



Official Bulletin



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GEORGE CREEL, CHAIRMAN

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No. 44.

PRESIDENT ASKS CONGRESS FOR \$2,200,000 HOSPITAL FUND

The Navy Department authorizes the following:

President Wilson has sent to Congress the recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy for an appropriation of \$2,200,000 for emergency hospital construction at points not now provided with hospitals or where hospital facilities are not suitable or sufficient for the needs of the Navy.

Surg. Gen. Braisted, in urging this appropriation, pointed out that the Medical Bureau's original estimate of \$8,200,000 was reduced to \$1,000,000 in the urgent deficiency act, and that the additional amount is required to meet pressing needs. He said:

"Emergency hospital construction, now under way and approaching completion, at Portsmouth, N. H.; Newport, Philadelphia, Norfolk, Charleston, S. C.; Pensacola, New Orleans, and Great Lake will cost nearly \$1,000,000 without equipment, and will therefore exhaust the present appropriation.

"Plans are being rapidly completed for temporary emergency hospital buildings at New York, Annapolis; Jamestown, Va.; Quantico, Va.; Key West, Great Lakes, Mare Island, and Puget Sound, which will cost about \$1,800,000. In addition to those mentioned, other hospital buildings are necessary at Portsmouth, N. H.; Newport, and Norfolk, which will cost several hundred thousand dollars more.

"All the buildings mentioned as under way and contemplated are of an emergency type of construction and of a temporary character, as required by the terms of the act making provision therefor. The contracts generally require completion in 60 days or less."

ARMY AND NAVY ENLISTMENTS.

1,290 Men Join the Former, While 505 Enter the Latter Arm.

Reports to the Adjutant General's Office show that enlistments for the Regular Army on June 29 amounted to 1,290, making a total of 181,623 accepted enlistments since April 1, 1917.

Total enlisted men in the Navy June 28, 125,363; net gain June 29, 505; total enlisted men in the Navy June 29, 125,868.

WAR SERVICE FOR GIRLS.

The Association of Collegiate Alumnae has submitted a plan to the woman's committee of the Council of National Defense to enroll all girls between 16 and 21 for definite training. This training would include food conservation; the saving of clothing, and other economies, especially in the home; training in the use of telephone, telegraph, typewriting, clerical work, nursing, and agricultural work.

PRESIDENT WOULD DROP BEER AND WINE PROVISIONS FROM ADMINISTRATION FOOD BILL.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, 29 June, 1917.

MY DEAR DR. CANNON: I am very glad to respond to the request of Senator Martin, the Democratic floor leader in the Senate, that I give to your legislative committee an expression of my opinion with regard to the wisest and most patriotic policy to be pursued toward the food-administration legislation now pending in the Congress. I regard the immediate passage of the bill as of vital consequence to the Time is of the essence, and yet it safety and defense of the Nation. has become evident that heated and protracted debate will delay the passage of the bill indefinitely if the provisions affecting the manufacture of beer and wines are retained and insisted upon. In these circumstances I have not hesitated to say to Members of the Senate who have been kind enough to consult me that it would undoubtedly be in the public interest in this very critical matter if the friends of these provisions should consent to their elimination from the present measure. Feeling that your committee is actuated by the same patriotic motives which inspire me, I am confident that these considerations will seem to you, as they seem to me, to be imperative.

With much respect,

Sincerely, yours,

WOODROW WILSON.

Rev. JAMES CANNON, Jr., D. D.,
Chairman Legislative Committee Anti-Saloon League of America.

168 SHIPS PASS THROUGH CANAL.

Lieut. Col. Harding, Governor of the Panama Canal, states in his monthly report for May that the total number of ships making the transit of the canal during the month was 168. The aggregate net tonnage of the ships passing through the canal was 522,017, Panama Canal measurement, and the total cargo carried through the canal was 617,103 long tons. Collection of tolls amounted to \$468,207.75.

CHIEF GRAVES, OF FOREST SERVICE, ARRIVES IN FRANCE

The Department of Agriculture authorizes the following:

Announcement of the arrival of Henry S. Graves, Chief of the United States Forest Service, in Paris has led the Department of Agriculture to explain that Mr. Graves has gone abroad to make arrangements for the forest work which the American Army engineers will undertake in France in connection with the military operations of the allied forces.

Commissioned as Major.

Because of the opportunity for service by this country in woods work incidental to the war, which the request of the British Government for the sending of a forest regiment was believed to present, Mr. Graves has been granted leave of absence from his position as head of the Forest Service and has received a commission as major in the Reserve Engineer Corps. He has not been assigned to any command, but is acting under instructions, it is stated, to proceed to France in order to learn on the ground in advance just what conditions will need to be met, what equipment will be called for, and how extensively the services of American lumbermen can be utilized to advantage.

Regiment Being Recruited.

Meanwhile the recruiting of the regiment, which has already been asked for, is being pushed by the Forest Service and is said to be advancing rapidly.

One of the staff officers of the regiment, Capt. Barrington Moore, is with Mr. Graves for the purpose of arranging for its prompt assumption of the specific duties to which it will be assigned when it is landed in France. While organized on military lines the work of the regiment will be industrial not combatant. It will operate in the woods behind the armies, getting out timbers, ties, and lumber required for military purposes.

HARVESTING IN FULL SWING.

Encouraging Reports Received Regarding Supply of Labor.

The Department of Labor authorizes the following:

The Department of Labor continues to receive encouraging reports concerning the supply of men available for the harvesting in the wheat States. A. L. Barkman, director of employment, representing the Department of Labor in Kansas City, Mo., has reported that the harvest work is well advanced in Oklahoma; that numbers of men have finished work in this State and are now at work in southern Kansas.

The distribution branch in Kansas City was facilitated matters greatly by placing 1,000 men in districts where shortages appear.

WHEAT AREA FOR CANADA LESS; INCREASE IN OTHER CROPS SHOWN

A report from Consul General John G. Foster at Ottawa is as follows:

"According to the report of the census and statistics office the total area sown to wheat in Canada for 1917 is 13,450,250 acres, compared with 14,897,000 acres in 1916. In the previous year, however, only 12,900,600 acres were harvested and the 1917 area, while nearly 10 per cent less than that sown for 1916, is about 4 per cent more than the area harvested in 1916. Of the total wheat area, 809,250 acres were planted last fall and 12,641,000 acres this spring. In the three prairie Provinces the total area in wheat is estimated at 12,497,550 acres, distributed as follows: 2,476,850 acres in Manitoba, 7,605,700 acres in Saskatchewan, and 2,415,000 acres in Alberta.

Condition of Wheat Crop.

The average condition of wheat for Canada on May 31, in per cent of the standard representing a full crop, was 84 per cent, as compared with 90 per cent on May 31, 1916, and with 91 per cent the average condition on the corresponding date for the seven years ended 1916. The anticipated yield per acre of wheat this year is 7 per cent less than the average of the seven years 1910-1916. The reports from the prairie Provinces indicate that the spring there has been backward and that the seeding was late. At the end of May a severe frost cut down the growing wheat plant, but rapid recovery was anticipated. Rain was needed for the germination of the later crops and of wheat on stubble.

The decrease in the wheat area this year is partly due to the curtailment of the seeding season by the lateness of the spring, and efforts were therefore directed toward increasing the area in other crops. Oats were planted to 11,781,900 acres, as compared with 11,376,346 acres last year; barley, 1,954,100 acres, as against 1,827,780 acres; rye, 159,470 acres, as compared with 147,170 acres; peas, 152,465 acres, compared with 159,680 acres; mixed grains, 558,250 acres, as compared with 410,726 acres; hay and clover, 7,661,800 acres, against 7,892,932 acres; and alfalfa, 84,900 acres, against 89,472 acres. The condition of these crops in per cent of the standard representing a full crop is for oats, 85 per cent, compared with 90 per cent last year; barley, 87 per cent, as against 89 per cent; rye, 86 per cent, against 91 per cent; peas, 88 per cent, compared with 90 per cent; mixed grains, 89 per cent both this year and last year; and hay and clover, 80 per cent, compared with 98 per cent last year.

FOOD CONSERVATION TAUGHT.

The woman's suffrage party, of Allegheny, Pa., reports to the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense that the school board of that city has selected 10 schools in different sections of the city where domestic science teachers will hold two classes a week. They will teach how to substitute for foods which should be conserved, demonstrating in splendidly equipped kitchens.

In Massachusetts, if the schools are not available, the lessons will be given in grange halls and in public libraries.

STORES URGED TO ELIMINATE UNNECESSARY SERVICE AS WAR MEASURE BY ECONOMY BOARD

"Carry Your Own," Slogan Being Pressed Home to Grocers and Their Customers—Co- operative Delivery Proposed.

The Council of National Defense authorizes the following:

How the retail grocers of this country can render immediate and vital service in the present war emergency is indicated in a letter just sent to the Grocers' Association by the Commercial Economy Board, of the Council of National Defense. The board has made a careful study of the economies which are possible in the delivery service of retail stores. It has found that the average cost of delivery in retail grocery stores is not far from 3 per cent of the gross sales.

Often the grocer is called upon to make special delivery of a small article, and he feels it necessary to do so rather than displease and possibly lose a customer. But there would be no danger of loss to trade through declining to make such deliveries if all the retail grocers in a town or city cooperated.

Public Must Cooperate.

"We realize," says Mr. A. W. Shaw, chairman of the board, "that the cooperation of the public, and especially of the women who do most of the ordering and buying from the stores, is necessary to make these plans a success. To that end we are now making a nation-wide appeal to the consumer. We are urging purchasers to carry home all possible packages instead of having them sent. We are asking women of the country to plan their orders ahead, to systematize their buying so that it will not be necessary to have the grocer's wagon make accommodation trips. We are pressing home a slogan, 'Carry Your Own.'"

Signs Suggested.

Signs prominently displayed in every retail grocery store in the country, asking purchasers not to require needless deliveries, would have a wonderfully beneficial effect. For instance, we suggest that every grocer display such a card as this:

DON'T HAVE IT SENT IF YOU CAN CARRY IT HOME.

YOUR COUNTRY NEEDS THE MEN AND MONEY NOW BEING WASTED IN NEEDLESS DELIVERY OF GOODS.

BE PATRIOTIC—CARRY YOUR OWN.

Or such a sign as this:

LIGHTEN YOUR COUNTRY'S BURDEN BY CARRYING YOUR OWN.

MILLIONS OF DOLLARS AND THOUSANDS OF MEN ARE TIED UP BY NEEDLESS DELIVERY OF GOODS.

THESE MEN AND THIS MONEY CAN BE RELEASED FOR VITAL SERVICE IF YOU WILL HELP.

IT IS PATRIOTIC TO CARRY HOME ALL POSSIBLE PARCELS.

BEGIN TO-DAY.

The words: "This sign is displayed at the request of the Commercial Economy Board of the Council of National De-

Steps to Reduce Delivery Work and to Minimize Acceptance of Re- turned Goods Suggested to Dry Goods Houses.

The Council of National Defense authorizes the following:

Retail dry goods and department stores all over the United States have received a communication from the commercial economy board of the Council of National Defense regarding an immediate and vital service that can be rendered by them to the Government in the present emergency. Basing its letter upon the patent fact that the country's resources must be employed to the uttermost in the prosecution of the war, the board says:

"This requires that all unnecessary services shall be eliminated in retail trade as well as in other lines of business. The commercial economy board has made a careful investigation of the economies that are possible in the delivery service of retail stores. This shows that a large number of men and vehicles can be released for military or other service that is essential to the welfare of the country."

Much Wasteful Work.

The investigations conducted by the board resulted in the accumulation of figures from which accurate data of the utmost importance to the trade have been assembled. They show that a tremendous amount of man power and money now tied up in unnecessary and wasteful work can be released. Delivery service in retail stores can be very substantially reduced, and it can be reduced immediately by restricting the free delivery of small purchases, by eliminating special deliveries altogether, and by other means.

The board further points out that, though these changes in methods are requested as a potent weapon in winning the war, they are based on principles of sound business and should not only not work a hardship on any person but would correct abuses and leakages long suffered by the trade.

Immediate Reforms Urged.

"There is such urgent need for men and equipment in other work," says the letter, "that the country can not endure the waste that is occasioned by the accommodation deliveries of small purchases. If possible, not more than one regular delivery a day should be made over each route. These changes in delivery methods should be introduced as soon as practicable; certainly not later than August 1, 1917."

The board further urges that the acceptance of returned goods be reduced to an absolute minimum and that all non-essential operations in each store be eliminated.

ense" may be placed upon such a sign as we suggest, in case any dealer hesitates to take the step on his own initiative for fear of possibly antagonizing his customers.

PRESIDENT WILSON ISSUES PROCLAMATION TAKING OVER THE JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION GROUNDS FOR PROPOSED NAVAL OPERATING BASE

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the act of Congress to supply urgent deficiencies in appropriations for the Military and Naval Establishments, approved June 15, 1917 (Public, No. 23, 65th Cong.), contains the following provision:

"Naval operating base, Hampton Roads, Va.: The President is hereby authorized and empowered to take over for the United States the immediate possession and title, including all easements, rights of way, riparian and other rights appurtenant thereto, and including all the rights and properties of railway, electric light, power, telephone, telegraph, water, and sewer companies, of the tract of land known as the Jamestown Exposition site, on Hampton Roads, Va., and of such lands adjacent thereto as lie north of Ninety-ninth Street and Algonquin Street, the entire property being bounded on the north and west by Hampton Roads and Willoughby Bay, on the east by Boush Creek, and on the south by Ninety-ninth and Algonquin Streets.

"That if said lands and appurtenances and improvements thereof shall be taken over as aforesaid, the United States shall make just compensation therefor, to be determined by the President, and if the amount thereof, so determined by the President, is unsatisfactory to the person entitled to receive the same such person shall be paid 75 per cent of the amount so determined by the President and shall be entitled to sue the United States to recover such further sum as added to said 75 per cent will make up such amount as will be just compensation therefor, in the manner provided for by section 24, paragraph 20, and section 145 of the Judicial Code.

"Upon the taking over of said property by the President as aforesaid, the title to all property so taken over shall immediately vest in the United States.

"For the payment of compensation for said property so taken over \$1,200,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary; and toward the equipment of the same as a naval operating base, including piers, storehouses, oil-fuel storage, training station, and recreation grounds for the fleet, and other purposes, \$1,600,000; in all, \$2,800,000: *Provided*, That the appropriation herein shall be available only for the acquisition of the entire property bounded on the north and west by Hampton Roads and Willoughby Bay, on the east by Boush Creek, and on the south by Ninety-ninth and Algonquin Streets, together with all easements, rights of way, riparian and other rights appurtenant thereto, and all the rights and properties of railway, electric light, power, telephone, telegraph, cable, water, and sewer companies:

Provided further, That the Secretary of the Navy is authorized to expend public money in the development of said tract of land without reference to the requirements of section 355 of the Revised Statutes." And

Whereas it is a military necessity to take possession of the said above-mentioned tract of land, together with all easements, rights of way, riparian and other rights, and privileges appurtenant or appertaining thereto, and to begin without delay the development of said tract for the uses and purposes of the naval service of the United States:

Now, therefore, know all men by these presents, that I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power and authority vested in me by the said act of Congress approved June 15, 1917, do hereby, on behalf of the United States, take title to and possession of the tract of land known as the Jamestown Exposition site on Hampton Roads, Va., and of such lands adjacent thereto as lie north of Ninety-ninth Street and Algonquin Street, the entire property being bounded on the north and west by Hampton Roads and Willoughby Bay, on the east by Boush Creek, and on the south by Ninety-ninth and Algonquin Streets, together with all roads, streets, and alleys therein, and all easements, rights of way, riparian and other rights, franchises, and privileges whatsoever appurtenant or appertaining thereto, including all fixed and immovable property within said tract of land, now owned or claimed by any individual or by any railway, electric light, power, telephone, telegraph, cable, water, or sewer company or companies, which said tract of land is more particularly described by metes and bounds as follows:

All that tract of land in the county of Norfolk, State of Virginia, situate on Hampton Roads and Willoughby Bay beginning at the point of intersection of the north line of Algonquin Street produced in an easterly direction with the line of low-water mark on the west side of the main channel of Boush Creek;

Thence north 82 degrees, west 2,157 feet, more or less, along the north line of Algonquin Street;

Thence south 88 degrees 6 minutes, west 3,482.9 feet, continuing along the north line of Algonquin Street to the east line of Maryland Avenue;

Thence south 88 degrees 6 minutes west 1,720 feet along the north line of Ninety-ninth Street to the east line of Maryland Circle;

Thence crossing Maryland Circle north 74 degrees 48 minutes west 136 feet to the point of intersection of the west line of Maryland Circle prolonged with the north line of Ninety-ninth Street prolonged;

Thence south 88 degrees 6 minutes west 600 feet, more or less, along the north line of Ninety-ninth Street to the point of intersection with the line of low-water mark of Hampton Roads;

Thence in a general northerly and easterly direction following the meanders of the line of low-water mark of the waters

of Hampton Roads and Willoughby Bay to the southeast end of the spit of land at the mouth of Boush Creek.

Thence following the line of low-water mark of the main channel of Boush Creek to the point of beginning, which line of low-water mark on Boush Creek has approximately the following courses and distances: Beginning at the southeast end of said spit of land; these north 68 degrees west 1,840 feet, more or less; thence south 39 degrees west 400 feet, more or less; thence south 38 degrees east 1,030 feet, more or less; thence south 16 degrees west 650 feet, more or less, to said point of beginning;

Containing, in all, 440 acres, more or less.

Together with all riparian rights, privileges, easements, and other rights whatsoever appurtenant or appertaining in anyway to said above-described tract of land in the waters lying between the low-water line of said tract and the bulkhead or Port Warden's line to the west of said tract, as said line is now or may hereafter be established, and in the waters lying between the low-water line of said tract and a bulkhead or Port Warden's line to the northerly and easterly of said tract, as said line may hereafter be established, the said tract of land being shown in outline on the map or drawing attached hereto and made a part of this proclamation.

The said land above described, together with all the aforesaid rights and privileges appurtenant or appertaining thereto, is hereby declared to be and the same is set aside for use for naval purposes and is placed under the exclusive control of the Secretary of the Navy, who is authorized and directed to take immediate possession thereof in accordance with the terms of said act on behalf of the United States for the purposes aforesaid.

The Secretary of the Navy is further authorized and directed to take such steps as may in his judgment be necessary for the purpose of conducting negotiations with the owners of property or rights whatsoever therein within the said tract of land for the purpose of ascertaining the just compensation to which said owners are entitled in order that payment therefor may be made in accordance with the provisions of the act aforesaid.

All persons residing within said tract of land or owning movable property therein are hereby notified to vacate the said tract of land and to remove therefrom all movable property prior to the 1st day of August, 1917.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this 28th day of June in the year of our Lord 1917, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and forty-first.

[SEAL.] WOODROW WILSON.

By the President.

ROBERT LANSING,
Secretary of State.

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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.

21 DENTISTS PASS NAVY TESTS.

Will Receive Probationary Appointments as Dental Surgeons.

Twenty-one dentists have passed examinations qualifying them for probationary appointment as dental surgeons in the United States Navy. The examinations required 10 days and were both professional and physical.

After two years' service in the Navy, probationary dentists are in line for a permanent commission, if their qualifications are proven. The salary is \$2,000 a year, with \$500 allowance when quarters are not furnished.

Those who passed the recent examination are: Anthony A. Norkiewicz, Washington, D. C.; Robert Van Patton, Philadelphia, Pa.; Louis M. Benepe, Litchfield, Minn.; Charles C. Bockey, Washington, D. C.; L. F. Snyder, Doland, S. Dak.; Errol W. Willett, Portland, Oreg.; Travis L. Epes, Roanoke, Va.; John E. Herlihy, Fitchburg, Mass.; Guy E. Nicholas, Rockland, Me.; Jerold M. Siegel, Three Rivers, Mich.; William R. Taylor, Wadena, Minn.; James C. Lough, San Francisco, Cal.; Francis S. Weir, Walla Walla, Wash.; Clark E. Morrow, St. Louis, Mo.; Glen S. Phillips, Linesville, Pa.; Leon O. Frost, Washington, D. C.; Deane L. Chamberlain, Colorado Springs, Colo.; Russell A. Henry, Millersburg, Pa.; L. Hoyt Brown, Portland, Oreg.; Sidney M. Akerstrom, Roxbury, Mass.; George C. Fowler, Washington, D. C.

MARINE CORPS BRANCH OFFICE.

The Marine Corps has established a branch office at Atlanta, Ga., to handle accounts of the increased detachments stationed at Charleston, Pensacola, New Orleans, and Port Royal, S. C. Capt. Russell B. Putnam will be in charge of the office and Paymaster's Clerk F. S. Persons will attend to the disbursements.

REDUCTION IN PRICES OF ANTHRACITE COAL MADE PENDING INQUIRY INTO MINING COST

**Further Lowering of Quotations Predicted by One Government Official—
Tentative Maximum Prices Established Two Months Ago.**

The Committee on Public Information has issued the following:

Commissioner Fort, of the Federal Trade Commission, authorizes the Committee on Public Information to state that the anthracite operators, like the bituminous, are in complete accord with the Government in its efforts to bring about coal-price regulation.

"In the issuance of the tentative maximum price for bituminous coal no reference was made to anthracite," the Commissioner said, "for the reason that a tentative maximum price had already been made by the anthracite operators with the Federal Trade Commission, which they have kept."

Action Voluntary.

More than two months ago, it is now made clear, about 60 of the anthracite operators of the country began round-the-table conferences with the members of the Federal Trade Commission in Washington in an effort to establish a tentative maximum price and better means for the distribution of anthracite coal throughout the country. These operators, who were representatives of large corporations, railways, and others that handle anthracite, and of smaller individual concerns, were in session here continuously for a time. The problems of the large operators were settled first, and then the duties of representation devolved upon three men, one of whom was S. D. Warriner, of Philadelphia, who is now a member of the coal production committee of the Council of National Defense. The conferences resulted in standard prices being established at the mines for all of the many varieties of the nine sizes of anthracite. There prices were agreed upon without any pressure being brought to bear by the Government. They were slightly lower for railway producers, who had an advantage in distribution and storage facilities, than for the smaller individual operators.

All Sales Reported.

"Since then," Mr. Warriner explained, "not one sale has been made by the anthracite operators of the country, who are 60 or 70 in number, all in Pennsylvania, without that sale being reported to the Federal Trade Commission."

"The tentative maximum price established by the anthracite operators," Commissioner Fort said, "still stands, until such time as the Federal Trade Commission is able accurately to ascertain their cost of mining, after which, as in the case of bituminous, the permanent maximum price of anthracite will be announced."

The Commissioner also stated that the anthracite operators have agreed, pending establishment of the maximum price, to allow 50 cents a ton reduction on all Government requirements.

When the conferences between the anthracite operators and the Federal Trade Commission were being held a considerable reduction in prices for anthracite was agreed upon and put into effect in addition to the regular discount of 50

cents allowed in April, of 40 cents in May, and in addition to the usual reduction of 30 cents that is regularly allowed in July.

Mr. Warriner pointed out that, in his judgment, the anthracite distribution would prove entirely satisfactory if the people of the country would cooperate to the extent of avoiding all unnecessary hoarding.

Consumers' Prices Improved.

It was also intimated by a Government official that anthracite deliveries and prices to consumers would be further improved before winter sets in because of the further regulations of jobbing rates for carload lots, of railroad facilities, and the reduction of margins paid retailers, which is the next step to be undertaken, with the cooperation of representatives of the retailers in country and cities, by the Coal Production Committee, the Federal Trade Commission, and Secretary Lane.

"Consumers," this official said, "can feel assured that every effort will be made to have voluntary regulation of the highest order and that prices therefore, in all probability, will be lower than they are."

LIGHTHOUSE MEN COMMENDED.

Secretary Redfield Sends Letters on Acts of Rescue.

Secretary Redfield has written the following letters:

SIR: Referring to report of assistance rendered by you on May 24, 1917, in going to the rescue of the disabled power boat *E. R. Daniels*, and in helping to repair her engine, the department commends you for the services thus rendered, which will be noted on the records as part of your official history.

Respectfully,

WILLIAM C. REDFIELD,
Secretary.

Mr. T. H. BAUM,
Keeper, Long Shoal Light Station,
N. C.

(Similar letter sent L. V. Gaskill, assistant keeper.)

SIR: Referring to report of assistance rendered by you on June 13, 1917, to the yacht *Joan III*, of Norfolk, Va., in the vicinity of the Craney Island Light Station, Va., the department takes pleasure in commending you for the service thus rendered, also for assistance rendered one member of the crew, who had fallen overboard, which will be noted on the records as part of your official history.

Respectfully,

WILLIAM C. REDFIELD,
Secretary.

Mr. C. A. STERLING,
Keeper, Craney Island Light Station,
Va.

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

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES BRIEFLY TOLD

SENATE.

In the judgment of leaders of both parties, all danger of protracted debate on the administration food bill was dissipated late last evening when a tentative agreement was reached that brought about a satisfactory compromise on the prohibition amendment reported from the Agricultural Committee. The manufacture of distilled spirits during the war will be prohibited. The brewing of beer and the making of wine will not be prohibited by law, but the President will be given discretionary power to deal with that matter in the light of whatever emergency may arise as the war progresses. This solution of what promised to be a vexatious problem was readily reached when it became known that the President had written a letter to the chairman of the legislative committee of the Anti-Saloon League of America. In this letter the President, after setting forth certain circumstances, said that he had informed Senators who had consulted with him that "it would undoubtedly be in the public interest in this very critical matter if the friends of those provisions should consent to their elimination from the present measure."

Advocates of prohibition in the Senate said they had no desire to do anything that would interfere with the successful conduct of the war, and, although a definite agreement was not reached at once, it was understood the measure would be amended and that the change would have the support of practically all the prohibition Senators. Debate during the afternoon was limited to speeches in opposition to the bill by Senators Hardwick and Reed. A motion by Mr. Hardwick to recommit the bill was rejected without a roll call and by a practically unanimous vote. Senator Lewis early in the day offered an amendment that would have the effect of limiting the alcoholic content of beverages to 10 per cent after September 1. Senator Smith of Arizona offered an amendment to include news print paper in the list of necessities that would come under the control and supervision provided in the bill. It was rejected after brief discussion by a large majority vote. General debate on the bill ended late in the afternoon and consideration by paragraphs began. Senator Chamberlain, in charge of the measure, confidently expects to pass it by the middle of the week, and the outlook was believed to be good to have it become effective by the end of next week.

The war tax revenue bill will be ready for consideration in the Senate as soon as the food bill is disposed of. The committee has been carefully considering and may adopt, instead of the flat 16 per cent excess profits tax, a graduated tax. A tentative proposal is to have this excess tax begin at 12 per cent and run as high as 35 per cent, the latter tax to be levied against what members of the committee characterize as "swollen profits" and which they say can easily afford to pay such a tax. Chairman Simmons, in charge of this bill, may report it to the Senate Monday.

The Interstate Commerce Committee continued its investigation into the production cost of coal. J. D. A. Morrow, an

operator from Pittsburgh, said that too much liquor consumed by the miners and a shortage of coal cars were responsible for lack of coal in the central part of the country. He contended that Government price fixing would not improve the coal situation unless more railroad facilities were furnished.

Senator Curtis, of Kansas, introduced an amendment to the food bill to appropriate \$5,000,000 for financing men and women who want to become farmers. The amendment would provide for the cultivation of semiarid and other waste lands by families of soldiers, Senator Curtis estimating that \$2,500 in each case would be needed to supply implements and insure the farmer against loss the first year of his efforts.

Senator Sheppard has introduced a bill providing for the appointment of 20 additional chaplains at large in the Army. Senator Sheppard said the object was in a measure to provide for Jewish rabbis, as there will be a large number of Jews in the new National Army, although it is planned to give additional representation to all religious sects.

A communication from the President requested the passage of a joint resolution permitting Brand Whitlock, American minister to Belgium, to accept the decoration of the Order of Leopold from King Albert of Belgium. The Belgian Government desires to bestow this decoration in recognition of what an official communication from that Government characterizes as the "unusual services" of the American minister.

HOUSE.

The House has cleared its calendar of all the pending war measures. The last bill to be acted upon was the preferential shipment bill, which was passed late yesterday afternoon. This bill, which already has passed the Senate, gives the President power to direct the shipment of commodities in the order of their importance for the national defense and the public welfare. The House amended the bill with a view to making it clear that its provisions against interference with train movements are directed at strikes, and also to prevent pooling. The differences between the two Houses must still be reconciled in conference.

A communication from Secretary Daniels asked an appropriation of \$2,200,000 for additional emergency hospitals. Temporary hospitals have been nearly completed at Portsmouth, N. H., Philadelphia, Newport, Norfolk, Charleston, Pensacola, and New Orleans. Plans are about ready for similar institutions at New York, Annapolis, Jamestown, Quantico, Key West, the Great Lakes, Mare Island, and Puget Sound.

In a speech Representative Meeker, at some length, attacked the prohibition sections of the food bill.

Advocates of the proposal to create a committee on aeronautics were heard by the Committee on Rules. The creation of the proposed committee was advocated by Representative Hulbert, Rear Admiral Peary, and Frederick H. Allen, New York financier, who helped form the famous Lafayette Escadrille, composed of American aviators. Representatives Green, of

Vermont, and Padgett, of Tennessee, and Senator Calder, of New York, opposed the plan.

The House disagreed to the Senate amendment to the Lever food survey bill and the following conferees were appointed: Chairman Lever and Representatives Lee, of Georgia, Candler, of Mississippi, McLaughlin, of Michigan, and Haugen, of Iowa.

Representative Heintz, of Ohio, introduced a bill to provide for Government control of ore, metal, petroleum, hides, leather, nonedible oils and fats, wool and woolen products, drugs and chemicals, and the products of such commodities.

The bill permitting the diversion of 20,000 cubic feet of water from the Niagara River for water-power purposes until July 1, 1918, was passed. The Secretary of War is directed to order the promulgation of permanent diversion regulations.

There also was passed the bill of Representative Raker, of California, providing for the protection of the rights of owners of mining claims and of desert-lands entrymen who enter the military and naval service in time of war. The bill has been recommended by the Secretaries of the Interior and of Agriculture.

DREADNAUGHT IDAHO LAUNCHED
AT CAMDEN, N. J., SHIPYARDS

The U. S. S. *Idaho* was launched at the yards of the New York Shipbuilding Co. at Camden, N. J., to-day. Miss Henrietta A. Simmons, granddaughter of Gov. Alexander, of Idaho, was sponsor for the vessel.

The *Idaho* is one of the three dreadnaughts authorized by Congress June 30, 1914. Her sister ships are the *Mississippi*, which was launched at Newport News, Va., January 25, 1917, and the *New Mexico*, which was launched at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., April 23, 1917. The *Idaho* has a length of 600 feet, a breadth of 97 feet 4½ inches, and a mean draft of 30 feet. She has a displacement of 32,000 tons and her Parsons turbines, geared for cruising and capable of developing 32,000 horsepower, are designed for a speed of 21 knots. Like the *Arizona* and *Pennsylvania*, the *Idaho* will mount twelve 14-inch guns in four turrets of three guns each, but the guns on the *Idaho* will be 50 caliber long instead of 45 caliber, the length of those on the earlier 14-inch gun ships. The second battery carriers twenty-two 5-inch guns, and her armament is completed by two 21-inch torpedo tubes.

The contract for the *Idaho* was let November 9, 1914, construction began on June 30, 1914, and the keel was laid January 20, 1915.

WAR COLLEGE OFFICER RELIEVED.

Capt. Creswell Garlington, General Staff, is relieved from duty at the Army War College, this city, and will proceed to Governors Island, N. Y., and report in person to the commanding general, Eastern Department, for duty as assistant to the chief of staff of that department.

PLAN FOR NUMBERING ALL REGIMENTS IN ARMY IS AGREED UPON BY WAR DEPARTMENT CHIEFS

According to Ruling, the System Will Be Applied Without Reference to Fact that a Particular Regiment Belongs to Regulars, National Guard, or National Army

The War Department has authorized the following:

A plan which will simplify the numbering of regiments in our entire service has been approved by the Chief of Staff, The Adjutant General, and Secretary of War. Following out this plan regiments will be numbered according to the arm of the service they represent, without reference to the fact that a particular regiment belongs to Regular Army, National Guard, or National Army. This decision leads The Adjutant General to withdraw a former recommendation made in this connection and to indorse the new plan as the most direct method available.

According to this ruling units will go into the service designated as "Twelfth Cavalry," "Sixty-sixth Infantry," "Ninth Artillery," etc. But to avoid confusion each National Guard Regiment will retain its present designation in parentheses. Thus, taking the Porto Rico regiment, for instance, it will be designated as the "Sixty-fifth Infantry (P. R.)," and the First Maine Infantry as the "Sixty-sixth Infantry (First Maine)." Conforming with this policy the National Guard Infantry regiments would be numbered serially in accordance with the plan for the complete expansion of that branch of the service.

National Army Regiments.

"The numbers of the National Army regiments would begin where the National Guard regiments left off," The Adjutant General's report reads, "to enable National Army organizations also to indicate their locality in parentheses, a system could be adopted as shown by the following examples:

"Regular Army.—No change.

"National Guard.—Sixty-sixth Infantry (First Me.), Eighty-eighth Infantry (Seventh N. Y.), Thirty-fifth Field Artillery (Second Pa.), Tenth Engineers (Twenty-second N. Y.).

"National Army.—Two Hundred and Fifth Infantry (W. Va.), Sixty-fifth Field Artillery (Minn.).

"The system suggested above contemplates that the designation in parentheses would ordinarily be omitted in orders, dispatches, or correspondence, but would be authorized, when desired, for the purpose of local identification and to preserve traditions and local pride. The National Guard organizations would show in parentheses their present State designations. The National Army organizations would show in parentheses the State from which the organization, or the bulk of it, was drawn."

No parentheses implies Regular Army. An ordinal number and State abbreviation implies National Guard. A simple State abbreviation implies National Army. It is believed it is advisable to localize organizations if practicable. The assignment of State designations for National Army organizations under the above system would be somewhat arbitrary in some cases, but on the whole the

system could be worked out quite accurately and with suitable credit to all States.

"In the interests of simplicity, therefore, and to avoid many errors and much confusion in administrative and other matters, it is believed to be essential that a single series of numbers be used for each class of organization—divisions, brigades, Infantry regiments, Engineer regiments, etc. But on mature thought, and in view of the uncertainty with respect to what may from time to time constitute the best combinations, or the most convenient organization, I now believe it would be impracticable to organize divisions and brigades permanently on a basis that will enable one to deduce from the regimental number the number of the division and brigade to which that regiment belongs. This regularity should be approximated as closely as possible in the final organization, but strict adherence to the rule should not be insisted upon.

"This office is of the opinion that the formation of provisional divisions is a mistake. Our tables of organization provide for divisions organized in a specific manner. To break up this organization and form a new one at the very last moment will result in endless and needless confusion due to the transfer of men and officers. The resultant shifting and changing of records will be stupendous, and can not be made to fit tactical requirements. On the whole, it is believed to be far better to continue with our present statutory organization, and devise a plan for removing our difficulty in a manner that would best fit the special conditions that may confront us. The assignment of Artillery to subdivisions for special purposes is not a difficult task. It is done in every deployment of large units. It does not need permanent organization. Our division could be treated as a corps if brought into service alongside of foreign troops and compelled to adjust its dispositions to established local features or trench systems.

Most Difficult Units to Change.

"The most difficult units to change are companies, regiments, and divisions. The addition of a few brigade headquarters is a very simple matter. It has been ordered that the divisional Cavalry regiments of the National Army be trained and equipped as Infantry. If we regard our divisions as the counterpart of the European corps, we can organize its 10 Infantry regiments into 5 Infantry brigades without any confusion. When the fourth regiment of Artillery (for each division) is organized, we can have two Artillery brigades to the division. It is believed that our division thus organized can fit into any task now assigned to a European corps. If a subdivision becomes necessary for some special task or particular locality, a temporary commander and headquarters can be established. The essential thing now is to preserve our company, regimental, and division units. They are the administrative

PROMOTION OF OFFICERS OF INFANTRY ARM ANNOUNCED

The promotions of the following-named officers of the Infantry arm are announced:

Names.	Promoted.		Assigned or attached.
	From—	To—	
Richard C. Croxton.	Lt. col., 1st Inf.	Col.	63d Infantry.
Edward N. Jones, Jr.	Lt. col., 20th Inf.	...do...	
Arthur Johnson.	Lt. col., 36th Inf.	...do...	51st Infantry.
Charles H. Martin.	Lt. col., 18th Inf.	...do...	55th Infantry.
William Weigel.	Lt. col., 2d Inf.	...do...	1st Infantry.
Thomas G. Hanson.	Lt. col. (det. Q. M. C.)	...do...	
Herman Hall.	Lt. col., D. O. L.	...do...	47th Infantry.
Marcus D. Cronin.	...do...	...do...	41st Infantry.
Charles S. Farnsworth.	...do...	...do...	57th Infantry.
Charles Gerhardt.	...do...	...do...	
James T. Dean.	Lt. col. (det. A. G. Dept.)	...do...	
Ulysses G. McAlexander.	Lt. col. D. O. L.	...do...	64th Infantry.
William K. Jones.	Lt. col., 14th Inf.	...do...	Att. 14th Infantry.
Edmund Wittenmyer.	Lt. col., D. O. L.	...do...	
Michael J. Leihan.	...do...	...do...	60th Infantry.
Mark L. Hersey.	Lt. col., 24th Inf.	...do...	58th Infantry.
Frank H. Albright.	Lt. col., 25th Inf.	...do...	54th Infantry.
Frederic D. Evans.	Lt. col. (det. A. G. Dept.)	...do...	
Earl C. Carnahan.	Lt. col., Inf. (att. 1st Inf.)	...do...	25th Infantry.
Edson A. Lewis.	Lt. col., 6th Inf.	...do...	
Charles E. Taysman.	Lt. col., 28th Inf.	...do...	53d Infantry.
James W. McAndrew.	Lt. col., unassigned.	...do...	18th Infantry.
Edward R. Chrisman.	Lt. col., 33d Inf.	...do...	
Peter C. Harris.	Lt. col. (det. A. G. Dept.)	...do...	
Munroe McFarland.	Lt. col. (det. Gen. Staff)	Do...	
William T. Wilder.	Lt. col., 27th Inf.	...do...	27th Infantry.
William R. Sample.	Lt. col., 34th Inf.	...do...	38th Infantry.
William R. Dashiell.	Lt. col., Inf. (att. 2d Inf.)	...do...	43d Infantry.
Eli A. Helmick.	Lt. col. (det. I. G. Dept.)	...do...	
William C. Bennett.	Lt. col., 23d Inf.	...do...	Att. 39th Infantry.
Frederic H. Sargent.	Lt. col., 31st Inf.	...do...	31st Infantry.
Harold L. Jackson.	Lt. col., 35th Inf.	...do...	Att. 64th Infantry.
Wilson Chase.	Lt. col., 26th Inf.	...do...	Att. 19th Infantry.
Charles B. Hagadorn.	Lt. col., D. O. L.	...do...	Att. 5th Infantry.
Harry R. Lee.	Lt. col., 9th Inf.	...do...	48th Infantry.

Each of the officers named, unless subject to other orders, will join the regiment to which assigned or attached.

and supply units. Trained officers can overnight arrange the parts of a division into suitable detachments for the immediate tactical task of to-morrow. There is no necessity for disrupting the business machinery.

"This plan should not in any way interfere with the clause in the selective service act which provides that the units of the National Guard shall, so far as practicable, retain the State designations of their respective organizations."

MEN OF HIGH AND LOW DEGREE ARE GIVING ARMY OFFICIALS MANY NEW IDEAS ON HOW TO WIN WAR

"Open Mind" Policy of Officers Nets the Government Schemes and Inventions of Inestimable Importance—Many Great Army Plans Born of Simple and Crude Suggestions.

The War Department has authorized the following statement:

"Ever since the United States entered the present war it has been the policy of the War Department to bring its executive personnel as much as possible into contact with the sort of people who come to Washington with original ideas. This receptive attitude has been very aptly nicknamed the 'open-mind' policy, and although it gets the bureau heads and executive officers in for a great deal of extra work, anybody who carries with him the seed of a useful idea is welcomed and his plan given the most thoughtful consideration. In a word, the War Department wants to make use of the brains of the American people and is willing to comb out a great mass of fanciful schemes, knowing as they do that the thousand-and-first idea submitted to them might contain the germ of radical improvement in our method of carrying out our end of the world conflict.

Patience Is Necessary.

"To maintain the 'open-mind' policy requires a great deal of patience and forbearance on the part of officers who, ordinarily, would be too busy to listen to elaborate amateur plans for ending the war. Many of the propositions have nothing to recommend them but the charm of ingenuity and romance. It has been said that the late Jules Verne thought of more military innovations than Zepplin or Edison ever dreamed of. But the record for dreaming is held by several of the applicants who, in the past few weeks, have come with vast projects to help the Government in its present crisis.

"For instance, one enterprising young man has a brilliant plan to make the record number of recruits in the shortest possible time. He has applied for permission to walk the streets clad in a patent suit of clothes of his own design-

ing. The suit consists of a half-in-half effect so built that if you look at him from the right side the wearer presents the appearance of a khaki-clad private of infantry, but the view from the left side shows the astonished spectator a rather effeminately clad civilian wearing a monocle and a straw hat. The front view of this apparition is that of a man cut into two ill-matched halves—right side, hero; left side, tango lizard. The placard to go with this motly make-up is, Don't Be Half a Man.

Every Idea Studied.

"Every hour a great many men—and some women—come in with plans to reorganize the Army, plans to improve the card-index system of keeping track of enlisted men, plans to speed up military efficiency by means of numbering the buttons on soldiers' coats. As fast as the details of each scheme are discussed the applicants are turned over to the proper experts and the merits or demerits of each case carefully considered. The case of the genius who discovered how to locate lurking submarines by means of a flock of sea gulls, trained to hover and pounce upon the hidden monster, is now a matter of record. New systems of Army discipline are continually being offered and rejected on the grounds that they were found antiquated before the Civil War.

"Every day a great many men of importance and responsibility come in to offer suggestions. Also men, hitherto obscure, frequently submit ideas and inventions of inestimable importance. In fact the War Department has profited immensely by its policy of the "open mind," and many great plans—quite naturally kept secret—have been born of these simple, serious conferences with all comers who think they have found something which may aid the Government."

ARMY RETIRING BOARD NAMED.

Fitness of Officers To Be Determined—Old Board Dissolved.

The War Department makes the following announcement:

By direction of the President and in accordance with section 1246, Revised Statutes, an Army retiring board is appointed to meet at Washington, D. C., from time to time at the call of the president of the board, for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it.

Detail for the board.—Brig. Gen. Abiel L. Smith, Quartermaster Corps; Col. William H. Arthur, Medical Corps; Col. George W. McIver, Infantry, Detached Officers' List; Col. Jesse McL. Carter, Cavalry; and Col. Charles F. Mason, Medical Corps.

Recorder.—Capt. Thomas M. Spauld-

ing, Coast Artillery Corps, Detached Officers' List.

The Army retiring board appointed to meet at Washington, D. C., in paragraph 26, Special Orders, No. 3, January 5, 1916, War Department, is dissolved.

MEDICAL OFFICERS ASSIGNED.

Ordered to Active Duty With Medical School at Washington.

The following-named officers of the Medical Reserve Corps are assigned to active duty and will proceed to Washington, D. C., and report in person to the commandant, Army Medical School, for instruction: First Lieuts. James R. Williams, Thaddeus D. Smith, William F. Williams, Jr., Samuel D. Shannon, Wendell P. Dally, Harry M. Stein, Harold C. Bean, Hugh A. Sullivan, James B. Seeley, John F. Hardesty, and Robert B. Rhett.

QUARTERMASTER ASSIGNMENTS.

Reserve Officers Put on Active List and Ordered to Duty.

The following-named officers of the Quartermaster Officers' Reserve Corps are assigned to active duty and will proceed not later than five days from the date of receipt of this order to the stations to which assigned: Capts. Elenus Berg, LeRoy H. Palmer, William A. Grey, Charles L. Binns, Joseph H. Walton.

Capt. Berg will report in person to the commanding officer, Fort Jay, N. Y., for assignment to duty as assistant to the quartermaster and by letter to the commanding general, Eastern Department.

Capt. Palmer will report in person to the commanding officer, Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for assignment to duty as assistant to the quartermaster and by letter to the commanding general, Western Department.

Capt. Grey will report in person to the commanding officer, Washington Barracks, D. C., for assignment to duty as assistant to the quartermaster and by letter to the commanding general, Eastern Department.

Capt. Binns will report in person to the depot quartermaster, Front Royal Remount Depot, Front Royal, Va., for assignment to duty as his assistant.

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

FIELD ARTILLERY PROMOTIONS.

Fourteen Lieutenant Colonels Advanced to Grade of Colonel.

The following promotions of officers of the Field Artillery arm as of May 15 are announced:

Names.	Promoted.		Assigned or attached.
	From—	To—	
George G. Gatley	Lt. col.	Col.	15th F. A.
LeRoy S. Lyon..	Lt. col., 4th F. A.	...do...	13th F. A.
Tieman N. Horn	Lt. col., 1st F. A.	...do...	9th F. A.
Charles P. Summerall.	Lt. col., D. O. L.	...do...	
William M. Cruikshank.	Lt. col. (det. A. G. Dept)	...do...	
Otho W. B. Farr	Lt. col., 7th F. A.	...do...	18th F. A.
Dwight E. Aultman.	Lt. col., D. O. L.	...do...	19th F. A.
Adrian S. Fleming.	Lt. col.do...	14th F. A.
Brooke Payne...	Lt. col., 10th F. A.	...do...	20th F. A.
William S. Guignard.	Lt. col., 9th F. A.	...do...	21st F. A.
Albert J. Bowley	Lt. col., 18th F. A.	...do...	17th F. A.
Harry G. Bishop	Lt. col., 14th F. A.	...do...	11th P. A.
Willard D. Newbill.	Lt. col. (det. Q. M. C.)	...do...	
Manus McCloskey.	Lt. col., 3d F. A.	...do...	12th F. A.

Each of the officers named, unless subject to other orders, will join the regiment to which assigned.

DROUGHT IN MEXICO BROKEN.

A cablegram from the American consul at Guadalapara, Mexico, under date of June 25, states that the nine months' drought has been broken by fine rains.

HUGE INCREASE IN FREIGHT HANDLING BY THE RAILROADS

Fairfax Harrison, chairman of the railroads' war board, authorizes the following:

"The railroads' war board has received so far reports of the service performed for the public in April last by 51 per cent of the mileage of the railroads of the United States. It shows the astonishing fact that the railroads produced and delivered to the public more than 3,000,000,000 ton miles of freight transportation in excess of their performance in April, 1916, when also business was at high tide.

"This result was accomplished with the movement of but 4.3 per cent more locomotive miles and 5 per cent more freight-car miles, resulting in an increase of 66 tons or 10.4 per cent per train, and 2.4 tons or 10 per cent per lading of cars, equivalent to the addition of 126,000 cars to the equipment of the roads reporting.

"To form some conception of the increase of 16 per cent, or 3,354,000,000 ton miles in one month on the mileage covered by the report, it is equivalent to adding 35,000 miles of railroad to the roads in the United States, with a density of freight traffic on each mile equal to the average density for all railroads of the United States for 1915. This addition to the fixed plant of the railroads exceeds the total mileage of the railroads of Great Britain in 1914 of 24,000 miles, and nearly equals the total mileage of the railroads of Germany in 1913 of 38,154 miles."

WOMAN, 102, GETS LIBERTY BOND.

The Secretary of the Treasury has written the following letter:

MY DEAR MRS. THIERS:

It is a great privilege, and I esteem it an honor as well, to thank you in behalf of the Government for your subscription to the Liberty loan, of which I have just been advised.

Let me take the opportunity also of congratulating you upon the completion of your one hundred and second year of useful life, and upon the fact that your father was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, serving under Washington and Lafayette, and that he contributed to the establishment of the liberties which we enjoy to-day.

It is a thrilling and inspiring thing to receive a subscription from an immediate daughter of a soldier of the American Revolution, and it is significant of the fact that almost within the span of one human life was our liberty achieved and that within the same relatively brief period of time that liberty is threatened by an autocratic military power which seeks to build upon its destruction military despotism throughout the world.

And so you have lived to see a new war for liberty, this time a war for universal liberty throughout the world. I hope you will live to see this new and greater victory for liberty and humanity which will come just as inevitably as the rising of to-morrow's sun.

With all good wishes for many years of health and happiness, I am,

Cordially, yours,

W. G. McADOO.

Mrs. LOUISA K. THIERS,
Milwaukee, Wis.

TERRITORY AFFECTED BY NEW POST-OFFICE LAW IS DEFINED

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
June 27, 1917.

The Post Office Department to-day issued Liqueur Bulletin No. 2, a 34-page booklet showing the territory to which it will be unlawful, on and after July 1, next, under section 5 of the Post Office appropriation act approved March 3, 1917, to transmit through the mails matter containing advertisements or solicitations for orders for intoxicating liquor. This bulletin supersedes the bulletin issued May 14 by the department, which was preliminary and included only a portion of the territory affected by the act, many of the States affected by the act having failed at that date to furnish information to the department.

23 States Wholly Affected.

Twenty-three States are wholly affected by the act, and matter containing either advertisements or solicitations for orders for intoxicating liquor will be un-mailable, on and after July 1, when addressed to any of the following: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Georgia,

Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Mississippi, Nebraska, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, and West Virginia.

The following States are partially affected by the act, and the bulletin shows in detail the territory by cities, towns, or other political subdivisions affected: California, Connecticut, Delaware, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New York, Ohio, and Texas.

Affected at Future Dates.

The following are affected by the Federal act at future dates, as follows: Alaska, January 1, 1918; Indiana, April 3, 1918; Michigan, April 30, 1918; Montana, December 31, 1918; and Utah, August 1, 1917.

The following are not affected by the Federal act: District of Columbia, Florida, Guam, Hawaii, Illinois, Wisconsin, Kentucky, Porto Rico, Missouri, Nevada, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Wyoming.

Ethyl alcohol is regarded as an intoxicating liquor within the meaning of the act, but methyl alcohol, wood alcohol, and denatured alcohol are not so regarded. No ruling is made as to the status of medicine or tonics containing alcohol.

INDEX FOR OFFICIAL BULLETIN JUNE 25 TO 30.

June 25. Red Cross campaign; Twelve Greek merchant ships sunk by Teuton submarines; 17 Public Health surgeons detailed for naval service; New reserve requirements for national banks; Naval Training Camps being completed; "War is but beginning," says Lord Northcliffe; Urge selective draft of doctors for Army; Doctors urge system to fit war cripples for work; Practically complete registration data; Farmers prefer city boys; High patriotic plane for Independence Day celebration; Statement by Secretary Baker on Pershing Day; New pension ruling; Study needs for boy workers; Medical reserve officers on active list; Changes in recruiting rules to include many aliens are urged; Functions of commission on training camp activities; Officers to take maps; Russian and Belgian war missions pay tribute to Washington; Yarn makers are mobilized to clothe Army.

June 26. President explains policy of export control; Red Cross war fund is over-subscribed; Contracts let for merchant vessels; Plea for Army volunteers; Quota for officers' camps to be exceeded; Roumanian mission pays tribute to United States; Government needs aviators; Many Americans waiting to leave Turkey; Aide to Secretary Houston; President creates Exports Council; Government loans in Norway and Brazil; Supplies for million soldiers being provided; Land bought in East for forest reserves; National Guard artillery ordered to training camps; Women to register for country's aid; Statement on proposal to increase working hours in mines; End the war by ruling air, says Orville Wright; Recruiting gains for National Guard; List of pension claims allowed; Coal production shows increase.

June 27. Operators warned to fix fair price on coal; Federal recognition of new National Guard units; Millions added to Red Cross war fund; Uruguay modifies ship law; Training naval medical men; Women being organized for relief work; Need of dwellings at The Hague; Red Cross War Council announces plans for sanitation; National forests to supply wood for fuel; Tilling of abandoned land in France is encouraged; Training cooks for Navy; Naval Academy graduates 199 midshipmen; Coast Artillery promotions; Value of exports from London to United States increase; Estimate of world's production of raw silk; List of directors of Boy's Working Reserve; Bread

economy campaign is urged; Report of cold-storage holdings of eggs shows increase; Aerial mail carriers between Rome and Turin to start soon; New regulations in Spain on use of rolling stock; Big naval clothing order; British import rules altered.

June 28. Bills for Army and Navy work to be paid; Registration ruling; New Army board named; Aeronautic laboratory to be built; Steps to curb speculation on canned goods; Postal service for American army abroad; Reclamation settlers may enlist and keep homesteads; Address of Baron Moncheur to House of Representatives; Registration day July 5 in Alaska, Porto Rico, and Hawaii; American aircraft exports arrive in England; United States destroyer makes record run; Two Public Health Service measures passed by Senate; Permanent aircraft exhibit to be in Washington; Mother praises naval hospital service; Red Cross seeks change in British hospital ruling; Qualifications for men seeking to be officers in merchant marine; Marine Corps commissions; Secretary Lane calls coal men to fix prices; Notice to postmasters.

June 29. Insurance for soldiers and sailors is proposed; Loyalty of Red Cross agents not questioned; Coal prices cut voluntarily; Military titles, etc., to be used by Red Cross agents in war; German poison gases made from seeds; British embargo extended; No infectious diseases in Army; List of departmental and District of Columbia nominations; State research committees to be formed; Post Office announcement; Limit of indemnity on C. O. D. parcels raised to \$100; Five bureaus organized to handle war prisoners; Pension claims allotted; Women urged to cooperate in food conservation; Research Council to issue military geographic handbooks.

June 30. President asks Congress for hospital fund; President urges that beer and wines clauses be eliminated from food bill; Chief of United States Forest Service in France; Will vaccinate civilians free of cost; Stores urged to eliminate unnecessary service; Proclamation by President taking over Jamestown Exposition site for naval base; Reduced prices on anthracite coal already in effect; Dreadnaught *Idaho* launched; Men of high and low degree making suggestions as to carrying on war; Territory affected by new postal restriction outlined.