

JUN 1917



Official Bulletin



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GEORGE CREEL, CHAIRMAN

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No. 38.

SHOT FROM AMERICAN SHIP HITS SUBMARINE, SAYS REPORT

Secretary Daniels to-day made public the following extracts from a report received from O. J. Gullickson, chief boatswain's mate, United States Navy, commanding armed guard of an American merchant vessel:

"At or about 6.30 p. m. a man on the forward gun platform shouted 'torpedo.' The helm of the ship was immediately put hard starboard and the ship was headed toward the torpedo. The torpedo hit the ship just abaft the beam, it glanced and went around the stern and sank. The hold, engine room, and bilges were inspected and the ship was found not to be leaking. The torpedo apparently did not explode. Immediately afterwards a periscope was sighted off the starboard beam, and fire was immediately commenced from the forward guns at about 2,000 yards range. The ship was headed toward the periscope and all shots were falling very close to the periscope.

Hit Near Periscope.

Suddenly a shot from the forward gun hit just in front of the periscope, making the submarine submerge, and a light blue smoke came up from the stern of the submarine. The periscope appeared again at a range of about 600 yards, when a shot from the after gun hit it square on the water line, making small bits of steel fly and causing a great commotion of bubbles in the water. Apparently the submarine was either sunk or badly damaged, as nothing further was seen of it."

Armed Guard on Ship.

The following compose the armed guard on board the above-mentioned steamship:

Olaf John Gullickson, boatswain's mate (in charge); next of kin, Jorgene Ohre —, mother, 217 E. Washington Avenue, Madison, Wis.

Patrick Savage, boatswain's mate first class; next of kin, Dennis Savage, father, 86 Marshall Street, Paterson, N. J.

Howard Chester Gearnelow, gunner's mate third class; next of kin, Thomas Gearnelow, father, 3391 W. Twenty-fifth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

Freddie Wilson, coxswain; next of kin, Mildred H. Wilson, father, Highwood, Ill.

George Anton Glutting, coxswain; next of kin, Peter Glutting, father, 61 Elliott Street, Newark, N. J.

Sebert Orr Beam, seaman; next of kin, William C. Beam, father, S. Main Street, Bridgeport, Conn.

Victor Medina Burris, seaman second class; next of kin, A. C. Burris, father, 434 Venventer Street, Fayetteville, Ark.

Edwin John Hausman, seaman second class; next of kin, Anna Hausman, mother, 1418 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Willard Richman Blackmer, seaman; next of kin, Lucy Chatterson, sister, 319 Graham Street SW., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Robert Edward Hopkins, seaman sec-

\$3,035,226,850 IS SUBSCRIBED TO LIBERTY LOAN BY MORE THAN 4,000,000 MEN AND WOMEN OF U. S.; ONLY \$2,000,000,000 OF BONDS WILL BE ALLOTTED

Success of the Undertaking, Says Secretary McAdoo, Constitutes Eloquent Reply to Enemies Who Claimed Heart of America Was Not in the War.

Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo has issued the following statement:

The total of the subscriptions to the \$2,000,000,000 Liberty Loan amounts to \$3,035,226,850—an oversubscription of \$1,035,226,850, or 50 per cent more than the amount offered.

More than 4,000,000 men and women of the United States subscribed for the bonds, placing this vast sum of money at the disposal of their Government for the prosecution of the war. Of this number it is estimated that 3,960,000 people, or 98 per cent, subscribed in amounts ranging from \$50 to \$10,000, while the number of individual subscribers to \$5,000,000 and over was 21, their subscriptions aggregating \$188,789,900.

Returns Not Complete.

The figures as to the number of subscriptions are estimates, because the returns from the 12 Federal reserve banks in this respect are incomplete, but when finally reported they will exceed the number stated. One of the chief purposes of the campaign was to distribute the liberty bonds widely throughout the country and place them as far as possible in the hands of the people. This was important because the strength of Government finance, like the strength of Government policies, rests upon the support of the people. The large number of subscribers, especially the large number of small subscribers, is most gratifying and indicates that the interest of the people was aroused as never before in an issue of bonds.

Answer to Nation's Enemies.

The widespread distribution of the bonds and the great amount of the oversubscription constitute an eloquent and conclusive reply to the enemies of the country who claimed that the heart of America was not in this war. The result, of which every citizen may well be proud, reflects the patriotism and the determination of the American people to fight for the vindication of outraged American rights, the speedy restoration of peace, and the establishment of liberty throughout the world.

The Congress pledged all the resources of America to bring the war to a successful termination. The issue just closed

PRESIDENT READY TO BACK UP AIRCRAFT PROGRAM

President Wilson has sent the following letter to Secretary of War Baker:

THE WHITE HOUSE,
WASHINGTON.

MY DEAR MR. SECRETARY: I have your letter of yesterday about the production of aircraft and the training of men to operate them, and want to say that I am entirely willing to back up such a program as you suggest. I hope that you will present it in the strongest possible way to the proper committees of the Congress.

Cordially and sincerely yours,
(Signed) WOODROW WILSON.

HON. NEWTON D. BAKER,
Secretary of War.

PRESS URGED TO PUSH RECRUITING.

Secretary Baker Makes Personal Appeal to Editors of Newspapers.

Secretary of War Baker has issued the following:

To the editors of all newspapers:

President Wilson has by proclamation fixed the week beginning to-day as Recruiting Week for the Regular Army. The Army needs and expects to obtain during the week 70,000 men to fill every regiment to war strength. The men can not be obtained, however, without the hearty cooperation of the American press.

I am relying confidently upon the patriotism of the press in this emergency, and know that the newspapers will cooperate fully with the recruiting service throughout the week to make Recruiting Week another splendid demonstration of the spirit of the country.

ond class; next of kin, Edward Hopkins, father, 3 Hull Street, Shelton, Conn.

Sylvester Joseph Niehaus, seaman; next of kin, Joseph Niehaus, father, 3000 Joy Avenue, Webster Grove, Mo.

Charles William Fales, seaman; next of kin, Conanicut Park, uncle, Jamestown, R. I.

William Arthur Metzger, seaman; next of kin, Mary J. Metzger, mother, 728 Edgewood Road, Lake Forest, Ill.

will serve as an indication of the temper and purpose of the American people and of the manner in which they may be expected to respond to future calls of their country for the necessary credits to carry on the war.

No Allotments Beyond \$2,000,000,000.

As originally announced, the present issue of bonds is limited to \$2,000,000,000, and no allotments will be made in excess of that amount. I have consequently decided to exercise the right reserved in the announcement offering the bonds to the public to allot in full all applications for the smaller amounts and to reduce allotments on applications for the larger amounts. In view of the great number of subscribers for \$10,000 and less, allotments will be made in full to them.

The subscriptions, by Federal reserve districts, are as follows:

Boston	\$332,447,600
New York	1,186,788,400
Philadelphia	232,309,250
Cleveland	286,118,700
Richmond	109,737,100
Atlanta	57,878,550
Chicago	357,195,950
St. Louis	86,134,700
Minneapolis	70,255,500
Kansas City	91,758,850
Dallas	49,948,350
San Francisco	175,623,900

How Allotments Will Be Made.

Allotments will be made as follows:

Subscriptions.		Allotments.	
Up to and including \$10,000	\$1,296,684,850	100 per cent	\$1,296,684,850
Over \$10,000 up to and including \$100,000	560,103,050	60 per cent but not less than \$10,000 bonds.	336,061,850
Over \$100,000 up to and including \$250,000	220,455,000	45 per cent but not less than \$50,000 bonds.	99,205,000
Over \$250,000 up to and including \$2,000,000	601,514,900	30 per cent but not less than \$112,500 bonds.	184,381,800
Over \$2,000,000 up to and including \$6,000,000	284,541,300	25 per cent but not less than \$600,000 bonds.	58,661,250
Over \$6,000,000 up to and including \$10,000,000	46,674,150	21 per cent.	9,801,000
Over \$10,000,000	50,000,000	20.22 per cent.	10,110,000
Over \$25,000,000	25,250,000	20.17 per cent.	5,093,650
Total	3,035,226,850	To tal	2,000,000,000

In cases where larger subscriptions have been reported to the Federal Reserve Banks as consisting of a number of smaller subscriptions, provision has been made for allotment in accordance with the several amounts of the smaller subscriptions.

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

VICE DENS NEAR ARMY CAMPS BEING CLOSED OR DRIVEN OFF IN WAR DEPARTMENT CRUSADE TO GUARD HEALTH AND MORALS OF SOLDIERS

The War Department authorizes the following:

That there shall be no "red light" in our new National Army is the determination of the Government, and with that object in view the War Department has been pursuing a vigorous campaign in the vicinity of the camps now in existence, as well as in the larger cities adjacent to our military establishments. The popular theory that our citizen soldiers have been hounded by a "vice trust," organized to vend their wares in the regions where troops are being mobilized, is without foundation. The people with whom the Government has been dealing mercilessly are scattered adventurers, gamblers, dramsellers, proprietors of vicious resorts which have sprung mushroom-like out of the ground like gypsy camps at county fairs. In addition to these, the regularly established districts in the larger towns have been investigated and forced to close on the shortest possible notice.

Aided by Local Authorities.

In all cases the Government has worked with the honest and able cooperation of municipal and local authorities. The State councils of defense have done much valuable work. Chiefs of police throughout the country have been requested to give their attention to this phase of vice regulation, and the results vindicate the enthusiastic patriotism with which the authorities have carried out their trust. The tenderloins in the Texas cities—old-fashioned red-light districts which up to a few weeks ago seemed as permanently planted in their towns as the city hall—have withered over night or gone their way. El Paso, Fort Worth, Waco are now surprisingly free of the easy-money establishments which once made night hideous and filled the police courts in the morning hours. The world in those parts has grown safe for the army of democracy.

Farther north, St. Louis has closed the lid tight upon the objectionable centers. Mayor Bell of Indianapolis

has been doing energetic and effective work in his own town and has cooperated in keeping undesirable resorts away from the environs of Fort Benjamin Harrison.

"Barbary Coast" Music Hushed.

San Francisco's uptown tenderloin is also closed tight against the vice interests, and downtown the all-night pianos of the "Barbary Coast" no longer rattle forth their delirious ragtime. The cleaning-up process has extended all the way to Plattsburg, where the wandering undesirables have been told plainly to pack up and go.

To organize this great protective movement has been a work of tremendous detail and has involved the notifying of many thousand police heads in every region which might touch upon the military establishments. Twenty-one thousand letters were circulated among police authorities. The press throughout the country has done invaluable service to the Government through the medium of special articles setting forth investigated facts and advising means of discouraging the sort of business which the War Department has determined to stamp out in the vicinity of cantonments and training camps.

"House Cleaning" Vigorous.

The work of Secretary Baker has been especially vigorous in this regard, as he has recognized from the first that healthy citizen soldiers could not be produced in unwholesome surroundings. He has never underrated the importance of the moral side of camp sanitation and, in cases where cities were slow to comply with his request, has not hesitated to inform the laggard officials that unless his policy was followed out promptly the camp sites would be moved to other localities.

It is safe to predict that the Government's big campaign of house cleaning will result in a far lower percentage of disease among our soldiers than now prevails in foreign military camps.

LEVEL OF PRICES PAID PRODUCERS OF CHIEF CROPS IN U. S. DECREASED 0.7 PER CENT IN JUNE

The Department of Agriculture has issued the following:

The level of prices paid producers of the United States for the principal crops decreased about 0.7 per cent during June; in the past eight years the price level decreased about 0.5 per cent during June. On July 1 the index figure of prices was about 4.1 per cent higher than a year ago, 5.2 per cent higher than two years ago, and 4 per cent higher than the average of the past eight years on July 1.

The prices of meat animals—hogs, cattle, sheep, and chickens—to producers of the United States increased 0.2 per cent from May 15 to June 15; in the past six years prices decreased in like period 0.5 per cent. On June 15 the index figures of prices for these meat animals was about 16.7 per cent higher than a year ago, 10.7 per cent higher than two years ago, and 19.2 per cent higher than the average of the past six years on June 15.

PLEA TO WOMEN TO BACK BAKERS IN NO-RETURN BREAD PLAN IS MADE BY MISS IDA M. TARBELL

One and a Half Per Cent of Supply Can Be Saved for the Hungry at Home and the Fighting Soldiers by This Method, Says Woman Writer—
Urges Housewives to Make Calculations Ahead
As to Loaves They Will Need.

The Committee on Public Information has issued the following article, by Miss Ida M. Tarbell:

"Few women have any idea of the commercial machinery which makes it possible for them in every town of any size to get at any time of the day a loaf of freshly baked bread. We so take this convenience for granted that we do not exercise even ordinary forethought about the amount of bread that we order in the morning. We know that if we take two loaves in the morning and find ourselves short toward tea time that an extra fresh loaf is easy to get. It is only when our attention is challenged that common sense tells us that this is no matter of course, but the result of large preparation on somebody's part. What the machinery and efforts are have just been made clear by the Government's Council of National Defense.

Attention Turned to Wheat.

"The fact that this war is to be fought on wheat as much if not more than on guns and men is becoming clear to us all. The Government is turning its machinery to study the practical points of saving wheat without too largely disturbing business. The Council of National Defense has a subordinate body called the Commercial Economy Board. It is the business of this board to see where we can make useful economies in the distribution of commodities. One of the first things to which this Commercial Economy Board turned its attention was wheat products, and quite naturally, it seems now, the first thing they discovered was the continuous supply of fresh bread on the retailer's shelves. They saw that he was carrying every day more than he sold, which meant that the bakers who supplied him were making more than they sold.

Moved by Competitive Reasons.

"The Commercial Economy Board, at once undertook an investigation. It is one of the prettiest pieces of work that has recently been turned out in Washington. The board sent its agents to a number of leading bakers and wrote to over 400 others in all parts of the country in order to find out what their practice was. It was discovered that largely for competitive reasons the bakers kept the shelves of the bread retailer stocked fully with fresh bread. In doing this they did not expect the retailer to sell all the bread. Their point was that the retailer should always have enough of their bread on hand so that there would be no complaint on his part that he was not supplied. Any part of the bread that remained unsold the baker took back when the next day's supply was delivered. The retailer knowing that he would have more bread than he could sell never required his customers to order ahead. His

customers were trained, so far as bread was concerned, to toll not neither to spin; nothing to do but order at any hour of the day.

"It requires little thinking to see that this arrangement must mean waste at some point. As a matter of fact the Commercial Economy Board finds that it means a considerable waste, one which at the present time can not be allowed to continue. As nearly as the board can estimate, with the help of the bakers of the country, who have been taking a hearty interest in the investigation, it should be said to their credit, fully 4 per cent of the bread delivered to the retailers of this country is returned to the bakers, the bakers themselves going to the expense to collect it.

"Now, what is done with this 4 per cent of returned loaves? Some of it is sold to the poor, who go direct to the bakers for it. It is perfectly clear, however, that if the bakers did not oversupply the retailers and were not obliged to bring back the left-over loaves they could afford to sell the bread on the ground at as low a price as they do now. Of the 4 per cent returned, probably 1½ per cent is fed to pigs, chickens, and other animals. Now make a little calculation. Suppose in your town the bakers put out 10,000 loaves a day; a small town requires as many; there was 150 loaves fed to the pigs and chickens. Extend this calculation. There are bakers in our large cities who turn out over half a million loaves a day. That means 7,500 for the pigs.

Bakers Taking Action.

"It needs no argument to those who realize what the shortage of wheat means to convince them that this leakage must be stopped. All that thinking people ask is how it can be done. The bakers themselves are beginning to take steps. Inquiry among the bakers show that probably on an average at least 80 per cent are in favor of stopping bread returns; that is, they are in favor of selling to the bread dealer only what he believes he can dispose of.

"And here the women come in. They are the bread buyers, and the no-return bread plan means that they must make their calculations for the day's supply and do it in such a businesslike fashion that they will not be left in the afternoon without a loaf; that if they are so left they will not complain to their grocer, but that they will accept the fact as a proof of their own lack of business foresight in ordering.

"This really important saving can only be effected if the women of the country generally back it up. The Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense is to-day asking the chairmen of its State divisions to spread throughout their organizations a request that they will immediately begin to order bread

for 24 hours instead of for temporary needs; that they regulate their purchases from day to day as much as possible, so the retailers may know better how much to order; that they explain carefully to their neighbors who may not have been reached in any way the reason for all this; that they make everybody feel that it is one of their patriotic duties so to do. It is one of their patriotic duties so to do."

EARLY PASSAGE OF LEVER FOOD BILL URGED BY MR. GOMPERS

Samuel Gompers, of the Council of National Defense and president of the American Federation of Labor, has made public the following statement regarding food legislation:

"The food problem appeals to millions. The very roots of living have been affected as the prices of necessities have steadily risen in every market of the country. Nor is this alone a national problem. The probability of world-wide want makes immediate legislation to regulate food prices and distribution imperative.

"It is difficult for us as a Nation to grasp the meaning of that statement. With our boundless wealth and undeveloped resources we have never considered economy in the use of food or methods of stimulating production. But now all over this country thousands are feeling the pinch of want. Increasing prices for the necessities of life have made thousands of families alter family customs.

The Lever Bill.

"Legislation is pending in Congress to give us agencies to control the food situation. The Lever bill, to provide further for national security and defense by encouraging production, conserving the supply and controlling the distribution of food products and fuel, is a war emergency measure.

"Of course, it is realized that a law such as is proposed in the Lever bill is a wide departure from our American conception of governmental functions, but so is compulsory military service. We are not now living in normal times or conditions. The people and the Government of the United States have embarked on a venture to maintain and defend the principles of right, justice, freedom, and democracy for the peoples of all the world. We have entered into a war and pledged our man power and our resources to destroy imperialism and despotism from the face of the earth.

Bill Should Pass Before July 1.

"The legislation now before the House of Representatives will provide sufficient means for the months immediately following. The imperative problem is to secure the enactment of the Lever bill before July 1. After that date it will be too late to secure the full benefit of the legislation, because contracts will have been made, control over the harvest will have been at least partially established, and Government regulation of prices will become a more difficult problem—a problem impossible of solution. Congress can not afford to delay action on this measure and thus, through inaction, write over our food policy, 'Too late.'"

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

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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.

BRITISH RATIONING PLAN.

Import of Certain Articles Now Prohibited May be Allowed.

The Department of State has received a cablegram dated June 19, 1917, from the American consul general at London, reporting that the British Department of Import Restrictions has in view the rationing of certain goods the importation of which into Great Britain is prohibited, such as silk manufactures, wine, brandy, cotton, and hosiery.

Further details are not yet available, but this indicates apparently that a certain amount of these goods will be allowed importation into Great Britain under regulations to be prescribed at a later date.

BUILDING ACTIVITY IN CUBA.

Projected Sugar Mills and Railways Means Orders for U. S. Material.

The Department of Commerce authorizes the following:

Cuba's prosperity has resulted in extensive plans for new sugar mills, new railways, and many other phases of engineering activity, all of which will mean new orders for American construction material and machinery, according to an official survey of the situation recently completed by Special Agent W. W. Ewing, of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce.

A number of new sugar mills are projected for this season, and railway construction and extension is being planned on a large scale. The heavy traffic movement of both sugar and general merchandise will make necessary a great development of the wharf facilities, and the need for greater warehouse space and other port improvements is apparent.

LOCATION OF CANTONMENTS. NATIONAL ARMY.

Infantry division No.	Department.	Location.
1.....	Northeastern	Ayer, Mass.
2.....	Eastern.....	Yap Hank, Long Island.
3.....	.....do.....	Wrightstown, N. J.
4.....	.....do.....	Annapolis Junction, Md.
5.....	.....do.....	Petersburg, Va.
6.....	Southeastern	Columbia, S. C.
7.....	.....do.....	Atlanta, Ga.
8.....	Central.....	Chillicothe, Ohio.
9.....	.....do.....	Louisville, Ky.
10.....	.....do.....	Battle Creek, Mich.
11.....	.....do.....	Rockford, Ill.
12.....	Southeastern	Little Rock, Ark.
13.....	Central.....	Des Moines, Iowa.
14.....	.....do.....	Fort Riley, Kans.
15.....	Southern.....	Fort Sam Houston, Tex.
16.....	Western.....	American Lake, Wash.

NATIONAL GUARD.

Infantry division No.	Department.	Location.
5.....	Southeastern	Greenville, S. C.
6.....	.....do.....	Spartanburg, S. C.
7.....	.....do.....	Augusta, Ga.
8.....	.....do.....	Macon, Ga.
9.....	.....do.....	Montgomery, Ala.
10.....	.....do.....	Anniston, Ala.
11.....	Southern.....	Fort Worth, Tex.
12.....	.....do.....	Fort Sill, Okla.
13.....	.....do.....	Deming, N. Mex.
14.....	.....do.....	Waco, Tex.
15.....	.....do.....	Houston, Tex.
16.....	Southeastern	Not yet selected.
17.....	.....do.....	Not yet selected.
18.....	.....do.....	Not yet selected.
19.....	Western.....	Linda Vista, Cal.
20.....	.....do.....	American Lake, Wash.

RED CROSS PLEA BY MR. ROOSEVELT.

Bespeaks Fullest Support for War Fund by Everyone in United States.

The Red Cross has made public the following statement on the campaign for the \$100,000,000 war fund by Col. Theodore Roosevelt:

"The most important task before us is to get the largest possible number of effective troops at the front at the earliest possible moment. Second only in importance to this is to further the work of the Red Cross in providing for the care of those troops, and also in giving aid to our hard-pressed and war-worn allies. The Red Cross is doing this in a masterly fashion under a great and efficient organization. I most earnestly bespeak the fullest support for it from every man and woman in the United States. Let each give the utmost amount possible according to his or her ability. Let every man serve with his body if possible, and if this is not possible, at least let him do everything with his purse to help the soldiers at the front and all who suffer bodily ill because of the war."

Modern hotel buildings are already being planned and sites acquired in order to meet the demands of the tourist traffic. Many other indications of engineering activity are to be seen in all parts of the island. The United States is in the best position to supply the materials needed for all such improvements.

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

MARINE CORPS NEEDS 4,362 MEN TO FILL UP ITS RANKS

The Navy Department authorizes the following:

The Marine Corps needs 4,362 men to make up its full authorized strength of 30,000.

There are now 25,638 men in the corps, 678 having been enlisted this week—335 Monday, 195 Tuesday, and 148 Wednesday.

Col. A. S. McLemore, of the Marine Corps, said yesterday:

"We can safely predict that our goal will be reached within the next five weeks, although the figures indicate that four weeks will give us the required number. Marine Corps week called public attention to the corps, and enlistments have been hastened thereby.

"We have had some little difficulty because it has not been generally known that enlistment was wanted. Many young men seem to have been under the impression that their duty was done when they registered under the selective draft law and that they need not enlist. But, on the whole, our campaign results have been very satisfactory."

DESIGNING STANDARD ENGINE TO DRIVE AMERICAN AIRCRAFT

The National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics authorizes the following:

The Aircraft Production Board realizing the need for the development of a standard engine in various sizes has succeeded in obtaining the cooperation of two of the foremost engine designers in the country, Messrs. Vincent and Hall. The fundamental idea of the engine is a unit cylinder by means of combinations of which any desired power may be obtained. It is proposed at first to build engines in four sizes of 4, 6, 8, and 12 cylinders, the corresponding horsepowers being approximately 100, 200, 300, and 400.

The cooperation obtained in the design of this engine has shown the feeling of patriotism which is common throughout the country. Requests were sent out from the foremost engine draftsmen with the various automobile and airplane companies throughout the country, and the volunteers worked night and day without compensation.

The facilities of the Bureau of Standards for the assembly of this engine have been placed at the disposal of the Aircraft Production Board, as well as the accumulated knowledge of the bureau and its staff of the various metallurgical processes necessary for the successful completion of the engine.

The development of this engine will in no wise interfere with or retard the development of private manufacturers, but if anything should stimulate them to further effort.

122,294 MEN ENLISTED IN NAVY.

The Navy Department authorizes the following:

Total enlisted men in the Navy June 20, 121,831.
 Net gain June 21, 463.
 Total enlisted men in the Navy June 21, 122,294.

WORK OF THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES BRIEFLY TOLD

SENATE.

The administration food bill was under consideration throughout the day. Yesterday Senator Reed spoke at length, without concluding, in opposition to the measure. Senator Borah offered as an amendment a provision that would authorize the Federal Trade Commission, upon direction of the President, to fix prices on necessities. This amendment would extend the price-fixing to steel, coal, oil, farm implements, fertilizer, meats, bread, flour, and "such other foods as the President may stipulate in a proclamation," and would extend also to articles of clothing such as are worn by wage earners and farm laborers. Senator Borah expressed the belief that such a provision would get at the root of the present high-price evil.

The Belgian mission, headed by Baron Moncheur, were received by the Senate, Baron Moncheur expressing in an address the gratitude of the people of his country for the aid and sympathy of the United States. At the conclusion of the address Senators passed in a line and shook hands with members of the mission. Both on the floor of the Senate and in the galleries there was a great demonstration as Baron Moncheur and his colleagues entered the Chamber.

According to a decision reached by the Interstate Commerce Committee yesterday hearings will begin next Tuesday on the production cost and transportation of coal, steel, copper, iron, and other basic materials over which Government supervision may be proposed during the war. The subject of the first inquiry will be coal. In a statement to the committee yesterday Senator Pomerene said that coal dealers made between 35 and 40 per cent profit last year. Senator Newlands said the hearings would take a wide scope because of "the danger of labor disputes and popular uprisings against high prices if the present condition of things continue."

Secretary Houston has asked the chairmen of the agricultural committees of the Senate and House for an emergency appropriation of \$500,000 to prevent the introduction of the pink boll weevil into the United States from Mexico. He would create a cotton free zone 50 to 100 miles wide in Texas adjoining the Rio Grande. The pink weevil has been discovered in Mexico near the border. The proposed free zone is to be established in cooperation with Texas.

Senator Vandaman addressed the Senate in criticism of the price for steel asked of the Government by the steel companies.

The military committees of the Senate and House are considering a proposition to construct a great military highway along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts and across the border to the Pacific coast. Members of the committee said yesterday this matter would be given consideration as soon as the food bills are enacted.

The Finance Committee spent the greater portion of the day considering the excess-profits tax and its application to individuals.

HOUSE.

What Chairman Lever believed would be the last day of discussion of the admin-

istration food bill began this morning. The debate on this bill began last Monday, the first three days of the week being devoted to general debate, and the remainder under the five-minute rule. Chairman Lever said this morning there was absolutely no doubt about the adoption of the measure in the House.

After a conference yesterday House leaders decided not to send the first food bill, which has passed both Houses, to conference. That was the measure for a food survey and to stimulate production. It was stated that fear that if the bill should be sent to conference and agreed to it might weaken support in the Senate for the pending food administration bill is the cause for refusing to send the bill to conference.

By a decisive vote the House rejected a substitute measure offered by Representative Towner, of Iowa, which would dispense with all sorts of food control, and only prohibit hoarding or speculation in foodstuffs and fuel. Representative Lenroot offered a proposal to which there was practically no opposition. It would confine the control powers of the Executive to articles specifically mentioned in the bill. Another motion by Mr. Lenroot to strike out the section authorizing the President to establish a system of licenses for persons dealing in foodstuffs was rejected by a vote of 123 to 66. This was considered a test vote on the general administration bill. Chairman Lever had put in the bill an anti-conspiracy clause which carries a \$10,000 fine and imprisonment. This would apply to anyone conspiring to limit facilities for transportation, manufacture, supply, storing, or dealing in necessities, or enhancing prices.

Section 3 of the bill, over which a vigorous contest was expected, was approved with very little opposition. This is the section which establishes "a governmental control of necessities," these necessities being described as foods, feeds, fuel, and articles required for their production. It was agreed to with an amendment, stating specifically that the powers of the President in connection with food control, shall be "as hereafter provided." This action was taken on motion of Mr. Montague, of Virginia. Another amendment agreed to provided that persons and agencies entering into voluntary agreement with the President for the control of the food supply shall not be exempt from penalty if they violate any of the laws relating to hoarding, monopolization, and unfair practices.

In a letter to the Speaker, Secretary Daniels asked Congress for an increase in the commutation ration allowance for the men of the Navy. He pointed out that the increased cost of foodstuffs has made the limit of 30 cents a day, existing for years, inadequate. He asked that it be fixed at 40 cents.

Secretary Baker sent a communication to the House, asking for an extra appropriation of \$902,625 for the new submarine base at Coco Salo Point, Panama, Canal Zone. The original appropriation carried in this year's sundry civil bill was \$750,000.

Representative King, of Illinois, introduced a bill for an appropriation of \$10,000,000 with which to establish a Federal bureau of farm-risk insurance.

RED CROSS WAR FUND TOTAL OF \$77,529,400 IS REPORTED

The Red Cross to-day issued the following:

The last quarter of the race for the hundred million for humanity to-day showed the highest activity of any day of Red Cross week, which closes Monday. With a grand total of \$77,529,400 chalked up on the big blackboard at national headquarters this morning, the leaders in every city throughout the country were exerting vigorous efforts to put their campaigns through with a glorious finish. The spirit of giving seems to have seized on the whole country, rich and poor alike helping to swell the big humanitarian fund.

Telegrams announcing "Pershing Day" went out from the directors of the war-fund campaign to cities all over the country. In announcing the day, the directors said: "This Red Cross money goes straight to help our gallant boys. The appeal must go straight to the heart of every lover of his country. Twenty million yet needed to complete the hundred million fund. We dare not fall in this the greatest humanitarian opportunity in history."

STATEMENT BY MR. McADOO.

Secretary Answers Comment on Liberty Loan by New York Newspaper.

Secretary McAdoo has authorized the following statement:

"I note that many of the newspapers express surprise that the German press claims that the \$2,000,000,000 liberty loan was a failure, in spite of the fact that it was greatly oversubscribed. The Germans can scarcely be blamed for making such charges when the New York Tribune published statements shortly before subscriptions closed that the loan was having 'hard sledding' and that it was a failure at that time in the sense that too much of its burden fell on the banks. Furthermore, Richard H. Waldo, business manager of the New York Tribune, on Tuesday night, June 12, less than three days before the close of subscriptions, in a speech at Detroit before the World's Salesmanship Congress, charged that the liberty bond distribution policy had been a failure and that the United States had failed to support the administration.

"I care nothing about the vicious partisan attitude of the New York Tribune or its business manager, but I am concerned about the effect of their false and misleading statements. Such an extraordinary course by a leading New York newspaper and its representative, calculated to injure the loan, is incomprehensible. The only effect of such statements, if that be of satisfaction to their authors, is the cofort they have given to the enemies of America."

He proposes to insure growing crops of nonperishable products against loss or damage by the elements.

Extra appropriations probably will be asked by the War Department for the construction of the 16 National Army cantonments. It was reported that more buildings and dormitories than at first contemplated will be required.

OFFICERS WHO WILL DIRECT BUILDING OF CANTONMENTS

Actual construction work at each of the 16 cantonments to be erected for the new National Army will be in charge of an officer of the Quartermaster Corps, either Regular or Reserve, to be known as the constructing quartermaster.

Under him will be an assistant quartermaster.

The constructing quartermaster will be in full charge at each cantonment, directing the laying out of the buildings and supervising for the Government the entire work of construction as carried on by the contractor.

The personnel of the constructing quartermasters includes a number of well-known civilian engineers who have been given major's commissions in the Quartermasters' Reserve Corps. In addition several officers of the Regular Army Quartermasters' Corps are acting in executive capacity.

Men Appointed from Civil Life.

Among the men appointed from civil life are: Maj. O'Kelly Williams Myers, an engineer of the New York water department, who will be in charge at Yaphank, L. I.; Maj. Ralph Fenne Proctor, chief engineer of a Baltimore bonding company, who has been assigned to the cantonment at Annapolis Junction, Md.; Maj. William Couper, an engineer for the Pennsylvania Railroad, who will be at Columbia, S. C.; Maj. James Norman Pease, principal assistant engineer of the Lockwood-Green Construction Co., of Columbus, Ga., who will be at the head of operations at Atlanta; Maj. Frank Elmer Lamphere, assistant engineer of the Baltimore & Ohio Co. at Chicago, assigned to Louisville, Ky.; Maj. Earle Bell Morden, a St. Paul railroad engineer, who will be at Battle Creek, Mich.; Maj. Donald Hubbard Sawyer, of Spokane, Wash., to be in charge at Rockford, Ill.; Maj. John R. Fordyce, a civil engineer of Little Rock, Ark., who will supervise the construction of the cantonment in that city; Maj. Millard Angle Butler, a St. Paul railroad engineer, to be in charge at Des Moines.

Regular Army officers named as constructing quartermasters are: Capt. Edward Canfield, jr., Ayer, Mass.; Maj. Harry C. Williams, Wrightstown, N. J.; Capt. Frank B. Edwards, Petersburg, Va.; Capt. Ward Dabney, Chillicothe, Ohio; Capt. Frank J. Horman, Fort Riley, Kans.; Capt. George E. Thorne, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; and Capt. David L. Stone, American Lake, Wash.

The following officers have been named as assistant quartermasters: Capt. Graham Parker, Annapolis Junction; Capt. Thomas W. Holliday, Columbia, S. C.; Capt. Mark L. Ireland, Louisville; Capt. Manuel N. Garrett, Battle Creek; Capt. Owen G. Collins, Rockford; Capt. Joseph C. Kay, Des Moines.

All Cantonment Contracts Let.

The contracts for cantonments have been awarded as follows: Annapolis Junction, Smith, Hauser & M. F. McIsaac, New York City; Little Rock, James Stewart & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Yaphank, L. I., Thompson, Starrett Co., 51 Wall Street, New York City.

This completes all cantonment contracts.

72 MEN RECOMMENDED FOR NAVY ASSISTANT PAYMASTERS

The Navy Department authorizes the following:

The Secretary of the Navy has recommended to the President the appointment of 72 assistant paymasters, to fill existing vacancies in the Pay Corps of the Navy. Of the 72 who will obtain commissions with the rank of ensign, 19 are from the enlisted personnel of the Navy. The others are all graduates of important colleges.

Regarding these appointments Secretary Daniels said:

"In accordance with the policy of the department to give deserving enlisted men an opportunity to obtain commissions in the Pay Corps, the vacancies created by the naval act of August 29, 1916, were filled first by the naming of enlisted men, the examinations being open to the entire naval service, and then by civilians who qualified in the examinations.

Total of 39 Appointed.

"Twenty-five enlisted men have qualified this year, and with those now nominated a total of 39 have been appointed to this corps since January, 1914, when the first appointments were made and the new policy, instituted the previous year, was put into effect. Previous to that time very few enlisted men secured commissions. In the period from 1909 to 1912 only three were promoted to assistant paymasters. Now the enlisted men know that they have a fair chance to realize their ambitions, and there has been a laudable rivalry among them in fitting themselves for the examinations which determine their fitness for commissions."

The enlisted men of the Navy recommended for appointment are:

Carlton R. Eagle, Wilson S. Hullfish, Hugh F. Gallagher, George C. Tasker, Albert B. Dayton, Alfred B. Clark, Robert L. Mabon, Bert R. Peoples, Taylor P. Calhoun, Leslie R. Corbin, Charles J. Harter, Sidney P. Vaughn, Robert O'Hagan, Charles C. Timmons, Michael J. Stubbs, Henry Gullmette, Walter H. Bicknell, Percy C. Corning, and Ernest M. Cronin.

The Civilians Selected.

The civilians recommended for appointment as assistant paymasters are:

Willard C. Brown, of New York; Donald C. Johns, of Illinois; James C. Boquette, of California; James Anderson, of South Carolina; Kenneth C. Root, of Wisconsin; Benjamin H. Micou, of Michigan; George M. Wiles, of Wisconsin; William T. Hopkins, of Wisconsin; Rorark Montgomery, of Texas; Henry Kuhrmeyer, of Minnesota; Albert W. Rutter, of Vermont; Elliott Ranney, of Kansas; Louis H. Huebner, of Texas; William C. Wallace, of South Carolina; Gilbert L. Cleland, of Kansas; William C. Preston, of Missouri; Casper T. Fredrickson, of Minnesota; Hermann C. Miller, of Ohio; Russell L. Richard, of Missouri; Paul McC. Browder, of Washington; Edward B. Erickson, of Illinois; William E. Davis, of Ohio; Thomas A. Durham, of Washington; William A. Best, of Vermont; Frank C. Dunham, of Vermont; Iva B. Talton, of Maryland; John E. O'Brien, of New York; George E. Dry-

SELECTION OF MEN FOR ARMY MAY BEGIN SOON AFTER JULY 1

The War Department authorizes the following:

June 30 is the last day upon which enlistments in any State will count toward that State's quota of men to be selected from those registered. Instructions to this effect were sent out Friday night to each governor, and to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, by Provost Marshal General Crowder.

This indicates that the process of selection and exemption of registered men will begin soon after July 1.

The National Guard authorities in each State are asked to report, as soon after the close of recruiting on June 30 as possible, the total number of men recruited during June. With this, the figures will be complete for recruiting from April 1 to June 30, both inclusive, and these will be added to the men in the National Guard in each State on April 1. Men enlisted in the Regular Army between April 1 and June 30 will also be added and the sum of these items for each State—number in National Guard April 1, number enlisted in both National Guard and Regular Army during April, May, and June—will make the total to be counted in as part of each State's quota as apportioned under the selective service act and the regulations to be promulgated.

Members of the National Guard who may have been discharged from that organization since April 1 will count in the total of enlistments the same as men remaining in service.

ORDERED TO SYRACUSE.

Ten Officers of Medical Reserve Assigned to Duty.

The following-named officers of the Medical Reserve Corps are assigned to active duty and will proceed to Syracuse, N. Y., and report in person to the commanding officer, United States troops at that place, for duty:

Capt. George E. Hilgard; First Lieuts. Edward G. Brandenberger, Reginald Ducat, John T. English, Laurent G. Feinler, John W. Lee, Alexander Milean, jr., Ward F. Seeley, Henry E. Marks, George G. OrNSTein.

den, of Maryland; John W. Sprague, of Vermont; George M. Snead, of Virginia; George W. Clement, of South Carolina; Franklin T. Skinner, of Minnesota; Lawrence H. McKay, of Virginia; Gaillard Rembert, of South Carolina; James R. Frawley, of Wisconsin; George S. Baldwin, of Ohio; Albert T. Sands, of Wisconsin; Carlton J. Saunders, of Virginia; Arthur B. Poole, of Minnesota; Wallace Pridor, of South Carolina; Arthur Bjornstad, of Minnesota; Roy M. Anderson, of Vermont; Edwin F. Barker, of Illinois; Harry M. Mason, of Virginia; James D. Boyle, of Minnesota; Raymond V. Adams, of Kansas; Walter A. Buck, of Kansas; Clifford C. Edwards, of New York; Maury W. Boykin, of Virginia; Walter Mandry, of Missouri; Thomas E. Hipp, of South Carolina; Ray C. Sanders, of Vermont; and Arthur Rembert, of Virginia.

AMENDED NAVAL CABLE CENSORSHIP REGULATIONS SUPERSEDING ALL PREVIOUS RULES AND EFFECTIVE JUNE 26, ARE MADE PUBLIC

The Office of Naval Cable Censorship has issued Cable Censorship Regulations No. 5, to be effective June 26, 1917, and supersede all previous regulations. They are published below and will be found to contain few changes from former issues.

The significant new material will be found in paragraphs 12 and 14, which are wholly new, and in paragraphs 4, 5, 7, 11, and 13, which are new in part.

Paragraph 12 puts into effect a new form of serial numbering. There have been many requests from the small exporter and importer who did not find the former allowed serial number plan helped them over days when no message was sent. It is to help the small trader that this new order has been issued.

The greater latitude allowed by paragraphs 4, 7, and 13 is in conformity with the constant effort of cable censorship to ease, as far as possible, the necessary restrictions of this military expedient made necessary by our state of war.

The regulations, revised, follow:

1. *Language*.—Cablegrams to Central and South America, to the West Indies, and to points reached by the Pacific routes, may be written in plain English, French, or Spanish.

2. *Codes*.—The following authorized codes may be used, conditioned on their acceptability under the censorship regulations in effect in the foreign countries concerned. The name of the code shall be written in the check and will be signaled free:

- (1) A. B. C., fifth.
- (2) Scott's tenth edition.
- (3) Western Union (not including five-letter edition).
- (4) Lieber's (not including five-letter edition).
- (5) Bentley's Complete Phrase Code (not including the oil and mining supplements).
- (6) Broomhall's Imperial Combination Code.
- (7) Broomhall's Imperial Combination Code, rubber edition.
- (8) Meyer's Atlantic Cotton Code, thirty-ninth edition.
- (9) Riverside Code, fifth edition.
- (10) A. Z.

3. *Addresses*.—Must be complete, but properly registered code addresses may be used, where permitted by the censorship abroad. However, code addresses registered subsequent to December 31, 1916, may not be used in messages to and from Central and South America, Cuba, Porto Rico, Virgin Island, Haiti, San Domingo, Curacao, or in messages transmitted over the Commercial Pacific cable, or via trans-Pacific wireless.

4. *Signatures*.—All cablegrams must be signed, in the case of an individual, by the surname at least; in the case of a firm or organization, by the surname of a responsible member of the firm or officer of the organization, when satisfactory information regarding him is on file with the censor, or by an abbreviated signature of two or more words from the incorporated title when understandable (examples, "Pacific Mail" for the Pacific Mail Steamship Co., "Second National" for the Second National Bank, or "Studebaker Corporation" for the Studebaker Corporation of

America). The full name of sender must appear on space provided on blank. Code addresses as signatures are not permitted.

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

6. Cablegrams without text will not be passed.

7. Single-word cablegrams will be passed when censor is satisfied of plain English word or when a single code word translates into two or more words understandable to the censor.

8. *Suppressions, delays, etc.*—All cablegrams are accepted at sender's risk and may be stopped, delayed, or otherwise dealt with, at the discretion of the censor and without notice to the senders. No information respecting the transmission, delivery, or other disposal of any cablegrams shall be given by paid service, and requests made by mail must be addressed to the telegraph or cable companies and must be passed upon by the censor. Telegraphic or post acknowledgments of the receipt (P. C. or P. C. P. services) are suspended to all countries.

9. *Information to senders*.—The cable company will notify the station of origin by free service when a message does not conform to the censorship regulations. Any explanation of a test word or words, etc., required by the censor from the sender in the United States or Canada shall be obtained by a collect message from the censor to the sender and by a paid reply from the sender of the cablegram.

10. Coded cablegrams filed directly at cable offices where a cable censor is stationed, as at New York, Key West, Galveston, and San Francisco, should be accompanied by a translation, and if it is certified by some responsible member of a firm it will tend to expedite the transmission of the message.

11. *Figures*.—Unrelated numbers or code words which translate into unrelated numbers are prohibited, except as set out in paragraph 12.

12. Serial numbering of cablegrams will be permitted under the following conditions: Cablegrams may be numbered from 1 to 100, inclusive, in plain figures or authorized code translating into plain figures. At option of the sender two additional figures may be added to serial number, indicating the day of the month, and these figures may be in plain figures or in authorized code translating into figures, but on the first nine days of the month the numeral shall be preceded by a zero. The serial number, when used, shall be the last word in the message preceding the signature. Nothing herein requires any cablegram to have a serial number.

13. *Test words*.—(a) Test words are permitted when senders comply with regulations as already issued, which will be furnished on application to the censor or telegraph and cable companies.

(b) Cablegrams with test word to addressee who has qualified for use of test words will be passed.

(c) Foreign branches of American firms, banks, or other organizations which have qualified for use of test word need not make additional affidavit, but are privileged to use test word under affidavit of parent organization.

(d) Foreign firms, banks, or other organizations will be privileged to use test word only after making affidavits as required by censorship test word regulation.

14. *Commodity*.—As a general rule the commodity should be included in the message. It may be omitted at the discretion of the censor if it appears in the translation filed by the sender in a manner satisfactory to the censor. If it is omitted in a message arriving from a foreign source, the censor, if he thinks expedient, may demand the commodity from the addressee.

15. *Prohibits*.—In addition to the other above regulations, the following are prohibited:

- (a) Military information.
- (b) Aid to the enemy.
- (c) Information of all transoceanic movements of vessels.
- (d) Private codes.
- (e) Cablegrams obscure and not understandable to the censor.

RAILROADS HANDLING HEAVIER TONNAGE THAN EVER BEFORE

Fairfax Harrison, president of the Southern Railway System and chairman of the railroads' war board, authorizes the following:

In response to the patriotic demands made upon the railroads of the United States by the railroads' war board, they have so increased their efforts that they are handling a far heavier tonnage to-day than ever in their history. This is indicated in reports which the war board is receiving.

Saving Time of Freight Cars.

According to the Government figures now compiled, the 62 principal bituminous-coal-carrying railroads in May, 1917, hauled 142,157 more carloads of coal—approximately 7,100,000 tons—than they did in May, 1916. This was an increase of 23.8 per cent. The railroads hauled 739,674 carloads of bituminous coal in May of this year, compared with 597,517 cars in May, 1916.

That real headway is being made in the effort to save the time of freight cars by quick and prompt loading and unloading is brought out in the Government's figures, which show that the daily average of cars loaded with bituminous coal each working day in May of this year was 28,449, an increase of 23.8 per cent over May, 1916, and of 8.1 per cent over April of this year.

In the month of May, while this greatly increased tonnage of bituminous coal was being handled, the railroads reduced the so-called car shortage from 148,627 on May 1 to 105,127 cars, almost one-third.

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

THE ESPIONAGE LAW RECENTLY ENACTED BY CONGRESS

Titles XII and XIII, the concluding sections of the espionage law, are published herewith. The preceding titles have been published heretofore in the OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

Title XII.

USE OF MAILS.

SECTION 1. Every letter, writing, circular, postal card, picture, print, engraving, photograph, newspaper, pamphlet, book, or other publication, matter, or thing, of any kind, in violation of any of the provisions of this act, is hereby declared to be non-mailable matter and shall not be conveyed in the mails or delivered from any post office or by any letter carrier: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to authorize any person other than an employee of the Dead Letter Office, duly authorized thereto, or other person upon a search warrant authorized by law, to open any letter not addressed to himself.

SEC. 2. Every letter, writing, circular, postal card, picture, print, engraving, photograph, newspaper, pamphlet, book, or other publication, matter, or thing, of any kind, containing any matter advocating or urging treason, insurrection, or forcible resistance to any law of the United States, is hereby declared to be non-mailable.

SEC. 3. Whoever shall use or attempt to

use the mails or Postal Service of the United States for the transmission of any matter declared by this title to be non-mailable, shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both. Any person violating any provision of this title may be tried and punished either in the district in which the unlawful matter or publication was mailed, or to which it was carried by mail for delivery according to the direction thereon, or in which it was caused to be delivered by mail to the person to whom it was addressed.

Title XIII.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

SECTION 1. The term "United States" as used in this act includes the Canal Zone and all territory and waters, continental or insular, subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.

SEC. 2. The several courts of first instance in the Philippine Islands and the district court of the Canal Zone shall have jurisdiction of offenses under this act committed within their respective districts, and concurrent jurisdiction with the district courts of the United States of offenses under this act committed upon the high seas, and of conspiracies to commit such offenses, as defined by section thirty-seven of the act entitled "An act to codify, revise, and amend the

penal laws of the United States," approved March fourth, nineteen hundred and nine, and the provisions of said section, for the purpose of this act, are hereby extended to the Philippine Islands, and to the Canal Zone. In such cases the district attorneys of the Philippine Islands and of the Canal Zone shall have the powers and perform the duties provided in this act for United States attorneys.

SEC. 3. Offenses committed and penalties, forfeitures, or liabilities incurred prior to the taking effect hereof under any law embraced in or changed, modified, or repealed by any chapter of this act may be prosecuted and punished, and suits and proceedings for causes arising or acts done or committed prior to the taking effect hereof may be commenced and prosecuted, in the same manner and with the same effect as if this act had not been passed.

SEC. 4. If any clause, sentence, paragraph, or part of this act shall for any reason be adjudged by any court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid, such judgment shall not affect, impair, or invalidate the remainder thereof but shall be confined in its operation to the clause, sentence, paragraph, or part thereof directly involved in the controversy in which such judgment shall have been rendered.

INDEX FOR OFFICIAL BULLETIN JUNE 18 TO 23.

June 18. Secretary McAdoo thanks press for liberty-loan aid; rules governing registered men desiring to leave country; list of official Belgian mission to United States; Atlantic Fleet making gratifying progress in marksmanship; great air fleet urged by Secretary Baker; wireless telephone to be used by Navy in war; Secretary Daniels urges higher pay and new ratings for certain of the enlisted men; President directs H. C. Hoover to begin organization of food-economy forces; President urges quick passage of food bill; organization of New York State Defense Council, its purposes and scope; facts about second series of officers' training camps; Titles II, III, and IV of the espionage law; new commerce division of cost accounting.

June 19. Message of gratitude from Belgium delivered to President by Baron Moncheur; letter of King of Belgium to President Wilson; steamer *John D. Archbold* sunk; price of coal for Navy fixed temporarily at \$2.33 a ton; contracts for 10 steel ships and 24 wooden hulls let; city boys making good on the farm says Department of Labor; income-tax receipts of \$330,565,628 reported up to June 15; new passport regulations; message of Secretary Lansing to the Russian foreign minister; builders of 16 great Army cantonments to be paid expenses plus percentage of cost; Title V of the espionage law.

June 20. Two American miners slain by Venezuela Indians; must guard morals of Navy recruits, says Secretary Daniels; Navy Department awards large hosiery contracts; Uruguay to treat no American nation as a belligerent if fighting to defend its rights; Comptroller of Currency tells how banks may aid Red Cross; arrangements made for insuring American seamen against war risks; trade board investigating prices of fuel for the Navy; new cable censorship rule on addresses and signatures; pay of Army enlisted men and noncommissioned officers; promotions of officers of the Cavalry are announced by the War Department; women to be given preference in clerical position appointments in Navy hereafter;

comparison of strength of the National Guard; Title VI of the espionage law; new process for making dye ingredients is perfected.

June 21. President calls for 70,000 men to join Regular Army; American physicists are urged to help combat U-boats; bids on 35,000 auto trucks for Army service submitted; United States has given Belgium new hope, says Baron Moncheur; awards of ordnance contracts not to be made public; notice to the grain trade on new standards for wheat; country-wide call made for merchant-ship engineers; President urges summer session of vocational schools; commodities which Swedish decrees have declared nonexportable; two Venezuelan ports are closed to foreign goods; Irish emigration in 1916; two new members placed on International High Commission; greetings exchanged at Petrograd upon visit of American mission to Russian council of ministers; Saving of space in shipping of foreign products is urged; United States aircraft board plans to clear air of German flyers; work of proposed board of export control is outlined; President's reply to letter from West Virginian mother; leather dealers support plan for foot-wear economy; recruiting of Marine Corps; recruiting week in detail; picture of realities of war drawn by Secretary Baker.

June 22. Secretary Houston urges women to preserve food; 16 National Guard Engineer companies ordered into the service of the United States; Brazil notifies the United States of the revocation of neutrality; Titles X and XI of the espionage law; roster of officers in the "Forest Regiment" announced; Surgeon General of the Navy finds only 12 men seriously ill at the Great Lakes training station; reports on crop conditions to be issued in August; Secretary Houston asks fund of \$500,000 to fight cotton pest; contract for new aviation field in Illinois awarded; difficult to estimate cost of Army cantonments; vast amount of material required for Army camps; conference on production cost of material needed by Navy; Federal Trade Commission rec-

NAVY HOSPITAL CORPS FILLING UP.

The Navy Department authorizes the following:

Recruiting for the Hospital Corps of the Navy is proceeding at such a rapid rate that fewer than a thousand men are needed to complete the complement of 6,116 required in the Regular Naval Establishment. There are to-day approximately 5,200 in the crops, about 2,000 of whom are in training in Hospital Corps schools.

Arrangements are being made to place 300 members of the second class of the Naval Reserve Force in training at the School of Pharmacy of Columbia University, the facilities of which have been offered for use by that institution.

Many hospital apprentices of the second class have been enlisted and ordered home awaiting the opening of the new training station at Norfolk, where it is planned to establish a fourth Hospital Corps school.

Commends control of coal production and distribution by Government agency; many industries to be used in building aircraft; big drive to obtain 70,000 men for Regular Army to begin to-morrow.

June 23. President approves aircraft program; more than \$3,000,000,000 subscribed to liberty loan; vicious resorts near Army camps being driven away; level of prices paid producers of principal crops decreased 0.7 per cent in June; early passage of food bill urged by Samuel Gompers; appeal to women to back bakers in no-return bread plan made by Miss Tarbell; location of Army cantonments; Marine Corps needs 4,362 men; designing standard aircraft engine; appointment of 72 men as assistant paymasters in the Navy recommended; cable censorship regulations amended; concluding titles of the espionage law; coal production for May shows big increase.