



# Official Bulletin



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GEORGE CREEL, CHAIRMAN

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No. 47.

## ADVISORY BOARD FOR EXPORTS COUNCIL WILL BE APPOINTED

The Department of Commerce has authorized the following:

It is expected that in due time an advisory board will be named of high-class men of recognized ability, to act as its name indicates, as a medium of assistance to the Exports Council.

The members of the advisory board will be expected to give their whole time to the work, and to so arrange their affairs and hours that an immediate session can be had on questions referred by the Exports Council, or upon which the latter desires the board to make a recommendation, or give advice. It is expected that the assistance of this board will greatly relieve and assist the council, and be of inestimable value in the highly important work of directing American exports.

The Secretaries of State, Agriculture, Commerce, and the food administrator, and possibly the Shipping Board, will each nominate a member.

In speaking of the delay in putting the exports control law in operation, Secretary Redfield, of the Department of Commerce, which has the administration of the work, said:

"The delay in putting the law in operation is merely from such necessary adjustments as are possible to make in advance, so it will move smoothly, once placed in running order. These matters are being given careful consideration and are being worked out as rapidly as is consistent with the immense importance of the subject involved."

## CHANGES IN FOREIGN SERVICE.

### Transfers and Appointments in Diplomatic and Consular Corps.

The following transfers of secretaries in the diplomatic service are announced: Jefferson Caffery, from Teheran to Paris; Charles Campbell, jr., from Berne to Madrid.

Appointments and transfers in the consular service follow:

Francis B. Keene, lately consul general at Zurich, to be consul general at Rome; Paul R. Josselyn, lately vice consul and interpreter at Canton, China, to be vice consul and interpreter at Mukden, China; Carl D. Meinhardt, lately vice consul and interpreter at Chefoo, China, to be vice consul and interpreter at Canton, China; Albert C. Chapin, a student interpreter, to be vice consul at Chefoo, China; Jay C. Huston, a student interpreter, to be vice consul at Nanking, China; Joseph E. Jacobs, a student interpreter, to be vice consul at Foochow, China; Harold G. Foss, to be consular agent at Coro, Venezuela; Morgan O. Taylor, a consular assistant, to be vice consul at Zurich, Switzerland; Robert Engerer, to be vice consul at Malta; Franklin J. Crosson, to be vice consul at Sydney, Nova Scotia.

## U-BOATS REPORTED ACTIVE IN VICINITY OF THE AZORES

Secretary Daniels to-day made the following announcement:

"The Navy Department has received information which indicates the activity of German submarines in the vicinity of the Azores."

## AIRPLANE ENGINE LABORATORY.

### Tests of the "All America" Motor to Be Made at Bureau of Standards.

The national advisory committee for aeronautics authorizes the following:

At a recent meeting of the subcommittee on power plants of the national advisory committee for aeronautics, preparations were made for the development at the Bureau of Standards of a laboratory for testing aircraft engines under conditions of altitude and temperature similar to those encountered in flights at an altitude of 20,000 feet or more. The laboratory and its experimental equipment will be organized under the auspices of the advisory committee, and the investigations will be directed by the subcommittee on power plants.

The special immediate purpose of this proposed equipment is the prompt testing out of the so-called "All America" airplane engine, now under development, in order to be able to immediately put it under controllable conditions corresponding to any altitude and any atmospheric condition which would be met in the air.

## NAVY CAMP CONTRACTS LET.

### Construction of Buildings on Jamestown Exposition Site to Begin.

The Navy Department authorizes the following:

The Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, has awarded contracts for construction work on the training camp at the Hampton Roads naval base, which includes the old Jamestown Exposition site and Pine Beach properties on Hampton Roads, Va., as follows:

John B. Wilson, Richmond, Va., and Carolina Wood Products Co., Asheville, N. C., camp for 5,000 men, each contractor to build half of camp.

Richardson Co., Norfolk, Va., reconstruction of buildings now on property.

Newport Engineering & Contracting Co., Newport News, Va., building of hospital.

## 393 NAVY ENLISTMENTS.

The Navy Department authorizes the following:

Total enlisted men in the Navy  
July 2..... 127,099  
Net gain July 3..... 393

Total enlisted men in the Navy  
July 3..... 127,492

## SIXTEEN TENTED CITIES WILL BE BUILT FOR THE GUARDSMEN

The War Department authorizes the following:

Construction has begun on 16 wooden cities for our new National Army, but this is only half of the military cities which will soon be ready for our soldiers. Steps are now being taken to build 16 cities of tents to receive the National Guardsmen who will be called to the colors soon. It will not take so long to make them ready for the troops, and for this reason the work on them has been held back until the wooden cities were planned and put under contract. In fact, the location of two of them has not yet been fixed, but it is expected that a decision will be reached in a few days. The sites already determined are: Fort Worth, Tex.; Fort Sill, Okla.; Deming, N. Mex.; Waco, Tex.; Houston, Tex.; Linda Vista, Cal.; Greenville, S. C.; Augusta, Ga.; Macon, Ga.; Montgomery, Ala.; Anniston, Ala.; Fayetteville, N. C.; Palo Alto, Cal.; and Spartanburg, S. C.

### Similar to Wooden Camps.

These camps will be laid out to accommodate approximately 35,000 men in each, and possibly as many as 10,000 horses and mules. They will be built by the same methods that are followed in the case of the wooden camps and under the direction of the same officer, Col. I. W. Littell, of the Quartermaster Corps. While he will not have to furnish the enormous number of tents required, he must construct the water and sewerage works and erect wooden kitchens, mess halls, hospitals, storehouses, and many other structures for which tents are undesirable. Building waterworks and sewers for a population of 35,000 in about a month is a rapid undertaking that any intelligent citizen can appreciate, and such work is merely a single detail of many similar rush jobs that must be done in each of these 16 camps. Fortunately, it will be somewhat simplified by the fact that the designs prepared for the National Army camps can be used for the National Guard camps.

### Sanitation Studied.

The sanitation of these camps has received very careful study. Special care is being paid to securing an ample supply of good water, to providing sewerage and sewage disposal systems of the best type, and to the collection and disposal of the garbage. A number of the leading sanitary specialists of the country have been cooperating in the general plans for such work.

The men who go to these camps, and their families who stay at home, should know that everything that engineering science can suggest as desirable is being done to make these military cities as healthful as any of our permanent municipalities.

Contribute to the Red Cross fund.

## CANADIANS GIVE VIEWS ON WAR WORK FOR U. S. SCHOOLS

The Council of National Defense authorizes the following:

At a joint meeting of prominent Canadian educators with the education section of the committee on engineering and education of the advisory commission of the Council of National Defense, held here this week, the Canadian visitors strongly urged on the basis of Canadian experience that careful plans be laid for developing the work of American colleges and universities to fit wartime needs. The Canadian experience has been that, unless the situation is guarded against, both instructors and students who could be more valuable in the national cause through continuing their college work are drawn into direct war service. The information secured from the Canadian visitors will be used later by the committee on engineering and education in framing definite recommendations for American colleges.

The visiting Canadian educators are: President Sir Robert Alexander Falconer, of the University of Toronto; President A. Stanley Mackenzie, of Dalhousie University; President Henry Marshall Tory, of the University of Alberta; Dean Frank Dawson Adams, of McGill University; Prof. William Hardy Alexander, captain commanding University of Alberta contingent, Can. O. T. C.

The members of the educational section of the committee on education and engineering present were: Hollis Godfrey, Sc. D., member of the advisory commission of the Council of National Defense, president, Drexel Institute, chairman; Henry E. Crampton, Ph. D., professor, Columbia University, vice chairman; Frederick C. Ferry, Ph. D., dean, Williams College, secretary; Samuel P. Capen, Ph. D., specialist in higher education in the United States Bureau of Education, executive secretary; Edwin A. Alderman, LL. D., president, University of Virginia; Guy Potter Benton, LL. D., president, University of Vermont; Kenyon L. Butterfield, LL. D., president, Massachusetts Agricultural College; Augustus S. Downing, LL. D., assistant commissioner for higher education, University of the State of New York; Wilson Farrand, M. A., head master, Newark Academy; Guy S. Ford, Ph. D., director of the Division on Civic and Educational Cooperation of the committee on public information; Frank J. Goodnow, LL. D., president, Johns Hopkins University; Edward K. Graham, LL. D., president, University of North Carolina; Charles S. Howe, Ph. D., president, Case School of Applied Science; Harry Pratt Judson, LL. D., president, University of Chicago; A. Lawrence Lowell, LL. D., president, Harvard University; Frank L. McVey, LL. D., president, State University of North Dakota; Alexander Melklejohn, LL. D., president, Amherst College; Joseph A. Mulry, Ph. D., president, Fordham University; John S. Nollen, LL. D., president, Lake Forest College; Raymond A. Pearson, LL. D., president, Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.

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

**“IT IS IN OUR POWER TO HOLD WOLF FROM DOOR OF  
WORLD—HUMANITY DEMANDS IT”—H. C. HOOVER**

**Quotes Great European Statesman as Saying War Will Be Won “by Last  
500,000 Bushels of Wheat”—By Economies Can Save  
Major Portion of Cost of Struggle.**

Mr. Herbert C. Hoover has issued the following statement:

The weapons in this war are fighting men, munitions, food, ships, and finance. If we are to defend liberty in this year 1917, all these must be upon such a scale as will demand the energies of our people. In previous wars a small proportion of the community went to fight, another small portion was devoted to their support, but the great bulk of the Nation did “business as usual.”

Autocracy has been for years organizing its resources to the end that they have placed 1 out of 7 of its population on the fighting line and have so mobilized the civil population as to afford them complete support. They have suppressed production of every luxury and reduced even every necessity. Their arrogant confidence that they will become “masters of the world” is based upon their belief that the materialism, the selfishness, and the jealousy of individual interests in democracy make it impossible for it to organize such a strength. They do not deny the bravery of the men of democracy in battle, but they comfort themselves in the belief that we have not the self-sacrifice at home for their support.

### Allies To Be Fed Also.

Our problem is not alone to mobilize our civilian population for the support of our fighting men, but we also have the responsibility of the support of the fighting men of our allies. And food is not the least of their necessities. One of the great European statesmen has said: “The war will not be won by the last 500,000 fighting men, but will be won by the last 500,000 bushels of wheat.” It is within our ability to give this last 500,000 bushels, but only if we organize to produce, organize to save, and organize to supply all.

We must feed our allies that their people may remain constant in the war. Liberty can not be maintained upon the empty stomachs of the women and children. Through the drain of war our allies have steadily decreased in food production and other agencies also curtailed their supplies. Out of our abundance, by eliminating waste and extravagance, it is in our power, and in our power alone, to hold the wolf from the door of the world. Our obligation is greater than war itself—humanity demands it of us.

### Eat Without Waste.

We must save in all food. We must eat plenty, but wisely and without waste. If we save in our consumption and our waste we can increase our surplus to export; if we substitute other commodities for those we can export we can further increase our surplus.

Furthermore, by our economies we can save a major portion of the cost of the war. We can increase our ability to subscribe to liberty loans. If we can save food we can lower the price of living to our own people and relieve the strain and distress under which they labor today. We can only do this by organization so that there shall be no profiting from our economy, that all bear the burden equally.

The food administration is a volunteer organization to be endowed with powers by the Government. This volunteer organization is not to be limited to a few executives in Washington. We are solicitous, nay anxious, to secure as actual members of this volunteer effort every man and every woman, every boy and girl in these United States who will undertake the task with us. There is no dictatorship in volunteer effort. It is by voluntary mobilization that we can answer autocracy with democracy. It is as great in efficiency and greater in spirit.

## HUGE FIGURES SHOWING THE SCALE OF ARMY OPERATIONS AT PRESENT TIME ARE GIVEN

Here are some illustrative figures showing the scale of Army operations at the present time:

In the year 1915, \$450,000 was appropriated for aeronautics; under the urgent deficiency act, \$47,000,000.

In the year 1915, for sustenance \$9,800,000; this year, \$133,000,000.

In the year 1915, \$10,000,000 for regular supplies; this year, almost \$110,000,000.

In 1915, \$13,000,000 for transportation; this year, almost \$222,000,000.

In 1915, for clothing and camp garrison equipage \$6,500,000; this year, \$231,500,000.

In 1915, \$300,000 for ordnance service; this year, \$2,650,000.

In 1915, \$450,000 for manufacture of arms; this year, something over \$55,000,000.

In 1915, \$700,000 for ordnance stores and supplies; this year, \$106,500,000.

Purchases have been authorized as follows:

Over five million blankets.

Thirty-seven million yards of bobbinette.

Two million cots.

Forty-five million five hundred thousand yards cotton cloth, olive drab.

Twenty-one million three hundred thousand yards unbleached drilling.

Six million pairs of shoes.

Eleven million one hundred and ninety-one thousand pairs light woolen stockings.

# \$809,215,997 INTERNAL REVENUE COLLECTED LAST YEAR AT LEAST COST IN NATION'S HISTORY; BIG INCREASE IN INCOME TAX RECEIPTS

The Treasury Department authorizes the following:

Secretary McAdoo announces that the total collections of internal revenue for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, amounted to \$809,215,997.66. This large amount was collected at a cost of only ninety-five hundredths of 1 per cent, or at the rate of 95 cents per \$100, the lowest cost for the collection of internal-revenue taxes in the history of the Government.

This report was made to the Secretary by Commissioner Osborn, of the Internal Revenue Bureau, and the Secretary extended his congratulations to the commissioner upon the splendid record made by the bureau for the year.

### Reflect Country's Prosperity.

The figures reflect the prosperity of the country, the efficiency of the internal-revenue service, and the cooperation of taxpayers in paying their taxes.

The collections for the month of June were reported by telegraph and for that reason the figures are subject to correction upon the analysis of official mail returns.

The totals by classes, as far as they can be divided at the present time, are:

Ordinary receipts.....	\$449,209,855.96
Corporation income tax receipts.....	180,064,663.97
Individual income tax receipts.....	179,941,477.73

Aggregate receipts... 809,215,997.66

Included in the ordinary receipts are collections from the regular sources and also from the estate tax, munitions tax, capital stock tax, etc., collected under the act of October 22, 1914, and the act of September 8, 1916, which include the tax on wine, special taxes on brokers, theaters, manufactures of tobacco, etc. The collections from these various sources can not be segregated at this time.

### Collections for Six Years.

The following is a comparative table of internal-revenue collections for the last six years:

1912.....	\$321,615,894.69
1913.....	344,424,453.85
1914.....	350,008,893.96
1915.....	415,681,023.86
1916.....	512,723,287.77
1917.....	809,215,997.66

Income-tax collections for the last four years, or since the enactment of the income-tax law, were as follows:

1914.....	\$71,361,274.74
1915.....	80,201,758.86
1916.....	124,937,262.61
1917.....	360,006,141.70

The \$360,006,141.70 income taxes collected during the fiscal year just closed included about \$9,000,000 which was due in the previous fiscal year, when, under the law, taxpayers were given 10 days after the close of the fiscal year for the payment of income taxes before penalties accrued. By the act of September 8, 1916, this system was changed and all income tax is due on or before June 15, penalties accruing within 10 days after notice.

### Cost of Collection.

The annual cost of collection for the last 15 years was as follows:

	Per cent.
1903.....	2.07
1904.....	1.98
1905.....	2.01
1906.....	1.90
1907.....	1.81
1908.....	1.92
1909.....	2.02
1910.....	1.74
1911.....	1.68
1912.....	1.71
1913.....	1.59

	Per cent.
1914.....	1.52
1915.....	1.64
1916.....	1.40
1917.....	.95

The average cost of collection since the establishment of the bureau is approximately 2.43 per cent, exclusive of the fiscal year 1917.

The following statement shows the ordinary internal-revenue receipts and the corporation and individual income-tax collections by internal-revenue districts for the fiscal year just closed:

Districts.	Ordinary receipts.	Corporation income tax.	Individual income tax.	Aggregate receipts.
Alabama.....	\$320,321.43	\$1,134,736.30	\$397,442.39	\$1,852,500.12
Arkansas.....	134,649.14	306,310.84	179,413.47	620,373.45
First California.....	12,034,884.27	4,623,153.24	2,606,253.25	19,264,290.76
Sixth California.....	1,800,452.31	1,599,553.96	1,279,486.52	4,689,497.79
Colorado.....	424,249.30	1,974,292.41	1,126,437.63	3,524,979.34
Connecticut.....	7,499,699.64	5,211,928.98	4,911,588.67	17,623,217.29
Florida.....	1,528,033.98	326,132.66	303,353.17	2,157,519.81
Georgia.....	347,816.16	1,218,831.39	611,777.89	2,178,425.44
Hawaii.....	260,976.10	909,918.58	363,880.70	1,534,775.38
First Illinois.....	18,304,564.03	13,053,369.95	10,973,029.53	42,330,963.51
Fifth Illinois.....	34,546,558.55	439,595.76	246,240.92	35,232,395.23
Eighth Illinois.....	8,294,212.86	479,527.45	404,250.83	9,177,991.14
Thirteenth Illinois.....	968,375.69	387,044.00	116,431.13	1,471,850.82
Sixth Indiana.....	13,765,016.47	1,878,466.77	1,032,569.55	16,676,052.79
Seventh Indiana.....	19,343,677.54	382,582.81	201,275.97	19,927,536.32
Third Iowa.....	784,482.14	1,252,297.30	555,214.88	2,591,994.32
Kansas.....	537,511.67	2,349,847.01	568,181.91	3,455,540.59
Second Kentucky.....	5,184,155.57	98,741.44	24,343.27	5,307,241.28
Fifth Kentucky.....	24,633,000.19	857,243.04	238,936.91	25,729,180.14
Sixth Kentucky.....	6,036,111.42	102,732.25	31,637.24	6,170,480.91
Seventh Kentucky.....	6,335,353.44	120,127.98	73,117.69	6,528,599.11
Eighth Kentucky.....	3,291,548.04	73,616.66	25,261.76	3,390,426.46
Louisiana.....	11,847,481.29	1,269,121.11	813,542.12	13,930,144.52
Maryland.....	22,827,792.20	5,136,603.08	6,802,024.42	34,766,419.70
Third Massachusetts.....	9,515,544.25	9,320,716.63	10,959,847.50	29,796,108.38
First Michigan.....	7,389,980.76	5,473,560.14	3,229,427.65	16,093,058.55
Fourth Michigan.....	1,180,836.14	1,094,764.05	398,460.68	2,674,060.87
Minnesota.....	3,619,472.36	4,618,464.76	1,814,431.33	10,052,368.45
First Missouri.....	12,923,609.20	3,295,846.55	1,658,562.51	17,878,018.26
Sixth Missouri.....	2,276,968.64	1,300,323.80	857,854.03	4,435,146.47
Montana.....	1,236,843.77	2,142,881.51	656,678.49	4,036,403.77
Nebraska.....	3,691,565.11	779,615.94	368,710.97	4,839,892.02
New Hampshire.....	1,031,564.80	1,284,234.60	983,819.50	3,299,618.90
First New Jersey.....	969,525.20	1,066,771.94	1,468,675.26	3,505,172.40
Fifth New Jersey.....	12,941,024.42	4,183,809.92	4,153,034.82	21,277,869.16
New Mexico.....	189,098.93	938,128.06	283,091.62	1,410,319.61
First New York.....	13,492,654.57	1,796,098.02	4,096,012.24	19,384,764.83
Second New York.....	16,553,365.55	31,488,313.25	41,925,083.46	89,966,762.26
Third New York.....	16,335,839.89	6,313,726.08	26,507,302.94	49,156,868.91
Fourteenth New York.....	6,936,081.92	1,694,950.55	4,111,127.30	12,742,159.77
Twenty-first New York.....	5,073,514.47	1,651,162.89	1,078,183.92	7,802,861.28
Twenty-eighth New York.....	4,340,998.10	3,622,721.11	3,778,055.45	11,741,774.66
Fourth North Carolina.....	7,876,524.01	536,676.17	197,695.46	8,610,895.64
Fifth North Carolina.....	21,227,758.36	695,932.96	363,494.05	22,287,185.37
North and South Dakota.....	296,020.44	401,019.92	123,323.97	820,364.33
First Ohio.....	19,648,674.03	2,621,321.97	1,584,901.84	23,854,898.44
Tenth Ohio.....	3,248,700.46	1,566,918.89	1,144,244.05	5,959,863.40
Eleventh Ohio.....	1,840,919.56	1,011,822.57	538,795.18	3,391,537.31
Eighteenth Ohio.....	5,664,437.72	7,673,239.70	4,798,147.70	18,135,825.12
Oklahoma.....	220,703.94	2,231,436.18	4,428,842.32	6,880,982.44
Oregon.....	347,163.91	406,931.70	413,684.24	1,167,779.85
First Pennsylvania.....	13,934,535.81	9,205,457.49	10,071,214.93	33,211,208.23
Ninth Pennsylvania.....	4,049,780.95	787,398.15	689,869.78	5,507,048.88
Twelfth Pennsylvania.....	5,016,159.65	2,407,292.35	1,151,836.00	8,575,288.00
Twenty-third Pennsylvania.....	18,303,773.17	12,002,028.36	5,803,510.48	36,109,312.01
South Carolina.....	212,505.18	498,116.17	81,874.28	792,795.63
Tennessee.....	2,071,126.66	942,090.87	438,684.27	3,451,901.80
Third Texas.....	1,923,964.99	2,611,153.93	2,781,779.69	7,316,898.61
Second Virginia.....	7,836,263.10	889,937.78	472,296.31	9,198,497.19
Sixth Virginia.....	674,839.50	942,918.23	147,008.05	1,764,766.08
Washington.....	364,435.33	1,203,578.30	876,058.80	2,444,072.43
West Virginia.....	1,545,322.79	1,460,908.97	460,138.63	3,466,370.39
First Wisconsin.....	10,680,728.71	2,170,940.41	950,620.02	13,802,289.14
Second Wisconsin.....	1,661,272.55	545,583.13	229,206.19	2,436,061.87
Philippine Islands, 10 months.....	398,531.73			398,531.73
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>449,209,855.96</b>	<b>180,064,663.97</b>	<b>179,941,477.73</b>	<b>809,215,997.66</b>

### NEW DANISH REGULATION.

The Department of State is advised that the minister of justice of Denmark has instructed the police to demand of foreigners entering the Kingdom of

Denmark the presentation of passports. This regulation does not apply to the subjects of Norway and Sweden.

Contribute to the Red Cross fund.

## The Official Bulletin

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

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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.

## REGISTRATION DAY FOR HAWAII IS SELECTED BY PRESIDENT

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 Hawaii, do hereby set, fix, and establish Tuesday, the thirty-first day of July, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, as the day of registration; and I do hereby direct that upon such day, between the hours of 7 o'clock a. m. and 9 o'clock p. m. thereof, 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 Re-

## RULE THAT WATCH OFFICERS OF U. S. SHIPS SHALL BE AMERICAN CITIZENS SUSPENDED

The following Executive order is made public by the Department of Commerce:

"In pursuance of the authority conferred upon the President of the United States by section 2 of the act approved August 18, 1914, entitled 'An act to provide for the admission of foreign-built ships to American registry for foreign trade, and for other purposes,' it is hereby ordered:

"That the provisions of law prescribing that the watch officers of vessels of the United States, registered for the foreign trade shall be citizens of the United States, are hereby suspended so far and for such length of time as is herein provided, namely:

"That all citizens or subjects of nations which are or which hereafter may be engaged in the present war against the Imperial German Government or any of its allies, and all such citizens or subjects of neutral nations as shall satisfy the Secretary of Commerce that their attitude toward the purposes of the United States in the war it is now waging is not detrimental to the successful prosecution of the war, may, for the duration of the war, be permitted to act as watch officers of vessels of the United States, registered for foreign trade, if otherwise qualified:

"Provided, that if it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Secretary of Commerce that any such citizen or subject, whether of a belligerent or a neutral nation, has committed any act inimical to the United States in the conduct of the war, the said Secretary may, in each such case, withdraw the exemption provided for herein, and such exemption shall not again apply to any such alien citizen or subject.

"And the Secretary of Commerce is hereby authorized to prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry this order into effect."

The effect of this order will be to greatly facilitate the manning of merchant vessels with competent crews. There are many English and Scandinavian watch officers available, now that the prohibition has been removed requiring that such officers be American citizens, and this new source of supply, coupled with the watch officers that are now being trained and will be trained at the various schools inaugurated under the auspices of the United States Shipping Board, is expected to furnish all the officers needed for the American merchant marine, so soon to have many new ships in commission.

serve 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 as shall be designated and appointed by the Governor of the Territory of Hawaii for that purpose.

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 second day of July, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, 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.

### REGISTRATION FOR WOMEN.

Two States Set Dates for Food Conservation Pledges.

The woman's committee of the Council of National Defense announced to-day that the governor of Missouri has set the 28th of July and the governor of Wyoming the 17th of July for the registration, in their respective States, of women for national service and for the signing of the food-conservation pledges.

In many districts a house-to-house canvass will be conducted by members of women's committees in order to obtain complete cooperation among the women.

### RECONSTRUCTION IN FRANCE.

Committee of Fifteen to Supervise Work in Invaded Districts.

Consul General A. M. Thackara, reporting from Paris, says:

The Journal Officiel of May 5 published an order of the Minister of the Interior, constituting a committee of 15 members, to be known as the "Commission Consultative des Marchés et des Stocks," the duty of which will be to study administrative and technical questions in reference to contracts for purchasing stocks of provisional houses and materials for provisional and final reconstruction work in invaded districts of France. The committee will also take charge of and oversee stocks of houses and material furnished. Monsieur Ogier, Conseiller d'Etat, Directeur du Contrôle et de la Comptabilité, Ministère de l'Intérieur, Paris, has been named president of the committee.

### NEW FOREIGN CONSULAR OFFICERS.

Foreign consular officers in the United States recognized June 26 to July 2:

Luigi Mariani, vice consul of Italy at New York.

Reginald Phillips, British vice consul at Galveston, Tex.

Pierre Paul Biaggi, consular agent of France at Ponce, Porto Rico.

Francesco Santomassimo, consular agent of Italy at Newark, N. J.

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

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

### SENATE.

Much headway has been made in the consideration of the administration food bill. Practically all amendments have been agreed to except that relating to prohibition and making it unlawful for the members of any advisory committee or other organization to enter into contract to sell to the Government articles in the production of which they are in any way interested.

Amendments adopted in the Senate include the licensing and antihoarding sections and the provisions exempting farmers, gardeners, stock raisers, and farmers' cooperative associations from Government control. The committee substitute, which would give the President power to commandeer food, feed, fuel, and any other supplies necessary for military purposes or the common defense, was agreed to. This substantially broadens the President's requisitioning powers.

Senator McKellar offered an amendment providing that the board created to carry out the provisions of the bill should make all purchases for the allied and neutral Governments in this country and should be responsible to Congress.

Senator Johnson, of South Dakota, offered an amendment that would substitute for the measure now pending a bill giving the Government authority to commandeer men and property whenever needed in the conduct of the war.

Senator Chamberlain announced early this morning that unless an agreement was reached for a vote on the food bill before adjournment he would submit the pending petition for modified cloture, let it go over for a day, and make the motion to-morrow to close debate and fix the time for the vote on the bill. Senator Chamberlain expressed his confidence that the votes were ready to apply the new cloture rule. Senator Robinson will present the amendment to eliminate the manufacture of whisky without reference to beer or wines.

Conferees on the food survey bill—the first food measure to pass both Houses—have agreed to the Senate amendment striking out the section providing for the commandeering of seeds. The section providing for the purchase and selling of seeds by the Government has been changed to permit the Government to contract with individuals for the growing of seeds.

The war tax revenue bill has been formally reported to the Senate by Chairman Simmons. It provides for an increase in taxes for war purposes amounting to \$1,670,170,000. Senator Simmons announced that the measure would be called up as soon as the food bill is disposed of.

Before the Interstate Commerce Committee, Clifford Thorne, representing the Iowa League of Municipalities, urged a law giving the Interstate Commerce Commission authority to fix permanent prices

for coal by ascertaining the production cost and allowing a fair and reasonable profit.

### HOUSE.

The draft of the administration bill for the aviation arm of the service has been received by Chairman Dent, of the Military Committee. It is proposed to begin the immediate construction of 22,625 aeroplanes and 45,250 engines, at an estimated cost of \$363,140,000. The bill contemplates an aviation corps of about 75,000 men. Under the terms of the bill the President would be given broad authority in the organization of this force and would have power to draft men into that service if necessary. Hearings will be held by committees in both houses and special efforts made to get the legislation through expeditiously.

The Naval Committee left Washington to-day on the *Mayflower* for a tour of inspection of the various navy yards and stations on the Atlantic coast. The first yard to be visited will be Norfolk, from which point the committee will proceed to the North Atlantic stations. It will be absent from Washington about 10 days.

Richard Elliott, Republican, was sworn in as a Member from the sixth Indiana district to succeed the late Representative Comstock, Republican.

The House was not in session to-day but will meet to-morrow.

### U. S. SHIPPING BOARD TO TAKE OVER ANOTHER GERMAN VESSEL

The President has issued the following Executive order:

Whereas the following joint resolution adopted by Congress was approved by the President May 12, 1917:

"Joint resolution authorizing the President to take over for the United States the possession and title of any vessel within its jurisdiction, which at the time of coming therein was owned in whole or in part by any corporation, citizen, or subject of any nation with which the United States may be at war, or was under register of any such nation, and for other purposes.

"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to take over to the United States the immediate possession and title of any vessel within the jurisdiction thereof, including the Canal Zone and all territories and insular possessions of the United States except the American Virgin Islands, which at the time of coming into such jurisdiction was owned in whole or in part of any corporation, citizen, or subject of any nation with which the United States may be at war when such vessel shall be taken, or was flying the flag of or was under register of any such nation or any political subdivision or municipality thereof; and, through the United States Shipping Board, or any department or agency of the Government, to operate, lease, charter, and equip such vessel in

any service of the United States, or in any commerce, foreign or coastwise.

"Sec. 2. That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to appoint, subject to the approval of the President, a board of survey, whose duty it shall be to ascertain the actual value of the vessel, its equipment, appurtenances, and all property contained therein, at the time of its taking, and to make a written report of their findings to the Secretary of the Navy, who shall preserve such report with the records of his department. These findings shall be considered as competent evidence in all proceedings on any claim for compensation."

And whereas the following vessel was, at the time of coming into the jurisdiction of the United States, owned in whole or in part by a corporation, citizen or subject of the Empire of Germany, a nation with which the United States is now at war, or was flying the flag of or under the register of the Empire of Germany, or of a political subdivision or municipality thereof: Cargo steamship *Prinz Eitel Friedrich*, now lying at Hoboken, New Jersey.

It is therefore ordered that through the United States Shipping Board there be taken over to the United States the possession and title of the aforementioned vessel. The United States Shipping Board is further hereby authorized to repair, equip, and man said vessel; to operate, lease, or charter the same in any service of the United States, or in any commerce, foreign or coastwise; and to do and perform any and all things that may be necessary to accomplish the pur-

### NAVAL OFFICERS DESIGNATED FOR ENGINEERING DUTY ONLY

The Navy Department authorizes the following:

In accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress approved August 29, 1916, reading: "Officers of the line of the Navy, not below the grade of lieutenant may, upon application, and with the approval of the Secretary of the Navy, be assigned to engineering duty only, and that when so assigned and until they reach the grade of commander, they shall perform duty as prescribed in section 499, and thereafter shore duty only as prescribed for officers transferred to the line from the former Engineer Corps, except that commanders may be assigned to duty as fleet and squadron engineers." the following officers have been duly designated by the Secretary of the Navy for engineering duty assignment in the future:

Capt. Cleland N. Offley.  
Lieut. Commanders Harold G. Bowen, Albert T. Church, Ormand L. Cox, Clyde S. McDowell, Nathaniel H. Wright, Samuel M. Robinson, Roscoe C. Davis, Carlos Bean, Joseph O. Fisher, Ivan E. Bass, William Norris, Paul B. Dungan, Henry C. Dinger, and Hollis T. Winston.  
Lieuts. Bryson Bruce, Charles A. Dunn, and Albert Norris.

poses of the joint resolution above set forth.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,

3 July, 1917.

## PROMOTION OF 496 CHIEF WARRANT OFFICERS TO THE COMMISSIONED RANKS AND GRADES IN LINE AND STAFF OF THE NAVY IS ANNOUNCED

Secretary Daniels announces the promotion of 496 chief warrant officers to commissioned ranks and grades in the line and staff of the Navy for temporary service during the war. Ninety-five chief boatswains, 117 chief gunners, and 125 chief machinists are promoted to ensigns; 85 chief carpenters to assistant naval constructors, 64 chief pay clerks to assistant paymasters, and 10 chief pharmacists to assistant surgeons. This is the largest number of officers ever commissioned in the Navy at one time.

The Secretary also announces that he has promoted 345 enlisted men to warrant rank for temporary service during the war, as follows: 37 to boatswains, 92 to gunners, 48 to machinists, 15 to carpenters, 99 to pay clerks, and 54 to pharmacists.

### Authorized by Congress.

These appointments and promotions were authorized by the act of Congress of May 22, providing for the increase of the enlisted strength of the Navy to 150,000, and also for the temporary appointment of additional commissioned officers based upon the increase in the number of enlisted men. The act specified that "all temporary appointments or advancements authorized by this act shall continue in force only until otherwise directed by the President or until Congress shall amend or repeal the authorization for the increases herein provided, and not later than six months after the termination of the present war, and that upon the termination of such temporary appointments the officers shall revert to the grade, rank, or rating from which they were temporarily advanced, unless in the meantime, in accordance with law, they become entitled to promotion to a higher grade or rank in the permanent Navy."

### Promoted to Ensigns.

The following chief warrant officers are promoted to ensigns: James Dowling, 1339 E Street SE., Washington, D. C.; John F. Brooks, 1713 Porter Street, Philadelphia, Pa.; Patrick J. Kane, Annapolis, Md.; Hugh J. Duffy, the Marlton, Wildwood, N. J.; Edward J. Norcott, Mattapan, Mass.; Albert F. Benzon, 146 North Carolina Avenue, Washington, D. C.; Ernest V. Sandstrom, West Somerville, Mass.; Christian Crone, Portsmouth, Va.; John W. Steakley, 838 West Raleigh Avenue, Norfolk, Va.; John D. Walsh, 28 Rhode Island Avenue, Newport, R. I.; Martin Fritman, 200 Lefferts Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Dennis J. O'Connell, 65 Cleveland Street, Springfield, Mass.; William Johnson, 1273 East Eighth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Arthur Smith, 145 Kentucky Avenue SE., Washington, D. C.; Belmar H. Shepley, Kensington, Md.; Gustav Freudendorf, 117 Woodbine Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Robert Rohange, 562 Sixty-second Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Patrick Shanahan, 164 Grand Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.; John Eberwine, 1022 G Street, Sacramento, Cal.; August Wohltman, 103 Mill Street, Newport, R. I.; John A. Riley, 112 West Forty-third Street, New York, N. Y.; David White,

Portsmouth, N. H.; Edward J. Damon, Winter Hill, Mass.; Michael J. J. Farley, 110 Adelphi Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Thomas M. Cassidy, 1238 Sixth Street, San Bernardino, Cal.; Edwin Murphy, 1924 Shunk Street, Philadelphia, Pa.; William A. Macdonald, Princeton, N. J.; Karl Rundquist, 1629 Sixty-ninth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Allen T. Webb, Portsmouth, Va.; Albion O. Larsen, 354 Ocean Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Thomas W. Healey, Woburn, Mass.; Joseph Heil, 123 North Carolina Avenue SE., Washington, D. C.; Frank Bresnan, Platte Center, Nebr.; Peter Emery, 98 Third Street, Newport, R. I.; Claus K. R. Clausen, 1822 Sixty-third Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Henry A. Stanley, 235 West Forty-second Street, Los Angeles, Ca.; John McCloy, 865 Columbus Avenue, New York; Joseph E. Cartwright, Mahassett, Long Island; Harold S. Olsen, 633 Seventh Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.; John C. Ricketts, Norfolk, Va.; Frederick Meyer, 687 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.; James Glass, 711 Oakland Place, Bronx, New York; Neils Drake, 22 St. Johns Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.; John Davis, Newport, R. I.; Gerald Olliff, Plainfield, N. J.; Owen T. Hurdle, 378 Bainbridge, Brooklyn, N. Y.; John Law, 1632 Fortieth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Henry H. Richards, 1824 Shunk Street, Philadelphia, Pa.; Frederick W. Metters, 422 Capp Street, San Francisco, Cal.; George E. McHugh, 625 East Fourteenth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Arthur D. Warwick, 75 Byfield, Providence, R. I.; Michael Higgins, 36 Governor, Providence, R. I.; William Jaenicke, 2428 Arlington, Philadelphia, Pa.; John Danner, South Lincoln, Mass.; James F. Hopkins, 831 Beverly Road, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Walter J. Wortman, 1 Cate, Portsmouth, N. H.; Alexander Stuart, 10 Howard Street, Newport, R. I.; Charles Schonorg, 167 Sand, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Frank D. Blakely, 600 West One hundred and seventy-eighth, New York City; Christopher Murray, 21 One hundred and seventeenth, New York City; John P. Judge, 15 John's Place, Chicago, Ill.; John C. Lindberg, 1617 Tenth Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Birney O. Halliwell, 17 Green Street, Lynn, Mass.; Albert Seeckts, Ehlert Road, South Lincoln, Mass.; William E. O'Connell, 682 East Fourth, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Harry T. Johnson, 29 Johnson Avenue, San Francisco, Cal.; Harry N. Huxford, 23 South Sixty-first, Philadelphia, Pa.; Thomas James, 61 Marsten, Portsmouth, N. H.; William Fremgen, 1562 Seventy-fourth, Brooklyn, N. Y.; George H. Veed, Glenside, Pa.; Niles A. Johnson, 521 West Twenty-eighth Street, Norfolk, Va.; Isadore Nordstrom, 358 F Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.; John Atley, ———, Gregory Cullen, New York City; Bertram David, Norfolk, Va.; Michael J. Wilkinson, 201 West One hundred and twenty-third Street, New York City; George Knott, 64 Carrington Avenue, Providence, R. I.; Thomas Macklin, 699 East One hundred and thirty-seventh Street, New York City; Meade H. Eldridge, 143 Sand Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Ernest R. Pelrcy, 758 Fifty-fifth Street, South Brooklyn, N. Y.; William R. Buechner, Roam, Ind.; Bernard Schumacher, 2024 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.;

Benjamin F. Singles, Strickersville, Pa.; Emery F. Hosmer, 245 South Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.; Ernest Heilmann, Racine Avenue, Norfolk, Va.; Otto J. W. Haltnorth, 445 Foundry, North Tonawanda, N. Y.; Percy H. Bierce, 162 Parrott Avenue, Bridgeport, Conn.; Franklin E. Chester, 317 North Yellow Spring Street, Springfield, Ohio; Frank G. Mehling, 292 Grover Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.; James J. O'Brien, 35 Pelham Street, Newport, R. I.; Edward Crouch, 422 Huron Avenue, Cambridge, Mass.; William De Fries, Orland, Cal.; John B. Hupp, 114 Seventh Street, Newport News, Va.; Daniel Dowling, 49 Classic Street, Hoosick Falls, N. Y.; Joseph W. Bettens, Pitkin, Colo.; Frank Bruce, Occidental, Cal.; Michael J. Conlon, Woodbridge, N. J.

### Chief Gunners.

Frank L. Hoagland, 987 East Seventeenth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.; William G. Moore, 11 Madison Street, Petersburg, Va.; Allan S. Mackenzie, 540 Kentucky Street, Vallejo, Cal.; Otto Fries, 216 Sand Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Theodore B. Watson, 12 Pleasant Street, Newport, R. I.; Simon Jacobs, 69 Rhode Island Avenue, Washington, D. C.; Samuel Chiles, 1604 Thirteenth Street Northwest, Washington, D. C.; Patrick Hill, 200 Thirty-fifth Street, Norfolk, Va.; David F. Diggins, 3816 Seventh Street Northwest, Washington, D. C.; William J. Foley, 502 First Avenue, New York, N. Y.; Charles Hierdahl, 222 Artesian Avenue, Chicago, Ill.; Thomas S. Aveson, 2606 Corlies Street, Philadelphia, Pa.; Stephen Donely, 510 Hyde Park Avenue, Boston, Mass.; Otto E. Reh, 530 Petaluma Avenue, San Raphael, Cal.; August C. Steinbrenner, 616 Fourth Street, Portsmouth, Va.; Thomas P. Clark, 1515 South Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.; William G. Smith, 2216 Fourteenth Street Northwest, Washington, D. C.; John T. Swift, 420 Eighty-third Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Benjamin P. Middleton, 2 Channing Court, Newport, R. I.; Leonard Roll, 5 Hoffman Place, Newport, R. I.; David B. Vassie, 3129 Sedgwick Avenue, Kingsbridge, N. Y.; Joseph Mitchell, 527 South Fifty-fifth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.; John G. Nicklas, 90 Waterston Street, Wollaston, Mass.; Arthur S. Pearson, 1828 West Fifthieth Street, Los Angeles, Cal.; Harold V. Barr, 2 Griswold Place, Newport, R. I.; Anthony McHugh, 1118 Gibson Street, Youngstown, Ohio; James P. Dempsey, 2528 South Colorado Street, Philadelphia, Pa.; William T. Baxter, 16 Narragansett Avenue, Newport, R. I.; William H. Leitch, 4622 York Road, Govanstown, Md.; Augustus Anderson, Atascadero, Cal.; Charles J. Miller, Lake Forest, Ill.; William J. Creelman, 87 Metropolitan Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Frederick T. Montgomery, 449 Second Avenue, San Francisco, Cal.; Henry Reick, 524 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Constantine Clay, 15 Ninth Street, Carlstadt, N. J.; William C. Bean, Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.; William H. Dayton, 775 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.; Glendon W. Irwin, Brookline Boulevard, Brookline, Pa.; Joseph F. Carmody, 425 Chauncey Street, Brook-

## PROMOTION OF 496 CHIEF WARRANT OFFICERS TO THE COMMISSIONED RANKS AND GRADES IN LINE AND STAFF OF THE NAVY IS ANNOUNCED

lyn, N. Y.; Clarence D. Holland, 3816 Seventh Street Northwest, Washington, D. C.; James H. Bell, 638 North Fifty-third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.; Charles H. Anderson, 315 Chartres Street, Houston, Tex.; Richard O. Williams, 30 Randall Street, Annapolis, Md.; Charles S. Schepke, 416 West Forty-sixth Street, New York City; William O. King, Bremerton, Wash.; William Cronan, Mountain View, Hawaii; Arthur E. Langfield, 1546 Twelfth Street, Detroit, Mich.; John Ronan, 5204 Trumbull Avenue, Chicago, Ill.; William T. McNiff, 36 Chapel Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Arthur D. Freshman, 504 Broadway, Newport, R. I.; Leroy Rodd, 5817 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa.; Edward Wenk, 5313 Kershaw Street, Philadelphia, Pa.; Louis M. Wegat, 28 Clinton Avenue, Newport, R. I.; David P. Henderson, Los Angeles, Cal.; Herman Kossler, 1300 Morris Avenue, Norfolk, Va.; Lawrence Wittman, 105 Linden, Elmwood Place, Ohio; Joseph Chamberlain, 42 Concord Square, Boston, Mass.; Clyde Keane, Athens, Mich.; William Seyford, 318 Fourth Street NE., Washington, D. C.; William A. Cable, 901 H Street NE., Washington, D. C.; Herbert Campbell, 166 West Seventy-fourth Street, New York City; Clifford H. Sheldon, 336 Sacramento, Vallejo, Cal.; John H. Lohman, 32 Malbone Road, Newport, R. I.; William Zeitler, 1432 Riverside Avenue, Baltimore, Md.; Andrew Olsson, 25 South Oxford, Brooklyn, N. Y.; James T. Roach, Fredericksburg, Va.; Edwin N. Fisher, 1444 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.; James C. McDermott, 332 Fort Street, East Detroit, Mich.; Joseph Hill, 907 West Sixtieth, South Philadelphia, Pa.; Adolph Hasler, 243 Covert, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Conrad W. Lundquist, 2409 South Fifteenth, Philadelphia; Wilhelm H. F. Schluter, 3715 I Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Robert E. Cox, 2507 Eighth Avenue, Altoona, Pa.; Albert B. Dorsey, 919 Sixth Street NE., Washington, D. C.; Harry A. Davis, Corning, Cal.; William Seach, East Weymouth, Mass.; John J. Murray, Charles and Thirty-eighth, Baltimore, Md.; Albert Klingler, 3618 North Eighth, Philadelphia; Herbert A. Nevins, 169 Manor Road, New Brighton, N. Y.; Charles L. Bridges, 645 Leavenworth, San Francisco; Oscar Borgeson, 2528 South Carolina, Philadelphia; James E. Orton, 153 Stanton, Portland, Oreg.; Thomas J. Hurd, 1352 Shepherd NW., Washington, D. C.; George D. Samonski, 32 Park Avenue, Cambridge, Mass.; George A. Mes- sing, 594 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Michael McDonald, 43 Howard, Newport, R. I.; Bernard P. Donnelly, 223 E Street SE., Washington, D. C.; Edward S. Tucker, 2574 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Daniel Duncan, Oak Tree, N. J.; John J. Clausey, 264 Riverside Avenue, Santa Cruz, Cal.; Edward T. Austin, 24 Perry, Newport, R. I.; Henry Ernest, 15 Calvert, Newport, R. I.; Stanley Danielak, 43 Hudson Avenue, Haverstraw, N. Y.; Gotthilf C. Layer, 38 Weaver Avenue, Newport, R. I.; Emil Swanson, 431 Fulton, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Franklin Helms, 440 Meridian, East Boston, Mass.; Ulysses G. Chipman, 1323

Third, San Diego, Cal.; Kieran J. Egan, 51 Deature, Brooklyn, N. Y.; James F. McCarthy, 4625 Locust, Philadelphia; Harry Adams, 247 Spring, Newport, R. I.; John Sperle, jr., 1700 Fort Drive, Brook- land, D. C.; Roderick M. O'Connor, 14 Dearborn, Newport, R. I.; James A. Martin, 3304 Alabama Ave., R. F. D. No. 2, Washington, D. C.; Edward W. Furey, 499 Thomas, Newport, R. I.; Daniel W. Nelson, General Delivery, Boston, Mass.; Joseph H. Aignor, First Road and Elev- enth Avenue, Hammonton, N. J.; Charles H. Foster, 1919 G Street NW., Washing- ton, D. C.; Gustav C. Tanske, 1010 Lapeer Avenue, Saginaw, Mich.; Charles W. A. Campbell, 5827 Arsenal, St. Louis, Mo.; Frank C. Wisker, Burlingame, Cal.; Harry E. Stevens, 217 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, Mass.; Harry A. Pinkerton, 773 East Twenty-second, Paterson, N. J.; Oscar E. Anderson, 418 East Twenty- eighth, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Alvin E. Skinner, 406 North Sixty-third, Philadelphia, Pa.; Henry W. Stratton, 4 Madison Court, Newport, R. I.; George C. Smith, 837 University Avenue, West Berkeley, Cal.; Gottlieb Sherer, 404 Monastery, Hoboken, N. J.

### Chief Carpenters Promoted.

The following-named chief carpenters are promoted to assistant naval construc- tors: George J. Shaw, 226 Lincoln Street, Portsmouth, Va.; Frank Johnson, 2084 Grove Street, Oakland, Cal.; James I. Haley, Dallas, Tex.; Joseph H. Barton, 199 Van Buren Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Frank H. Tredle, Wenonah, N. J.; Thomas W. Richards, 4626 North Canac Street, Philadelphia; Joseph M. Simms, 804 Din- widdie Street, Portsmouth, Va.; Mathew B. Pollock, 343 Fifteenth Street, Brook- lyn, N. Y.; Walter W. Toles, —; Freder- ick W. Witte, 186 York Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Charles Kendall, 1222 Beach Street, Philadelphia; John A. Lord, 34 Weeks Street, Bath, Me.; Frederick M. Kirch- mer, 731 Linden Avenue, Portsmouth, Va.; Frank Gilbert, Bechtelsville, Pa.; Lawrence A. Maaske, 3519 East Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Md.; Harry E. Cooper, Selinsgrove, Pa.; Timothy S. Twigg, San Francisco, Cal.; Joseph Feaster, Jr., 935 North Fortieth Street, Philadelphia; Harry T. Neuman, 5 Ridge Avenue, West Grove, Asbury Park, N. J.; Peter Treut- lein, 310 Lakeview Avenue, Chicago; Robert H. Lake, Philmont, Va.; Braudt W. Wilson, Kittery, Me.; Stuart P. Mead, 112 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Francis X. Maher, 431 York Street, Val- lejo, Cal.; William H. Sampson, 13 Wil- loughby Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Caleb Whitford, 8 Hoffman Place, Newport, R. I.; Robert Morgan, 187 Wolcott Street, Waterbury, Conn.; Joel A. Davis, Wood- burn, N. J.; Robert H. Neville, 1030A Parkview, Portsmouth, Va.; Alfred R. Hughes, Landenberg, Pa.; Ernest P. Schilling, 1116 Decatur Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.; James L. Jones, 2407 East Fayette Street, Baltimore, Md.; Frank M. Smith, Kittery, Me.; Harold F. McCarty, 41 Sheppard Street, Bath, Me.; Frederick Mackle, Quincy, Mass.; Samuel C. Bur- gess, 726 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, Mass.; Robert E. Wilkinson, 2711

North Twenty-ninth Street, Philadelphia; Charles R. Barr, 1601 Wharton Street, Philadelphia; Herbert Duthie, 648 Bel- mont Street, Portland, Oreg.; Herbert Van C. Wetmore, 171 Beachwood Avenue, Ports- mouth, Va.; Stephan L. Lovett, 33 Church Street, Amesbury, Mass.; William R. Thomas, 806 Court Street, Portsmouth, Va.; John T. S. Miller, 733 Armstrong Street, Portsmouth, Va.; Timothy E. Killoy, Portsmouth, Va.; William Boone, 2922 Parkwood Avenue, Baltimore, Md.; Charles Thompson, 240 Olney Road, Nor- folk, Va.; McCall Pate, 240 Olney Road, Norfolk, Va.; William E. Powell, 503 Fayette Street, Portsmouth, Va.; Fred- erick C. Le Pine, 202 Kcap Street, Brook- lyn, N. Y.; William H. Squire, 2305 Col- lins Street, Philadelphia, Pa.; William C. Hurdle, 1827 Jefferson Street, Baltimore, Md.; William F. Hamberger, Philadel- phia, Pa.; Thomas J. Logan, 1613 East North Avenue, Baltimore, Md.; William O'Neill, Frankfort, Philadelphia, Pa.; George A. Lazer, 2750 Bush Street, San Francisco, Cal.; Thomas B. Casey, San Diego, Cal.; Elvie L. Kempton, 241 Vir- ginia Street, Vallejo, Cal.; Albert Tucker, 114 South Avenue, Petersburg, Va.; Clif- ton Greenwell, 330 Tennessee Avenue, NE., Washington, D. C.; Wilbert O. Crockett, Castine, Me.; Arne W. Jones, 1201 Green Street, San Francisco, Cal.; James W. Costello, 198 Putman Street, Boston, Mass.; James J. Murphy, 256 Ivy Avenue, San Francisco, Cal.; Thomas O. Covell, Philadelphia, Pa.; Joseph J. Redington, 119 Third Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Robert Vels, 79 South Ninth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Louis Haase, 1502 Pat- terson Avenue, Baltimore, Md.; Charles J. Kerr, 5910 Lansdowne Avenue, Phila- delphia, Pa.; Frederick G. McMay, 141 Oak Avenue, Pitman, N. J.; James P. Shevlin, 3846 Fairmont Avenue, West Philadelphia, Pa.; John A. Price, 27 High Street, Woodbury, N. J.; Joseph F. Cal- lallo, Norfolk, Va.; Ernest L. Bass, 419 Clifford Street, Portsmouth, Va.; Reuben R. Clarke, 2518 Sutter Street, San Fran- cisco, Cal.; Harry R. Taylor, Hatfield, Pa.; Tony L. Hannah, Sikeston, Mo.; Wil- liam L. Wall, 9 Mystic Street, Charles- town, Mass.; Frank Weber, 2339 West Harold Street, Philadelphia, Pa.; Francis J. Wilson, Tenth and D Streets, San Diego, Cal.; Alfred Bledsoe, 1602 North Pine Street, San Antonio, Cal.; Morgan M. Saylor, 76 Saylor Street, Johnstown, Pa.; James G. McPherson, 416 Alabama Street, Vallejo, Cal.; William E. Fitz- gerald, Dillwyn, Va.; Albert G. Merrill, 41 Whitfield Street, Dorchester, Mass.

### ASSIGNED TO CANAL ZONE.

The following-named sergeants, first class, Quartermaster Corps, appointed June 21, 1917, from sergeant, Quar- termaster Corps, will be sent to Balboa, Canal Zone, for duty in the office of the depot quartermaster: Hoke Smith, jr., Fort Grant, Canal Zone; Alfred N. Gilon, Camp Gaillard, Canal Zone; and Charles R. Nail, jr., Ancon, Canal Zone.

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

## VOYAGE OF VESSELS CARRYING AMERICAN FIGHTING FORCES TO FRANCE ATTENDED BY GRAVE PERILS IN THE ZONE OF SUBMARINE ACTIVITIES; U. S. DESTROYERS BELIEVED TO HAVE SUNK ONE ATTACKING U-BOAT

### Story of Danger and Courage Revealed by Secretary Daniels in Announcing Safe Arrival of Troops in France.

The Navy Department authorizes the following:

The Navy Department has received word of the safe arrival at a French port of the last contingent of Gen. Pershing's expeditionary force. Announcement was made as soon as the news was received and at the same time the information was released that the transports were twice attacked by submarines on the way across.

No ship was hit, not an American life was lost, and while the Navy gunners report the sinking of one submarine only there is reason to believe that others were destroyed in the first night attack.

Secretary Daniels at once cabled a message of thanks and congratulation to Rear Admiral Gleaves, who commanded the convoy, felicitating him upon his great feat in safely transporting the troops and ships confided to his care. Another message of congratulation, equally appreciative, was sent by the Secretary to Vice Admiral Sims, who commanded the force of American destroyers that met the transports and convoy.

#### Announcement by Secretary.

The official announcement of Secretary Daniels follows:

It is with the joy of a great relief that I announce to the people of the United States the safe arrival in France of every fighting man and every fighting ship.

Now that the last vessel has reached port, it is safe to disclose the dangers that were encountered, and to tell the complete story of peril and courage.

The transports bearing our troops were twice attacked by German submarines on the way across. On both occasions the U-boats were beaten off with every appearance of loss. One was certainly sunk, and there is reason to believe that the accurate fire of our gunners sent others to the bottom.

For purposes of convenience, the expedition was divided into contingents, each contingent including troop ships and a naval escort designed to keep off such German raiders as might be met.

#### Ocean Rendezvous Arranged.

An ocean rendezvous had also been arranged with the American destroyers now operating in European waters in order that the passage of the danger zone might be attended by every possible protection.

The first attack took place at 10.30 on the night of June 22. What gives it peculiar disturbing significance is that our ships were set upon at a point well this side of the rendezvous and in that part of the Atlantic presumably free from submarines.

The attack was made in force, although the night made impossible any exact count of the U-boats gathered for what they deemed a slaughter.

### WAR AND NAVY HEADS EXCHANGE FELICITATIONS OVER SAFE ARRIVAL OF U. S. TROOPS IN FRANCE

JULY 3, 1917.

MY DEAR MR. SECRETARY: *Word has just come to the War Department that the last ships conveying Gen. Pershing's expeditionary force to France arrived safe to-day. As you know, the Navy assumed the responsibility for the safety of these ships on the sea and through the danger zone.*

*The ships themselves and their convoys were in the hands of the Navy, and now that they have arrived, and carried, without the loss of a man, our soldiers who are the first to represent America in the battle for democracy, I beg leave to tender to you, to the Admiral, and to the Navy, the hearty thanks of the War Department and of the Army.*

*This splendid achievement is an auspicious beginning, and it has been characterized throughout by the most cordial and effective cooperation between the two military services.*

NEWTON D. BAKER.

HON. JOSEPHUS DANIELS,  
Secretary of the Navy.

JULY 4, 1917.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: *The Navy accepts the thanks and gratitude of the Army as an expression of fraternal esteem rather than as any acknowledgment of sole achievement. The movement of the expeditionary forces, carried out with such complete success, was planned in joint conferences, and goes to the people as a proof of the effectiveness that lies in intimate cooperation between the two great military branches of the Government.*

*This generous concentration of activities is as thrilling a thing to me as the safe passage of our transports through the ocean lanes. With Army and Navy thinking as one, planning as one, fighting as one, the great purpose of America is expressed in terms of invincibility. In behalf of the men whose courage gave safe conduct to courage, I send to you the greetings of the Navy, awaiting in full confidence for the day when the valor of you soldiers will write new and splendid chapters in the heroic history of our liberty-loving land. You, who have shared with me the anxiety of these days of intolerable suspense, will know the full and happy heart out of which I write.*

JOSEPHUS DANIELS.

HON. NEWTON D. BAKER,  
Secretary of War.

The high seas convoy, circling with their searchlights, answered with heavy gunfire, and its accuracy stands proved by the fact that torpedo discharge became increasingly scattered and inaccurate. It is not known how many torpedoes were launched, but five were counted as they sped by bow and stern.

#### Second Attack Made.

A second attack was launched a few days later against another contingent. The point of assault was beyond the rendezvous, and our destroyers were sailing as a screen between the transports and all harm. The results of the battle were in favor of American gunnery.

Not alone did the destroyers hold the U-boats at a safe distance, but their speed also resulted in the sinking of one submarine at least. Grenades were used in firing, a depth charge explosive timed to go off at a certain distance under water. In one instance, oil and wreckage covered the surface of the sea after a shot from a destroyer at a periscope, and the reports make the claim of sinking.

Protected by our high seas convoy, by our destroyers, and by French war vessels, the contingent proceeded and joined the others in a French port.

The whole Nation will rejoice that so great a peril is passed for the vanguard

of the men who will fight our battles in France. No more thrilling Fourth of July celebration could have been arranged than this glad news that lifts the shadow of dread from the heart of America.

#### HOLLAND NEEDS COTTON.

The following report has been received from Consul Frank W. Mahin, at Amsterdam:

Reports from the textile factories in this district are to the effect that the situation has become grave owing to the continued and increasing lack of yarn. The Dutch spinning mills produce only warp yarn for the open market, and not enough of that for the local demand; and consequently the weaving factories must import all the wool yarn and a large part of the warp yarn that they require. But even the limited production of warp yarn is threatened with extinction because no cotton is coming to Holland.

The critical need is raw cotton from the United States and cotton yarn from England. Neither is now coming to the country, and apparently is unobtainable at present. All space on steamers from the United States is now reserved for foodstuffs or other necessities of life.