



# Official Bulletin



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GEORGE CREEL, CHAIRMAN

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No. 32.

## BELIEVE THE \$100,000,000 RED CROSS FUND WILL BE RAISED

The Red Cross issues the following:

A thousand American cities were striving to-day to boost the big Red Cross war fund to an even \$100,000,000. With returns well over the three-quarters mark this afternoon, the war council officers were confident that by the close of the day the big war fund would be in hand. It was not certain, they said, that the day's reports would reach the one hundred million mark for the reason that the closing day of the campaign was one of intense activity all over the country and complete returns would not be made in hundreds of instances until after the big round-ups to-night.

Telegrams to headquarters told the story that the local committees were doing more working than reporting. For instance, New York City has not reported since Friday and, with the exception of a straggling lot of returns, the war council was without definite information on which to base an official estimate.

The directors of the campaign were free in stating, however, that they were not at all apprehensive that the complete \$100,000,000 would be raised. It would take until Tuesday night, they said, to tell the whole story.

### Miss Stinson Expected.

The situation to-day was this: The whole country had contributed and reported more than \$50,000,000. New York City alone in its latest report Friday, reported more than \$32,000,000. From this amount the national campaign leaders have deducted \$10,000,000 to take care of a possible duplication in counting returns from dividends. The tide of the returns has been rising constantly.

Miss Katherine Stinson, the young aviatrix who left Buffalo yesterday morning on a flight to this city, was expected to arrive at the polo field on the speedway late this afternoon. Miss Stinson brought checks for the Red Cross war fund from Buffalo and Rochester.

Members of the local Red Cross chapter were to accompany Miss Stinson to the Treasury Building, where she was to present her checks to Secretary McAdoo, ex-President Taft, and Mr. Davison.

### NEW MARKET NEWS SERVICE.

A market news service for grain, seed, and hay is being established by the Office of Markets of the United States Department of Agriculture. Beginning in the near future reports will be made every two weeks for the benefit of producers, consumers, and dealers, on the stocks of the three classes of commodities on hand, shipments, the demand in the immediate future, and prices prevailing in the various sections in the country.

The reports will at first cover only wheat, corn, oats, and hay, and will be for Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Maryland, and Delaware.

## TWELVE GREEK MERCHANT SHIPS SUNK BY TEUTON SUBMARINES

It has been reported to the State Department by the consulate general in Athens that 12 ships of the Hellenic Merchant Marine, representing a total tonnage of 31,542, valued at \$4,592,000, have been torpedoed and sunk by German and Austrian submarines since April 2, 1917. The latest and most crushing single blow occurred in sinking the *Nestos* (4,060 tons), which was loaded with grain for feeding Old Greece.

According to the latest report in the official register, the total net tonnage of Greece in 1916 included 361 steam vessels, of 449,578 tons, and 78 sailing vessels, of 16,222 tons.

## 17 PUBLIC HEALTH SURGEONS DETAILED FOR NAVAL SERVICE

The Navy Department authorizes the following:

Seventeen surgeons of the United States Public Health Service have been detailed for duty with the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery of the Navy Department to assist in sanitation work, and 12 have reported for duty. The transfer was made at the request of Surg. Gen. Braisted, in order to afford the Navy the services of these specialists as well as to relieve the regular naval surgeons for the special duties, which have been greatly increased by war demands.

Surg. Gen. Braisted said to-day. "This arrangement was made possible by a recent statutory enactment which provides that, under the executive authority of the President, in time of war surgeons of the Public Health Service may be transferred to either the Army or Navy.

"The most important duties of these surgeons will be to look after the sanitary arrangements of each naval district and general health conditions of the various camps and training stations where thousands of recruits are under training, and to advise in regard to the sanitary arrangements of camps now under construction or to be built."

### Distribution of Surgeons.

Surgs. Hugh S. Cumming and Harold Fox are now on duty in the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department. The other 15 surgeons, who are expected to assume their duties in the near future, will be detailed to each naval district under the commandant and his naval medical aid.

In addition to Surgs. Cumming and Fox, the following officers have reported for duty: Passed Asst. Surg. W. M. Bryan, Surg. A. M. Stimson, Senior Surg. Fairfax Irwin, Surg. G. B. Young, Senior Surg. W. J. Pettus, Surg. G. M. Guiteras, Surg. M. J. White, Asst. Surg. R. R. Spencer, Senior Surg. L. L. Williams, Surg. B. J. Lloyd.

## NATIONAL BANKS NOTIFIED OF NEW RESERVE REQUIREMENTS

The Comptroller of the Currency has sent to all national banks throughout the country the following announcement:

"The President has signed the amendment to the Federal reserve act changing reserve requirements of national banks. From this date the law requires all national banks in central reserve cities to maintain in their respective Federal reserve banks a balance of 13 per cent of demand deposits, banks in reserve cities a reserve of 10 per cent of demand deposits, and country banks a reserve of 7 per cent of demand deposits. National banks in central reserve cities, reserve cities, and also country banks will be required to keep a reserve on their time deposits of 3 per cent with their reserve banks, instead of the 5 per cent reserve heretofore required. National banks are not now required to keep reserve against Government deposits (exclusive of postal savings).

"The law does not require national banks to keep reserves other than those they are required to carry in their respective reserve banks, but each bank will, of course, naturally arrange to carry in its own vault sufficient funds to meet its current cash requirements.

"The Federal Reserve Board has requested that national banks in central reserve cities bring their balances with their reserve banks up to the new requirements not later than the 27th instant.

"In order that the transfer of increased balances to the Federal reserve banks by country banks and reserve city banks may be made with the least inconvenience, the Federal Reserve Board has suggested that if the reserve increases required under the new law are provided by reserve city banks and country banks not later than July 15, and the reserves carried with the Federal reserve banks are maintained meanwhile at not less than the percentage heretofore required, the Federal reserve banks may omit for this intervening period the imposition of penalties, for reserve deficiencies, against those national banks which shall not before July 15 bring their reserve balances with their reserve banks up to the full percentage required by the new law."

A call for reports of condition by national banks, which was issued this morning, requires the computation of reserves to be made for the last time on the old basis.

### TOOK \$61,150 IN LIBERTY BONDS.

Secretary McAdoo has received a report from Dr. Rupert Blue, Surgeon General of the Public Health Service of the Treasury Department, that on the basis of information to date the employees of this service in Washington and at the field stations subscribed to liberty bonds totaling \$61,150. This total is expected to be increased by information yet to be received from a few stations.

## NEW NAVAL TRAINING CAMPS BEING HURRIED TO COMPLETION

The Navy Department authorizes the following statement:

Work on the new training camps for naval recruits and reserves is being rapidly rushed to completion. Several large camps have already been completed, others will be finished in the next week or 10 days, and several more will be ready for occupancy early in August. Including the camps for the Marine Corps, quarters will be provided for more than 80,000 men, and the approximate cost will be \$9,000,000.

The selection of sites for additional accommodations has had the attention of Rear Admiral Leigh C. Palmer, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, who during the past week has visited Gulfport, Miss.; Boston, Mass.; and Newport, R. I. The work of construction is being done under the direction of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, of which Rear Admiral F. R. Harris is chief.

### Location of Camps.

Camps have been completed, are now in course of construction, or will soon be begun at the following points:

Philadelphia, for 5,000 men; completed.  
Newport, R. I., for 6,000 men; will be completed about July 1.

Cape May, N. J., for 2,000 men; will be completed about August 1.

Charleston, S. C., for 5,000 men; completed.

Pensacola, Fla., for 1,000 additional men; completed.

Key West, Fla., for 500 men; in course of construction.

Mare Island, Cal., for 5,000 men; in course of construction.

Puget Sound, Wash., for 5,000 men; work begun.

Hingham, Mass., for 500 men; will be completed about July 1.

New Orleans, La., for 500 men; will be completed about July 1.

San Diego, Cal., for 2,500 men; will be completed about July 1.

Great Lakes Training Station, Chicago, accommodations for 15,000 additional recruits.

In addition, a number of small camps have been constructed.

### Quantico Camp Under Way.

The camp at Port Royal, S. C., for 5,000 men of the Marine Corps is practically completed and the construction of the Marine Corps camp at Quantico, Va., providing for 8,000 men is well under way.

Preparations are being made for the erection of buildings at the Hampton Roads naval operating base that will provide accommodations for 10,000 men.

Arrangements have also been made to take over the Mississippi Exposition grounds at Gulfport, Miss., which, with the erection of barracks and other temporary buildings, will provide for about 3,500 men.

At New York a camp for 3,000 regulars will be built adjoining the navy yard, and a camp near Pelham, N. Y., for 5,000 reserves.

### Statement by Secretary Daniels.

Secretary Daniels said to-day:

"When the camps now under construction or already arranged for are completed, there will be ample accom-

## "WAR IS BUT BEGINNING," LORD NORTHCLIFFE SAYS, IN OUTLINING TASK OF THE RED CROSS

The Red Cross issues the following:

Lord Northcliffe, of the British war mission, who has been at the front and has seen at close quarters the actual part that the Red Cross is playing in the gigantic world struggle, has given out the following statement relative to the work that the American Red Cross has before it:

"If, as one of the leaders of the British Red Cross fund, I have a message of any kind to the American Red Cross, it is one of congratulation on the devotion and enthusiasm for Red Cross work I find sweeping this vast continent.

"The former aims of the Red Cross have been so amplified by the gigantic measure of the struggle for democracy in which we are engaged that new fields of work are continually opening and we may say that outside of the military command itself, the Red Cross must take up the burden of seeing us through and alleviating the horrors a ruthless foe has added to the usual sufferings of war.

### Search for Missing and Wounded.

"One of the most important of the new developments is the search for the missing and wounded.

"In a few months will come across the cables the sad and significant word 'missing,' in regard to many of the young crusaders who have gone to Europe to guard the world's liberty. Anxious parents and relations will instantly start cabling that inquiries be made as to whether 'missing' means 'passed away forever,' 'wounded and lying between the opposing armies,' or 'taken prisoner.' The British Red Cross Society immediately opened a branch whose sole task it is to collect every possible item with regard to missing men. Some of the work is undertaken by priests and clergymen who go around the hospitals and board the hospital ships, asking questions of each of the missing men's comrades. All this information is collected and filed systematically, and in some scores of thousands of cases diligent inquiry has produced the desired information. The files of the British Red Cross bureau are filled with narratives, each one of which before the war would have

modations for all the recruits, enlisted men, and reserves of the greater Navy, even when it reaches its maximum authorized strength of 150,000, in addition to the reserves and auxiliary forces.

"In the camps every effort is being made to provide for the health and comfort of the men. Barracks are being placed in groups, with mess halls to accommodate 1,000 men. Generally the buildings are single story, of wooden construction, heated by steam and lighted by electricity. The exteriors are covered with boards and battens or drop siding, and the interior sheathed to make them warm in winter and cool in summer. The men will receive the best of food. Cold-storage warehouses, capable of taking half a million pounds of meat each, will be provided. Each camp will have its hospital, with modern facilities. Amusements in the way of tennis courts, baseball fields, and moving-picture shows will be available at each camp."

been regarded as matters of national interest. The Red Cross Society has over and over again discovered men reported missing, who have been hiding for days in deep shell holes between the armies, subsisting on rain water and the iron ration which every soldier carries about him in case of desperate need.

### Needs of the Soldiers.

"Your soldiers will need books, newspapers, magazines, chewing gum, cigarettes, gramophones, and games. All these are supplied to our troops by the Red Cross.

"Our Red Cross supports many hospitals of its own; assists other hospitals; superintends the training of temporary nurses; and performs a thousand tasks I do not enumerate here.

"We had to encounter the danger arising from overenthusiasm at the beginning. There was waste of effort and overlapping. Extravagant entertainments were arranged by willing social workers, who did not realize that a Red Cross entertainment must provide profit for the Red Cross rather than amusement for the Red Cross workers. The expenses of the British Red Cross are exactly 9 cents in every \$5. The society suffered from the efforts of well-meaning folk as well as from dishonest ones; and the Government finally placed all war charities under strict control.

### Urges Caution and Conservation.

"In wishing success and prosperity to your efforts, I would, as an experienced Red Cross worker, urge caution and conservation of effort. You can learn much by our mistakes. You will need every cent you can collect and every pair of human hands you can employ. The war, in my personal opinion, gathered by much experience at the front, is but beginning. Every ounce of your stores will have to be conveyed over 3,000 miles.

"American Red Cross workers have established for themselves a unique reputation on the battlefields of France and Belgium. I had the pleasure of seeing their glorious achievements at the battle of Verdun, and I am confident that those at home, by their devotion and generosity, will make it possible for those at the front to maintain the American reputation for valor and humanity."

### WILL HELP TO GET OFFICERS.

The Military Training Camps Association of the United States, originally formed to stimulate interest in civilian military training, has announced that it will cooperate with the War Department to the fullest extent possible in the conduct of the second series of officers' training camps to be held beginning August 27.

Although the camps are entirely under Government control the association will assist in distributing application blanks, answering questions, and in general acting as a clearing house of information between the department and the applicant.

Although the camps will be limited to 16,000 men, some 250,000 application blanks have been printed, as this is to be the last of the camps for the intensive training of officers. Thousands of applications are expected.

## URGE DRAFTING OF DOCTORS FOR THE ARMY BY SELECTION

The Council of National Defense authorizes the following:

Claiming that the volunteer system of recruiting physicians for the Medical Reserve Corps of the Army has proven unsuccessful, Maj. Karl Connell, Maj. Richard Derby, and Capt. Frederick Van Beuren, of the New York committee for national defense, medical section, have presented to the Council of National Defense a report urging the drafting of physicians selectively upon a basis of Federal classification by a special medical census similar to that recently secured in New York State.

### Constitutionality Established.

At a meeting of the general medical board of the Council of National Defense here to-day Dr. Connell demonstrated that out of the 140,000 doctors in the United States less than one-half were available and desirable for military purposes. He stated that the policy of allowing or urging doctors to volunteer indiscriminately in the enormous numbers that are needed for medical officers in this war would result in confusion, waste, and failure. This analysis of the Medical Reserve Corps in New York State clearly indicated that the volunteer system failed to preserve the integrity of the public health service or to protect the local community medical needs and that it neglected to consider the individual physician's family and professional connections.

Dr. Connell urged that a selective medical draft, based upon special classification by census, would accomplish the desired result by bringing into the Army those best fitted for its uses and by leaving at home those physicians most needed by the community. The constitutionality of legislation required to legalize the draft of doctors has been established satisfactorily by an opinion from the Judge Advocate General's office.

## SYSTEM TO FIT WAR CRIPPLES FOR WORK URGED BY DOCTORS

The Council of National Defense authorizes the following:

A conference of 10 physicians from different parts of the country to-day laid before the general medical board of the Council of National Defense a series of recommendations for the establishment of a system of reeducation and rehabilitation for men who may be maimed and crippled in the war. Their conclusions are based on a study of the experience of England, France, Canada, and Germany in aiding these men to become self-supporting in spite of their injuries. European countries have found it vitally important to approach the problem on a systematic and scientific basis, after neglecting it during the early months of the war.

### Immediate Attention Essential.

The physicians studying the question have found that of the whole number of crippled men at least 80 per cent and probably more can be reeducated or trained to new occupations if their physical defects are given immediate treat-

## PRACTICALLY COMPLETE REGISTRATION DATA SHOW THAT TOTAL OF 9,659,382 MEN ENROLLED

Census Estimate Borne Out By Actual Returns, the Figures Indicate. No General Attempt at Evasion of Registration by Any Important Element of Population Shown

Director Sam. L. Rogers, of the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce, to-day authorized the following announcement:

Returns from every State in the Union, with Niagara County, N. Y., and three precincts in Wyoming missing, show a total registration of 9,659,382, or 95.9 per cent of the Census Bureau's estimate, allowance being made for the missing territory. The apparent shortage, about 413,000, is considerably less than the number of men 21 to 30 years of age, inclusive, who are estimated by the War Department to have been in the various branches of the military and naval services of the United States on June 5, and for that reason exempt from the requirement of registration. This number is 600,000. On the face of these figures, therefore, it appears that the number of men between the ages of 21 and 31 in the United States is slightly in excess of the number estimated by the Census Bureau on May 12—10,079,000.

### No General Attempt at Evasion.

Of the 9,659,382 registrants reported, 7,347,794 are white citizens; 953,899 are colored citizens; 1,239,865 are unnaturalized foreigners from countries other than Germany; 111,823 are unnaturalized Germans, including "declarants"; that is, persons having declared their intention to become citizens but not having received their final naturalization papers; and 6,001 are Indians.

There is nothing in the returns to indicate that there has been any general attempt at evasion of registration by any important element of the population. In a few States the registration was far below the estimates, but this shortage was offset by registration in excess of the estimates in other States. This is because the last Federal census was taken in 1910, and only a few States have enumerated their inhabitants since that year, so that the Census Bureau had few reliable data as to the abnormal shift-

ment after they have left the Army hospitals and their training is given the proper attention.

The conference recommended among other things, the early training of medical officers in reeducation work, arrangement for treatment of the wounded by specialists as early as possible, and keeping the wounded under military discipline until the completion of physical reconstruction and reeducation.

The physicians who framed the report were: Dr. James Bordley, jr., Baltimore; Dr. John Stalge Davis, Baltimore; Mr. C. R. Dooley, Pittsburgh; Dr. S. I. Franz, Washington; Mr. F. B. Gilbreth, Providence; Dr. R. W. Lovett, Boston; Dr. Harris P. Mosher, Boston; Dr. T. H. Weisenburg, Philadelphia; Dr. W. A. White, Washington; and Dr. Edwin W. Ryerson, Chicago

ings of population which have taken place between certain parts of the country in recent years, and particularly since the outbreak of the war gave so great an impetus to the manufacture of munitions and other commodities needed by the belligerents. The manufacturing industries thus affected are located mainly in the Northeastern States, and as a result the population of these States has increased with abnormal rapidity at the expense of other parts of the country. Furthermore, the increases and decreases have been very largely in the very class covered by the registration; that is, men between the ages of 21 and 31.

### Table of Registration.

The following table shows, by States, the total registration, the number of unnaturalized Germans, including those who have declared their intention to become citizens, and the percentage which the total represents of the census estimate:

|                           | Total registration. | Per cent of estimate. | Unnaturalized Germans. |
|---------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| United States.....        | 9,659,382           | 95.9                  | 111,823                |
| Alabama.....              | 179,828             | 85.7                  | 89                     |
| Arizona.....              | 36,932              | 106.4                 | 198                    |
| Arkansas.....             | 147,522             | 94.2                  | 98                     |
| California.....           | 297,532             | 82.2                  | 3,948                  |
| Colorado.....             | 83,038              | 75.8                  | 372                    |
| Connecticut.....          | 159,761             | 129.3                 | 1,126                  |
| Delaware.....             | 21,864              | 108.8                 | 92                     |
| District of Columbia..... | 32,327              | 87.1                  | 79                     |
| Florida.....              | 84,683              | 88.9                  | 208                    |
| Georgia.....              | 231,418             | 90.6                  | 120                    |
| Idaho.....                | 41,150              | 79.4                  | 181                    |
| Illinois.....             | 672,498             | 105.2                 | 6,051                  |
| Indiana.....              | 255,145             | 100.6                 | 1,148                  |
| Iowa.....                 | 210,594             | 108.8                 | 1,862                  |
| Kansas.....               | 150,029             | 85.3                  | 736                    |
| Kentucky.....             | 187,573             | 92.8                  | .....                  |
| Louisiana.....            | 157,827             | 92.3                  | 216                    |
| Maine.....                | 60,176              | 95.5                  | 120                    |
| Maryland.....             | 120,458             | 99.1                  | 913                    |
| Massachusetts.....        | 359,323             | 101.1                 | 1,608                  |
| Michigan.....             | 372,872             | 120.4                 | 3,021                  |
| Minnesota.....            | 221,715             | 90.6                  | 1,971                  |
| Mississippi.....          | 139,525             | 79.7                  | 45                     |
| Missouri.....             | 299,625             | 94.9                  | 1,005                  |
| Montana.....              | 88,273              | 120.4                 | 687                    |
| Nebraska.....             | 118,123             | 91.3                  | 1,156                  |
| Nevada.....               | 11,821              | 71.6                  | 87                     |
| New Hampshire.....        | 37,642              | 102.3                 | 79                     |
| New Jersey.....           | 302,742             | 100.8                 | 4,956                  |
| New Mexico.....           | 32,202              | 77.6                  | 108                    |
| New York.....             | 1,054,302           | 99.4                  | 30,875                 |
| North Carolina.....       | 200,032             | 102.9                 | 73                     |
| North Dakota.....         | 65,007              | 73.0                  | 615                    |
| Ohio.....                 | 565,384             | 114.4                 | 6,189                  |
| Oklahoma.....             | 169,211             | 79.3                  | 219                    |
| Oregon.....               | 62,618              | 57.9                  | 577                    |
| Pennsylvania.....         | 830,507             | 95.0                  | 12,074                 |
| Rhode Island.....         | 53,415              | 88.7                  | 124                    |
| South Carolina.....       | 128,039             | 93.4                  | 29                     |
| South Dakota.....         | 58,014              | 72.1                  | 484                    |
| Tennessee.....            | 187,611             | 96.2                  | 85                     |
| Texas.....                | 408,702             | 97.3                  | 1,834                  |
| Utah.....                 | 41,952              | 90.8                  | 344                    |
| Vermont.....              | 27,658              | 94.1                  | 72                     |
| Virginia.....             | 187,826             | 97.5                  | 179                    |
| Washington.....           | 108,330             | 49.8                  | 791                    |
| West Virginia.....        | 127,409             | 90.0                  | 1,003                  |
| Wisconsin.....            | 240,170             | 104.6                 | 23,121                 |
| Wyoming.....              | 22,848              | 64.5                  | 329                    |
| National parks.....       | 85                  | .....                 | 2                      |
| Indians.....              | 6,001               | .....                 | .....                  |

## The Official Bulletin

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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.

## FINDS FARMERS PREFER CITY BOYS TO HANDS FORMERLY USED

The Department of Labor has authorized the following:

Farmers are getting over their old prejudices and now admit that they prefer city boys to the kind of help on which they have been obliged to depend during the harvest season in previous years. This was the statement made by William E. Hall, national director of the United States Boys' Working Reserve, who declared that the demand for the boys on the farms was in many places greater than can be filled. In many sections of the country farmers had to pick up whatever unskilled labor they could find lying idle around towns. This year the farmer is beginning to realize fully that good, clean, healthy young men who are willing to work and have a sense of responsibility are far better than cheap, uncertain, and irresponsible labor on which he formerly depended.

According to reports received here the farmers in New York State alone desire the help of 22,000 boys. The recent census of farm help in New York State shows that there are 16,000 less hired men on the farms this year than last year. In addition, 44,170 sons and 43,130 daughters of farmers have left the farms for towns and cities. The reason why the farmers in New York and other States are finding city boys desirable, according to Mr. Hall, is because the boys are making good.

Consul General E. D. Winslow reports to the State Department from Copenhagen, Denmark, that according to figures furnished a Copenhagen publication the exports of pork and lard from Denmark to Germany for 1916 amounted to 28,500 tons and of conserved meats 14,000 tons.

## PEOPLE URGED TO CELEBRATE INDEPENDENCE DAY ON HIGH PATRIOTIC PLANE OF EARLIER TIMES

The Committee on Public Information issues the following statement calling attention to the importance of every community uniting this year all civic forces in the observance of Independence Day on the high plane of national patriotism:

"This coming Fourth of July should be observed throughout the land in a spirit which recalls all the significance of the day to a democracy at war for its ideals and its threatened existence. Noise and useless illumination and unthinking celebration have no proper place in times such as these. Let there be a return to those ceremonies and addresses which prevailed in other days. Citizenship has taken on to-day a new significance as service, not for those in the ranks alone, but for every civilian. Sacrifices will be asked on the battle line and behind it. It would be utter futility to prepare our Nation for the tasks that confront it by firecrackers and sky-rockets and rhetorical boasting.

### Give People Solid Facts.

"Let the ceremonies this year contain a message to the better spirit of America. Give our people the solid facts that bring home to them the issues of this war as America's war, not by its own seeking, but because it was thrust upon us by an insolence that has flaunted every standard of national and international morality and violated in succession every pledge it made us.

"This is the Nation's day, but the springs of national life are in the community where neighbor meets neighbor and each helps the other in conference on their common interests. This Independence Day should see each community gathered for sober and heartening discussion of the problems and responsibilities of our great democracy at war.

"Every organization should cooperate to make it such a celebration as will carry to every home and every element

among our people the gravity of issues that strike to the very root of the Nation born 141 years ago and dedicated to freedom. We are engaged to-day in a struggle which will determine whether the ideas on which our Republic was founded shall survive. No better service can be rendered than by a thoughtful exposition of our direct and vital interest in the successful issue of the war that involves the perpetuity of free governments and national independence.

"Let every citizen and every community set aside this birthday of the Nation to the solemn duty of consecrating themselves and all they have and are to the great task of making a world in which they and their children's children may dwell under the flag of their fathers free from the menace of militarism and happy in the possession of a land dedicated anew on the world's battle line of democracy to self-government and human rights."

### TO ORGANIZE BAKERY COMPANIES.

#### Officers Detailed for the Purpose to Three Departments.

By direction of the President, the following-named officers are detailed for service and to fill vacancies in the Quartermaster Corps: Capt. James H. Dickey, Sixth Cavalry; Capt. John C. Pegram, Tenth Cavalry; Capt. Walter H. Smith, Cavalry, Detached Officers' List.

Capt. Dickey will proceed to Fort Sam Houston, Tex., and report in person to the commanding general, Southern Department, for assignment to duty in charge of the organization of all bakery companies in that department.

Capt. Pegram will proceed to Governors Island, N. Y., and report in person to the commanding general, Eastern Department, for assignment to duty in charge of the organization of all bakery companies in that department.

Capt. Smith will proceed to Charleston, S. C., and report in person to the commanding general, Southeastern Department, for assignment to duty in charge of the organization of all bakery companies in that department.

### NEW PENSION RULING.

#### Pensioners Entering Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard to be Dropped.

The Acting Commissioner of the Bureau of Pensions has issued the following order amending section 155 of Orders, Instructions, and Regulations:

Whenever the bureau shall be advised that a pensioner has recently entered the military, naval, Marine Corps, Revenue Cutter, or Coast Guard service of the United States, thereby terminating his right to pension, his name shall be dropped from the pension roll without notice, whether such information shall reach the bureau before or after the termination of such service.

Cases of this character will be sent to the finance division for action as above indicated, and for demand for refundment on account of all pension paid subsequent to the date of such reenlistment.

### STATEMENT BY SECRETARY BAKER ON "PERSHING DAY."

The Secretary of War gave out the following statement relative to Red Cross week:

*It is eminently fitting that the final day of the Red Cross week—a week devoted to collecting a hundred million dollars for the purposes of humanity—should be called "Pershing Day." I am sure that the leader, first to carry the banner of our citizen soldiers to the western front, will appreciate the honor, and that his name, on the other hand, will act as an inspiration which will urge patriotic Americans to more than complete the sum required by the Red Cross before the close of "Pershing Day."*

NEWTON D. BAKER.

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

### SENATE.

The administration food bill as passed by the House Saturday night with prohibition amendments written into it was received to-day. Senator Chamberlain, in charge of the measure, will move to substitute the House bill for the Senate measure. The second week of discussion began this morning with the friends of the measure sanguine that it would be finally disposed of by Saturday.

The Committee on Military Affairs resumed hearings this morning on the Hulbert-Sheppard bill to create a new department of aeronautics with Secretaries Baker and Daniels as the chief witnesses. While there may be some opposition to the plan to create a separate department there is practical unanimity for the appropriation of \$600,000,000 with which to expand the aviation service. President Wilson has written a letter to Secretary Baker strongly approving this appropriation, and the war secretary gave the committee much valuable information concerning the plans of the department to make the aviation corps one of the chief supports of the allies on the European battle front.

The Interstate Commerce Committee tomorrow will begin hearings upon the subject of governmental regulation of production, distribution, transportation, and price fixing. The subjects to be inquired into are coal, oil, iron and steel, copper, lead, and other basic metals. Coal will be the first subject taken up, and operators from Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia will be heard to-morrow.

Senator King, of Utah, has introduced a substitute for the administration food bill more drastic than anything yet suggested. It would give the President power to preempt all food products at what is deemed a fair price; requisition all coal and oil, storage houses, etc., through which would be shipped such food as the President might designate; permit him to enter into contracts for the purchase of farm products and delivery of all kinds of raw food stocks to mills, canneries, etc., for preparation; would authorize the President to regulate the distribution of all products and would appropriate \$200,000,000 for carrying on this work.

The Finance Committee will endeavor to finally prepare its draft of the income, excess profits, and publishers' taxes in the war tax revenue bill, and report the measure to the Senate Thursday or Friday of this week, regardless of whether or not the administration food bill has passed the Senate. If the Senate accepts the prohibition amendments of the House, with their attendant loss in revenue, the committee will be called together again to devise means for making good the loss.

Secretary Daniels told the Public Lands Committee that the time was close at hand when the Government would find it necessary to commandeer all oil and coal or enter into some sort of a controlling arrangement under which coal and oil prices would be fixed. He appeared before the committee in connection with the Walsh land leasing bill now under consideration. He strongly opposed throwing open the big naval oil reserves in California. He pointed out that the

Navy has entered upon the policy of building oil-burning ships, of which he said more than 200 were now under construction by the Navy. Oil, he emphasized, is the basis of war operations these days. "You can not run your aeroplanes, your submarines, your destroyers; in fact, you can not go to the front at all without oil," said the Secretary. He advocated a nation-wide survey of oil lands by the Federal Trade Commission and the Geological Survey. He insisted that if the Navy's oil lands were opened they should be leased under strict governmental supervision.

### HOUSE.

The administration food bill was passed Saturday night by a vote of 365 to 5. The Members who voted against the bill were Representatives McLemore, Slayden, and Young, of Texas; Ward, of New York, and Meeker, of Missouri. The discussion throughout all of Saturday was based upon prohibition amendments that eventually were written into the measure. As agreed to in the House the bill absolutely prohibits the use of any food materials, food, or feed in the manufacture of alcohol or alcoholic beverages, except for governmental, industrial, scientific, medicinal, or sacramental purposes. Another amendment authorizes the President in his discretion to commandeer all distilled spirits in the country and have them redistilled for use in the manufacture of munitions, for hospital supplies, etc. The vote on the absolute prohibition of manufacture during the period of the war was 132 to 114. A proposal to permit the continued manufacture of beer and light wines was rejected, 134 to 124. A proposal to strike out the entire section was rejected, 152 to 136. An amendment agreed to during the closing hours of the discussion provides that persons employed under the food bill are subject to civil-service appointment; that no person shall by reason of that employment be presumed to be exempt from military service; and that the food administration bureau shall not have the privilege of sending mail free of postage. The language of the prohibition amendment is as follows:

"No person shall use any foods, food materials, or feeds in the production of alcohol, except for governmental, industrial, scientific, medicinal, or sacramental purposes, or of alcoholic beverages. Any person who willfully violates this section shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding \$5,000, or by imprisonment for not more than two years, or both."

The text of the amendment offered by Mr. Webb, of North Carolina, and subsequently put into the law, although in the earlier stages of the debate ruled out on a point of order, is as follows:

"That the President is authorized, if in his opinion it is necessary to conserve necessities, to require any person having control of alcohol and distilled spirits to turn over to the Government, for use or redistillation, such proportion of said alcohol or spirits as the President may deem necessary to meet the requirements of the Government in the manufacture of munitions and other military and hospital supplies in so far as such use or redistillation would dispense with the neces-

sity of utilizing products and materials suitable for food and feeds in the future manufacture of alcohol or distilled spirits for the purposes herein enumerated. Upon the failure of the person to comply with the President's requirement, the President is authorized to requisition and take possession of the alcohol and distilled spirits required to be turned over, and to pay for same a just compensation to be determined by the President, and if the price so determined be not satisfactory to the person entitled to receive the same, such person shall be paid the amount prescribed by the President and shall be entitled to sue the United States to recover such further sum as, added to the amount so paid, will be just compensation for such spirits or alcohol, in the manner provided by section 24, paragraph 20, and section 145 of the Judicial Code."

The Russian mission visited the House Saturday afternoon. The address of Special Ambassador Bakhmetieff was the occasion for a demonstration of patriotic enthusiasm. Following the address the Members of the House were presented to members of the mission. Secretary McAdoo attended.

A bill was introduced by Chairman Dent, of the Military Committee, appropriating \$250,000 for the preparation of plans, etc., for a great military highway along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts and along the Mexican border to the Pacific coast. The intention ultimately is to build a great strategic military highway around the entire United States. Chairman Dent also introduced a bill providing for the reorganization of Army grades, principally among noncommissioned officers.

Senate bill, authorizing the Secretary of War to acquire lands for training camps and cantonments, either by purchase or through condemnation proceedings, was passed.

Consideration was resumed this morning of the rivers and harbors bill, which had been temporarily laid aside to take up the food bill. As soon as the rivers and harbors bill is out of the road the administration preferential shipment bill, already passed by the Senate, will be taken up for consideration.

### TO STUDY NEED FOR BOY WORKERS.

#### A. W. Wilson Goes to New York to Look Into Farm Conditions.

The Department of Labor has authorized the following:

"For the purpose of looking into conditions in New York State, as affected by the need of boys for help on the farms and in the fruit districts, Arthur W. Wilson, assistant to William E. Hall, national director of the United States Boys' Working Reserve, left here last night for New York.

"Reports which have reached here indicate that the demand for agricultural help may be larger than was anticipated, and Mr. Wilson will take up with the State and local officers in New York the question of more intensive recruiting methods to meet the demand for labor, and also the possibility of shifting workers to New York from other States where they can be spared temporarily."

## OFFICERS OF MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS PLACED ON ACTIVE LIST

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

Majs. Haven Emerson and Thomas W. Hastings.

Cpts. Frederick W. Baeslack, Benjamin C. Barnard, Richard Blackmore, Miles D. Chisholm, William F. Clevenger, George V. Fiske, George S. Foden, James B. Gere, Timothy F. Goulding, George L. Guthrie, Alfred W. Haskell, Llewellyn E. Hetrick, Charles J. Imperatori, Harvey A. Kelly, Robert L. Loughran, Palmer H. Lyon, Carey P. McCord, Marion B. McMillan, Warren P. Morrill, Albert S. Morrow, Charles C. Osborn, John D. Peters, Blanchard B. Pettijohn, Willard D. Preston, Reeve Turner, James N. Vander Veer, Frederick T. Van Beuren, jr., Ernest De Wolfe Wales, Dayton C. Wiggin, Gordon F. Willey, and Roy A. Wilson.

First Lieuts. George S. Allen, Joseph H. Beattie, Chester C. Beckley, Herbert W. Bennett, Carl Boettiger, Harold D. Brewster, Daniel B. Brinsmade, Francis X. Brown, David C. Byrne, jr., John B. Byrne, George C. Carpenter, Charles S. Christie, Albert W. Collins, Joseph D. Collins, William J. Collins, Harold B. Cox, Benjamin T. Daggy, De Enna Darrell De Neen, Ralph W. Dennen, Meyer M. Eckert, Roy K. Evans, John H. G. Gallagher, George W. Gardner, Harry Cleveland Harris, Jay M. Harrison, John J. Hauff, Reuben J. Held, Benjamin E. Helprin, Fred E. Hickson, Paul Higbee, John C. Hoeffler, Frank M. Holcombe, Bruno S. Horowicz, Francis E. Hypes, James W. Jameson, David M. Kaplan, Earl D. Jewett, John H. Kearney, Edwin J. Kennedy, Joseph E. J. King, Fred W. Lane, Henry M. Larson, Benom M. Latham, George W. Lee, George M. Lochner, Maximilian L. Loeb, Valentine A. Magenheimer, John L. Mahoney, John S. Milliken, William A. Morgan, Rufus A. Morrison, Elmer B. Moser, Clarence E. Mullens, Howard LeRoy Norton, Jean R. Olliver, Charles W. Pease, Samuel D. Rumrill, John T. Samples, George L. Schadt, Charles W. Selover, Kenneth E. Sha-wecker, Floyd N. Shipp, Harrison G. Sloat, Erdix T. Smith, Joseph Sparck, Harry A. Steckel, Jacob J. Steinfeldler, Charles W. Strowger, Judson Teeter, Eddie DeB. Thixtum, Henry H. Thompson, Norman E. Titus, Frederick A. Tucker, Willys LeRoy Tucker, Benjamin Van Campen, Harry H. Varner, Howard J. Ware, Cecel L. Wayman, Frederick M. Whistler, William H. White, and Joseph S. Yocum.

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

Majs. Paul B. Cook and Charles H. S. Williamson.

Cpts. Henry L. Akin, Jesse M. Burlew, Jirah M. Downs, Albert A. Fricke, Harold G. Garwood, Robert E. Hathaway, Fred J. McAllister, Reginald H. Meade, Homer C. Moses, Samuel Murdoch, jr., William

## CHANGES IN RECRUITING RULES TO INCLUDE LARGE PART OF ALIEN POPULATION ARE URGED

### Committee of National Research Council Points Out That Regula- tions for Height Would Bar Many of European Na- tionality From Army.

The National Research Council authorizes the following:

That the United States should change its recruiting requirements to include a larger percentage of America's alien population is the recommendation just made by the committee on anthropology of the National Research Council. The recommendation was made to the research council after exhaustive study, has been forwarded to the General Medical Board, and will probably reach the War and Navy Departments. There are numerous European nationalities, the committee says, with average height of adult males but few tenths of an inch over the minimum requirement of the United States.

"These nationalities," it is pointed out, "most of which are well represented in this country, include the Italians, Greeks, French, Swiss, many of the Slavs, the Magyars, Russian and Austrian Jews, Lithuanians, and some of the nationalities of the German Empire. Should the present minimum in stature for the United States Army and Navy be adhered to, from two-fifths to more than one-half of the men belonging to or descending from the nationalities mentioned would be excluded by the rule."

#### The Present Requirements.

The committee points out that the present minimum requirement in any branch of the Army or Navy is 5 feet 4 inches, and in the case of the Mountain Artillery it is 5 feet 8 inches, although the minimum for the English infantry and for

R. C. Neumarker, Harry C. Parker, John L. Pomeroy, Harry B. Reynolds, John C. Sessions, Daniel M. Shewbrooks, and Arthur F. Wilhelmly.

First Lieuts. Curtis Atkinson, Frank M. Barker, William A. Beckemeyer, Harley G. Bickford, Charles Bolsta, Frank R. Borden, William H. Breuer, Walter D. Brodie, Aubrey K. Brown, Frank H. Clay, John M. Conley, Clarence M. Dargan, Edward K. Ellis, William W. Frank, Horatio P. Freeman, Emory C. Gaffney, Orestes Lucien Garlinghouse, George R. Gilbert, Harry S. Gradle, William L. Hall, Nelson J. Hawley, William W. Hendricks, William H. Hengstler, Samuel J. Hillis, William A. Howard, James H. Irwin, Aldis A. Johnson, John W. Johnson, William W. Jones, Wallace C. Kent, Henry Eugene King, Theodore H. Koefoot, August H. Lueders, Jesse T. McDavid, William D. McFaul, Joseph O. McKeon, Harry E. Mock, Frank C. Murrah, Charles B. Palmer, Ora F. Parish, Braxton V. Powell, William W. Pretts, Feast L. Proctor, Maurice L. Puffer, Willis J. Redfield, Philip G. Reedy, George W. Snyder, Robert M. Stephenson, George I. Thatcher, Richard E. Werlich, John C. Wilkinson, Frank E. Winter, Bert I. Wyatt, Richard C. Young, and Samuel M. Edison.

some other branches of the service prior to the present war was 5 feet 2 inches, and this minimum was later reduced. "On the Continent," it is stated, "the minimum differs according to peoples. In view of these facts, and since as small stature in a large majority of cases signifies normal variation rather than degeneration, it appears advisable that our minimum be reduced for all branches of the service to 61 inches, and that, corresponding to this change, the minimum weight requirement be reduced from 128 to 120 pounds."

#### Made Extensive Investigation.

This conclusion was reached by the committee after extensive investigation on problems in connection with the establishment of the best basis on which the largest number of men who are fit for war can be selected or be made fit for war by training. It has been suggested that the taking of only the tallest and strongest men for military duty would be unfair and, from the scientific point of view, unwise. And the committee points out that the existing standards, though probably sufficient in normal times, "do not take account of racial differences in stature, weight, etc., and give little consideration to the questions of improvement in the individual that is bound to follow the six or nine months of training, medical supervision, and outdoor life."

#### Recommendations Submitted.

The following recommendations in the rules and regulations concerning recruiting in this country are made by the committee:

1. That the rule "no person shall be accepted for the Army or Navy who can not speak, read, and write the English language" be changed to read "who does not possess a fair speaking knowledge of the English language."

2. That the present regulation requiring the recruit to have 20 sound teeth, including 4 opposite incisors and 4 opposite molars be changed, since most defective conditions of the teeth are connected with the food or other habits of our civilization and to accident, and since most of these conditions can be remedied, be changed to one permitting more latitude.

3. The committee also suggests the elimination of the paragraph in the "Enlistment Instructions of the United States Navy" which enumerates the disqualifications of recruits for the following causes: "Parasites of the skin or its appendages; deformity of the skull, some of the more moderate degrees of which are common in the negro; inequality of upper or lower extremities; color blindness; polypl; great enlargement of the tonsils; a 'predisposition' to heart or lung diseases; enlarged abdominal organs; ingrowing nails; bad corns; large bunions and deformity of toes."

#### Cases Sufficiently Covered.

These cases are covered sufficiently, the committee contends, by the paragraph that stipulates among the causes of disqualification "any disease or deformity either congenital or acquired that would impair efficiency."

## FUNCTIONS OF COMMISSION ON TRAINING CAMP ACTIVITIES

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

On May 26 Secretary Baker wrote you a letter in which he called your attention to the formation under the War Department of a commission on training-camp activities, with Raymond B. Fosdick as chairman. This commission is now thoroughly organized, and inasmuch as it is undertaking certain lines of activity in the States in which Army camps are located, we are requested by Mr. Fosdick, the chairman, to explain to you its functions and plans, so that there will be the utmost cooperation between it and the State councils of defense. Similar activities will later be developed in connection with divisional camps to be established in September for the new Army.

Briefly, its functions are threefold:

First. It is charged with the responsibility of keeping the Secretary of War informed as to the conditions in training camps and the zones surrounding them, with the idea of safeguarding the Army from the moral hazards which have too often been connected with camp life.

Second. It is endeavoring to stimulate rational recreational facilities within the camps.

Third. Its task is to coordinate the different agencies which are seeking an opportunity for service among the soldiers in the neighborhood of the training camps; that is, it is operating as a clearing house to eliminate the waste and competition of overlapping organizations.

In carrying out this last function it has stationed in each city or town in the neighborhood of which a camp is located a trained community organizer, whose duty it will be to promote adequate recreation of the right sort for soldiers on leave from the camp and to see that various organizations undertaking different lines of activity work in harmony on what should be a common program.

The following is a list of the men located in the large communities nearest the 13 Officers' Reserve camps:

| Organizer.            | Town, where located and address.                         | For what fort.          |
|-----------------------|--|-------------------------|
| Settle, T. S....      | Atlanta, Ga., general delivery.                          | Fort McPherson.         |
| Stimson, C. F..       | Washington, D. C., 509 District Building.                | Fort Myer.              |
| Weir, L. H....        | Minneapolis, Minn., care of F. C. Berry, Park Boulevard. | Fort Snelling.          |
| Reed, C. E.....       | Chicago, Ill., 1201 East Fifty-fifth Street.             | Fort Sheridan.          |
| Rogers, James Edward. | Indianapolis, Ind., Hotel Washington.                    | Fort Benjamin Harrison. |
| Caulkins, E. Dana.    | Sacket Harbor, N. Y., Hotel Eveleigh.                    | Madison Barracks.       |
| Atkinson, Robert K.   | Chattanooga, Tenn., Hotel Patten.                        | Fort Oglethorpe.        |
| Kesner, Myron A.      | Little Rock, Ark., Hotel Marion.                         | Fort Logan.             |
| Vail, Elbert M.       | San Antonio, Tex., general delivery.                     | H. Roots. Leon Springs. |
| Haynes, Rowland.      | Plattsburg, N. Y., Hotel Witherill.                      | Plattsburg.             |
| Hedges, Ralph E.      | .....do.....   | Do.                     |
| Barnes, F. B....      | Junction City, Kans., general delivery.                  | Fort Riley.             |
| Ashe, W. F....        | Newport, R. I., Perry House.                             |                         |
| Jayne, Ira W..        | Niagara Falls, N. Y., Hotel Imperial.                    | Fort Niagara.           |

It is important to emphasize the fact that these gentlemen just named are not concerned with activities inside the camps. These are directly under the charge of the commandant of the camp. Their only concern is to develop in the neighboring communities adequate facilities for providing entertainment, comforts, and recreation. They are attempting to coordinate all the organizations and individuals that have some part to play in their program.

### Example of Activity.

For example, in Atlanta, Ga. (in the neighborhood of Fort McPherson), Mr. Settle has got the churches, the lodges, the local Red Cross, Salvation Army, Young Women's Christian Association, and various women's clubs and other organizations working together on a composite program. A combination soldiers' club and canteen will be erected and maintained by the women of the town; adequate swimming facilities have been provided; library facilities have been developed; bowling alleys and pool rooms especially for the soldiers have been opened; the character of moving picture films has been approved, and the whole community has banded together to provide for the soldiers on leave from camp a wholesome round of recreation and relaxation.

We think it will be an excellent plan if your organization will confer with such of these trained community organizers as are located in your State, so that you may fully understand their plans and give them the support which they will undoubtedly need in their communities. We are informed that Mr. Fosdick has instructed these representatives of his organization to get in touch with your council. It is probable that they will turn to you for advice and assistance on a great many points, and we ask for them your entire cooperation.

Very truly, yours,

W. S. GIFFORD,  
Director.

First Lieuts. Lionel D. Prince and John G. Harrington, Medical Reserve Corps, are assigned to active duty and will report in person to the commanding officer, Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for duty.

First Lieut. James J. Lippincott, Engineer Officers' Reserve Corps, is relieved from assignment to the Fourth Reserve Engineers and is assigned to the First Reserve Engineers. He will proceed to Fort Totten, N. Y., and report in person to the commanding officer, First Reserve Engineers, for assignment to duty.

Maj. John H. Poole, Engineer Officers' Reserve Corps, is relieved from station and duty at St. Paul, Minn.; is assigned to the Sixth Reserve Engineers; and will proceed to Detroit, Mich., and report to the commanding officer, Sixth Reserve Engineers, for duty.

Capt. De Witt C. T. Grubbs, Thirty-first Infantry, is transferred to the Sixty-fourth Infantry, and upon being relieved from his present duties and upon the expiration of the leave of absence granted him will join that regiment.

First Lieut. Percy O. Chaudron, Medical Reserve Corps, is relieved from duty at Fort McPherson, Ga., and will proceed to Allentown, Pa., and report in person to Maj. Elbert E. Persons, Medical Corps, for duty.

So much of paragraph 61, Special Orders, No. 124, May 29, 1917, War Department, as relates to Capt. Charles M. Montgomery and First Lieut. William D. Stroud, Medical Reserve Corps, is revoked.

First Lieut. James H. Means, Medical Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will report in person to the commanding officer, Base Hospital No. 6, Boston, Mass., for duty.

## OFFICERS TO MAKE MAPS.

Forty-five Ordered to Duty With Geological Survey.

The following-named officers of the Engineer Officers' Reserve Corps are assigned to active duty and will report by letter to the Director, United States Geological Survey, Washington, D. C., for duty in connection with military mapping now being done for the War Department:

Majs. Frank Sutton, William H. Heron, Robert B. Marshall, Glenn S. Smith, George T. Hawkins, Robert Muldrow, James H. Jennings, William H. Griffin, Robert H. Chapman, Joseph H. Wheat, Albert M. Walker; Cpts. Claude H. Birdseye, Emory I. Ireland, Clyde B. Kendall, Albert Pike, Herbert H. Hodgeson, Carl L. Sadler, J. G. Staack, William L. Miller, Eugene L. McNair, Asahel B. Searle, William O. Tufts, Bertram A. Jenkins; James W. Bagley, Calvin E. Giffin; First Lieuts. Thomas F. Slaughter, W. H. S. Morey, Leroy S. Leopold, Oscar H. Nelson, Stuart T. Penick, Samuel P. Floore, Reuben A. Kiger, John R. Eakin, Thomas H. Moncure, Lurla L. Lee, Elmer L. Hain; Second Lieuts. Oliver G. Taylor, John H. Wilson, Frank A. Danforth, Wilmer S. Gehres, Leo B. Roberts, Russell M. Herrington, James M. Rawls, Martin A. Roudabush, Edwin C. Burt.

First Lieuts. George E. Banksdale and Blanton Hillisman, Medical Reserve Corps, are assigned to active duty and will proceed to Fort Monroe, Va., and report in person to the commanding officer of that post for duty.

So much of paragraph 68, Special Orders, No. 124, May 29, 1917, War Department, as relates to Capt. Harold P. Kuhn, Medical Reserve Corps, is revoked.

Capt. Ernest Dozier, Medical Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will proceed to Fort McDowell, Cal., and report in person to the commanding officer, that post, for duty.

First Lieut. Octavius M. Spencer, Medical Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will proceed to Fort Sam Houston, Tex., and report in person to the commanding general, Southern Department, for assignment to duty.

The following-named officers of the Veterinary Corps are assigned to duty at the places hereinafter specified and will report for duty accordingly:

Maj. William G. Turner to quartermaster, Canal Zone. Capt. Eugene J. Cramer to depot quartermaster, Seattle, Wash. First Lieut. John A. McKinnon to department quartermaster, Philippine Department, Manila, P. I. First Lieut. George A. Lytle to depot quartermaster, Chicago, Ill. First Lieut. Oliver A. Barber to depot quartermaster, Fort Keogh Remount Depot, Fort Keogh, Mont. First Lieut. Sherman L. Teeple to depot quartermaster, El Paso, Tex. First Lieut. Lloyd E. Case to department quartermaster, Hawaiian Department, Honolulu, Hawaii. Second Lieut. Joseph N. Hornbaker to depot quartermaster, Front Royal Remount Depot, Front Royal, Va. Second Lieut. Samuel H. Saul to depot quartermaster, Seattle, Wash. (for duty on U. S. Army transport *Dix*). Second Lieut. Alexander G. Fraser to depot quartermaster, El Paso, Tex. Second Lieut. George W. Brower to department quartermaster, Philippine Department, Manila, P. I. Second Lieut. Joseph W. Burby to department quartermaster, Southern Department, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.

The following-named officers of the Quartermaster Officers' Reserve Corps are assigned to active duty and will proceed with the least possible delay to the stations to which assigned: Capt. Bernard Thomson and Capt. William C. Grindley.

Capt. Thomson will report in person to the general superintendent, Army Transport Service, New York, N. Y., for assignment to duty as transport quartermaster.

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

## RUSSIAN AND BELGIAN WAR MISSIONS AT TOMB OF WASHINGTON PAY TRIBUTE TO NATION'S HERO

Make Joint Pilgrimage to Mount Vernon on the "Mayflower" as Guest of Secretary of the Navy Daniels.

The Navy Department authorizes the following:

The Russian and Belgian war commissions made a joint pilgrimage to Mount Vernon yesterday, and at the tomb of Washington paid eloquent tributes to America and its part in the war for democracy.

Addresses were made by Prof. Boris A. Bakhmetieff, head of the Russian mission, and Baron Ludovic Moncheur, head of the Belgian mission, who were introduced by Secretary of the Navy Daniels, the host of the party, which was taken to Mount Vernon on the *Mayflower*.

When the missions and the company assembled at the tomb Secretary Daniels said: "This young Republic is rich in shrines, but Mount Vernon is the Mecca not only for Americans but for all worshippers of liberty who come to our shores.

### Victor for Self-Government.

"As soldier and Executive, Washington led the Revolution that established on lasting foundations the first great Republic of the world. Its success has cheered every man in every clime who dreamed of government by the consent of the governed. The idea that government must be handed down to the people was challenged by the patriots who made Washington their leader. Victory for government of the people, by the people, and for the people won in the War of the Revolution will never perish from the earth. Its blessings are reaching all mankind, for 'the thoughts of men are widened with the process of the suns.' That must be the compensation that will come out of the sacrifices of the world war."

Presenting Baron Moncheur, the head of the Belgian mission, Secretary Daniels referred to the splendid courage of the Belgian soldiers, whose steadfast stand at the Battle of Liege prevented the expected march to France, and said:

### Pays Tribute to Belgium.

"The Belgian soldiers at that modern Thermopylae wrote a new page in the history of the valor of mankind. No longer do we need the inspiration of the immortal lines, telling of the heroic 'Charge of the Light Brigade.' What the Belgians did in and around Liege furnishes the modern theme for the noblest epic. Their spirit of fortitude and their willingness to die in a resistance which they knew could only defeat their foes are exceeded only by the bravery they have displayed in days of suffering and privation which have followed. In all the world there is no brave man or woman who was not thrilled by Belgian patriotism and sacrifice in battle and Belgian fortitude in disaster. Belgium is a nation of heroes, and I have the pleasure of presenting a worthy representative, Baron Moncheur."

### Remarks of Baron Moncheur.

Baron Moncheur spoke as follows:  
"In this solemn hour, when human freedom is locked in a death struggle with the

powers of darkness, we come to pay homage to the great founder of American liberty.

"Although his body lies here, his work survives, and his spirit still lives in the American people. I know of nothing which typifies that spirit better than the words of Washington when, in bequeathing his sword to his nephew, he added the injunction that it should never be drawn except in defense of liberty and justice, and that, when once drawn, it should never be sheathed before the complete victory of right over wrong.

"It is that spirit which animates your Nation in the present as in the past. You looked across the sea and saw liberty struggling in the grasp of autocracy, that hideous monster, the enemy of mankind. You came to her aid, and by throwing your mighty sword into the scales you have insured that right will prevail, and that the world will be made safe for all honest nations—the small as well as the great.

"You have done what Washington would have done. And therefore, in paying homage to the Father of your country, I offer a tribute of devotion and gratitude to the whole American people."

### Prof. Bakhmetieff Introduced.

After Baron Moncheur and Gen. Leclercq had placed two wreaths on the tomb of Washington, Secretary Daniels presented the special ambassador from Russia, M. Bakhmetieff, who said:

"With a feeling of deepest veneration have we approached this sacred tomb. In the life of nations, I would say in the life of the world, there happen to be times when trivial everyday existence, with all its common interests and petty strife, shallow feeling, and routine activity, is succeeded by epochs of blazing and impetuous development, the unrestrained display of creative genius—epochs when old customs, habits, and national interests are swept away in the irresistible tide of events; epochs of historical cataclysm—turning points in the history of mankind. Such epochs bring the greatest calamities and the greatest blessings. There is bloodshed, slaughter, all the horrors of civil strife, all the miseries, sorrows, all the suffering of expiatory sacrifice. But great is the burning idealism of individuals and nations, luminous the display of human nature in its primordial beauty, purified from the rust of common feeling and thought; splendid the stately progress of victorious humanity; majestic the great, resounding footsteps of history.

"Such epochs breed their own men, heroes and symbols of great deeds, their witnesses and creators. George Washington lived in such an epoch. He was the hero and spokesman of his time.

### Emancipation of Russia.

"To us Russians this epoch has brought emancipation, has set an oppressed nation free, has abolished the injustice of racial prejudice, and nearly 200,000,000 human beings have obtained the blessing of freedom which more than 100 years

## YARN MAKERS ARE MOBILIZED TO HELP CLOTHE THE ARMY

The Council of National Defense has authorized the following:

The last step in a long series of negotiations directed toward speeding up the equipping of cantonments for a million men has been completed by the committee on supplies of the Council of National Defense.

Six weeks ago, it is made known, 50,000,000 yards of duck for tents, motor truck coverings, leggings, haversacks, and other equipment were needed at once by the Government. The duck mills of the entire country were unable to produce more than 20,000,000 yards before the 1st of next January. The remaining 30,000,000 yards needed the committee on supplies undertook to get by encouraging manufacturers who were making carpets and other kinds of cotton textiles to turn their plants to making duck.

### Hundreds of Looms Changed.

Hundreds of looms were changed and builders' stocks were altered so extensively that many mills without facilities for making yarns encountered a serious shortage of them. It therefore became necessary to obtain the cooperation of the makers of yarn.

In order to avoid sharp rises in prices and the disarrangement of existing Government prices for duck, which would occur if the Government went into the market for the 16,000,000 pounds of hard-cotton yarn needed, the committee on supplies asked the yarn makers to mobilize their forces to help the mills.

### Yarn Men Organized.

A yarn committee has been organized at a meeting of representatives of 20 major spinning manufacturers and dealers. This committee, composed of Andrew S. Webb, of Philadelphia, chairman; W. B. Moore, of Yorkville, S. C.; and J. A. Mandeville, of Carrollton, Ga., with offices at 320 Broadway, New York City, will be charged with the entire responsibility of adjusting the yarn supply to the needs of the mills.

Using the survey that has already been made by the committee on supplies it will stimulate the production of yarn and adjust the supply to the requirements of the mills and of the Government.

ago George Washington had consecrated in this country.

"With a feeling of solemn veneration, with overwhelming emotion, I bestow on this immortal tomb this wreath as a tribute to the hero, to the knight of liberty and democracy from the messenger's of Russia's freedom."

M. Bakhmetieff and Gen. Roop placed on the tomb of Washington a large wreath of red and white roses.

The Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Daniels were the hosts of the party, which included in addition the members of the war missions, the Russian embassy and Belgian legation, the members of the Cabinet, and a number of Senators, Representatives, and officers of the Army and Navy, and other distinguished guests.

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