



Official Bulletin



PUBLISHED DAILY UNDER ORDER OF THE PRESIDENT BY THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC INFORMATION
GEORGE CREEL, CHAIRMAN

Vol. 1.

WASHINGTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 29, 1917.

No. 48.

INSURANCE ON SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' LIVES IS PROPOSED

Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo has made the following statement:

With the approval of the President, I have called a conference of the life insurance companies of the United States, to be held at the office of the Secretary of the Treasury in Washington on Monday afternoon, July 2, at 2.30 o'clock, for the purpose of discussing plans for insuring the lives of the officers, soldiers, and sailors of the United States during the present war.

Now Insuring Seamen.

The War-Risk Insurance Bureau of the Treasury Department is now insuring the lives of masters, officers, and seamen of the merchant marine of the United States, and the question has arisen as to how insurance on the lives of the officers and enlisted men of the Army and Navy can be effected most advantageously, through an extension of the powers of the War-Risk Insurance Bureau or through the combined agency or cooperation of the life insurance companies of the United States. It is expected that the discussion at the forthcoming conference will prove of great value in determining the wisest policy to be adopted.

Problem Makes High Appeal.

This is a great problem, and it appeals immediately and instinctively to the highest thought and purpose of the country. Certainly everything possible should be done to give protection to those who are dependent upon the men who give their lives for their country, and to ameliorate the rigors and horrors of war. No organized effort has ever been made by any government to provide this sort of protection and comforting assurance to its fighting men. Why should not America take the lead in this noble and humane action?

Would Aid Families of Those Lost.

I earnestly hope that as a result of the measures thus initiated a great system of insurance will be devised which will give to every officer, soldier, and sailor in the military and naval service of the United States the assurance that some provision is made for the loved ones he leaves behind if he is called upon to make the greatest sacrifice that a patriot can make for his country.

ORDERED TO REMOUNT DEPOT.

First Lieut. Ingrid Hansen, United States Army, retired, will proceed to Front Royal, Va., and report in person to the commanding officer, Front Royal Remount Depot, for temporary duty for such period as his services may be needed for the purpose of giving proper instructions to veterinarians of the Reserve Corps in connection with the inspection and purchase of animals offered for sale to the United States.

BIG CUT IN SOFT COAL PRICES, BEGINNING JULY 1, IS MADE VOLUNTARILY BY MINING OPERATORS AT CONFERENCE WITH GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

LOYALTY OF RED CROSS AGENTS NOT QUESTIONED BY THE U. S.

The Department of State authorizes the following:

Concerning the question of the appointment for service in the American Red Cross in France, Great Britain, and allied countries of German, Austrian, or Turkish subjects or American citizens of German, Austrian, or Turkish parentage or birth, the Department of State desires to emphasize the fact that the loyalty and good faith of the American citizens referred to has been and is in no degree questioned by this Government.

Question Only as to Civilians.

The Red Cross will operate with the American Army and under its control and direction, and will also operate (independent of American military control) with the armies and civilians of the allied countries and under their direction and control. Obviously, it is necessary to conform to the views of those countries with whose armies and among whose civilians Red Cross units carry on their work. The question concerns only persons going to the countries mentioned as civilian representatives of the Red Cross. There is no reference whatsoever to persons going to those countries for service in the Army or in any way connected with the Army. The conditions which apply to the personnel of the Red Cross units should not, therefore, be confused as applying also to the personnel of the hospital units of the United States Army.

Advice Given Red Cross.

It should be observed that, while the Red Cross was advised against the appointment for service in the civilian work in the allied countries of persons of German, Austrian, or Turkish birth, the department, with regard to persons born in the United States of German, Austrian, or Turkish parents, merely called attention to the attitude of the foreign Governments concerned.

FORECAST OF INDIA'S WHEAT CROP.

The Indian Government has issued a special wheat forecast.

This special forecast is based on reports received from local authorities and refers to 98.5 per cent of the total reported wheat acreage in India. The total area now reported is 32,962,000 acres, as compared with 30,123,000 acres (revised figure) at this time last year, or an increase of 9 per cent. The total yield is estimated at 9,929,000 tons, as against 8,501,000 tons (revised figure), or an increase of 17 per cent.

Schedule of Rates Will Be Tentative Until Cost Investigation Is Completed—Secretary Lane Lauds Producers.

The Committee on Public Information has issued the following:

Three dollars for bituminous coal on cars as it comes from the mine, \$3.50 for lump sizes, and a reduction of 50 cents on every ton for the Government are the maximum prices, with few exceptions, that coal operators will take for their product beginning July 1.

This reduction from prices at the mouth of the mine ranging as high as \$5.50 was arranged in a meeting of the special committee of the operators, the committee on coal production of the Council of National Defense, Secretary Lane, and Gov. Fort, of the Federal Trade Commission.

Trade secrets between competitors, cost prices, other confidential information was laid on the table, and the Government, acting as judge, decided, with the entire approval of the operators, what would be the highest prices paid at mines for coal—prices to go into effect on July 1, to stay in effect until investigations are made and these prices are raised or lowered.

Concessions by Districts.

Representatives from various States were asked to quote the minimum price at which they could furnish coal. The Clearfield district of Pennsylvania agreed to cut its price for coal as it was loaded at the mouth of the mine from \$5.25 to \$3, with \$3.50 for lump sizes. Tennessee came down from \$4.50 to \$3. Virginia did likewise. West Virginia reduced the current contract price of \$5.60 to \$3, and Illinois and Indiana reduced their prices to \$2.75 for coal as it came from the mine. Alabama, which mines under difficult conditions, with special expenses, reduced its price from \$5.50 to \$3 at the lowest and \$4 at the highest. Maryland lowered its estimate from \$5.75 to the standard figures. All the remaining districts east of Illinois that were represented also agreed to the new figures except one or two with special conditions, which were deferred for further consideration. Only the districts west of Illinois—Iowa, Wyoming, Colorado, Oklahoma, and the Southwest—which were not represented, remain yet to be counted, and there is no doubt whatever in the minds of the coal committee of the Council of National Defense that these districts will agree to the price reduction.

These figures met the entire approval of Chairman Peabody and his colleagues and of Secretary Lane and Commissioner Fort.

In several instances they discussed frankly the situation in certain districts with the representatives from those districts, while asking for lower figures, and in each instance they met the hearty cooperation of the operators. Mr. Peabody explained also that in line with the promises he had made in the open sessions of the convention he would, if request were made to him to do so, see that the standard price was altered to allow for special conditions, if his views coincided with those of the other Government agencies, and that any increase in labor costs would also be allowed, pending, and afterwards also, the fixing of permanent prices that will be undertaken as soon as careful investigation of costs has been made.

Just as the session was about to end Secretary Lane told the operators:

"This is a distinctly novel proceeding. You are pioneers in a good move. We look back with respect and admiration upon those who crossed the hard and stony and waterless places and picked out the richer spots beyond. I hope that you will be looked upon not only by those who succeed you in the coal business but by the industries of the United States with respect and admiration for the manner in which you have acted at this conference.

"You have responded as to a call by the people of the United States. You are not a removed class. You are business men. You belong to the people. Most of you are men who were not born to wealth. You have come up out of the soil like the rest of us. You have shown sympathy with the people and understanding of your relation to them. That is everything in a democracy. Unless we maintain in our minds always the consciousness of the sources of power in this country democracy is a failure.

Reason To Be Proud.

"You have been up against an extremely odd situation and now you have acted hero and met the situation in magnificent fashion. I think you have reason to be proud of what you have done. You have said to the American people that you are not going to be oblivious to the rights of those from whom you sprang. You will protect them. That is spirit of the kind that makes for the success of this country. If all the industries of the United States will make the same effort there will be no question as to whether our people can mobilize our resources. We must not work singly and alone for selfish ends in the hope of reaping rich rewards that will distinguish us merely as men who are in industry as makers of money. We must work as the men who have landed in Europe yesterday must work—in battalions and regiments and companies, with one mind, one purpose, marching forward to victory—victory not for ourselves but victory for the country. We are the greatest business Nation on earth; therefore we must look to the business men to lead and inspire us and our people, and I think that the word that goes out from this gathering will be inspiring to all."

By agreement with the operators the coal committee has deferred treatment of the anthracite problem until after the 1st of July. Seven anthracite operators were represented at the meeting to-day. It is expected that the anthracite dealers will meet the Government in exactly the way that the bituminous dealers have done.

MILITARY TITLES, RANK, AND UNIFORM WILL BE USED BY RED CROSS AGENTS IN WAR THEATER

War Department Will Commission Representatives of the Organization to Facilitate Their Work in Service of Humanity—Appropriate Insignia to Be Provided.

The War Department authorizes the following:

Use of military titles, rank, and uniform by representatives of the American Red Cross actually in foreign countries constituting the theater of active war is to be authorized by the War Department.

With the declaration of war by Congress the Government automatically accepted the cooperation and assistance of the American National Red Cross in the prosecution of the struggle, the Red Cross to work with land and naval forces of the United States and to extend its humanitarian services to the armies and to the civilian populations of countries now at war with Germany.

To facilitate their work, Red Cross officials, other than those incorporated in the Army Medical Corps, are to have an assimilated military rank appropriate to their title in the scheme of Red Cross organization.

Officials to Have Commissions.

Officials will be given commissions, warranted employees will be given non-commissioned warrants, and laborers, cooks, and privates will receive certificates of identity as enlisted men.

These commissions, warrants, and certificates of identity confer no military authority, however. The holder incurs no military obligation, nor does he receive any right to pay or allowances of his similar grade in the United States Army.

Right to an assimilated military rank carries with it the privilege of wearing the uniform of the United States Army or some uniform to be prescribed by the Red Cross and approved by the Secretary of War.

The purpose of conferring military rank is to indicate to members of the land and

naval forces that the Red Cross workers enjoy the confidence of the President as Commander in Chief of the Army and of the American National Red Cross and that the authorities bespeak for them the cooperation, courtesy, and respect due to persons designated for such important duties to humanity.

Appropriate insignia of title and assimilated rank with distinctive marks are provided.

Titles To Be Permitted.

Titles with assimilated rank for appropriate duties are prescribed as follows:

Chairman of war council to have assimilated rank of major general; war councilor and vice chairman of executive committee to be brigadier general; director general, in charge of civilian and military relief, colonel; assistant director general (commissioner to theater of war or bureau head), lieutenant colonel; director (bureau chief, Red Cross representative at headquarters, camps, base hospitals, supply depots, etc.), major; assistant director (Red Cross representative with any lesser Army detachment), captain; assistant director (storekeeper, adjutant or quartermaster, aide), first lieutenant.

Other assimilated ranks are as follows:

Secretary (clerical work), sergeant major; and at base hospitals, corresponding Army grades for Red Cross sergeants, hospital sergeants, hospital sergeants, sergeants (first class), sergeants, corporals, cooks, privates (first class), privates, and laborers.

The Greek cross in red enamel is the predominating mark of the insignia prescribed for the several assimilated ranks.

POISON GASES EMPLOYED BY GERMANS IN WAR PRODUCED FROM SEEDS OF PLANT IN VENEZUELA

The Smithsonian Institution has issued the following:

A recent pamphlet on the field work conducted by and for the Smithsonian Institution states that while carrying on botanical explorations in Venezuela last fall Dr. J. N. Rose, associate curator of plants in the National Museum, secured some interesting specimens of *sabadilla*, a Venezuelan plant of the lily family, from the seeds of which are produced some of the asphyxiating and tear-producing gases used by the Germans in the present war.

The specimens were secured by Dr. Rose through the cooperation of Consul Homer Brett, La Guaira, Venezuela, who stated in a report of the Department of Commerce some time ago that this plant is known locally as *cevadilla*, a diminutive of the Spanish word *cebada*, meaning barley, and occurs in Venezuela and Mexico. Its highly poisonous seeds have long been used in medicine. The substances

produced from *sabadilla* seed are *cavadin*, or crystallized *veratric*, an alkaloid; *veratric acid*, and *sabadalline*, a heart stimulant.

Neither the consular report nor the Smithsonian pamphlet gives the formula for the manufacture of the war gases, but it is stated in the former that the dust from the seed in the field irritated the eyes, throat, and especially the nose, so much that the native laborers were obliged to wear masks. It has been reported that the Germans had bought all the available supply of these seeds before the declaration of war. Both the *sabadilla* seeds and all preparations compounded from them are now, however, declared contraband by England.

Another plant of the same genus grows wild in Texas, and some botanists believe that should a need for *sabadilla* arise here it could easily be cultivated in Texas and in other Southern States.

BRITISH EMBARGO EXTENDED TO LONG LIST OF ARTICLES

The State Department has received the following cablegram from the American consul general at London:

Proclamation May 10 prohibited exports further amended.

Following headings added: To all destinations—Bobbins and component parts; prussic acid and solutions thereof, lactates not otherwise provided; lactic acid; manna; mannite; liquid medicinal paraffin; potassium carbonate and mixtures containing same; ferromanganese; unrifled firearms and component parts; hobnails; vegetable ivory; lubricants, mineral, and articles and mixtures containing same; mica block and splittings; mineral jellies; molasses and articles, mixtures and preparations containing same; motor spirit; oil fuel unless allowed by commissioners of customs for propulsion of exporting ship; shale oil fuel; linseed oil; paraffin oil; petroleum fuel, gas, and lighting oil; petroleum spirit and articles containing same; petroleum and products not specifically prohibited and mixtures thereof; banana meal and banana flour and preparations thereof; levulose; milk sugar (lactose); yeast and articles containing yeast; shuttles and component parts; tallow and articles containing tallow; hacksaws and component parts; tungsten alloys; turpentine substitute and articles containing same; khaki cloth made from wool or mixture thereof with other materials.

Non-British Destinations.

To all non-British destinations.—Asphalt; asphalt coal tar; liquid or solid bitumen; boot and shoe grindery, including clog nails but excluding hobnails; citrates; sodium peroxide; glue, osseine and concentrated sizes, fish glue, isinglass, finings and other kinds of gelatine; gum tragacanth; lubricants not specifically prohibited and articles containing same; mica sheets, waste, powder, and articles containing mica; all other vegetable oils not otherwise prohibited; pepper; silk tissues and fabrics of all kinds (including artificial silk), pure or mixed, excepting velvets, plushes, nets, laces, mourning crepe, trimmings, braids, ribbons not exceeding 6 inches in width, upholstery fabrics (embroidered or brocaded), fabrics containing any kind of metal thread and all made-up articles, excepting articles for men's wear; varnishes containing shellac, oil, or turpentine not otherwise prohibited.

Excepted Countries.

To all European except allied countries and Spain: Adrenaline, alypin, aloë juice, aniline; anchusin; apiol; chlorides, metallic and metalloïdic, not otherwise prohibited; digitaline, ergotine, exalgin, hydrastis canadensis (hydrastin), liquorice, roots and juice; lithium compounds; lycopodium; pepsin; peptone; pilocarpine; saffron; sulphocyanides not otherwise prohibited; sulphurcyanates; vaccines; valerianates not otherwise prohibited; valerianic acid; insecticides not otherwise prohibited; iridium and alloys, lithium, osmium and its alloys and manufactures, palladium and its alloys and manufactures, rhodium and its alloys and manufactures, ruthenium and its alloys and manufactures; silicon; oil, prohibited; vanillin.

NO OUTBREAKS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN ARMY

The Surgeon General of the Army authorizes the following statement:

"The health of the Army is normal. Few complaints of any kind have been received, and no outbreaks of infectious diseases have been reported."

LONG LIST OF DEPARTMENTAL AND DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA NOMINATIONS SENT TO THE SENATE

The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

To be members of the Federal Board for Vocational Education—Arthur E. Holder, of Iowa, for a term of three years; Charles A. Greathouse, of Indiana, for a term of two years; and James Phinney Munroe, of Massachusetts, for a term of one year.

To be members of the Board of Charities for the District of Columbia—George E. Hamilton, for a term of three years (reappointment); and Rev. John Van Schaick, jr., for a term of three years (reappointment).

Constantine J. Smyth, of Omaha, Nebr., Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals, District of Columbia.

Treasury.

Third lieutenants to be second lieutenants, Coast Guard—Joseph Francis Farley, jr., David Patterson Marvin, Gustavus Urban Steward, and Edward Mount Webster.

Assistant surgeons to be passed assistant surgeons, Public Health Service—Francis Albion Carmelia, Llionel Elean Hooper, Linton Paine, Moses Victor Safford, and Ernest Winfield Scott.

Interior.

To be surveyor general of Washington—Edward A. Fitz Henry, of Washington (reappointment).

To be receivers of public moneys—John J. Birdno, of Arizona, at Phoenix, Ariz. (reappointment); Lee A. Ruark, of Colorado, at Del Norte, Colo. (reappointment).

War.

Citizens to be dental surgeons—Arthur John Hart, of the District of Columbia; Chester Denham, of Kentucky; Harold Emerson Albaugh, of Ohio; Harry Edwin Smalley, of Indiana; William Dale White, of Texas; Neal Anthony Harper, of Missouri; Earle Jefferson McClung, of Washington; Earl Lee Hering, of Texas; Jacob Lowell Brause, of the District of Columbia; Hugh Mebane Tarpley, of South Carolina; Albert Stephens Cumming, of New York; Samuel John Rohde, of Missouri; Leroy Poston Hartley, of South Carolina; Frederick C. Daniels, of Connecticut; Nathan Carr Pickles, of Missouri; Robert Larken Lowry, of Missouri; Oliver James Christiansen, of California; Timothy Harden, of South Carolina; Lawrence K. Anderson, of Indiana; Timothy Francis Leary, of Massachusetts; William Crittenden Webb, jr., of Missouri; Edward Crawford Alley, of the District of Columbia; Clinton Rush Boone, of Georgia; Harry Arthur Dona-

hue, of Vermont; David Irvin Edwards, of California; Orville Alexander Grove, of the District of Columbia; Roy Markley Kinsner, of Illinois; James Benton Manning, of Texas; Edward Anvear Thorne, of Kentucky; Lynn Harold Tingay, of Michigan; Claude Reavis Hollister, of Illinois; and Marhl Hector Welch, of Mississippi.

To be a second lieutenant of Cavalry—Sergt. Martin R. Rice, Machine Gun Company, Second Infantry, West Virginia National Guard.

A number of Army and Navy promotions were also sent.

BELGIAN MISSION TO MAKE TOUR.

Envoys To Leave Washington Sunday for Extended Trip.

The Belgian mission, headed by Baron Moncheur, will leave Washington on Sunday for a tour of the country. The party will be composed of Baron Moncheur, Lieut. Gen. Leclercq, Maj. Osterrieth, Lieut. Count d'Ursel, Mr. Hugh Gibson, as representative of the Department of State; Capt. T. C. Cook, U. S. A., military aide to Gen. Leclercq; and Mr. James G. Whiteley, of the Belgian Legation.

The party will arrive in Chicago Monday morning, spending the day in that city, and will afterwards visit Milwaukee, Green Bay, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Spokane, Seattle, Portland, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Salt Lake City, Colorado Springs, Denver, Topeka, Tulsa, Little Rock, Louisville, Cincinnati, Charleston, W. Va., and from Charleston will return to Washington. The party will be absent from Washington for about three weeks.

STATEMENT BY ADMIRAL BRAISTED.

Admiral Braisted, Surgeon General of the Navy, explains that in reporting on his recent inspection of the Great Lakes station he referred to the investigations of Dr. Hektoen in meningococcus carriers as if Dr. Hektoen were connected with the Northwestern University. "The excellent work of Dr. Hektoen, with his associates, Drs. Mathers and Herrold, has been done in the Memorial Institute for Infectious Diseases, in Chicago," avers Admiral Braisted.

CAPT. BOOTH TRANSFERRED.

Capt. Ewing E. Booth, General Staff, will report in person to the commanding general, Eastern Department, for duty as chief of staff of that department.

The Official Bulletin

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

Office: No. 10 Jackson Place,
Washington, D. C.

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

SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY MAIL:

Daily	(One year)-----	\$5.00
	(Six months)-----	2.00

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

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

As civilian chairman of the committee I appoint Mr. George Creel.

The Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of the Navy are authorized each to detail an officer or officers to the work of the committee.

WOODROW WILSON.

April 14, 1917.

NEW CABLE CENSORSHIP RULE.

Regulation Regarding Use of Test Words Is Amended.

The Naval Communication Service has issued the following notice:

For present paragraph 32 in cable censorship circular No. 5, and for paragraph 13 in cable censorship regulations No. 5, substitute the following:

(a) A test word is permitted in any cablegram addressed to or sent by a bank, firm, or other organization which has qualified by complying with the regulations already issued. Regulations as to qualifying will be furnished on application to cable censors or to telegraph or cable companies.

(b) Foreign firms are privileged to qualify if they so desire, but may use test words when addressing qualified banks, firms, or other organizations.

(c) Qualification of American firm, bank, or other organization will include its foreign branches.

(d) Where a test word is used it will be the first word of the message.

DRUGS ON HONDURAS FREE LIST.

The American consul at Belize, Honduras, sends the following report to the State Department:

Until further notice, drugs and medicines other than patent medicines will be admitted into British Honduras free of duty, according to an order of the colonial secretary issued on February 9, 1917. These products were formerly subject to the general rate of 15 per cent ad valorem.

1,313 ARMY ENLISTMENTS.

Reports to The Adjutant General's Office show that enlistments for the Regular Army on June 28 amounted to 1,313, making a total of 130,333 accepted enlistments since April 1, 1917.

STATE RESEARCH COMMITTEES TO BE FORMED TO CORRELATE THE SCIENCES AND INDUSTRIES

Importance of Such Action Deemed Essential Both During the War and in the Period of Readjustment After the War

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

In April, 1916, the President requested the National Academy of Sciences to organize the scientific resources of the United States in the interest of national security and welfare.

Pursuant to this request the National Academy of Sciences organized the National Research Council, which included within its membership the chiefs of the technical bureaus of the Army and Navy, the heads of Government bureaus engaged in scientific research, a group of investigators representing educational institutions and research foundations, and another group of representatives from industrial and engineering research.

Subsequently, on February 28, 1917, the Council of National Defense adopted a resolution recognizing the organization which had thus been created and requesting the National Research Council to cooperate with it in matters pertaining to scientific research for national defense; and since that time the National Research Council has acted as a department of the Council of National Defense, charged with the organization of scientific researches bearing on the national defense and on industries affected by the war.

The National Research Council has recently considered the matter of the formation of research committees in the various States, and we transmit herewith their letter on that subject.

The importance of the close correlation of science and industry, both during the war and in the period of readjustment subsequent to the war, is becoming daily more evident, and we therefore commend this letter to your careful consideration.

LETTER OF RESEARCH COUNCIL.

To the several State councils of defense:

The National Research Council has carefully considered the question of the general organization of State committees of research, and has come to the conclusion that such organization should be determined by local needs and conditions. Local causes, such as the development or investigation of natural resources or the proper development of the use of research methods in industries, or the correlation of industries with research laboratories already existing at educational institutions, may make it very desirable to organize such State research committees. In fact, the present emergency offers, in some respects, an unusual opportunity for improving the correlation of industry and research, and it is highly desirable that those concerned with this development should not only consider it with reference to the emergency, but should also plan for the permanent continuance of any research committee which may be formed.

If such a committee is decided upon, the National Research Council is desir-

ous of cooperating in every possible way, and suggests the following scheme of organization: The committee should be organized under the State council of defense (or similar official body) and at least its general expenses be provided for by the State; it should be representative of the universities and other leading educational and research institutions through members chosen from their scientific and engineering research departments, and also of those industries in which applied science plays the most important part.

In choosing the personnel of the committee in accordance with this general scheme, it is recommended that it include some representation from the committees on research which have been appointed at the universities of the State and are cooperating with the National Research Council. Such a State research committee would be chiefly active through subcommittees assigned to consider particular questions, but should have a permanent secretary to handle correspondence and through whom close contact could be maintained with the National Research Council.

GEORGE E. HALE,
Chairman.

POST OFFICE ANNOUNCEMENT.

Instructions on How to Send Money to Troops in France Issued.

Postmaster General Burleson has issued the following:

In accordance with Order No. 413, establishing a United States mail agency in France, postmasters are informed that money orders may be issued at domestic rates payable at such agency. Payment will be made promptly at headquarters of the agency or at the branch assigned to the military unit to which the payee belongs.

In drawing orders the office of payment should be designated as "U. S. Army Postal Service," and in the coupon the name of the payee should be followed on the next line by the regiment and company, or other organization to which the payee belongs. Money orders will be issued by the agency under office No. X-9000, and the name of the office as "U. S. Army Postal Service," followed by the number which designates headquarters of the branch, for example, the name of the issuing office of an order drawn at headquarters will appear at the top of both order and coupon, and in the impression of the money order branch stamp as "U. S. Army Postal Service No. 1."

The postmarking stamp of mail matter forwarded from the agency will bear a similar designation.

There is no provision at present for parcel-post service, and postmasters should refuse to accept for registration letters containing money or other valuables. Important papers which can be duplicated may be accepted for registration, but patrons should be informed that indemnity will not be paid for lost registered mail. The public should be warned that it is not safe to inclose currency in letters under any circumstances and that money orders should be used for transmitting money to members of the expeditionary forces.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES BRIEFLY TOLD

SENATE.

A motion to recommit the food bill, made by Senator Hardwick, of Georgia, is pending. The motion is based upon the claim that some of its provisions are unconstitutional. Senators yesterday received hundreds of telegrams for and against the prohibition features of the measure as amended by the committee.

General debate on the redrafted measure was begun by Senator Johnson, of California, who supported it. He declared that the people must sacrifice dollars now or must make the greater sacrifice of men next year. Democracy, he said, must centralize its power for its own protection. In a time of national crisis, Mr. Johnson asserted, there must be lodged in one central agency the right immediately to use and direct every resource of the Nation.

Senator Lodge made a speech in opposition to the recommendations in the bill to prohibit the manufacture of beer. The element above all else to be considered, he said, was a united public sentiment, which was a great motive force behind this war. He pointed out that a considerable portion of the people did not consider beer a harmful thing and that it would arouse resentment and anger to stop it at a time when the country ought to be united. "Whatever clamor is raised now," said Senator Lodge, "there is one thing the American people will not forgive—and that is anything that will divide sentiment and thus hinder us in the task of winning the war."

In a set speech Senator Kellogg, of Minnesota, said he would vote to lodge in the hands of the President all the great powers of the bill.

The resolution of Senator Reed, calling upon the Federal Trade Commission to report why it had not proceeded against the news-print paper manufacturers for their alleged illegal and unfair practices in accordance with its report to the Senate, was adopted.

The Interstate Commerce Committee continued its hearings on the cost of coal production. C. E. Maurer, of Cleveland, Ohio, member of the coal committee of the Council of National Defense, and W. B. Colver, member of the Federal Trade Commission, both declared there must be an immediate redistribution of cars so as to supply the demands of the mines. Mr. Colver said that coal cars were being diverted by the carriers to other purposes. Mr. Maurer said that if the railroads would supply the cars intended for transporting coal the mines of the United States easily could supply all the coal this country and the allies needed.

The Finance Committee, with the definite settlement of the excess profits tax again postponed, is now considering the amount of bonds it will recommend. A proposal is before the committee to make the amount \$500,000,000. The bill in its present shape and with this amount of bonds authorized, experts said, would still fall \$300,000,000 short of meeting the extraordinary expenses of the current year.

Senator Thomas, of Colorado, submitted correspondence to the Senate tending to show that the I. W. W. of the West were working with German agents

to stir up strike troubles among the miners, particularly in Colorado and Arizona. Senator Thomas urged that the Department of Justice take steps to break up this "conspiracy to conduct a war behind our backs."

Senator Sheppard, in the Senate, and Representative Hulbert, of New York, in the House, introduced identical joint resolutions for the appointment of a joint commission to study the needs of the United States in the matter of aeronautical development. The resolution would make the commission consist of three Senators, three Representatives, a brigadier general, a rear admiral, and a mechanical engineer.

The Committee on Commerce, now considering the rivers and harbors appropriation bill, is discussing the advisability of taking over the Cape Cod and the Delaware and Chesapeake Canals as a part of the coast defense plans. Senator Weeks, of Massachusetts, before the committee, advocated the acquisition of the Cape Cod Canal.

HOUSE.

The House now has under consideration the preferential shipment bill which already has passed the Senate. The affairs of the House are in such shape now that leaders expect to put into operation their plan of adjourning over three days at a time until the Senate gets through with the food and the war tax revenue bills. This plan will give the great majority of Members an opportunity to take a vacation of a fortnight, and next week there will be a general exodus of Members from Washington.

Service in the Army or Navy by homesteaders or mining-claim entrants would be counted in the time during which homesteaders and miners have to reside on their claims, under the terms of a bill passed by the House. It already has been passed in the Senate. Patents to the claims would be issued to the wives or minor children in case the homesteaders in the service were killed.

If the Senate adopts a bill passed by the House yesterday, North Island, in San Diego Harbor, may be taken over by the Government, at a cost of not to exceed \$500,000, as a site for an aviation school.

Representative Rogers, of Massachusetts, has introduced a bill authorizing the opening of negotiations with the allied Governments whereby they would permit their citizens in this country, including those who have taken out their first papers, to be drafted into the military service of the United States. Mr. Rogers believes that this would affect about 2,000,000 men.

Representative Rodenberg, of Illinois, introduced a resolution directing the Department of Justice to investigate the Oriental Esoteric Library Leagues of the country and their operation. The resolution asks specifically for an inquiry into "the establishment of correspondence between young girls and inmates of penal and reformatory institutions" and directs the department to report its findings to the House, with recommendations of legislation necessary to prevent a con-

tinuance of "this pernicious, maudlin, and demoralizing practice."

In a speech in the House, Mr. Borland, of Missouri, supported the bill for daylight saving as a war measure.

A letter from the President was received indorsing the request of Secretary Daniels for authority to advance not more than 30 per cent on contracts to those who have contracts for supplies for the Navy Department.

C. O. D. LIMIT OF INDEMNITY ON MAIL PARCELS RAISED TO \$100

OFFICE OF THIRD ASSISTANT
POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, June 21, 1917.

Order No. 434 of the Postmaster General, dated June 20, 1917, amends section 489 of the Postal Laws and Regulations to provide that on and after July 1, 1917, collect-on-delivery parcels shall be sent for a fee of 10 cents when the amount to be remitted does not exceed \$50, and for a fee of 25 cents when the amount to be remitted does not exceed \$100. Such parcels are automatically insured against injury or loss without additional charge for their actual value up to \$50 when a 10-cent fee was paid and up to \$100 when a 25-cent fee was paid.

Postmasters will see that the attention of all employees of their offices is directed to this change, and that the prescribed fees are collected on collect-on-delivery parcels mailed on and after July 1 next.

The sender of a collect-on-delivery parcel will not be permitted to pay a fee of only 10 cents thereon when the amount to be remitted is greater than \$50, even though he should be willing to accept indemnity only for \$50 in case of loss; but when the value of the contents of a parcel exceeds \$50 and the remittance to be made to the sender is \$50 or less the parcel may, if the sender so desires, have a 25-cent fee paid thereon, entitling him to indemnity for any loss or damage sustained not in excess of \$100. A parcel on which the remittance is to be \$50, but on which, because of the money-order fee, the collection from the addressee would be in excess of that amount, will require only a 10-cent fee.

Postmasters will cause the widest possible publicity which may be attained without expense to the department to be given to this change.

A. M. DOCKERY,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

NEW STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

Direct steamship service between the Canary Islands and New York is announced by Consul George H. Stiles in a report to the State Department. The Compania Transatlantique and the Pinielos Co., both Spanish, will inaugurate monthly sailings in each direction. Calls will be made at Santa Cruz and Las Palmas.

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

ARMY OFFICIALS PREPARING TO HANDLE WAR PRISONERS BY THOUSANDS; FIVE BUREAUS ARE NOW ORGANIZED TO CARE FOR THEIR VARIOUS NEEDS

The War Department authorizes the following:

Prisoners of war and their problems are already with us. Inside wire fences at three war prison barracks, the War Department has even now a considerable number of German prisoners and, since its business is to be ready ahead of time, is completing plans for handling any number of thousands that the future may bring.

Work and pay for prisoners, their care and food, censoring of their mail, guarding them, and a dozen other parts of the whole problem have been gone over and are now so near final solution that an outline of the organization and plans can be given.

All war prisoners, whether military or naval, will ultimately be placed in the custody of the War Department, and the Adjutant General of the Army will have general control through five principal bureaus.

Five Principal Bureaus.

1. A bureau of administration charged with the composition and personnel of the guards, the pay, rations, clothing, and transportation of them.

2. A bureau of employment in charge of the labor of prisoners, both within their places of internment and on Federal, State, and private projects without the prisons.

3. A bureau of religious and educational welfare, to which bureau all matters connected with religion, education, recreation, and the dealing with Red Cross and benevolent assistance will be conducted.

4. A bureau of inquiry charged with the custody of the records of war prisoners, and through which information concerning the prisoners will be transmitted to the enemy's Government and to the National Red Cross Society. This bureau is also charged with the forwarding of mail, money orders, and packages sent from the prisoners' home country for delivery to individual prisoners; and

5. A bureau of repatriation, charged with the final restoration of prisoners to their home country at the conclusion of hostilities.

Three War Prison Barracks.

The places of detention are known as war prison barracks and at present three such barracks have been established, located at Fort McPherson, Ga., Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., and Fort Douglas, Utah. Each barracks is commanded by a colonel of the Regular Army, assisted by a staff of officers similar to that of a commanding officer of an Army post or camp.

The general regulations under which war prisoners are held were made the subject of a special article of the fourth Hague convention. In addition to this, the United States is bound by certain provisions of the Geneva convention.

Officers who may be made prisoners are allowed, under the provisions of the Hague convention, the pay of officers of the corresponding grade in the army of the captors' government, and such is the present practice in the United States.

The enlisted men who are made pris-

oners are given the same medical attention, pay, clothing, and quarters as are allowed United States soldiers. The quarters authorized for war prisoners are similar to and constructed in accordance with the specifications governing the construction of cantonments used by the Army of the United States. War prisoners are not confined in the sense of being placed in jails or prisons or penal institutions, but as it is necessary to limit their freedom of movement, the cantonments in which they are confined are surrounded by a wire fence. Within the limits of this fence prisoners are given liberty of action.

Will Have Religious Liberty.

The Hague convention requires that war prisoners shall enjoy complete liberty in the exercise of their religion. To provide for this, there is a chaplain of the Regular Army on the staff of the commandant of each war prison barracks, who has general supervision of the religious matters connected with the prison and services are authorized for all prisoners so desiring where churches of special denominations are located in the vicinity of the places of internment. A representative of the international committee of Young Men's Christian Associations is also accredited to each war prison barracks and, in conjunction with the barracks chaplain, assists in the athletic and social affairs of the prisoners. In the event of the death of a war prisoner, the same honors and respects are shown as in case of the death of an individual of corresponding rank in the United States Army.

The educational welfare of the prisoners is under the immediate control of the barracks chaplain, who is charged with the organization of courses of instruction as elected by the prisoners and who is aided in the work by the prisoners themselves. Later, vocational training will be introduced in each barracks to provide for prisoners who are without any trade or vocation, the qualified prisoners being used as instructors for the others.

Prisoners are entitled to send mail matter through international mails without postage. Mail matter for domestic destination is subject to postage, as is also all incoming mail, both outgoing and incoming mail being censored at the barracks.

Employment of Prisoners.

As the number of prisoners increases, The Adjutant General will, under the authority granted him by paragraph 6 of the fourth Hague convention, authorize the employment of these prisoners on work connected with the public service, for individuals, and upon their own account.

In arriving at the wages to be paid prisoners for the above classes of work, the provisions of international law govern. When the work is for branches of the public service or for private persons, the conditions are settled in an agreement with military authorities. The wages of prisoners go toward improving their positions and any balances remain-

ing are paid them on their release, after deducting the cost of maintenance.

Complete records are kept of all sums disbursed for the care and upkeep of war prisoners and, at the close of hostilities, reports of these disbursements are forwarded to the enemy government for reimbursement.

542 MORE NAVAL RECRUITS.

The Total Enlisted Strength Now Stands at 125,363.

Total enlisted men in the Navy June 27	124,821
Net gain June 28	542

Total enlisted men in the Navy June 28	125,363
--	---------

Enlistments in the Marine Corps are as follows:

Actual enlisted strength June 20	23,597
85 per cent of applications pending June 20	1,754
85 per cent of applications procured since June 20	825
Reenlistments since June 20	60
85 per cent of applicants procured in Western Division (estimated) for three days for which reports have not been received	120

Estimated enlisted strength June 28	26,356
Reserves in service June 28	951
National Naval Volunteers	886
Retired men on active duty	15
Commissioned and warrant officers	859

Strength, commissioned and enlisted	29,067
-------------------------------------	--------

LIEUTENANT'S BODY RECOVERED.

Naval Officer One of Victims of Hydroplane Explosion Last Fall.

The Navy Department authorizes the following:

The body of Lieut. Luther Welsh, of Kansas City, killed by the explosion of a bomb in a flight at the naval proving grounds, Indianhead, Md., on November 8, 1916, washed ashore and was recovered by a workman on June 25. The remains, which were identified, had floated two miles down the Potomac and to the opposite side of the river. It had been supposed, until the recovery Tuesday, that the body had been destroyed in the explosion.

Lieuts. Welsh and C. K. Bronson, of New York, went aloft in a naval hydroplane at Indianhead on the afternoon of November 8, 1916, for experimental bomb practice. Antisubmarine bombs were to be dropped at a target in the Potomac River. Two bombs were successfully released, but the third exploded near the machine, wrecking the plane and killing both occupants. The body of Lieut. Bronson was recovered shortly after the accident, but no trace could be found of his companion.

Lieut. Col. Charles S. Farnsworth, Infantry, Detached Officers' List, is relieved from his present duties and will proceed to Fort Sill, Okla., and assume command of that post, including the School of Musketry and School of Fire for Field Artillery, relieving Brig. Gen. Richard M. Blatchford, United States Army, of those duties.

PENSION CLAIMS ALLOWED PERSONS IN SEVERAL STATES

The Department of the Interior announces the following claims for pensions allowed by the Pension Bureau:

Arkansas—Millsa J. Baughman, Zinc, \$12.

California—Georgene S. Long, Presidio, \$20; Rebecca G. Hazen, San Mateo, \$20; Lydia F. Adams, San Francisco, \$20; Martha J. Boyle, Los Angeles, \$12.

Colorado—Encarnacion R. Trujillo, Cokedale, \$12; Annie C. Nickerson, Grand Junction, \$8.

Connecticut—Phebe L. Wilcox, Uncasville, \$12; Hannah K. Talcott, Rockville, \$20; Helen J. W. Graham, Stratford, \$12.

Delaware—Mary S. Gray, Wilmington, \$20.

District of Columbia—Mary A. George, Washington, \$12.

Illinois—Mary Devoy, Enfield, \$12; Henrietta U. Miller, St. Charles, \$12; Mary E. Nevius, Golden, \$12; Maria L. Potter, Prophetstown, \$20; Anna S. Ochs, Oak Park, \$12; Margaret Isenhardt, Lanark, \$20; Rebecca Wilson, Iola, \$12; Mary K. Wilson, Millington, \$12; Mary E. McMurray, Clayton, \$12; Eliza Miller, Canton, \$20; Frances A. Lane, McLeansboro, \$12; John Anderson, Springfield, \$17.

Indiana—Martha Ann McLain, Eaton, \$12; Catharine H. Clouse, Albany, \$20; Clara A. Newcomb, Peru, \$12; Katie Maurer, Evansville, \$12; Louisa B. Ham, Fairland, \$12; Maud M. Johnston, Valparaiso, \$12; Florence A. Hoefgen, Indianapolis, \$12; Anna Butler, Madison, \$20.

Iowa—Cora E. Southwick, Casey, \$12; Sarah E. Jackson, Ottumwa, \$12; Clarissa Edwards, Redding, \$20; Elizabeth J. Hamilton, Mount Pleasant, \$12; Ida Eola Elliott, Bloomfield, \$12; Emily A. Sturgeon, Des Moines, \$20; Laura Howard, Aukeny, \$12; Anna C. Schreiner, Albia, \$12.

Georgia—Clara F. Spratling, Atlanta, \$20.

Kansas—Frankie T. Westbrook, Kansas City, \$12; Nancy E. Swink, Latham, \$20.

Kentucky—M. Ellen Ellis, Sacramento, \$12; Fannie S. Evans, Louisville, \$12.

Maine—Clara H. Morgan, Portland, \$12; Etta M. Williamson, New Sharon, \$12; Hattie L. Dorr, Cherryfield, \$12.

Maryland—Mary Geddes, Baltimore, \$12; Emma Dougherty, Baltimore, \$12; Georgianna Jarvis, Annapolis, \$12; Sophia C. Rice, Baltimore, \$20; William T. De Vaughn, Baltimore, \$8.

Massachusetts—Florence C. Hill, Newtonville, \$12; Mattie E. Bent, Dorchester, \$12; Mary G. Hoffnagle, Lowell, \$12.

Michigan—Elizabeth A. Sumerlin, Morenci, \$12.

Minnesota—Louisa W. Frenette, St. Paul, \$12; Mary C. White, Hastings, \$20; Maren Jacobson-Sorlie, Hartland, \$20; Rebecca Carlson, Marine Mills, \$20; Maggie M. Brown, Austin, \$12.

Missouri—Mattie Slinker, Greenfield, \$12; Anna Morgan, Coatsville, \$20; Clarissa E. Hobbs, Kansas City, \$20.

Nebraska—Amanda Bell, Indianola, \$20; Mary A. Dickerman, Hinsdale, \$20.

Nevada—Cathern Kiernan, Las Vegas, \$12.

New Jersey—Anna M. Prendaville, Pitman, \$20.

New York—Emma B. Bush, Machias, \$12; Lucy B. Williams, Rochester, \$20; Elizabeth Peck Miller, Mount Kisco, \$12; Zoe Niles, Wellsville, \$20; Mariette Monier, Hermon, \$20.

Ohio—Barbara Davis, Lancaster, \$12; Harriet M. Pasini, Cleveland, \$20; Etta M. Henkle, Greenville, \$12; Jessie Virginia Ridgley, Wellsville, \$12; Mary McAndrews, Lorain, \$12; Julia A. Bates, Lebanon, \$20; Rose B. Reynolds, Xenia, \$12; Sarah Todd, Sherwood, \$20; Martha A. Sanderson, Washington Court-house, \$12; Sarah Needham, Gallipolis, \$20; Harriett McChesney, Bethel, \$12; Susan Castle, Lake View, \$12.

Pennsylvania—Mary D. McCourt, Philadelphia, \$12; Frances McGonigle, Sand Patch, \$20; Marie M. E. Robinson, Mount Airy, \$20; Amella W. Tift, Philadelphia, \$12; Margaret M. Somers, Phoenixville, \$12; Eliza Headland, Carnegie, \$20; Caroline Harro, Lancaster, \$20; Margaret W. Nichol, Bellevue, \$12; Wilhelmina Rathfon, Penns Creek, \$12; Emma R. Wortz, Bellwood, \$12; Elmira E. Smith, Gettysburg, \$20; Christian C. Hager, Greencastle, \$12; Lizzie Brown, Glencoe, \$12; Samantha A. Brizzee, Oswayo, \$12; Martha Roberts Crumrine, Washington, \$12; Annie E. Bailey, Johnstown, \$20; William F. Pierce, Castle Shannon, \$8; minor of William L. Taylor, West Fairview, \$8; helpless child of Samuel Lindner, Hazleton, \$12.

Porto Rico—Irenes Placa, San Juan, \$12.

Rhode Island—Ellen Lynch, Providence, \$12; Jennie K. Herrick, Providence, \$12.

South Carolina—Mary Brown, Beaufort, \$12.

South Dakota—Minerva A. Bailey, Madison, \$12.

Tennessee—Almeda Bates, Rutledge, \$12; Emma Boon, Memphis, \$12.

Virginia—Mary Aylsworth, Appalachia, \$12.

Washington—Elizabeth F. Cain, Seattle, \$20.

West Virginia—Sarah Ellen Smith, Weston, \$20; Columbia O. Martin, Brown, \$12.

Wisconsin—Dottie E. Benzie, Sparta, \$20; Belle G. Phinney, Beloit, \$12; Eliza Colburn, Pardeeville, \$12; Amanda M. Rice, Oshkosh, \$20; Mina Grossert, Watertown, \$12.

ASSIGNED TO DUTY HERE.

List of Medical Officers at Fort Benjamin Harrison Transferred.

The following-named officers of the Medical Reserve Corps are relieved from duty at the medical officers' training camp, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., and will proceed to Washington, D. C., and report in person to the commandant Army Medical School, this city, for a course of instruction:

Capt. Max A. Almy; First Lieuts. Herbert A. Brown, George S. Silliman, Linwood M. Gable, Harry H. Hammell, Thomas K. Davis, Francis T. Duffy, Fred S. Wright, Jesse L. McElroy, Frederick C. Smith, George H. Robinson, Charles H. Watt, Maurice S. Redmond, Pierre Bergeron, Gilbert S. Osincup, James H. Austin, William D. Anderson, Samuel H. Richman, Nathaniel P. Brooks, Paul S. Hill, Henry E. Keely, Samuel Miller, Charles W. Maxson, James L. Cobb, Charles C. Crouse, William T. Fenker, Rosewell T. Pettit.

ORDERED ON LABORATORY DUTY.

Number of Officers Directed to Report to Maj. Flexner in New York.

The following-named officers of the Medical Reserve Corps are assigned to active duty and will proceed to New York, N. Y., and report in person to Maj. Simon Flexner, Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, New York, for a course of instruction in laboratory work:

First Lieuts. Donald J. MacPherson, Theodore W. Kemmerer, William L. Aycock, Charles H. Bailey, Homer L. Conner, Baxter L. Crawford, Ulysses G. Goodwin, George R. Moffitt, Charles B. Reitz, Stephen H. Curtis.

The following-named officers of the Medical Reserve Corps are relieved from duty at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., and will proceed to New York, N. Y., and report to Maj. Flexner.

Capt. Howard L. Van Winkle, First Lieut. Harry R. Wahl, and First Lieut. George L. Schadt.

First Lieut. Frederic H. Thorne, Medical Reserve Corps, is relieved from duty at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., and will proceed to New York, N. Y., and report to Maj. Flexner.

ASSIGNED TO FIELD ARTILLERY.

Number of Quartermaster Corps Officers Sent to New Posts.

By direction of the President, each of the following-named officers of the Quartermaster Corps is relieved from detail in that corps, is assigned to the regiment specified, and will proceed to join the regiment to which assigned:

Maj. Harry C. Williams, Fifteenth Field Artillery.

Capt. Frederick B. Hennessy, Twelfth Field Artillery.

Capt. Beverly F. Browne, Fifth Field Artillery.

Capt. Francis W. Honeycutt, Twenty-first Field Artillery.

Capt. Joseph W. Rumbough, Fifth Field Artillery.

Capt. Joe R. Brabson, Fifth Field Artillery.

Capt. Robert H. Lewis, Seventh Field Artillery.

Capt. Thomas W. Hollyday, Twelfth Field Artillery.

Capt. William H. Shepherd, Seventh Field Artillery.

Capt. Louis H. McKinlay, Seventh Field Artillery.

Capt. Donald C. Cubbison, Seventh Field Artillery.

CAPT. WYGANT RETIRED.

Found Disqualified for Promotion to Duty of Major.

Capt. Henry S. Wygant, Twenty-first Infantry, having been examined for promotion by a board of officers and found physically disqualified for the duties of a major of Infantry, by reason of disability incident to the service, his retirement by the President from active service as a major, under the provisions of an act of Congress approved October 1, 1890, is announced, to date from May 15, 1917, the date upon which he would have been promoted to that grade by reason of seniority if found qualified. Maj. Wygant will proceed to his home.

WOMEN ARE URGED TO COOPERATE IN FOOD CONSERVATION PROGRAM

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

We inclose herewith a letter which is being sent by the woman's committee of the Council of National Defense to their chairmen in the several States. You will notice that this work of securing pledges is under the charge of the State councils of defense. But it is important that the several State committees of the woman's committee of the Council of National Defense be utilized so far as possible for the carrying out of this work under your general direction. We urge, therefore, that all possible assistance be furnished them through your organization and through the various agencies which are cooperating with it.

To the State Chairmen:

The woman's committee of the Council of National Defense sends you herewith some suggestions in regard to cooperation with Mr. Herbert C. Hoover in carrying out his plan for food conservation.

Program for Food Economy.

It is literally true that there will not be enough food in the world to maintain the population if present methods are followed. Founded upon this fact, the program for food conservation is briefly stated as follows:

1. An exact survey of the amount of food on hand in this country, so that the amount available for home consumption and exportation to the allies may be accurately known.
2. An investigation undertaken by the Department of Agriculture into the normal consumption of food by different families from representative groups of the population.
3. Some control of food in storage, better methods of transportation, and the elimination of speculation in foodstuffs.
4. The enrollment of a league of women who will pledge themselves to carry out the wishes of the President, the National Government, and the food administration.

The last part of the program will be the first to be put into operation, and from July 1 to July 15 an intensive campaign will be undertaken through every possible medium of publicity. This is intended to create such a sentiment in favor of the food-administration program that women throughout the country will gladly sign the pledge cards and promise to carry out the instructions of the food administration.

State Councils of Defense.

The State councils of defense have been asked by the Council of National Defense, and by Mr. Hoover, to print and circulate these food pledges, and thus they will be in complete charge of this entire undertaking.

Since this matter chiefly concerns women, it is clear that leadership must in a large measure be given over to the women themselves. It will of course be necessary for all branches of the woman's committee to work in the closest cooperation and under the direction of the State councils of defense so that there may be no overlapping or duplication of effort. The plan is nation wide in scope, and

must be efficiently carried out or a large part of its purpose will fail.

The conditions differ so greatly in the different States that each must work out its own plans, but surely the best results are obtained where the men and women work together enthusiastically in a common cause.

Methods Suggested.

If you have not already extended the organization of your State to the counties, cities, and towns, will you undertake to do so at once? If it is possible to carry out the method in the towns that the woman's committee recommends, of a temporary chairman calling together the women's organizations, or some large group of women, and having them choose their permanent chairman, with departments, committees, etc., it would be excellent and two purposes would be served—the extension of the organization already begun in the State, and the emergency organization to meet the demand of the food conservation program.

The name of a temporary chairman can always be chosen from the membership list of some woman's organization, or, if a town is not represented in this way, a letter or telegram to the postmaster will undoubtedly bring a response from him, naming some woman in the town who could be called upon for this service.

In any event, it will be necessary to have a woman or a group of women in each town to provide the enthusiasm, the inspiration, and the knowledge that will make it possible to rally every woman in the State to this noble work of saving food that others may be fed.

In many States, county councils of defense subordinate to the State councils, have been created, and whenever these bodies exist they should be recognized. Local divisions of the woman's committee should effect cooperation with them similar to that to be effected between the State woman's committees and the State councils of defense.

Distribution of Food Pledges.

Every possible means of distributing the food pledges should be used. If considered more effective, the towns and cities could be divided into districts and a house-to-house canvass undertaken to secure signatures to the food pledges. Women on the farms can be reached by automobile from adjacent towns, from county centers, rural free delivery, or in cooperation with the extension work of the agricultural colleges.

After these pledges are signed and sent to Mr. Hoover in Washington, there will be returned to each signer a household tag to be placed in the window of the home to show that the members of the household have volunteered for service.

The food administration will from time to time issue to the signers of the pledges simple instructions for the prevention of household waste and definite information as to the particular foods most necessary to be conserved.

It should be clearly understood that the signing of this food pledge as requested by Mr. Hoover will not in any way interfere with the registration of women for war service, which will be undertaken by

the State divisions of the woman's committee.

The cards on which such registration is made will be retained in the town or city where the women are enrolled, so that they may be used as a daily guide when calls for woman's service are made. Summaries of the registration will be sent to the State and National headquarters of the woman's committee and retained there, so that if the Government has need of the services which women can offer, it will be known definitely what places in the country are qualified to respond to such calls.

There can be no doubt but what the loyalty and devotion of the women of this country will lead them enthusiastically into the plan of thrift and careful buying, which is not only advisable but is absolutely necessary if countless thousands are to be saved from starvation.

There was never a greater challenge to the womanhood of a country than that made by the President of the United States to women for voluntary enrollment in this league for food conservation. It is the devotion, courage, and economy of the women of France to-day that is largely helping to keep her armies in the field and save the nation from destruction. We believe the American women will show as fine a spirit in this hour of need and stand with the women of the allied countries in our fight for liberty and democracy.

With every good wish for the successful carrying out of this vital program in your State, believe me, for the woman's committee,

Very sincerely, yours,

ANNA HOWARD SHAW,
Chairman.

RESEARCH COUNCIL TO ISSUE MILITARY GEOGRAPHIC BOOKS

The geography committee of the National Research Council has made the following report:

"The geography committee of the National Research Council voted at its April meeting to secure if possible the preparation and publication of a series of handbooks on the geography of the military divisions of the United States, in which a compact statement of their physical features, leading industries, transportation lines, etc., should be presented in form for ready consultation or study by Army officers and others.

"The plan gained the approval of Dr. Charles D. Walcott, chairman of the military committee of the National Research Council, and of Gen. Joseph E. Kuhn, president of the Army War College. Thus supported, the plan of the handbooks was submitted to Dr. George Otis Smith, Director of the United States Geological Survey, who undertook to have the handbooks prepared by members of the survey in cooperation with the geography committee and published as bulletins of the survey.

"The preparation and editing of the books is in charge of the survey committee on physiography, of which Mr. M. R. Campbell is chairman.