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GEORGE CREEL, CHAIRMAN

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No. 46.

SPECIAL MISSION TO RUSSIA BEING SENT BY RED CROSS

The Red Cross authorizes the following:

As an initial step in carrying out its purpose "to do something immediately to hearten afflicted Russia," Henry P. Davison, chairman of the Red Cross War Council, announces the dispatch to Russia of a special Red Cross commission. The commission carries with it a quantity of medical supplies and surgical instruments with which to meet most urgent needs. These are to be distributed to hospitals, institutions, and Red Cross organizations in Russia. The commission is composed of 12 men, including eminent experts in problems of medicine, public health, and social service. The primary purpose of the commission will be not alone to render such immediate aid as it may, but to ascertain along the broadest possible lines in what manner the American Red Cross can extend most effective relief to the wounded soldiers and the needy and suffering civilian population of Russia.

Heads of the Commission.

The commission is headed by Dr. Frank Billings, of Chicago, and Mr. William B. Thompson, of New York.

As advisers in solving the problems of sanitation and public health, the commission will have the expert assistance of Raymond Robins, of Chicago; Dr. J. D. McCarthy, professor of public health at the University of Pennsylvania; and Dr. George C. Whipple, professor of sanitary engineering at Harvard University.

To deal with general medical problems the commission will have the services of Prof. William S. Thayer, of Johns Hopkins University; Prof. C. E. A. Winslow, of Yale University; and Dr. Wilbur E. Post, of Chicago.

In its studies how best to assist Russia in providing adequate food supplies for its civilian population, as well as for convalescent soldiers and prisoners, the commission will have the assistance of Harold H. Swift, of the packing firm of Swift & Co., of Chicago, and Prof. Henry C. Sherman, of Columbia University.

Will Study Transportation.

In cooperation with the American Railroad Commission already in Russia, the Red Cross Commission will study the problem of transportation, especially with reference to making sure that shipments of relief supplies may reach destination without delay. For this special work the commission has as one of its members Henry J. Horn, formerly vice president of the New Haven Railroad.

In addition to the foregoing the members of the commission are J. W. Andrews, Thomas Thacher, and Dr. Orrin Weightman.

Accompanying the commission as inspectors and attachés are the following:

(Continued on page 5.)

SECRETARY LANSING GREETSTHE MISSION FROM ROUMANIA

The Roumanian Patriotic Mission was received by the Secretary of State yesterday. The mission consists of Rev. Basil Lucaciu, president of the Roumanian League, which was formed for the purpose of inducing Roumania to enter the war on the side of the allies; Jean Mota, the Roumanian speaker; and Lieut. Vasili Stoica, of the Roumanian Army.

Father Lucaciu told the Secretary of State that the mission had come to the United States for the purpose of inducing Roumanians to enlist in the American Army and fight for the allied cause.

The Secretary of State gave the visitors a cordial greeting and welcome. He expressed America's sympathy for Roumania and the gratification of this Government for what Roumania is doing in the war, and said that the Government of the United States looked with sympathy upon the object of the mission.

BRITISH AERIAL EXPERT COMING.

Mr. George Thomson To Bring Designs for Aircraft Research Work.

The National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics makes the following announcement:

Arrangements have been made for Mr. George Thomson, son of Sir J. J. Thomson, of Cambridge, England, to visit the United States as a representative of the British air board. His visit will have a special significance in reference to the development of designs of apparatus and instruments for scientific research and experimental work in connection with aeronautics, both for the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics and the War and Navy Departments. It is expected that he will bring to the United States the latest designs and specifications for aeronautic instruments and apparatus and full information in reference to the methods of scientific research developed in England in recent years.

TWO NAVY MEN COMMENDED.

The Secretary of the Navy has commended George W. Parker, boatswain's mate first class, United States Navy, for behaving with coolness and dispatch during and after the sinking of the oil steamer *Vacuum* by a submarine off the coast of England April 28, 1917.

Secretary Daniels also has commended Heston Edward Crosby, seaman, for gallantry in jumping overboard from the U. S. S. *Wyoming's* motor sailor and rescuing a shipmate from drowning.

ENLISTMENTS IN THE NAVY.

The Navy Department authorizes the following:

Total enlisted men in the Navy	
June 30	126,240
Net gain July 1 and 2	839

Total enlisted men in the Navy	
July 2	127,079

INSURANCE HEADS CONFER ON PROTECTION FOR MEN AT FRONT

At the conference of life insurance companies in this city yesterday Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo spoke in part as follows:

I am very much gratified to have such a representative party of men come to Washington in response to this call. You represent one of the greatest benevolent agencies in America. We are face to face with a situation in the Nation which calls for the highest patriotism on the part of citizens of every character, and particularly on the part of men of large responsibilities who represent great corporations doing business in all lines which are essential to the successful conduct of this war.

Life and indemnity insurance is one of the vitally important things which must be considered in the present extraordinary situation. The President has been deeply concerned about the proper solution of this extremely important question of life and disability insurance for the men who go to the front, and adequate provision for the support and protection of their families, who are left behind. He has been anxious to get the counsel and cooperation of the men in this country who know most about this problem.

Few Precedents for Action.

I do not know that any nation, until this war broke out, ever made any particularly organized effort to furnish the men engaged in this extra hazardous undertaking this sort of protection. I do not believe that the effort thus far made by the nations engaged in the struggle before America came into it has been as well organized or as comprehensive as it ought to be. It is at least satisfactory to know that all of these nations have been more alive to the importance of doing this essential thing for their fighting men and their dependents than ever before in the history of the world. I should like to feel that America, now that she is in this struggle, is going to do this great service for her soldiers and her sailors and their dependents in a way that is superior to that adopted by any other nation; and, in addition to that, that we do it not in a niggardly or grudging fashion, not as charity or as a pension, but that we do it as a nation of appreciative freemen, who are willing to compensate the men who shed their blood for us.

I am glad that America has the spirit, as well as the resources, to do this great thing. I am glad to see you earnest, patriotic men come here, in spite of the heat of this season of the year in Washington, and contribute of your time and effort to find a right solution of this great problem. I want to say to you that the President appreciates your quick patriotic response to the invitation to attend this conference.

I know that there is a difference of opinion among life insurance men as to

the best way to grant this protection. Some life insurance men have said to me very frankly that this undertaking is so large, the risks are so great, the consequences are so tremendous in a financial sense, that nobody could undertake this service except the organized people of the Nation, which means, of course, the Government. It may be that that is the proper solution. I think this is a time when we can all afford to have open minds until we thresh the problem out thoroughly and try to arrive at the best result, to reach the wisest decision. I hope that if, as a result of your deliberations, you think that this is not a problem for the life insurance companies but for the Government to deal with effectively, you will tell me frankly. We want you to give us the benefit of your best judgment and opinion.

It seems to me that we ought not, as we send our men out to this war, say to them that they must be dependent upon future legislation for the granting of compensations which have heretofore, under our policy, taken the form of pensions. Our brave men should not be left in uncertainty or doubt as to what is going to be done for them in case either of death or of partial or total disability.

Duty to Soldiers.

Therefore it is, my friends, that we must see to it not only that every American soldier is equipped with the best that American money, ingenuity, and skill can provide in order that he may fight with the utmost effect and shed his blood as dearly as possible for his country, but that every American soldier shall go to the front with the comforting and supreme satisfaction of knowing that his loved ones are not dependent upon charity, but that they are as much entitled to compensation for what they are sacrificing in order that he may go to the front as he is entitled to compensation for what he does at the front.

How much better a man can fight when he knows that his loved wife and little children from whom he has to be separated and whom he may never see again, at least have got support not as charity but as a reward for his life, or that for permanent disability, if he comes back sightless or footless or handless, a great and generous Republic, which he was mutilated to help save, have done justice to him and has saved him at least from a pauper's grave.

No Higher Obligation on People.

No higher obligation can rest upon a people than that. It is a sign of advancing civilization that we are prepared to do those things now when we never were prepared to do them in any war in which we have heretofore engaged.

This is a conference, not a convention. So, if you will consider what is the best and most rational plan, either by the cooperative efforts of the life insurance companies, or by the Government itself, for insuring the lives of the officers and men of the Army and Navy, that is what we should like to have. If you will give us your best judgment as to what sort of compensation insurance plan should be adopted, what would be a just plan, considering the standard of American living, to take care of the dependent families of the men who go to the front, and what indemnity compensation should be paid to

NATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION STATES ITS VIEWS ON PUBLICITY TACTICS THAT IT REGARDS AS HARMFUL TO REAL END SOUGHT

[From The Woman Citizen.]

THE National American Woman Suffrage Association, comprising the great body of organized suffragists the country over, deploras as absurd, ill-timed, and susceptible of grave and demoralizing suspicion the tactics of the isolated handful of suffragists at the National Capital who think to advance the cause of suffrage by demonstrations like the recent banner episodes at the White House.

Is that plain?

The National American Woman Suffrage Association likewise deploras as unfair and wasteful the reiterated demands upon it from friend and foe of suffrage alike to "repudiate," "denounce," "state its position on the subject." It can, apparently, repudiate and denounce and state its position till the crack of doom and still be left at the mercy of clamorers for more denunciations and more repudiations. These clamorers, particularly those who are suffragists, could be about a bigger business than such footless insistence.

Concerned as it is with a great constructive, forward-looking, forward-leaping program for furthering the suffrage cause, the National American Woman Suffrage Association deploras having its time, energies, and attention constantly deflected to offset the effects of publicity tactics with which it is not and never has been in sympathy and which it has emphatically condemned and never condoned.

Is that plain?

And now—

"Association Not Blind."

The National American Woman Suffrage Association wants to point out that it is not blind, if the clamorers are, to the fact that every time it concedes to the clamor it is but playing the publicity game into the hands of the small group of suffragists to whose campaign publicity is fundamental.

For where agitation is the watchword publicity is the achievement.

Can it not be understood once and for all, by suffragists, by press, and by general public, that the White House tactics

of the picketers are but a detail of a publicity campaign which suffragists and press and general public immeasurably further by the attention which they center upon it? (The lady from Missouri who tore down the pickets' banner built up the pickets' publicity as no picket and no banner could have done.)

Not all such publicity aids are hostile in their animus. There is no question that men are encouraging the small group that is committed to picket tactics. As grown-ups encourage a froward child whose antics are plaguing other grown-ups so do men of otherwise discriminative intelligence encourage the banner bearers.

Attitude of Press.

And despite an increasingly fine balance of judgment on the part of editors and reporters there is no question that the attitude of a part of the press is an encouragement. From the viewpoint of news a defy to the President of the United States, even flaunted on a pretty little purple and gold banner, is highly available "front-page stuff" and there is the gayest and friendliest of understandings between many newsmen and the banner bearers.

While we are placing the blame, therefore, let us divide it fairly and squarely—none at all to the suffrage cause, none to the organized suffragists who resent having that cause drawn into such fracas—and one part to the pickets who incite these ructions, one part to the press that spreads the story in the way most calculated to make a prolonged sensation of it, and one part to the public that thrills humanly over its own shocks.

It is a fact that there remains in America one man who has known exactly the right attitude to take and maintain toward the pickets. A whimsical smile, slightly puckered at the roots by a sense of the ridiculous, a polite bow—and for the rest a complete ignoring of their existence. He happens to be the man around whom the little whirlwind whirls, the President of the United States.

The National American Woman Suffrage Association respectfully urges the rest of the country to take example from him in its emotional reaction to the picket question.

NEW FOURTH CLASS AT NAVAL ACADEMY NOW NUMBERS 400 AND TOTAL MAY BE NEARLY 800

"There are already 400 in the new fourth class just entering the Naval Academy," said Capt. E. W. Eberle, Superintendent of the United States Naval Academy, who was in Washington to-day. "Of these, 350 are at Annapolis now and 50 are on the practice cruise. Returns from the examinations held last Wednes-

day will soon be coming in, and it is expected that the total number in this class will be nearly 800, far the largest which has ever entered the academy. Last year's fourth class had 630 members.

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"Bids will be opened July 9 for the extensive addition to Bancroft Hall. Two new wings will be erected, and when these are completed the hall will provide living quarters for 2,200 midshipmen. The marine engineering and naval construction building will also be greatly enlarged."

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

LINING UP 20,000,000 WOMEN IN CAMPAIGN TO SAVE FOOD

The women's committee of the National Council of Defense reported to Mr. Herbert Hoover yesterday what it had accomplished through its State organizations toward pledging the 20,000,000 housekeepers of the country to a program of food conservation.

Tens of thousands of answers have come from county, city, and village organizations in response to the query sent out. All answers are alike:

"We will see that every housewife in the State is asked to sign the pledge card of the food administration. We find women everywhere eager to pledge themselves to work for food conservation."

When Mr. Hoover asked the cooperation of the women's committee to pledge the housekeepers to food conservation 48 telegrams flashed the request to as many State chairmen. In the twinkling of an eye the machinery of the women's committee was set in motion to carry the message of thrift into every home in America. It goes from the bungalow among the California redwoods to the millionaire apartment on Riverside Drive, from the lowliest cabin in the Alleghenies to the Indian tepee on the Canadian frontier.

Prominent Among Signers.

Each woman of the women's committee of the National Council of Defense yesterday pledged herself to food conservation. These names appeared on the cards filed in Mr. Hoover's department: Anna Howard Shaw, Carrie Chapman Catt, Maude Wetmore, Agnes Nestor, Mrs. Stanley McCormick, Ida M. Tarbell, Ina Wood, and Mrs. Josiah Evans Cowles.

"California, with an efficient organization in each county, promises a great harvest of signed cards," Mrs. Ina Wood, executive secretary of the women's committee, reported yesterday to Dr. Wilbur, head of the conservation section of the food administration. "The women of Pittsburgh, Pa., are not only active in obtaining signatures, but, taking time by the forelock, have arranged schools for housewives in the public-school buildings.

Women Everywhere Cooperating.

"The women of Richmond, Va., have organized themselves and will do splendid work on the 10th of this month. On that day 850 white women, supplemented by 1,121 negro women, have volunteered to make a house-to-house canvass in the interest of food conservation. On all sides we are getting the same reports.

"The organizations which are coordinated by the women's committee are of every nature. The list is a long one. It includes the Young Women's Christian Association, the Federation of Music Clubs, the Eastern Star, suffrage and antisuffrage organizations, the Society for Social Hygiene, the Federation of Colored Women, and scores of other organizations of every character. But the cooperation of the women of these various bodies has been magnificent, and the national women's committee is confident that the successful accomplishment of the present monumental undertaking will be another proof, if proof were needed, of the devotion and patriotism of American women."

EXPERT BREAD MAKERS BEING SOUGHT BY WAR DEPARTMENT

Experts in the making of field bread, garrison bread, graham bread, rye bread, salt-rising bread, and just bread are now being sought by the War Department to prepare the staff of life for America's new armies.

The Quartermaster General has been ordered to form 40 bakery companies at once to be made up of practical bakers.

Regulations call for the establishment of one bakery company for each division of troops in time of war, each company to consist of 61 men.

Each company at war strength is divided into sections of four units each, the company being designed to supply a force the strength of a division; a section, an infantry brigade; and a unit, an infantry regiment.

Organization and equipment are such that each company, section, or unit is complete in itself and may be moved around at will.

A commissioned officer, who is nominally an assistant to the quartermaster, heads each bakery company. Under him are 60 enlisted men, as follows:

Chief baker, either a quartermaster sergeant or a sergeant first class, Quartermaster Corps; 4 assistant chief bakers, sergeants of the Quartermaster Corps, who head sections; 20 bakers, either sergeants or corporals, 12 of whom are in charge of unit; 32 assistant bakers, ranked as corporals or privates first class; 2 cooks; 2 cooks or general police, privates first class, Quartermaster Corps.

The officer in charge is responsible and accountable for the field bakery. It is his duty to see that the troops are supplied with bread; if there are any breadless meals, he is the one to shoulder the blame.

The duties of the chief baker are varied and many. He keeps the company records, has charge of the stores, issues all supplies, and prepares a bread-cost statement the last day of each month in true modern business fashion.

The section chief must see that the bread baked by his men is good bread. He is in charge of both personnel and material.

The unit chief is directly responsible for his command.

Equipment for a field bakery such as will be set up behind the lines in France is standardized and fixed by the War Department. It includes all manner of baking apparatus—from pans and sieves to thermometers and troughs—as well as lanterns, monkey wrenches, and tool boxes.

Troops located near a bakery are ordinarily supplied garrison bread; those in the field some distance from the bakery back of the lines get field bread.

Field bread has a thicker crust, a greater density, and a higher capacity for retaining moisture than garrison bread. Its keeping qualities are excellent and, being hard and firm, it will stand rough handling. If troops can be reached within a day, however, garrison bread is usually supplied.

A field bakery at war strength can turn out 18,144 pounds of garrison bread each day, baking in seven runs.

RED CROSS PLANNING SPECIAL THEATRICAL BENEFITS IN FALL

The Red Cross authorizes the following:

What will undoubtedly be the most gigantic undertaking ever attempted in the way of theatrical benefits is now being planned by the War Council of the American Red Cross, of which Henry P. Davison is chairman.

A National Red Cross Theatrical Day will be designated some time in the fall—probably in October—when the theatrical season will be in full swing. On this day it is planned to stage a huge, nation-wide theatrical benefit in practically every theater in the entire country.

Special performances will be run. The entire receipts of the various theaters will be donated to the Red Cross war relief fund. All of the actors will contribute their salaries for the day. And the public at large will probably have still another opportunity to evidence their loyal support of the great humane task of the Red Cross by paying special prices for tickets.

The movement is already well under way, with the direction of Mr. A. L. Erlanger, who has been appointed national chairman for the Theater Day by Mr. Davison. Over 250 theatrical managers throughout the United States have already volunteered to turn over their entire receipts on this day to the Red Cross fund.

In New York a committee has been appointed, composed of many of the greatest leaders in the theatrical world, and will include Marc Klaw, David Belasco, Lee Shubert, George M. Cohan, Sam H. Harris, Henry W. Savage, Oliver Morosco, Charles Dillingham, Arthur Hammerstein, Florenz Ziegfeld, Marcus Loew, E. F. Albee, Martin Beck, Alf Hayman, A. H. Woods, Comstock, Elliott & Gest, Selwyn & Co., John D. Williams, and Sam Scribner.

Outside of New York other committees are being formed, composed of theatrical leaders in their respective territories.

The following is a partial list of the managers outside of New York who have already volunteered their services:

Philadelphia, Samuel F. Nixon and his staff; Boston, Charles B. Rich, John B. Schofel, and their staffs; Baltimore, Charles E. Ford and Samuel F. Nixon; Washington, Harry W. Rapley; Brooklyn, Leo C. Teller and Louis F. Werba; Pittsburgh, S. F. Nixon and his staff; Rochester and Syracuse, M. E. Wolff; Springfield, Mass., D. O. Gilmore; Newark, M. S. Schlesinger; Cleveland, A. F. Hartz; Detroit, B. C. Whitney; Columbus, Springfield, Ohio, and Indianapolis, Lee M. Boda; Chicago, Harry J. Powers and his staff; St. Louis, Melville Stoltz; Cincinnati, John H. Havlin; Louisville, A. A. Bigelow; Atlanta, Louis Haase; Denver, Peter McCourt; Memphis and the Texas cities, Albert Wels; Nashville, William A. Sheetz; Birmingham, R. S. Douglas; New Orleans, Thomas C. Campbell; Salt Lake City, Geo. D. Pyper; Los Angeles, W. T. Wyatt; San Francisco, Cottlob, Marx & Co. and Homer B. Curran; Seattle, T. T. Hood; Portland, Oreg., Calvin Hellig; Hartford, H. C. Parsons; Trenton, Montgomery Moses; Grand Rapids, Harry G. Sommers; St. Paul and Minneapolis, L. N. Scott; Milwaukee, Sherman Brown.

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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.

PLANS FOR PROJECTILE PLANT.

Early Construction to Begin at Charleston, W. Va.

Plans and specifications for the projectile plant to be built in connection with the armor plate plant at Charleston, W. Va., have been completed by the Ordnance Bureau of the Navy, and bids for the work will soon be invited. Four buildings are planned for early construction—a machine shop 400 feet long, 112 feet wide; forge shop, 562 feet long, 135 feet wide; building for heating treatment, 153 feet long, 92 feet wide; and a building 112 feet long and 75 feet wide, providing lavatories and lockers for 500 workmen.

It is expected that these buildings will be completed by next January.

URGED TO MAKE MORE GLASS JARS.

Question of Increasing Supply Taken Up With Manufacturers.

The Department of Commerce authorizes the following:

The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce has taken up with the various glass manufacturers of the country the question of an immediately increased output of glass jars suitable for preserving and canning purposes. The need for more containers for perishable fruits and vegetables becomes more urgent as the summer season advances. Many of the housewives of the country are accustomed to "can" fruit and vegetables in the glass jars instead of tin cans. The latter require a certain amount of equipment to manipulate. Many women do not have this equipment, or do not feel able to buy it, or are not familiar with the use of it, but are familiar with the method of preserving fruit in the glass jars. Responses coming in are of a reassuring nature and indicate that the glass manufacturers will endeavor to increase their output to meet the emergency.

PRESIDENT ALLOWS ALASKANS TWO MONTHS FOR REGISTRATION

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas on the 18th day of May, A. D. 1917, the President of the United States did issue a proclamation calling upon all persons subject to registration for military purposes to register as provided by the act of Congress of May 18, 1917, entitled "An act to authorize the President to increase temporarily the Military Establishment of the United States"; and

Whereas in such proclamation it was provided among other things that "In the Territories of Alaska, Hawaii, and Porto Rico a day for registration will be named in a later proclamation";

Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, for the purpose of fixing the date for registration in the Territory of Alaska, do hereby set, fix, and establish the period between 7 a. m. on the second day of July next to 9 p. m. on the second day of September (Sundays and legal holidays excepted), one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, as the period of registration, and I do hereby direct that during such period all male persons subject to registration for military purposes, the same being—

* * * "Those who shall have attained their twenty-first birthday and who shall not have attained their thirty-first birthday on or before the day here named are required to register, excepting only officers and enlisted men of the Regular Army, the Regular Army Reserve, the Officers' Reserve Corps, the Enlisted Reserve Corps, the National Guard and National Guard Reserve recognized by the Militia Bureau of the War Department, the Navy, the Marine Corps, the Coast Guard, and the Naval Militia, Naval Reserve Force, Marine Corps Reserve, and National Naval Volunteers recognized by the Navy Department"—do present themselves, for the purpose of registration for military purposes, at such places and to be registered by such officials in each municipality as shall be designated and appointed by the governor of the Territory of Alaska.

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 30th day of June, 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.

BREAD SAVING CAMPAIGN.

The commercial economy board of the Council of National Defense authorizes the following:

July 10 is the day of the passing of stale bread from commerce all over America. On that day every baker in America—so telegrams and letters to the commercial economy board indicate—will make stale loaves nonreturnable, prevent waste enough to feed 200,000 persons, and release scores of men now

OUTLOOK FOR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS IN GREAT BRITAIN

A report from the American consul at Bradford, England, reads as follows:

The crop reporters of the board of agriculture, in commenting on agricultural conditions in England and Wales as of May 1, state that the cold and snow hindered work on the land for nearly two-thirds of April. The last 10 days, however, were very favorable, and good progress was made everywhere, the land worked well, and a good seed bed was almost universally obtained. Wheat, on the whole, is rather a poor plant; that sown early in the autumn is mostly satisfactory, but the later sown is not promising, and some fields have had to be re-sown.

Winter Oats Damaged.

Winter oats have been a good deal damaged. The area under oats is expected ultimately to be 8 or 9 per cent greater than last year; but a considerable area, both of this crop and of barley, still remains to be sown in the northern districts. Beans and peas seem fairly satisfactory, though beans have in some cases suffered from the frost.

Considerable progress has been made with potato planting in the south and in Lancashire, but much less in the north. In some places, in fact, it has hardly begun. The work is being carried on under very favorable conditions. Seeds have suffered a good deal from the severe weather in the north, and some fields have been plowed up. They are now starting to grow, however, and prospects are fairly satisfactory generally in the south. With better weather a considerable improvement may be looked for.

Pasturage and Live Stock.

Pastures are very bare and had hardly commenced to grow before the end of the month. Owing to the prolonged cold winter keep was getting very short and live stock generally were in poor condition. The fall of lambs was about average, or perhaps even somewhat over, but the severe weather caused considerable losses except in some favored southern counties. Losses occurred also among the ewes; and as the trying conditions rendered their condition generally rather poor there were many complaints of shortage of milk, which was partly responsible for the mortality among the lambs. Hill flocks had a particularly trying time owing to the lateness of the season, and they suffered considerable losses.

Labor is short, but the release of soldiers for farm work is enabling arrears to be overtaken generally, while women are also helping.

handling stale loaves for work in other occupations. And on that day, because loaves will no longer be returnable, it will behoove housewives everywhere to begin to order their bread in advance—one loaf for Monday and two for Wednesday and four for Saturday, and so on—exactly as they order milk.

"The cooperation we have got on short notice from the 23,000 bakers of the country," said A. W. Shaw, chairman of the commercial economy board, "is a fine indication of what the Nation can expect from business men, large and small, all over America."

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES BRIEFLY TOLD

SENATE.

The Committee on Agriculture yesterday rejected the amendment proposed by Senator Chamberlain to prohibit the distillation of spirits during the war and omit any reference in the pending food bill to the prohibition of beer and light wines. This action was taken by a vote of 8 to 4. Then, by a vote of 6 to 5, the committee adopted the Gore amendment and ordered it favorably reported to the Senate. Upon this amendment the fight will be waged in the Senate on the liquor question in connection with the administration food bill.

The text of the Gore amendment as thus agreed to is as follows:

"That it shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to use any foods, food materials, or feeds in the manufacture of distilled spirits for beverage purposes. Whenever the President shall find that limitation, regulation, or prohibition of the use of foods, food materials, or feeds in the production of vinous, malt, or fermented liquors, or that reduction of the alcoholic content of any such liquors is essential in order to assure an adequate and continuous supply of food or feed, he is authorized from time to time to prescribe, and give public notice of the extent of the limitation, regulation, prohibition, or reduction so necessitated. Whenever such notice shall have been given and shall remain unrevoked, no person shall, after a reasonable time, which shall be prescribed in such notice, use any foods, food materials, or feed in the production of such vinous, malt, or fermented liquors, except in accordance with the limitations, regulations, and prohibitions prescribed in such notice, or to produce any such liquors having an alcoholic content in excess of the amount prescribed therefor in such notice. When the question arises as to whether any particular product is suitable for food or feed, the question shall be determined by the President, and his determination shall be conclusive for the purpose of this section."

Notwithstanding the action of the committee, an effort will be made in the Senate to have the original proposal adopted, which would relieve the President from the duty of passing upon the question of making beer and wines and limit the law simply to the prohibition of distilled spirits. A number of the leaders of both parties expressed the opinion that this would be the conclusion finally reached, although this view is not concurred in by the advocates of prohibition.

In anticipation of an effort to prolong debate on the food bill, Senator Chamberlain, in charge of the measure, took steps to apply the new modified cloture rule, if he found it necessary. During yesterday Senator Hollis circulated a petition for the application of this rule. It was soon signed by twice the required number of Senators. Before adjournment yesterday Senator Chamberlain gave notice that he would make the motion to-day to close debate and fix a time for a vote, and would ask for a vote on that motion tomorrow, as required under the rule. It will require a two-thirds affirmative vote to fix a time for the vote and end debate. During the discussion yesterday there

was some criticism by Senator Reed, of Missouri, of the contracts that have been passed upon by members of the advisory committee of the Council of National Defense. Various amendments were voted upon to enlarge the scope of the control features of the bill. In the end the section was adopted by a vote of 42 to 16, and there were added to food, foodstuffs, and fuel, as provided in the measure as passed by the House, the following articles: Iron and steel, lead, copper, platinum, cotton, wool, hides and skins, hemp, jute, sisal, petroleum, and the products of these articles; fertilizers and their ingredients, and farm implements. Senator Smoot gave notice of an amendment he intended to offer that would restrict the control of the President exclusively to food, food containers, and fuel.

The war-tax revenue bill was finally completed by the Finance Committee. Chairman Simmons will prepare a written report, which will be first considered by the full committee before being submitted to the Senate. Revised estimates of the Treasury submitted to the committee yesterday put the cost of the war for next year at \$2,326,000,000. Secretary McAdoo advised the committee that additional bonds were not necessary at this time. The committee held that with the sale of the Panama Canal bonds still available the Government can get along without trouble until the next regular session, when further provision for the revenues must be made. The last act of the committee yesterday before completing the revised text of the bill was to extend the graduated excess-profits tax up to as high as 50 per cent on excess profits over 250 per cent. Up to last night the plan of the committee ended with 35 per cent on excess profits not exceeding 150 per cent. The new provisions call for 40 per cent in excess of 150 and not above 200 per cent; 45 per cent above 200 and not in excess of 250 per cent; and 50 per cent on all above 250 per cent. This is estimated to yield a further return of \$18,000,000.

Senator Smith, of South Carolina, has requested the President to use his influence with the House for action on the joint resolution already passed by the Senate appropriating \$10,000,000 for acquiring fertilizers to be distributed among the farmers along the Atlantic coast. Under the terms of this resolution the Government would be reimbursed, as the fertilizers would be paid for by the farmers upon its delivery.

Senator Stone has offered an amendment to the food bill that would appropriate \$2,000,000 for the industrial education of soldiers or sailors injured or crippled in the line of duty in the war.

Representative La Guardia, of New York, before the subcommittee of the Military Committee, urged the adoption of the bill to establish a separate department of aeronautics. Representative Hulbert, of New York, before the same committee, emphasized the need of the commercial development of the airplane.

HOUSE.

The House held a perfunctory session, in accordance with its previous agree-

ment, transacted no business, and adjourned until Thursday.

The Naval Committee will make a tour of inspection of navy yards along the Atlantic coast and the Gulf. This will be done to better acquaint the committee with the activities of the various yards and their needs in the present war situation. At a later date a similar inspection will be made of the fortifications at the Canal Zone and the navy yards on the Pacific coast.

The War Department has sent to Congress a report against the proposed improvement of the Delaware River from Trenton to Easton. The department says the prospective commerce would be of a purely local character and insufficient to warrant the cost of the improvement.

Special Mission to Russia
Being Sent by Red Cross

(Continued from page 1.)

R. I. Barr, Norton C. Travis, William Cochran, William C. Nicholson, Cornelius Kellcher, Malcolm Tirnie, Allen Wardell, and Maj. Malcolm Grow, United States Army.

Method of Relief Not Decided.

The determination of how American relief on a large scale can be best administered in Russia will not be made by the Red Cross war council until after preliminary investigation by this special commission. Following such inquiry the American Red Cross will be able to decide whether best results can be obtained by utilizing existing agencies in Russia, as has been done by the American Red Cross commission in France, or whether it will be best to build up in Russia a new and independent administration for this purpose.

It is the plan of the American Red Cross, at the earliest possible moment and in the most thorough-going ways which it can devise, to make the Russian people know that the American people are behind them not only in words but in real measures to alleviate their sufferings and share with them the burden of caring for their sick, wounded, and starving people.

WARNING AGAINST BURMA BEAN.

It has come to the knowledge of the United States Department of Agriculture that certain shipments of beans from the Orient known as Burma or Rangoon beans have entered this country from Canada.

They closely resemble the ordinary navy bean in appearance, but can be distinguished by their light yellowish color and the fine, distinct radiating lines passing out from the hilum or eye.

They are pole beans of the Lima type and not suitable for planting in this country, since they are of tropical origin and will not mature in the bean-growing States. They are not fit for human food, since they yield hydrocyanic acid in amounts which may be dangerous to the health of the people of the United States.

The port and border laboratories of the Bureau of Chemistry are under instructions to make examination of all shipments of such beans offered for entry and to effect their detention.

NAMES OF 24 DESTROYERS, NOW BUILDING, ANNOUNCED

Secretary of the Navy Daniels has announced the names of 24 of the destroyers now in course of construction. All will bear the names of officers of the Navy who have won distinction in service.

They are: *Little, McKee, Stevens, Philip, Bell, Stribling, Kimberly, Robinson, Murray, Wickes, Israel, Ringgold, Woolsey, Sigourney, Gregory, Evans, Colhoun, Stringham, Gridley, Dyer, Harding, McKean, Fairfax, and Taylor.*

The men for whom they are named were the following:

Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, known popularly as "Fighting Bob" Evans, who was in command of the *Iowa* at the Battle of Santiago, July 3, 1898.

Rear Admiral John Woodward Philip, who commanded the *Texas* in the Battle of Santiago Bay.

Capt. Charles Vernon Gridley was commander of Dewey's flagship, the *Olympia*, at the Battle of Manila Bay.

Rear Admiral Henry Clay Taylor commanded the *Indiana* during the Spanish-American War.

Rear Admiral Cadwallader Ringgold commanded Ringgold Expedition in the Pacific; received the thanks of Congress for daring when he was commander of the *Sabine* in rescuing a battalion of marines at sea, and for his rescue of the line-of-battle ship *Vermont*.

Capt. N. Mayo Dyer was captain of the *Baltimore* at the Battle of Manila Bay.

Rear Admiral Edmund R. Colhoun, a native of Missouri, commanded the monitor *Wachusett* in the Civil War and was at one time commander in chief of the south Pacific station.

Rear Admiral Francis Hoyt Gregory served with distinction in the War of 1812 and the Mexican War.

Rear Admiral Henry H. Bell commanded the East Indian Squadron in the capture of the barrier forts near Canton, China, in 1856, and served through the Civil War.

Capt. Charles Holdup Stevens served in the War of 1812.

Lieut. Hugh W. McKee was killed while leading an attack on the Korean forts at Kango-hoa Island in 1871.

Rear Admiral Lewis Ashfield Kimberly took part in many operations on the Mississippi during the Civil War.

Capt. George Little, as commander of the *Winthrop* in 1771, captured several British vessels. Later, commanding the frigate *Boston*, he captured the French ship *Le Bercean* after a remarkable engagement.

Midshipman Joseph Israel volunteered his services against Tripolitan ships in the harbor of Tripoli and was promoted to acting lieutenant by Commodore Preble. He was aboard the *Intrepid* when she was blown up in 1804.

Midshipman James Butler Sigourney commanded the *Asp*, a schooner, in defense of Chesapeake Bay in the War of 1812. After beating off three British ships, the *Asp* was attacked and boarded, and Midshipman Sigourney was killed while still holding his post.

Rear Admiral Silas Gorton Stringham took part in the war with the Barbary powers and the suppression of piracy in

ASSIGNED TO TRANSPORT DUTY.

Reserve Officers to Command Motor Truck and Wagon Companies.

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 Fort Sam Houston, Tex., and report in person to the commanding general, Southern Department, for assignment to duty as assistants to the department quartermaster, as indicated opposite their names:

Capt. Burton J. Lemon to command motor truck company.

Capt. Frederick S. Haines to command motor truck company.

Capt. Ned Horton to command motor truck company.

Capt. Ulysses E. Boetig to command motor truck company.

Capt. Robert A. Gibney to command motor truck company.

Capt. Norbert W. Jeran to command motor truck company.

Capt. Herbert B. Shonk to command motor truck company.

Capt. James H. Proctor to command motor truck company.

Capt. Clifford H. Poulson to command wagon company.

Capt. Elmer S. Phillips to command wagon company.

the West Indies; in the Mexican War commanded the U. S. S. *Ohio*; and as commander of the Atlantic Squadron in the Civil War attacked Forts Hatteras and Clark.

Rear Admiral Cornellus Kinchlee Stribling was Superintendent of the United States Naval Academy from 1851 to 1853 and commanded the east Gulf blockading squadron in the Civil War.

Capt. Isalah Robinson served in the War of the Revolution.

Capt. Lambert Wickes was in the Revolutionary War, captain of the *Reprisal*, which ship captured a number of British vessels.

Capt. Melancthon Taylor Woolsey commanded the *Oneida* and the naval station at Sackett's Harbor in the War of 1812.

Commodore William Wister McKean commanded the *Niagara*, which in 1860 transported the first Japanese Embassy home from the United States. He was until 1862 in command of the east Gulf blockading squadron.

Capt. Seth Harding, as commander of the brigantine *Defense*, captured seven British vessels in three separate battles in 1776.

Rear Admiral Donald McNeill Fairfax served in the Pacific Squadron during the Mexican War. In 1861 he was on the *San Jacinto* and boarded the British vessel *Trent* when it was captured with the Confederate commissioners.

The *Murray* is named for two gallant officers. Capt. Alexander Murray during the Revolutionary War, with five ships, had many engagements with the British. Rear Admiral Alexander Murray was prominently engaged in the North Atlantic blockading squadron during the Civil War.

DETAILED TO GENERAL STAFF.

By direction of the President, Maj. Alfred W. Bjornstad, Infantry, is detailed as a member of the General Staff Corps.

ENGINEER RESERVE OFFICERS ORDERED TO ACTIVE SERVICE

The following-named officers of the Engineer Officers' Reserve Corps are assigned to active duty and will comply with the following orders:

Cpts. William L. Post, Clarence S. Coe, Clarence R. Rogers, and Edward B. Whitman; First Lieuts. James W. Maitland, Paul McCloud, William T. Rossell, Jr., Ernest D. Collamer, David E. Hayes, James H. Hustis, Jr., Alba B. Johnson, Jr., William H. Stevens, and Schuyler M. Smith; Second Lieuts. Harry G. Halleck, Robert L. James, John J. Callahan, Charles G. Brown, Jr., and Barret Montfort.

First Lieuts. Maitland, McCloud, and Rossell, Jr., are assigned to the First Engineers, National Army, and will report in person to their regimental commander, Fort Totten, N. Y., for duty.

Second Lieut. Callahan is assigned to the Second Engineers, National Army, and will report in person to his regimental commander, St. Louis, Mo., for duty.

Capt. Post and First Lieuts. Collamer, Hayes, and Hustis, Jr., are assigned to the Fourth Engineers, National Army, and will report in person to their regimental commander, Boston, Mass., for duty.

Capt. Coe and Second Lieuts. Halleck and James are assigned to the Seventh Engineers, National Army, and will report in person to their regimental commander, Atlanta, Ga., for duty.

Cpts. Rogers and Whitman and First Lieuts. Johnson, Jr., and Stevens are assigned to the Ninth Engineers, National Army, and will report in person to their regimental commander, Philadelphia, Pa., for duty.

Second Lieut. Brown, Jr., is discharged from his enlistment at the Engineer training camp, Washington Barracks, D. C., and assigned to the Ninth Engineers, National Army. He will proceed to Philadelphia, Pa., and report in person to his regimental commander for duty.

Second Lieut. Montfort is discharged from his enlistment at the citizens' training camp, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., and assigned to the Sixth Engineers, National Army. He will report in person to his regimental commander, Washington, D. C., for duty.

First Lieut. Smith is discharged from his enlistment at the Engineer training Camp, Fort Leavenworth, Kans., and assigned to the Second Engineers, National Army. He will proceed to St. Louis, Mo., and report in person to his regimental commander for duty.

ORDERED BACK FROM HAWAII.

Army Medical Officers Given New Assignments.

The following-named officers of the Medical Corps are relieved from further duty in the Hawaiian 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: Lieut. Col. Powell C. Fauntleroy, Maj. Eugene H. Hartnett, Capt. Lauren S. Eckels, Capt. Raymond W. Bliss.

War Department Orders to Officers and Enlisted Men

By direction of the President, Second Lieut. Grover Herring, Field Artillery Officers' Reserve Corps, is honorably discharged from the service of the United States, to take effect this date, his services being no longer required.

Capt. Reginald L. Jones, Signal Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will report in person to Maj. Frank B. Jewett, Signal Officers' Reserve Corps, New York, N. Y., for assignment to duty.

Capt. Charles E. Heslon, Signal Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will report in person to the commanding general, Southeastern Department, for assignment to duty.

By direction of the President, First Lieut. Joseph A. Pettit, Medical Reserve Corps, is honorably discharged from the service of the United States, his services being no longer required.

Capt. Clarence E. Fronk, Medical Corps, now at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, will report in person to the commanding officer of that post for duty and by letter to the commanding general, Central Department. Capt. Fronk is relieved from the further operation of the order directing him to proceed to Atlanta, Ga., for duty as camp sanitary inspector.

Capt. Curran S. Benton, aviation section, Signal Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will report in person to the Chief Signal Officer of the Army for assignment to duty.

Capt. Clinton G. Edgar, Signal Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will report in person to the Chief Signal Officer of the Army for assignment to duty.

Capt. Charles T. Waring, aviation section, Signal Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty with station at Dayton, Ohio, and will report by letter to the Chief Signal Officer of the Army for instructions.

Capt. Frederick W. Benteen, United States Army, retired, is relieved from duty as assistant to the quartermaster, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., and will proceed to his home, and upon arrival will report by telegraph to The Adjutant General of the Army. Capt. Benteen is relieved from active duty, to take effect upon his arrival at his home.

Capt. Curtis Bland, Medical Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will proceed to Fort Riley, Kans., and report in person to the commanding officer, medical officers' training camp, for a course of instruction.

Capt. Brooks H. Wells, Medical Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will report in person to Maj. Henry C. Coe, Medical Reserve Corps, at the New York Academy of Medicine, New York, N. Y., for duty pertaining to the examination of applicants for the Officers' Reserve Corps and to make enlistments for the Medical Reserve Corps of the Army.

Capt. Richard Hirsch, Medical Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will proceed at the earliest practicable date to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., and report in person to the commanding officer, medical officers' training camp, for a course of instruction.

First Lieuts. Paul R. Withington and Harry R. Wheat, 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 a course of instruction.

Capt. Harry A. Taylor, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps, now at the citizens' training camp, Plattsburgh, N. Y., is assigned to active duty. He will repair to this city and report in person to the Chief of Staff for temporary duty in his office.

By direction of the President, Capt. Consuelo A. Seoane, Cavalry, detached officers' list, is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Signal Corps.

Capt. George B. Lee and First Lieut. Lonzo H. Redman, Medical Reserve Corps, are assigned to active duty and will proceed to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., and report in person to the commanding officer of the medical officers' training camp for a course of instruction.

First Lieut. Albert Cohen, Medical Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty, and will report in person to the commanding officer, Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for duty.

INSPECTORS GENERAL GIVEN NEW ASSIGNMENTS TO DUTY

The following changes in the stations and duties of inspectors general are ordered:

Maj. Herbert O. Williams is relieved from duty as department inspector of the Hawaiian Department and will proceed by the first available transport to the United States, and upon arrival at San Francisco, Cal., will report by telegraph to The Adjutant General of the Army for further orders.

Maj. Hamilton S. Hawkins will report to the commanding general, Hawaiian Department, for duty as department inspector of that department.

Maj. Thomas A. Pearce will report to the commanding general, Philippine Department, for assignment to duty as assistant to the department inspector of that department.

Maj. Charles H. Bridges will report to the commanding general, Eastern Department, for assignment to duty as assistant to the department inspector of that department.

Maj. George Vidmer will remain on his present duty in connection with purchasing horses until further orders.

Maj. Americus Mitchell will proceed to Chicago, Ill., and report to the commanding general, Central Department, for assignment to duty as assistant to the department inspector of that department.

Paragraph 22, Special Orders, No. 79, April 6, 1917, War Department, relating to Maj. Jacob C. Johnson, is revoked. Maj. Johnson is relieved from his present duties and will proceed to Chicago, Ill., and report to the commanding general, Central Department, for assignment to duty as assistant to the department inspector of that department.

Maj. Godwin Ordway will proceed to Fort Sam Houston, Tex., and report to the commanding general, Southern Department, for assignment to duty as assistant to the department inspector of that department.

Maj. Ernest R. Tilton will proceed to Charleston, S. C., and report to the commanding general, Southeastern Department, for assignment to duty as assistant to the department inspector of that department.

Capt. John J. Kyle, Medical Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will proceed to Calexico, Cal., and report in person to the commanding officer, Camp John H. Beacom, for duty, and by letter to the commanding general, Western Department.

First Lieuts. Henry C. Flood and Paul H. Walter, Medical Officers' Reserve Corps, now at Pittsburgh, Pa., are assigned to duty with the Ninth Regiment of Engineers, National Army.

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, this city, for instruction: Capt. Edward J. G. Beardsley, Capt. Herbert H. Pillingner, First Lieut. Walpole C. Brewer, First Lieut. Robert M. Deming, First Lieut. James W. Rice, First Lieut. James E. McDowell, Capt. Walter W. Manton.

First Lieut. Howard P. Culver, Aviation Section, Signal Officers' Reserve Corps, will proceed to the Princeton aviation field, Princeton, N. J., and report for duty at that place.

First Lieuts. William H. Browne and Glenn L. Coan, Medical Reserve Corps, are assigned to active duty, and will proceed to Detroit, Mich., and report in person to Lieut. Col. Harry Burgess, Corps of Engineers, commanding Sixth Engineers, National Army, for duty.

First Lieut. Robert R. Glynn, Medical Reserve Corps, is relieved from duty at Nevada, Mo., and will proceed to Fort Riley, Kans., and report in person to the commanding officer, medical officers' training camp, for a course of instruction.

Capt. Archie Miller, Nineteenth Cavalry, is transferred to the Second Cavalry, and will be assigned by his regimental commander to a troop stationed at Fort Myer, Va. He will join the troop to which assigned.

By direction of the President, Capt. Rowan P. Lemly, Thirteenth Infantry, is detailed as major, Philippine Scouts, vice Capt. James Houston, Cavalry, heretofore relieved. Capt. Lemly is relieved from assignment to the Eighth Infantry.

By direction of the President, Capt. Henry W. Baird, Ninth Cavalry, is detailed as major, Philippine Scouts, vice Capt. George C. Lewis, Infantry, Detached Officers' List, heretofore relieved. Capt. Baird is relieved from assignment to the Ninth Cavalry.

The following-named officers of the Signal Officers' Reserve Corps are assigned to active duty and will take station as indicated below:

First Lieut. Marlon L. Potter.

First Lieut. John A. Zimmermann.

Lieut. Potter will report in person to the commanding general, Central Department, for assignment to duty.

Lieut. Zimmermann will report in person to the commanding general, Eastern Department, for assignment to duty.

Maj. William D. Ennis, Ordnance Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will proceed to the Frankford Arsenal, Bridgetown, Pa., and report in person to the commanding officer for assignment to duty.

Capt. Daniel M. Henry, Aviation Section, Signal Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will proceed to Mineola, Long Island, N. Y., and report in person to the commanding officer, Signal Corps Aviation School, for assignment to duty.

Capt. Marshall G. Randol, Nineteenth Field Artillery, is transferred to the Seventeenth Field Artillery, at Syracuse, N. Y., and will proceed to join that regiment.

Capt. Fred D. Baker, Quartermaster Officers' Reserve Corps, is ordered to active duty and will proceed not later than five days after the receipt of this order to San Francisco, Cal., and report in person to the commanding general, Western Department, for assignment to duty as quartermaster, Fort MacArthur, Cal.

Maj. Frederick H. Baetjer, Medical Reserve Corps, now attending the conference of Roentgenologists at the Cornell Medical College, New York, N. Y., is assigned to active duty and is designated as an instructor in Roentgenology at Baltimore, Md. Maj. Baetjer upon completion of the conference referred to will proceed to Baltimore for duty accordingly.

Capt. William K. Wallace, Aviation Section, Signal Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will report in person to the Chief of Staff for duty in his office.

Maj. John F. Curry, junior military aviator, Signal Corps, is relieved from duty in the Hawaiian Islands and will proceed on the first available transport to the United States, and upon arrival report by telegraph to The Adjutant General of the Army for further instructions.

Capt. Amos G. Straw, Medical Reserve Corps, is relieved from duty at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., and will proceed to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., and report in person to the commanding officer of that post for duty and by letter to the commanding general, Northeastern Department.

Capt. Francis C. Harrington and Earl North, Corps of Engineers, are relieved from duty at the United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., and will repair to this city without delay and report to the commanding officer of the Engineer training camp to be established in this vicinity for duty as instructors.

MORE NATIONAL BANKS NOW THAN EVER IN SYSTEM'S HISTORY

The following statement has been issued by the Comptroller of the Currency: In announcing increases and liquidations of national banks for the week ending June 30, 1917, the Comptroller of the Currency directed attention to the fact that the number of national banks now in operation is greater than at any time since the organization of the national banking system.

There are now 7,635 national banks in operation.

The number in operation June 30, 1916, was 7,588. Since that date 150 national banks also have increased their capital stock by the sum of over \$25,000,000.

The comptroller has refused 20 applications for charters for new national banks during the past six months, and applications for charters for about 200 national banks are now under consideration and being investigated.

Applications to the Comptroller of the Currency during the eight days ending Saturday, June 30, 1917, for authority to organize national banks and to convert State banks into national banks; charters issued; charters extended and reextended; increases and reductions of capital approved and national banks placed in voluntary liquidation:

APPLICATIONS FOR CHARTER.	
For organization of national banks:	Capital.
The Farmers National Bank of Fairview, Kans.	\$25,000
The Coolidge Corner National Bank of Brookline, Mass.	100,000
The First National Bank of Antelope, Mont.	25,000
The Union National Bank of Friendship, N. Y.	100,000
The First National Bank of Booker, Tex.	25,000
The First National Bank of Follett, Tex.	25,000
The First National Bank of Marysville, Cal.	50,000
To succeed the Rideout Bank, Marysville, Cal.	
Total	350,000

CHARTERS ISSUED.	
Original organizations:	
The First National Bank of Buffalo, Minn.	25,000
The First National Bank of Brady, Mont.	25,000
The First National Bank of Brockton, Mont.	25,000
The First National Bank of Whitehall, Mont.	25,000
The First National Bank of Lovington, N. Mex.	30,000
The Corn Belt National Bank of Scotland, S. Dak.	25,000
The State National Bank of Corsicana, Tex.	100,000
The Citizens National Bank of Sour Lake, Tex.	50,000
The First National Bank of Woodsport, N. Y.	25,000
Successors S. W. Treat & Co., Bankers, Woodsport, N. Y.	
Conversion of State banks:	
The First National Bank of Sherman, Cal. Conversion of the Bank of Sherman, Cal.	25,000
The First National Bank of Hysham, Mont. Conversion of the Hysham State Bank, Hysham, Mont.	50,000
The First National Bank of Savage, Mont. Conversion of the First State Bank of Savage, Mont.	25,000
The First National Bank of Tom Bean, Tex. Conversion of the Tom Bean State Bank, Tom Bean, Tex.	25,000
The Schmelz National Bank of Newport News, Va. Conversion of Schmelz Brothers, Bankers, Inc., Newport News, Va.	200,000
Total	655,000

EXPORTS OF BREADSTUFFS, MEAT, COTTON, AND OTHER PRODUCTS FOR MONTH OF MAY

The usual monthly bulletin showing exports of domestic breadstuffs, cottonseed oil, meat and dairy products, cotton, and mineral oils from the principal cus-

toms districts of the United States has been completed by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce. It shows exports as follows:

Exports by groups.	May—		11 months ending May—	
	1917	1916	1917	1916
Breadstuffs.....dollars..	61,199,854	40,565,572	492,969,249	394,239,689
Cottonseed oil.....pounds..	16,711,115	16,079,218	146,259,639	255,116,225
Do.....dollars..	2,371,303	1,785,497	17,957,630	21,334,899
Meat and dairy products.....dollars..	40,957,308	28,265,031	324,946,093	294,494,721
Cotton.....bales.....	375,822	510,081	5,701,456	5,405,265
Do.....pounds.....	188,530,115	262,127,018	2,968,969,683	2,709,814,222
Do.....dollars.....	36,798,330	33,853,442	515,553,681	335,676,687
Mineral oils.....gallons.....	213,454,893	231,344,348	2,483,596,844	2,220,311,687
Do.....dollars.....	22,189,665	18,195,760	23,759,792	146,632,399
Totaldollars.....	103,516,460	122,665,902	1,555,186,445	1,139,627,396
EXPORTS BY PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.				
Corn.....bushels.....	4,838,064	5,335,816	61,001,024	32,486,697
Do.....dollars.....	7,360,998	4,453,273	66,331,068	26,796,236
Oats.....bushels.....	7,637,947	12,537,658	78,343,543	87,693,285
Do.....dollars.....	5,876,368	6,410,697	47,199,675	43,662,476
Wheat.....bushels.....	11,509,205	14,570,953	134,177,310	167,865,928
Do.....dollars.....	29,756,842	18,660,763	255,567,738	286,954,935
Flour.....barrels.....	1,079,711	1,338,219	10,707,821	14,117,128
Do.....dollars.....	10,739,314	7,672,380	80,403,628	79,594,095
Beef, canned.....pounds.....	12,568,058	12,186,492	59,847,677	46,777,692
Do.....dollars.....	3,435,182	2,492,572	15,009,495	8,496,182
Beef, fresh.....pounds.....	28,130,776	14,517,830	180,476,428	191,174,398
Do.....dollars.....	4,030,201	1,867,363	23,564,428	26,796,685
Beef, pickled, etc.....pounds.....	3,264,769	2,436,650	52,515,131	35,992,787
Do.....dollars.....	510,316	250,720	5,932,192	3,732,967
Oleo oil.....pounds.....	7,066,646	5,209,938	64,887,222	96,626,265
Do.....dollars.....	1,526,852	655,242	10,561,142	11,516,738
Bacon.....pounds.....	60,676,271	58,312,501	616,548,733	641,763,716
Do.....dollars.....	13,407,515	8,202,446	105,732,090	73,436,961
Hams and shoulders.....pounds.....	23,245,272	31,467,914	245,281,790	254,248,627
Do.....dollars.....	5,251,336	4,815,432	44,533,421	28,136,266
Lard.....pounds.....	30,611,309	48,772,884	420,503,079	391,126,625
Do.....dollars.....	7,040,408	6,158,349	71,183,879	41,297,699
Neutral lard.....pounds.....	1,592,106	1,280,916	17,125,289	36,297,699
Do.....dollars.....	382,128	159,163	3,043,435	3,453,635
Pork, pickled, etc.....pounds.....	10,164,154	7,390,283	91,586,090	120,666,623
Do.....dollars.....	2,655,403	979,973	14,610,767	15,569,664
Lard compounds.....pounds.....	6,090,332	5,027,722	52,179,392	48,904,437
Do.....dollars.....	1,182,286	591,204	7,543,462	4,677,677
Crude oil.....gallons.....	5,230,177	13,102,514	154,359,407	147,736,129
Do.....dollars.....	239,016	568,777	5,907,239	5,004,626
Illuminating oil.....gallons.....	49,784,675	73,958,062	766,713,986	747,946,929
Do.....dollars.....	3,680,381	5,006,733	49,821,225	46,917,692
Lubricating oil.....gallons.....	24,911,632	25,988,725	243,037,062	228,124,190
Do.....dollars.....	4,694,937	4,250,910	43,099,729	33,306,627
Gasoline, naphtha, etc.....gallons.....	46,334,757	30,756,933	372,284,464	259,834,733
Do.....dollars.....	10,439,777	5,921,767	76,051,327	38,772,969
Residuum, fuel oil, etc.....gallons.....	87,194,252	87,838,114	947,201,916	841,694,722
Do.....dollars.....	3,135,554	2,447,573	28,880,274	23,126,822

CHARTERS REEXTENDED.	
The Quakertown National Bank, Quakertown, Pa. Charter reextended until close of business June 24, 1937.	
INCREASES OF CAPITAL APPROVED.	
	Increase.
The First National Bank of Versailles, Mo. Capital increased from \$30,000 to \$50,000.	\$20,000
The First National Bank of Pompton Lakes, N. J. Capital increased from \$25,000 to \$50,000.	25,000
The First National Bank of Miami, Okla. Capital increased from \$50,000 to \$100,000.	50,000
The Marine National Bank of Erie, Pa. Capital increased from \$150,000 to \$300,000.	150,000
The First National Bank of Darlington, Wis. Capital increased from \$50,000 to \$75,000.	25,000
Total	270,000
REDUCTIONS OF CAPITAL APPROVED.	
	Reduction.
The First National Bank of San Jacinto, Cal. Capital reduced from \$100,000 to \$50,000.	\$50,000
The First National Bank of Allen, Okla. Capital reduced from \$35,000 to \$25,000.	10,000
Total	60,000

LIQUIDATIONS.	
	Capital.
The Peoples' National Bank of Scranton, Pa. Liquidation committee, S. C. Woolworth, Thomas Sprague, Timothy Burke, and George T. Dunham, all of Scranton. Consolidated with Scranton Savings and Dime Bank.	\$500,000
The First National Bank of Leslie, Ark. Liquidation agent, W. C. Leonard, Leslie, Ark.	50,000
The State National Bank of Springfield, Ill. Liquidation agents, E. W. Payne and J. F. Bunn, Springfield, Ill.	200,000
Total	750,000
SUMMARY.	
	No. of banks. Capital.
Applications for charter.....	7 \$350,000
New charters issued.....	14 655,000
Applications rejected.....	5 150,000
Charters reextended.....	None.
Charters extended.....	1
Increases of capital approved.....	5 270,000
Reductions of capital approved.....	2 60,000
Liquidations (not to be succeeded by national banks).....	3 750,000

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