fall.

VAST AMOUNT OF MATERIAL REQUIRED FOR ARMY CAMPS

The War Department authorizes the following:

Figures just issued will go far to give an idea of the magnitude of building activity which will be necessary for the construction of the 16 Army cantonments. These figures deal with the estimated amounts of material required, and cover such important items as lumber, electrical equipment, roofing and concreting materials.

In the Southern States there will be about 5,600,000 board feet of boards, 7,800,000 board feet of dimension stuff, 177,000 feet of 4 by 4 inch timbers, 2,800,000 feet of flooring, 1,200,000 feet of siding, and 1,400,000 feet of matched boards. In the northern cantonments the amount of lumber will be increased about 216,000 board feet.

Nails and Sheathing Required.

To construct one of these cantonments in the South it will be necessary to use over 2,500 kegs of nails, and in the northern cantonments about 2,650 kegs. The buildings in a southern cantonment will require 4,800 rolls of sheathing paper, 6,300 squares of one-ply roofing, 21,900 squares of two-ply roofing, and about 2,100 rolls of tarred felt. In the northern cantonments the amount of one-ply roofing will be reduced to about 800 squares, while the amount of tarred felt will be increased to 3,200 rolls.

The concrete work in a cantonment is estimated to require 4,700 barrels of Portland cement, 1,400 cubic yards of sand, and 2,500 cubic yards of broken stone or screened gravel.

The amount of electrical equipment will vary with the shape of the cantonment. The estimate for the total requirements for the 16 military cities amounts to 20,800,000 feet of insulated wire, 260,000 feet of lamp cord, and other items on a similar scale.

Apparatus to Extinguish Fires.

In order to extinguish fires in these cantonments about 8,300 fire extinguishers will be placed around the buildings. There will also be at convenient places about 5,000 water casks similar to those used in shipping oil. The 16 cantonments will require nearly 120,000 fire pails. There will be water mains running through the camps fitted with hydrants and about 380,000 feet of 2½-inch hose will be provided for connection with the hydrant nozzles.

It is estimated that about 4,000 cars will be required to transport these materials to each cantonment, and while they are being delivered many more cars will be required to furnish the supplies needed for the workmen, who will number between 3,500 and 5,000, according to the condition of the work and the size of the cantonment.

BELIEVED FROM TRAINING CAMP DUTY.

Capt. Harry Barker, Engineer Officers' Reserve Corps, is relieved from duty at the citizens' training camp, Fort Myer, Va., to take effect at the close of the first period of instruction, and will then proceed to his home, and upon arrival there will stand relieved from further active service.

CONFER ON PRODUCTION COST OF MATERIAL NEEDED BY NAVY

The Federal Trade Commission has held a conference with Secretary Daniels at the Navy Department on methods of ascertaining the production costs of coal, oil, copper, cement, and iron ore as the basis for Government prices.

After the conference Secretary Daniels said:

"The Trade Commission is investigating the cost of production of coal, oil, copper, cement, iron ore, and other products, which information we must have before we can determine what price the Government should pay. In some cases—coal, for instance—I have fixed a tentative price, but in most cases I have ordered the supplies we need for use in the near future, subject to determination of the price later on the basis of cost of production with the addition of a reasonable profit. Beyond that figure I am not willing to pay.

Believes Big Increase Unjustified.

"There is no justification for a tremendous increase in prices of basic materials. The Almighty put these things in the ground and the only additional cost over normal times is in getting them out. Congress has appropriated so many millions for the Navy, expecting it to buy so much of these supplies. If the price is doubled it means that we will get only half as much as was expected from a given sum, and will require that much more money from the Treasury.

"Under the law the President is authorized to fix a reasonable price for what is needed for the Navy. There is no disposition whatever to cause any hardship to the producers. We are perfectly willing and intend to pay them a fair, even liberal profit, but we will not pay exorbitant prices, such as are being quoted in some instances.

Hard to Determine Cost.

"It is difficult, it is true, to determine the cost of production in an entire industry, because it varies so widely with different companies. One company which has a rich vein of copper can produce it for perhaps half what it costs a concern which has a poor vein. It is the same way with coal mines. These are the problems which are being worked out by the Trade Commission, which will not primarily recommend prices, but will give the cost of production as the basis for fixing the rates to be paid for supplies for the Navy.

"When the commission has made its report on the cost of production, a reasonable profit will be added and the price will be fixed, after full knowledge of costs, in accordance with authority conferred by Congress."

HAS RED CROSS CAMPAIGN CLOCK.

Red Cross workers in Newark, N. J., have placed the largest campaign clock obtainable at the busiest corner of the city for "Red Cross week." Harold Flack, the campaign director in Newark, wrote: "Things are beginning to hum in Newark, N. J. Our prospect list is completed and will be placed in the hands of the 100 team captains. Already a number of corporations, banks, and individuals have signified their intention of making generous contributions."

U. S. AGENCY SHOULD CONTROL PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF COAL, SAYS TRADE BOARD

Commission, in Report to Congress, Makes Recommendations as to How to Improve Conditions—Declares Problem Can Not Be Solved So Long as Railroads Are Allowed to Divide and Allot Traffic.

The Federal Trade Commission authorizes the following digest of an exhaustive report to Congress on the coal situation.

The report is an amplification of the previous reports, and considers both bituminous and anthracite coal. The commission makes the recommendation that the production and distribution of coal and coke be conducted through a pool in the hands of a governmental agency. Chairman William J. Harris submits an explanatory supplement in which he concurs, in the main, but disagrees as to the governmental payment of transportation "compensation for upkeep and betterments" claims as opening the door to the beginning of too tremendous a task. He suggests that the President be authorized to order rail and water transportation agencies to give preference to the shipment of coal, coke, and other commodities in the order of their importance for the public welfare. The following are excerpts from the report:

The Anthracite Industry.

"In the anthracite industry coal has been traced from point of production to point of consumption. Weekly reports are required from producers and jobbers wherever needful, with the result that as regards domestic sizes high premium coal has largely been eliminated from the market, and speculation and inordinate profits have been cut in the wholesale trade in these sizes.

"During the first two months of the coal year—April and May—there has been an increase in the production of anthracite of 2,433,000 tons as compared with same months of 1916. This is an increase of 24 per cent, and should have been translated into a distinctly favorable condition of the market."

Crushing Domestic Sizes.

The commission finds, however, that coal miners are crushing up domestic sizes in the breaker to supply steam sizes, the price of which the commission has been unable to curb. "If this practice continues it will constitute another evil for the future of the domestic user," the commission declares.

"The stores of anthracite which now should be accumulating against next winter for domestic use are being used for steam making in the place of bituminous coal, in place of coke, and in the production of water gas, because such anthracite is easier to obtain and at favorable prices as compared with bituminous and coke," the report continues.

"The present production of bituminous coal the country over is about 40 per cent short of the possible maximum, and this limitation is solely charged as a primary cause to faulty rail transportation. The present demand for coal is unprecedented, but the mines now open are capable of filling this demand if adequate car supply is furnished.

"It is a fact that in the bituminous industry the capacity of the mine for

production, and the capacity of labor is limited absolutely by the supply from day to day of coal cars for the moving of the product. Thus, we have found that with the market at unheard of prices, labor is often standing idle at the mines, and production is limited as compared with the possible producing capacity.

"The commission believes there is enough coal cars in the country but that there are not enough coal cars delivered at the mines, and that an inadequate supply having been delivered to the mines and loaded, these cars are not moved to the point of consumption either with the greatest expedition, nor are they promptly discharged upon their arrival at their destination.

Paralyzing Industries.

"The commission has much testimony of the widespread abuse in the use of cars by speculators for the storage of coal for speculative purposes, and the coal cars are being used for the transportation of many other sorts of products.

"The commission believes that the coal industry is paralyzing the industries of the country, and that the coal industry itself is paralyzed by the failure of transportation.

"The coal problem can not be worked out as long as the railroads are allowed to divide and allot traffic; to lay embargoes without regard to their immediate effect upon industry, or the systematic distribution of coal; to give priority to the movement of high freight rate commodities and to use the device of the 'long haul.'

"Whatever remedy may be applied, should be applied as immediately as possible, for time is passing, and no human power can supply the factor of time lost. Time is necessary to build up the stores of fuel at distant points, and that storage should begin without unnecessary loss of an hour.

The Serious Aspect.

"The serious aspect to the country at large is the immediate and intolerable hardship laid upon industry and transferred in large part to the public in increased prices, and the future hardship which will fall upon the domestic consumer next winter.

"It would seem that steady employment, fair compensation to labor and capital, equitable distribution, and stable prices could be secured by pooling all coal and coke production in the hands of the Government. This would still be ineffective either as to distribution or as to the promotion of a maximum of production, unless similar control extended over all means of transportation, both rail and water, and to meet this, the pooling of railroads and boat lines is clearly indicated.

"The railroads of the country, if operated as a unit and on a Government account, could be used to transport coal and other products by the most direct

WILL USE MANY INDUSTRIES IN BUILDING U. S. AIRCRAFT

The Council of National Defense authorizes the following:

Manufacturing equipment in many different industries will be utilized in the consummation of the great aircraft building program mapped out by the Government and soon to be laid before Congress, according to a statement issued by the aircraft production board of the Council of National Defense. Existing aircraft factories will be enlarged and will be concentrated upon some one of the types of machine needed by the War and Navy Departments. Motor building plants, sewing machine and typewriter plants, woodworking and other manufacturing institutions will play their part in this work.

"The facilities of many available industries capable of adaptation to motor and airplane construction will be used in the work," the statement says. "Orders will of course be given to all reliable existing airplane manufacturing plants capable of turning out the quality of machines which the Government must have, and this will enable them to expand their factories for more extensive production.

Will Submit Program to Congress.

"The aircraft industry has never been extensively encouraged and developed in this country, however, and in order to secure the quantity production necessary we must draw on far wider resources.

"In all the arrangements which have been planned the most intensive care has been given to the business form of the proposed contracts, so that while the firms which will be engaged in the manufacture of these machines will be assured of adequate capital to secure the expansion and adaptation of their plants, the Nation will be thoroughly protected from the danger of paying excessive profits through an undue stimulation of prices. A detailed and thoroughly worked out business program will be submitted to Congress at the same time that the bill is introduced, or shortly after.

Automobile Industry Cited.

"The American automobile industry is the most highly organized and the most extensive of its kind in the world, and the same system of standardized parts and quantity production of machines which has enabled the United States to have 3,500,000 automobiles on the road where all other nations together have less than 1,000,000, will be turned to the making of aircraft.

"The whole answer to the problem before us is standardization. The American development of the airplane motor will be a standardized motor. If necessary, parts exactly alike can be turned out in quantity in one factory and shipped to a different place to be assembled. As the work develops our engineers can constantly be engaged in further perfecting the motor and as the industry expands in quantity it can also improve the quality of its output."

route to the point of destination, and the efficiency of the roads themselves, and of existing rolling stock and motive power would be vastly increased."

BIG DRIVE TO OBTAIN 70,000 MEN FOR REGULAR ARMY WILL BEGIN TO-MORROW WITH OPENING OF RECRUITING WEEK, PROCLAIMED BY PRESIDENT

Unmarried Males Between Ages of 18 and 40 Sought—Number Desired Would Bring Organized Field Forces Up to War Strength of 300,000.

To-morrow (Saturday) recruiting week, proclaimed by President Wilson, will begin. During this period War Department officials are confident that patriotic men of the country will oversubscribe the 70,000 opportunities offered for immediate service in the Regular Army.

Enlistment of the required 70,000 men will bring the Regular Army to its authorized strength of approximately 300,000 and thus complete the first step in the war organization of the Army of the United States. The second step will be to bring the National Guard up to its full strength. It is hoped that this work will also be completed before selecting the National Army from the registered men—the third step—is taken up.

Registered Men Eligible.

President Wilson in his proclamation calls "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." This means that all men who can qualify for acceptance, whether or not they are within the ages—21 to 30, inclusive—of registration on June 5, are eligible and that those between the ages of 18 and 21, and 31 and 40, who were not called upon to register may present themselves for enlistment.

Immediate formation of new regiments to be put at once into training is the program. The 70,000 additional men, whose enrollment during recruiting week is expected, will complete the formation of 27 new regiments of Infantry which, on May 15, were authorized but unformed. On that date there were also 8 regiments of Cavalry, 12 of Field Artillery, 4 of Engineers, and some Coast Artillery units, which were authorized but not formed, but practically all are now filled except the Infantry.

Prospect of Early Active Service.

To the man between the ages of 21 and 30 who is registered under the selective service act, enlistment in the Regular Army during recruiting week offers the opportunity of immediate training and the prospect of early active service. It is anticipated that many men, who have no claim for exemption but might be passed by in the selection of the National Army, will enlist to make certain their opportunities for military service.

For the man outside the registration ages opportunity is offered for patriotic response to the President's call to fill the ranks of the Regular Army. It is expected that many of the enlistments will be from among these men.

The importance of completing this first step in organizing the Army of the United States as quickly as possible is

emphasized by Army officers. The completed Regular Army must be under training at once in order that enough trained men may be available as instructors for the National Army to be raised by selection.

How New Units Are Formed.

The general plan being followed in the formation of the new units of the Regular Army is to assign portions of already established and trained units as nuclei of the new units. Both new and old units are then brought up to full strength by the addition of recruits. In this way all units have a framework of trained men whose experience, as they work shoulder to shoulder with the new men, assures the most rapid development possible.

Up to May 15 of this year there had been formed 37 regiments of Infantry, 17 of Cavalry, 9 of Field Artillery, and 3 of Engineers. There remained 27 regiments of Infantry, 8 of Cavalry, 12 of Field Artillery, and 4 of Engineers to be formed to complete the line of the Regular Army. Since April 1, up to and including June 19, the recruiting service has accepted 121,363 men. The task before the country now is to recruit 70,000 men in a single week.

Country-Wide Aid Promised.

To accomplish this country-wide cooperation is promised. The State councils of defense and other patriotic societies have volunteered and the assistance of the press and individuals is assured.

Men enlisting in the Army during recruiting week will be sent to one of the following 18 training places: Syracuse, N. Y.; Fort Snelling, Minn.; Fort Douglas, Utah; Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.; Chickamauga Park, Ga.; Gettysburg National Park, Pa.; Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; El Paso, Tex.; San Antonio, Tex.; Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; Fort Riley, Kans.; Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.; Douglas, Ariz.; Fort Myer, Va.; Fort Sill, Okla.; Sparta, Wis.

The Espionage Law Recently Enacted by Congress.

(Continued from page 2.)

tempting to serve or execute any such search warrant, or shall assault, beat, or wound any such officer or person, knowing him to be an officer or person so authorized, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than two years.

Sec. 19. Sections one hundred and twenty-five and one hundred and twenty-six of the Criminal Code of the United States shall apply to and embrace all persons making oath or affirmation or procuring the same under the provisions of this title, and such persons shall be subject to all the pains and penalties of said sections.

Sec. 20. A person who maliciously and without probable cause procures a search warrant to be issued and executed shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than one year.

Brazil Notifies the United States of Revocation of Neutrality.

(Continued from page 1.)

Reply of Acting Secretary of State.

"EXCELLENCY: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of June 4 by which, in pursuance of instructions from the President of Brazil, you inform me of the enactment of a law revoking Brazil's declaration of neutrality in the war between the United States and Germany and request me to convey to this Government the sentiments of unalterable friendship of the Brazilian people and Government.

"I have received with profound gratification this notification of the friendly cooperation of Brazil in the efforts of the United States to assist in the perpetuation of the principles of free government and the preservation of the agencies for the amelioration of the sufferings and losses of war so slowly and toilsomely built up during the emergence of mankind from barbarism.

Act Highly Appreciated by U. S.

"Your Government's invaluable contribution to the cause of American solidarity, now rendered more important than ever as a protection to civilization and a means of enforcing the laws of humanity, is highly appreciated by the United States.

"I shall be glad if you will be good enough to convey to the President, the Government, and the people of Brazil the thanks of this Government and people for their course, so consistent with the antecedents of your great and free nation and so important in its bearing on issues which are vital to the welfare of all the American Republics.

"Requesting that you will also assure your Government and people of most cordial reciprocation by the Government and people of the United States of their assurances of friendship, always so greatly valued, and now happily rendered still warmer and closer by the action of Brazil, I avail myself of the occasion to renew to Your Excellency the assurances of my highest consideration.

"FRANK L. POLK,
"Acting Secretary of State."

Sec. 21. An officer who in executing a search warrant willfully exceeds his authority, or exercises it with unnecessary severity, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than one year.

Sec. 22. Whoever, in aid of any foreign government, shall knowingly and willfully have possession of or control over any property or papers designed or intended for use or which is used as the means of violating any penal statute, or any of the rights or obligations of the United States under any treaty or the law of nations, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than two years, or both.

Sec. 23. Nothing contained in this title shall be held to repeal or impair any existing provisions of law regulating search and the issue of search warrants.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE FOR GEN. FRENCH.

Leave of absence for one month is granted Brig. Gen. Francis H. French, United States Army.