



# Official Bulletin



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GEORGE CREEL, CHAIRMAN

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No. 49.

## FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATED IN MANY FOREIGN CAPITALS

### Reports to State Department Tell of Tributes Paid to U. S. in Paris, Rome, Rio de Janeiro, and Other Cities.

The Department of State has received from several points cabled reports of the celebration of Independence Day. The Ambassador at Paris reports that a fine demonstration was given at the Sorbonne in honor of the United States by the Union Latine, an organization which exercises a very helpful influence in promoting good will and harmonious action between the Latin American countries. All the speakers lauded the United States and were enthusiastically applauded by a large audience. Later in the day the members of the municipal council of Paris called at the American Embassy to pay their respects, and Mr. Adrien Mithouard, president, making some fitting remarks in praise of the United States, expressed gratitude for its action in supporting the cause of France.

#### Many Honors for United States.

The day began with a program embracing many functions and ceremonies, all in honor of the United States, and particularly in commemorating not only the day but the arrival of the American troops in France. Early in the morning a review by President Poincaré of a contingent of these troops was held at Les Invalides. Gen. Pershing and his staff, Admiral Gieves, and Marshal Joffre were present at this ceremony, together with many French officers and members of the ministry. There was also a great audience present and the hollow square of that historic building witnessed a scene probably without a parallel in the history of France. A French regimental band played the national airs of both France and America, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

Gen. Pershing was the object of a splendid ovation, not only at this ceremony but also in those that followed throughout the day. The American troops attracted much attention and favorable comments were made upon their appearance. Great throngs of people lined the square in front of Les Invalides and also along the streets for several miles to Picpus Cemetery, containing the burial place of Gen. Lafayette, to which the troops marched after the close of ceremony at Les Invalides. At the cemetery speeches were made by Mr. Painleve, Minister of War, Col. Stanton, Mr. Whitlock, Gen. Pershing, and Ambassador Sharpe.

Later a luncheon was given by the American Chamber of Commerce, which was attended by the largest number in the

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## AMERICAN STEAMER ORLEANS IS SUNK BY U-BOAT; FOUR OF CREW PERISH BUT ARMED GUARD IS SAVED

The Department of State has been advised of the sinking of the American steamer *Orleans* by a submarine. Four of the crew were drowned. All the members of the armed guard were saved and are being returned to the United States.

The members of the naval armed guard on the *Orleans* were:

William B. Christ, chief gunner's mate, commander of armed guard; next of kin, Adolphus Christ, 110 Union Street, Lynn, Mass.

Fred R. Despain, seaman second class; next of kin, aunt, Maud Robinson, 224 North Adams Street, Peoria, Ill.

Fred H. Freeman, of Indianapolis, Ind., seaman second class; next of kin, mother, Nancy Martin, 624 South Main Street, Henderson, Ky.

Paul C. Hughes, seaman; next of kin, father, F. A. Hughes, North Detroit, Mich.

Ernest E. King, seaman; next of kin, mother, Elizabeth E. King, 31 Cleveland Avenue, Rutland, Vt.

John E. Maloney, gunner's mate third class; next of kin, mother, Kate Maloney, 1020 Avenue A, New York.

David M. McClenaghan, seaman second

class; next of kin, mother, Jane Annie McClenaghan, 93 Lafayette Street, Claremont, N. H.

Edmond J. Norton, seaman; next of kin, father, Thomas P. Norton, 41 Neptune Avenue, East Boston, Mass.

Lee Richardson, boatswain's mate second class; next of kin, mother, Mary Siler, 31 Groveland Avenue, Lake View, Chicago.

Martin A. Truss, seaman second class; next of kin, aunt, Mrs. Mary Geonsovovska, 233 Williams Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Richard P. Walton, seaman second class; next of kin, father, William Lee Walton, 15 East Harris Street, Atlanta, Ga.

Frank L. West, seaman second class; next of kin, father, David West, Midvale, N. J.

## PAYMENTS TO CONTRACTORS FOR ARMY CANTONMENTS EXPLAINED

The Council of National Defense authorizes the following:

Col. I. W. Littell, Quartermaster Corps, who is in charge of cantonment construction, in a letter sent to the General Munitions Board in reply to reported delays between the forwarding of invoices for materials shipped on Government order and the date of payment therefor, states:

"It is the intention of the cantonment division to pay contractors for the National Army cantonments daily, covering material inspected and accepted and to which the United States takes title; weekly, for the purpose of their payrolls; and monthly, on the 9th of the month, for all other bills not settled for in the daily payments.

"Under this very liberal provision it is not understood how there can be much delay in payments or that it will necessitate contractors on this work securing financial assistance due to delay in payment."

### ENLISTMENTS IN THE NAVY.

The Navy Department authorizes the following:

Total number enlisted in the Navy  
June 5..... 128, 389  
Net gain June 6..... 361

Total number enlisted men in the Navy June 6..... 128, 750

Enlistments in Marine Corps:  
Enlisted strength June 6 (estimated)..... 26, 485  
Commissioned and warrant officers..... 892

Strength, commissioned and enlisted, June 6..... 29, 249

## MAY KEEP GUARD OFFICERS AT PRESENT RELATIVE RANK

The War Department authorizes the following:

A plan to maintain the present relative rank of National Guard officers after they have been sworn into Federal service is under advisement but has not yet been officially approved. This plan takes advantage of the legal distinction between "calling" and "drafting" into Federal service. The three dates originally announced—July 15, July 25, and August 5—will be utilized in bringing the guard into national service; all units will, according to the suggestion, be "drafted" into service on the last date and on the first two dates units in two groups of States will be "called" into service.

Seniority in rank of National Guard officers not now in Federal service is at present determined by the dates of their commissions from the Governors of the States.

The law is the basis for the distinction between "calling" and "drafting" in Federal service. National Guard units "called" into service can be used anywhere in the United States but not outside its boundaries; when guard units are "drafted" into Federal service they can be sent anywhere in or outside the United States.

### 1,078 ARMY ENLISTMENTS.

Reports to the Adjutant General's office show that enlistments for the Regular Army on July 6 amounted to 1,078, making a total of 139,415 accepted enlistments since April 1, 1917.

## AMERICAN RED CROSS CHAPTERS SHOW VAST GAIN IN NUMBER

The following statement is issued by the Red Cross:

The rapid growth in chapters of the American Red Cross since the declaration of war with Germany is shown in figures just compiled by the department of chapters. On February 1 Red Cross chapters numbered only 272; on July 1 the number had reached 1,534, a gain in five months of nearly six times the number of chapters organized during the previous five years of the society's existence.

During Red Cross week, from June 18 to 25, when more than \$115,000,000 was subscribed for the Red Cross war fund, a record was set in the organization of Red Cross chapters. Under the stimulus of local campaign committees permanent chapters of the Red Cross were organized in more than 200 cities and towns where previously there had been no official Red Cross organization.

Iowa leads all States in the number of chapters formed during the past month. In Iowa there are now 112 chapters actively engaged in Red Cross work. New York follows with 110 chapters and Pennsylvania is third with 96 chapters.

### Indiana Best Organized.

Indiana, this report shows, is more thoroughly organized for Red Cross work than any other State in the Union. Every part of the State is under the jurisdiction of a chapter. Michigan is also well organized, as is New York State with the exception of a small stretch of mountainous territory up State. In other States Red Cross organizations which before had existed chiefly in the cities are rapidly spreading to every town and village. Under the guidance of the woman's bureau, just organized in the Red Cross, it is expected that this work in the small towns and villages will be pushed even more energetically.

Outside the United States Red Cross chapters have also been organized by the department in Haiti, Guam, Porto Rico, Cuba, and the Canal Zone. Other new chapters have also been started in Syria, Persia, Turkey, and in several South American cities.

### Chapters By States.

The number of Red Cross chapters in various States, as shown by the report of the department of chapters, is as follows:

Alabama, 5; Arizona, 14; Arkansas, 4; California, 91; Colorado, 34; Connecticut, 35; Delaware, 1; District of Columbia, 1; Florida, 13; Georgia, 35; Idaho, 16; Illinois, 68; Indiana, 89; Iowa, 112; Kansas, 49; Kentucky, 40; Louisiana, 9; Maine, 15; Maryland, 7; Massachusetts, 24; Michigan, 69; Minnesota, 37; Mississippi, 11; Missouri, 36; Montana, 17; Nebraska, 36; Nevada, 6; New Hampshire, 2; New Jersey, 57; New Mexico, 13; New York, 110; North Carolina, 29; North Dakota, 16; Ohio, 66; Oklahoma, 24; Oregon, 18; Pennsylvania, 96; Rhode Island, 4; South Carolina, 14; South Dakota, 17; Tennessee, 12; Texas, gulf, 38; Texas, mountain, 8; Utah, 8; Vermont, 1; Virginia, 17; Washington, 21; West Virginia, 17; Wisconsin, 50; Wyoming, 12.

## NEW APPEAL TO WOMEN TO CONSERVE SURPLUS FOODSTUFFS; CANNING CENTERS ARE URGED

The woman's committee of the Council of National Defense is urging women to can the summer's natural wastage of fruits and vegetables. Dr. Anna Shaw has sent the following letter to the chairmen of all State divisions of the woman's committee:

*"To the State chairmen:*

"Although we have asked you to postpone the appointment of a chairman of your department on food conservation until Mr. Hoover is ready to act with us, yet there are many things which your county and local organizations may well undertake in the matter of food conservation, even though no chairman has been appointed, and which, if they are to bring results, must be undertaken at once.

"We learn that garden products are being wasted because of the absence from home of the owners of the gardens, the oversupply for the individual family, the lack of transportation facilities to ship where the foods could be used, and various similar reasons.

### Community Center for Canning.

"To meet this condition and save this waste we suggest that a community center be established in every community for the purpose of drying, canning, or preserving such surplus. Where school kitchens are already established they would be a natural center. Where no school kitchens exist a church kitchen or private kitchen can be surely secured.

"The committee in charge of such a center should thoroughly canvass its community or the district assigned to it, asking for contributions of all surplus foodstuffs from housewives, gardeners, and markets.

"The new processes of drying and dehydrating food eliminate in large meas-

ure the problem of containers in which to can and preserve, but when containers are necessary your committee must be able to meet that problem by securing contributions of jars or money to buy containers. From the State and National Department of Agriculture full information can be secured regarding the process above mentioned, or we will gladly secure it for you. We are sending under separate cover to-day certain bulletins relating to these methods.

### Use of Preserved Foods.

"The question of the use to which such preserved foodstuffs shall be put naturally arises and is one which must be decided by each community. It may be sold at a minimum price to the poor in the district, it may be turned over to a social-service agency to distribute during the hard winter months, or it may be held for some months as the property of your local committee when later developments will determine the wisest use to make of it.

"It may be possible that some persons in each community will be glad to have their surplus foodstuffs canned at such a community center for their own use for a reasonable sum. Your committee might wish to undertake to do this in order to secure funds to further the work of the committee.

"The important thing now is to save this waste before the food has rotted and decayed.

"We consider this work imperative at the present moment and urge you to take the matter up at once with your local chairman, and urge you also to give the fullest possible publicity in your newspapers throughout the State. The plan has been submitted to Mr. Hoover and has his approval."

## NEW BRITISH REGULATION GOVERNING SAILING SHIPS

The Department of State is informed by the consul general at London of the following Admiralty Order:

"As from 10th of July, 1917, every sailing vessel which exceeds 400 tons gross register or which carries cargo exceeding £4,000 in value shall, when approaching or leaving any port of the United Kingdom or when proceeding coastwise along the coasts of the United Kingdom, be towed within such limits as may be directed by any naval officer who is authorized by Admiralty to give orders to British ships, and every such vessel shall pay for such towage in accordance with scale of fees which has been approved by Admiralty. This regulation shall not apply to vessel not being British vessel where noncompliance with regulation takes place on high seas outside the territorial waters adjacent to United Kingdom."

### CANTONMENT LUMBER CONTRACT.

The contract for the lumber for the naval cantonment at the Jamestown Exposition site has been awarded to the

## FACTS ABOUT NEW MERCHANT SHIPS NOT TO BE DIVULGED

Gen. Goethals, general manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, has issued the following:

*To whom it may concern:*

As a war measure the Government has found it necessary to adopt the policy of discouraging, in every reasonable way, the publication and dissemination of information in regard to merchant-marine ship construction that might aid or influence the military plans of the enemy in the present emergency.

To conform to this policy the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation hereafter will not be able to give out for publication or other use any information relating to the number, size, and character of vessels under contract, the place where they are being built and by whom, the percentage of completion, date of final completion, etc.

North Carolina Pine Bureau, which is made up of the North Carolina Pine Association and other lumber dealers. The contract calls for 3,000,000 feet of pine.

## FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATED IN MANY FOREIGN CAPITALS

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history of the organization. Of the 400 present there were many members of the French Ministry, as well as Gen. Pershing and Marshal Joffre. Among the speakers was Premier Ribot, whose words were full of praise for the United States and who paid a very eloquent tribute to President Wilson, which was received with great applause.

During the morning a number of French patriotic organizations of a military character held ceremonies at the statues of Washington and Lafayette at the Place des Etats Unis where wreaths of flowers were deposited at the foot of those monuments. Later in the afternoon, for the first time on the Fourth of July since the beginning of the war, the American Embassy gave a reception which was attended by approximately 2,000 prominent American and French people. Here again the Avenue d'Eylau, on which the embassy is located, was crowded with a dense throng of people awaiting the appearance of Gen. Pershing and his staff. Appearing later on the balcony, he was given a great ovation by those assembled in the street below.

### Celebrations Throughout France.

In addition to the celebrations observed in Paris, manifestations of a similar character were held in the larger cities throughout France.

By direction of Mr. Steeg, Minister of Public Instruction, a pamphlet issued by him was read in all the public schools in France. The Minister preceded the text by a short preface in which he stated that its pages had for their purpose to make the United States better known to all the youth of the schools of France, and for the appreciation at its just value of the participation of this great Republic in the world war.

### Exercises at Rome.

Ambassador Page, at Rome, reported that the Fourth of July was celebrated there with great enthusiasm. Two meetings took place, an imposing one at the Capitol, presided over by the prime minister, at which there were speeches by a number of prominent Italian officials, all lauding America cordially. Another meeting was held in the colosseum in the afternoon. It was addressed by Prince Casano, Deputies Cottafavi, Podrecca, and Poggi, representing Syndic, and Counselor Gisilberti. Many telegrams of appreciation were received, among them one from President of Senate Manfredi, conveying on behalf of the Italian Senate and all Italy cordial sentiments to the Government of the United States. The embassy reception was attended by nearly the entire diplomatic corps.

### Brazil Commemorates Day.

In Rio de Janeiro, according to a dispatch from Ambassador Morgan, there was a remarkable demonstration of friendship for the United States and a further step toward appreciation with the allied cause in commemoration of Independence Day by the Brazilian Government. The President of the Republic visited an American naval vessel. There

## FOOD ECONOMIES SUGGESTED FOR THE NATION BY H. C. HOOVER OFFICIALLY PROMULGATED; SIMPLE, CONCISE RULES ISSUED ON "HOME CARD"

### Instructions Intended to Be Hung in Every American Kitchen—No Real Hardships.

#### GENERAL FOOD RULES.

*Buy less, serve smaller portions.  
Preach the "Gospel of the Clean Plate."  
Don't eat a fourth meal.  
Don't limit the plain food of growing children.  
Watch out for the wastes in the community.  
Full garbage pails in America mean empty dinner pails in America and Europe.  
If the more fortunate of our people will avoid waste and eat no more than they need, the high cost of living problem of the less fortunate will be solved.*

The Committee on Public Information has issued the following:

The food economies which Herbert C. Hoover of the Food Administration desires to suggest to the American people were officially promulgated to-day.

They constitute the cardinal principles of the food campaign and are set forth in clear type on a small card in terms so definite and concise that all will know exactly what and how to save.

This Food Administration card will soon hang in every American kitchen and its directions followed with scrupulous care by the home makers of the land. Already the appeal has met with a generous response. The information is at

was a street parade of marines and blue-jackets in which the crews of certain allied war vessels in Rio de Janeiro Harbor participated in company with a Brazilian naval contingent. The men received a popular ovation.

A telegram from Minister Stimson, at Buenos Aires, told of a meeting in one of the theaters. The building was filled and there was much enthusiasm. All diplomatic ministers of allied countries attended, as well as leading representative men of Argentina. In the evening an American celebration in the Odeon was very enthusiastic. In the afternoon there was a reception in the embassy, attended by the vice president and heads of State departments, diplomatic corps, and several hundred Argentines and Americans.

### Reception at Port au Prince.

In Port au Prince the cabinet called during a reception at the legation to present compliments. The minister of foreign affairs conveyed to Minister Blanchard the best wishes of the President of Haiti for President Wilson and for the glory and prosperity of the American people.

hand that a million food pledges have already been signed.

A reading of the card, which is printed in full below, shows that to follow its suggestions entails no real hardships. The rules are concise and simple. Less wheat, meat, milk, fats, sugar, and fuel. More fruit, vegetables, foods that are not suitable to be sent to camps or firing lines. No limiting the food of growing children; not eating by anyone of more food than is needed. Buying food that is grown close to the home.

Is any of this too hard?

### U. S. FOOD ADMINISTRATION.

#### Win the War by Giving Your Own Daily Service.

**SAVE THE WHEAT.**—One wheatless meal a day. Use corn, oatmeal, rye or barley bread, and nonwheat breakfast foods. Order bread 24 hours in advance so your baker will not bake beyond his needs. Cut the loaf on the table and only as required. Use stale bread for cooking, toast, etc. Eat less cake and pastry.

Our wheat harvest is far below normal. If each person weekly saves one pound of wheat flour that means 150,000,000 more bushels of wheat for the allies to mix in their bread. This will help them to save DEMOCRACY.

**SAVE THE MEAT.**—Beef, mutton, or pork not more than once daily. Use freely vegetables and fish. At the meat meal serve smaller portions, and stews instead of steaks. Make made dishes of all left overs. Do this and there will be meat enough for everyone at a reasonable price.

We are to-day killing the dairy cows and female calves as the result of high prices. Therefore eat less and eat no young meat. If we save an ounce of meat each day per person we will have additional supply equal to 2,200,000 cattle.

**SAVE THE MILK.**—The children must have milk. Use every drop. Use butter milk and sour milk for cooking and making cottage cheese. Use less cream.

**SAVE THE FATS.**—We are the world's greatest fat wasters. Fat is food. Butter is essential for the growth and health of children. Use butter on the table as usual, but not in cooking. Other fats are as good. Reduce use of fried foods. Soap contains fats. Do not waste it. Make your own washing soap at home out of the saved fats.

Use one-third ounce less per day of animal fat and 375,000 tons will be saved yearly.

**SAVE THE SUGAR.**—Sugar is scarce. We use to-day three times as much per person as our allies. So there may be enough for all at reasonable price, use less candy and sweet drinks. Do not stint sugar in putting up fruit and jams. They will save butter.

If everyone in America saves one ounce of sugar daily, it means 1,100,000 tons for the year.

**SAVE THE FUEL.**—Coal comes from a distance and our railways are over-

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## 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.—H. B. ROCHESTER, Editor.

### SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY MAIL:

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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.

### NEW LOAN CONTEMPLATED.

The Liberty Loan of 1917 was a great success in whatever aspect it is considered. The Government called for \$2,000,000,000 and over \$3,000,000,000 was subscribed for by more than 4,000,000 people. This large subscription and this great number of subscribers were obtained, after a short campaign, from a Nation that as a people were not accustomed to purchasing Government bonds. It should be remembered, too, that the bond issues of other nations were sold when the foe was either on their territory or at their very gates. Our bonds were sold when danger was far from us. There was no duress, no hysteria. The bonds were bought in the calm exercise of patriotism and sound business judgment after a campaign of education and information.

Richmond, Va., the old capital of the Confederacy, bought a Liberty Bond for every five inhabitants. Montana, in the far West, largely exceeded its quota of bonds. Little villages all over the country exceeded their quotas as the metropolises of the country greatly exceeded theirs. There was hardly a State, city, or community that did not do the same. Poor crop conditions, a recent great fire, and other local causes resulted in two districts falling a little below their allotments, but the large oversubscription everywhere else more than made up for this unavoidable deficiency. Cities with large foreign-born populations subscribed as liberally as others.

The united spirit of the American people, the solidarity of the Nation, made up

as it is of people from all nations, have been demonstrated.

A second loan is contemplated within the next few months. The same things that made the initial loan of \$2,000,000,000 a success will operate to make the new one equally successful. In fact, the information regarding Government bonds and finances now possessed by the people of the country will make the placing of the next issue of bonds less difficult. Those subscribers of the first issue who were not allotted their full subscription will give the new issue a start of more than \$1,000,000,000, since it may be regarded as certain that they will not lose the opportunity to obtain the amount of Government bonds desired.

## FUTURE OF AMERICAN TOURIST TRAFFIC IN FRANCE AFTER WAR

Consul General A. M. Thackara reports the following from Paris:

The Monthly Review of the Touring Club of France for March-April, 1917, refers to the American commercial and industrial mission of six months ago and the discussion followed regarding the future of the American tourist traffic. It also prints certain suggestions received from the mission regarding the desiderata of American tourists and encourages those concerned to act accordingly. These suggestions and desiderata the Review condenses as follows:

"(1) Sending to the United States a hotel commission, composed of hotel managers, financiers, and architects, for the purpose of gathering facts, plans, prices, and methods of management and operation applicable to the program of the French hotel business.

"(2) Application of the best American methods for heating, ventilation, electric installation, elevators, bathrooms, kitchens, laundries, bars, baggage rooms, and automatic machinery of various kinds.

"(3) Organizations of a purchasing service in pursuance of which each hotel could buy at wholesale rates all needed material, furniture, and provisions.

"(4) Simultaneous construction under the same contract of a certain number of hotels.

"(5) Sending every year young men abroad to study the hotel business.

"(6) Centralization in a single office, with branch establishments in the principal cities of the world, of all publicity work, with the idea of systematically spreading practical and interesting information regarding hotels and traveling in France."

In closing, the Review asks its readers not to misunderstand the ideas of the American friends offering the above suggestions: "These Americans have no idea of asking of France the erection everywhere of grand and sumptuous palaces. What they want are hotels of reasonable size, well regulated, well furnished, provided with all that which makes for comfort, but without useless frills and furbelows."

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

## STATEMENT ON NATIONAL BANK CHANGES FOR THE PAST WEEK

The Comptroller of the Currency authorizes the following:

Applications to the Comptroller of the Currency during the week ending Friday, July 6, 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.		Capital.
For organization of national banks:		
First National Bank of Bellmore, N. Y.	-----	\$25,000
Farmers National Bank of Booker, Tex.	-----	25,000
First National Bank, Seagraves, Tex.	-----	25,000
First National Bank of Hingham, Mont.	-----	25,000
Newcastle National Bank, Newcastle, Wyo.	-----	25,000
For conversion of State banks:		
Jerome National Bank, Jerome, Idaho; conversion of Farmers & Merchants State Bank of Jerome.	-----	25,000
Total	-----	150,000

REEXTENSION OF CHARTER.		Increase.
First National Bank of Eaton Rapids, Mich.; charter reextended until close of business July 2, 1937.	-----	

INCREASES OF CAPITAL APPROVED.		Increase.
Second National Bank of Freeport, Ill.; capital increased from \$100,000 to \$150,000.	-----	\$50,000
First National Bank of Wibaux, Mont.; capital increased from \$25,000 to \$75,000.	-----	50,000
Salt Springs National Bank of Syracuse, N. Y.; capital increased from \$200,000 to \$500,000.	-----	300,000
Iowa National Bank of Des Moines, Iowa; capital increased from \$1,000,000 to \$1,200,000.	-----	200,000
Total	-----	600,000

BANKS LIQUIDATING TO CONSOLIDATE WITH NATIONAL BANKS.		Capital.
National Bank of Danville, Va.; consolidated with First National Bank of Danville.	-----	\$175,000
Other liquidations:		
Norwood National Bank, Norwood, Mass.; succeeded by the Norwood Trust Co.	-----	\$100,000

SUMMARY.		Capital.
Applications for charter (6 banks)	-----	\$150,000
New charters issued	-----	None.
Applications rejected	-----	None.
Charters extended	-----	None.
Charters reextended	-----	1 bank.
Increases of capital (4 banks)	-----	\$600,000
Reductions of capital	-----	None.
Banks liquidating to consolidate with other national banks (1 bank)	-----	\$175,000
Other liquidations (1 bank)	-----	\$100,000

### NAVY BOARD TO CONVENE.

The Navy Department authorizes the following:

Secretary Daniels has ordered the board for selection of line officers to fill certain vacancies in the line of the Navy in the permanent and temporary establishment to convene at the Navy Department on July 16.

The Board will have the following selections to recommend:

Five captains for rear admiral.  
Twenty-six commanders for captain.  
Fifty-one lieutenant commanders for commander.

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

## SENATE.

By a vote of 43 to 39 the Senate this afternoon reversed its action of yesterday and rejected that portion of the Cummins amendment to the food bill which would prohibit the withdrawal for consumption of distilled spirits in bond.

By a vote of 52 to 34 the Senate late yesterday afternoon rejected a "bone dry" prohibition amendment to the administration food bill. Senator Cummins then proposed and the Senate, by a vote of 54 to 30, accepted an amendment which would have the effect not only of prohibiting the importation of distilled liquors during the war, but would absolutely prohibit the sale of such spirits now in bond. This action, which came as a surprise to many Senators, precipitated a parliamentary tangle with the result that a recess until 11 o'clock this morning was ordered. The purpose was to arrange a settlement of the difficulties confronting the Senate in the meantime.

Before this was done, however, a motion was made to reconsider the vote by which the Cummins proposal was adopted. This prevailed and by a second vote of 45 to 40 the prohibition against sale of distilled spirits on hand again was adopted. The question having been divided the Senate approved the prohibition against imports of distilled spirits by a vote of 68 to 10. Leaders expected to be able to strike out that portion of the Cummins amendment prohibiting the sale of distilled spirits on hand before final action on the measure.

This feature of the amendment was the cause of some sharp debate under the 10-minute rule. It was pointed out that among other things the adoption of such a provision meant a loss in revenues to the Government of about \$250,000,000 that would have to be made up from other sources. Senator Underwood contended that the proposed action would be unconstitutional on the ground that it was equivalent to confiscation of property without compensation. He argued that it might cause something of a panic, as banks had money loaned on liquor now in bond and on the property of distillers, and the proposed amendment meant the destruction of the money value of the article that was held as security for loans. Senators Penrose, Harding, and Brandegee agreed with Senator Underwood. As the basis of a compromise Senator Reed proposed an amendment to the Cummins amendment which would leave the matter of the withdrawal of distilled spirits now in bond for consumption in the hands of the President to be exercised "in the interest of the public."

The Senate having voted against a "bone dry" amendment, the vote being taken on the proposal submitted by Senator Myers, when it adjourned the question was still to be determined whether no reference should be made to beer and wines as is proposed in the Robinson amendment, or that determination of whether beer and wine should be prohibited should be left specifically in the discretion of the President. That is the object of the amendment proposed by Chairman Gore, of the Agricultural Committee. The vote by which the Myers

amendment was rejected convinced leaders that when the measure is in final shape beer and wines will not be interdicted. An amendment to prevent the use of distilled spirits in fortifying wines was rejected by a vote of 70 to 6.

The Robinson amendment as amended by the Cummins amendment is as follows:

"That from and after 30 days from the date of the approval of this act, no person shall use any foods, fruits, food materials, or feeds in the production of distilled liquors, except for governmental, manufacturing, industrial, scientific, or medicinal purposes. No distilled liquors of spirits now in bond in the United States shall during the existing war be withdrawn to be used as a beverage; nor shall there be imported into the United States during the said war any distilled liquors. Any person who willfully violates this section, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not exceeding \$5,000, or by imprisonment for not more than two years, or both."

Before 2 o'clock, when general debate ended, Senator Robinson made a statement concerning the amendment he had prepared in line with the suggestions of the President and strongly urged its adoption by the Senate. Senator Borah at length advocated drastic prohibition of distilled, fermented, and vinous liquors and was supported by Senators Vardaman, Gronna, and Sterling in short addresses. Many Senators spoke briefly in support of the President's plan of dealing with the liquor question. During the discussion an amendment offered by Senator Chamberlain was adopted. It provides that the minimum price of any necessary sold by the Government shall not be less than the minimum guaranteed price of products.

Conferees on the first food bill providing for stimulation of production and a national survey of foodstuffs tentatively agreed to provide for the settlement of unsurveyed public lands in Western States along the lines of the amendment of Senator Fall, but probably with new restrictions safeguarding the Government's interests. Senators Kendrick, Shafer, and Jones of New Mexico urged the adoption of the Fall proposals.

## HOUSE.

The House was not in session to-day. After a perfunctory session of 14 minutes yesterday it adjourned until Monday, when the trading-with-the-enemy bill will be the special order.

Representative Longworth in a brief statement to the House said that the cost of bread would increase if the brewing of beer was stopped during the war. This would result, he said, from the inability of the bakers to obtain the necessary supply of yeast. Cessation of brewing, Mr. Longworth said, would result in a 40 per cent decrease in the supply of yeast and a corresponding shortage in the bread supply. He fortified his statement with figures given by the largest manufacturer of yeast in the country.

Chairman Dent yesterday introduced the administration bill to create a great air fleet and announced that hearings would be held on the measure before the Military Committee next week. He said

he expected to be able to report the measure favorably before the end of the week. In order to obviate delays caused by any difference of opinion as to whether the Military Affairs or the Appropriations Committee should deal with the appropriation for this new arm of the national defense, no appropriation is provided for. That will be dealt with later on. The bill authorizes the purchase, manufacture, maintenance, repair, and operation of a huge corps of aeroplanes. It authorizes the purchase of aviation grounds and gives the President full authority over the proposed air fleet.

"To provide for the additional personnel," says the bill, "the President is authorized to promote, appoint, detail, or attach as temporary officers in the Signal Corps, officers of the Regular Army, National Army, or National Guard, of the Officers' Reserve Corps, or to temporarily appoint enlisted men of the Regular Army, enlisted men of the Enlisted Reserve Corps, or persons from civil life, physically, mentally, and morally qualified" and "to raise and maintain by voluntary enlistments or by draft such number of enlisted men as he may deem necessary, and to embody them into organizations hereinafter provided for."

Officers attached to the aviation section will be classified as "junior military aviators, military aviators, junior military aeronauts, and military aeronauts" after having qualified. No person can receive the rating of military aviator until he shall have served creditably for three years as an aviation officer, except that in time of war any officer who specially distinguishes himself in active service may, upon recommendation of the chief signal officer of the Army, be rated as an aviator without regard to examination or length of service. Officers attached to the aviation section for duty requiring regular and frequent flights are to receive an increase of 25 per cent in pay.

Food Economies Suggested  
for the Nation by H. C. Hoover

(Continued from page 3.)

burdened hauling war material. Help relieve them by burning fewer fires. Use wood when you can get it.

**USE THE PERISHABLE FOODS.**—Fruits and vegetables we have in abundance. As a nation we eat too little green stuffs. Double their use and improve your health. Store potatoes and other roots properly and they will keep. Begin now to can or dry all surplus garden products.

**USE LOCAL SUPPLIES.**—Patronize your local producer. Distance means money. Buy perishable food from the neighborhood nearest you and thus save transportation.

HERBERT HOOVER,  
United States Food Commissioner.

**ARMY HEALTH EXCELLENT.**

The Surgeon-General of the Army authorizes the following statement:

The health of the Army continues excellent. The hospital list is slightly larger than last week, but there are no unusual outbreaks of disease or casualties.

## War Department Orders to Officers and Enlisted Men

By direction of the President, Capt. John McA. Webster, United States Army, retired, is relieved from duty as assistant to the department quartermaster, Central Department, and will proceed to his home, and upon arrival there report by telegraph to The Adjutant General of the Army. Capt. Webster is relieved from further active duty, to take effect upon his arrival at his home.

Capt. Paul McGeehan, Engineer Officers' Reserve Corps, is relieved from further duty at Kansas City, Mo.; is assigned to the Second Regiment of Engineers, National Army; and will proceed without delay to St. Louis, Mo., and report in person to his regimental commander for assignment to duty.

Capt. Oliver T. Simpson, Quartermaster Officers' Reserve Corps, is ordered to active duty and will proceed not later than five days after the receipt of this order to Fort Snelling, Minn., and report in person to the commanding officer for assignment to duty as assistant to the camp quartermaster.

Capt. Thomas L. Sherburne, Signal Corps, is relieved from duty in the Southern Department and will proceed to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., reporting upon arrival by telegraph to the commanding general, Southeastern Department, for assignment to duty with the Seventh Field Battalion, Signal Corps, now being organized at that post.

First Lieut. Ernest L. Jones, Aviation Section, Signal Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will proceed to Washington, D. C., and report in person to the Chief Signal Officer of the Army for duty.

Capt. Lenus G. Krook, 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, Coast Defenses of the Columbia, Fort Stevens, Oreg.

First Lieut. Charles J. Glidden, Aviation Section, Signal Officers' Reserve Corps, is ordered to active duty and will report in person to the commanding officer, United States Army Balloon School, Fort Omaha, Nebr., for assignment to duty.

First Lieut. Otis I. Minter, Ordnance Officers' Reserve Corps, is ordered to active duty and will report by telegraph to the commanding general, Southern Department, for assignment.

Capt. Charles W. Haverkamp, Medical Corps, is relieved from duty at the United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., and will proceed to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., and report in person to the commanding officer of that post for duty as surgeon and also to take charge of the general hospital.

By direction of the President, Capt. Thomas W. Hammond, General Staff, having been detailed as a member of the General Staff Corps, is relieved from detail as major of Philippine Scouts.

By direction of the President, Maj. George W. Helms, Nineteenth Infantry, is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Signal Corps. He is assigned to station at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., and will report to the commanding general, Southern Department, for assignment to duty.

Maj. Dan T. Moore, Field Artillery, General Staff Corps, will report in person to Col. Ira A. Haynes, Coast Artillery, Detached Officers' List, president of the examining board at Washington, D. C., appointed in paragraph 33, Special Orders, No. 28, War Department, February 3, 1917, at such time as he may be required by the board, for examination to determine his fitness for promotion.

Col. Edward M. Lewis, Infantry, is relieved from duty with the National Guard in Illinois as inspector-instructor and will proceed to Boston, Mass., and report in person to the commanding general, Northeastern Department, for duty as officer in charge of militia affairs of that department. Upon the completion of the duty herein assigned to him Col. Lewis will proceed to join his regiment.

By direction of the President, Capt. Julian A. Benjamin, Third Cavalry, is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Quartermaster Corps. He will report to the commanding general, Southern Department, for assignment to duty to command a division supply train.

### ENGINEER RESERVE OFFICERS ORDERED TO ACTIVE DUTY

The following-named officers of the Engineer Officers' Reserve Corps are relieved from their obligations in connection with their enlistments at the citizens' training camps indicated below and are assigned to active duty at the same camps:

At Vancouver Barracks, Wash.—Capt. Jules E. Hanique.

In the vicinity of Washington, D. C.—Capt. Porter O. Robinson, Russel Suter, Ralph E. Cameron, and Arthur L. Shaw.

Second Lieuts. William G. Conklin, Francis S. Friel, Samuel R. Hursh, and Howard E. Bailey.

At Fort Leavenworth, Kans.—First Lieuts. Ray C. Kautz, Thomas H. Birmingham, Leo E. Hughes, Alonzo M. Mutersbaugh, Joseph W. Carmena, and Tyree L. Bell, jr.

Second Lieuts. Ichabod A. Lawton and Russell A. Van Ness.

Each of the following officers of the Engineer Officers' Reserve Corps is assigned to active duty and will proceed to join the regiment to which he is assigned:

Capt. Charles L. Joly and Charles C. Cragin.

First Lieuts. James S. Hawley, Donald E. Rhivers, Walter C. Sadler, and Conway R. Howard.

Second Lieuts. William E. Haberlaw and James W. Kern, jr.

Capt. Joly is assigned to the First Engineers (National Army), and will report in person to his regimental commander, Fort Totten, N. Y., for assignment to duty.

Capt. Cragin and Lieuts. Rhivers and Sadler are assigned to the Eighth Engineers (National Army), and will report in person to their regimental commander, American Lake, Wash., for assignment to duty.

First Lieut. Howard is assigned to the Seventh Engineers (National Army), and will report in person to his regimental commander, Atlanta, Ga., for assignment to duty.

First Lieut. Hawley is assigned to the Fourth Engineers (National Army), and will report in person to his regimental commander, Boston, Mass., for assignment to duty.

Second Lieuts. Haberlaw and Kern are assigned to the Third Engineers (National Army), and will report in person to their regimental commander, Chicago, Ill., for assignment to duty.

Capt. Joseph Caccavajo, Engineer Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will proceed to American University, D. C., and report in person to the commanding officer, Engineer training camp at that place, for duty and instruction.

First Lieut. Lawrence B. Glasgow, Engineer Officers' Reserve Corps, is relieved from his present duties and assigned to the First Regiment of Engineers. He will proceed to Washington Barracks, D. C., and report in person to his regimental commander for duty.

Maj. William H. Rose, Corps of Engineers, will proceed to Philadelphia, Pa., on official business pertaining to the procurement of engineer equipment, and upon the completion of this duty will return to his proper station.

Capt. George Abrattys, Engineer Officers' Reserve Corps, is relieved from further duty at the engineer training camp, Washington, D. C., and will proceed to his home, and upon arrival there will stand relieved from further active duty.

Leave of absence for seven days, to take effect upon his relief from treatment at Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, Cal., is granted Lieut. Col. Harry G. Bishop, Fourteenth Field Artillery.

Contract Surg. Joseph D. Kelly, United States Army, will proceed to West Point, N. Y., and report in person to the superintendent, United States Military Academy, for duty.

Col. George E. Bushnell, Medical Corps, now on temporary duty in this city, is relieved from further duty at Fort Bayard, N. Mex., and will report in person to the Surgeon General of the Army for duty in his office.

The following-named officers of the Medical Reserve Corps are assigned to active duty and will proceed to Fort Niagara, N. Y., and report in person to the commanding officer of that post for duty and by letter to the commanding general, Eastern Department:

First Lieuts. Frederick W. McSorley, Alfred R. Warner, and Harold L. St. John.

First Lieut. James Francis Clark Hyde, Engineer Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will report in person to the commanding officer, engineer training camp, Fort Leavenworth, Kans., for the purpose of taking a course of instruction at that camp.

Maj. Herbert W. Alden, Ordnance Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will proceed to Washington, D. C., and report in person to the Chief of Ordnance for assignment to duty.

By direction of the President, Capt. Walter S. Grant, General Staff, having been detailed as a member of the General Staff Corps, is relieved from detail in the Signal Corps.

The following transfers of officers of the Corps of Engineers are ordered:

Capt. Ernest F. Miller, from the Sixth Regiment to the First Regiment.

First Lieut. Edward G. Bliss, from the First Regiment to the Sixth Regiment.

Capt. Clinton G. Edgar, Aviation Section, Signal Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will proceed from Washington, D. C., to the aviation experimental station and proving ground, Hampton, Va., for temporary duty in connection with the aeronautical service of the Army, and upon the completion thereof will return to his proper station.

Capt. Tom Ward, Engineer Officers' Reserve Corps, is ordered to active duty and assigned to the Eighth Engineers, National Army. He will proceed to American Lake, Wash., and report in person to his regimental commander for assignment to duty.

Capt. W. Cole Davis, Medical Corps, is relieved from further duty at the United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., and will proceed to Wrightstown, N. Y., take station, and act as camp sanitary officer during the period of construction of cantonment.

Maj. John T. Sprague and First Lieut. Edward D. Ellis, Medical Reserve Corps, are assigned to active duty and will proceed to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., and report in person to the commanding officer, medical officers' training camp, for a course of instruction.

Maj. Robert E. Shannon, Quartermaster Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will proceed to New York, N. Y., and report in person to the depot quartermaster for assignment to duty in his office.

By direction of the President, First Lieut. Truman D. Thorpe, United States Army, retired, is relieved from duty at the University of California, Berkeley, Cal., to take effect at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed at the proper time to West Point, N. Y., and report in person on August 24, 1917, to the Superintendent, United States Military Academy, for duty.

Capt. Charles S. Butler, Medical Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and is detailed as a member of the board of officers appointed to meet at Boston, Mass., in paragraph 27, Special Orders, No. 132, June 8, 1917, War Department, vice Capt. Andrew W. Sellards, Medical Reserve Corps, hereby relieved.

# War Department Orders to Officers and Enlisted Men

Capt. Harry N. Williams, Engineer Officers' Reserve Corps, is ordered to active duty. He is assigned to the Sixth Engineers, National Army, and will report in person to the commanding officer of that regiment for duty.

By direction of the President, Col. Edward R. Chrisman, Infantry, is detailed as colonel of the Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry, to take effect June 17, 1917, vice Col. William P. Burnham, Infantry, who is hereby relieved from such detail, to take effect June 16, 1917. Col. Burnham is assigned to the Fifty-sixth Infantry, to take effect June 17, 1917, and will proceed to join that regiment. Col. Chrisman will proceed to join the Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry.

First Lieut. Albert W. Reed, Signal Officers' Reserve Corps, is ordered to active duty and will report by letter to the department signal officer, Southern Department, Fort Sam Houston, Tex., for assignment to duty.

By direction of the President, Maj. John T. Nance, United States Army, retired, is relieved from duty at the University of California, Berkeley, Cal., and will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and report to the commanding general, Western Department, for assignment to duty as assistant to the department inspector of that department.

Capt. Julius C. Bierwirth, Medical Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty at New York, N. Y., in connection with the examination of applicants for appointment in the Medical Reserve Corps of the Army.

Capt. Philip D. Wilson and First Lieut. Wilburt C. Davison, Medical Reserve Corps, are assigned to active duty and will proceed to Washington, D. C., and report in person to the commandant, Army Medical School, for instruction.

Capt. Murray B. Dilley, Signal Officers' Reserve Corps, will report in person to the commanding general, Eastern Department, for assignment to duty as assistant to the signal officer of that department.

Capt. Ignatz D. Loewy, Medical Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will proceed to Fort Bayard, N. Mex., and report in person to the commanding officer, Army and Navy General Hospital, at that post, for duty.

Capt. Oliver F. Snyder, United States Army, retired, will proceed from this city to the Springfield Armory, Springfield, Mass., and report in person to the commanding officer thereof for assignment to duty at that armory.

By direction of the President, Col. Herman Hall, Infantry, Detached Officers' List, is relieved from detail as chief of Philippine Constabulary, with the rank of brigadier general, to take effect July 5, 1917.

The resignation of Capt. Wyatt A. Seybt, First Infantry, South Carolina National Guard, is accepted by the President.

Leave of absence for two months on surgeon's certificate of disability, to take effect upon his relief from duty at the United States Army General Hospital, Fort Bayard, N. Mex., is granted Capt. William N. Michel, Twenty-first Field Artillery.

Maj. Millard A. Butler, Quartermaster Officers' Reserve Corps, will proceed to Des Moines, Iowa, and take station there for duty as constructing quartermaster in charge of construction work at that place, under the direction of the Quartermaster General.

Capt. Richard J. Donnelly, Quartermaster Officers' Reserve Corps, will proceed to Savannah, Ga.; Brunswick, Ga.; Jacksonville, Fla.; Fernandina, Fla.; Beaufort, S. C.; and to such other places as may be necessary for duty in connection with the apportionments to the Transport Workers' Organization, and upon the completion of the duty enjoined will return to his proper station.

Capt. John R. Holt, Quartermaster Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will proceed without delay to Fort Jay, Governors Island, N. Y., and report in person to the commanding officer at that place for assignment to duty with the Transport Workers' Battalion.

Maj. Peter Junkersfeld, Engineer Officers' Reserve Corps, will proceed from this city to Des Moines, Iowa, and thence to American Lake, Wash., for duty in connection with the construction of cantonments, and upon completion of the duty enjoined will return to his proper station in this city.

## MEDICAL OFFICERS OF ARMY RECEIVE NEW ASSIGNMENTS

Maj. Edward B. Vedder, Medical Corps, is detailed as a member of the board of medical officers appointed in paragraph 24, Special Orders, No. 154, July 3, 1915, War Department, to determine the result of the preliminary examination of applicants and the final examination of candidates for admission to the Medical Corps, vice Col. James D. Glennan, Medical Corps, hereby relieved.

The following named officers will report in person to Col. William H. Arthur, president of the examining board in this city appointed in paragraph 19, Special Orders, No. 50, War Department, March 2, 1917, for examination to determine their fitness for promotion: Lieut. Col. Frederick P. Reynolds and Edward R. Schreiner, Maj. Eugene R. Whitmore, Philip W. Huntington, Edward B. Vedder, Harold W. Jones, Edwin P. Wolfe, James W. Van Dusen, and Reuben B. Miller, Capt. Corydon G. Snow and John S. Coulter.

Capt. William T. Cade, jr., Medical Corps, will proceed to Atlanta, Ga., and report for duty as camp sanitary officer during the period of construction of cantonments.

Capt. Ira L. Reeves, United States Army, retired, will report in person to Col. George W. McIver, Infantry, Detached Officers' List, president of the examining board at Washington, D. C., appointed in paragraph 33, Special Orders, No. 28, War Department, February 3, 1917, at such time as he may be required by the board, for examination to determine his fitness for transfer to the active list.

By direction of the President, First Lieuts. James E. Talley, Jacob L. Herman, George G. Ross, and Henry A. Cleaver, Medical Reserve Corps, are honorably discharged from the Medical Reserve Corps of the Army, their services being no longer required.

By direction of the President, First Lieut. John F. Ranken, Medical Reserve Corps, is honorably discharged from the Medical Reserve Corps of the Army, to take effect upon his arrival at his home, his services being no longer required.

First Lieut. August A. Strasser, Medical Reserve Corps, is relieved from duty at the Medical Officers' Training Camp, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., and will proceed to his home, and upon arrival there, will report by telegraph to The Adjutant General of the Army.

By direction of the President, First Lieut. Charles L. Washburne, Medical Reserve Corps, is honorably discharged from the Medical Reserve Corps, to take effect upon his arrival at his home, his services being no longer required.

By direction of the President, First Lieut. August A. Strasser, Medical Reserve Corps, is honorably discharged from the Medical Reserve Corps of the Army to take effect upon his arrival at his

Capt. George A. Goss, Ordnance Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will proceed to Washington, D. C., and report in person to the Chief of Ordnance for assignment to duty.

Col. Henry Jervey, Corps of Engineers, is assigned to the Sixth Regiment of Engineers and will join that regiment.

Maj. Walter C. Chidester, Medical Reserve Corps, is detailed as medical examiner and witness before the Army retiring board appointed to meet at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., in paragraph 29, Special Orders, No. 31, February 7, 1917, War Department, vice Maj. John W. Hanner, Medical Corps, hereby relieved. Maj. Chidester will report in person to the president of the board when summoned by him for duty accordingly.

Maj. William J. Wall, Ordnance Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will proceed to Washington, D. C., and report in person to the Chief of Ordnance for assignment to duty.

Maj. Earl B. Morden, Quartermaster Officers' Reserve Corps, will proceed to Battle Creek, Mich., and take station there for duty as constructing quartermaster in charge of construction work at that place, under direction of the Quartermaster General.

Capt. Michael T. Carney, Ordnance Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will proceed to Washington, D. C., and report in person to the Chief of Ordnance for assignment to duty.

Capt. Terry W. Allen, Signal Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will take station at Memphis, Tenn., and report by telegraph to the commanding general, Southeastern Department, for instructions.

By direction of the President, Capt. William F. Clevenger, Medical Reserve Corps, is honorably discharged from the Medical Reserve Corps of the Army, to take effect this date, his services being no longer required.

Maj. Gerald E. Griffin, veterinarian, will proceed to Washington, D. C., and report in person to the Surgeon General of the Army for temporary duty in his office, and upon the completion thereof will return to his proper station.

Maj. Harold W. Jones, Medical Corps, will proceed to Watertown, N. Y., for the purpose of inspecting ambulance bodies at the H. H. Babcock Co., Watertown, N. Y., and upon the completion of this duty will return to his proper station.

Col. Guy Carleton, Cavalry, acting inspector general, will report in person to the commanding general, Philippine Department, for assignment to duty as department inspector of that department.

Capt. Harry N. Mayo, Medical Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will proceed to Fort Douglas, Utah, and report in person to the commanding officer of that post for duty and by letter to the commanding general, Western Department.

Capt. Harry S. Crossen, Medical Reserve Corps, now attached to the Second Engineers, National Army, is assigned to permanent duty with that regiment.

home, his services being no longer required.

Paragraph 39, Special Orders, No. 130, June 6, 1917, War Department, relating to Capt. Harry Greenberg, Medical Reserve Corps, is revoked.

By direction of the President, First Lieut. Charles L. Gauden, Medical Reserve Corps, is honorably discharged from the Medical Reserve Corps of the Army to take effect this date, his services being no longer required.

By direction of the President, Capt. John J. Repetti, Medical Reserve Corps, is honorably discharged from the Medical Reserve Corps of the Army to take effect upon his arrival at his home, his services being no longer required.

## OFFICERS OF NAVAL RESERVE TO GET SPECIAL COURSE OF INSTRUCTION AT NAVAL ACADEMY

Nearly 200 officers of the Naval Reserve forces, most of them ensigns but a few junior lieutenants, have been ordered to the Naval Academy for a special course in seamanship, navigation, ordnance, and gunnery. Instruction will begin next Monday and continue until September 15. Those who will take the course are:

First naval district, Boston, Mass.: W. L. Alley, G. L. Batchelder, jr., Milton H. Bird, John Black, jr., Horton Brown, J. A. Burbank, C. Chapman, C. K. Cobb, jr., R. H. Cob, Hayden Crocker, W. J. Curtis, E. D. Dick, Schuyler Dillon, R. L. Dodge, R. W. Enmons, W. H. French, H. L. Fultz, I. R. Gale, H. B. Gardner, W. W. Grace, Ernest Gregory, R. F. Herrick, jr., Charles Higginson, W. B. Hollander, Franklin King, R. H. Kingsley, R. E. Kerr, A. C. Little, W. H. May, J. B. Merrill, H. V. Morgan, J. E. P. Morgan, Caleb Loring, D. McClench, G. E. McQuesten, C. L. Nichols, W. F. Palmer, K. C. Parker, Stewart Parker, W. M. Rand, J. M. Robertson, W. H. D. Rudd, H. S. Simmons, A. C. Smith, G. F. Talbot, John Upton, B. C. Watson, Miles Wambaugh, Bulkeley Wells, W. H. Wheeler.

Second naval district, Newport, R. I.: F. Ackert, J. S. Brayton, jr., A. C. Brown, T. W. Chambers, A. G. Gennert, H. C. Herrick, F. N. Hogg, E. Q. Horton, Franklin Houston, D. Howell, G. T. Jarvis, P. Kauffman, M. W. Lee, D. G. Lovell, J. S. Lionberger, R. Meyer, G. T. Miner, A. H. McCreery, T. I. H. Powel, T. Robins, J. Rowland, P. A. Sherer, J. D. Shuler, C. Shyler, H. Vose, jr.

Third naval district, New York: George D. Atwood, Winthrop Burr, jr., Howard G. Cann, Robert M. Curtis, Joseph D. Day, Lee M. Delacy, Melville P. Dickinson, Lloyd Edward, Thornton Eimmons, Henry Goldman, jr., Stanford Harmon, Howard P. Hart, H. Hale, jr., Paul A. Hourigan, Arthur C. Hoyt, Francis T. Hunter, George G. Jones, John G. Kenlon, J. R. Litchfield, Richard S. Maynard, Junius S. Morgan, Frank W. Morrell, George P. Morse, Spencer Van B. Nichols, Harold J. O'Connell, George H. Peterson, Charles L. Poor, C. W. Schmidt, Clifford D. Smith, Allen C. Smith, W. E. D. Stokes, jr., R. T. Theobald, W. L. Worsham.

Fourth naval district, Philadelphia: W. S. Baker, Robert Bartlett, William C. Bok, J. Burgwin, C. H. Bowinan, Horace Butler, Sydney Clark, B. W. Cloud, S. M. Cox, J. H. R. Cromwell, John B. Deaver, Enoch S. Farson, W. H. Foster, H. D. Glass, Percy V. Harris, J. M. Hayes, George R. Hann, William T. Kirke, C. J. La Roche, D. F. Lippincott, R. W. Preston, Samuel E. Raymond, Henry Oliver Rea, E. F. Sellman, W. W. Slaymaker, Edward B. Smith, Lewis G. Smith, Raymond T. Watros, J. H. Wilcox.

Fifth naval district, Norfolk: John W. Baker, Thomas Jerrold Bryce, Carter B. Burnett, William V. Couchman, Edwin Cowles, E. A. Davenport, Leonard Goodwin, John Hemphill, C. B. Kirkpatrick, A. T. Leonard, H. M. Moulton, Robert Boutelle Noyes, Thomas Newton Page, William J. Skelton, George Taylor, Matthew P. Waller, Neil B. Wolcott, Davies Farris.

Sixth naval district, Charleston, S. C.: Mallory Alken, Alfred de J. Chisolm, H. M. Corse, John A. Gordon, jr., L. M. Grimbball, Beverly Mickell, James L. Sprunt, jr.

Seventh naval district, Key West, Fla.: H. W. How, H. W. Mather, W. R. O'Sullivan.

Eighth naval district, New Orleans, La.: R. M. Bréed, B. Frere, R. E. Gardner, W. E. Penick, Richardson.

Ninth, tenth, and eleventh naval districts, Great Lakes, Ill.: William Frederic Kurfess, Donald Ryerson, Wellesley Stillwell, Elmer J. Stoffel, Arthur M. Tschirgl, Conant Wait, H. C. Nichols.

Twelfth naval district, San Francisco, Cal.: F. S. Connor, A. W. Ford, S. W. Ford, L. G. Hoefling, B. H. Howard, R. Keys, L. M. King, T. G. Laine, T. M. Levy, Almy Cofran Maynard, F. A. Merrill, A. C. Saxe, J. C. Storey, E. R. Sturtevant, C. R. Westbrook, S. E. Woodworth.

Thirteenth naval district, Puget Sound, Wash.: Jay Harrison Keller, Cecil Archibald McKay, Walter Parsons Shiel.

### Civil Engineers to Take Course.

In addition to the above, 25 civil engineers in the Navy, recently appointed from civilian ranks, will begin special courses at the Naval Academy Monday. Their studies also will terminate on September 15, after which the appointees will begin active work.

Those entering the course are: C. P.

### NEW COASTWISE SERVICE.

#### Dominican Republic to Have Fleet of Schooners.

Consul Arthur McLean, at Puerto Plata, reports as follows:

"The Compania Maritima y Mercantil has recently been incorporated under the laws of the Dominican Republic to engage in the coastwise trade of this country and also to dispatch a boat occasionally to Haiti and the neighboring islands. The stockholders of this new company are among the most important merchants of Puerto Plata, the chief port on the northern coast of the Republic.

"The Compania Maritima y Mercantil has purchased the schooner *Latona* and will procure other vessels as the trade warrants. The company proposes to equip the schooners it may acquire with auxiliary motors."

Conrad, Wisconsin; R. E. McCorkindale, Massachusetts; Ben Moreell, Missouri; R. L. Pettigrew, Wisconsin; C. A. Trexel, Iowa; K. B. Bragg, Ohio; T. J. Shack, New York; A. K. Fogg, Illinois; A. F. Peaslee, Massachusetts; R. E. Thomas, Illinois; E. C. Siebert, Maryland; W. N. Moore, Missouri; G. W. Plalsted, Massachusetts; A. H. Bond, Massachusetts; J. J. Strachen, New York; H. C. Griswold, New York; W. H. Smith, Massachusetts; H. G. Lehrback, New York; T. E. Dunham, New York; Henry Niemann, Massachusetts; J. L. McDonald, New York; A. S. Johnson, Iowa; E. L. Marshall, Massachusetts; R. H. Gifford, Delaware; and G. D. Wetsel, New York.

## INDEX FOR OFFICIAL BULLETIN, JULY 2 TO 7.

July 2. More care in recommending persons to Government officials urged; President calls upon exemption boards to act impartially; fleet corporation buys lumber; Secretary Baker writes Gifford, director of the Council of National Defense, regarding coal prices; must deliver oil to Navy as needed, Secretary Daniels orders; machine guns for Army recommended by testing board; motion picture industry to be mobilized; car shortage being reduced; sanitary corps for Army; all naval officers and men must wear uniforms; every man in Navy to wear identification tag; civilians to be vaccinated free; proper method of displaying and saluting the American flag; health in Navy excellent.

June 3. Red Cross sends mission to Russia; Secretary Lansing greets Roumanian mission; insurance men confer on protection for men at front; Woman Suffrage Association states views on publicity tactics; large entering class at Naval Academy; organizing women for food campaign; expert bread makers sought by War Department; Red Cross planning theatrical benefits; President allows Alaskans two months for registration; agricultural outlook in Great Britain; names for 24 destroyers being built; inspectors general assigned to new duty; more national banks now than ever; exports of bread, meat, etc., for month of May.

July 5. Advisory board will be appointed for exports council; changes in foreign service; airplane engine laboratory; 16 tented cities to be built for guardsmen; figures showing scale of Army operations at present time; Hoover says we can supply allies with food; Canadians give views on war work for American schools; financial report of Treasury Department for fiscal year; July 31, 1917, to be registration day for Hawaii; rule that watch officers of United States ships shall be American citizens is suspended; shipping board to take over another German ship; naval officers designated for engineering duty only; promotion of 496 chief warrant officers to the commissioned ranks and grades in line and staff of the Navy; American vessels carrying fighting forces

endangered in submarine zone; War and Navy heads exchange felicitations over safe arrival of troops in France.

July 6. New Russian envoy presents credentials to President; hurry preparations to pick men for new National Army; men under 31 wanted for officers' training camps; advice to exporters; fruit and vegetable review by Bureau of Markets; flying to begin on Illinois aviation field; acreage and condition of cotton crop in various States; civil-service examinations; insurance committee named; public library for each of 32 Army cantonments; steamboat inspectors to aid merchant ship recruiting; list of naval machinists, pay clerks, and pharmacists promoted; Marine Corps assignments and transfers of officers; naval bids are opened; British import prohibitions; more than 3,500,000 motor cars registered in United States; sufficient supplies for National Guard and National Army in good time assured.

July 7. Fourth of July celebrated in foreign capitals; American steamer sunk by submarine; method of paying Army cantonment contractors explained; plan to maintain present relative rank of National Guard officers after they are sworn into Federal service under consideration; will need 150,000 men for the aerial corps; new appeal to women to conserve foodstuffs; statement on national bank affairs; Dr. Shaw says men should economize as well as women; Naval Reserve officers to get special course of instruction at Annapolis; American Red Cross chapters show big gain; aviation "ground schools" proving effective; New British regulation regarding sailing ships leaving or entering ports; news concerning building of ships for emergency fleet corporation not to be divulged; Alaska Governor urges people to raise more food; program suggested for school activities during war; pension claims recently allowed; regulations governing imports from Mexico; condition of French crops; needs of Army and Navy being worked out by research council; medical examining boards; activities of Flying Corps.

## GOVERNOR OF ALASKA URGES PEOPLE TO RAISE MORE FOOD

The governor of Alaska has issued the following proclamation:

Whereas the maintenance of a food supply is absolutely essential to national preparedness; and

Whereas the people of this Territory and the United States have cause for grave concern, owing to the depletion of the food reserves of the world through crop shortages of last year, increased demands from the countries engaged in war, and the fact that there is little promise of abundant winter grain crops; and

Whereas, while Alaska is not strictly an agricultural country, still it is well known that our soil is capable of producing many kinds of fruits and vegetables, and especially potatoes may be raised in abundance.

And it is clearly recognized that the man who tills the soil and produces food for his family at home will thus aid in furnishing food for the soldier in the field by decreasing our importations of certain kinds of foodstuffs. A service may, in this way, be rendered as truly patriotic as that given by the men who bear the brunt of battle.

Therefore, in the present crisis, a peculiar responsibility rests upon the farming population and citizens generally of this Territory, and there is imperative need that the people of Alaska shall fully realize the necessity for the largest possible production of farm products during the present year, and every available plat of land should be utilized in the production of foodstuffs.

Now, therefore, I, J. F. A. Strong, governor of the Territory of Alaska, do urge upon the farmers of Alaska and the citizens of the respective towns that they recognize this responsibility and their duty to safeguard the welfare of the Territory and the Nation in this crisis, and to plant ground and increase the volume of agricultural products and thus lessen the importation of such into the Territory. In this way the development of agriculture will be promoted and thrift increased in a way that will redound to the benefit of all the people.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Territory of Alaska, in Juneau, the capital, this second day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and forty-first.

(Signed) J. F. A. STRONG.

By the governor:

(Signed) CHARLES E. DAVIDSON,  
*Ex officio Secretary of Alaska.*

### AIRCRAFT PRODUCTION BOARD.

The aircraft production board, Council of National Defense, consists of the following: Howard E. Coffin, vice president, Hudson Motor Car Co., and member of the advisory commission of the Council of National Defense, chairman; Brig. Gen. George O. Squier, Chief Signal Officer, United States Army; Rear Admiral D. W. Taylor, Chief of the Bureau of Construction, United States Navy; S. D. Waldon, ex-vice president of the Packard Motor Car Co.; E. A. Deeds, ex-general manager of the National Cash Register

## PROGRAM OF SCHOOL ACTIVITY DURING THE WAR SUGGESTED TO EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

### Evening Classes Urged by Commissioner Claxton for Adult Men and Women, as Well as Boys and Girls—More College Students Needed—Demand for Well-Trained Teachers.

The Bureau of Education has issued the following statement:

"Suggestions for a program of school activity for different types of educational institutions during the war have just been issued by Dr. P. P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education. After pointing out that attendance laws should be enforced as usual, Dr. Claxton says:

"Parents should be encouraged to make all possible efforts to keep their children in school and should have public or private help when they can not do so without it. Many young children will lack the home care given them in times of peace, and there will be need of many more kindergartens and Montessori schools than we now have.

#### Larger Attendance.

"The attendance in the high schools should be increased, and more boys and girls should be induced to remain there until their course is completed. A school year of 4 terms of 12 weeks each is recommended for the high schools, as for the elementary schools. In the high schools adopting this plan arrangements should be made for half-time attendance, according to the Fitchburg, Cincinnati, and Spartanburg, S. C., plans, for as large a proportion of pupils as possible.

"All laboratories and manual-training shops in high schools should be run at their full capacity. In many of the shops work should be done which will have immediate value for the national defense.

"In all high schools in which domestic science (sewing, cooking, sanitation, etc.) is taught large units of time should be given in the summer and fall to sewing for the Red Cross and for local charities.

"Classes for grown-up women should be formed in which practical instruction can be given, largely by lecture and demonstration, in the conservation and economic use of food.

#### Evening Schools.

"For all boys and girls who can not attend the day sessions of the high schools continuation classes should be formed, to meet at such times as may be arranged during working hours or in the evening. All cities should maintain evening schools for adult men and women. In cities having considerable numbers of immigrants evening schools should be maintained for them, with classes in English, in civics, and such other subjects as will be helpful to these foreigners in understanding our industrial, social, civic, and political life.

"In few States is the supply of broadly educated and well-trained teachers equal to the demand. The normal schools should double their energies and use all their funds in the most economic way for the work of preparing teachers.

Co., and later with the Dayton Engineering Co.; R. L. Montgomery, senior member of Montgomery, Clothier & Tyler, financial and business adviser.

Appropriations for the support of normal schools should be largely increased, as should also the attendance of men and women preparing for service as teachers.

#### More College Students.

"The number of students in colleges, universities, and technical schools should increase rather than diminish. Many of the older and upper class men will volunteer for some branch of the military service, but all young men below the age of liability to selective draft and those not recommended for special service should be urged to remain and take full advantage of the opportunities offered by the colleges, universities, and technical schools, to the end that they may be able to render the most effective service in the later years of the war and the times of need that will follow. Practically all women students should remain, and all boys and girls graduating from high schools should be urged to enter college, technical school, or normal school.

"All students should be made to understand that it is their duty to give to their country and to the world the best and fullest possible measure of service, and that both will need more than they will get of that high type of service which only men and women of the best education and training can give. Patriotism and the desire to serve humanity may require of these young men and women the exercise of that very high type of self-restraint that will keep them to their tasks of preparation until the time comes when they can render service which can not be rendered by others.

#### Special Intensive Courses.

"In agricultural colleges special intensive courses should be given to prepare teachers, directors, and supervisors of agriculture and practical farm superintendents. It should be remembered that the scientific knowledge and the supervising and directing skill of these men and their ability to increase the productive capacity of thousands of men of less knowledge and skill are far more valuable than the work they can do as farm hands. The total number of agricultural students in all colleges is only a fraction more than one-tenth of 1 per cent of the total number of persons engaged in agriculture, or about 13 in 10,000—not enough to affect materially the agricultural production of the country by their labor, but enough to affect it immensely by their directive power when their college courses have been finished.

"No college, university, or technical school that can avoid it should permit its faculty or student body to be scattered or its energies to be dissipated. All should redouble their energies and concentrate them on those things that will be of most service during the progress of the war and which will prepare their students for the most effective service of the country and of the world when the war is over."

## Partial List of the Claims for Pensions Recently Allowed

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

Alabama—Mary Hackney, North Birmingham, \$12; Melvina Burns, Marlon, \$20; Nancy Blackman, Meto, \$12; John Harris, Marianna, \$16.

Arkansas—Mary E. Fletcher, Hot Springs, \$12.

California—Lizzie M. Judy, Los Angeles, \$12; Eugenie F. Earley, Los Gatos, \$12; Sidney Davis, San Francisco, \$12; Matilda E. Wheeler, Los Angeles, \$12; Clara Bigelow, Placerville, \$20; Emma L. Nelson, Los Angeles, \$12; Sarah E. Baldwin, Pomona, \$12; Arthur M. L. Isert, veterans' home, special act, \$12; Jane G. Bragdon, Oakland, \$12.

Colorado—Mollie J. Hine, Denver, \$12; Mary P. Murray, Montrose, \$20; Artemisia D. Reed, Evans, \$12; Ellen Kezertec, Avondale, \$20.

District of Columbia—William T. Bailey, Washington, \$8; Rosetta M. Post, Washington, \$12; Hannah M. Casey, Washington, \$12; Marie Chaille Long, Washington, \$12.

Illinois—Martha Ann Calver, Mount Pulaski, \$12; Christina Bartells, Camden, \$20; Doretha J. Gaddis, Mattoon, \$20; Hulda Bishop, Toledo, \$20; Martha Jane Randolph, Humrick, \$12; Mary Straif, Tamaroa, \$12; Hetty A. Robinson, Woodlawn, \$20; Mary E. Minnick, Chicago, \$12; Arthur G. Rost, Chicago, \$6; Mahala Bailey, Pontiac, \$12; Sarah J. Carter, Cynthiana, \$20; Sophronia C. Turner, Cicero, \$12; Sarah E. Curry, Taylorville, \$20.

Indiana—Nancy A. Smith, Oakland City, \$12; Martha E. McCoun, Danville, \$12; minor of Thomas J. Garrett, Wabash, \$12; Sarah Smelser, Muncie, \$12; Mary E. Eller, Eaton, \$12; Mary A. Scott, English, \$20; Maria Roeder, Seymour, \$12; Luetta J. Myers, Kendallville, \$12; Sallie Stevenson, Terre Haute, \$20; Henrietta Alspach, Warren, \$12; Margaret A. True, Quincy, \$12; Lizzie Tricker, Pleasant Mills, \$12; Effie Markland, Salem, \$12; Margaret L. Collins, Rochester, \$12; Sarah E. Lindsey, Stockwell, \$20; Alpha L. Dutter, Angola, \$12; Mary J. Gunn, Fountaintown, \$20; Nancy E. Keiser, Anderson, \$20.

Iowa—Mary J. Abbey, Prairieburg, \$20; Anna McDaniel, Gilman, \$20; Florida M. Lawrence, Newton, \$12; Almira A. Watts, Villisca, \$20; Phillista Coulter, Fort Madison, \$12; Eveline M. Croxel, Correctionville, \$12; Charity B. Gannaway, New London, \$12; Kate Bartlett, Grinnell, \$12; Emma W. Black, Washington, \$12.

Kansas—Caroline Lovell, Quenemo, \$20; Carrie E. Smith, Penalosa, \$12; Caroline R. Salmon, Hutchinson, \$12; Rachel C. Sparks, Ottawa, \$20; Fannie Foster, Columbus, \$12; Rhoda A. Greer, Independence, \$12; Emily J. Ford, Neodesha, \$20; Mary A. Haines, Kansas City, \$12; Augusta F. McIntosh, Fort Scott, \$12; Anna E. Lamb, Fort Dodge, \$12; Mary E. Lowe, Topeka, \$20; Jessie Bishard, Fort Scott, \$12; Nancy Bell Shepherd, Girard, \$12; Sarah E. Smethers, Eureka, \$12; Eliza Meyers, Le Roy, \$12; Lovell E. Baxter, Baxter Springs, \$12;

Eliza A. McBurney, Lost Springs, \$20; Frances M. Washburn, Madison, \$20.

Kentucky—Sarah A. Bartley, Maysville, \$12; Matilda A. Holman, Berea, \$20; Nancy A. Tharp, Winston, \$12; Amanda F. Pennington, Owensboro, \$12; Malissa Rothrock, Greenville, \$20; Emma O. Givan, Southgate via Newport, \$12; Eliza A. Maxfield, Foster, \$20; Malinda Stratton, Zebulob, \$20; Bashaba Taylor, Cornishville, \$20.

Louisiana—Liza Boyd, Elba, \$20; Julia S. Brengel, New Orleans, \$12; Louisa Gould, Napoleonville, \$12.

Maine—Lizzie S. Basford, Farmington, \$12; Mary K. Hamilton, Bangor, \$20; Myra Goodell, Bangor, \$12; Addie M. Dorr, Oldtown, \$12; Lillian J. Severy, East Sumner, \$12; Clarence A. Hunt, Portland, \$12.

Maryland—Augusta Mohl, Baltimore, \$20; Mollie D. Tress, Baltimore, \$12; Sidney B. Bess, Towson, \$12; Armina K. Kegler, Baltimore, \$12.

Massachusetts—Emma P. Harriman, Hudson, \$12; Ellen Downs, Lynn, \$12; Mary A. Lynch, Worcester, \$12; Ella M. Parkhurst, Brookfield, \$12; Mary Cleary, Norwood, \$12; Mary Eagan, Hudson, \$20; Sarah M. Brown, Hopkinton, \$12.

Michigan—Carrie Jones, Battle Creek, \$12; Lucy A. Van Alstine, Edwardsburg, \$12; Jane M. Robinson, Marshall, \$12; Lilly May Fisher, Grand Haven, \$12; Martha A. Jackman, Cedar Springs, \$12; Sarah E. Cleveland, Kent City, \$20; Mary A. Derby, Detroit, \$12; Martha Sheldon, Gobleville, \$20; Mary A. Bromeling, Eaton Rapids, \$12; Martha Kauffman, Detroit, \$12; Stanley D. Straight, Lansing, \$8; Elizabeth Lawyer, Grand Rapids, \$12; Elizabeth Rohrbach, Blissfield, \$12; Hiram M. Jones, Flint, \$12; Mary E. Chadwick, Howell, \$12.

Minnesota—Rhoda A. Nelson, New Richland, \$12; Catharine Scheibel, St. Peter, \$12.

Mississippi—Sarah Elizabeth Baker, Gloster, \$12.

Missouri—Sallie Taylor, Farmington, \$12; Mary C. Blair, Westplains, \$12; Jennie Topping, Joplin, \$12; Hattie Gifford, Dumegan, \$12; Martha A. Lockhart, Clarksdale, \$12; Mary C. Crole, Knob Noster, \$12; Clarinda M. Bowman, Ridgeway, \$20; Annie Briscoe, St. Louis, \$12; Lydia E. Magoon, Kansas City, \$20; Sarah May, St. Louis, \$20; Emma E. Johnson, Neosho, \$20; Mary E. Moore, Eisberry, \$20; Anna C. Pyle, Butler, \$12; Malinda F. Keele, Sedalia, \$20; Ellen O'Rourke, Kansas City, \$12; Dora B. Jones, St. Louis, \$12; Flora L. Clover, St. Louis, \$12.

Nebraska—Rosa A. Burd, Nelson, \$12; Maria E. Smith, Shelton, \$12; Emily J. Richards, Omaha, \$12.

New Hampshire—Clara F. McAllister, Salem Depot, \$12; Malora A. Baker, Plymouth, \$12.

New Jersey—Julia Bates, Elmer, \$12; Mary Smith, Hackettstown, \$20; Etta L. Lethbridge, Orange, \$12; Emma F. Poyer, Hamonton, \$12; Mary E. Andrews, Ridgewood, \$12.

New Mexico—Robert C. Potts, Fort Bayard, \$17.

New York—Georgia A. Taylor, Auburn, \$12; Louise B. Baker, Brooklyn, \$12; Jennie Ostrander, Oxford, \$12; Clara Knight, Brooklyn, \$12; Ann Z. Bishop, Brooklyn, \$20; Mary L. Jackson, Kingston, \$12; Barbara Seitz, Brooklyn, \$12; Martha L. Pratt, Troy, \$12; Frances M. Ames, Port Byron, \$20; Margaret A. Hendrickson, Brooklyn, \$12; Josephine Perry, Brushton, \$12; Jane Philpot, Potsdam, \$20; Elizabeth J. Darling, Syracuse, \$20; Georgianna Chambers, Bloomingburg, \$12; Josephine Deyo, Moriah Center, \$20; Myra Heminway, Frewsburg, \$12; Mary Susan Farnham, Stamford, \$12; Phebe J. Delancey, Napanoch, \$20.

Ohio—Anna Martha Couffer, Urbana, \$12; Amey E. Douglass, Greenville, \$12; Honora Myer, Dayton, \$12; Frances A. Chapman, Toledo, \$20; Mary R. Pack, Fairview, \$12; Rebecca Kesselmayr, Defiance, \$20; Lillie O. Aring, Dayton, \$12; Mary Drake, Kingston, \$12; Harriet M. Scott, Columbus, \$20; Esther M. Patterson, Columbus, \$20; Lina Jackson, Kenton, \$12; Nancy J. Kenney, East Liverpool, \$12; Eliza A. James, Urbana, \$20; Bertha Krunholtz, State Soldiers' Home, \$12; Sarah E. Riggie, Bellville, \$12; Edgar E. Atkins, Athens, \$12; Catherine Thompson, Circleville, \$12; Sarah Lappin, Lima, \$12; Lovina Twitchell, Andover, \$12; Sarah Andrews, Hamilton, \$20; Jane Blacksten, Mansfield, \$12; Mary Murphy, Convoy, \$12; Nora De Hart, Springfield, \$12.

Oklahoma—Clara J. Blackburn, Enid, \$12; Fannie L. Compton, Ervin, \$12.

Oregon—Anna E. George, Portland, \$12; Viola R. Toler, Lebanon, \$12.

Pennsylvania—Sarah Chaffee, Galeton, \$20; Bridget West, Erie, \$12; Sarah Gates, Corry, \$20; Anna Blair, Perryopolis, \$12; Lovina Klinger, Dalmatia, \$12; Sarah I. Banks, Petrolia, \$12; Sarah Crouse, Philadelphia, \$12; Christina Nissley, Mount Joy, \$20; Emma Ream, Rutherford Heights, \$12; Anna Hammetbacher, Philadelphia, \$20; Anna M. Marshall, Philadelphia, \$12; Ellen E. Francis, Treverton, \$12; Catherine Appolt, Marietta, \$12; Kate A. Hartzell, Norristown, \$12; Mary Margaret Dunbar, Columbia, \$12; Anna L. English, New Albany, \$12; Mary E. Kline, Rohrsburg, \$12; Sarah Enders, Enders, \$12; Effie E. Moyer, Wapwallopen, \$20; Martha Corfield, Wyalusing, \$12; Hester Suel, Erie, \$12; Isabella Jane Randoiph, Houtzdale, \$12.

Rhode Island—Sarah M. Brown, Providence, \$12; Alfred L. Gibson, Newport, \$4 (naval service allowance).

South Carolina—Lucinda White, Sumter, \$12.

Tennessee—Anna C. Collett, Nashville, \$12; Nancy E. Devault, Luttrell, \$12; Mary R. Perrigin, Mauchester, \$12; Anna Campbell, Hampton, \$12; Catherine B. Scott, Brighton, \$12; Frances P. Martin, Cross Plains, \$20.

Texas—Elizabeth E. Varley, Whitesboro, \$20; Ida J. Cory, Sealy, \$12; Delilah Stump, Kirbyville, \$12; Ada S. Wright, Denison, \$12; Malinda J. Peters, Mereta, \$20.

Vermont—Lauraette J. Chalmers, Groton, \$12.

(Continued on page 13.)

## REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE IMPORTATION OF VEHICLES AND GOODS FROM MEXICO ARE ISSUED

**Intended to Protect This Country From Pink Bollworm—Drastic Measures to Be Taken to Prevent Shipments Which Might Be Contaminated With Cotton or Cotton Seed.**

The Department of Agriculture authorizes the following:

For the purpose of preventing the establishing in Texas or any other State of the pink bollworm of cotton which exists in Mexico, the Secretary of Agriculture, D. F. Houston, has promulgated the following rules and regulations governing the movement from Mexico into the United States of railway cars, other vehicles, freight, express, baggage, or other materials which might be contaminated with cotton or cotton seed. The rules and regulations are to be effective from and including July 1, 1917.

### Examination of Passengers' Baggage.

Regulation 1. Such examination of passengers' baggage or other personal effects shall be made by inspectors of the Department of Agriculture, in cooperation with the customs service, at ports of entry on the Mexican border, as may be necessary to prevent the accidental or other carriage of cotton or cotton seed therewith and all baggage or other personal effects found contaminated with cotton or cotton seed shall be disinfected or freed from such contamination to the satisfaction of such inspectors and customs officers before entry thereof is permitted.

### Disinfection of Shipments.

Regulation 2. All freight, express, and other shipments from Mexico, except cars and contents covered in the first proviso to regulation 3, and merchandise or other materials covered by the proviso to regulation 4, which do not, in the judgment of the inspector of the Department of Agriculture, require disinfection, shall be disinfected, or, in the case of living plants or animals, cleaned or disinfected, under the supervision of an inspector of the Department of Agriculture in accordance with the directions of the Federal Horticultural Board.

### Restrictions on Entry of Cars.

Regulation 3. No cars, including freight, express, refrigerator, box, or other cars conveying merchandise or other material from Mexico will be permitted to enter the United States except as hereinafter provided, and the transfer from such prohibited cars of freight, express, or other shipments for entry into the United States must be made on the Mexican side: *Provided*, That tank cars and cars which can be shown to the satisfaction of an inspector of the Department of Agriculture to be free from contamination with cotton or cotton seed and not to have been at any time in proximity to sources of pink bollworm infestation and the contents of which can be shown to be unrelated to cotton, cotton seed, cottonseed cake, meal, and other cottonseed products, and to have originated in districts remote from pink bollworm infestation, may be permitted under certification to enter the United States and proceed to destination therein: *Provided further*, That loaded cars other than

those covered in the proviso immediately preceding may, on approval of the Federal Horticultural Board, be permitted to enter transfer yards in the United States immediately adjacent to the border for transfer of merchandise under such conditions of disinfection or cleaning as may be required by an inspector of the Department of Agriculture. Such cars, except those mentioned in the fourth proviso hereof, are prohibited entry into the interior of the United States and must be returned to the Mexican side promptly after unloading, unless permission is granted by an inspector of the Department of Agriculture for their being temporarily held for the purpose of receiving merchandise destined for Mexico; and *Provided further*, That empty cars certified by an inspector of the Department of Agriculture as free from cotton seed may, under such conditions of disinfection as may be required by such inspector, be admitted to the immediately adjacent transfer yards in the United States for the purpose of receiving merchandise for immediate return to Mexico, and, correspondingly, domestic cars passing from the United States to the Mexican transfer yards immediately adjacent to the border to receive freight and express or other shipments transferred from Mexican cars will be permitted to reenter the United States under certification and such conditions of disinfection as may be required by such inspector; and *Provided further*, That domestic cars entering the United States under the second and third provisos hereof may be certified for movement into the interior of the United States subject to such additional cleaning and disinfection as may be required by such inspector.

### Certification of Materials.

Regulation 4. No railway cars included in the provisos to regulation 3 nor other vehicles carrying merchandise or other materials, and no freight, express, or other materials from Mexico shall be allowed to enter the United States until such cars or other vehicles and such freight, express, or other materials have been certified for entry by an inspector of the Department of Agriculture: *Provided*, That merchandise or other materials originating in or near the Mexican port opposite the United States port of entry, which, in the judgment of the inspector of the Department of Agriculture, convey no risk of carriage of the pink bollworm, may be passed without certification or disinfection.

### Cleaning Required of Domestic Cars.

Regulation 5. All domestic cars, prior to receiving at border ports freight, express, or other shipments originating in Mexico, shall be thoroughly freed from all cotton seed, and such seed shall be promptly burned under the supervision of an inspector of the Department of Agriculture.

Regulation 6. The foregoing regulations shall not apply to railway cars or

## SPAIN'S IMPORTS ON INCREASE WHILE EXPORTS SHOW DECREASE

Consul General Hurst, at Barcelona, Spain, reports as follows:

An increase in the value of Spain's imports and a slight decrease in exports were manifest during the first quarter of 1917 compared with the corresponding period of 1916. The total values of the imports into Spain during the first three months of the last three years were as follows: 1915, \$46,155,142; 1916, \$57,027,440; and 1917, \$61,029,995. The exports were: 1915, \$59,752,937; 1916, \$59,162,534; and 1917, \$58,290,171.

### Changes in Trade.

The greatest increase in imports during the 1917 period was in gold and silver bullion and coin, amounting to over \$18,701,000, compared with \$14,580,000 for the same months in 1916. An increase is also noticeable in the value of live animals, raw materials, and manufactured articles, while imports of allimentary products decreased by over \$4,230,000. Imports of coal, coke, and briquets rose from 491,788 metric tons of 2,204.6 pounds each during the first three months of 1916 to 504,555 tons in the corresponding period of 1917. Wheat, of which 136,015 tons were imported during the first three months of 1916, fell to 14,993 tons in 1917, 4,344 tons being from the United States. Imports of raw cotton rose from 29,309 tons in 1916 to 39,598 tons in 1917.

### Decrease in Exports.

The decrease in exports during the first three months of 1917, compared with the same period of 1916, is due chiefly to the smaller shipments of allimentary products, which fell from over \$25,000,000 worth to a scant \$22,000,000 in 1917. The export of live animals and raw materials also declined, while manufactured articles exported increased by about \$4,570,000.

Exports of pig iron increased from 1,688 tons in the first three months of 1916 to 17,957 tons in 1917, but pig lead fell from 38,319 tons to 32,470 tons. The export of white cotton piece goods increased from 373 to 2,170 tons, colored and printed cotton goods from 1,692 to 1,924 tons, and woolen blankets increased from 841 to 2,438 tons. Exports of onions rose from 18,431 to 55,094 tons; green and pickled olives from 5,348 to 6,498 tons; but oranges fell from 228,852 to 136,361 tons; and olive oil from 33,537 to 17,027 tons. Ordinary red wine in casks was exported in greater quantity during the first three months of 1917 than during the corresponding period of 1916, while canned sardines and other preserved fish were also exported in increased quantities.

other carriers or to baggage or other personal effects, freight, express, or other shipments originating in and shipped directly from the States of Sonora and Lower California, Mexico.

The department now has under consideration regulations governing the entry of cottonseed cake, meal, oil, and other cottonseed products originating in Mexico, which it is expected will be promulgated in the near future. Compliance with such regulations, as well as with the foregoing, will be required.

## AUSTRALIAN BOARD MAY LIMIT IMPORTATION OF ALL LUXURIES

The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce has made public the following:

A recent press notice that has been brought to the attention of the bureau by Commercial Attaché Philip B. Kennedy is the announcement of the appointment by the Australian prime minister of a "luxuries board" to consider the advisability of restricting the importation of luxuries. The chairman of this board, Mr. Lockyer, is at present one of the three members of the interstate commission that has made an exhaustive report on the tariff, and he was formerly comptroller general of customs. Of the other two members of the board, one was nominated by the chambers of commerce and the other by the chambers of manufacturers.

### Importers to be Heard.

Probably importers whose business would be seriously affected by any restrictions will have a full opportunity to state their case. In some instances, moreover, curtailing imports would seriously handicap certain industries and many men may be thrown out of employment. It is also believed that very serious attention will be paid to the probable shipping difficulties which may be encountered in the near future. In well-informed circles it is believed that the shortage of shipping will be so great as to obviate the necessity for restricting imports.

The minister for customs is authority for the statement that the Federal cabinet would not issue any import restrictions until recommendations had been made by the newly appointed luxuries board. The board, he said, would accept evidence of material character from all responsible parties.

### Thinks Restrictions Unwise.

The minister's opinion was that it would be inadvisable to place any restrictions upon imports, both because the customs revenue was falling off and because of the likelihood of increased shortage of shipping in Australian trade. The country is heavily stocked with raw products ready for export, and it is necessary to encourage vessels to come to Australia.

Under the circumstances the attaché believes that the possibility of embargoes on imports should not cause any apprehension. There have been rumors of embargoes on motor cars and other luxuries for the past year, and the situation has been carefully followed. It now appears that the ultimate solution will be a natural one, and that importations will be restricted simply by the impossibility of securing deliveries from factories and shipping to Australia.

### CENSUS BUREAU COMMENDED.

Secretary of Commerce William C. Redfield has directed the following letter, dated June 19, to Mr. Sam. L. Rogers, Director of the Bureau of the Census:

"MY DEAR Mr. Rogers: Let me take this occasion to express my gratification at the careful and accurate work shown to have been done by your service in preparing the estimate for the recent military registration. It seems to be the fact

## FIGURES ON THE CONDITION OF FRENCH CROPS MAY 1 SHOW LOWER AVERAGE THAN LAST YEAR

The American consul general at Paris sends the following report:

The minister of agriculture published in the Journal Officiel of June 3, 1917, a comparative statement of the condition of the French crops on May 1, 1917 and 1916. In the table given below the average condition of the crops is based on the following figures: 100 indicates very

good; 80, good; 60, fairly good; 50, fair; 30, poor; 20, bad.

### ORDERS TO ENGINEER OFFICERS.

#### List of Men in Reserve Corps Released from Duty at Training Camps.

The following named officers of the Engineer Officers' Reserve Corps are relieved from their obligations in connection with their enlistments at the citizens' training camps indicated below and are assigned to active duty at the same camps:

#### At Washington, D. C.

Cpts. Thomas H. Wiggins, John D. Groves, John M. Ward, Edward H. Moeller, Melville P. Hite, Chester B. Starbird, Herbert D. Mendenhall, Cornelius H. Harrell, and Walter McY. Wolfe.

First Lieuts. Richard E. Trippe, George W. Knight, Benjamin W. La Prade, Arthur W. Brandt, Dwight G. Hubbard, Edgar C. Brantley, Herbert R. Haar, Broderick C. Rafter, Chauncey W. Reed, Frank K. Perkins, and Meyer Hofstadter.

Second Lieuts. Louis DuBois Rees, George A. Delatush, John E. Turgeon, Henry Ten Hagen, and John V. Thompson.

#### At Fort Leavenworth, Kans.

Cpts. Samuel I. Wilkinson, Gilbert C. Dobson, Ross M. Coomer, Paul D. Cook, and Alfred H. Lovell.

First Lieuts. John W. Currey, Jacob T. Schless, John M. Lawler, Marcus P. Taylor, Eugene H. Coleman, and Edward W. Legler.

Second Lieuts. Lucient Wulsin and Benjamin B. Irving.

#### At Vancouver Barracks, Wash.

Cpts. Edward L. Mayberry, Wilkie Woodard, Jay Turley, Harry Y. Hall, George H. Canfield, Herbert W. MacFarren, Albert A. Peters, William A. Schoel, Edward Z. Collings, Arthur L. Enger, Ralph E. Robson, and Orman N. Powell.

First Lieuts. Calvin I. Kephart, John F. Bergesch, George E. Goodspeed, Jr., Clarence E. Boggs, Charles H. Willison, Raymond F. Braly, Edgar F. Pearson, and Delprat Keen.

Second Lieuts. Roy F. Dean and Emmet E. Carruthers.

that when the men in the Regular Army and Navy and other nonregistering forces are considered, your estimate approaches the final result with great accuracy. This is a valuable and striking proof of the carefulness of your methods and of the correctness of your results. I beg you to present my congratulations to those of your staff who have taken part in the preparing of these estimates and to express at the same time my appreciation of your own work and that of the entire force in assisting the War Department throughout the registration."

Crops.	1917		1916	
	Acreage.	Average condition.	Acreage.	Average condition.
Winter wheat.....	9,438,026	52	12,461,154	68
Spring wheat.....	958,963	57	402,162	72
Total wheat.....	10,396,989	52	12,863,316	68
Spelt.....	208,766	57	250,082	69
Rye.....	2,000,891	56	2,287,198	68
Winter barley.....	246,795	54	254,023	70
Spring barley.....	1,227,688	63	1,194,712	75
Total barley.....	1,474,483	62	1,448,735	74
Winter oats.....	1,457,676	54	1,716,708	69
Spring oats.....	4,909,568	60	5,807,629	73
Total oats.....	6,437,244	60	7,523,337	72

If the above figures are compared with those given in a previous report in respect to the crop condition on April 1, 1917 and 1916, it will be seen that, despite the favorable weather of the latter part of April, 1917, conditions of the crops of winter wheat, spelt, rye, and winter barley became even more unfavorable as compared with their condition on April 1, 1917, the only improvement being found in oats, whose condition rose from 52 to 54 during the month.

There were noticeable increases in the sowing of spring wheat and barley, while there was a considerable increase in the acreage sown to spring oats.

### SEED SUPPLIES FOR FARMERS.

#### Agriculture Department Aids Thousands in Meeting War-Time Needs.

The following statement has been issued by the Department of Agriculture: "Thousands of farmers have been assisted to find the seed supplies necessary to meet their war-time planting plans through the activities of the committee on seed stocks in the United States Department of Agriculture. The work, begun before spring planting time, is still in progress in the case of buckwheat, sorghums, and other seeds for late planting.

"The committee has gathered information in regard to seed stocks through field workers of the various bureaus and offices of the Department of Agriculture and through correspondence with lists of seed dealers and producers. Reports are issued at frequent intervals, giving the names and addresses of dealers in seeds, and indicating the relation of their seed stocks to the normal demands on them. These reports are distributed through county agents and other field workers of the department, and enable them to assist farmers in locating suitable seed desired for planting.

"The committee now has under consideration plans for assisting in the near future to find and aid State agencies in locating suitable supplies of seed for fall planting, especially winter wheat and other winter cereals and leguminous cover crops."

**AVIATION SERVICE ORDERS.****Assignments to Officers of the Flying Corps.**

Maj. Benjamin D. Foulois, junior military aviator, Signal Corps, will proceed to Baltimore, Md., thence to Tolchester, Md., for duty in connection with the aviation service of the Army, and upon the completion thereof will return to his proper station.

Capt. George H. Brett, junior military aviator, Signal Corps, is detailed as a member of the board of officers appointed in paragraph 25, Special Orders, No. 129, June 5, 1917, War Department, to report upon types of storehouses for subdepots, with their necessary facilities and transportation and personnel, to include rules and regulations for administration.

Capt. Joseph C. Morrow, jr., junior military aviator, Signal Corps, will proceed from Chicago, Ill., to Rantoul, Ill., for temporary duty in connection with the aviation service of the Army, and upon the completion of the duty enjoined will return to his proper station.

Capt. Walter G. Kilner, junior military aviator, Signal Corps, will proceed from Mineola, Long Island, N. Y., to Washington, D. C., and report in person to the Chief Signal Officer of the Army for temporary duty in connection with the aviation service of the Army, and upon the completion thereof will return to his proper station.

**SWISS DEMAND FOR CHILDREN'S CLOTHING BEING MET AT HOME**

The American consul at Berne reports as follows:

Until the outbreak of the war Germany was controlling the local market in children's cotton clothing, exporting to Switzerland about \$100,000 worth of these goods. Switzerland itself exports general cotton goods to an amount of 10 times as much as its imports, i. e., about \$2,000,000. The large cotton-goods factories in eastern Switzerland have made an effort to capture the home market and have started to manufacture children's clothing especially, which were formerly bought in Germany. To-day practically the entire sale of children's washable cotton clothing in the local market consists of Swiss goods. It seems, however, that the German manufacture was of better quality.

Prices of Swiss and German goods are about the same. They range from \$0.75 to \$5 per suit, and were about 20 per cent less before the war. A further increase on these prices will probably take place soon.

As to the cut of the children's clothing, the so-called sailor suit is now bought with preference. For the summer season blue and white sailor suits are successfully sold.

The duty on children's cotton clothing, according to the Swiss customs tariff, is as follows: Cotton goods, n. s. p. f. (children's clothing), \$13.51 per 220 pounds, with wrapper, (boy's clothing) \$14.47, (girl's clothing) \$17.37, or about 10 per cent of the value.

Capt. Thomas F. Ryan, United States Army, retired, is relieved from temporary duty at Baltimore, Md., and will return to his proper station, Fort Wayne, Ind.

**PRESSING NEEDS OF ARMY AND NAVY BEING WORKED OUT BY NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL**

The National Research Council makes the following statement:

Acting in its capacity as a department of the Council of National Defense, charged with the organization of science and research in the interest of national defense, the National Research Council is engaged in the formulation and organization of problems in connection with pressing needs which have developed in the Army and Navy.

The chairman of the council, Dr. George E. Hale, is giving his entire time to the work in Washington, and the following members of the council are also residing here at present: Dr. Charles D. Walcott, chairman of the aeronautics committee; Dr. Raymond Pearl, chairman of the agriculture committee; Dr. William H. Holmes, chairman of the anthropology committee; Dr. W. S. Stratton, chairman of committee on census of research; Dr. M. T. Bogert, chairman of chemistry committee; Dr. W. F. Durand, vice chairman of engineering committee; Dr. Alonzo E. Taylor, chairman of food committee; Dr. V. C. Vaughan, chairman of committee on medicine and hygiene; Dr. L. A. Bauer, chairman committee on navigation and nautical instruments; Dr. Van. H. Manning, chairman committee on noxious gases; Dr. R. A. Millikan, chairman of physics committee; Dr. C. E. Mendenhall, vice chairman of physics committee.

**Cooperating in Defense Work.**

Dr. Millikan also serves as chairman of a special committee, the other members of which are Dr. Walcott and Dr. Stratton, appointed to cooperate directly with the Council of National Defense on matters pertaining to the work of the national research council. Dr. Millikan and Dr. Bogert have also been asked to represent the national research council as members of the general munitions board.

During the past month the above-mentioned members of the council have been actively cooperating with the members of the French scientific mission now in Washington, as a result of which it has been possible to formulate various agencies for the consideration of technical problems for the solution of which definite need has arisen at the battle front.

**Submarine Investigations.**

The Navy Department has recently established a special board to coordinate and organize all problems relating to submarine warfare. The senior member of this board is Rear Admiral Grant, United States Navy, in command of the submarine fleet. The representative of the national research council who meets with this board is Dr. Millikan. The general plan adopted by the Navy Department contemplates the closest possible cooperation between the Navy Department bureaus, Navy Department boards, Naval Consulting Board, and the national research council. A group of 40 leading physicists, convened by the national research council for an exhaustive discussion of submarine problems with the members of the French scientific mission, is now represented at a submarine base by a committee cooperating with the

above-mentioned special board in tests and investigations of various devices for submarine offense and defense. Many physical laboratories are also taking part in this work.

**Research Work.**

The special committees of the council on the subjects of optical glass and noxious gases have submitted reports which in turn have been transmitted by the executive committee of the council to the General Munitions Board and the Council of National Defense. As a result, arrangements for providing the Government with optical glass have been delegated by the Council of National Defense to the Bureau of Standards in cooperation with manufacturing industrial establishments. The geophysical laboratory of the Carnegie Institution at Washington, at the request of the national research council, is also conducting important researches on optical glass in cooperation with the Bureau of Standards and with glass manufacturers. Researches on noxious gases have been placed under the charge of the director of the Bureau of Mines, acting in cooperation with the Army and Navy and the committee on noxious gases of the national research council.

**"CARRY YOUR OWN" CAMPAIGN ON.**

Commercial Economy Board Wants Purchasers to Take Small Packages Home.

The Council of National Defense authorizes the following:

Driving home the idea by means of a slogan, "Carry your own," the commercial economy board of the Council of National Defense is working up a strong sentiment among both retail store merchants and the buying public, in favor of the "toting" of small parcels by the purchasers.

By the use of its slogan, flashed upon the screens in thousands of motion-picture houses, and widely published in the periodical press, the board aims to overcome the prejudice of the American man and woman against being seen in company with a parcel of any kind.

If the plans of the board are successful, it is certain that the net savings from a corrected and amended delivery system will run far into the millions of dollars, and that "Carrying your own" will not only become respectable, but actually a point of honor.

**Partial List of the Claims for Pensions Recently Allowed.**

(Continued from page 10.)

West Virginia—Permelia J. Nuzum, Fairmont, \$20; Phoebe M. Osborn, Weston, \$12.

Wisconsin—Eliza A. Hall, Superior, \$12; minor of Luther B. Forsyth, Merrill, \$12; Elizabeth King, Onelda, \$12; Isabel Bon, Eau Claire, \$12.

Wyoming—Flora L. Slaymaker, Douglas, \$12.

Canada—Mary Amanda Swett, Foster, Quebec, \$12.

Sweden—Knut Oscar Broady, Stockholm, \$30.

## LIST OF THE BOARDS RECENTLY APPOINTED TO EXAMINE CANDIDATES IN VARIOUS STATES FOR SERVICE IN THE MEDICAL OFFICERS' RESERVE CORPS

The following is a list of medical boards appointed to examine candidates for the Medical Officers' Reserve Corps. The name and address of the chairman of the board only is given. It is presumed that applicants will select the board most accessible to themselves, even though this may mean a board in another State.

### Alabama.

Birmingham: Capt. John M. Lowrey, Medical Reserve Corps, 727 First National Bank Building.

Mobile: Capt. John O. Rush, Medical Reserve Corps, 412 Van Antwerp Building (also O'Gynn and Kilpatrick).

Montgomery: Maj. J. N. Barker, Medical Reserve Corps.

### Arizona.

Douglas: The surgeon United States troops.

Fort Huachuca: The surgeon.

Naco: The surgeon United States troops.

### Arkansas.

Hot Springs: Commanding officer Army and Navy General Hospital.

### California.

Coronado: Maj. William L. Kneedler, United States Army, retired.

Los Angeles: Capt. John J. Kyle, Medical Relief Corps, 702 Title Insurance Building.

San Francisco: Commanding officer Letterman General Hospital, Presidio, San Francisco.

### Colorado.

Denver: Capt. Cutthbert Powell, Medical Relief Corps, Metropolitan Building (president).

Fort Logan: The surgeon.

Trinidad: Lieut. John R. Espey, Medical Reserve Corps, Main and Walnut Streets.

### Connecticut.

New Haven: Lieut. John W. Churchman, Medical Relief Corps.

### District of Columbia.

Washington: Commandant Army Medical School.

Washington: Maj. Abram B. Hooe, Medical Relief Corps, 1220 Sixteenth street N.W. (president), local only.

### Florida.

Fort Barrancas: The surgeon.

Jacksonville: Capt. Graham E. Henson, Medical Reserve Corps, St. James Building.

Key West Barracks: The surgeon.

Tampa: Lieut. E. H. McRae, Medical Reserve Corps, American Bank Building.

### Georgia.

Augusta: Maj. Eugene E. Murphy, Medical Reserve Corps, 432 Telfair Street.

Fort McPherson: The surgeon.

Fort Oglethorpe: The surgeon.

Fort Screven: The surgeon.

### Idaho.

Boise: Lieut. Col. Marshall W. Wood, United States Army, retired.

### Illinois.

Chicago: Maj. John A. Hornsby, Medical Reserve Corps, 111 West Washington Street (president).

Mount Vernon: Capt. William H. Gilmore, Medical Reserve Corps.

Springfield: Capt. George N. Kreider, Medical Reserve Corps, 522 Capitol Avenue.

Spring Valley: Lieut. J. H. Franklin, Medical Reserve Corps.

### Indiana.

Fort Benjamin Harrison: The surgeon.  
Indianapolis: Maj. George M. Wells, retired, Medical Corps, 622 Hume-Mansur Building (president).

### Iowa.

Fort Des Moines: The surgeon.

### Kansas.

East Hutchinson: Lieut. Herbert L. Scales, 506 Avenue A.

Fort Riley: The surgeon.

Leavenworth: Lieut. James R. Langworthy, Medical Reserve Corps, Ryan Building.

### Kentucky.

Ashland: Lieut. John W. Stephenson, Medical Reserve Corps.

Bowling Green: Maj. Arthur T. McCormick, Medical Reserve Corps.

Louisville: Capt. Frank T. Fort, Medical Reserve Corps, "The Atherton."

### Louisiana.

Baton Rouge: Capt. Charles McVea, Medical Reserve Corps.

Jackson Barracks: The surgeon.

New Orleans: Maj. Isadore Dyer, Medical Reserve Corps, 124 Baronne Street (president).

Shreveport: Capt. T. P. Sloyd, Medical Reserve Corps.

### Maine.

Brunswick: Lieut. F. N. Whittier, Medical Reserve Corps, Bowdoin College.

Fort Williams: The surgeon.

Portland: Dr. William L. Cousins, 231 Woodford Street.

### Maryland.

Baltimore: Capt. John S. Davis, Medical Reserve Corps, 1200 Cathedral Street.

### Massachusetts.

Boston: Maj. Horace D. Arnold, Medical Reserve Corps, Harvard University, graduate School of Medicine (president).

Fort Banks: The surgeon.

Springfield: Lieut. Charles F. Lynch, Medical Reserve Corps, 387 Main Street.

### Michigan.

Ann Arbor: Lieut. Reuben Peterson, Medical Reserve Corps, University of Michigan Medical School (president).

Battle Creek: Capt. W. H. Haughey, Medical Reserve Corps.

Detroit: Capt. C. D. Brooks, Medical Reserve Corps, David Whitney Building.  
Marquette: Lieut. A. W. Hornbogen, Medical Reserve Corps.

Sault Ste. Marie: Lieut. E. H. Webster, Medical Reserve Corps.

### Minnesota.

Fort Snelling: The surgeon.

Minneapolis: Lieut. James F. Corbett, Medical Reserve Corps, 4401 East Lake Harriett Boulevard (president).

Rochester: Maj. Charles W. Mayo, Mayo Clinic.

Winona: Lieut. Hugh McGaughey.

### Mississippi.

Hattiesburg: Capt. W. W. Crawford, Medical Reserve Corps.

Meridian: Lieut. I. W. Cooper, Medical Reserve Corps.

Vicksburg: Capt. J. S. Ewing, Medical Reserve Corps.

Winona: Maj. J. W. Barksdale, Medical Reserve Corps.

### Missouri.

Columbia: Maj. Mazyck H. Ravenel, Medical Reserve Corps, University of Missouri.

Fort Williams: The surgeon.

Jefferson Barracks: The surgeon.

Kansas City: Maj. J. F. Binnie, Medical Reserve Corps, Rialto Building.

Springfield: Capt. Joseph W. Love, Medical Reserve Corps.

St. Charles: Dr. Frank J. Tainter.

St. Joseph: Dr. Daniel Morton.

St. Louis: Capt. William H. Luedde, Medical Reserve Corps, 311 Metropolitan Building (president).

### Montana.

Fort Missoula: The surgeon.

Helena: Maj. William C. Riddell, Medical Reserve Corps, 504 Dearborn Avenue.

### Nebraska.

Lincoln: Capt. L. B. Sturdevant, Medical Reserve Corps, 2757 Holdredge Street.

Omaha: Col. John M. Banister, United States Army, retired, 400 Brandeis Theater Building.

### Nevada.

Reno: Lieut. Raymond St. Clair, Medical Reserve Corps, Nixon Building.

### New Hampshire.

Hanover: Capt. Percy Bartlett, Medical Reserve Corps.

Manchester: Capt. J. Franklin Robinson, Medical Reserve Corps.

Nashua: Lieut. A. W. Shea, Medical Reserve Corps.

### New Jersey.

Atlantic City: Dr. Gurney Williams, 3915 Atlantic Avenue.

Newark: Capt. David A. Kraker, Medical Reserve Corps, 236 Broad Street.

### New Mexico.

Fort Bayard: The commanding officer.

### New York.

Albany: Maj. Henry L. M. Shaw, Medical Reserve Corps, 361 State Street (president).

Buffalo: Capt. Herbert A. Smith, Medical Reserve Corps, 566 Delaware Avenue.

Plattsburg: The surgeon.

New York: Maj. Henry C. Coe, Medical Reserve Corps, Academy of Medicine, 17 West Forty-third Street (president). Office hours, 3 to 5 p. m. every day except Saturday and Sunday.

New York: Dr. Simon Flexner, 150 East Sixty-first Street.

Rochester: Maj. John M. Swan, Medical Reserve Corps, 457 Park Avenue.

Syracuse: First Lieut. Brewster Donst, Medical Reserve Corps, 641 Park Avenue.

### North Carolina.

Fort Caswell: The surgeon.

Greensboro: Maj. John W. Long, Medical Reserve Corps, 119 Church Street.

**North Dakota.**

Bismarck: Lieut. Albert M. Fisher, Medical Reserve Corps.

**Ohio.**

Cincinnati: Maj. Robert D. Maddox, Medical Reserve Corps, 4 West Seventh Street (president).

Cleveland: Capt. Harry G. Sloan, Medical Reserve Corps, 1021 Prospect Avenue, SE.

Columbus Barracks: The surgeon.

**Oklahoma.**

Fort Sill: The surgeon.

Oklahoma City: Lieut. Rex G. Boland, Medical Reserve Corps, 1524 West Twentieth street.

**Pennsylvania.**

Harrisburg: Capt. Benjamin F. Royer, Medical Reserve Corps, Donaldson Apartments.

Philadelphia: Maj. Elijah H. Siter, Medical Reserve Corps, 1818 South Rittenhouse Square (president).

Pittsburgh: Maj. John W. Boyce, Medical Reserve Corps, Empire Building (president).

Scranton: Lieut. J. Mayhew Wainwright, 516 Spruce Street.

**Rhode Island.**

Newport: Lieut. Charles D. Easton, Medical Reserve Corps, 36 Ayrault Street.

Pawtucket: Capt. James L. Wheaton, 210 Main Street.

Providence: Maj. John W. Keefe, 262 Blackstone Building.

**South Carolina.**

Charleston: Col. A. N. Stark, Medical Corps.

Columbia: Lieut. Francis A. Coward, Medical Reserve Corps, State board of health laboratory.

Fort Moultrie: The surgeon.

**South Dakota.**

Aberdeen: Lieut. William E. Clark, 519 Seventh Avenue SE.

Sturgis: Capt. J. D. Brooks, Medical Reserve Corps.

**Tennessee.**

Memphis: Maj. Frank D. Smythe, Medical Reserve Corps, 554 East Street.

Nashville: Maj. Lucius E. Burch, Eve Building.

**Texas.**

Austin: Capt. Albert F. Beverly, 311 West Thirteenth Street.

Dallas: Capt. Edgar W. Loomis, Medical Reserve Corps, 236 Page Avenue.

Fort Bliss: Commanding officer, base hospital.

Fort Crockett: The surgeon.

Fort Sam Houston: Commanding officer, base hospital.

**Utah.**

Fort Douglas: The surgeon.

**Vermont.**

Fort Ethan Allen: The surgeon.

**Virginia.**

Fort Monroe: The surgeon.

Norfolk: Lieut. Burnley Lankford, Medical Reserve Corps, 530 Shirley Avenue.

Richmond: Maj. Stuart McGuire, Medical Reserve Corps, 513 Grace Street east (president).

Roanoke: Lieut. H. J. Hagan, Medical Reserve Corps.

Washington: Maj. W. D. Webb, Medical Corps, 1808 Connecticut Avenue NW. (University of Virginia). Visits Uni-

## MEN SHOULD ECONOMIZE AS WELL AS WOMEN, SAYS DR. SHAW

The women's committee of the Council of National Defense authorizes the following:

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, chairman of the committee of women of the Council of National Defense, has returned to Washington after a busy week of speech making. She has been talking about the work of the committee of women and the plans which are being made at headquarters for the coordination of the woman power. She spoke in Newark, N. J., to about 2,000 members of various organizations, and in Delaware County before the annual convention of the Suffrage Association of New York.

"The response everywhere was wonderfully enthusiastic and sincere," said Dr. Shaw, "I find that women are eager to work and most interested in finding out how best they can serve their country. There is a growing sentiment, however, against being scolded by everyone in regard to saving. Women are much more economical than men. The soldiers have written back to us that they want tobacco. Well, I say let the men economize on tobacco and give the boys in the trenches a smoke if it is going to make them happier or more comfortable. If each man would put aside one cigar each day, the soldiers could have a great time smoking. We'll eat Indian corn to give them bread; let the men also make a sacrifice. And the Government would do well to look after the machinery of transportation and the milling industry as well as the woman in the kitchen. The women will economize. They are eager to. They want to do everything in their power to help. They know, too, that barley is just as good in soup as it is in beer."

versity of Virginia, Charlottesville, every Thursday.

**Washington.**

Fort George Wright: The surgeon.

Seattle: Capt. Ira A. Brown, Medical Reserve Corps, 901 Seventh Avenue.

Vancouver Barracks: The surgeon.

**West Virginia.**

Charleston: Maj. John E. Cannaday, Medical Reserve Corps, Capital City Bank.

Huntington: Capt. J. Ross Hunter, Medical Reserve Corps.

Wheeling: Lieut. William H. McClain, Medical Reserve Corps, 83 Twelfth Street.

**Wisconsin.**

Milwaukee: Capt. C. V. I. Brown, Medical Reserve Corps, 349 Prospect Avenue (president).

Sheboygan: Maj. E. J. Barrett, Medical Reserve Corps.

**Alaska.**

Fort Gibbon: The surgeon.

**Porto Rico.**

San Juan: Capt. W. A. Glines, Medical Reserve Corps, 45 Allen Street.

**Hawaii.**

Honolulu, Fort De Russey: The surgeon.

**Philippine Islands.**

Manila: Commanding officer, Department Hospital.

**SPECIAL RESEARCH WORK.**

The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce makes the following announcement:

"Special work done by the Research Division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce during the months of May and June included the compilation of a number of statistical statements, among which were:

"Foreign trade of Belgium, France, and Germany in 1913, by groups of articles.

"Exports of hides and skins from China to Japan and Russia in 1915.

"Imports of jewelry into South American and West Indian countries during the latest year for which figures are available, by countries.

"Imports of bullion into Italy, 1913, 1914, 1915, and 1916, by countries.

"Imports and exports of cereals and agricultural products into and from the United Kingdom, Japan, Canada, Spain, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Egypt, Italy, Russia, and France, in 1913, 1914, 1915, and 1916.

"Imports of wire netting into British South Africa, United Kingdom, Russia, Spain, and France during the latest year for which data are available.

"Exports of wheat from South American and European countries.

"Imports of india-rubber goods into Japan in 1913.

"Exports of cordage, ramie, grass cloth, etc., from China, by countries, during 1914 and 1915.

"Exports of aluminum and manufactures thereof from Switzerland during the first three-quarters of 1916.

"Exports of goats' hair from China to the United States during 10 recent years."

**FOREIGN PARCELS ACCUMULATE.**

**Montevideo Has Inadequate Facilities For Customs Inspection.**

The following has been received from Consul William Dawson at Montevideo, Uruguay:

According to local importers, there has for some time existed a congestion of foreign parcels at Montevideo which results in a considerable delay in delivery. This is attributed to inadequate facilities for customs inspection of parcels received by mail.

Goods from the United States are not likely, under existing conditions, to reach addresses under three months from the date of mailing. When quicker dispatch is desired, goods may be sent on steamer parcel receipt through a forwarding agency, but it is important to stipulate on the parcel receipt and avoid the heavy stamp expenses at both ends by having it placed on the cargo waybill.

In all cases and however goods may be shipped, exporters should follow to the letter the shipping instructions of their Montevideo customers, who know just what they require in order to secure delivery with as little delay and expense as possible. No complaint has been made that American parcels receive less favorable treatment than others, the conditions affecting those from all countries.

Capt. Stuart C. Godfrey, Corps of Engineers, is relieved from duty at the United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., and will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kans., and report to the commanding officer, Engineer training camp to be established at that place, for duty as instructor.

## ACTIVITIES OF FLYING CORPS AS SHOWN BY ARMY ORDERS

By direction of the President, the following-named officers are detailed for service and to fill existing vacancies in the aviation section of the Signal Corps:

**Majors.**—Capts. Frank P. Lahm, Cavalry (junior military aviator); Benjamin D. Foulois, Infantry (junior military aviator); William L. Patterson, Infantry (junior military aviator); Henry H. Arnold, Infantry (junior military aviator); John F. Curry, Infantry (junior military aviator); Townsend F. Dodd, Coast Artillery Corps (junior military aviator).

**Captains.**—Capts. Aubrey Lippincott (Cavalry), now detailed in the Signal Corps; Hugh J. B. McElgin, Coast Artillery Corps; James Prentice, Coast Artillery Corps; Clarence C. Culver, Cavalry, detached officers' list; David H. Bower (Infantry), now detailed in the Signal Corps; Guy L. Gearhart, Coast Artillery Corps, detached officers' list; Harold Geiger, Coast Artillery Corps; Harry R. Vaughan, Coast Artillery Corps; Hollis Le R. Muller, Coast Artillery Corps.

**First lieutenants.**—First Lieuts. Frank M. Kennedy, Forty-sixth Infantry; Lewis H. Brereton, Second Field Artillery; Claud K. Rhinehardt, Seventeenth Cavalry; Thorne Deuel, jr., Cavalry, detached officers' list; Harvey B. S. Burwell, Thirteenth Cavalry; Warren P. Jernigan, Cavalry; John Kennard, Seventh Cavalry; Edwin B. Lyon, Seventh Cavalry; Norman J. Boots, Tenth Cavalry; Leo A. Walton, Tenth Cavalry; William B. Peebles, Cavalry; Carlos C. Emmons, Thirty-seventh Infantry; Tolbert F. Hardin, Forty-third Infantry; Arthur Boettcher, Infantry, detached officers' list; Edward L. Hoffman, Twenty-fourth Infantry; Norman W. Peek, Infantry, detached officers' list; Lewis C. Davidson, Infantry; John E. Rossell, Infantry.

The names of Capts. Clarence C. Culver, Cavalry, and Guy L. Gearhart, Coast Artillery Corps, and First Lieuts. Thorne Deuel, jr., Cavalry; Arthur Boettcher, Infantry; and Norman W. Peek, Infantry, are removed from the detached officers' list, they having been detailed in the aviation section of the Signal Corps.

### Other Assignments.

Maj. James L. Dunsworth, junior military aviator, Signal Corps, now on leave of absence at Carrollton, Ill., will proceed to Rantoul, Ill., and assume command of the Signal Corps Aviation School at that place.

Capt. Arthur B. Christie, junior military aviator, Signal Corps, is relieved from duty at the Signal Corps Aviation School, Chicago, Ill., and will proceed to Fairfield, Ohio, and assume command of the Signal Corps Aviation School at that place.

Capt. Hugh J. B. McElgin, Aviation Section, Signal Corps, will proceed from the United States Army Balloon School, Fort Omaha, Nebr., to St. Louis, Mo., for temporary duty in connection with the aviation service of the Army, and upon the completion of the duty enjoined will return to his proper station.

Capt. Byron Q. Jones, junior military aviator, Signal Corps, will proceed from

Washington, D. C., to Mount Clemens, Mich., and assume command of the Signal Corps Aviation School at that place.

Capt. Rufus F. Scott, jr., Aviator Section, Signal Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will report in person to the commanding general, Southern Department, for assignment to duty.

First Lieut. Daniel Buckley, Aviation Section, Signal Officers' Reserve Corps, is relieved from duty in the Southern Department, and will proceed to Fairfield, Ohio, and report in person to the commanding officer, Signal Corps Aviation School, at that place, for assignment to duty as supply officer.

First Lieut. William E. Lewis, Aviation Section, Signal Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty, and will report in person to the commanding officer, Signal Corps Aviation School, Rantoul, Ill., for assignment to duty as supply officer.

First Lieut. Norbert Carollin, Aviation Section, Signal Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will proceed to Hampton, Va., and report in person to the commanding officer, Signal Corps Aviation Experimental Station, at that place, for assignment to duty.

First Lieut. Roderick H. Jones, Aviation Section, Signal Officers' Reserve Corps, is announced as on duty that requires him to participate regularly and frequently in aerial flights from June 11, 1917.

First Lieut. Harrison W. Flickinger, Aviation Section, Signal Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will proceed to Chicago, Ill., and report in person to the commanding officer, Central Department, for duty.

First Lieut. Lewis H. Brereton, Aviation Section, Signal Corps, is announced as having been on duty that requires him to participate regularly and frequently in aerial flights from May 24 to June 16, 1917, both dates inclusive. Lieut. Brereton is rated as a junior military aviator.

First Lieut. Byron B. Duggett, Signal Officers' Reserve Corps, is relieved from duty at the United States Army Balloon School, Fort Omaha, Nebr. He will proceed to Washington, D. C., and report in person to the Chief Signal Officer for duty in his office.

First Lieut. Fred A. Post, Aviation Section, Signal Officers' Reserve Corps, is announced as on duty that requires him to participate regularly and frequently in aerial flights from June 5, 1917.

The board of officers appointed in paragraph 12, Special Orders, No. 193, War Department, August 24, 1916, for the examination of officers to determine their qualification for rating as junior military aviators in the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps is dissolved.

### Aviation Examining Board.

A board of officers to consist of Capts. Thurman H. Bane, Aviation Section, Signal Corps; Guy L. Gearhart, Aviation Section, Signal Corps; and Henry J. Damm, junior military aviator, Signal Corps.

First Lieuts. Wm. R. Ream, Medical Reserve Corps, and Alfred H. Byars, Medical Reserve Corps, are appointed to meet at the Signal Corps Aviation School, San Diego, Cal., at the call of the presi-

### ASSIGNED TO ACTIVE DUTY.

#### Reserve Corps Engineers Begin Service With National Army.

The following-named officers of the Engineer Officers' Reserve Corps are assigned to active duty and will comply with the following orders: Capt. Willard T. Chevalier, Capt. Cassius E. Carson, Capt. Thomas W. Fatherson, First Lieut. Leonard J. Hubbard, First Lieut. John D. Farrington, First Lieut. Gerald B. Howard, and Second Lieut. Preston B. Delano. Capt. Chevalier and First Lieut. Hubbard are assigned to the First Engineers, National Army, and will report in person to their regimental commander, Fort Totten, N. Y., for duty.

Capt. Carson and Fatherson are assigned to the Third Engineers, National Army, and will report in person to their regimental commander, Chicago, Ill., for duty.

First Lieuts. Farrington and Howard are assigned to the Seventh Engineers, National Army, and will report in person to their regimental commander, Atlanta, Ga., for duty.

Second Lieut. Delano is assigned to the Eighth Engineers, National Army, and will report in person to his regimental commander, American Lake, Wash., for duty.

### ORDNANCE OFFICERS PROMOTED.

#### Twenty-four First Lieutenants Advanced in Rank and Detailed for Duty.

By direction of the President, the following-named officers of the Ordnance Department are detailed for service and to fill vacancies in the grade of captain in the Ordnance Department: First Lieuts. Herbert O'Leary, Harry R. Kutz, Henry C. Davis, jr., Robert E. Kimball, Leonard L. Barrett, Carl A. Waldmann, Charles A. Schimelfenig, Lee O. Wright, Freeman W. Bowley, Lewis A. Nickerson, Philip R. Faymonville, Russell L. Maxwell, Charles R. Baxter, Hermann H. Zornig, Bethel W. Simpson, John C. Beatty, Hubert G. Stanton, John S. Wood, Charles J. Browne, Oscar J. Gatchell, Sidney P. Spalding, Stephen H. MacGregor, Albion R. Rockwood, and John H. Woodberry.

dent of the board, for the purpose of examining such officers as may be ordered before it with a view to determining their qualifications for rating as junior military aviators in the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps.

The following-named aviation students now at the Signal Corps Aviation School, San Diego, Cal., will report in person to the president of the board of officers appointed in paragraph 69, Special Orders, No. 149, War Department, June 28, 1917, for examination to determine their qualification for rating as junior military aviators in the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps:

First Lieuts. Delos C. Emmons, Thirty-seventh Infantry; Edward L. Hoffman, Twenty-fourth Infantry; Edwin B. Lyon, Seventh Cavalry; and Leo A. Walton, Tenth Cavalry.

Capt. Frederick T. Van Beuren, jr., Medical Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will report in person to the chairman, executive committee, New York State Committee for National Defense, New York, N. Y., for duty.