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GEORGE GREEL, CHAIRMAN

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MORE CARE IN RECOMMENDING PERSONS TO OFFICIALS URGED

The following has been issued by the Secretary of State:

WASHINGTON, June 25, 1917.

To whom it may concern:

In view of present conditions it is of the utmost importance that the loyalty and integrity, as well as the identity and citizenship, of all persons who leave the United States on private business, and of all persons who are employed by the Government for service in this country or abroad, should be beyond question. In the issuance of passports and in the selection of persons for public service it is usually necessary to rely to a considerable extent, if not entirely, upon the recommendation of the persons or organizations by whom the applicants are introduced.

Laxness Is Indicated.

There seems to be a most unfortunate laxness in the issuance of introductory letters by private individuals, as well as commercial houses, banks, and other organizations. It has frequently happened that individuals who had presented letters of the highest commendation, some of them written by persons of prominence, were afterwards found to be of questionable character and even of doubtful loyalty. In some instances it was found that the persons introduced were not American citizens. As to such cases, the conclusion most favorable to the writers of the introductory letters is that they had no real acquaintance with the persons introduced and commended to the department.

Care in Recommendation Urged.

It is earnestly hoped that hereafter persons who write letters of introduction for use in connection with applications for passports or positions in the public service will do so only upon a real acquaintance with the applicants and knowledge of their character and loyalty, as well as their identity and citizenship. Such letters will be deemed to have been given with a due sense of responsibility, and the writers will be accountable for the sponsorship which the letters assume.

(Signed) ROBERT LANSING,
Secretary of State.

NICE HONORS UNITED STATES.

One of Largest Arteries of City Named the "Quai des Etats-Unis."

A consular dispatch to the Department of State from Nice says that "Quai du Midi," one of the largest arteries of Nice, has been changed to "Quai des Etats-Unis." Consul W. D. Hunter was informed of the change in the following letter from the mayor of Nice:

"SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith a copy of the minutes of the meeting

PRESIDENT CALLS UPON EXEMPTION BOARDS TO ADMINISTER NEW SELECTIVE SERVICE LAW RULES FEARLESSLY AND IMPARTIALLY

The announcement of the rules and regulations governing the selective service law made to-day is accompanied by the following statement from the President:

The regulations which I am to-day causing to be promulgated, pursuant to the direction of the selective service law, cover the remaining steps of the plan for calling into the service of the United States qualified men from those who have registered; those selected as the result of this process to constitute, with the Regular Army, the National Guard, and the Navy, the fighting forces of the Nation, all of which forces are under the terms of the law placed in a position of equal right, dignity, and responsibility with the members of all other military forces.

The regulations have been drawn with a view to the needs and circumstances of the whole country and provide a system which it is expected will work with the least inequality and personal hardship. Any system of selecting men for military service, whether voluntary or involuntary in its operation, necessarily selects some men to bear the burden of danger and sacrifice for the whole Nation. The system here provided

places all men of military age upon an even plane and then, by a selection which neither favors the one nor penalizes the other, calls out the requisite number for service.

The successful operation of this law and of these regulations depends necessarily upon the loyalty, patriotism, and justice of the members of the board to whom its operation is committed, and I admonish every member of every local board and of every district board of review that their duty to their country requires an impartial and fearless performance of the delicate and difficult duties intrusted to them. They should remember as to each individual case presented to them that they are called upon to adjudicate the most sacred rights of the individual and to preserve untarnished the honor of the Nation.

Our armies at the front will be strengthened and sustained if they be composed of men free from any sense of injustice in their mode of selection, and they will be inspired to loftier efforts in behalf of a country in which the citizens called upon to perform high public functions perform them with justice, fearlessness, and impartiality.

(Signed) WOODROW WILSON.

of the city council on April 30, in which it was decided to substitute the name of 'Quai du Midi,' formerly given to one of the largest arteries of this city, to that of 'Quai des Etats-Unis,' in commemoration of the participation of the Republic of the United States in the world struggle side by side with the allies.

"The city council, in accord with the citizens of this city, desired by this act to give a markable sign of their deep gratitude and warm sympathy to the American colony here, which you represent in such a distinguished and dignified manner.

"I may add that the municipality intends to place shortly in your presence a memorial tablet in commemoration of this advent.

"I am, sir, very respectfully, yours,
(Signed) F. GOIRAN,
"The Mayor."

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

ENLISTMENTS IN THE NAVY.

The Navy Department authorizes the following:

Total enlisted men in the Navy
June 20..... 125,868
Increase June 30..... 392

Total enlisted men in the Navy
June 30..... 126,260

Enlistments in Marine Corps:
Actual enlisted strength June 20..... 23,597
85 per cent of applicants pending
June 20..... 1,754
85 per cent of applicants procured
since June 20..... 1,061
Reenlistments since June 20..... 69
85 per cent of applicants procured in
Western Division for which reports
have not been received (estimated)..... 100

Estimated enlisted strength
June 30..... 26,581
Reserves in service June 30..... 960
National naval volunteers..... 886
Retired men on active duty..... 15
Strength, commissioned and enlisted..... 29,301

Applicants transferred to recruit depots in June: Port Royal, 1,974; Philadelphia, 1,175; Norfolk, 178; Mare Island, 888; total, 4,196.

FLEET CORPORATION BUYS BIG QUANTITY OF OREGON LUMBER

The United States Shipping Board authorizes the following announcement:

"The Emergency Fleet Corporation has purchased its first installment of 10,000,000 feet of lumber under its contract of last May with the Coos Bay Lumber Co.

"This contract provided for the sale of 30 units of fir timber for vessels of the Ferris type, the lumber to be delivered on the dock at Marshfield, Oreg., for \$30 per thousand. There was a 40-mile rail haul behind the final delivery of the lumber.

Wanted To Assist Government.

"The Coos Bay Lumber Co. is controlled by former Congressman William Kent, now tariff commissioner; C. A. Smith, John Lyon, and C. R. Johnson, well-known lumbermen of the Pacific coast, and John Garrigued. They came to Chairman William Denman, of the shipping board, and inquired in what way they could assist the Government. They were asked to make a figure on this class of lumber, at what they considered a good profit, disregarding the war-market conditions.

"They offered this figure, which was accepted by Mr. Denman and Gen. Goethals. Afterwards, on learning that the price of lumber was being considered by the Federal Trade Commission, the Coos Bay Lumber Co. offered to sell at \$30 a thousand feet or, at the choice of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, at the price fixed by the Federal Trade Commission.

Less Than Established Price.

"The shipping board is glad to make public the attitude of these gentlemen, which, while it typified the action of many producers dealing with the Government, is a happy example which we hope others may learn to follow."

The price is considerably under that established by the lumber committee of the Council of National Defense, which was \$35 a thousand feet, plus freight to tidewater.

1,004 AVIATION STUDENTS.

The War Department authorizes the following:

The number of students now admitted to and studying in the aviation "ground schools" at various universities passed the 1,000 mark to-day, the total being 1,004. The cadets are distributed as follows:

Massachusetts Institute of Technology	182
Cornell	188
Ohio State University	154
University of Illinois	162
University of Texas	133
University of California	185

Total..... 1,004

These figures do not include Princeton and the Georgia School of Technology, which will open their "ground school" courses on Monday. Princeton will begin with 32 students and the Georgia "Tech" with 50. Counting the daily increase in all other schools it is safe to say that the total number of cadets by Monday will number something over 1,100.

SECRETARY BAKER WRITES DIRECTOR GIFFORD, OF DEFENSE COUNCIL, REGARDING COAL PRICES

Secretary of War Baker, as president of the Council of National Defense, has written W. S. Gifford, director of that body, the following letter, relative to the coal price fixed June 28 at the conference of coal operators held in this city:

JUNE 30, 1917.

MY DEAR MR. GIFFORD: My attention has been called through the newspapers to the action reported to have been taken at Washington, D. C., during the past week by the so-called committee on coal production of the Council of National Defense, in cooperation with certain coal producers and representatives of coal-mining enterprises, with regard to the price of bituminous and anthracite coal.

Calling of Conference.

The facts seem to be that the coal production committee invited to Washington various coal operators and arranged conferences between them, members of the coal production committee, and members of the Federal Trade Commission, leading to the adoption of resolutions in favor of an early and accurate determination of the costs involved in the production of bituminous and anthracite coal, as a basis for some future action by some official agency of the Government in fixing fair and just prices for these products, should any such agency be given power to do so.

Pending such an ascertainment of costs, this meeting seems to have adopted a resolution whereby the operators present agreed to sell bituminous coal at a price not higher than \$3 per ton, and that this obligation should remain in force until some such action had been taken by an authorized governmental agency.

Council Can Not Fix Coal Prices.

The color which has been given to this meeting and this resolution in the newspapers may well mislead the public into believing that the Council of National Defense has either undertaken itself to fix the price of coal or to sanction its being fixed by the coal production committee, or that committee in conjunction with the coal operators. I, therefore, as president of the Council of National Defense, write this to say that the Council of National Defense has no legal power, and claims no legal power, either to fix the price of coal or to fix a maximum price for coal or any other product.

The coal production committee is a subordinate committee of the Council of National Defense, purely advisory in its character, formed for the purpose of advising the council as to steps which might be recommended leading to a stimulation of production and distribution of coal. No power has been even attempted to be delegated to it to consider or deal with the question of price, and any action taken by that committee, or sanctioned by that committee, dealing with price, either fixed or maximum, for coal is clearly beyond the legal power of the coal production committee and of the Council of National Defense, from which the committee derives whatever authority it has.

Thinks Price Exorbitant.

As you are aware, the Federal Trade Commission has been directed by the

President to ascertain for his information the costs involved in coal production. I am to some extent familiar with the progress made by the commission. The information I have from that and other sources, I think, justified me in believing that the price of \$3 suggested, or agreed on, as a maximum is an exorbitant, unjust, and oppressive price.

The fact that these conferences were attended by members of the Federal Trade Commission and by members of the Council of National Defense, of course, adds nothing to their legal powers, and I am sure that none of my associates in the council will dissent from the view I have herein expressed, both on the limitation upon the powers of the council and the coal production committee and the effect of the action alleged to have been taken.

I write this for the information of the coal production committee and for the guidance of all other subcommittees of the council.

Very truly, yours,

NEWTON D. BAKER,

President of the Council of National Defense.

Mr. W. S. GIFFORD,
Director Council of National
Defense, Washington, D. C.

INCREASE IN COTTON CROP OVER LAST YEAR IS FORECAST

The Department of Agriculture authorizes the following:

The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Crop Estimates of the United States Department of Agriculture estimates from the reports of the correspondents and agents of the bureau that the area of cotton in cultivation this year—1917—in the United States is about 34,600,000 acres, as compared with 36,052,000 acres, the revised estimate of acreage in cultivation a year ago, being a decrease of 1,452,000 acres, or 4 per cent.

The condition of the growing crop on June 25 was 70.3 per cent of a normal condition, as compared with 69.5 on May 25, 1917; 81.1 on June 25, 1916; and 80, the average condition for the past 10 years, on June 25.

A condition of 70.3 on June 25 forecasts a yield per acre of about 162.5 pounds and a total production—allowing 1 per cent from planted area for abandonment—of about 11,633,000 bales. That is, the final outturn will probably be larger or smaller than this amount, according as conditions hereafter are better or worse than average conditions. Last year the production was 11,449,930 bales; two years ago, 11,191,820; three years ago, 16,134,930; and four years ago, 14,156,486 bales.

2,369 ARMY ENLISTMENTS.

Reports to The Adjutant General's Office show that enlistments for the Regular Army on June 30 amounted to 2,369, making a total of 133,992 accepted enlistments since April 1, 1917.

MUST DELIVER OIL TO NAVY AS NEEDED; PRICES FIXED LATER

The Navy Department authorizes the following:

Secretary of the Navy Daniels has ordered the fuel oil, gas oil, gasoline, and distillate required for the Navy up to September 30 to be furnished as needed, the prices to be determined later on the basis of cost of production, plus a reasonable profit. Advance payments for fuel oil will be made on the basis of \$1.26 per barrel, delivered at Port Arthur, Tex., and \$1.08 per barrel delivered at San Francisco. Advance payments for gasoline will be made at the prices which prevail under current contracts—18½ cents per gallon in bulk at Port Arthur and 17 cents at San Francisco.

The Federal Trade Commission is now investigating the cost of production of these products, and when that is determined a reasonable profit will be added, and the price to be paid finally fixed.

Supply Offered Insufficient.

The lowest price offered for fuel oil delivered at Port Arthur in the bids recently opened, Secretary Daniels said, was \$1.68 per barrel, whereas the present price paid by the Navy is 85 cents a barrel. Aside from the great increase in price, the bids received for fuel oil did not afford the Navy adequate supplies and facilities for meeting its requirements. This made it necessary to order at once the quantities required delivered as needed.

Secretary Daniels has addressed the following letter to the suppliers:

"Effective July 1, 1917, please be prepared to furnish your proportion of the total quantity of fuel oil, Diesel engine oil, gasoline, and distillate required by the Navy for the period ending September 30, 1917.

"The particular points at which deliveries of these items will be called for under this order, as well as the forms of delivery required, are to be stated under the various items allotted your company in the within schedule.

Prices Determined Later.

"The prices to be paid for such petroleum products as you may be required to deliver are to be determined later; and, as the result of this department's decision, as communicated to the committee on petroleum, Council of National Defense, will be contingent on the cost of production, data concerning which is now being prepared. As an advance payment, however, this department will allow the unit prices noted on the within schedule, although it is understood that any payments made at those rates will be subject to such increases or decreases as may be later decided upon as proper by reason of the ultimate decision with respect to the cost of production, plus such reasonable profit as may be allowed

Method of Fixing Prices.

"The advance payment allowed for deliveries of fuel oil at the various points noted has been arrived at by using the basic price of \$1.26 per barrel at Port Arthur, Tex., and \$1.08 per barrel at San Francisco, Cal.; while those used for gasoline and distillate are practically the

SATISFACTORY TYPES OF MACHINE GUNS FOR U. S. ARMY RECOMMENDED BY TESTING BOARD

Abundantly Shown That American Invention Has Not Been "Asleep"—Eighteen Kinds Tested.

The War Department has authorized the following:

The subject of machine guns, their design and supply, has necessarily required a great deal of attention on the part of the War Department. On October 2 last a board of officers was convened, upon which both the Army and Navy were represented, with instructions to make tests of machine rifles and recommend as to the type which should be employed in the United States Army. The board has had a number of meetings, and has carried out a program of tests which occupied practically all of the month of May. It tested 18 different types of machine guns, of which 8 went clear through the test, surviving to the end, while the others fell out at various stages.

Air Cooled and Water Cooled.

Machine guns can be divided into classes along several different lines. They may be classified as air-cooled guns and water-cooled guns, depending upon the nature of the reliance for keeping the barrel as cool as possible under the heating action of rapid fire. Some systems surround the barrel with a water jacket, while others depend upon circulation of air about the barrel, either natural or forced. They may also be classified as recoil-operated guns or gas-operated guns. In the recoil-operated guns a certain movement is permitted to the barrel and this movement sets in motion the mechanism for withdrawing the empty cartridge case, ejecting it, cocking the piece, reloading a new cartridge, and firing; in gas-operated guns this mechanism is actuated by the pressure of the gas which is obtained from the barrel by tapping it

at a point some distance down toward the muzzle.

The most recent classification of machine guns is into heavy type and light type. The heavy guns are those of greatest reliability and greatest capacity for continuous action, and they are used in positions where these qualities are considered so necessary as to more than overcome the disadvantage of increased weight of the guns, or where, on account of lack of necessity for the easy movement of the guns, weight is not material. The light type comprises those which are light enough to be easily carried by a man in a forward movement, and in which, for the sake of lightness, the capacity for continuous fire is to a certain extent sacrificed. These light-type guns have been refined down by recent invention until some of them now weigh not more than 14 pounds, and can be easily carried and fired by one man, who can shoot from the hip while advancing. These light-type guns are sometimes called automatic rifles, but this is through paucity of vocabulary, since all modern machine guns are automatic rifles.

Essential Armament of Aeroplanes.

"Machine guns form the essential armament of fighting aeroplanes. The aeroplane service gives a particularly good opportunity for the air-cooled type, since long-continued firing is not necessary, and since the rapid motion through the air assists in cooling the barrel.

"The machine gun board, as a result of its labors, found itself able to recommend satisfactory types of guns of both kinds, and it is now up to the manufacturing talent of the country to produce them in the large numbers in which they will be required. It is not deemed wise to disclose the program of manufacture nor to render prominent by publication the places where manufacture is likely to be carried on, but it will be gratifying to the country to know that in the tests and conclusions of the machine gun board it was abundantly shown that American invention has not been asleep."

same as the prices prevailing under contracts for the fiscal year of 1917, and allowances for coast patrol gasoline are those effective for deliveries of that item made under the special arrangements covering the period May 1 to June 30, 1917. Special consideration in the matter of payments has also been given to the quality of oil required for use in Diesel engines.

"It will be understood that the figure finally agreed upon as a proper amount to be paid your company will be subject to such increase or decrease in transportation and labor costs as may be exacted of you during the period of the formal contract.

To Treat All Equitably.

"In making the allotments to meet the Navy's petroleum products requirement during the period stated, every effort has been made to treat the suppliers equitably, consideration being given to the question of production, manufacture, convenience of transportation, and other gov-

erning factors. However, in view of inability to reach a definite agreement, as result of conferences held on this subject, it has not been practicable to, as yet, investigate as thoroughly as might be desired; so that, if it is found a possible injustice has been made any supplier, upon receipt of satisfactory evidence bearing out such contention steps will be taken to remedy the same in subsequent allotments, in the best interests of all concerned.

"In view of the necessity for careful accounting in the matter of items delivered under this arrangement, it is requested that invoices for such deliveries as you may make be promptly forwarded to the supply officers of the respective yards or districts concerned.

"It is also requested that your company submit to the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., semi-monthly reports showing the quantities furnished by you under the respective items at each point covered by the within schedule."

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Daily	One year	\$5.00
	Six months	3.00

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.

SURGEONS ARE ASSIGNED.

Public Health Officers Detailed to Navy Department Are Placed.

The Navy Department authorizes the following:

Surg. Gen. Braisted has made the following assignments of the surgeons of the Public Health Service detailed for duty with the new Division of Sanitation, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department:

To headquarters, Washington, D. C., Surgs. Hugh Cumming and Carroll Fox; to naval districts—first, Passed Asst. Surg. W. M. Bryan; second, Surg. A. M. Stimson; fourth, Senior Surg. Fairfax Irwin; fifth, Surg. G. B. Young; sixth, Surg. W. J. Pettus; seventh, Surg. G. M. Guiteras; eighth, Surg. M. J. White; ninth, tenth, and eleventh, Asst. Surg. R. R. Spencer; twelfth, Senior Surg. L. L. Williams; and thirteenth, Surg. B. J. Lloyd.

Surgs. Cumming and Fox have made a thorough inspection of the new Marine Corps camp being constructed at Quantico, Va.

POST OFFICE ANNOUNCEMENT.

Report That Fees on All C. O. D. Parcels Will Be Greater Denied.

The Post Office Department authorizes the following:

Press reports to the effect that all C. O. D. parcels will carry an additional fee after July 1 are misleading.

Heretofore the fee was 10 cents for collecting charges on a parcel amounting to \$100, with an insurance valuation limit of only \$50. Under the new arrangement the fees will be 10 cents for \$50 and 25 cents for \$100. While there is an increase of fees on packages valued from \$50 to \$100, it gives the advantage of insurance to the extent of \$100 not heretofore allowed under the regulations.

MOTION-PICTURE INDUSTRY TO BE MOBILIZED BY WILLIAM A. BRADY, AT REQUEST OF PRESIDENT

The following is the correspondence relative to the appointment by President Wilson of William A. Brady as chairman to organize the motion-picture industry to cooperate with the committee on public information:

WASHINGTON, June 28, 1917.

Mr. WILLIAM A. BRADY,
New York City.

It is in my mind not only to bring the motion-picture industry into fullest and most effective contact with the Nation's needs, but to give some measure of official recognition to an increasingly important factor in the development of our national life. The film has come to rank as the very high medium for the dissemination of public intelligence, and since it speaks a universal language it lends itself importantly to the presentation of America's plans and purposes.

May I ask you, as chairman by my appointment, to organize the motion-picture industry in such manner as to establish direct and authoritative cooperation with the committee on public information, of which Mr. George Creel is chairman?

It is much to ask, but my knowledge of the patriotic service already rendered by you and your associates makes me count upon your generous acceptance.

Cordially and sincerely, yours,
WOODROW WILSON.

Mr. Brady's Reply.

NEW YORK, June 30, 1917.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
The White House, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: I am in receipt of your highly esteemed favor of June 28, requesting me as chairman by your appointment to organize the motion-picture industry in such manner as to establish direct and authoritative cooperation with the Committee on Public Information, of which Mr. George Creel is chairman. In the full appreciation of all that is entailed in bringing about the desired conditions under which the motion-picture industry will throw its weight to the last ounce into the task confronting the American people, I accept your commission with enthusiasm. The devoted men and women of the motion-picture world have already shown their eager loyalty to the country's cause with a spontaneous fervor entirely beyond words, and in speaking thus for them I but feebly reflect the noble sentiments which fill their hearts. I hereby assure you of the undivided, conscientious, and patriotic support of the entire industry in America. I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM A. BRADY,
President National Association of the Motion-Picture Industry of America.

ARGENTINE AGENCY CLOSED.

London Legation to Do Work of Supply Inspection There.

Lew B. Clark, clerk to commercial attaché, Buenos Aires, makes the following report:

"A presidential decree, dated March 29, 1917, abolishes the technical office hitherto maintained in London for the inspection of supplies purchased in Europe and the United States for the Argentine State and other railroads and public works. This office was created in 1909, and the reason given for its suppression at this time is that with the marked falling off in railway purchases and the diminished activity in the prosecution of public works involving the purchase of large quantities of materials there is no necessity for maintaining a separate organization for technical inspection. When in future supplies purchased in Europe require technical inspection, this will be done under the supervision of the Argentine legation in London."

TRANSFERRED FROM PHILIPPINES.

Army Doctors Ordered to Duty in This Country.

The following-named officers of the Medical Corps are relieved from further duty in the Philippine Department and will proceed to the United States on the first available transport, and upon arrival in San Francisco, Cal., will report in person to the commanding general, Western Department, for further orders: Maj. John L. Shepard, First Lieut. Charles L. Gandy, First Lieut. William W. Vaughan.

WAR DEPARTMENT TAKES HAND IN TELEGRAPH LINE DISPUTE

The War Department authorizes the following:

The discussion between the Louisville & Nashville Railway Co. and the Western Union Telegraph Co. as to the rights of the latter corporation to maintain their line along the right of way of the road has been taken in hand by the Secretary of War, who has seen that the contest was working toward a crisis which might interfere with necessary Government operations. Recently the railway officials, acting within what they interpreted as their legal rights, announced that they would not tolerate the encroachments of the telegraph company's equipment along their tracks. As the case approached the point of deadlock it was understood that the road officials had given orders to gangs of their workmen to arm themselves with axes and remove the telegraph company's property by the simplest possible method—chopping down the poles.

The Secretary of War at once realized how grave a complication for the Government might arise out of the argument. Accordingly he dispatched a message to the heads of the two concerns informing them that they would be expected to meet together at once and come to a peaceable and prompt agreement. Otherwise, he intimated, the telegraph line under discussion would be taken over and operated by the Government in such a way as to make private interference impossible.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES BRIEFLY TOLD

SENATE.

By a vote of 8 to 3 the Senate Committee on Agriculture to-day ordered a favorable report on the liquor amendment to the food bill. It absolutely prohibits the manufacture of distilled spirits for beverage purposes, for foods, foodstuffs, or feeds, during the war. Instead of making no reference to beer or wine this amendment places in the President the discriminatory power of stopping the manufacture of beer and wine whenever he believes the emergency may require.

By affirmative action the Senate to-day very materially enlarged the list of necessities that will come under Federal control in the food bill. In addition to foods, feeds, and fuel there is now included steel, iron, copper, and their products; hemp, jute, cotton, wool, lead, timber, lumber, and the joint products of either; hides and skins, farm implements and machinery, fertilizers and their ingredients.

Herbert C. Hoover, food administrator, conferred with the Agricultural Committee concerning changes in the pending administration food bill. A number of administrative changes were suggested. Among the suggestions submitted was one that the food control proposed should be made applicable to farmers' and gardeners' cooperative associations. The committee probably will agree to remove the existing exemption of grain elevators of farmers' organizations used for public purposes, but it is not inclined to relinquish the exemption as to associations not organized or operating for profit.

The committee also was urged to modify its amendment to the House bill prohibiting Government employees or members of any advisory committee or Government agent from selling to the Government any product of any concern in which they were interested as a stockholder or director. The committee took no action on these proposals. Senator Chamberlain and a subcommittee appointed to prepare the proper prohibition amendment that will conform to the suggestions made by the President held a meeting and considered the draft written by Mr. Chamberlain. In its present shape this amendment would prevent the manufacture during the war of distilled spirits, but would contain no mention of light beers and wines. Some Senators favoring prohibition but willing, in a measure, to comply with the President's request, will urge an amendment that would leave the question of the brewing of beer and the making of wine entirely within the discretion of the President.

While the indications are that there will be a rather lively discussion over the liquor sections of the bill, Senator Chamberlain expects to see the measure passed by the end of this week and sent to conference.

The war-tax revenue bill has been finally drafted into the shape in which it will be reported to the Senate by Chairman Simmons, of the Finance Committee. The committee formally decided not to authorize any issue of bonds in connection with the measure. It will carry a total estimated revenue of \$1,652,170,000. Incomes and excess-profits taxes will provide about two-thirds of the revenue.

Treasury experts estimate that the total provided for will fall about \$600,000,000 short of providing the necessary revenues for meeting the war next year. By issuing \$135,000,000 of Panama Canal bonds that are available the committee believes the Government can get along until the next regular session of Congress.

The committee's estimate is that \$730,000,000 will be obtained from excess-profits taxes, graduated from 12 to 40 per cent according to the proportion of the excess and to be assessed as follows, after exempting \$5,000 in each case: Not in excess of 15 per cent of the normal profits, 12 per cent; in excess of 15 per cent and not of 25 per cent, 16 per cent; in excess of 25 per cent and not of 50 per cent, 20 per cent; in excess of 50 per cent and not of 75 per cent, 25 per cent; in excess of 75 per cent and not of 100 per cent, 30 per cent; in excess of 100 per cent and not of 150 per cent, 35 per cent; in excess of 150 per cent, 40 per cent.

Senator Lewis, in a speech of some length, urged Congress to act speedily upon the food bill. He said the American people were not so much disturbed about the Constitution as they are about American institutions. He opposed the injection of the liquor question in the food legislation, declaring this "is no time for sentimental morality."

The conference report was agreed to on the bill permitting the diversion of 20,000 cubic feet of water per second from the Niagara River until July 1, 1918. The report authorized an appropriation of \$25,000 to be used by the War Department in making an investigation of the entire subject of the diversion of water for power purposes.

Senators Phelan, Broussard, and Poin-dexter were appointed a special committee to represent the naval committee in an investigation of the purchase of a proposed site at Cape May, N. J., for aviation purposes.

HOUSE.

The House adjourned over until tomorrow, and under an agreement will meet perfunctorily every three days until next Monday, by which time the food bill is expected to be passed by the Senate and sent to conference. When the House reconvenes next Monday the trading-with-the-enemy bill will have the right of way under a special order.

When the administration bill for the \$600,000,000 aircraft program is introduced, the committee will hold extensive hearings in its support. In addition to American experts and officers, members of the committee will request British and French officers, experts in aviation now in this country, to appear and give the committee the benefit of their knowledge.

So that crops worth \$25,000,000 can be saved in the Imperial Valley, in the State of California, the conferees on the food-survey bill have agreed to Senator Phelan's amendment authorizing the War Department to construct a temporary dam in the Colorado River.

The substitute to the food bill offered by Mr. Towner, of Iowa, when that subject was up for consideration in the House was a condensation of the vital sections of the bill reported by Chairman

Lever, of the committee, and did not dispense "with all sorts of food control," as previously reported. The first section covered the matters dealt with in the committee bill in eight separate sections. The object of this section was to prevent such evil practices as hoarding, monopolizing, speculation, and unduly enhancing the prices of the necessities of life. It consisted of a comprehensive statement of the evil practices and put a punishment upon them. The remaining six sections of the substitute intended to give the President power and control over the industries of the country for the purpose of carrying on the war were put in Mr. Towner's substitute practically as they appeared in the pending bill. These sections combined, Mr. Towner explained, accomplished the objects sought, gave the President full power, and set forth the purposes of the legislation in clear language and in terms that could be easily enforced.

CAR SHORTAGE BEING REDUCED BY INCREASING THE LOADINGS

Fairfax Harrison, chairman of the Railroads' War Board, authorizes the following:

The drive the Railroads' War Board is making to get railroads and shippers of the United States, as an imperative step in national defense, to make every freight car do the work that two did before the war, is having telling effect. Reports just received by the board indicate prompt acceptance of its suggestion that loading freight cars 10 per cent in excess of their marked capacity would be equivalent to adding immediately to the supply of available equipment approximately 200,000 cars.

One Road's Showing.

The report of the Commission on Car Service made to the Railroads' War Board shows that one railroad in the month of April hauled 2.92 tons more per car than in April of last year, thus saving on this one road the use of 58,473 cars. In the month of May the same railroad hauled 1,414 pounds more of less-than-carload freight per car than in May, 1916. This saved 6,319 cars.

Three thousand cars of cement, coal, slate, and limestone on one railroad were checked to see what progress was being made on the campaign for heavier loading of cars carrying these commodities. The result showed that practically every car was hauling more than its marked capacity.

Car Shortage Curtailed.

To help those producing communities and shippers and those railroads which, by reason of their economic situation, are suffering from a shortage of freight cars, the Commission on Car Service has ordered those railroads on which cars accumulate in congested territories to turn over to roads on which shortage exists cars to the number of 34,245. These cars are being sent in trainload lots direct to the points where they are most needed. Reports show that more than 19,000 of these cars have already been delivered.

SANITARY CORPS FOR ARMY IS CREATED BY SECRETARY BAKER

The War Department authorizes the following:

Secretary Baker has approved an order creating a sanitary corps under the Medical Department of the Army which will include various classes of experts in sanitation, bacteriology, sanitary engineering, and men skilled in the supply, transportation, storage, etc., in connection with Medical Department work.

Creation of this corps will make possible taking over intact hospital and ambulance units already organized in France which, under the law, can not be incorporated in the Medical Corps, to which the law authorizes the appointment of only graduates in medicine. It will also make it possible for the Medical Corps to make use of other trained men not graduates in medicine. Surg. Gen. Gorges pointed out the pressing need of a sanitary corps. The order creating the corps follows:

Order Creating Corps.

"The President directs that under the authority of the first proviso of section 2 of the act 'to authorize the President to increase temporarily the Military Establishment of the United States,' approved May 18, 1917, there be organized under the Medical Department for the period of the existing emergency a sanitary corps consisting of commissioned officers proportionately distributed among the several grades as in the Medical Corps now established by law, and such enlisted men as the Secretary of War may determine to be necessary. The total number of officers in said corps may be approximately equal to, but not exceed, 1 for every 1,000 of the total strength of the military forces authorized from time to time pursuant to law.

"The officers of said corps will be provided by assigning officers of the Medical Reserve Corps thereto, or by the appointment of citizens of the United States who are found under regulations established by the Secretary of War to possess special skill in sanitation, in sanitary engineering, in bacteriology or other sciences related to sanitation and preventive medicine, or who possess other knowledge of special advantage to the Medical Department.

"There shall be no grade in the sanitary corps above that of major and no officer of the Medical Corps shall be appointed in the sanitary corps. The number in the several authorized grades of the sanitary corps shall be proportional to the number authorized by law for the corresponding grades of the Medical Corps."

SWEDISH FOOD RESTRICTIONS.

American Minister Ira N. Morris reports from Stockholm the following:

A royal decree prohibits the use of potatoes or other edible roots for the manufacture of coffee substitutes.

Another decree prohibits the use of natural butter for other purposes than food for people.

A decree has been issued prohibiting the use of the milk of cattle for the making of cheese and casein unless permission is granted by the food product commission.

ALL IN NAVY MUST WEAR UNIFORMS.

Secretary Daniels has issued the following order:

"Beginning July 4, 1917, all officers and enlisted personnel of the Navy and Marine Corps on active duty shall wear the prescribed uniform, except when excused by proper authority."

DENTAL EXAMINING BOARDS.

Officers Named to Conduct Tests at Various Stations.

Boards of officers as hereinafter constituted are appointed to meet on Monday, July 2, 1917, at the places designated, for the purpose of conducting the examination of applicants for appointment in the Dental Corps of the Army:

Fort Slocum, N. Y.—Maj. Junius C. Gregory, Medical Corps; First Lieut. Charles W. Lewis, Dental Corps; First Lieut. John H. Snapp, Dental Corps.

Columbus Barracks, Ohio.—Col. Charles Willcox, Medical Corps; Capt. S. Davis Boak, Dental Corps; First Lieut. Benjamin C. Warfield, Dental Corps.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo.—Maj. William A. Wickline, Medical Corps; Capt. George I. Gunckel, Dental Corps; First Lieut. Ben H. Sherrard, Dental Corps.

Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.—Col. Guy L. Edie, Medical Corps; Capt. Frank H. Wolven, Dental Corps; First Lieut. Gerald D. Byrne, Dental Corps.

Fort Logan, Colo.—Capt. John A. Burket, Medical Corps; Capt. Julien R. Bernheim, Dental Corps; First Lieut. Anron F. Eidemiller, Dental Corps. First Lieut. Eidemiller will proceed to Fort Logan, Colo., for the purpose indicated, and upon the completion of the duty assigned him will return to his present station.

Fort Grant, Canal Zone.—Maj. Samuel M. Waterhouse, Medical Corps; First Lieut. Charles C. Mann, Dental Corps; First Lieut. J. Craig King, Dental Corps.

ORDER TO MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Members of Reserve Corps Assigned to New York.

The following-named officers, Medical Reserve Corps, are assigned to active duty and will proceed to New York, N. Y., and report in person to the commanding general, Eastern Department, for further orders:

First Lieuts. Russell S. Beam, John Berry, Dundas R. Campbell, Hugh Chaplin, Ernest L. Coffin, Booton S. Compton, Virgil H. Danford, Alfred W. Duff, James A. Duff, James E. Dunlap, Andrew Flanagan, jr., Howard M. Foster, Lister F. Irendeous, Arthur E. Guedel, Charles A. Hodges, George C. Lincoln, Glenn Long, Walter D. McKenna, George H. Musgrave, Frank X. Pomainville, George A. Poux, Louis A. Querner, Norman J. Quinn, Wythe M. Rhett, Michael W. Stofor, and Paul C. Witman.

EVERY MAN IN NAVY TO WEAR METAL IDENTIFICATION TAG

The Navy Department authorizes the following:

Every officer and enlisted man in the United States Navy will wear a metal identification tag which will bear the wearer's name, the date of his birth and enlistment, and, in the case of an officer, his rank and date of appointment. On the other side will be etched the finger print of his right index finger. This is part of what naval officers regard as the best system of identification known, superior to that in use in European armies and navies.

General Order by Secretary.

The general order issued by Secretary Daniels contains the following instructions:

"The identification tag for officers and enlisted men of the Navy consists of an oval plate of monel metal, 1.25 by 1.50 inches, perforated at one end and suspended from the neck by a monel wire incased in a cotton sleeve.

"The tag has on one side the etched finger print of the right index finger. On the other side are to be etched the individual's initials and surname, the month, day, and year of enlistment, expressed in numerals (e. g., 1, 5, 1916), and the month, day, and year of birth (similarly expressed). This side will also bear the letters U. S. N.; for officers—initials and surname, the rank held, and date of appointment."

Will Keep Copies of Fingerprints.

A copy of each finger print on paper is supplied to the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, where it is filed in the identification section, this particular work being in charge of J. H. Taylor, finger-print expert, who devised the tag adopted.

Monel, which is the alloy used as the material for battleship propellers, was chosen in preference to brass or any other metal because it is unaffected by heat, not melting until it has reached a temperature of 2,480° F.; it will not corrode, and is not affected by salt water. On each ship and at each naval station a hospital-corps officer has charge of the preparation of the tags.

Slight Chance of Error.

The finger print is taken in ink on the metal, the name and dates written on the tag, which is sprinkled with powdered asphaltum and held over an alcohol lamp until the asphaltum melts into the ink. The tag is then placed for an hour in a nitric-acid bath, which etches the finger print and inscription on the metal.

There is not 1 chance in 65,000,000, the finger-print experts estimate, of a mistake in identification, as there are 65 characteristics in each finger and only 1 chance in 1,000,000 of the fingers of any 2 persons having the same characteristics.

FRENCH EMBARGO ON SILK.

The American consul general at Paris cables as follows:

Decree of June 22, published to-day, prohibits export, etc., from to-day all kinds of silk and silk goods made up or not. The decree is subject to usual exceptions.

CIVILIANS TO BE VACCINATED FREE BY U. S. HEALTH OFFICERS

Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo has issued the following:

To medical officers of the United States Public Health Service, and others concerned:

Hereafter as a means of preventing the interstate spread of disease either by military forces or the civil population, any person in the United States may receive, without cost, upon applying in person at those places designated by the Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service, vaccination against any one or all of the following-named diseases: smallpox, typhoid fever, paratyphoid fever.

Medical officers and others charged with the duty of performing such vaccinations should make requisition for the materials necessary therefor, and shall render a monthly report showing the names of those so vaccinated, their addresses, and the date of said vaccination. Upon the request of any person so vaccinated certificate of vaccination may be issued.

Where Vaccination May Be Obtained.

Application should be made to the representative of the United States Public Health Service at the following named places:

- Alabama—Fort Morgan, Mobile.
- Arizona—Douglas, Naco, Nogales, Tucson.
- Arkansas—Little Rock, Newport.
- California—Angel Island, Calexico, Eureka, Fort Bragg, Los Angeles, Monterey, Port Hartford, San Diego, San Francisco, San Pedro, Santa Barbara, Tia Juana.
- Connecticut—New Haven, New London.
- Delaware—Port Penn.
- District of Columbia—Washington, Hygienic Laboratory.
- Florida—Biscayne Bay, Boca Grande, Cedar Keys, Cumberland Sound, Ferdinandina, Jacksonville, Key West, Pensacola, Port Inglis, St. Andrew, St. Georges Sound, St. Johns River, St. Joseph, Tampa.
- Georgia—Brunswick, Savannah.
- Idaho—Eastport.
- Illinois—Cairo, Chicago.
- Indiana—Evansville.
- Iowa—Burlington.
- Kentucky—Louisville, Paducah.
- Louisiana—Morgan City, New Orleans, Quarantine.
- Maine—Bangon, Boothbay Harbor, Calais, Eastport, Houlton, Machias, Portland, Rockland.
- Maryland—Baltimore, Cambridge, Crisfield, Solomons.
- Massachusetts—Boston, Gallops Island, Gloucester, New Bedford, Provincetown, Vineyard Haven.
- Michigan—Bay City, Detroit, Escanaba, Grand Haven, Ludington, Manistee, Marquette, Menominee, Port Huron, Saginaw, Sault Ste. Marie.
- Minnesota—Duluth, International Falls.
- Mississippi—Gulfport, Natchez, Pascagoula, Vicksburg.
- Missouri—Kansas City, St. Louis.
- Montana—Sweet Grass.
- New Jersey—Gloucester City, Perth Amboy.
- New Mexico—Fort Stanton.

HEALTH OF THE NAVY REPORTED EXCELLENT.

Surgeon General Braisted has authorized this statement:

"Reports and returns from all naval stations, including the fleets and various ships, both at home and abroad, indicate no unusual health conditions, and, in general, show that the health of the Navy for the week is excellent.

"The epidemic diseases of various types that existed during the past few months have almost disappeared, most of the cases in hospitals being convalescents awaiting final disposition, with here and there a few cases of this type marking the disappearing incidence of local infectious areas."

New York—Albany, Buffalo, New York, Niagara Falls, Ogdensburg, Ellis Island.
 North Carolina—Beaufort, Edenton, Elizabeth City, Newbern, Southport, Washington, Wilmington.
 North Dakota—Portal.
 Ohio—Ashtabula Harbor, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Gallipolis, Sandusky, Toledo.
 Oregon—Astoria, Marshfield, Newport, North Bend, Portland.
 Pennsylvania—Erie, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh.
 Porto Rico—San Juan, Ponce.
 Rhode Island—Newport, Providence.
 South Carolina—Charleston, Georgetown, Chisolm.
 Tennessee—Memphis, Nashville.
 Territory of Hawaii—Honolulu.
 Texas—Brownsville, Del Rio, Eagle Pass, El Paso, Galveston, Hidalgo, Laredo, Port Arthur.
 Vermont—Newport.
 Virginia—Alexandria, Fort Monroe, Irvington, Newport News, Norfolk, Richmond.
 Washington—Anacortes, Bellingham, Blaine, Everett, Hoquiam, Marcus, Orville, Port Angeles, Port Townsend, Seattle, Southbend, Sumas, Tacoma.
 Wisconsin—Green Bay, La Crosse, Manitowoc, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, Superior.
 Alaska—Cordova, Juneau, Ketchikan, Seward, Valdez.

URUGUAYAN SHIPPING DECREE.

Status of Vessels Registered Under Old Regulations Affected.

Consul William Dawson, at Montevideo, reports as follows:

The Uruguayan Government has, under date of May 22, 1917, issued a further decree on shipping which deals with the status of vessels registered under former regulations. The decree states that the measures prescribed by the decree of April 26, 1917, would be incomplete unless attention were given to those vessels which acquired permanent registry under the old regulations and do not comply with those now in force. The Government therefore decrees that vessels permanently registered under the decrees of November 12, 1906, July 9, 1911, and January 17, 1917, shall within 40 days comply with the provisions of articles 1, 7, and 8 of the decree of April 26, 1917, in default of which their registry shall be canceled. Uruguayan vessels terminating a voyage before the expiration of

DEATH OF CAPT. RICHARDS, U. S. N.

Retired Officer Passes Away at His Home at Jamestown, R. I.

The Navy Department has been advised of the death of Capt. Benjamin S. Richards, United States Navy, retired, which occurred at Jamestown, R. I., on June 29, 1917.

The late Capt. Richards was born at Montrose, Pa., February 8, 1845, and entered the Naval Academy, at Annapolis, Md., as a midshipman from the fourteenth congressional district of Pennsylvania, on October 22, 1861, in which grade he served during the Civil War, on duty on the U. S. S. *Sabine* from July 19 to October 19, 1865. He was appointed an ensign in the Navy, March 12, 1868; was promoted to master March 26, 1869; to lieutenant March 21, 1871; to lieutenant commander August 25, 1887; and to commander June 21, 1896, and served in this last-mentioned grade on duty as inspector, fourteenth lighthouse district, from October 19, 1896, to August 10, 1897; in command of the U. S. S. *Alert* from August 20, 1897, to December 25, 1897; at the navy yard, New York, N. Y., from March 15 to April 6, 1898; and in command of the U. S. S. *Saturn* from April 7 to 9, 1898. He was transferred to the retired list of officers of the Navy, in accordance with the provisions of section 1453 of the Revised Statutes, on April 30, 1898, and with the rank of captain from that date in accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress approved March 4, 1911.

MAJ. CARTY ORDERED HERE.

Signal Corps Reserve Officer to Consult With Chief of Service.

Maj. John J. Carty, Signal Officers' Reserve Corps, will proceed to Washington, D. C., for consultation with the Chief Signal Officer of the Army on business pertaining to the signal service of the Army, and upon the completion of this duty will return to his proper station in New York, N. Y.

the delay mentioned must comply with the decree of April 26, 1917, before commencing a new voyage, and such vessels at present in Uruguayan ports or ports of neighboring countries shall not be cleared by Uruguayan authorities until they comply with the same decree.

PROPER METHOD OF DISPLAYING, HANGING, AND SALUTING THE AMERICAN FLAG DEALT WITH IN CIRCULAR ISSUED BY THE ADJUTANT GENERAL

The Adjutant General of the War Department has issued the following:

Many inquiries concerning the proper method of displaying, hanging, and saluting the United States flag are being received in the War Department with the evident object of securing some authoritative statement relating to the subject.

In this connection it should be remarked that while it is within the province of the War Department to prescribe rules and regulations governing the matter in question for observance within the Army, yet it is beyond its province to prescribe any such rules or regulations for the guidance of civilians or to undertake to decide questions concerning the subject that are presented by civilians.

Only Two Laws on Subject.

There is no Federal law now in force pertaining to the manner of displaying, hanging, or saluting the United States flag or prescribing any ceremonies that should be observed in connection herewith. In fact there are but two Federal laws on the statute books that have any bearing upon this subject, one the act of Congress, approved February 20, 1905 (33 Stat. L., p. 725), providing that a trademark can not be registered which consists of or comprises, inter alia, "the flag, coat of arms, or other insignia of the United States, or any simulation thereof," and the other the act of Congress approved February 8, 1917 (Public—No. 305—64th Cong.), providing certain penalties for the desecration, mutilation, or improper use of the flag within the District of Columbia. Several States of the Union have enacted laws which have more or less bearing upon the general subject, and it seems probable that many counties and municipalities have also passed ordinances concerning the matter, to govern action within their own jurisdiction.

Warning Against Desecration.

Warning against desecration of the American flag by aliens has been issued by the Department of Justice, which has sent the following notice to Federal attorneys and marshals:

"Any alien enemy tearing down, mutilating, abusing, or desecrating the United States flag in any way will be regarded as a danger to the public peace or safety within the meaning of regulation 12 of the proclamation of the President issued April 6, 1917, and will be subject to summary arrest and punishment."

It is the practice in the Army, each day in the year, to hoist the flag briskly at sunrise, irrespective of the condition of the weather, and to lower it slowly and ceremoniously at sunset, indicating the commencement and cessation of the activities of the day, and to display it at halfstaff on Memorial Day (May 30) from sunrise until noon and at full staff from noon until sunset, and also on other days specially designated for that purpose by the proper authority, the flag always being first hoisted to the top of the staff before being lowered to the halfstaff position.

There has been some question among civilians concerning the exact location of a flag hung at "halfstaff." Theoretically, the flag is always hung on a separate staff, much shorter than the staffs usually erected on buildings, and as a consequence a flag hung at halfstaff would be located much higher on the ordinary flagstaff than under the present practice, but still the custom of placing the halfstaffed flag in about the center of the flagpole, whatever its length may be, is rather generally observed throughout the country, and this department sees no real objection to this custom.

Considerable discussion has arisen throughout the country concerning the proper manner of hanging and displaying the flag for decorative purposes. As already stated, there is no Federal law governing the subject, and individual opinion differs as to the procedure that should or should not be followed. It has been suggested that as far as possible the hanging of the flag should be restricted to suspending it from a flag pole, in the regular way, and not to displaying it otherwise; that for purposes of decoration only the national colors should be arranged in the form of bunting and not used in the form of the flag; that if it is nevertheless the desire to use the flag for decorative purposes it should always be hung flat whether on the inside or the outside of buildings, with the union to the north or east, so that there will be a general uniformity in the position of the union of each flag displayed; that the flag should rarely be displayed in a horizontal position or laid flat; that under no circumstances should it be hung where it can easily be contaminated or soiled, or be draped over chairs or benches to be used for seating purposes, and that no object or emblem of any kind should be placed above or upon it. This department sees no objection to flying the flag at night on civilian property provided it is not so flown for advertising purposes.

Days for Displaying Flag.

It is becoming the practice throughout the country, among civilians, to display the national flag on all patriotic occasions, especially on the following days: Lincoln's Birthday, Washington's Birthday, Mothers' Day, Memorial Day, Flag Day, Independence Day, February 12, February 22, second Sunday in May, May 30, June 14, July 4. In certain localities other special days are observed in the same manner.

It seems to be appropriate that where several flags or emblems are displayed on a pole, or otherwise, the United States flag should always be hoisted first and hung or displayed at the top; that in any parade the United States flag should always have the place of honor, and that the flag should never be hung or displayed with the union down except as a signal of distress at sea.

Existing regulations governing the Army provide that when officers and enlisted men pass the national flag, not encased, they will render honors as follows:

If in civilian dress and covered, they will uncover, holding the headdress opposite the left shoulder with the right hand; if uncovered, they will salute with the right hand salute. A flag unfurled and hung in a room in which officers or enlisted men of the Army are present will be saluted by them the first time they may have occasion to pass it but not thereafter. The hand salute is as follows: Raise the right hand smartly till the tip of the forefinger touches the lower part of the headdress above the right eye, thumb and fingers extended and joined, palm to left, forearm inclined to about 45°, hand and wrist straight; at the same time look toward the person saluted; drop the arm smartly to the side.

The National Anthem.

No anthem, hymn, or musical air has been recognized by any Federal law as the national anthem, hymn, or air, but Army and Navy regulations provide that the musical composition familiarly known as the Star-Spangled Banner shall be designated as the national air of the United States of America. It should be stated, however, that these regulations are binding only upon the personnel of the military and naval service.

Whenever the national air is played at any place where persons belonging to the military or naval service are present, all officers and enlisted men not in formation are required to stand at attention, facing toward the music, excepting when the flag is being lowered at sunset, on which occasion they are required to face toward the flag. If in civilian dress and uncovered, they are required to stand and salute at the first note of the air, retaining the position of salute until the last note of the air is played. If in civilian dress and covered, they are required to stand and uncover at the first note of the air, holding the headdress opposite the left shoulder until the last note is played, excepting in inclement weather, when the headdress may be held slightly raised. The custom of rising and remaining standing and uncovered while the Star Spangled Banner is being played is growing in favor among civilians.

Old or worn-out flags should not be used either for banners or for any secondary purpose. When a flag is in such a condition that it is no longer a fitting emblem for display, it should not be cast aside nor used in any way that might be viewed as disrespectful to the national colors, but should be destroyed as a whole, privately, preferably by burning or by some other method lacking in any suggestion of irreverence or disrespect due the emblem representing our country.

It should be borne in mind that the views set forth in this circular are merely suggestive and that it is not the intention of the department to give them out as authoritative.

DENMARK SEIZES FLOUR.

A report from Consul General Winslow at Copenhagen says:

The Danish Government has taken over all the flour in public hands and all dealers must submit a statement giving in detail the amount they have on hand. Full payment will be made owners of flour, but in the future the business will be under State control.

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