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GEORGE CREEL, CHAIRMAN

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No. 55.

WARNS OF IMMORAL PLACES NEAR LEAGUE ISLAND YARD

Secretary Daniels has made the following statement:

"I have written the governor of Pennsylvania a letter concerning conditions in Philadelphia near the navy yard similar to the one I wrote the governor of Rhode Island some time ago in regard to Newport. I have sent him a list of quite a number of places which are a menace to the young men in the Navy and Marine Corps, giving him the names of saloons, gambling houses, and houses of ill-fame, giving street and numbers. I have asked him to use his authority to have these places closed and to improve conditions there.

Report Sent to Governor.

"Experts have made an investigation at Philadelphia, and I have sent their report to the governor."

Asked whether he would take the same action at Philadelphia that he did at Newport, where guards were stationed in front of the houses, the Secretary said he would not decide what action he would take until after he had heard from Governor Brumbaugh and learned what the local authorities would do, as he believed the State authorities would cooperate and close the places which are causing complaint.

Investigating All Stations.

"We have been investigating conditions surrounding all stations where we have recruits," Secretary Daniels said. "I have not written to any governor or any of the local authorities until I have had investigations made and could send them the facts in detail."

Asked who were conducting these investigations, he said that in some instances they were made by agents of the Department of Justice, in others by committees of the State councils of defense, by local committees, or by naval agencies.

"Our duty is to make conditions wholesome," he said, "and not merely to remove vicious resorts and houses of ill-fame, but also to provide recreations, sports, and wholesome entertainment for the young men enlisted in the Navy who are in training at our various stations."

DEATH OF ENSIGN GLENNON.

The Navy Department has this date been advised of the death of Ensign Philip T. Glennon, U. S. Navy, which occurred on the U. S. S. *Solace*, July 13, 1917.

The late Ensign Glennon was born at Annapolis, Md., February 23, 1894, and entered the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., as a midshipman from the Fifth Congressional District of New York on May 10, 1911. He was appointed an ensign in the Navy on June 5, 1915, and served in that grade on duty on the U. S. S. *Arkansas* from July 5, 1915, until the date of his death.

MANY SHIPMENTS TO MEXICO, HERETOFORE MADE UNDER PERMITS ISSUED BY STATE DEPARTMENT, HEREAFTER WILL REQUIRE EXPORT LICENSES

LIVES OF MEN ON KANSAN, SUNK BY A U-BOAT, FULLY INSURED

Secretary McAdoo has issued the following statement:

The steamer *Kansan*, whose sinking was reported by the Navy Department July 10, was the first vessel lost carrying full insurance for its master, officers, and crew under the order of June 19, making such insurance compulsory for all vessels sailing to the war zone on and after June 26. This order was issued by authority of the act of June 12, 1917.

Policy of \$92,450 Written.

A policy of \$92,450, written by the Bureau of War Risk Insurance of the Treasury Department for the American-Hawaiian Steamship Co., covered the master, 7 officers, and 46 members of the crew of this vessel. Premiums for seamen's insurance are paid by owners of vessels.

As a result, the estates of the four men who lost their lives will recover sums aggregating \$7,200. In addition to this loss of life, the compulsory insurance will protect any members of the crew that may have been injured.

REPUBLICAN TROOPS CAPTURE PEKING; 3 AMERICANS WOUNDED

A telegram to the Department of State from Peking, dated July 13, says that the Republican troops began action against the Imperialists early that morning. The Imperialists capitulated after fighting that lasted 10 hours. Chang Hsun already had taken refuge in the Dutch Legation. Three Americans were wounded by stray bullets.

The Chinese minister has transmitted to the Acting Secretary of State the following proclamation issued by the President of the Republic of China:

Whereas President Li Yuan Hung is unable, for cause, to perform the duties of his office:

Now, therefore, I, Feng Kuo-Chang, do hereby proclaim to all whom it may concern that in pursuance of article 5, section 2, of the presidential election law, I have, on this sixth day of the seventh month (July 6, 1917), respectfully taken up the duties of the office of the President of the Republic.

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

Articles Named in Proclamations by President Dropped From List of Those for Which Permits Are Needed.

In view of the espionage act of June 15, 1917, the State Department wishes to announce that from this time forward all shipments to Mexico which have heretofore required State Department permits and which may be specified by any presidential proclamation will require an export license. Applications for such license should be addressed to the Division of Export Licenses, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, 1435 K Street, Washington, D. C.

When Permits Are Needed.

Permits will no longer be issued by the Department of State with respect to any articles which have been specified in any presidential proclamation. It is, however, to be noted that any articles for the shipment of which permits were required in the past and which are not covered by such a proclamation will require State Department permits as heretofore.

Will Aid Legitimate Shipments.

It is the desire of this department, as well as of the Division of Export Licenses, to assist in every way legitimate shipments into Mexico. With this end in view shippers are informed that while in the case of shipments which have not yet left the United States and which are covered by permits already issued, licenses are required, the granting of these licenses will be facilitated if the applicants will forward to the Division of Export Licenses the letters from the Department of State relating to the shipments in question. In case application is made by telegraph, it would be well to refer by date to such letters.

EXPORT COUNCIL ANNOUNCEMENT.

The advisory committee of the Export Council has decided that dried peas and beans, inedible fats, animal and vegetable oils, malt, and cornstarch are included in the list of articles embraced in President Wilson's export-control proclamation and announces that licenses will be necessary for the exportation of such commodities. The council suggests that in all cases in which individuals desirous of exporting goods are in doubt as to whether the commodity in question is affected by the proclamation, applications for licenses should be made.

PRESIDENT PROHIBITS GERMAN INSURANCE COMPANIES FROM WRITING MARINE AND WAR RISK POLICIES IN VARIOUS STATES OF UNION

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, certain insurance companies, incorporated under the laws of the German Empire, have been admitted to transact the business of marine and war risk insurance in various States of the United States, by means of separate United States branches established pursuant to the laws of such States, and are now engaged in such business under the supervision of the Insurance Departments thereof, with assets in the United States deposited with Insurance Departments or in the hands of resident trustees, citizens of the United States, for the protection of all policy-holders in the United States;

And whereas, the nature of marine and war risk insurance is such that those conducting it must of necessity be in touch with the movements of ships and cargoes, and it has been considered by the Government of great importance that this information should not be obtained by alien enemies;

Farther Policies Forbidden

Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power vested in me as such, hereby declare and proclaim that such branch establishments of German insurance companies now engaged in the transaction of business in the United States pursuant to the laws of the several States are hereby prohibited from continuing the transaction of the business of marine and war risk insurance either as direct insurers or reinsurers; and all individuals, firms, and insurance companies incorporated under the laws of any of the States or Territories of the United States, or of any foreign country, and established pursuant to the laws of such States and now engaged in the United States in the business of marine and war risk insurance either as direct insurers or reinsurers are hereby prohibited from reinsuring with companies incorporated under the laws of the German Empire, no matter where located; and all persons in the United States are prohibited from insuring against marine or war risks with insurance companies incorporated under the laws of the German Empire or with individuals, firms, and insurance companies incorporated under the laws of any of the States or Territories of the United States or of any foreign country and now engaged in the business of marine or war risk insurance in the United States, which reinsure business originating in the United States with companies incorporated under the laws of the German Empire, no matter where located.

Present Contracts Suspended.

The foregoing prohibitions shall extend and operate as to all existing contracts for insurance and reinsurance which are hereby suspended for the period of the war, except that they shall not operate to vitiate or prevent the insurance or reinsurance of, and the payment or receipt of, premiums on insur-

ance or reinsurance under existing contracts on vessels or interest at risk on the date of this proclamation, and such insurance or reinsurance, if for a voyage, shall continue in force until arrival at destination, and if for time, until 30 days from the date of this proclamation, but if on a voyage at that time until the arrival at destination.

Nothing herein shall be construed to operate to prevent the payment or receipt of any premium, return premium, or claim now due or which may become due on or in respect to insurances or reinsurances not prohibited by this proclamation.

Funds Subject to State Rules.

That all funds of such German companies now in the possession of their managers or agents, or which shall hereafter come into their possession, shall be subject to such rules and regulations concerning the payment and disposition thereof as shall be prescribed by the insurance supervising officials of the State in which the principal office of such establishment in the United States is located, but in no event shall any funds belonging to or held for the benefit of such companies be transmitted outside of the United States, nor be used as the basis for the establishment, directly or indirectly, of any credit within or outside of the United States to or for the benefit or use of the enemy or any of his allies without the permission of this Government.

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

Done at the District of Columbia this thirteenth day of July, 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-second.

[SEAL.] WOODROW WILSON.

By the President:

FRANK L. POLK,

Acting Secretary of State.

BRITISH CONTRABAND ARTICLES.

The consul general at London has transmitted by cable the terms of a proclamation of July 2 amending, adding to, and consolidating all previous lists of contraband. The two classifications of contraband articles, viz, absolute and conditional, are still maintained, although the foreign office has given notice that the distinction between them is no longer regarded in practice.

The number of additions is comparatively small and the list is of value chiefly as a consolidation of all earlier proclamations, most of which have been published in Commerce Reports. Owing to the length of the list and the limited facilities available at present for exporting to neutral countries, it is considered unnecessary to publish the proclamation in full. Those who wish to obtain information regarding particular articles should make inquiry of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C.

STATEMENT OF THE PROGRAM TO FEDERALIZE SHIPYARDS

The following statement has been authorized by Gen. Goethals, general manager of the United States Emergency Fleet Corporation:

It has been decided, after consultation with representatives of the shipyards, that the construction of steel merchant ships in all the shipyards of the United States must be hastened—

(1) By the addition of overtime where necessary,

(2) By proceeding to additional labor shifts as soon as may be, and

(3) By the elimination of nonessential refinements of construction and equipment.

It is necessary, also, that each yard increase its production to the maximum, and after the building berths are cleared of ships now under construction be devoted to producing the particular type of ship to which it is best suited.

Will Requisition All Steel Ships.

Because of their varied contracts for shipbuilding, the yards can not carry out this program without the help of the Government; it has, therefore, been decided that the shipbuilding industry of the Nation shall be federalized. All steel merchant ships now on the building berths will be forthwith requisitioned by the United States, and each yard will proceed to complete such ships under the direction of the general manager of the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation and will take on new work (other than repair work) only with his consent.

No ships under construction for the Navy Department or for any other Government department, or for the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation, and no ship repair work, will be requisitioned at this time.

Fair Payments Assured.

It is the policy of the Government to make fair payments for the work done under this program, so that investment of private funds in the shipbuilding industry may be secured, and to encourage the training of men to work in that industry.

It is essential to the success of this program that the shipyards and the men employed in them cooperate with the Government.

The program contemplates that the yards under their present management will hire and pay labor and continue in charge of ship construction as heretofore.

For work done in carrying out this program the yards will be compensated on the following general basis:

Basis of Compensation.

(A) For work on ships now under construction the yard will continue to furnish, at its own expense, the labor and all materials (so far as not now on hand) necessary to complete the ships, and will be entitled to hold for its own account all payments heretofore made under the construction contracts, and to receive from the Government the balance of the contract prices on the dates and conditions provided in the contracts (with the following modifications):

1. The prices paid will be minus amount saved by elimination of nonessen-

tial refinements and plus additional expense of changes in specifications determined upon by the general manager.

2. In the event of any increase in the scale of wages at the yard after the date of federalization, such increase will be paid by the Government if it is found to be justifiable and is approved by the general manager.

3. The Government will pay the overtime allowance (over yard basis) on the cost of direct labor on any ship (or will adopt some other equitable basis as to the overtime expense).

4. In case the yard adds an extra shift it will receive a suitable allowance to cover the extra cost due to lower efficiency of night work under these conditions.

(B) For construction of new ships the Government will pay—

1. Approved material costs (the Government reserving the right to furnish materials).

2. Direct labor cost.
3. An additional sum to include other costs and a fair profit.

All moneys due the yards, except as herein otherwise provided, will be paid in installments hereafter fixed.

Direct labor cost will be exactly defined.

Arrangements for adjusting the payments already made to the yards by ship purchasers will be made by the Government.

Federalization of yards will end within six months after peace (subject to completion of ships under way).

Government May Furnish Funds.

If necessity arises, the Government, from time to time, may furnish sums, to be hereafter fixed, for plant and equipment, including the erection of laborers' houses and accommodations (to remain the property of and the income thereof to be received by the Government) on such terms and at such times as may be arranged.

Orders will be issued as soon as may be to each yard separately defining the application of this program to the particular yard. This statement is intended to show the general basis of federalization of the yards.

This statement of program is made under authority delegated by Executive order of the President, dated July 11, 1917, to the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.

GEORGE W. GOETHALS,
General Manager United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.

AUSTRALIA NEEDS STEEL.

Shortage of Supply Renders the Demand Acute.

Commercial Attaché Philip B. Kennedy reports the following from Melbourne:

Stocks of steel plates, tin plate, and galvanized iron are low throughout Australia, and the demand is acute. There is at present very little prospect of outside relief, and an effort is being made to manufacture these goods in Australia. Recently representatives of a company in Newcastle and one in Melbourne were sent to the United States to purchase machinery for making steel. The high freights and shortage of supply offer a great incentive to the manufacture of lines that would have been considered impossible to produce before the war.

VAST SHIPBUILDING PROGRAM MADE PUBLIC BY GEN. GOETHALS WILL YIELD 5,860,000 NEW TONNAGE WITHIN NEXT TWENTY-FOUR MONTHS

Contracts for 525 Steel and Wood Vessels Already Let or Pending—Two Government-Owned Shipyards to Produce 400 Standard Steel Ships Contemplated—Will Commandeer 1,500,000 Tonnage.

Maj. Gen. George W. Goethals, general manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, has made public his program for ship construction. The program is embodied in the following letter:

JULY 13, 1917.

HON. WILLIAM DENMAN,
President United States Shipping Board, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: Now that the President has authorized the Emergency Fleet Corporation to exercise the powers granted by Congress to build and commandeer ships, I intend on Monday to start ship construction which will complete my shipbuilding program. My full program is as follows:

I.

Ships Now Building.

Contracts for 348 wood ships have been let or agreed upon, with a tonnage capacity of 1,218,000 tons, at a cost completed of approximately \$174,000,000.

In addition, I have under negotiation contracts for about 100 wood ships.

Contracts for 77 steel ships have been let, or agreed upon, with a tonnage of 642,800 tons, at a cost of approximately \$101,860,356.

There are thus provided 425 ships of all sorts, with an aggregate tonnage of 1,860,800, at a cost of approximately \$275,000,000, besides 100 more wood ships under negotiation. I shall continue to let all contracts for wood ships (of design approved by the naval architect of the corporation) which I can secure from responsible bidders.

II.

Construction of Standardized Ships.

My main reliance for getting the greatest amount of the most serviceable tonnage in the shortest time will be on the construction of fabricated steel ships of standard pattern. For that purpose I shall use to some extent the existing yards.

On Monday I shall offer contracts for the building of two plants (to be owned by the Government) for the construction of fabricated steel ships, to produce 400 ships of an aggregate tonnage capacity of 2,500,000 tons within the next 18 to 24 months. For the building of these two yards and the construction of ships in them I shall offer as compensation to the agents who undertake the work a fee of approximately 6 per cent of the total cost of the work, with rewards for savings on cost and for speed in delivery. Provision will be made for decreasing the fee to prevent unnecessary cost. The contracts will give the Government the benefit of Government-fixed commodity prices and will provide for cessation of work at any time, so that the appropriation may not be exceeded. Options will be given to the contractors to purchase the plants at arbitrated values on the completion of the work.

The design of the ship is ready, the plans of the yards are ready, the distribution of the work of furnishing the material and of fabrication is arranged. This part of the program will take all the \$550,000,000 available not absorbed by contracts made or making as stated at the beginning of this letter. The program will more than redeem my estimates to the congressional committee at the time this appropriation was asked for of 3,000,000 tons of new construction within 18 months.

The additional contracts for wood ships which I expect to place, together with the full number of fabricated steel ships which it is planned to build, will require more money than Congress has authorized. When I know how much will be needed it will be necessary to ask Congress for further sums.

III.

Commandeering of Ships in Yards.

On Monday I shall deliver to shipbuilders a general statement of the program which I have long been maturing for commandeering ships now under construction for private account (such ships having an aggregate tonnage considerably in excess of 1,500,000 tons).

The essence of this program is to commandeer all such ships and expedite their construction by adding labor and cutting out refinements. By thus federalizing each yard, giving it Government help and putting it on a speed basis, we shall produce its greatest efficiency. As fast as the berths are cleared each yard will be devoted to the production of a single type of tonnage for which it is best suited. I count upon the complete cooperation of the yards.

This program is made comprehensive because expedition can not be obtained in a yard engaged partly on rush work and partly on prewar time schedules. My investigation has satisfied me that citizens of the United States and of our allies will pay the cost of expediting ships now building for them, and take them off our hands. If this policy is adopted it will conserve our fund.

I agree that it is essential for the Shipping Board to requisition at once the neutral ships which are constructed and ready to sail. I have no data to make an estimate as to how many of these ships there are or how much money will be required for this purchase. I shall, therefore, cut my program to the extent of \$50,000,000. Please notify me at once whether this is enough.

Each day's delay in summer—in commandeering or contracting—means two days' loss of time in throwing the work into the winter months. It is for that reason I am urgent that the program start on Monday.

Very truly, yours,
GEORGE W. GOETHALS,
General Manager.

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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.

PROTECTING OUR SOLDIERS.

One of the great uses of the proceeds of the sale of liberty loan bonds is the protecting of our soldiers in France—protecting them by arming and equipping them with every means of offense and defense and supplying them with proper food and medical attention and everything needed to make them powerful and effective.

This idea of protection of our soldiers has been further enlarged, as Secretary McAdoo now proposes life and disability insurance for the men who go to the front, and adequate provision for the support and protection of their families. A conference was held in Washington lately with representative insurance men of the country and it seems that this insuring will have to be done by the Government and will not be done by private insurance organizations. Here is another wise and just use of Government funds that should meet with the approval of the Nation.

In a speech before the conference Secretary McAdoo in part said:

"It is a crime for a great nation to take a man and send him to fight for his country and refuse to make adequate provision for him and those who are dependent upon him and leave them possible objects of the charity or generosity of their neighbors.

"We must see to it not only that every American soldier is equipped with the best that American money, ingenuity, and skill can provide, in order that he may

Enlistments in the National Guard in June.

State.	State service.	Federal service.
Alabama.....		828
Arizona.....		163
Arkansas.....	3,030	207
California.....		402
Colorado.....	1,095	102
Connecticut.....		733
Delaware.....	411	98
District of Columbia.....	217	135
Florida.....		149
Georgia.....		712
Idaho.....		31
Illinois.....	2,334	857
Indiana.....	833	313
Iowa.....	1,501	213
Kansas.....	4,270	
Kentucky.....	55	1,512
Louisiana.....	12	287
Maine.....	63	588
Maryland.....	715	270
Massachusetts.....	4,124	1,116
Michigan.....	1,605	350
Minnesota.....	1,371	323
Mississippi.....	2,207	133
Missouri.....	5,283	516
Montana.....	29	158
Nebraska.....		181
New Hampshire.....	383	
New Jersey.....	1,818	897
New Mexico.....		126
New York.....	7,083	2,606
North Carolina.....	1,475	168
North Dakota.....		155
Ohio.....	6,506	1,074
Oklahoma.....	125	231
Oregon.....	419	34
Pennsylvania.....	3,065	871
Rhode Island.....	426	17
South Carolina.....	287	217
South Dakota.....	691	188
Tennessee.....	1,314	255
Texas.....	6,911	100
Utah.....	286	
Vermont.....	4	556
Virginia.....	492	571
Washington.....	121	158
West Virginia.....	10	542
Wisconsin.....	5,535	291
Wyoming.....	626	69
Total.....	66,232	19,849

REAR ADMIRAL INGERSOLL ON DUTY.

Rear Admiral R. R. Ingersoll, United States Navy (retired), has reported for duty to the Bureau of Ordnance and has been assigned as president of a special board on naval ordnance. Admiral Ingersoll is one of the well-known ordnance experts of the Navy and is author of a standard textbook on naval ordnance and gunnery subjects.

ENLISTMENTS IN THE NAVY.

Total number of enlisted men in the Navy July 12.....	131,638
Net gain July 13.....	486
Total number of enlisted men in the Navy July 13.....	132,124

fight with the utmost effect and sell his life as dearly as possible for his country, but we must see to it also that every American soldier shall go to the front with the comforting and supreme satisfaction of knowing that his loved ones will not be dependent upon charity, but that they are as much entitled to compensation for what they are sacrificing in order that he may go to the front as he is entitled to compensation for what he does at the front."

ASSIGNMENT OF NATIONAL GUARD DIVISIONS TO CAMPS

The War Department authorizes the following:

Assignments of National Guard divisions to their various cantonments have been completed by the War Department as follows:

To Charlotte, N. C., division 5, from the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut; to be called into Federal service on July 25.

To Spartanburg, S. C., division 6, from the State of New York; to be called into Federal service on July 15.

To Augusta, Ga., division 7, from the State of Pennsylvania; to be called into Federal service on July 15.

To Anniston, Ala., division 8, from the States of Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey, and the District of Columbia; to be called into Federal service on July 25.

To Greenville, S. C., division 9, from the States of Tennessee, North Carolina, and South Carolina; to be called into Federal service on July 25.

To Macon, Ga., division 10, from the States of Alabama, Georgia, and Florida; to be called into Federal service on August 5.

To Waco, Tex., division 11, from the States of Wisconsin and Michigan; to be called July 15.

To Houston, Tex., division 12, from the State of Illinois; to be called July 25.

To Deming, N. Mex., division 13, from the States of North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Iowa, and Minnesota; to be called July 15.

To Fort Sill, Okla., division 14, from the States of Kansas and Missouri; to be called August 5.

To Fort Worth, Tex., division 15, from the States of Texas and Oklahoma; to be called August 5.

To Montgomery Ala., division 16, from the States of Ohio and West Virginia; to be called July 15.

To Hattiesburg, Miss., division 17, from the States of Indiana and Kentucky; to be called August 5.

To Alexandria, La., division 18, from the States of Arkansas, Mississippi, and Louisiana; to be called August 5.

To Linda Vista, Cal., division 19, from the States of California, Utah, Nevada, Colorado, Arizona, and New Mexico; to be called August 5.

To Palo Alto, Cal., division 20, from the States of Washington, Montana, Idaho, Oregon, and Wyoming; to be called on July 25.

ITALIAN IMPORT DECREE.

Duties Must Be Paid in Gold or Government Notes Hereafter.

According to a cablegram received from the American Consul General in Genoa, dated July 10, 1917, a new Italian decree provides that payment of Italian import duties shall be made in gold or in Government notes. In the latter case, there is to be added the difference in the rate of exchange which shall be periodically fixed on the basis of exchange rates on Paris, London, Switzerland, and New York.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES BRIEFLY TOLD

SENATE.

Majority leader, Senator Martin, yesterday told his colleagues he had received a letter from President Wilson defining his views with respect to the pending food legislation. Senator Martin did not make the text of the letter public, but he informed his colleagues including Republicans what the views of the President were. The Executive favors food legislation in harmony with the original House bill providing for government control of foodstuffs and fuel only and believes the substitute prepared by Chairman Gore, of the Agricultural committee, does not meet the situation. The President, it was stated, took the position that it was unnecessary to extend Federal supervision to iron and steel, cotton, wool, copper, leather, and other materials and their products, as provided for in amendments that have been adopted in the Senate since the measure began to be considered.

It was gathered from statements made by Senator Martin that the President undoubtedly believes that the measure of Federal administration provided for in the House bill was essential, if the emergency occasioned by the war is to be successfully met. While the President is said not to have referred to the prohibition section of the bill, it was said that in the conference he had with Senators Martin and Simmons he expressed the conviction that the amendment providing for the mandatory commandeering of distilled spirits already on hand was unwise.

Mr. Herbert Hoover, food administrator, was at the Capitol during the morning and conferred with Senator Chamberlain, in charge of the bill. He, too, expressed himself as opposed to the Gore substitute on the ground that it would fall short of the requirements and not give the Government that control absolutely necessary to deal with the food and fuel question in the pending war emergency.

The discussion yesterday and to-day was generally directed toward the amendment that would prohibit members of any advisory committee from selling products to the Government in the production of which they were directly or indirectly interested. Toward the close of the day Senator Pomerene, of Ohio, offered an amendment that Senator Chamberlain accepted. This amendment would prohibit any member of the Council of National Defense or any committee thereof from soliciting, inducing, or attempting to induce any person or officer to make contracts for products in which they might be interested. A number of speeches on both sides of the question were made. Senator Gore endeavored to bring up his substitute bill, but the Vice President ruled that this could not be done until the bill before the Senate had been fully perfected.

Nominations sent to the Senate included: John S. Irby, of California, to be surveyor of the port of San Francisco, and William T. Kennerly, of Knoxville, Tenn., to be United States attorney for the Eastern District of Tennessee.

The Military Committee has ordered favorable reports on the following bills:

Authorizing the Secretary of War to appoint 12 chaplains at large for the Army; authorizing the Government to take over North Island, in San Diego Harbor, Cal., for an aviation station for the Army and Navy, a bill that already has passed the House; to retire Col. David L. Brainerd, of the Quartermaster's Corps, one of the seven survivors of the Greely Arctic expedition, with the rank of brigadier general.

The Senate rejected the nomination of William E. Thomas, of Valdosta, Ga., nominated to be United States judge for the Southern District of Georgia, and confirmed the nomination of Constantine J. Smythe, of Nebraska, to be Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, and Frederick M. Brown, to be United States judge district of Alabama, division No. 3. The nomination of Luis Sanchez Morales, to be a member of the Executive Council of Porto Rico, also was confirmed.

HOUSE.

Officials connected with the various arms of the national defense will appear before the committee on appropriations next week to explain estimates that will be submitted for extraordinary war purposes totaling about three billions of dollars. This large sum will cover activities in many branches of the service some of which already are under way so that a considerable portion of this large total will be in the nature of deficiencies. Including this proposed three billion the grand total of war emergency expenditures will amount to ten billions of dollars.

The House to-day had under consideration the administration bill for the creation of a great air fleet involving an appropriation of \$640,000,000. The discussion was restricted and few if any of the details of the intentions of the Government were disclosed. It was the first instance in American history where such an enormous single item of expenditure was proposed without disclosing in debate all the aims and objects for which the appropriation was intended. Full statements were made to the committee behind closed doors, but in order to avoid possible information of value reaching an enemy country, Members of the House, in the main, were content to accept the word of the committee members that the money was needed for the national defense and that a well thought out plan for its use had been devised by the departments having the construction program in charge.

Several measures bearing upon the war situation were introduced in the House. Among them were the following: By Representative Gould, of New York, providing for a pound of either smoking or chewing tobacco monthly to be added to the ration of each soldier, sailor, or marine; by Mr. Smith, of Idaho, authorizing osteopathic physicians in the Army and Navy; by Mr. Bruckner, of New York, a resolution calling upon the Secretary of War to ascertain why certain physicians recommended by the Bronx County Medical Society were not appointed on the draft exemption boards of that county; by Mr. Moore, of Pennsylvania, directing the Secretary of War to accept the volun-

teer services of the American Purple Cross Association in recovering, caring for, transporting, and burying military and naval dead during the war.

Secretary Daniels asked Congress for \$45,000,000 for naval aviation purposes. No details of the Navy's plans were given. The appropriation is separate from the Government's general aviation project. The Secretary of the Navy also asked for an increase from \$400,000 to \$600,000 for the radio station at Porto Rico.

The Senate amendments to the preferential shipment bill over railroads, intended to give the President authority to direct the movement of troops and military supplies, were rejected and the measure sent to conference.

If a bill introduced by Representative O'Shaunessy, of Rhode Island, is enacted, the distinguished service medal for acts of unusual gallantry will be made from the bronze cannon brought to the United States from France by Lafayette. These cannon now decorate the approach to the War Department.

Representative Madden, of Illinois, read comparative figures to the House to prove that it cost more than one-third more to get a meal at a corresponding hotel in the Capital city than it does at the Savoy Hotel, London.

HEALTH OF ARMY AND NAVY IS REPORTED EXCELLENT

Rear Admiral Braisted, Surgeon General of the Navy, to-day issued the following weekly report of health conditions:

"The health of the Navy continues good. Reports from the fleets and various vessels operating independently are reassuring. Conditions ashore are generally very satisfactory, and at the larger training stations where the greatest numbers of recruits are received fresh from their home surroundings such sanitary measures and precautions are in operation as to insure actually greater safety from contagious diseases for a great many of the young men than they could have in their own homes.

"A certain number of cases of communicable diseases can be expected incident to the unusual prevalence of these diseases in the country at large just now, but the strictest measures are constantly employed to prevent the spread of infection within naval stations themselves. In this respect results have shown progressive improvement since the early days of the war and the administration of the Medical Department is such that the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery is in constant, practically daily, touch with conditions in all naval districts. Telegraphic reports in case any unusual condition should appear in one of the naval districts permit the bureau to make immediately such dispositions of the medical force and sanitary officers in that district as the situation demands. Where needed, there are also specially equipped bacteriologists and other laboratory workers."

The Surgeon General of the Army states that the health of all troops in the Federal service on this continent continues excellent.

Regulations Governing Physical Examination of Persons Registered Under the Selective Service Law Are Prescribed by the President

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Under authority vested in him by the act of May 18, 1917, the President of the United States prescribes the following regulations governing physical examinations under said act, and directs that said regulation be published for the government of all concerned and that they be strictly observed.

NEWTON D. BAKER,
Secretary of War.

1. It is important, to begin with, that the examining physician should realize that there will be a certain proportion of men among those presenting themselves for examination who will endeavor to obtain exemption by dissimulation, varying from exaggeration of an existing condition not disqualifying to downright malingering, and he should be prepared to protect the Government and himself against such attempts at deception.

2. The physical examination should take place in a large, well-lighted room. The person examined is to be stripped. The examining physician should proceed in substantially the following order, viz:

(a) Observe the general condition of the skin, scalp, and cranium, ears, eyes, nose, mouth, face, neck, and chest. Take weight, height, and chest measurements. Accepted measurements are as follows, all chest measurements to be taken on a level just above the nipple:

Height.		Weight (pounds).	Chest measurement.	
Feet.	Inches.		At expiration (inches).	Mobility (inches).
5 $\frac{1}{2}$	61	118	31	2
5 $\frac{1}{2}$	62	120	31	2
5 $\frac{1}{2}$	63	124	31	2
5 $\frac{1}{2}$	64	128	32	2
5 $\frac{1}{2}$	65	130	32	2
5 $\frac{1}{2}$	66	132	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	2
5 $\frac{1}{2}$	67	134	33	2
5 $\frac{1}{2}$	68	141	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
5 $\frac{1}{2}$	69	148	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
5 $\frac{1}{2}$	70	155	34	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
5 $\frac{1}{2}$	71	162	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
5 $\frac{1}{2}$	72	169	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	3
5 $\frac{1}{2}$	73	176	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	3
5 $\frac{1}{2}$	74	183	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	3
5 $\frac{1}{2}$	75	190	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
5 $\frac{1}{2}$	76	197	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
5 $\frac{1}{2}$	77	204	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
5 $\frac{1}{2}$	78	211	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	4

Variations Permissible.

The following variations below the standard given in the table are permissible, when the applicant is active, has firm muscles, and is evidently vigorous and healthy:

Height.	Chest at expiration.	Weight.
Inches.	Inches.	Pounds.
61 and under 64.....	1	8
64 and under 68.....	2	10
68 and under 69.....	2	12
69 and under 70.....	2	15
70 and under 73.....	2	20
73 and upward.....	2	24

To be acceptable, men below 64 inches in height must be of good physique, well developed, and muscular.

Variations in weight above the standard are not disqualifying, unless sufficient to constitute obesity. Unless exceptionally well proportioned, men above 6 feet 6 inches in height should be rejected.

(b) The arms being extended above the head, backs of hands together, the applicant is required to cough vigorously; any form of rupture may now be discovered by the hand and eye, but still better by the index finger passed up to the external ring.

(c) The arms remaining extended above the head, the applicant is required to take a long step forward with the right foot and bend the right knee; the genital organs are now conveniently exposed and varicocele and other defects in the scrotum may be recognized.

(d) Arms down and the man required to separate the buttocks with his hands, at the same time bending forward; this exposes the anus.

(e) Examine heart and lungs; rate of pulse and respiration.

(f) Upper extremities: Make sure that all joints are free and supple, from the phalanges to the shoulder.

(g) Lower extremities: The person under examination is required to leap directly up, striking the buttocks with the heels, to hop the length of the room on the ball of first one foot and then the other, to make a standing jump as far as possible and repeat it several times, to run the length of the room in double-time several times; after which his heart and lungs are reexamined.

(h) *Mental*.—The mental examination should be such as to develop whether or not the man examined is possessed of normal, sound understanding.

(i) *Vision*.—To determine the acuity of vision, without glasses, place the person under examination with back to window at a distance of 20 feet from the test types. Examine each eye separately, without glasses, covering the other eye with a card (not with the hand). The applicant is directed to read the test types from the top of the chart down as far as he can see, and his acuity of vision recorded for each eye, with the distance of 20 feet as the numerator of a fraction, and the size of the type of the lowest line he can read correctly as the denominator. If he reads the 20-foot type correctly, his vision is normal and recorded 20/20; if he does not read below the 30-foot type, the vision is imperfect and recorded 20/30; if he reads the 15-foot type, the vision is unusually acute and recorded 20/15, etc.

(j) In accordance with these conclusions, the minimum visual requirements are as follows: 20/40 for the better eye, and 20/100 for the poorer eye, provided that no organic disease exists in either eye.

(k) *Hearing*.—To determine the acuity of hearing, place the applicant facing away from an assistant who is 20 feet distant and direct him to repeat promptly the words spoken by the assistant. If he can not hear the words at 20 feet, the assistant should approach foot by foot, using the same voice, until the

words are repeated correctly. Examine each ear separately, closing the other ear by pressing the tragus firmly against the meatus. The examiner, whose hearing should be normal, faces in the same direction as the candidate and closes one of his own ears in the same way as a control. The assistant should use a low conversational voice (not a whisper), just plainly audible to the examiner, and should use numerals, names of places, or other words or sentences until the condition of the applicant's hearing is evident. The acuity of hearing is expressed in a fraction the numerator of which is the distance in feet at which the words are heard by the candidate and the denominator the distance in feet at which the words are heard by the normal ear; thus 20/20 records normal hearing, 10/20 imperfect hearing, etc. If any doubt should exist as to the truthfulness of the answers given, a watch should be used, care being taken that the individual does not know the distance from the ear at which it is being held; the watch used should be one whose ticking strength has been tested by trial on a normal ear. The hearing with both ears open should not be below 10/20.

Causes for Rejection.

3. The following defects are causes for rejection:

Mental.—Lack of normal understanding.

Skin.—Chronic, contagious, and parasitic diseases, when severe and extensive; chronic ulcers, deep or extensive.

Head.—Abrupt depression in skull, the consequence of old fracture.

Spine.—Curvatures, caries, abscess. Lateral curvature is cause for rejection when it exceeds 1 inch to either side of the line of spinous processes, especially when it throws the shoulders out of symmetry.

Ears.—All catarrhal and purulent forms of otitis media; perforation of tympanum.

Eyes.—Acuity of vision below the requirements of paragraph 2 (j); conjunctival affections including trachoma and entropion; strabismus, diseases of the lachrymal apparatus, exophthalmos, ptosis, asthenopia, nystagmus.

Mouth, nose, and fauces.—Deformities interfering with mastication or speech, chronic ulcerations, fissures or perforations of the hard palate, hypertrophy of the tonsils sufficient to interfere with respiration or phonation, loss of voice or manifest alteration of it. The person must have at least four serviceable molar teeth, two above and two below on one side and two above and two below on the other side, and so opposed as to serve the purpose of mastication. A good-fitting bridge or plate where not more than one-half of the teeth are involved is not disqualifying.

Obstruction of nostrils, or foul discharges indicative of ozena.

Simple atrophic rhinitis is readily curable. Nasal polypi often mean chronic sinusitis, but are not a bar to acceptance for military service. Sunken or scarred nose is often indicative of syphilis, while

Regulations Governing Physical Examination of Persons Registered Under the Selective Service Law Are Prescribed by the President

a red bulbous nose suggests alcoholism or indigestion.

Neck.—Pronounced goiter, great enlargement or ulcerations of the cervical glands.

Chest.—Disease of lungs and heart, especially in flat or narrow or malformed chest. In examining the heart care must be taken not to ascribe to disease the hurried, sharply accentuated action sometimes due to nervousness, fright, or embarrassment, or the irregular action caused by the excessive use of tobacco. Nor should the examiner attach undue importance to the soft systolic murmurs often heard in growing athletic youths, functional and temporary in their nature.

Abdomen.—Chronic inflammations of the gastro-intestinal tract, including chronic diarrhea and dysentery and other diseases of the contained organs; great care should be exercised before exempting for these conditions; hernia in all situations.

Anus.—Hemorrhoids of a pronounced type, prolapsus, fistula, and fissures.

Genito-urinary organs.—Syphilis when discernible by inspection and physical examination; tight urethral stricture, undescended testicle, chronic orchitis, marked hydrocele; chronic disease of the bladder and kidneys. Varicocele does not constitute a cause for rejection unless it is so large as to interfere with locomotion; it frequently occurs among the most robust men and often without their being aware of its existence. Gonorrhoea, acute and chronic, is not disqualifying, but individuals so affected should be advised immediately to secure appropriate medical treatment pending receipt of orders to report for duty.

Affections common to both extremities.—Chronic rheumatism and diseases of the joints of disabling type, irreducible dislocation or false joints, old dislocations if attended with impairment of motion or distortion of the joint, severe sprains, chronic synovitis, badly united fractures, caries, necrosis, atrophy or paralysis, extensive or adherent scars, permanent contraction of muscles.

Hands.—Webbed fingers, permanent flexion, extension or loss of motion of one or more fingers; loss or serious mutilation of either thumb, total loss of index finger of the right hand, total loss of any two fingers of the same hand, or loss of the second and third phalanges of all the fingers of either hand.

Lower extremities.—Pronounced varicose veins, especially when attended with edema or marks of ulceration, pronounced knock-knees, club feet, flat feet, webbed toes, bunions, over-riding or marked displacement or deformity of any of the toes, hammertoes.

The shin bone, if rough, nodulated, and tender, suggests syphilis.

A broad, flat sole is common in laboring classes, particularly among negroes, and is in no way disabling. In the flat foot which renders a man unfit for service the arch is so far gone that the entire border rests upon the ground, with the inner ankle lowered and very prominent and the foot apparently pushed outward.

Flat feet are not infrequently the result of tuberculous process.

4. Any of the physical deficiencies mentioned above must be present in such degree as to clearly and unmistakably disqualify the man for military service before he can be found to be physically deficient and not physically qualified for military service.

5. Temporary effects of acute disease or of an injury are not to be regarded as justifying a finding that the person so affected is physically deficient and not physically qualified for military service, but may be regarded as justifying a reasonable delay in completing the physical examination in order that an opportunity for recovery may be afforded.

6. Upon the recommendation of the Provost Marshal General medical officers will be directed, from time to time, to visit local boards for the purpose of observing the manner in which physical examinations are being conducted and conclusions based thereon. Such medical officers will be authorized to reexamine men whom the local boards have found to be physically deficient and not physically qualified for military service, and will be required to make a report of each such re-examination.

7. These regulations may be modified at any time by the President of the United States.

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION.

(Surname.) _____ (Christian name.) _____
Serial No. _____

Statement of Person Examined.

Have you found that your health and habits in any way interfere with your success in civil life? If so, give details _____
Do you consider that you are now sound and well? If not, state details _____
Have you ever been under treatment in a hospital or asylum? If so, for what ailment? _____

I certify that the foregoing questions and my answers thereto have been read over to me; that I fully understand the questions and that my answers thereto are correctly recorded and true in all respects.

I further certify that I have been fully informed and know that making or being a party to making any false statement as to my fitness for military service renders me liable to punishment by imprisonment.

(Signature of person examined.) _____ M. D.,
(Examining physician.) _____

Place _____
Date _____

Examination by Physician of Local Board.

(Person under examination stripped.)
Weight, _____ lbs.; height, _____ inches;
girth of chest (at nipples): At expiration, _____ inches; at inspiration, _____ inches;
general examination (head, chest, abdomen, extremities), _____; nose and throat, _____;
heart, _____; genito-urinary organs (urine will be examined in suspicious cases), _____;
hernia, _____; hemorrhoids, _____; flat foot or other deformities of feet, _____; eyes: vision, right eye, _____; left eye, _____; ears: hearing, right ear, _____; left ear, _____; teeth: missing teeth: _____
Right. _____ Left. _____
Upper _____ 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
Lower _____ 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
(Strike out those that are missing.)

Remarks _____
I certify that I have carefully examined the person named on the first page hereof and have carefully recorded the results of the examination, and that it is my judgment and belief that he is *physically qualified for mili-

tary service *physically deficient and not physically qualified for military service by reason of _____

Examining Physician. _____
Place _____
Date _____

* Strike out clause not applicable.

Instructions.

1. The name of the person examined and the serial (red ink) number of his registration card will be entered in the spaces for that purpose exactly as they appear on his registration card.

2. The questions under the heading "Statement of Person Examined," will be asked by the examining physician and the answers recorded by him before the person to be examined has been stripped. Any answer indicating a possible disqualification will be followed up by searching inquiry and examination and the result noted in the examining physician's report.

3. The physical examination will conform strictly to the requirements of this form and all prescribed regulations and instructions governing physical examinations under the selective service act of May 18, 1917.

4. Deviations from normal, though not cause for finding the person examined physically deficient and not physically qualified for military service, will be noted under the proper headings.

5. The space under the Remarks will be used for continuation of an answer if the allotted space is insufficient, and for any further statement that the examining physician may desire to make.

6. In each case in which, after examination by one examining physician, a reexamination by another is required by regulations, an independent report of the reexamination will be made on this form; and the word "Reexamination" will be entered in red ink under the words "Serial number" on the first page of the report of the reexamination. After completion of the reexamination the report thereof will be permanently attached to the report of the original examination.

WEEKLY WEATHER FORECAST.

Weather forecast for the week beginning Sunday, July 15, 1917:

North Atlantic States.—Showers Saturday night or Sunday will be followed by generally fair weather during the remainder of the week. There will be no decided temperature changes.

Middle Atlantic States.—Generally fair weather, possibly preceded by showers Sunday morning along the coast. Temperatures will be near or somewhat above normal.

South Atlantic and East Gulf States.—Fair early in the week followed later by occasional thundershowers. Seasonal temperatures.

West Gulf States.—Generally fair with temperatures somewhat above normal over interior districts is indicated for the week.

Ohio Valley and Tennessee.—Generally fair weather will prevail with nearly normal temperatures early in the week, followed later by a moderate rise.

Region of Great Lakes.—Generally fair weather with nearly normal temperatures will prevail during the week.

Plains States and upper and middle Mississippi Valleys.—The week will be one of generally fair weather with temperatures about the same as at present.

Rocky Mountain and plateau region.—The week will be one of generally fair weather with continued high temperatures over the central and southern districts.

Pacific States.—The week will be one of fair weather without decided temperature changes.

CIVIL SERVICE RULES WAIVED WITH REGARD TO 2 APPOINTEES

Executive Order.

Mrs. Mary C. Ritenour, of the District of Columbia, may be appointed to a clerical position in the classified service at a salary not to exceed \$900 per annum without regard to the civil service rules.

Mrs. Ritenour was appointed as a printer's assistant in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing in August, 1913, under her maiden name of Mary Carmody, through certification from the civil service register. On April 16, 1915, she was married to Willie H. Ritenour, an employee in the General Land Office, when she resigned her position. On or about April 1, 1917, Mr. Ritenour enlisted as a seaman in the United States Naval Reserves and was assigned to night guard duty at the navy yard, Washington, D. C., and was mortally wounded while in the discharge of such duty on the night of April 11, 1917, through the accidental discharge of a pistol while being relieved from duty through no fault of his own, leaving his widow with one child six months old.

In view of these facts and as Mr. Ritenour was among one of the first to respond to the call of his country on the declaration of War against Germany, the employment of Mrs. Ritenour without examination is considered justified.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
6 July, 1917.

Executive Order.

Mr. J. M. Shaffer may be appointed to a classified position in the Treasury Department without reference to civil service rules. This order is issued on the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury, who states that Mr. Shaffer has been temporarily employed in the Treasury Department on a contract basis in connection with the liberty loan, and that his services have proved so valuable that his permanent appointment will be greatly in the interests of the service.

Mr. Shaffer was formerly employed in the Department of Agriculture as a result of a civil service examination, and served there from August, 1913, to August, 1916, at which time he resigned. He is eligible for reinstatement in that department, but under the civil service rules would have to serve there six months before he would be eligible for transfer to the Treasury Department.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
5 July, 1917.

NEW IRRIGATION PROJECT.

By a contract just executed between Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, and Mark Rose, representing the Imperial Laguna Canal Co. of Southern California, a tract of arid land comprising from 120,000 to 200,000 acres adjoining the Imperial Valley, is to be irrigated by means of an all-American canal some 30 miles in length. The water is to be taken from the Laguna Dam of the Yuma reclamation project on the Colorado River at Yuma, Ariz.

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

FORMATION OF FORTY ADDITIONAL BAKERY COMPANIES IS ORDERED BY WAR DEPARTMENT

The Quartermaster General has been directed to organize at once 40 bakery companies in addition to the 10 companies now within the continental limits of the United States.

These companies will be numbered from No. 1 to 52. Nos. 5 and 6 are in Honolulu and the Philippine Islands.

The personnel of these companies will consist of 1 first lieutenant; 1 second lieutenant; 1 sergeant, first class, \$51 per month; 23 sergeants, \$44 per month; 15 corporals, \$36 per month; 45 privates, first class, \$33 per month; 15 privates, \$30 per month; 2 cooks, \$38 per month.

In addition the Government furnishes food, lodging, and clothing.

The equipment consists of the Army field bakery No. 1 oven with equipage. One of these ovens with equipage is designated as a unit, and is so equipped that it is a field bakery complete in itself with a personnel of 6 men capable of supplying 1,800 men per day with bread.

Fifteen (15) of these units constitute a

bakery company and the company has a capacity of 4,000 pounds of bread per day.

This is an opportunity for strong and energetic young men to learn a trade. Men who volunteer now will have an excellent opportunity for promotion. There are about 800 vacancies in the grade of sergeant baker and 600 in the grade of corporal to be filled by the most capable men.

In addition to this there will be vacancies in the grade of first and second lieutenant for experienced bakers with the necessary educational qualifications. A young man with a good high-school education stands a good chance to enlist, learn the baker's trade, and place himself in line for promotion to the grade of noncommissioned officer or commissioned officer. Those who enlist in one of these companies have an opportunity for service abroad and a good chance for promotion. The Quartermaster General has decided to offer the commissions in these companies to deserving men from the ranks.

INDEX OF THE OFFICIAL BULLETIN JULY 9 TO 14.

July 9. \$45,000,000 for aeronautics in Navy is recommended; Cablegram address for men in United States Navy abroad; Reports on condition of leading crops July 1; Rules under which aliens may serve as ship officers; Vast growth in explosive industry; Government to sell farms in South Dakota at auction; Gold imports and exports; President's proclamation prohibiting exports of coal, food, meats, steel, etc., except by license; Health of Navy; Italian farmers must make reports on grain harvested; New British restriction on cotton trading; Information for persons registered under the selective service law; Shipping Board agents; 100,000 men still needed to place National Guard on full war footing.

July 10. Alien enemy conditions in New York explained; Plan to facilitate buying of meat for Army and Navy; President orders 87 German vessels taken over for United States; Changes in migratory-bird regulations are proposed; Work at Bureau of Engraving placed on eight-hour basis; Still need applicants for officers' training camps; New President and premier of China reported confirmed; Meaning of insignia worn by Army men; Defense Council urges campaign for Army recruits; Text of Liberia's note to Germany; National Guard units called into Federal service; Air corps of 150,000 men needed, says Coffin; Rules for correspondence with American expeditionary forces; Government railroad in Alaska to play big part in war problems.

July 11. Government safeguarded in all cantonment contracts; July 15 last day for training-camp applications; Four missing from crew of sunk American ship; Merchants willing to stop unnecessary store service; Government orders of shoes for Army; Expansion of navy yards; Herbert Hoover explains peril in food delay; Movies to inform all peoples of American life, customs, and resources; Army officers on active duty with Geological Survey; Form of application for Army Aviation Section; Educational requirements for entering Flying Corps; List of civil-service examinations; Quarantine station in the Philippines; Food products held in cold storage July 1; Veterinary specialists fighting swine diseases.

July 12. Entire output of steel available for war needs; Applicants for Army appointments urged to be more specific; Chaplain to accompany each new regiment; American ship *Kansas* sunk; License control of exports in effect Saturday midnight, July 14; Absentee exemption claims and examinations; Red Cross to build houses for convalescent soldiers; President's appeal to mining men and manufacturers on profits; The next Liberty Loan; Increase of railroads' reve-

nue; Second lieutenants appointed from civil life assigned to regiments; Names of cantonments in Eastern Department of Army; Twelve generals assigned to Army commands; Leaders of "movie" industry confer with officials on war program.

July 13. Two more American ships sunk; Policy of Red Cross war council in use of funds set forth; Draft totals allotted each State and Territory; May build new terminals for war-supply vessels; New Commerce Commission ruling on claims for damages; Federal Trade Commission can not prosecute food hoarders; Adult male volunteers to be mobilized for public service; Division to regulate car service created by Commerce Commission; Remaining National Guard camps in Southeastern Department located; Secretary Daniels asks Congress for \$100,000 naval emergency appropriation; Schools to teach handling of ordnance stores started; British medical casualties; Red Cross director general of military relief appointed; Car situation relieved by pooling of tidewater coal; Recreation for all training camps; Opinion by Attorney General on taxation of liberty bonds; Labor for navy yards being supplied by civil service; State members of national motion-picture committee; Inventory of automotive factories being taken.

July 14. Secretary Daniels warns of immoral places near League Island Navy Yard; Steamer *Kansas*, sunk by submarine, first vessel whose officers and men were insured under compulsory regulation to be lost; Republican troops capture Peking; Shipments to Mexico, heretofore made under State Department permits, will require export licenses hereafter; President prohibits German insurance companies from writing marine and war risk policies in United States; Gen. Goethals' plan to Federalize shipyards; Vast shipbuilding plan made public; Enlistments in the National Guard in June; Assignment of National Guard divisions; President waives civil-service rules in regard to two appointees; Regulations governing physical examinations of persons registered under selective-service law; Health of Army and Navy; Task of fixing indemnity for soldiers and sailors outlined; Hazardous work of airmen on western front described by French expert; Regulations on appointment of Army chaplains; Government insurance for soldiers and sailors proposed by Mr. Sweet; Conditions for enrollment in Naval Flying Reserve Corps; Duty of engineering schools pointed out by Secretary Baker; List of second lieutenants appointed from enlisted men of Army; Summary of business conditions throughout the country.

Hazardous Work of Aviators on Western Front and Evolution of Aircraft to Meet War Needs Described by French Expert

[This is the first of three interviews on aviation and its achievements on the European battle fronts by Capt. de la Grange, of the French Aviation Corps, to be issued by the Committee on Public Information, for release on separate days. Capt. de la Grange has fought in the air extensively almost from the beginning of the war and is reputed by authorities to have rare knowledge of the actual capabilities of airplanes in actual warfare and of the technical difficulties arising in their manufacture.]

"At the beginning of the war," Capt. de la Grange says, "two aerial fleets met on the Franco-German border, each reconnoitering for its own army. One fleet was that of Germany. It was composed of 300 planes. The other was the fleet of France, composed of 100 planes."

Capt. de la Grange pointed out it was not long before these August days three years ago that aviation was born here in America, when the Wrights taught the world to fly. France then had taken heed of the Wright lesson, and shortly after Gen. Squier, then a major in the United States Signal Corps, had drawn the specifications for the first aeroplane owned by any war department, had established an aerial fleet, in 1910. Germany, two years afterwards, realizing the great military value of aeroplanes, followed this example.

Forced to Fly High.

"Even in the early days of the great war," Capt. de la Grange says, "the aviators flying over the lines were fired at by rifles and machine guns. This fire forced them to fly high—at 9,000 and 10,000 feet—in order to escape being damaged."

"Every day the aeroplanes, flown by staff officers of the German and French, flew over the ranks of the enemy in order to determine the strength and position of the opposing army. Both learned much about the possibilities of flying machines. Before the war many military leaders on both sides did not believe that aviators could render great service. But after the battle of the Marne all insisted on a large and powerful aviation service. For the French realized that because of aeroplanes their army had been able to retreat from the Meuse to the Marne without disaster. The Germans, too, had learned the use of the flying machine. The French at once gave large orders to their factories and decided on an important program of aerial construction. The Germans set out to build, but their progress was not so complete as that of the French. Therefore, in 1915, the French had a great advantage over the Germans."

Germans Able to Rival French.

"The Germans learned that they must augment their aviation service. Thanks to their wonderful industrial organization, in 1916 they were able to rival the French. This was due to the fact, though, that France was obliged to build planes for England and Russia, thus diminishing the number of machines available for her own use."

"The aviator is the eye of the army. The aviation service can in two hours go 100 miles back of enemy lines and return, bringing important information. The aviator sees everything. In open warfare he can tell his general of the move-

ment of the troops, of their position, and of the strength of the attacking columns. In trench warfare he can tell of the position of the lines, of their conformation, of the situation of the batteries, of the munition depots, of the bivouacs. He can report the movement of the trains back of the enemy lines. During an attack he alone can indicate at which point of the lines the columns of the enemy's infantry are located and follow the progress of his own troops. He is the eye of the artillery, too. In flying over the enemy lines he can see where the shells of his artillery are falling and send back messages by wireless saying: 'Too short,' 'too long,' 'to the right,' 'to the left,' etc.

Four Types of Airplanes.

"These two missions of the service—scouting and serving the artillery—are fulfilled by two kinds of aeroplanes, the reconnaissance machines and the spotting machines. There are two other types of machines, fighting and bombing."

"The fighting machines go in squadrons of 10 and 16 over the enemy lines, attacking every machine they meet. This allows the spotting machines to work quietly without being disturbed. It is in this work that so many of the French and English, as well as our Americans, have distinguished themselves. This is the work which the Lafayette squadron has been doing for a year."

"Bombing machines go in squadrons at night and drop explosive bombs on enemy cantonments, munitions depots, fortified towns, and ports, or else as reprisal, when the Germans have bombarded open French or English towns, they go a great distance behind the lines and drop bombs on German towns. In this work the risks are very great; they are death or captivity."

"Spotting" Machine's Work.

"Spotting machines, though less known about, are used in work that is quite as dangerous. At the beginning of the war the artillerymen stationed at 4 or 5 miles could not see their objective. They said to the aviators, 'Go and see what big batteries they are firing. Tell us how to aim, or else how many of our shells fall wildly.' The observer went up and was able, after spotting carefully, to draw a picture of the battery emplacements of the enemy. Then he turned back and, flying over his own artillery, dropped these drawings and returned over the enemy lines. Thanks to this work, the firing of his own side grew more accurate. So the machines came and went all during the battle of Marne, enabling the French artillery, which was inferior in number to the German, to fire far more accurately than the latter and so dominate it. The German aviators were confident of the superiority of their artillery, but were less active in directing its fire. The French machines, when they landed near the batteries, were heavily bom-

barded by the enemy, who could see them easily. Many of them were destroyed."

"After the battle of Marne, during the pursuit of the Germans, French aeroplanes, flying from early morning until twilight, signaled the retreat of the enemy columns and permitted their troops to advance more quickly."

"When the trench war began, more and more aeroplanes were needed, because their work grew more important. Behind walls of earth which sheltered them the infantry could not see. The work of the aviators grew methodical. Their machines were fitted with large cameras, and each day they were sent to photograph the lines. These photographs were pieced together, and from them accurate drawings of enemy lines were made, from which maps were drawn giving all the outlines of the enemy trenches. This work, of course, is not without risk. The German fighting machines attack the observer, who is encumbered by his big camera and who can with difficulty defend himself. As a result, many men in the camera machines are wounded or killed and all they have accomplished is often lost."

Bursting Shells on Every Side.

"Constantly, during the time the machines are in the air, the artillery fires from the ground at them. Shells burst on every side, forming white clouds and throwing pieces of steel in all directions. Heedless of the fact that one small piece can injure the machine and cost their lives, the pilot and observer carry out their mission."

"The spotting machines, protected by the fighting machines, since 1915 have directed the artillery fire. They no longer drop drawings of the enemy batteries. They now have wireless apparatus aboard."

"In 1916 the tactics of aviation were perfected. They were then able to work better in conjunction with the artillery, as well as with the infantry."

"During an attack it proved almost impossible to assure communication between the attacking columns and the advanced posts, the division commanders, and the brigade commanders, because of the storm of shells. Telephone wires were cut, messengers killed, optical signals often not made, or, if made, not seen."

Keep Track of Infantry.

"Sometimes a few carrier pigeons were able to return to the pigeon houses behind the lines, but this was not sufficient. The staffs, not knowing where the infantry was, were unable to give their orders, to send reinforcements, or to direct the fire of their artillery. Once more the spotting machines were called upon and were given the difficult mission of following the progress of the infantry. The aviators flew at 3,000 feet, and sometimes as low as 500 when the weather was bad. They brought back information of the following sort: 'Our troops occupy German communicating trench A,' or, 'Our troops occupy front trench near Kaiser Wilhelm.'"

"The work is extremely dangerous, and many machines are brought down by gun fire, and even by machine-gun fire. But the work saves thousands of infantrymen's lives."

REGULATIONS ON APPOINTMENT OF CHAPLAINS IN THE ARMY AS SET FORTH IN ACTS OF CONGRESS

The attention of applicants for appointment as chaplain is directed to the following laws of the United States:

SEC. 1122, REVISED STATUTES.—Chaplain * * * without command shall be on the same footing with other officers of the Army as to tenure of office, retirement, and pension.

SEC. 1123, REVISED STATUTES.—No person shall be appointed as regimental or post chaplain until he shall furnish proof that he is a regularly ordained minister of some religious denomination, in good standing at the time of his appointment, together with a recommendation for such appointment from some authorized ecclesiastical body, or from not less than five accredited ministers of said denomination.

SEC. 1262, REVISED STATUTES.—There shall be allowed and paid to each commissioned officer below the rank of brigadier general, including chaplains and others having assimilated rank or pay, 10 per cent of their current yearly pay for each term of five years of service.

Act of Congress approved March 2, 1899.

No person in civil life shall hereafter be appointed a judge advocate, paymaster, or chaplain until he shall have passed satisfactorily such examination as to his moral, mental, and physical qualifications as may be prescribed by the President: * * * *Provided further*, That in the case of the appointment of an officer who has served in a similar capacity during the war with Spain and has demonstrated his moral, mental, and physical qualifications for the position, then such examination shall not be required.

Act of Congress approved February 2, 1901.

SEC. 12. That the President is hereby authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, chaplains in the Army, at the rate of one for each regiment of Cavalry and Infantry in the United States service and 12 for the Corps of Artillery, with the rank, pay, and allowances of captains of Infantry: *Provided*, That no person shall be appointed a chaplain in the Regular Army who shall have passed the age of 40 years, nor until he shall have established his fitness as required by existing law: *And provided*, That the office of post chaplain is abolished, and the officers now holding commissions as chaplains, or who may hereafter be appointed chaplains, shall be assigned to regiments or to the Corps of Artillery. Chaplains may be assigned to such stations as the Secretary of War shall direct, and they may be transferred as chaplains from one branch of the service or from one regiment to another by the Secretary of War without further commission. When serving in the field chaplains shall be furnished with necessary means of transportation by the Quartermaster's Department.

By an act of Congress approved June 12, 1906, one additional chaplain was authorized for the Corps of Engineers, and by act approved January 25, 1907, eight more were authorized, six for Field Artillery regiments and two for the Coast Artillery Corps.

Act of Congress Approved April 21, 1904.

That hereafter the President may, from time to time, select from among the chaplains of the Army any chaplains having not less than 10 years' service, in the grade of captain, who shall have been commended as worthy of special distinction for exceptional efficiency by the regimental or district commanders with whose commands they may be serving as chaplains, approved through regular military channels, and may, with the advice and consent of the Senate, promote such regimental or artillery chaplains to be chaplains with the grade, pay, and allowances of major; every such promotion being made with a view to active service until the statutory age for the compulsory relinquishment thereof, except in cases of physical disability incurred in the line of duty: *Provided*, That the total number in active service so promoted shall not at any time exceed fifteen, and that the remaining chaplains shall have the grade, pay, and allowances of captain, mounted, after they shall have completed seven years of service: *And provided further*, That all persons who may hereafter be appointed as chaplains shall have the grade, pay, and allowances of first lieutenant, mounted, until they shall have completed seven years of service.

SEC. 2. That all officers provided for in this act shall have a uniform designation in official address as chaplains of their respective regiments or of the Artillery Corps.

Act of Congress Approved June 3, 1916.

SEC. 15. CHAPLAINS.—The President is authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, chaplains in the Army at the rate of not to exceed, including chaplains now in service, one for each regiment of Cavalry, Infantry, Field Artillery, and Engineers, and one for each 1,200 officers and men of the Coast Artillery Corps, with rank, pay, and allowances as now authorized by law: *Provided*, That in the appointment of chaplains in the Regular Army, preference and priority shall be given to applicant veterans, if otherwise duly qualified and who shall not have passed the age of 41 years at the time of application, who have rendered honorable war service in the Army of the United States or who have been honorably discharged from such Army.

Act of Congress Approved May 12, 1917.

Provided, That Sec. 15 of the act of June 3, 1916, entitled "An act for making further and more effectual provision for the national defense, and for other purposes," be amended so as to read as follows: "The President is authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, chaplains in the Army at the rate of not to exceed, including chaplains now in service, one for each regiment of Cavalry, Infantry, Field Artillery, and Engineers, and one for each 1,200 officers and men of the Coast Artillery Corps, with rank, pay, and allowances as now authorized by law."

Applications may be filed at any time, and the names of applicants will be entered upon a list for the examination and

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR APPOINTMENT AS CHAP- LAIN IN THE ARMY.

(Here give present P. O. address.)

-----, 19
THE ADJUTANT GENERAL,
War Department,
Washington, D. C.

SIR: I hereby apply for appointment as chaplain in the United States Army and the following information is furnished:

1. I was born at -----, in the State of -----, on the ----- day of -----, 18-----.
2. I am a citizen of the United States by *-----.
3. I have rendered military service as follows:-----
4. Present physical condition-----
5. I am now a legal resident of the State of-----.
6. I am a regularly ordained minister, in good standing, of the-----denomination.

Very respectfully,

(Signature.)-----

(Sign name in full.)

* If of foreign birth, state whether a citizen of the United States by naturalization or otherwise.

consideration of the President whenever an appointment is to be made.

This office is unable to inform applicants either as to their chances for appointment or as to the time the President may examine their papers or the list of candidates. An applicant selected for appointment will be promptly notified.

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

ITALY SAVING PAPER.

Economy in its Manufacture Ordered in Recent Decrees.

A report from the American consul general at Genoa, Italy, as follows:

In an effort to conserve the supply of paper and paper stock in the Kingdom the Italian Government has, by a recent decree, restricted its use and manufacture. The decree prohibits the manufacture of certain kinds of paper and provides that up to 1,000 tons per month of the waste paper collected in public offices shall be placed at the Government's disposal to be transformed exclusively into news paper. The printing or posting of bills exceeding a stipulated size is forbidden, as is also the distribution of handbills in the public ways. After May 1 the size of newspapers is limited, with "special editions" prohibited and "extras" confined to two pages; and reviews and periodicals of all kinds must effect a gradual reduction in the number of papers.

As a further measure of economy, prefects are authorized to regulate the use of paper for wrapping parcels or goods sold in their respective Provinces.

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

SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT INSURANCE FOR U. S. SOLDIERS AND SAILORS IN LIEU OF PENSIONS IS PROPOSED BY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF COMMERCE

Tardy, Erratic, and Expensive Policy of the Past Ought Not to Be Repeated, Says Mr. Sweet—Thinks Army and Navy Should Have Full Benefit of the Protective Principle. Entitled to Know That Suitable Provision Has Been Made for Dependents.

Assistant Secretary of Commerce Sweet in reply to inquiries from the Council of National Defense prepared the following letter in regard to a system of life and accident insurance to be carried by the National Government in lieu of pensions; and to provide additional insurance for soldiers and sailors at moderate rates:

The best interests of the country at large, as well as justice to those engaged in war service and their dependents, demand that provision for insurance be made and that, like other war provisions, it be made with as little delay as possible.

By the act of Congress approved September 7, 1916, provision was made for the compensation of all civilian employees of the United States and of the Panama Railroad Company in the event of disability or death incurred in the performance of duty, and more than three-fourths of the States have enacted workmen's compensation laws for a similar purpose. The beneficial effects and wisdom of such laws are almost universally recognized both by employers and employees, and the principle upon which they rest is now recognized as a valuable acquisition to our public policy. Our soldiers and sailors should have not only the full benefit of this protective principle, but the greater hazard of their service, its vital importance, and their inability to buy insurance except at rates which in many cases would be prohibitive, emphasizes the duty of the Government to make proper provision for them and their dependents.

Provision in Advance.

That such provision should be made in advance seems to me equally clear. This is a departure from our policy in former wars, but experience has shown the error of the tardy, erratic, and expensive policy of the past system of pensions. A dollar at the right time is worth more than two at the wrong time; a belated generosity is a poor substitute for timely action. Soldiers and sailors fully understand the dangers of their employment and are entitled to know that suitable provision has been made for their dependents and for themselves in the event of death, captivity, or disability, and should not be left to guess that the right thing will be done after the war is over. We are preparing to spend money without stint for the equipment of our army and navy. This is as it should be, but if we neglect to give our soldiers and sailors the contented minds and the zest for patriotic service that comes from the knowledge that their Government has done its full duty we fail to provide the most important equipment of all—the morale which will make our defenders invincible.

Before a definite, workable plan can be devised many details must be considered and an opportunity should be given to those engaged in the insurance business, to representatives of the army and navy, and others interested to fully express

their views so that the subject may be carefully considered from every possible angle. Information has been requested as to what provisions along this line have been made by the other leading nations engaged in the war and this may be of service.

General Plan Outlined.

It is, however, possible at this time to suggest the general outlines of a plan for consideration and constructive criticism. I believe there should be created, in connection with one of the existing executive departments of the Government, a soldiers' and sailors' indemnity bureau, with a competent man of insurance experience at its head; that the necessary actuarial and clerical assistance should be provided; that protection for a definite amount, not exceeding \$4,000, should be automatically furnished to every one in the military and naval service of the United States, without regard to rank and without expense to the insured; that such insurance or protection should cover partial and total disability as well as death; that no medical examination should be required except that necessary for admission into the service; that all losses should be paid in regular installments; that all adjustments should be made with the least possible delay; and that a limit, analogous to statutes of limitation, should be fixed for the correction of records and the presentation of claims.

As concrete evidence of the Government's obligation a certificate or policy might well be given to each soldier and sailor. This would materially add to its moral influence.

Additional Protection.

In addition to the protection thus furnished to all engaged in war service, I think the same bureau should be authorized to furnish death and casualty benefits or protection to soldiers and sailors to the amount of \$6,000 to one individual, upon terms as favorable as in times of peace. From the experience of the bureau of war-risk insurance it is conceivable that this can be done by the Government without material loss. The funds that a private corporation applies to commissions, medical examination fees, advertising, etc., would be available by the Government for the payment of losses. But if loss should result, a proper recognition of the obligation conferred upon the general public by the defenders of their country demands that it should be met by the Government, and thus fall upon all who receive the benefit of the service rendered rather than upon those who render it.

Many Policies Continued.

With admirable patriotism many life insurance companies, I am informed, have already notified their policyholders that policies issued prior to the entrance of the United States into the war will continue in full force without the payment of additional premiums, even if the in-

sured engage in the military or naval service outside of the United States. But prudence and a proper regard for their present policy holders forbid that insurance companies take on an additional indefinite number of risks subsequent to our entrance into the war without the payment of premiums commensurate with the greater hazard involved in war service. To determine this in advance with any degree of accuracy is impossible, and rates are suggested which are considered prohibitive.

Men engaged in war service who wish to buy protection for their dependents and themselves beyond that freely furnished by the Government ought not to be left powerless to do so. On the contrary, sound public policy dictates that the purchase of additional insurance should be encouraged. It means fewer dependents in the future. I therefore believe that both justice and self-interest demand that the Government itself furnish such insurance. This has the further advantage of introducing an element of flexibility into the system which can not well be provided in the fixed amount of insurance to be furnished without expense to the insured, and adapts it to the varying needs of families which differ in the number of dependents or in the accustomed scale of living.

General Suggestions.

The following suggestions have been made:

1. That the Government bureau or the department of which it is a part be given authority to arrange with one or more insurance corporations for the transaction of this business if expense can be saved thereby.

2. That at the close of the war impaired risks which have not become actual claims but which insurance associations would not accept, be continued by the Government.

3. That the amount of protection to be furnished without cost to the insured be in proportion to the number of dependents, even though the total may, in exceptional cases, exceed the suggested maximum of \$4,000.

4. That discretion be given to the bureau for the payment of benefits in instalments of varying amount whenever it should be clearly shown that the interest of the beneficiaries requires it.

All these matters have been the subject of discussion, but before reaching a definite conclusion concerning them I think time should be given for a general expression of views and more mature consideration than has as yet been possible.

Respectfully submitted through the Secretary of Commerce.

EDWIN F. SWEET,
Assistant Secretary.

Capt. Henry M. Parks, Engineer Officers' Reserve Corps, is relieved from duty at the citizens' training camp, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., and will proceed to his home, and upon arrival there will stand relieved from further active service.

CONDITIONS RELATIVE TO ENROLLMENT IN THE U. S. NAVAL RESERVE FLYING CORPS IS EXPLAINED IN A CIRCULAR ISSUED BY THE NAVY DEPARTMENT

The Navy Department has issued the following circular of information relative to enrollment in the United States Naval Reserve Flying Corps:

1. Requirements for commission in the Naval Reserve Flying Corps are: American citizenship; physical requirements similar to those for Naval Flying Corps; proficiency in actual operation and care of aircraft; recommendations from three reputable citizens. Educational qualifications will be given special consideration in selecting applicants for enrollment.

2. Requirements for training for commission in the Naval Reserve Flying Corps are: American citizenship; physical requirements similar to those for the Naval Flying Corps; recommendations from three reputable citizens. Educational qualifications will be given special consideration in selecting applicants for enrollment.

3. Blanks for application for commission, or for training for commission, will be furnished upon request addressed to the supervisor, Naval Reserve Flying Corps, Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Washington, D. C. After application has been returned to the supervisor with entries made and required letters of recommendation appended, the applicant is notified of the approval or disapproval of his application. If approved, he is directed to report at a designated place for examination and, if found qualified, is there enrolled. He is thereafter subject to call to active duty at any time during war. During peace he shall at any time be discharged at his own request, or by proper authority. After enrollment and while awaiting call to active duty he performs no naval duty.

4. If enrollment is for training for commission, the enrollment is made as seaman second class in class 4 of the Naval Reserve. Upon completion of the training period, the man so enrolled is examined and if found qualified is transferred to class 5, the Naval Reserve Flying Corps, and is commissioned.

5. All first commissioning is provisional and is subject to confirmation, upon examination, after not less than three months of active duty.

6. Enrollment as a mechanic in the Naval Reserve Flying Corps is by application to the commandant of the naval district in which the applicant resides. District headquarters are as follows:

First naval district, United States Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.

Second naval district, United States Naval Station, Newport, R. I.

Third naval district, United States Navy Yard, New York, N. Y.

Fourth naval district, United States Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

Fifth naval district, Citizens' Bank Building, Norfolk, Va.

Sixth naval district, United States Navy Recruiting Station, Charleston, S. C.

Seventh naval district, United States Naval Station, Key West, Fla.

Eighth naval district, United States Navy Yard, New Orleans, La.

Ninth, tenth, and eleventh naval districts, United States Naval Station, Great Lakes, Illinois.

Twelfth naval district, 417 Sheldon Building, San Francisco, Cal.

Thirteenth naval district, United States Navy Yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

7. The total number at present to be so enrolled is limited. If accepted and enrolled the applicant performs no naval duty until ordered to active duty. He is in war liable to be ordered at any time after enrollment. In time of peace he shall be discharged at any time at his own request or by proper authority. The applicant should state his age and give his qualifications and experience in full. Requirements in general are: American citizenship, previous experience as aeronautic mechanic or in allied skilled trades, and reputable character.

8. *Pay and allowances.*—The act of Congress approved August 29, 1916, provides as follows:

All members of the Naval Reserve Force shall, when actively employed as set forth in this act, be entitled to the same pay, allowances, gratuities, and other emoluments as officers and enlisted men of the naval service on active duty of corresponding rank or rating and of the same length of service. When not actively employed in the Navy, members of the Naval Reserve Force shall not be entitled to any pay, bounty, gratuity, or pension except as expressly provided for members of the Naval Reserve Force by the provisions of this act.

Members of the Naval Reserve Force shall, upon first reporting for active service for training during each period of enrollment, be credited with a uniform gratuity of \$50 for officers and of \$30 for men.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR THE COAST DEFENSE RESERVE CORPS OF THE NAVY.

(Present address.)
_____, 19____.
(Date.)

To the BUREAU OF NAVIGATION,
Navy Department,
Washington, D. C.

Sir: I have the honor to apply for enrollment in the Naval Coast Defense Reserve, with a view to subsequent training for qualification and duty in the Naval Reserve Flying Corps, as organized under the authority of Congress.

I desire to qualify, if possible, as a commissioned officer.

My name is _____
(Name in full.)

My age is _____, my height _____,
my weight _____, color _____.

I was born _____, 19____, at _____,
and am _____ a citizen of
the United States.

I have served _____ years in _____.

I have pursued a regular course
of instruction for _____ years in
_____.

I graduated in the year 19____
from _____.

My business is _____.

I have received technical training
in _____.

I have had practical experience
in _____.

Have you applied for any other
duty in naval or military forces? If
so, state result and circumstances.

With what foreign languages are
you familiar? State in full.

What forms of athletic exercise
do you keep up at present?

When in school or college were
you a member of any athletic team?
If so, in what year and what position
did you occupy?

Can you drive a motor car, make
minor repairs and adjustments?

Can you ride a motorcycle, make
minor repairs and adjustments?

Have you ridden horseback to any
extent?

Can you sail a boat?

Have you undergone any course
of military instruction? State fully.

To what extent do you use intoxicants?

Have you ever been dismissed
from any kind of employment on
account of misconduct or inability?
If so, state circumstances.

If you have not college training,
what qualifications, if any, do you
consider you possess which are
equivalent to such training? (Educa-
tional qualifications are given
special consideration.)

I certify on honor that the fore-
going statements are true and com-
plete to the best of my knowledge
and belief.

Candidate for commission, N. R. F. C.

I inclose three letters of recom-
mendation from prescribed sources,
as follows:¹

_____,
_____,
_____.

Respectfully,

Permanent post-office address
_____.

¹ Insert "not" if in accordance with fact.

² Insert service in Regular Army, Navy, volunteer forces, Organized Militia, or reserve forces. State in what capacity.

³ State name and locality of educational institutions.

⁴ State any branch of technical training received and extent of this training.

⁵ State branches in which you have had practical experience, giving extent of this experience, particularly as to the following: Aviation (flying), gasoline engines, seamanship, navigation, engineering (civil, mechanical, marine, etc.), and the various trades, such as carpenter, machinist, blacksmith, etc.

⁶ Application for enrollment must be accompanied by three letters of recommendation from reputable citizens.

⁷ State preference, heavier-than-air craft or dirigibles.

Duty of Engineering Schools in War Pointed Out by Secretary Baker

In an address before the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education in this city on July 7 Secretary of War Baker spoke in part as follows:

"Gentlemen, this, I understand, is a meeting of scientists for the promotion of engineering education, and while my time is unhappily exceedingly limited, and I must be very brief, I recognize the propriety of a word from the Secretary of War, under the circumstances, to your company. The art of war has always depended upon such science as there was at the time. If we take science out of the war in which we are now engaged we would be back to the stone ax and the javelin. Now, if it be true, as I think it is, that the engineer is the transmuter of the means of science into the accomplishments of modern industry and modern civilization, then from the Secretary of War's point of view, or rather from the point of view of the mere necessities of the country, there is a message that can be given to those interested in the promotion of engineering education.

Play Vital Part in War.

"Before attempting, however, to state what I think the mission of the engineering schools is, it may not be inappropriate for me to say as a truism that never before in the history of the world has science and engineering been as vital to the conquest of war as it is now. The headquarters of a general in the field is now composed not merely of adjutants and couriers of military character who can carry orders, but every commanding general, I suppose, in this war is surrounded by a group of scientists and a group of engineers, and no important military operation can now be undertaken upon what were one time purely military considerations, but there must be concerted, for the guidance of the commanding general, scientific data with regard to the earth, the sky, and the water under the earth.

"The place of the geologists, the place of the constructing engineers, is at the council table of the commanding general, and strategy now in war no longer consists of mere movements of masses of men, but it takes into account accurate and scientific knowledge of the physical surroundings and the physical conditions, and that, of course, can be brought to the coordinate judgment of the commanding general only by the aid of engineers.

Needed in Preparing for War.

"That is true not only of the active military operations conducted in the field; it is true in a very much larger sense of all that goes into the preparation of military activities. We have, as you know, in recent times very greatly developed the applications of science in the use and the construction of the lethal weapon. The electrical engineer is now as much a part of the Engineering Corps and the Coast Artillery Corps in defense of the country as any purely military officer.

"That is merely descriptive of a situation. But the thing you are to consider is what contribution ought now to be made by those institutions which are devoted themselves to the production of

engineers in the emergency in which the Government and the Nation finds itself. We are at war with one of the greatest powers in the world, with a power that at the beginning of the war was the greatest military power on earth. Our adversary has reverted, has gone back to ancient and, we believe, barbarous methods. Our duty is to answer every nation that has gone back to inhuman methods; to answer by taking an advanced method and by bringing to the Government the latest and most scientific methods; to answer our adversary by wiser and more effective preparation, with superior knowledge and advanced positions of a scientific kind, so that we will overcome by deserving to overcome, by showing that the latest developments of mankind are to replace aggression in times of war.

Must Coordinate Talent.

"Now, if I correctly understand, most of you gentlemen are connected with engineering schools. We have in the Army a certain number of engineers, but this is no occasion for us to rely upon the handful of technical assistants which the Government has under its constant service. There must be coordination of the scientific talent of the whole country. There must be added all of the scientific genius and knowledge of the country. The man in the trenches who shoulders a gun and stands face to face with his adversary is doing a more spectacular and in some cases a more heroic job, but the man in the laboratory is doing a work by which our soldiers will be less exposed in warfare; in other words their aim will be to bring a maximum efficiency with a minimum of loss, and this is as truly an heroic work. And so we aim to get the latest things.

"The progress in the art of war is from day to day, not from year to year. There is almost lightninglike rapidity in ingenuity being fed to the troops at the front. There must be the same sort of response by the engineering scientists of this country. All must learn by constant reading and study, by evolving and bringing to as near completed form as may be advantageous to our efficiency and safety.

Duty of Engineering Schools.

"In addition to that I think the larger subject is the relation of engineering education and technical education to the prospective needs of the country. We are in need of fresh accessions of trained young men from the technical schools of the country. Our Coast Artillery and our Engineer departments are in constant need of large accessions and they can get them at their very best from the schools you gentlemen are associated with. * * * It therefore becomes the necessary thing that the great engineering schools of the country should in large part contribute to the actual organization of the Army in peace time a substantial part if not the major part of peace-time preparation for our defense should aggression force us into defensive action.

"I hope, therefore, that if the thing can be made concrete, it will be assumed that one of the functions of the colleges and technical schools mainly devoted to that sort of thing ought to be so to modify

the curricula of their schools that the young men who have special aptitude for the scientific things which are useful in military science will have an opportunity to develop their aptitude and bring their talent to the aid of their country either for peace-time preparation or in an emergency such as faces the country now.

Should Train Men for Immediate Use.

"So that my suggestion to you gentlemen is that all of the engineering and scientific talent of the country—and the utmost pressure should be devoted—study the solution of the scientific problems presented by the war. You ought to expedite the training of young men for immediate use by the Government in this great emergency, and you ought to look forward for the future to a large contribution of your great engineer schools and colleges and collaborate the training so that it will be very easy for the young men to render a maximum assistance to the Government if the emergency comes.

"Nobody knows what the world is going to be like when this war is over. No imagination is able to picture the sort of civilization the world will have after this conflict is over. Nobody knows how long this war is going to last. But we do know that when this war is over the rehabilitation of a stricken if not paralyzed civilization is going to be a long-drawn-out and uphill task, and there will be need on every hand for trained minds, for trained and schooled men. That day of the engineer will be indeed the big day. Men should then be present in very great numbers to help bring about the rehabilitation of industries, the reconstruction upon an earth which has been swept by an all-consuming conflagration.

Hopes Bitterness Will End Soon.

"And so I think you ought to have as an especial object the urgent invitation to young men of America to come into your technical schools and devote themselves to engineering branches of education; so that when this war is over the struggle will not have been in vain; so that young men can quickly and efficiently play a part in that reconstruction.

"We have just emerged into the twentieth century, and it seems there are just a few of the hang overs of the nineteenth century that must be eradicated. When that peace comes, permanent because just and based on humanity—upon the rights of others—when that time comes, America will have a special opportunity for a great service. When the reconstruction of the world takes place; when a finer and better civilization has been worked out; when the human race puts its shoulder to the wheels of industry and begins to spread abroad the impalpably valuable discoveries of science, I can imagine that a new history of the world will be written. And it will date, I think, from this great war, when men realized perhaps for the first time in a fundamental way that the waste in conflict was an unrecoverable waste; that the upkeep of enormous armies was too great a burden to bear; and that the real happiness of mankind is based upon the peaceful pursuits which aim to make available the great resources of the world."

LIST OF SECOND LIEUTENANTS APPOINTED FROM THE ENLISTED MEN OF THE REGULAR ARMY AND ASSIGNMENTS GIVEN THEM WITH RANK FROM JUNE 3, 1917

The appointment of the following-named second lieutenants, recently appointed from enlisted men of the Regular Army, officers of the Philippine Scouts, and members of the National Guard, with rank from June 3, 1917, and their assignment to regiments or other organizations is announced:

Engineers.

Marion Den Herder Kolyn, appointed from private, Company A, Engineers, Illinois National Guard, Engineers.

Cavalry.

Guy Hudson Doshier, appointed from first lieutenant, First Field Artillery, Illinois National Guard, Sixth Cavalry.

Cecil Rutherford Neal, appointed from captain, Second Squadron, Cavalry, Georgia National Guard, Eighth Cavalry.

Myer Samuel Silven, appointed from private, first class, Troop E, Second Cavalry, Eleventh Cavalry.

William Harris Symington, appointed from private, Troop C, Squadron A, Cavalry, New York National Guard, Thirteenth Cavalry.

Philip B. Fryer, appointed from corporal, Troop A, Second Cavalry, Twenty-second Cavalry.

Donald Coe Hawley, appointed from band sergeant, Headquarters Troop, Second Cavalry, Twenty-fifth Cavalry.

Vernon Lheureu Padgett, appointed from private, Troop A, Cavalry, South Carolina National Guard, Second Cavalry.

Jay Ward MacKelvie, appointed from regimental sergeant major, Army Reserve, Twentieth Cavalry.

Francis Truman Bonsteel, appointed from corporal, Troop H, Eleventh Cavalry, Twenty-fourth Cavalry.

William Edwin Barott, appointed from sergeant, Troop H, Fourth Cavalry, Fourth Cavalry.

Wallace Francis Hamilton, appointed from corporal, Troop B, First Cavalry, Nineteenth Cavalry.

Frank Nelson, appointed from sergeant, Troop E, Eighth Cavalry, Second Cavalry.

William E. McMinn, appointed from saddler, Troop A, Second Cavalry, Twenty-second Cavalry.

Edmund Michaux Crump, appointed from bugler, Troop B, First Squadron, Cavalry, Virginia National Guard, Twenty-first Cavalry.

Herman Frederick Rathjen, appointed from first sergeant, Troop E, Seventh Cavalry, Twenty-third Cavalry.

Daniel Joseph Keane, appointed from private, Troop A, Fifth Cavalry, Connecticut National Guard, Thirteenth Cavalry.

Milo Joseph Warner, appointed from sergeant, Troop B, First Cavalry, Ohio National Guard, Eighteenth Cavalry.

Le Roy Davis, appointed from first sergeant, Troop F, Eleventh Cavalry, First Cavalry.

Anthony John Tittinger, appointed from sergeant, Machine Gun Troop, Fifth Cavalry, Twentieth Cavalry.

Max Donald Holmes, appointed from private, Company B, Second Infantry, Massachusetts National Guard, Twenty-fifth Cavalry.

Charles Allen Ellis, appointed from corporal, Troop A, Eleventh Cavalry, Nineteenth Cavalry.

Demas Lindley Sears, appointed from private, Headquarters Company, Eighth Infantry, Ohio National Guard, First Cavalry.

Bankston E. Mattox, jr., appointed from mess sergeant, Troop C, Fifteenth Cavalry, Fifteenth Cavalry.

Frank Henry Barnhart, appointed from corporal, Machine Gun Troop, Fourteenth Cavalry, Seventeenth Cavalry.

John August Moschner, appointed from sergeant, Troop I, Fourteenth Cavalry, Sixth Cavalry.

George Edward Harrison, appointed from corporal, Troop A, Second Cavalry, Fifth Cavalry.

Wesley J. White, appointed from sergeant, Troop K, Seventeenth Cavalry, Twenty-fourth Cavalry.

Alton Wright Howard, appointed from mess sergeant, Troop H, Seventh Cavalry, Fourteenth Cavalry.

Nolah Ferguson, appointed from musketeer, third class, Headquarters Troop, Seventh Cavalry, Eighth Cavalry.

Field Artillery.

William F. Maher, appointed from second lieutenant, Philippine Scouts, Second Field Artillery.

Walter Franklin Wright, appointed from second lieutenant, Machine Gun Company, Second Infantry, Kentucky National Guard, Fifteenth Field Artillery.

Sidney Feagin Dunn, appointed from second lieutenant, Battery B, Fifth Field Artillery, Georgia National Guard, Fourteenth Field Artillery.

Louis Whorley Hasslock, appointed from major, First Infantry, Tennessee National Guard, Tenth Field Artillery.

Breckinridge Atwater Day, appointed from private, first class, Company K, Seventh Infantry, New York National Guard, Fourth Field Artillery.

Paul Church Harper, appointed from sergeant, Troop A, Cavalry, Illinois National Guard, Seventeenth Field Artillery.

Joseph Kennedy, appointed from first sergeant, Battery D, First Field Artillery, Ninth Field Artillery.

George D. Shea, appointed from corporal, Company B, First Engineers, Twenty-first Field Artillery.

John Van Derlip Hume, appointed from supply sergeant, Company D, Second Engineers, Eleventh Field Artillery.

Woodrow Wilson Woodbridge, appointed from private, Battery B, First Field Artillery, Colorado National Guard, Nineteenth Field Artillery.

Gervas Storrs Taylor, appointed from private, Troop B, First Squadron, Cavalry, Virginia National Guard, Third Field Artillery.

John Griffen Pennypacker, appointed from private, Troop B, First Cavalry, Virginia National Guard, Twelfth Field Artillery.

Richard Henry Schubert, appointed from sergeant, Quartermaster Corps, Twentieth Field Artillery.

Edward John Fox Marx, appointed from private, first class, Battery B, First Field Artillery, New York National Guard, Sixteenth Field Artillery.

John Waring Weeks, appointed from regimental sergeant major, First Infantry, North Carolina National Guard, Twenty-first Field Artillery.

Wilbur Clynton Carlan, appointed from battalion sergeant major, Headquarters Company, Third Field Artillery, Eighth Field Artillery.

George Ross Rede, appointed from private, Battery A, Field Artillery, Maryland National Guard, Eighteenth Field Artillery.

Gilbert Paul Kearns, appointed from sergeant, Battery C, Ninth Field Artillery, First Field Artillery.

Van Rensselaer Vestal, appointed from sergeant, Company D, Fifth Infantry, California National Guard, Twentieth Field Artillery.

John Homer Carriker, appointed from corporal, First Company, Coast Artillery Corps, Sixteenth Field Artillery.

Peter P. Michalek, appointed from sergeant, Wire Company B, Third Field Battalion, Signal Corps, Second Field Artillery.

William Griswold Gough, appointed from corporal, Company F, Third Engineers, Fifteenth Field Artillery.

Joseph Aloysius Mulherrin, appointed from sergeant, First Company, Coast Artillery Corps, Thirteenth Field Artillery.

Azel Wingert McNeal, appointed from corporal, Battery B, Seventh Field Artillery, Fourteenth Field Artillery.

Coast Artillery.

James Louis Keane, appointed from private, Company B, Second Infantry, Connecticut National Guard.

John Albert Messerschmidt, appointed from corporal, First Company, Coast Artillery Corps.

Infantry.

John M. Boon, appointed from second lieutenant, Philippine Scouts, Eighth Infantry.

Roger Hillsman, appointed from first lieutenant, Second Infantry, Texas National Guard, Fifty-seventh Infantry.

Holmes Ely Dager, appointed from second lieutenant, First Infantry, New Jersey National Guard, Fifty-first Infantry.

James Everett Allison, appointed from first lieutenant, Fifth Infantry, Nebraska National Guard, Fortieth Infantry.

Harry Elmer Fischer, appointed from second lieutenant, First Infantry, Minnesota National Guard, Forty-fifth Infantry.

Thomas Loryea Alexander, appointed from first lieutenant, Second Infantry, South Carolina National Guard, Fifty-fourth Infantry.

Charles Erwin Rayens, appointed from first lieutenant, Sixty-ninth Infantry, New York National Guard, Forty-eighth Infantry.

Charles Hudson Jones, appointed from first lieutenant, Fourth Infantry, South Dakota National Guard, Forty-third Infantry.

Roger Williams, jr., appointed from second lieutenant, First Infantry, Kentucky National Guard, Sixty-first Infantry.

Harry Brandley Hildebrand, appointed from second lieutenant, First Infantry, Oklahoma National Guard, Sixty-fourth Infantry.

LIST OF SECOND LIEUTENANTS APPOINTED FROM THE ENLISTED MEN OF THE REGULAR ARMY AND ASSIGNMENTS GIVEN THEM WITH RANK FROM JUNE 3, 1917

William Homes, jr., appointed from second lieutenant, First Infantry, New York National Guard, Twenty-third Infantry.

John Jacob Bethurum, appointed from second lieutenant, Second Infantry, Kentucky National Guard, Sixth Infantry.

John Lawrence Cootey, appointed from captain, First Infantry, Vermont National Guard, Thirty-sixth Infantry.

Albert Charles Anderson, appointed from first lieutenant, Infantry, Washington National Guard Reserve, Sixty-second Infantry.

William H. Joiner, appointed from corporal, Company F, Twenty-seventh Infantry, Thirty-first Infantry.

Hugh Pitcairn Schively, appointed from corporal, Aviation Section, Signal Corps, Twelfth Infantry.

John Demetre Joanidy, appointed from sergeant, Twenty-fifth Recruit Company, General Service, Infantry, Sixty-third Infantry.

Gilmer Meriweather Bell, appointed from corporal, Company A, Thirty-fifth Infantry, Nineteenth Infantry.

Manley Lawton, appointed from private, first class, Third Company, Coast Artillery Corps, Sixteenth Infantry.

Roy Sloan, appointed from sergeant, Company M, Fourteenth Infantry, Twelfth Infantry.

Bryce Farren Martin, appointed from sergeant, Company M, First Infantry, Thirty-second Infantry.

Harold Clinton Hoopes, appointed from corporal, Company G, Thirty-sixth Infantry, Forty-seventh Infantry.

Henley Schuck, appointed from corporal, Company I, Seventeenth Infantry, Sixtieth Infantry.

Glenn Dewitt Hufford, appointed from private, Company A, Thirty-second Infantry, Second Infantry.

Paul Revere Hudson, appointed from corporal, First Company, Coast Artillery Corps, Twenty-eighth Infantry.

William Richard Dwyer, appointed from private, first class, Third Company, Coast Artillery Corps, Fifty-ninth Infantry.

Hanon Fields Combs, appointed from sergeant, Company A, Seventeenth Infantry, Thirty-eighth Infantry.

William E. Fentress, appointed from corporal, Company L, Eighth Infantry, Thirtieth Infantry.

Ralph Hall, appointed from private, first class, Ordnance Department, Seventeenth Infantry.

Mahlon Gerhard Frost, appointed from battalion sergeant major, Fourth Infantry, Fifty-second Infantry.

Benjamin Harrison Hensley, appointed from sergeant, Third Company, Coast Artillery Corps, Thirty-fourth Infantry.

Hawthorne C. Gray, appointed from sergeant, first class, Quartermaster Corps, Thirty-second Infantry.

Donald James Neumiller, appointed from private, First Aero Squadron, Signal Corps, Eleventh Infantry.

Orland Sylvester O'Neal, appointed from private, first class, Company C, Thirty-second Infantry, First Infantry.

Otto Kramer, appointed from sergeant, Medical Department, United States Army, Forty-second Infantry.

George D. Ramsey, appointed from pri-

vate, first class, Company C, Thirty-first Infantry, Twenty-seventh Infantry.

Jerome Pickett, appointed from sergeant, Company C, Thirty-second Infantry, Twenty-fifth Infantry.

Lebbeus Morrison Cornish, appointed from sergeant, First Company, Coast Artillery Corps, Tenth Infantry.

Leon F. Stevens, appointed from corporal, Company B, Fourth Infantry, Fifty-sixth Infantry.

William Samuel Rumbough, appointed from sergeant, Company I, Fifth Infantry, Maryland National Guard, Forty-ninth Infantry.

George Alexander Murray, appointed from sergeant, Company E, First Engineers, Ninth Infantry.

Joseph E. Young, appointed from private, first class, Company B, First Engineers, Twentieth Infantry.

Henry Theophil John Weishaar, appointed from corporal, Company A, First Engineers, Twenty-second Infantry.

Charles S. Lawrence, appointed from private, first class, Company A, Second Battalion, Signal Corps, Fourth Infantry.

Cyrus Alaric Hay, appointed from corporal, Company I, First Infantry, Indiana National Guard, Forty-fifth Infantry.

Benjamin Joseph Holt, jr., appointed from corporal, Company F, Seventeenth Infantry, Fifty-eighth Infantry.

Newton Dousman Hathaway, appointed from private, first class, Troop A, First Cavalry, Wisconsin National Guard, Thirty-ninth Infantry.

Byron W. Fuller, appointed from corporal, Company K, Fourteenth Infantry, Thirty-seventh Infantry.

John E. Stullken, appointed from sergeant, Company E, Second Infantry, Texas National Guard, Sixty-fourth Infantry.

Herman Henry Meyer, appointed from corporal, Company D, Second Engineers, Fourteenth Infantry.

Carleton More, appointed from private, Troop B, First Cavalry, Washington National Guard, Forty-fourth Infantry.

Edward P. Sheppard, appointed from corporal, Machine Gun Company, Twenty-sixth Infantry, Seventh Infantry.

Henry Jeffrey Matchett, appointed from first sergeant, Battery A, First Field Artillery, Minnesota National Guard, Forty-first Infantry.

John Henry Strickland, appointed from corporal, Company L, Seventeenth Infantry, Twenty-sixth Infantry.

Vincent Staub Burton, appointed from corporal, Company B, Third Engineers, Fifteenth Infantry.

Griffith Wight, appointed from private, Troop A, Squadron A, Cavalry, New York National Guard, Third Infantry.

Curtis P. Miller, appointed from corporal, Depot Company L, Signal Corps, Fifty-fifth Infantry.

William Ernst, appointed from private, Troop C, First Cavalry, Ohio National Guard, Eighteenth Infantry.

John William Bulger, appointed from corporal, Company A, Thirty-sixth Infantry, Twenty-fourth Infantry.

Roy Wright Voegel, appointed from private, Field Artillery, School of Fire, Thirtieth Infantry.

Taylor Milton Uhler, appointed from private, First Company, Coast Artillery Corps, Thirty-fifth Infantry.

Roy George Gordon, appointed from battalion sergeant major, Headquarters Company, Eleventh Infantry, Fiftieth Infantry.

Vernon Lee Burge, appointed from master signal electrician, First Aero Squadron, Signal Corps, Fifty-third Infantry.

Simon Postiak, appointed from sergeant, Quartermaster Corps, Fortieth Infantry.

Edwin Louis Dittmar, appointed from corporal, Company B, Thirty-fifth Infantry, Forty-fourth Infantry.

Crosby N. Elliott, appointed from corporal, Sixth Company, Coast Artillery Corps, Fifty-second Infantry.

Ernest Ray Marvel, appointed from private, first class, Company H, Third Infantry, Indiana National Guard, Sixty-second Infantry.

Frank Moore Child, appointed from sergeant, Troop A, First Squadron, Cavalry, New Jersey National Guard, Thirty-fourth Infantry.

Raymond Lester Price, appointed from corporal, Battery F, First Field Artillery, Illinois National Guard, Forty-sixth Infantry.

Frederic Montgomery Lee, appointed from private, Headquarters Company, First Field Artillery, Massachusetts National Guard, Tenth Infantry.

Hurley Edward Fuller, appointed from private, Company E, Second Infantry, Texas National Guard, Fifty-seventh Infantry.

Larry McHale, appointed from corporal, First Company, Coast Artillery Corps, Twenty-fourth Infantry.

Arthur Maxwell O'Connor, appointed from first sergeant, Machine Gun Company, Ninth Infantry, Massachusetts National Guard, Thirtieth Infantry.

John Paul Horan, appointed from sergeant, Company A, Engineers, Texas National Guard, Nineteenth Infantry.

James Hadden Sloan Wells, appointed from corporal, Company B, First Infantry, North Carolina National Guard, Fifty-third Infantry.

Each of the officers named within the continental limits of the United States, except those now at a citizens' training camp, assigned to the Cavalry, Field Artillery, and Infantry, will report in person not later than July 15, 1917, to the commandant of the Army Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth, Kans., for duty.

Each of the officers named within the continental limits of the United States, except those at a citizens' training camp, assigned to the Coast Artillery Corps will report in person not later than July 15, 1917, to the commandant of the Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., for duty.

Each of the officers named stationed in the Philippine Department and the Hawaiian Department will report in person to his department commander for duty.

Each of the officers named stationed in the Canal Zone will report to the commanding general, United States troops in the Canal Zone, for duty.

Each of the officers named assigned to the Cavalry, Field Artillery, and Infantry, and now at a training camp, will proceed to join the organization to which assigned upon the close of the training camp.

ITALIAN DECREE REGULATING WINE PRODUCTION ANNOUNCED

The following has been received from Consul General D. F. Wilber at Genoa:

The Gazzetta Ufficiale contains Lieutenant's Decree No. 729, which is also to be observed as law, regarding the preparation, sale, and commerce of wines. Genuine wines are to be considered as those only which are obtained from the alcoholic fermentation of grape pulp, either fresh or slightly decayed. All other wines, including those obtained from dried grapes and those prepared through the fermentation of sugar solu-

tions in the presence of wine dregs or of grape seeds, whether pressed or not, are considered not genuine. Wines are considered not genuine if they are placed on sale with an alcoholic degree lower than 9 per cent in volume if red, and less than 8 per cent if white. Those with a lower alcoholic degree, however, are considered genuine provided that, at the act of selling, the locality in which they were produced is clearly indicated and their composition corresponds to that of wines coming from the same source and of the same vintage.

Wines Not Genuine.

The preparation of wines not genuine for selling or placing on the market is

forbidden. Foreign wines are to be excluded from the free ports and can not be manipulated, split, or mixed in any manner within the Kingdom. The reimportation of Italian wines returning from abroad is not permissible when they are recognized as not genuine.

Whoever prepares for sale, sells, places on sale, or otherwise puts into commerce substances which are qualified to artificially produce or adulterate wines is punished by a fine.

The general ruling on the subject does not apply to the "vinello" or inferior quality of wine which is obtained from the fermentation of water exhaustion of the dregs of fresh grapes, provided that it be sold as such.

BRIEF SUMMARY OF BUSINESS CONDITIONS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY ON JUNE 23 AS SHOWN BY REPORTS TO FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD

The following is a summary of business conditions throughout the United States on June 23 as shown in reports to the Federal Reserve Board;

	District No. 1— Boston.	District No. 2— New York.	District No. 3— Philadelphia.	District No. 4— Cleveland.	District No. 5— Richmond.	District No. 6— Atlanta.
General business.....	Somewhat confused...	Active.....	Good.....	Generally good.....	Active and generally satisfactory.	Good.
Crops:						
Condition.....	Season backward.....	Good.....	Fair.....	Improved.....	General improvement.	Fair.
Outlook.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Favorable.....	Optimistic.	Do.
Industries of the district.	In most cases very busy.	Operating close to maximum capacity.	Busy.....	Very active.....	Active; labor in demand. Some complaint of embargoes.	Operating at maximum.
Construction, building, and engineering.	Good.....	Building construction lagging.	Decreasing.....	Inactive.....	Restricted owing to high cost of supplies and labor.	Slow.
Foreign trade.....	Large.....	Imports and exports less than last month.	Increasing in value.....		Increase.....	Improving.
Bank clearings.....	Increase.....	Increase.....	Increasing.....	Increased.....	10 per cent increase.....	Increasing.
Money rates.....	Increasing.....	Firm and higher than last month.	do.....	Firmer and rising.....	Increasing demand.....	Do.
Railroad, post-office, and other receipts.	Some increases and some decreases.	Heavy.....	Receipts more than last year, but net earnings smaller.	Increased.....	Indicate good volume of business.	Slight increase.
Labor conditions.....	Well employed.....	Fair.....	Scarcity of labor prevalent throughout district.	Fair.....	Well employed.....	Fair.
Outlook.....	Good.....	Good.....	Good.....	Satisfactory.....	Very satisfactory.....	Good.
Remarks.....	Business attempting to get adjusted to new conditions.				Reports are generally optimistic.	With more seasonable weather, crop conditions will vastly improve.
	District No. 7— Chicago.	District No. 8— St. Louis.	District No. 9— Minneapolis.	District No. 10— Kansas City.	District No. 11— Dallas.	District No. 12— San Francisco.
General business.....	Fair.....	Less active, but satisfactory.	Good.....	Satisfactory volume.....	Good.....	Active.
Crops:						
Condition.....	do.....	Improved.....	Excellent.....	Improved.....	Grain crop being harvested and yield better than expected.	Good.
Outlook.....	Satisfactory.....	Wheat fair; others good.		Excellent for corn.....	Rain needed for corn.....	Do.
Industries of the district.	Active.....	Busy.....	Active.....	Generally in full operation.	Continue active.....	Active.
Construction, building, and engineering.	Slack.....	Decrease.....	Not in as large volume as year ago.	Some slackening noticeable.	Construction work normal; building operations not unusually heavy.	Increase.
Foreign trade.....						
Bank clearings.....	Increase over last year.	Increase.....	Increase.....	Increase.....	Increase.....	Do.
Money rates.....	Strong.....	No change.....	Steady.....	Hardening.....	No material change.....	No perceptible change.
Railroad, post-office, and other receipts.	Decrease over last year.	Post-office stationary..	Increase.....	Increase.....	Post-office receipts increase.	Increase.
Labor conditions.....	Demand strong.....	Well employed.....	Good.....	Shortage.....	Demand for farm hands in excess of supply; skilled men well employed, satisfactory wages.	Fully employed.
Outlook.....	Satisfactory.....	Satisfactory.....	Very good.....	Favorable.....		For great activity.
Remarks.....				Prospect for fall business generally encouraging.	Business conditions favorable; outlook for immediate future is promising in most sections.	