



Official Bulletin



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GEORGE CREEL, CHAIRMAN

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No. 59.

EXCHANGE OF CERTIFICATES FOR LIBERTY LOAN BONDS FREE

Secretary McAdoo has issued the following statement:

There seems to be some misapprehension as to the conditions affecting the exchange of liberty bonds and of interim certificates of different denominations. It is of considerable importance to the numerous people throughout the country who have subscribed for \$50 or \$100 bonds that this misapprehension should be removed. To illustrate the confusion which seems to exist, there appeared in a New York paper the following statement:

"The \$50 bonds have been selling much lower than the higher denominations, and this has been due to the \$1 fee the Government collects on every transfer, which in the case of the \$50 bonds is comparatively heavy. A person who purchases \$1,000 in \$50 bonds, for example, is obliged to pay a fee of \$20."

This statement is erroneous.

No Bonds Yet Delivered.

In the first place, no definitive bonds have as yet been delivered, and there is no charge whatever for the exchange of interim certificates of different denominations, nor will there be any charge when the definitive bonds are ready, for the issue of such bonds, of whatever authorized denominations may be requested, against surrender of an equal aggregate amount of full paid interim certificates of whatever denomination. There will be no charge, for instance, for the exchange of ten \$100 certificates for one \$1,000 bond, nor for the exchange of one \$1,000 certificate for ten \$100 bonds. Consequently, there is no possible reason for any difference in price at the present time on account of the different denominations of the interim certificates.

Interchange of Bonds.

In the second place, the provision of department circular No. 78, dated May 14, 1917, in relation to the interchange of bonds of different denominations, is to the effect that such interchange will be made "upon payment, if the Secretary of the Treasury shall require, of a charge not exceeding \$1 for each new bond issued upon such exchange." The Secretary of the Treasury has not determined whether, when the definitive bonds have once been issued, to require the payment of any charge for the exchange of bonds of different denominations, nor, if required, what the amount of the charge shall be; but in any event the charge can not exceed \$1 for each new bond issued upon the exchange. Thus, upon surrender of twenty \$50 bonds for exchange for one \$1,000 bond the maximum possible charge for making the exchange would be \$1 (since only one new bond would be issued), instead of \$20, as stated by the newspaper referred to.

(Continued on page 3.)

HUNDREDS OF AMBULANCES, TONS OF DRUGS, AND IMMENSE QUANTITIES OF OTHER SUPPLIES TO BE PURCHASED FOR RED CROSS UNDER PROGRAM ARRANGED BY LEADERS AT CONFERENCE HERE

Method of Drawing Men Under the New Selective Service Law Explained by the Provost Marshal

The Provost Marshal General has issued the following explanation of the drawing under the selective-service law:

A.

Why a Drawing Is Necessary.

I.

THE "ORDER OF EXAMINATION."

Ten million men are registered—687,000 are needed in the first call. WHO SHALL GO FIRST?

If we were dealing with the ancient draft, we should take every fourteenth man. But we are not conscripting. We are SELECTING for military service those whose civil service can best be spared. Therefore the question is not "Who shall go first?" but "Who shall be first called up for EXAMINATION?" And what we must do is to make a list showing the ORDER OF EXAMINATION.

Now, no one knows how many men must be examined to yield 687,000 soldiers. Therefore no one can say just how many men it is absolutely necessary to put on this list.

A moment's reflection will prove that the whole 10,000,000 must be given their places on the list of "order of examination."

Every registered man is in a state of uncertainty. He does not know when he will be called. He hesitates to plant a crop for fear he will not reap it. Employers hesitate to engage his services, fearing they will be but temporary. This condition ought to be cured for the repose of the public mind. It can be cured to some extent by putting every man on the list.

For this reason the whole 10,000,000 names are to be given places on the list of ORDER OF EXAMINATION.

II.

THE SEGREGATION INTO GROUPS.

Obviously no single agency could examine 10,000,000 men. Therefore the 10,000,000 are segregated into groups of suitable size for convenient examination. There are 4,557 of these groups. For each group a board has been appointed to examine for selection. By far the greater number of these groups consist of approximately 3,000 men.

(Continued on page 7.)

Plans for Handling of Vast Stores to be Provided for Health and Comfort of Soldiers and Sailors are Evolved.

Plans for the efficient and economical handling of the great quantities of Red Cross supplies to be provided for the comfort and health of American soldiers and sailors during the coming months were evolved at a conference of directors of the Red Cross supply service held at the national headquarters here. The program calls for the purchase of tons of drugs, hundreds of ambulances, thousands of blankets, and immense supplies of gauze for bandages, sheeting, and other material.

The organization of the 13 branch depots of the supply service was announced as completed. The correlation of these depots with the work of the 2,000 Red Cross chapters throughout the country is one of the main tasks that have been taken up by Harvey D. Gibson, the new general manager of the American Red Cross.

To Decentralize Red Cross Work.

"We are going to decentralize the whole business of the Red Cross," said Mr. Gibson, one of the principle speakers at the conference. "The Red Cross is not going to discover any novel method of conducting a business. Business concerns, after all, operate much alike. And the Red Cross right now is engaged in one of the biggest businesses in the world—that of supplying relief on a world-wide scale.

"We are going to delegate the authority which has been exercised by national headquarters to the divisions. We want to cut down Washington headquarters to actual administration. We would like to see these divisional staffs made up as far as possible from the staff of patriotic business houses. Thus we shall be able to eliminate a very large percentage of normal overhead expenses."

Outline of Organization.

The organization of the supply service, as outlined at the conference, consists of a central bureau in Washington and 13 subsidiary divisional bureaus. The central bureau is under Frank B. Gifford, head of the purchasing department of Armour & Co., who will have full charge of purchasing the raw material for the divisional bureaus through which raw materials are to be distributed to chapters as needed. Through this central bureau

the raw material will be bought in large quantities and in favorable markets.

Not only will all Red Cross buying be centralized, but all material used by the Red Cross will be standardized according to the specifications prepared by the new bureau of standards. Weights for cloths used for pajamas, as well as the stitches, will be prescribed. Even the needles used in knitting will be handled in this large-scale fashion. Inspectors are also being assigned to the divisional bureaus to go over the finished articles and see that they meet the prescribed specifications.

In addition to Mr. Gibson the speakers were as follows: Mr. Gifford spoke on "Purchasing for the supply service"; D. W. Cook, vice president of the Erie Railroad, in charge of transportation, spoke on "Shipping Red Cross supplies"; J. Rogers Flannery, associate director of the supply service, spoke on the "General plan of operation."

The directors of the branch supply service depots who were in the city for the conference were W. G. Evans, Denver; Frank A. Bovey, Minneapolis; A. B. C. Dehrmann, San Francisco; A. Sprague, 2d, Chicago; Seymen Morris, jr., Chicago; John L. Grandin, Boston; Asa G. Candler, jr., Atlanta; J. A. Baillargeon, Seattle; H. F. Alexander, Tacoma; Horace M. Swope, St. Louis; H. R. Labouisse, New Orleans; W. H. McLaren and Otto T. Barnard, New York.

BRITISH RESTRICT SELLING OF TOBACCO AND CREOSOTE

According to a cablegram from Consul General Skinner at London, persons owning or having power to dispose of manufactured or unmanufactured tobacco will be required to place their stocks at the disposal of the board of trade.

No tobacco shall be delivered from ships' side into bonded warehouses and no delivery of same shall be taken without the consent of the board of trade. No person shall buy or sell tobacco without the consent of the board of trade, and no person shall sell tobacco wholesale or retail at prices exceeding those fixed from time to time by the board of trade. All previous tobacco restriction orders are hereby revoked.

Consul General Skinner also advises that no person shall sell or offer to sell creosote or negotiate in relation to the sale of creosote except under license from the ministry of munitions.

All users or consumers of creosote, green and anthracite oils and other oils distilled from coal tar are required to furnish particulars as to the sources from which the present supply is obtained and their anticipated requirements to January 1.

Mexican Diplomatic Mail Pouch Service Arranged

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., July 18, 1917.

The department has arranged for an exchange of sealed diplomatic dispatch pouches between the Government of Mexico and the embassy of Mexico, at Washington, D. C. In connection with the foregoing, it is ordered that clerks in the Railway Mail Service shall promptly forward intact any such sealed dispatch pouches which may be received by them.

TWO DIVISIONS OF ATLANTIC BATTLESHIP FLEET ANNOUNCED

The President has designated Rear Admiral Albert W. Grant, now in command of the submarine force, to be a vice admiral.

Vice Admiral Grant will be assigned to duty with the battleship force as commander of battleship force No. 1. Vice Admiral Coffman will remain as commander of battleship force No. 2, which is composed of the latest dreadnaughts.

Capt. S. S. Robinson, now commanding the battleship *South Carolina*, has been designated as the relief of Vice Admiral Grant in command of the submarine force.

Vice Admiral Grant was born April 14, 1856, in East Benton, Me. At the age of 17 he was appointed a cadet midshipman to the United States Naval Academy from the eighth congressional district of Wisconsin, and was graduated four years later. Midshipman Grant served on the *Alliance* and the receiving ship *Passaic* until he attained the rank of ensign, on May 17, 1881. He was promoted to the grade of lieutenant in May, 1893, was promoted to captain in 1909, and to rear admiral in September, 1915. While commanding the submarine force, Admiral Grant had general supervision over all submarine vessels in commission.

Capt. Samuel Shelburne Robinson was born in Juniata County, Pa., on May 10, 1867. He was appointed to the Naval Academy from the eighteenth congressional district of Pennsylvania in 1884; was promoted to ensign in July, 1890; to lieutenant (junior grade) in 1898; one year later to the rank of lieutenant; to lieutenant commander in 1905; and attained the rank of commander in 1909. In 1914 he was promoted to captain.

Statement by Mr. Daniels.

In announcing the designation of Rear Admiral Grant as vice admiral in command of battleship force, Secretary Daniels said:

"This carries into effect a new organization of the Atlantic Fleet, a plan worked out by Admiral Benson and Admiral Mayo which has been under consideration for several months. There are now twice as many battleships in commission as we ever had before; in fact, every battleship we have is now in full commission. Hereafter there will be two divisions of the fleet, each under command of a vice admiral—battleship force No. 1, under command of Vice Admiral Grant, and battleship force No. 2, which comprises our latest dreadnaughts, under command of Vice Admiral DeWitt Coffman, both acting under Admiral Mayo, commander in chief of the fleet.

"The whole purpose of the new organization is to keep our battleship fleet in as perfect condition as possible, to put it in the highest state of efficiency and readiness for action.

"The naval act of last year authorized the designation of three vice admirals, one each for the Atlantic, Pacific, and Asiatic Fleets. Recent legislation permitted the designations without regard to geographical limitations. So there are now three vice admirals—Vice Admiral Sims, in command of the American vessels operating in European waters; Vice Admiral Coffman, and Vice Admiral Grant."

MEETING CALLED TO APPORTION GOVERNMENT COAL CONTRACTS

The Council of National Defense authorizes the following:

To apportion the Government's immediate requirements of coal among the operators of the country and to adjust equitably between them the remaining business, State committees, each of seven members, have been requested by telegraph and letter to report in Washington next Wednesday, July 25, to cooperate with the coal production committee of the Council of National Defense. Representatives of all the coal States have been asked to come.

The Government needs about 8,000,000 tons of coal, including a million and a half tons of anthracite, it is explained by the coal production committee, for use of the Navy and transports, the Government departments, including cantonments, Indian reservations, and Army posts throughout the country, training stations, lighthouse and life-saving stations. Some of this coal is of special kind suitable for use of the Navy. Arrangements will be made, if possible, to provide these operators with a commercial supply equitably drawn from the others, so that they can supply their regular customers. These arrangements will be provided for, as far as possible, by the meeting to be held here and by the coal production committee, acting on the information supplied by the State committees.

Allotments and adjustments, however, will be made in accordance with resolutions passed by the 300 coal operators assembled here yesterday, by "Cabinet officers who are members of the Council of National Defense, or such agency or agencies as may be designated by lawful authority respecting coal for Government use," causing shippers who are not supplying the Government directly "to supply their fair proportion of coal to Government shippers to take the place, ton for ton, of coal furnished the Government."

Must Prepay Postage on Mail for Oversea Forces

OFFICE OF THIRD ASSISTANT
POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, July 14, 1917.

In order to prevent delay in dispatch and secure prompt delivery of letters, post cards, and printed matter addressed to the United States expeditionary forces in Europe, to which the domestic rates of postage apply, it is important that the postage be fully prepaid. To this end postmasters are requested to give the matter the widest possible publicity and advise patrons to hand in at the post office mail addressed to the expeditionary forces in order that it may be weighed, rated, and have the full amount of postage affixed before the sender leaves the office.

Unpaid letters from soldiers in the United States expeditionary forces in Europe addressed for delivery in the United States or its possessions are to be rated with postage due at the single rate only to be collected on delivery as prescribed by section 406, P. L. and R.

A. M. DOCKERY,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

RAILROADS HAULED 750,323 CARS OF SOFT COAL IN JUNE

The railroads' war board, of the Council of National Defense, authorizes the following:

Reports just compiled by the railroads' war board show that the railroads of the country in their cooperative effort to realize in the interest of national defense the maximum of transportation efficiency, have already effected an extraordinary improvement in the amount of coal hauled.

As its first important official act, the railroads' war board directed that railroads should give preference to the movement of coal. The board announced, April 26, as a reason for this ruling, that, "The welfare of the Nation and the Nation's defense are absolutely dependent upon an adequate supply of coal for all purposes."

Reports to the United States Government, just available, show that in June the railroads of the country hauled 750,323 cars of bituminous coal, an increase of 26.2 per cent over June last year.

That the railroads are also providing a much more nearly adequate transportation service for all classes of freight is indicated by the fact that the unfilled car orders, or what is called the "car shortage," shows a reduction on June 30 of nearly 50 per cent from the situation on May 1. The unfilled car orders on May 1 were 148,627; on June 1 they were 106,649; and on June 30 they had been reduced to 77,144.

In this emergency, when the railroads are making the utmost effort to give the maximum freight service, it is gratifying to the railroads' war board to be able to report the fine cooperation they are receiving from regulating bodies and shippers in all parts of the country. The effect of this cooperation and effort is to be seen in the foregoing statement of results.

RESEARCH COUNCIL ACTIVITIES.

Foreign Service Committee Soon to Report on Investigations Abroad.

The National Research Council authorizes the following:

Formal reports soon will be submitted by the foreign service committee of the National Research Council, which went to France and England several months ago to study the organization and development of scientific activities in connection with warfare. Some of the members of the committee recently returned to the United States while the others remained in France to continue their observations and investigations under special designations. The subject of trench gases among others has furnished data for research work in counteracting the tear shells.

The committee is composed of the following: Drs. J. S. Ames, chairman, Johns Hopkins University; Harry F. Reid, Johns Hopkins University; H. D. Dakin, Herter Laboratory, New York City; Linsly R. Williams, assistant health commissioner of New York City; Richard P. Strong, Harvard Medical School; George A. Hulett, chemist, Princeton University; and George K. Burgess, metallurgist, Bureau of Standards.

MORE THAN \$50,000,000 TO BE SPENT ON STORAGE AREAS FOR RAPID HANDLING OF WAR SUPPLIES

The storage committee of the Council of National Defense has authorized the following statement:

"Expenditures in excess of \$50,000,000 for terminal storage areas at or near seaboard will undoubtedly be necessary. Not a moment should be lost in providing these facilities. The equipment which it is necessary to provide for each soldier going overseas amounts to about 5½ tons. This storage load will be put upon the Nation before the end of the year. We must handle it, but to do so will require carefully designed and equipped areas probably 2,000 acres in extent.

"The importance of ample terminal storage areas in promoting rapid loading and unloading of both freight cars and steamships is not yet fully realized. Goods must be stored at the water front or at locations immediately contiguous thereto to be available for cargo.

"Both at the cantonments and at the terminal depots on the Atlantic seaboard it is essential that the storage areas should be of a size that will permit immediate unloading of freight cars. These areas should be made available before, not after, deliveries in volume begin."

ENTIRE SUPPLY OF CANNED PEAS FOR ARMY AND NAVY FOR THIS YEAR HAS BEEN ARRANGED FOR

The Council of National Defense authorizes the following:

The entire 1917 Army and Navy supply of canned peas, about half a million cases, most of which had been sold for future delivery to middlemen, has been arranged for at prices much below the present market by the committee on supplies of the Council of National Defense.

At the initiative of the committee on supplies and with the cooperation of Food Administrator Herbert Hoover, the canners were called to Washington for a conference on June 14, at which Q. M. Gen. Sharpe and Gen. Smith, of the Quartermaster Department; Navy Paymaster Hancock; representatives of the committee on supplies; Mr. Hoover; officials of the National Canners' Association; and many other prominent canners were present.

5,000,000 Cases of Canned Food Needed.

It was explained that the Army and Navy would require a total of about 5,000,000 cases of canned fish, fruit, meat, jam, milk, and vegetables. Mr. Hoover pointed out to the canners that the Government requirements were so much greater than the stock in possession of any dealer or group of dealers that a new basis should be provided, so that the burden might fairly be borne by the whole canning industry. Otherwise, as said,

disruption would result if the Government requisitioned the stock of particular dealers.

The canners expressed their willingness to abide by the decisions of the Army and Navy working with the cooperation and advice of the committee on supplies. Accordingly, a plan was arranged for procuring the Government's requirements among the country's canners.

Peas First Staple Handled.

Peas were the first canned food staple to be handled under this plan. The committee on supplies first ascertained the amount of peas packed by each canner. Intricate computations, involving equitable proportionment of the Government's requirements, were then worked out by the committee, and the most economical way in which these peas could be shipped from 250 canners in 15 different States to the supply depots of the Army and Navy were carefully determined, effecting an immense saving to the Government in freight charges. To each quartermaster or depot master were given the names and location of the packers from whom he might expect his supply of canned peas. Each quartermaster was told that the prices would be finally fixed only after investigation by the Bureau of Cost Accounting of the Department of Commerce had been completed and its estimates approved.

Exchange of Certificates for Liberty Loan Bonds Free

(Continued from page 1.)

To summarize: The fact is that at present there is no charge, that there will be none until after the interim certificates have been exchanged, free of charge, for bonds of whatever authorized denominations the holders desire, and that thereafter a person making an exchange of bonds (not interim certificates) for bonds of different denominations might, if the Secretary of the Treasury should require it, be obliged to pay an amount which could not exceed \$1 for each new bond issued upon such exchange, the amount of which charge would be quite unaffected by the number or denominations of the old bonds surrendered for exchange.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON OIL.

The subcommittee on oil, under the committee on raw materials, minerals, and metals, Council of National Defense, consists of the following members: Chairman, A. C. Bedford, president Standard Oil Co., 26 Broadway, New York, N. Y.; G. S. Davison, president Gulf Refining Co., Frick Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.; E. L. Doheny, president Mexican Petroleum Co., Los Angeles, Cal.; E. C. Lufkin, president Texas Co., Whitehall Building, New York City; John H. Markham, jr., Daniels Building, Tulsa, Okla.; H. F. Sinclair, president Sinclair Refining Co., Equitable Building, New York, N. Y.; J. W. Van Dyke, president Atlantic Refining Co., 3144 Passyunk Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

Contribute to the Red Cross fund.

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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.

PATRIOTISM AND PROFITS.

"Patriotism leaves profits out of the question. In these days of our supreme trial, when we are sending hundreds of thousands of our young men across the seas to serve a great cause, no true man who stays behind to work for them and sustain them by his labor will ask himself what he is personally going to make out of that labor."—President Wilson's address of July 11.

AMERICA'S IMMORTAL MISSION.

"The preservation of liberty and the destiny of the republican model of Government are justly considered as deeply, perhaps as finally, staked on and entrusted to the hands of the American people."—George Washington's first inaugural address, April 30, 1789.

"The case needs no arguing. I assume that I am only expressing your own thoughts—what must be in the mind of every true man when he faces the tragedy and the solemn glory of the present war for the emancipation of mankind.

"I summon you to a great duty, a great privilege, a shining dignity and distinction.

"I shall expect every man who is not a slacker to be at my side throughout this great enterprise."—President Wilson's address of July 11, 1917.

The first quotation above is from the first official utterance of the first President of the United States; the latter is the latest official utterance from the present Chief Executive.

Shipping Board Creates Bureau of Sea Service

The establishment of a sea-service bureau, with Henry Howard, director of recruiting, in charge, is announced by the Shipping Board. The object of the new agency is to arrange positions for men graduated from the navigation and engineering schools recently established by the board. Its headquarters will be in Boston.

These schools have been started at various colleges with the object of training men who have had experience as either engineers or seamen to be officers of the merchant marine. The first class was recently graduated from the school at Harvard University.

Six Ports Where Export Licenses Will be Issued

Secretary of Commerce Redfield, in response to a question as to how ports not having branch offices of the Department of Commerce might obtain export licenses, said:

"Instructions have been given to arrange as rapidly as possible for the issuance of licenses at Philadelphia, Norfolk, Charleston, Savannah, Galveston, and Los Angeles. Some applications filed at these ports may require reference to Washington, but as many as possible will be handled locally. Issuance of licenses at other ports will be considered as the need for so doing may develop."

NEW GOVERNMENT STEAMER.

Designed to Keep at Sea Without Making Port for Several Months.

The Department of Commerce announces that the new steamer *Surveyor*, of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, is expected to arrive at Washington this week to receive her equipment of instruments.

The *Surveyor* is an all steel vessel of 1,000 tons displacement, designed for work as an offshore surveying ship in the north Pacific and particularly off the coast of Alaska. She is 183 feet long with 34 feet beam and 12 feet loaded draft. Power is furnished by a single triple-expansion steam engine of 1,000 horsepower. Oil is used as fuel in the boilers.

The *Surveyor* has a storage capacity for 75,000 gallons—enough to carry her 5,000 miles at full speed or 7,500 miles at working speed.

The vessel is equipped with water tanks and storerooms sufficient for a period of six months, and is designed to keep the sea without making port for several months at a time. The refrigerators are exceptionally large so that the crew may have fresh meats and vegetables while distant from port for considerable periods during the long surveying seasons.

The *Surveyor* will carry a full equipment of surveying instruments, including two sounding machines, one electrically driven and one steam driven. Her boat equipment consists of four motor-driven launches, two whale boats, and several dories. The radio equipment was designed, made, and installed by the Bureau of Standards of the Department of Commerce.

Presidential Decrees

Executive Order.

Schedule A, subdivision IV, paragraph 3 of positions excepted from the requirement of examination, is hereby amended to read as follows by the addition of the words printed in italics:

3. United States Army Transport Service: Longshoremen employed by the department at ports in the United States; trade and noneducational employees in the Philippine Islands; all employees on transport ships other than clerks; and, *so far as may be found necessary by the department during the present war, all subclerical and nonclerical employees constituting the working forces for operating the piers of Hoboken, New Jersey, and at other seaports.*

This amendment is based upon the representation of the department that owing to the peculiar location of the piers, the character of operations, the absolute necessity to safeguard property and material, and the requirement of absolute loyalty and reliability, it is necessary that these employees be selected because of known efficiency and reliability.

The Civil Service Commission concurs in the recommendation.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
10 July, 1917.

Executive Order.

Mr. George Simmons may be appointed as messenger boy at \$480 per annum in the office of the Chief of Naval Operations, Navy Department, without reference to the civil service rules.

This order is issued upon the recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy and the Chief of Naval Operations, who state that on account of existing conditions there is need for a confidential messenger in the office of the Chief of Naval Operations and that the nature of the work requires a person of known integrity and qualifications.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
11 July, 1917.

Sealed Proposals for P. O. Supplies Invited

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., July 16, 1917.

Order No. 514.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the purchasing agent of this department until 2 p. m., August 15, 1917, for furnishing cords with devices for tying packages of letters, also cords without devices attached thereto, which may be required by the Postal Service for a period of one year beginning November 1, 1917, and ending October 31, 1918. Specifications and blanks for proposals will be furnished on application to the purchasing agent.

A. S. BUBLESON,
Postmaster General.

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

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES BRIEFLY TOLD

SENATE.

The end of the debate on the administration food bill in the Senate is in sight. Discussion began this morning under the 10-minute rule, and, under the unanimous-consent agreement, the final vote on all pending amendments and the bill itself must be taken by Saturday afternoon of this week. By a vote of 54 to 17 the revised amendment relating to sales by Government agents or commissions of their own products to the Government was adopted. This is the Pomerene substitute. It provides that no person acting either as a voluntary or paid agent or employee of the United States in any capacity shall "solicit, induce, or attempt to induce any person or officer authorized to execute or direct the execution of contracts on behalf of the United States to make any contract or give any order," etc., if in any way financially interested in the thing contracted for.

After providing other features of protection for the interests of the Government, the amendment further provides that no such agent or employee shall make or permit any committee or other body of which he is a member to make or participate in making any recommendation concerning such contract or order to any council, board, or commission of the United States, etc., "without making, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a full and complete disclosure in writing to such council, board, commission, or subordinate of any and every pecuniary interest which he may have in such contract or order and of his interest in any firm, corporation, company, or association being a party thereto." It would also prohibit participation in awarding such contract or order.

An amendment proposed by Mr. Pomerene would give the Government complete control over coal production. Under it the President would have power, operating through the Federal Trade Commission, to take over and pool or regulate coal, coke, petroleum and its products when, in his judgment, such action is necessary, and to fix the prices for the same and provide for their proper distribution. Through an amendment submitted by Mr. Kellogg, of Minnesota, the minimum price of wheat would be fixed at \$2 instead of \$1.75 per bushel.

During the debate Senator Pomerene read a communication from the War Department showing that no contracts had been awarded to the shoe firm that figured in the discussion of Tuesday since January 1, 1917. The communication also set forth a mass of detail concerning the bids that had been received for shoes for the Army. Senator Pomerene criticized Senators for making charges without, as he expressed it, having full knowledge of all the facts.

The effort of Senator Chamberlain, in charge of the \$640,000,000 aviation bill, to put that measure through yesterday morning failed because of amendments offered by Senators Hardwick, of Georgia, and Owen, of Oklahoma, and the subsequent debate. This discussion ensued until the hour arrived when the food bill was required to be laid before the Senate. Senator Hardwick's amendment was intended to remove the provision that permitted

the drafting of men for the flying corps. That of Senator Owen looked to the creation of a commission to supervise the expenditures provided for in the bill. It is probable, Senator Chamberlain said, that no further effort will be made to bring this measure up until the food bill is disposed of. It will be pressed for action the first of next week.

Several Senators again voiced criticism of the policy of sending National Guardsmen of the Northern States to the South for their training. Those who spoke to this effect were Senators Wadsworth, Lodge, Weeks, Townsend, La Follette, Watson, and Knox.

Senator Smoot introduced a resolution requesting the President to transmit to the Senate information regarding contracts entered into by the Shipping Board and a statement of the disposition of appropriations that have been made for the shipbuilding program.

As an amendment to the food bill, Senator Weeks offered his joint resolution that would create a joint congressional committee on the conduct of the war.

A resolution introduced by Senator Chamberlain, chairman of the Military Committee, would, if enacted into law, have an important bearing upon the draft. It would authorize the drafting into the Federal service of aliens resident in the United States, other than Germans, who have lived here for more than a year and who have not declared their intention of becoming citizens. It is estimated that

legislation of this character would add 1,000,000 men to the list of those liable to military service.

Bankers from Kentucky and the cities of Cincinnati and Baltimore conferred with members of the Finance and the Agricultural Committees. They protested against the Smoot amendment to the food bill making the commandeering of distilled spirits in bond mandatory, declaring that it would cause great pecuniary loss to investments amounting to \$120,000,000 that are secured by warehouse receipts. The bankers did not oppose legislation prohibiting the manufacture of distilled liquors during the war period.

HOUSE.

The House was not in session. It will meet again Saturday and adjourn until Monday, when the Senate amendments to the food bill will be taken up. The Committee on Appropriations spent the day considering the \$3,000,000,000 appropriation. Admirals Taylor and Griffin explained the emergency needs of the Navy and detailed especially the reasons for the additional \$45,000,000 asked for aviation.

A delegation of southern Members, headed by Representative Wingo, of Arkansas, explained to the committee the ravages of the cotton pink bollworm and urged an appropriation of half a million dollars to protect the cotton of the Southern States from its encroachment. The State of Texas will work in cooperation with the Federal Government.

FEDERAL ADVICE SOUGHT FOR HOME GUARD ORGANIZATIONS

The national committee of patriotic and defense societies has issued the following:

The national committee of patriotic and defense societies is making an extensive survey of the home-guard organizations throughout the United States which have military organizations. It estimates that there are now over 150,000 men beyond military age who are drilling regularly.

In view of this large force, the national committee feels that the Federal Government should make some survey of the situation and should issue advice as to the type of drill, uniforms, and equipment.

The desire for better organization is manifest in the letters from the State councils of defense. South Carolina reports: "Many committees of the State are forming the home guards, but we will first have to establish a local status for these guards before we can go ahead on a large scale." A member of the Connecticut State council of defense says: "My opinion is that it would be useful and therefore advisable to have all of the defense organizations of the country registered in some way." Virginia says: "We are waiting for action by the governor and word from the War Department as to what we may expect from the Federal Government."

Some of the States which have already passed definite legislation in regard to

home guards are the following: Maryland, whose law provides that the new State guard shall be organized under the adjutant general's office and that the adjutant general may be detailed by the governor to command it; New Hampshire has passed an act creating the State guard, and in the act authorizes the governor of the State to establish a military emergency board which should have power to create a State guard; and New York.

The home guard organizations throughout the country are recruited from the best type of business men who are eager to give patriotic service to the country. The companies will be effective not only for police work, but the members may be used later as drill masters, and could be of much service in recruiting work, in aiding the Department of Justice, and in promoting many other departmental activities.

It is with a realization of what a power the home guard could be if properly organized that the national committee of patriotic and defense societies is carrying on its campaign with the State councils of defense and the War Department to secure better coordination.

1,276 NEW ARMY RECRUITS.

Reports to The Adjutant General's Office show that enlistments for the Regular Army July 18 amounted to 1,276, making a total of 151,319 accepted enlistments since April 1, 1917.

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

DOCTORS AROUSED TO SERVICE BY GENERAL MEDICAL BOARD

The general medical board, Council of National Defense, authorizes the following:

The general medical board, a special committee of the Council of National Defense, was named some time ago by the Secretary of War, as chairman of the Council of National Defense, to organize the physicians and surgeons of the Nation for service in the war.

The Council of National Defense, it must be recalled, consists of six of the Cabinet officers and an advisory commission of seven members.

Dr. Franklin Martin, of Chicago, secretary of the College of American Surgeons, is the member for medicine and surgery, and his colleagues on the medical board, as his committee is called, are 45 of the best-known men in the profession.

With him on the board's executive committee are Dr. F. F. Simpson, chief of the medical section of the council; Dr. William F. Snow, assistant chief; William C. Gorgas, Surgeon General of the Army; William C. Braisted, Surgeon General of the Navy; Rupert Blue, Surgeon General United States Public Health Service; Col. Jefferson R. Kean, of the Red Cross; Dr. William J. Mayo, Dr. Victor C. Vaughan, and Dr. William C. Welch.

Spending Whole Time Here.

These men and Drs. Winford H. Smith, George H. Simmons, and Theodore Jane-way, of the general committee, are spending all their time in Washington.

Drs. J. M. T. Finney, George W. Crile, George E. Brewer, Frederic A. Besley, Harvey Cushing, Richard Harte, Fred T. Murphy, Charles H. Peck, William S. Thayer, Joseph M. Flint, Richard P. Strong, Walker Young, and Joel E. Goldthait, although abroad, are in communication with the board and giving information derived from observation or experience back of the battle front. Each of the remaining members—Biggs, of New York; Binnie, of Kansas City; Brown, of St. Louis; Davis, of Philadelphia; Evans, of Chicago; Eve, of Nashville; Flexner, of New York; Huntington, of San Francisco; Kahlke, of Chicago; Landis, of Cincinnati; Logan, of Chicago; Edward Martin, of Philadelphia; Charles Mayo, of Rochester; McGuire, of Richmond; Rosalie S. Morton, of New York; Phelps, of Washington; Royster, of Raleigh; Ruffin, of Washington; Squier, of New York; Thayer, of Baltimore; Van Lennep, of Philadelphia; Walker, of Baltimore; Wilbur, of San Francisco; and Woodward, of Washington—is the chairman of a subcommittee made up of physicians, members of medical associations in their respective communities.

Represent Whole Country.

This general medical board meets in Washington every Sunday for the discussion of all subjects brought up by the subcommittees or by the members of the executive committee, and in this way the medical men of the whole country are represented in the Council of National Defense, and, by the reverse process, the general medical board learns the views

ACTIVE DUTY FOR RESERVES.

Officers of Adjutant General's Corps Given Assignments.

The following-named officers of the Adjutant General's Officers' Reserve Corps are assigned to active duty and will comply with the following orders: Maj. Roger Merrill, Robert C. Murchie, James H. Steinman, Arthur C. Tipton, John H. Gregory, Jr., Horace C. Stebbins, Jacob A. Blankenship, Hugh B. Rowland.

Majs. Merrill, Murchie, and Steinman will proceed to Boston, Mass., and report in person to the commanding general, Northeastern Department, for assignment to duty.

Majs. Tipton, Gregory, and Stebbins will proceed to Chicago, Ill., and report in person to the commanding general, Central Department, for assignment to duty.

Majs. Blankenship and Rowland will proceed to Fort Sam Houston, Tex., and report in person to the commanding general, Southern Department, for assignment to duty.

and gains the support of the doctors and surgeons of the country.

A day of two after the meeting the executive committee discuss all matters and determine all questions that the members think desirable and necessary. At the next meeting of the council Dr. Martin presents all the matters that need its action, and he can do it with confidence, because the whole physician body is represented and speaking through him.

Functions Are Advisory.

In relation with the War and Navy Departments the board's functions are advisory. It passes upon the sanitary arrangement of the new cantonments designed for 600,000 men. The plans for water, food, drainage, and housing must carry the approval of the board.

It has standardized surgical instruments and appliances. It has arranged for the special training, under Simon Flexner, of the Rockefeller Institute, of surgeons in the Carrell method of treating wounds.

Some of its members now in France are sending here ideas which the board is developing to meet casualties and conditions that must come. It has suggested appropriate legislation to meet contingencies as they arrive. Among other things, introducing the bill to make health officers of States and municipalities members of the National Public Health Service Reserve Corps.

Getting Doctors Aroused.

The general board has taken an active part in arousing doctors to join the Medical Reserve Corps of the Army and the Navy.

The medical men of the country through this board are united to preserve the health of the troops while training in camp, to safeguard the public health, and to care tenderly for the sick and the wounded stricken down "somewhere in France."

CANADA PERMITS COASTING VESSELS.

An order in council proclaimed on June 26, 1917, permits vessels of the United States to engage in the coasting trade of Canada on the inland waters between

SUPPLIES FOR GUARDSMEN ARE DELIVERED WITHOUT A HITCH

The War Department authorizes the following:

Not a hitch has developed in getting supplies to the five divisions of the National Guard called into Federal service on Sunday. Each depot quartermaster who has a division to provide for has everything needed by the men before they leave for the southern camps where they are to train.

Two weeks ago the supplies needed were ordered placed in each depot, from which they are to be distributed to the State units called out on July 15. Each depot quartermaster was instructed to report failure of any portion of this commission to arrive. No reports of such nonarrivals have been received with the single exception of 400 shirts and some identification tags for the Pennsylvania division, and these were to be shipped yesterday (Tuesday) or to-day (Wednesday).

Depots Issuing Supplies.

The New York division is supplied from the depot at New York City, the Pennsylvania division from Philadelphia, the division comprised of the guard of Ohio and West Virginia from Jeffersonville, Ind., the Michigan and Wisconsin division from Chicago, and the division made up of the units in Minnesota, Iowa, North and South Dakota, and Nebraska from Omaha.

The distribution of the supplies from the depots to the different units in each division is left to department commanders and depot quartermasters. Both the New York and Pennsylvania divisions have auto-truck companies. One company in each of these two divisions is being supplied with its trucks before leaving its State to facilitate distribution and entraining. The 27 trucks for one Pennsylvania company have been delivered. About half the trucks for one New York truck company also have been delivered, and the rest of the company's allotment of 27 is being shipped for immediate use.

Equipment For Men.

The material to be given to the men before they leave their State mobilization points are hats, shirts, coats (cotton and woolen), breeches (cotton and woolen), leggings, shoes, and blankets, all of which are supplied by the Quartermaster's Corps, and rifles, belts, meat cans, cups, knives, forks, and spoons, which the Ordnance Division supplies from the most conveniently located armory that has a sufficient quantity on hand. This material is enough to make the men comfortable until they reach the training camps, where the rest of the equipment needed will be sent.

When the troops from the several States shall actually begin to move to their southern camps has been left to the department commanders.

Lake Superior ports and Montreal, without penalties being imposed during the remainder of the calendar year 1917. It is further provided that this regulation shall remain in force so long as substantially similar privileges are granted to Canadian vessels by the United States.

EXPLANATION OF DRAWING OF MEN UNDER THE SELECTIVE SERVICE LAW

(Continued from page 1.)

Since this is so, our problem is not to put the whole 10,000,000 names in *one* list arranged in the order of examination. It is to determine *the order of examination in each group of about 3,000 names.*

III.

THE NECESSITY FOR DETERMINING BY LOT OR CHANCE.

Since all registered men stand in an equality of right and duty, the question of priority can only be determined by lot or drawing.

IV.

THE REASON FOR A CENTRAL DRAWING.

It would be possible to have 4,557 separate drawings—one for each group—but since methods would vary and since supervision and absolute insurance against the charge of fraudulent manipulation could not be had in that way, every consideration of expediency and justice urges one drawing in Washington.

B.

The Method for the Drawing.

I.

THE RED-INK SERIAL NUMBERS.

In each group, every registration card has a red-inked number written on its face and these numbers run in a single series from unity (1) to the number corresponding to the greatest number of cards in the group. Normally this is from unity (1) to about 3,000.

Exact copies of the cards in each group have been attested and sent to the various State capitols. Lists showing the name of each man in each group and the serial number of his card have been posted in the office of the board, published in the press, and one copy is on file in Washington. There is, therefore, no chance of any man's number being changed without detection, or of any card being lost beyond replacement. *We are dealing then with 4,557 groups of cards, each group numbered in one series that normally runs from 1 to about 3,000.*

II.

THE IDEA ON WHICH THE CENTRAL DRAWING IS MADE.

Suppose there were just 3,000 names and numbers in every group. It is at once apparent that it would be a very simple thing to have a central drawing that would control the order of every name and number in every group of the whole 10,000,000—just put 3,000 numbers into a bowl and draw them out one at a time. The first number drawn out would place the 4,557 cards bearing that particular number at the head of every list in the United States. The second number drawn would put the cards bearing that number second on all the lists, and so forth.

Now, the thing can not be done in precisely this way, because *there are not precisely 3,000 numbers in every group.* But the same idea with a few necessary modifications is the idea on which the present drawing is based.

III.

THE "MASTER LIST."

To illustrate what is to be done, let us suppose that there were only three groups (instead of 4,557), and suppose that, in each group, there were less than 10 cards, thus:

Group (a).		Group (b).		Group (c).	
Red-ink number.	Name.	Red-ink number.	Name.	Red-ink number.	Name.
1	Jones.	1	Jenks.	1	Devens.
2	Smith.	2	James.	2	Job.
3	Brown.	3	Black.	3	Elkins.
4	Evans.	4	White.		
5	Allison.	5	French.		
6	Keyes.	6	Hooper.		
		7	Spinks.		
		8	Dickes.		
		9	Walcott.		

Could a central drawing determine the list of order of all three groups? It could be done quite simply.

Place 9 numbers in a hat (9 to take care of the largest group) and draw them out, recording each number in the order in which it is drawn out, thus:

First number drawn	7
Second number drawn	3
Third number drawn	5
Fourth number drawn	1
Fifth number drawn	9
Sixth number drawn	8
Seventh number drawn	2
Eighth number drawn	6
Ninth number drawn	4

We shall call the list made up in this way THE MASTER LIST, since (as we shall presently see) it is a list, made by one drawing, which can be applied to each of our three groups (a), (b), and (c) in a way that will determine the order in which the names in those groups should be called up for examination.

To do this for any one group it is only necessary to cancel, on the MASTER LIST, numbers higher than any number in the group in question, leaving the remaining numbers in the master list to determine the order in which the persons who have these numbers are to be called up for examination.

Thus, to apply the list to group (a) which has only 6 numbers we would cancel all numbers higher than 6 on the master list and the list would appear thus:

- 7
- 3
- 5
- 1
- 9
- 8
- 2
- 6
- 4

Writing in the names for group (a) opposite these numbers, we have our "list of order for group (a)," thus:

Red ink No.	Name.	Order of call.
3	Brown.....	1
5	Allison.....	2
1	Jones.....	3
2	Smith.....	4
6	Keyes.....	5
4	Evans.....	6

Similarly for group (b), which has 9 numbers, and therefore needs no cancellation, we have:

Red ink No.	Name.	Order of call.
7	Spinks.....	1
3	Black.....	2
5	French.....	3
1	Jenks.....	4
9	Wolcott.....	5
8	Dickens.....	6
2	James.....	7
6	Hoopes.....	8
4	White.....	9

and for group (c), which has only 3 cards:

Red ink No.	Name.	Order of call.
7	Elkins.....	1
3	Devens.....	2
5	Job.....	3

This is the basis of the method decided upon. The central drawing must comprise over 9,000 numbers because there are a few groups of over 9,000 numbers and the master list must contain sufficient numbers to accommodate the largest group.

IV.

THE DRAWING BY THOUSANDS.

To draw 10,000 separate numbers would take 10 hours and would multiply the chance of error. Moreover, if the "9-thousands," the "8-thousands," the "7-thousands," and the "6-thousands," were scattered all over the master list indiscriminately the cancellation by boards having small groups would be very tedious and would open the way to numerous errors. All this is easily avoided.

Suppose we drew only 1,000 numbers. We could then provide that the drawing of the number 878 would also draw the numbers 1878, 2878, 3878, 4878, 5878, 6878, 7878, 8878, and 9878.

In that way only 1,000 numbers need be drawn, and by making our MASTER LIST consist of nine sheets (one sheet for each 1,000) we could provide a master list easily applicable to lists with only 3,000 numbers, since such boards could disregard all except the first three sheets.

We should do this but for the fact that this makes it certain that men in the first thousand would be called first, men in the second thousand next, and men with high serial numbers last of all.

Since the assignment of numbers is also done by chance, this does not interfere very greatly with the even chance of all men, but it does interfere to some extent. For this reason it was decided to have one drawing to determine the order within any group of 1,000 and another drawing to determine the order in which the sheets of 1,000 each should appear on the master list, instead of arbitrarily assigning the sheets of 1,000 in their natural order. This reduces the whole matter to an abso-

(Continued on page 8.)

ENGINEER RESERVE OFFICERS ASSIGNED TO ACTIVE DUTY

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

At Vancouver Barracks, Wash.—First Lieut. James O. Jensen.

In the vicinity of Washington, D. C.—Capts. Joseph V. Birch, Dana Q. McComb, Charles R. Humphreys, William H. Messenger, Vinton D. Cockey, and Merwin Armstrong; First Lieuts. George H. Morgan, William H. Smith, Samuel A. Graham, Harry W. Hill, Matthew J. Hoff, Francis H. Kingsbury, Lester C. Smith, Robert Lloyd, Henry C. McRae, Raymond C. Semple, Francis H. Wisewell, jr., Philip B. Hoge, Robert W. French, J. Milnor Roberts, David A. Gilbert, Walter R. Morse, Archibald S. Wilson, Donald B. Adams, Henry W. Clark, Fred C. McFarland, and Frank L. Weaver; Second Lieuts. Fred G. Rockwell, William A. Bassett, William G. Perry, Charles E. Bretz, Frank E. Edebohls, John C. Metzger, George L. Winslow, James P. Woodson, Daniel C. Kane, Bewley E. Merrell, and Walter F. Flynn.

At Fort Leavenworth, Kans.—Capts. Eugene N. Sanctuary, Carroll R. Forbes, Hill P. Wilson, jr., Edgar S. McCandliss, Dickens S. Adams, Arthur J. Rife, James R. Fuller, Albert Smith, Clarence E. Russell, Thomas H. Holmes, and Philip J. Watson, jr. First Lieuts. George A. Anderson, Harry B. Kircher, Albert R. Montague, Walter G. Gruber, Ridgely C. Lilly, Ho I. Taylor, Francis S. Lehmann, Clarence N. Bott, Henry C. Bryan, Albert Gonsior, William S. Etheridge, Ralph D. Salisbury, Edwin M. Sincere, Henry S. Gove, Earle W. Jennings, Edwin B. Styles, Alexander M. Thompson, Robert L. Fitzgerald, Philip R. Elfstrom, L. Garland Lyman, Edward P. Alexander, and Charles Sacra. Second Lieuts. Charles R. Wood, Albert O. Ayers, Orville T. Beadle, Willard E. Lofgren, William J. Brush, Thomas A. Mottram, William W. Zaas, jr., Scott B. Christopher, Barton D. Wood, Otto L. Robinson, Fred R. Beerman, Hamlet P. Jones, Fred A. Rohn, William H. Dial, Lloyd Heulings, Joseph A. Noble, Ralph E. Dickie, Leo J. Dillon, Peter K. Lutken, George R. Mitten, Alvin E. Scott, Dean P. Woleben, Robert S. Meston, Arthur H. Besse, Luther G. Lewis, Charles P. Mottz, Luroy Croy, Edwin A. Kaulheimer, and Lawrence J. Welch.

Method of Drawing Men Under Selective Service Law Explained

(Continued from page 7.)

lute equality of chance. The method will then be—

First. A drawing of numbers from 1 to 1,000 to determine the order inside each group of 1,000.

Second. A drawing of numbers from 0 to 9 to determine the order in which the sheets of 1,000 each shall appear on the master list.

C.

The Details of the Drawing.

One group of numbers, from 1 to 1,000, and a second group, from 0 to 9, have been

carefully imprinted on opaque slips of paper, black on one side, counted and checked. These slips have been rolled up and each put inside a gelatin capsule with the black side out. To insure absolute accuracy of count, the capsules containing numbers from 1 to 1,000 have been counted into 10 glass jars in groups of 100 each; the glass jars have been sealed and kept in a safe awaiting the day of drawing.

The contents of the jars will be decanted into a large glass receptacle from which the capsules can be readily drawn.

A blindfolded man will stir the capsules in the receptacle thoroughly before any are drawn, and will keep stirring them during the drawing.

A blindfolded man will then draw capsules out one at a time. As each capsule is drawn it will be handed to an announcer, who will break the capsule and announce the number drawn. While he is announcing the number, a second capsule will be drawn and handed to a second announcer, who will break the capsule and read the number. The drawing will proceed in this way until all the capsules are drawn.

Three tally sheets will be kept. One keeper of a tally sheet will repeat each number as it is announced, and all three will write it down. In case of disagreement between tally sheets on any number, the sheets that agree will control.

Immediately after the drawing of the numbers from 1 to 1,000, the drawing of the numbers from 0 to 9 will take place to determine the order in which the thousands shall appear on the MASTER LISTS.

The master lists will then be compiled by attaching 9 sheets of 1,000 numbers each in the order determined by the drawing. The master lists will then be sent to each of the 4,557 local boards, which will apply them to the local lists and prepare the "List of order of examination" for the men in the group over which the particular board has jurisdiction.

Each local board will by that time have been informed of the number of men that it must furnish to make up its share of the 687,000 men necessary on the first call.

Each local board will then notify 200 per cent of the number of men it must furnish, to appear for examination, and in so doing it will call them in the order thus determined by applying the master list to the local list. If, after calling 200 per cent, or if, during the examination of the first 200 per cent, it shall appear that the number thus called will not yield enough men to fill the quota, the board will keep on calling men in the order as determined by the list of order of examination until enough men have been called to fill the quota.

E. H. CROWDER,
Provost Marshal General.

USE OF WASTE JARS URGED.

The high cost of glass jars is embarrassing the woman's committee of the Council of National Defense in the conduct of its national campaign to encourage canning and preserving of fruits and vegetables. Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, chairman of the woman's committee, to meet this situation, advises housewives in both rural and urban communities to utilize jars which have been discarded and thrown into waste piles.

APPEALS FOR CIVILIAN ARMY TO END "BLOOD MONEY" IN WAR

An appeal for volunteers to fight in the business world, "to make the conduct of this war as clean and patriotic, as heroic and self-sacrificing; at home as it is in the trenches of France and Flanders," has been issued by Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Carl Vrooman.

Mr. Vrooman's statement in part is as follows:

It is a satisfaction to realize that we entered this war only when forced to do so in defense of our lives, our property, and those principles and usages which distinguish civilization from savagery, only when Prussian despotism decreed that we must become either a silent partner of the war-mad hordes of despotism or a crusader in the cause of international law, self-government, and civilization.

Never before have the business men of a nation shown as much patriotism as they have shown in the United States during the past three months. Instead of regarding the war as an opportunity to extort illegitimate war profits from a dazed and distracted Government, many of them have offered not only their services but their enormous business organizations and properties to the Government, on any conditions it might see fit to impose. This is a splendid and thrilling manifestation of the real American spirit.

Unfortunately, however, there have been exceptions to this rule.

Need Army of Civilian Patriots.

Those of us to whom the gods have not vouchsafed the distinction of service in the trenches, evidently will find opportunity at home to show courage, self-sacrifice, and patriotic devotion fighting side by side with those Federal officials who have drawn down upon themselves venomous abuse for having dared to insist on keeping this war free from any taint of graft, extortion, or other forms of illegitimate war profits.

If an army of civilian patriots be not organized to stand behind the President and fight this great fight for business honor while our boys in khaki are gaining for themselves and their country an imperishable renown, fighting and dying triumphantly in the trenches, that country will be disgraced at home by a despicable scramble for illegitimate war profits on steel and coal, on munitions and food. Men of America, this degradation must not come. Ten million of the flower of American manhood by the selective draft have had their names written on the Nation's immortal roll of honor. The Nation calls to-day for an equal number of volunteers to fight in the business world and at the ballot box to make the conduct of this war as clean and patriotic, as heroic and self-sacrificing at home as it is in the trenches of France and Flanders.

ENLISTMENTS IN THE NAVY.

Total enlisted men July 17.....	133,539
Net gain July 18.....	289
Total enlisted men July 18.....	133,828

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

MOST OF COUNTRY'S LEADING AERONAUTIC AND COMMUNICATION EXPERTS NOW WORKING ON WAR PROBLEMS AS SIGNAL CORPS RESERVE OFFICERS

The War Department authorizes the following:

It's a saying in the Signal Corps these days that Who's Who in America has supplanted the Army Register.

For to read the list of those who have received commissions in the Signal Officers' Reserve Corps is to read the names of the country's leading experts in aeronautics, matters of communication, and intelligence problems.

The Signal Corps, more than any other branch of the Army, has drawn to it men of national reputation, leaders in their fields. In keeping with the Government policy of getting the best men available, the Signal Corps is enjoying the advice and services of distinguished telephone and telegraph engineers, radio and cable experts, balloonists, educators, scientists, and aviators.

Maj. Carty Leads List.

To begin with, there is John J. Carty, chief engineer of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co., widely regarded as the foremost telephone engineer of the world. He is a major in the Signal Officers' Reserve Corps and has been assigned to active duty. Through him is made possible the closest cooperation between the Government and the Bell system in mobilizing the immense communication resources of the A. T. & T. Co. for the war.

Maj. Frank B. Jewett is the chief engineer of the Western Electric Co., the greatest manufacturer of telephone apparatus in the world. He is a great electrical engineer, an authority on long-distance and radio telephony, and a noted designer.

Telegraph Companies Represented.

George M. Yorke, commissioned as major, is vice president of the Western Union Telegraph Co. Maj. Charles P. Bruch holds a corresponding position with the Postal Telegraph Co.

Then there is Maj. Charles R. Forbes, a well-known engineer. He gave up the positions of superintendent of public works of the Territory of Hawaii, chairman of the public utilities commission, and chairman of the harbor board to enter upon active duty as an officer of the Signal Officers' Reserve Corps.

Prof. Hiram Bingham, member of the Yale faculty, a noted explorer, historian, and educator, is now Maj. Hiram Bingham. He is in charge of the division of military aeronautics schools of the aviation section of the Signal Corps.

Frederick Palmer on List.

Frederick Palmer, the author and war correspondent whose name is familiar to every newspaper reader, was recently commissioned as major in the Signal Officers' Reserve Corps. He has been detailed as intelligence officer on the staff of Maj. Gen. Pershing in France. As a correspondent he has been an eyewitness of every war since the early nineties.

Louis R. Krumm, chief radio inspector of the Department of Commerce, is now Capt. Krumm, S. O. R. C., having been released for duty by Secretary Redfield, that his expert services might be available for the Army.

Sosthenes Behn, president of the Porto Rico General Telephone Co. and one of the leading citizens of the island, has accepted a captain's commission. With his brother, he directs many Porto Rican business enterprises.

Other Experts on Duty.

Other experts on active duty as captains are Clinton C. Edgar, an authority on construction matters; Claude Mitchell, supervising head of the telegraph lines of a number of Texas railroad lines; and Terry W. Allen, a prominent independent telephone operator of the southeast.

Active in the operation of cables to South America, John K. Roosevelt holds a first lieutenant's commission.

The roster of those commissioned in the aviation section is a long one and includes many well-known men.

R. C. Bolling in peace times is solicitor for the United States Steel Corporation. He is now a major of the Signal Corps and in France with the American aero squadron. He organized the first National Guard aero company at Mineola, Long Island, and has long been a student of aeronautics.

Maj. Robert Glendenning is a Philadelphia banker who started the aviation school at Essington, Pa., now used as a station for one of the aero reserve squadrons.

Maj. Hersey, Balloon Expert.

Maj. H. B. Hersey is an expert of the Weather Bureau and a pioneer balloonist. He is now on duty in the balloon division at Omaha. He was a major of Roosevelt's Rough Riders and served as executive officer of Walter Wellman's Chicago Record-Herald polar expedition in 1906, when an attempt was made to reach the pole by balloon from Spitzbergen.

Orville Wright, the well-known American aeroplane pioneer, has been commissioned as a major, but has not been called into active service.

Henry Souther, a prominent consulting engineer, has received his major's commission and is in charge of the aircraft engineering division of the Signal Corps. He is a well-known auto designer.

Capt. Baldwin a Major.

"Capt." Thomas S. Baldwin, manufacturer of balloons and airships, who built the first Government airship in 1908, has been commissioned a major, but is not in active service.

Lieut. Ernest Jones, detailed to the intelligence office of the Signal Corps, founded the first aero journal in America in 1908 and published it for eight years.

Frank C. Page, of Doubleday, Page & Co., a son of the American ambassador to Great Britain, is attached to the school of military aeronautics division.

Quentin Roosevelt, a son of the ex-President, is an officer-aviator at Mineola. William A. Larned, a former amateur tennis champion, is attached to the personnel division.

Lieut. Seth Low, a son of the former mayor of New York City, and Cord Meyer, of Brooklyn, one of the early sportsman-

flers of a Wright machine, are now flying in the Aviation Section of the Signal Officers' Reserve Corps.

A. Lee Stevens, a manufacturer of balloons, airships, and parachutes, is now an instructor in the balloon division at Omaha.

J. C. McCoy, copper magnate, old-time balloonist in America and France, and an official of the Aero Club, is now an assistant to Col. Chandler, in charge of the balloon division.

Lieut. Philip J. Roosevelt, a cousin of Col. Roosevelt, is attached to the organization and training division, Signal Officers' Reserve Corps.

Frank C. Coffyn, an old-time aviator and one of the original group of Wright fliers, will be commissioned soon, it is understood.

Stephen Philbin, the former Yale half-back; S. Bonsar Brooks, well-known Baltimorean; and Thomas Hitchcock, celebrated New York steeplechase man, are flying.

Barclay H. Warburton, son-in-law of John Wanamaker, former Philadelphia newspaper publisher, Spanish war veteran, is now in the aviation section.

Glidden Tour Man in Banks.

Charles J. Glidden, originator of the Glidden tour for automobiles, an old-time balloonist, has been commissioned, as has A. B. Lambert, president of the Lambert Pharmaceutical Co., of St. Louis, pioneer balloonist and one of the first sportsmen to fly an aeroplane. Glidden was the first to tour around the world in an automobile.

Many of the country's leading experts in aeronautics and kindred sciences, although not commissioned, are cooperating with the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps through service with the aircraft production board of the Council of National Defense.

POTATO IMPORTS ALLOWED.

Shipments From Canada and Bermuda May Now Enter United States.

Restrictions on importations of potatoes into the United States from Canada and Bermuda have been removed under an amendment to regulations of the Federal Horticultural Board, signed recently by the Secretary of Agriculture. The amendment also permits the importation of potatoes from any foreign country into Hawaii for local use only.

The ruling in regard to Bermuda and Canada is based on the fact that inspection of potatoes imported from those two countries during the last three years has shown that no serious potato diseases not already occurring in the United States exist in those regions.

Potatoes for local consumption are to be allowed to enter Hawaii from any country, since few potatoes are grown on the islands, and there is therefore little danger of diseases damaging local truck crops.

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

REGULAR TRAFFIC OF RAILROAD SYSTEMS MAINTAINED DESPITE MOVEMENT OF LARGE BODIES OF TROOPS, SAYS DANIEL WILLARD

Car Congestion Greatly Relieved and Grain Situation Vastly Improved. Huge Shipments of Materials and Supplies.

"The essence of the railroad situation," says President Willard, chairman of the committee on transportation of the Council of National Defense, in an interview, "is that the railroads of the whole United States are nationalized. The 693 railroad companies operating in 48 States and controlling 263,000 miles of road are responding admirably to central direction from the so-called railroad war board of railway presidents. They have responded to every suggestion made by the Council of National Defense through the war board. They have made all transfers of troops on schedule in a manner, so far as I am advised, entirely satisfactory to the War Department, without serious disruption of regular traffic. They have tremendously increased the supply of coal cars, facilitated the transit of grain, and met the needs of the Government at least as promptly and effectually as if they were under direct Government authority."

Not Interrupting Traffic.

President Willard explained that last summer the railroads worked out with Col. Baker, of the Quartermaster Corps of the Army, a complete scheme for wartime railroad operations, and that this scheme, since elaborated and perfected, has worked so well that "during the past two months the railroads of the country, though handling vastly more ton-miles than ever before, have been constantly transporting troops in considerable numbers without in the least interrupting regular traffic."

The regular traffic, he explained, has been larger probably than in any previous period in the history of the country. "Traffic was heavy before the United States entered the war," he says, "because of the necessity of moving tremendous quantities of supplies, material, and finished products for the allies," but since April 6 it has increased tremendously. The reports for the month of April show that the railroads of the United States in that month handled over 3,000,000,000 more ton miles than were handled during the same month in 1916—an increase in business amounting to 16 per cent. And the traffic in April, 1916, although there was a strike impending, was heavy compared to almost any year before the beginning of the European war.

Car Shortage Reduced.

"On May 1, when the railroads war board was established, and the railroads set out to cooperate with it in an effort to get greater national efficiency, there was a car shortage of 148,627 cars. At the end of June this shortage had been decreased to 105,000 cars, though business was steadily increasing."

Mr. Willard says that, in the judgment of many railroad men who have followed the situation closely, vital congestion would have hindered the transportation of troops, seriously delayed the comple-

tion of the cantonments, and aggravated the coal situation, if the railroads had not voluntarily made themselves ready to act as a unit in response to the suggestions of the Council of National Defense war board.

"Beginning with April 6," he says, "business activity has been greater than ever before in America, I think. It was stimulated in many directions—by the manufacture of uniforms, clothing, materials for the building of cantonments, making of ammunition, etc. Then traffic was increased by the withdrawal of many of the Lake boats, and the roads had to assume that extra burden. Boats were also withdrawn from coast traffic, both on the Atlantic and Pacific, and much of the bulk that has been going through the Panama Canal was turned over to the railroads. And there were other factors. For instance, the farmers of the country responded in fine spirit to the request of the Secretary of Agriculture that they plant more land. They planted 30 per cent more land than a year ago, and called upon the railroads to move large quantities of agricultural implements, fertilizer, seed, etc."

Overcomes Railroad Congestion.

Before America's entrance into the war, Mr. Willard says, there was serious railroad congestion, not because the railroads were broken down, but because traffic had been extraordinarily heavy and there was no concerted move possible to get greater efficiency. One of the first steps of the war board was to request the railroads to give preference to the movement of coal, particularly coal for the Government, and that the second preference should be given to ore. Means for identifying Government shipments were devised and orders were sent out by the railroads to send Government freight through to destination whether or not there were through rates and divisions prevailing. Ways were also planned to accelerate allied shipments after conferences with representatives of the allied nations. And the roads were encouraged and urged to expedite the repair of cars and of locomotives and to load cars to their utmost capacity.

"The war board pointed out to the roads," Mr. Willard says, "how various economies might be effected. They urged that more attention be given to the full loading of cars and the cutting down of all unnecessary delay in the loading of empty cars. Statistics showed that previously only 48 per cent of the capacity of box cars had been utilized. It was pointed out that careful economy, without delay of capital, and heavier loading would increase the number of available cars 200,000; that quicker repairs would increase the number 64,000; and that quicker movement would mean that 515,000 more cars would be available, in all a total of 779,000 cars."

"Twenty-nine per cent more bituminous coal was handled in April, 1917, than in the same month of 1916," Mr. Willard says. "The exact figures for 85 of the principal coal-carrying roads show that in 1917 there were 659,000 cars handled as compared to 508,000 in 1916 for an equal number of days."

Mr. Willard points out that if full allowance were made for the fact that last year there was a strike impending and that in every year except the present there was customarily a falling off in shipments for April, May, and June, the percentage of increase is still exceedingly large. "Moreover," he says, "there are literally hundreds of new mines. On one road there have been more than 100 new mines opened during the last six months. It is necessary, of course, that these mines all be supplied with cars and since most of them require only a car or two at a time and are on separate spurs a great deal of extra switching is necessary. That, of course, goes to make equipment less effective. Reports show that the coal car congestion has been greatly relieved. The grain situation has also been very greatly improved—there is no grain being held at any point because of a shortage of cars. And there is every indication that the railroads will be able to handle the entire crop of deciduous fruits satisfactorily. Efforts have been made to supply cars where needed by transfer of empty cars from one section to another regardless of ownership. This makes it possible to bring into play a reserve capacity which has never been available before."

Not Easy To Change.

"It is not an easy matter to make a radical change in railway service. People become accustomed to receiving their freight at certain times and also to travel on certain trains on everyday schedule. But the war board has advocated to railroad companies careful examination of their schedules for the purpose of discovering if there are any passenger trains or trains of any other class being run that are not absolutely necessary and, if so, that if these trains are discontinued men and equipment will be made available for more important trains and that the coal so saved could be used for other purposes."

"The railroads have been urged also to avoid the use of flat and of coal cars as far as possible. And box cars that were formerly being sent to the coast empty are now being sent full of coal."

Mr. Willard also points out that, working with the coal production committee of the Council of National Defense, of which Mr. Peabody is chairman, an agreement was made whereby all coal of like characteristics for shipment up the Lakes be pooled at the Lake ports so that the cars might be released. "It is hard to realize," he said, "unless one is a railroad coal man, what effect this has upon a plentiful car supply. It is probably no exaggeration to say that it is equivalent at least to the addition of ten or fifteen thousand cars to the available car equipment of the railroads. The war board and the coal production committee have also practically accomplished the same arrangement for tidewater pooling, both on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts."

SAVE WINTER RYE FOR SEED.

Farmers in the Southeastern States who have winter rye are urged by the United States Department of Agriculture to trash it and to save it for seed. Because of the general failure of the winter oat crop in this section this year and the shortage and high prices of vetch and crimson clover, it is probable that there will be much more than the usual demand for rye for use as a winter grain, cover, and green-manure crop.

STATE COUNCILS OF DEFENSE DOING IMPORTANT WAR WORK

The Council of National Defense authorizes the following:

As one result of the national defense conference of governors convening in Washington on May 2 and 3 all the States of the Union and the District of Columbia have official State councils of defense cooperating with the national council. Some of these are called State councils of defense, others committees of public safety, or similar names. "This nationwide coordination of war activity of the State councils is an important and significant work," says Walter S. Gifford, director of the national council. "The national council is the parent body. In each State stands the State council ready to assist the national council in the carrying out of its plans and recommendations where these can best be developed on State lines."

Report of Mr. Porter.

George F. Porter, chief of the section on cooperation with States of the national council, in his report on the organization and activities of the State councils shows that a number of these have legislative establishment with broad powers and adequate appropriations of money for the promotion of the war activities. As more of the State legislatures come into session undoubtedly more of the State councils will receive establishment therefrom. All the State councils have the backing of the governors who appointed them and of public opinion in the States. "We feel," he said, "that the immediate work of the greatest importance for the State councils is to develop their county and local organizations. Twenty-two of the States have already completed or have well under way a State-wide system of county organizations. Each county has its county council, and all head up to the State council, and they are in direct communication and cooperation with the national council."

Cooperating With Mr. Hoover.

Mr. Porter speaks especially of the cooperation now being given by the State councils to the Hoover enrollment of women in the food administration. Help is also being given to the commercial economy board in their bread and delivery campaigns. All the State councils are actively assisting in the recruiting for the Army and National Guard. Many of them did effective work in the liberty loan campaign and in the celebration of registration day. In several of the States committees of physicians, surgeons, and dentists have been formed to make examination without cost of men seeking to enlist, and to perform whatever dental work or small surgical operations as are necessary to make the applicants fit. Other States report the organization of naval training classes and the establishment of courses in navigation, gunnery, signaling, radio, marine engines, and first aid. Others report special efforts to provide adequate facilities for transporting men through their States. Nearly all the State councils are endeavoring to establish civilian relief and to cooperate to the fullest extent with the Red Cross.

FOOD-SAVING ADDRESS ADOPTED.

Patriotic and Defense Societies Urged to Cooperate With Hoover.

As a result of the conference of members of patriotic and defense societies called by Herbert Hoover on July 11 an address on food saving was adopted. It was, in part, as follows:

It is not too much to say that the winning of this war, the success of our cause, the preservation of human liberty are predicated on our success in supplying food to our allies.

They can not fight unless fed. They can not under present conditions raise sufficient food for their soldiers and civilian population. The burden and responsibility are ours.

We recommend to all patriotic and defense societies the adoption of the persistent, continuous, systematic measures put forth by Mr. Hoover, the national food administrator, particularly in the rendering of weekly food-savings reports.

The address was signed by: Eliot Wadsworth, acting chairman American Red Cross; William T. Church, commander in chief Sons of Veterans; W. H. Stayton, executive secretary Navy League of the United States; Mrs. Joseph R. Lamar, president National Society of the Colonial Dames of America; Mrs. Everett M. Raynor, president general National Society Daughters of the Revolution; Mrs. Cordelia P. Odenheimer, president general United Daughters of the Confederacy; Herbert Barry, National Security League secretary; Mrs. J. Elliot Langstaff, national president Imperial Order Daughters of the British Empire in the United States; George Wharton Pepper, chairman National Committee Patriotic and Defense Societies; A. Howard Clark, secretary general National Society Sons of the American Revolution; Mrs. George Guernsey, president general Daughters of the American Revolution; C. H. Slau-
baugh, past senior vice commander in chief Grand Army of the Republic; William Mather Lewis, executive secretary National Committee Patriotic and Defense Societies; Colin H. Livingston, national president Boy Scouts of America; Henry Stockbridge, Society of Colonial Wars; Miss Frances Keller, National Americanization Committee; Mrs. William Cumming Story, honorary president general of the Daughters of the American Revolution; Brig. Gen. George Richards, assistant general treasurer of the general society, Sons of the Revolution.

WOMAN GETS RED CROSS POST.

Miss Bracher, of New York, to Card Index Society's Work in France.

The American business woman has been given recognition through the selection of Miss Ida C. Bracher, of New York, to systematize and card index American Red Cross activities in France. She will sail for her new post in a few days.

Miss Bracher has not only had a wide practical experience in cataloguing, filing, and indexing, but has written several manuals on the subject.

Miss Bracher has been loaned to the American Red Cross by Columbia University, where she was engaged in the university as instructor in the war-emergency classes for young women.

PORTUGUESE-AMERICAN TRADE ORGANIZATION IS EFFECTED

Consul General Lowrie, at Lisbon, reports as follows:

Important American interests in Portugal have effected an organization which promises to be of great assistance in the development of trade between the United States and Portugal. It is known as the Portuguese-American Trading Corporation, with offices at 111 Broadway, New York City, and Rua Nova do Alameda 80, Lisbon. This concern is especially interested in the development of the mining industry of this country, and has several wolfram mills in operation. In a letter addressed to the United States consul general the corporation outlines its scope as follows:

"This corporation has large powers for undertaking any line of business, and established credits are maintained by us for the handling of any matter of no matter what importance. We use these facilities for our own purchasing of mine supplies and machinery, automobiles, and trucks that we are importing here; also, actually for large undertakings of sulphur from Louisiana and rails and railway material that we secure for demands in Portugal. In the development of this line we are anxious to have any inquiry for representation in this country, or for any materials, and will also gladly receive similar inquiries for anything in Portugal or its colonies at our New York offices, the real aim of this corporation being to give a concrete and practical form and organization with which to build up trade relations.

Membership International.

"Referring to our further efforts in this same line, we have completed the formation of the Associação Mineira Portuguesa with a membership list that is quite international, including the leading and larger owners and operators of mines in Portugal.

"The association actually offers to take care of all interests and formalities of owners in their relation to the mining authorities of this country. It offers legal, technical, and mining experts' services and counsel to all its members. It has in actual operation a general warehouse, where a competent force will receive all shipments on shipping documents, attend to all transport of ores or mine supplies and their shipment to directed customers at any point. In matters of standard commercial ores, the association weighs, seals, samples, and furnishes guaranteed analyses of all lots, holding such subject to order of the owner, or itself negotiating its sale in guaranteed lot. The guarantee of the association is accepted by us for all American shipments and by the principal banks here.

Acts for Members.

"The association undertakes to secure information for its members, and to act for them in purchases, offering to undertake all formalities of entry and delivery, as well as the direct purchasing for such members; in fact, in the realization of its plans is the establishment of a complete and financially sound mineral exchange, such as we are familiar with in America in our cotton and produce exchanges."

STATUS OF WOMEN'S COMMITTEES IN DEFENSE WORK OUTLINED IN LETTER TO STATE DIVISIONS

Plans for Coordination of Efforts Submitted in Every Case to National Council Before Being Put into Operation—Hearty Cooperation With State Bodies Essential.

The woman's committee of the Council of National Defense has sent the following letter to the chairman of women's divisions of the various States:

MY DEAR MADAM: AS several inquiries have come to the woman's committee as to its authority and status, the status of the 48 State divisions which it has created, and their relation to the State councils of defense, it has been thought advisable to send out a letter to the State chairmen on this subject.

In one sense it is idle to talk of authority, because the societies of women which compose the State divisions are all purely voluntary. There is no thought of anything but enthusiastic, cordial cooperation on their part and an eagerness to serve in the most effective way in which service may be rendered. The woman's committee is wholly dependent for its success upon this spirit of cooperation.

"The Council of National Defense," to quote the words of the Secretary of War, who is its chairman, "determined upon the formation of the woman's advisory committee on woman's defense work in order that this constructive effort might be coordinated and directed, duplication being avoided and valueless work discouraged through its activities. Primarily, of course, the committee on woman's defense work is an advisory committee to the council, as are all other committees created under the council."

In one way the scope and authority of the woman's committee is very broad, for there is no phase or aspect of the defense work of women which it may not investigate and concerning which it may not make suggestions to the council.

Plans Submitted to Council.

Such plans as the woman's committee approves are submitted to the council, and if approved by that body are put into execution as the council may direct. In some cases they would be executed by one of the existing departments of the Government or possibly by some agency created for such defense work; but when the execution of these plans is intrusted to the woman's committee they will be transmitted by the committee to the various State divisions to be carried out. The State divisions therefore are assured that any plans or suggestions made to them by the woman's committee have the full sanction and approval of the Council of National Defense. These plans and suggestions, however, should be carried out with the cooperation and approval of the State councils of defense, for the conditions vary in each State, and what might be wise action in one locality might easily be most unwise in another; and our ultimate object would be defeated if our plans were rigidly adhere to, regardless of local conditions.

In local State work, however, the State divisions of the woman's committee have a very broad field, for it is expected and desired that they shall each become a part of their State council of defense,

and that they shall serve as a part of or in cooperation with it; and with its assistance and support have the widest field for useful service as members of the State council, and acting under its direction.

We must bear in mind that in all that we do we have one common object. Whether it be the production and saving of food that our armies and our allies may be fed, or the conservation of existing social agencies that our soldiers may fight content, knowing that their hearths and their homes, their wives and their children are being safeguarded and cared for against their return; whether it be in aiding the Red Cross or the liberty loan, we have but one purpose, and the clear flame of that purpose should shine through all that we do.

The President has said: "For us there is but one choice. We have made it. Woe be to the man or group of men that seeks to stand in our way in this day of high resolution when every principle we hold dearest is to be vindicated and made secure for the salvation of the nations."

Close Cooperation Essential.

Our State divisions will realize that it is only by close cooperation with their State councils of defense that they can avoid obstructing instead of helpfully and ardently aiding every effort made in their State for the defense of the Nation.

We inclose a copy of a letter which deals with this subject in more detail and which is approved by the woman's committee. It is being sent—with a copy of our letter—to each State council of defense by the section of the Council of National Defense on cooperation with the States.

ANNA HOWARD SHAW,
Chairman Woman's Committee.

MEDICAL RESERVE OFFICERS ASSIGNED TO ACTIVE DUTY

The following-named officers of the Medical Reserve Corps are assigned to active duty and will report by telegraph to the commanding general, Eastern Department, Governors Island, N. Y., for assignment to temporary duty, and upon completion of the duties assigned them they will proceed to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., and report in person to the commanding officer, medical officers' training camp, for a course of instruction:

Cpts. Edward B. Bigelow, John N. Boyce, Daniel J. Donnelly, Robert H. Halsey, Frederick A. Hunt, John Lawson Norris, Richard Moreland Taylor, Dayton C. Wiggin, and John H. Wyman.

First Lieuts. Ray McK. Alexander, George Blackburne, Lowrie W. Blake, Frank E. Browning, Ephraim E. Campbell, Allen V. Carl, Daniel R. Chase, Harry A. Clark, Joseph G. Coleman, Herbert Cooper, Edward E. Corson, William E. Denning, Lancelot Ely, Arthur Jeffries

OUTPUT OF FOOD IN TRINIDAD BEING AIDED BY GOVERNMENT

A report from the American consul at Trinidad reads as follows:

With a view to stimulating local production of foodstuffs and to be less dependable on imports of this character, arrangements have been made to utilize all available Government land now largely wasted by planting beans, peas, rice, and other grains and vegetables suitable for food. A large part of the waste swamp land of Trinidad is to be planted in rice. Throughout the island many private owners of land, especially proprietors of cocoa estates, are arranging to grow provisions this summer as soon as the rainy season starts. Even in Port of Spain vegetable gardens are being planted adjacent to private dwellings. The use of coconut butter instead of imported butter, of banana flour to mix with wheat flour, and of yams and cush cush instead of imported potatoes is being encouraged by the Government.

At a recent meeting of the board of agriculture statistics were given out showing the large imports in 1915 of foodstuffs which ought to have been produced locally, or for which local substitutes should be used. The cattle foods imported that year amounted to about \$405,000 in addition to \$185,000 spent on imported oats. With respect to human food, the imports of wheat and flour amounted to \$1,450,000. The imports of rice amounted to \$390,000, beans and peas to \$60,000, and Indian dhol (a kind of pea) to \$120,000.

It was also shown that a great amount of money was spent on imported fat, for which any Trinidad household could easily find a substitute from local coconuts. The imports of oleomargarin, lard and lard compounds, butter, edible oils, and coconut oil had amounted to about \$500,000, which might all be saved by making use of coconuts.

The governor of Trinidad announced that owing to the scarcity of shipping the Government would soon have to stop allowing import of motor cars and many other articles not considered necessary or urgent, and that even certain classes of provisions would not be allowed to be imported when local substitutes were available.

Ellis, Erwin H. Erney, Harold J. Everett, William Goldstein, Elias D. Gordon, Albert J. Greenwood, Joel Grosner, William E. Grove, Harrison M. Hawkins, William H. Henry, Emilio L. Hergert, Melvin G. Herzfeld, Asa L. Hickok, John J. Hauff, Charles F. Howland, Edgar H. Hughes, John E. Hume, Samuel Jaffe, Bernard A. Jenkins, James L. Junk, Henry Katz, Samuel B. Kaufmann, David Kramer, Morris H. Leaver, Joseph Leo, Merriek Lincoln, Abraham Lustgarten, Perry J. Manheims, Seth H. Martin, Benjamin F. Morowitz, Frank M. Neundorf, Lewis A. Newfield, Floyd G. Reed, Samuel V. Rosenkranz, Waldo H. Sanford, Ambrose A. Scouler, Robert E. Seibels, Lawrence M. Simonson, Clarence J. Slack, Henry G. Smith, Lester H. Sparks, Samuel Stern, James K. Stoddard, Milton I. Strahl, Louis M. Suchoff, Thomas G. Tousey, Mortimer Warren, Samuel E. Weiner, Jeremiah B. Wintersteen, and Ivan I. Yodar.

240 Second Lieutenants in Marine Corps Ordered to Quantico

The Navy Department authorizes the following:

Two hundred and forty recently appointed second lieutenants in the Marine Corps, who were commissioned after having passed examinations, have been ordered to report at the Marine Officers' Training School, at Quantico, Va., this week for a three months' course in military training. They will come from the barracks at Mare Island and San Diego, Cal., Port Royal, S. C., and the rifle range at Winthrop, Md., where they have been undergoing preliminary instruction.

Program of Training.

Intensive training will be inaugurated at the camp in field engineering, military topography, and infantry drill, including the use of various weapons, such as the rifle, bayonet, hand and rifle grenade, machine gun, and all other implements utilized in modern warfare. The students will be given instruction also in trench work, including the construction of trenches.

The course will be under the guidance of the school staff and is designed to fit the young officers for duty in the regiments to which they will be assigned at the termination of their training at Quantico. After a period in the regiments the lieutenants will be called upon for active duty.

Those Ordered to Quantico.

Those ordered to Quantico are:

William H. Abrams, Biggs, Cal.; James P. Adams, North Augusta, S. C.; Walter B. Allen, New York, N. Y.; Herman R. Anderson, Boston, Mass.; Sparling B. Anderson, Manlius, N. Y.; Robert J. Archibald, Wheeling, W. Va.; Benjamin R. Arent, Rogers, Tex.

Harry H. Barber, Moline, Ill.; Baptiste Barthe, San Francisco, Cal.; Louis W. Barthol, New York, N. Y.; Victor A. Baraco, Houston, Tex.; Albert P. Baston, Minneapolis, Minn.; Clyde N. Bates, El Campo, Tex.; Donald U. Bathrick, Culver, Ind.; Louis C. Beauman, Berkeley, Cal.; Wallace A. Bell, Hinsdale, Ill.; Daniel W. Bender, Jersey City, N. J.; Joseph C. Bennet, Manlius, N. Y.; Clement A. Berghoff, Chicago, Ill.; James J. Bettis, Jacksonville, Fla.; Bernard Bierman, Minneapolis, Minn.; Philip B. Blake, Minneapolis, Minn.; Robert Blake, San Francisco, Cal.; Roy E. Bleisoe, Oklahoma City, Okla.; Robert A. Bowen, jr., Pendleton, S. C.; John D. Bowling, Alexandria, Va.; Richard F. Boyd, Styx, N. C.; Thomas R. Brailsford, Pittsburgh, Pa.; James H. B. Brashers, Annapolis, Md.; Edwin R. Brecker, Converse, Tex.; Everett R. Brewer, Chicago, Ill.; Carl D. Brorein, Parma, Mo.; Benjamin H. Brown, Indianapolis, Ind.; Campbell H. Brown, Nashville, Tenn.; Dudley S. Brown, Tucson, Ariz.; Julian P. Brown, Belmont, Mass.; Oakley K. Brown, New York, N. Y.; William R. Brown, Culver, Ind.; Richard B. Buchanan, Chicago, Ill.; Stanley W. Burke, Plainfield, N. J.; Lucian W. Burnham, Needham, Mass.; Carleton Burr, Boston, Mass.; Edward L. Burwell, jr., Chicago, Ill.; Vernon R. Buxton, Boston, Mass.; Carroll F. Byrd, Salem, Oreg.

Francis J. Campbell, Delafield, Wis.; Clifton B. Cates, Nashville, Tenn.; Stewart W. Chaffee, Boston, Mass.; Mordecai C. Chambers, Lexington, Mo.; Gordon M. F. Chance, Washington, D. C.; Paul E. Cheney, West Burke, Vt.; Fred. W. Clarke, Savannah, Ga.; Julius C. Cogswell, Charleston, S. C.; James D. Colomy, Haverhill, Mass.; Percy D. Cornell, Galveston, Tex.; Donald B. Cowles, Hartford, Conn.; Alfred C. Cramp, Fairmont, W. Va.; Merritt B. Curtis, San Francisco, Cal.; Charles P. Cushing, Kansas City, Mo.; Kenneth O. Cuttle, Riverside, Cal.

Ross W. Davidson, Houston, Tex.; Karl S. Day, Friendship, Ind.; James L. Denham, San Francisco, Cal.; Horace B. Derrick, College Park, Md.; George C. Dickey, Davenport, Iowa; Carl F. Dietz, Charleston, Wash.; Clarence A. Dennis, Haekensack, N. J.; Neil F. Dougherty, Berkeley, Cal.; Dunlevy C. Downs, Baltimore, Md.; Bernard Dubel, College Park, Md.; Henry T. Dunn, Jacksonville, Fla.; Lloyd B. Dysart, Seattle, Wash.

Fred. Eastin, jr., Roswell, N. Mex.; William A. Eddy, New Rochelle, N. Y.; William E. Embry, Dade City, Fla.; Charles I. Emery, Salisbury, Me.; Charles A. Etheridge, Norfolk, Va.; Ulva L. Ettinger, Berkeley, Cal.; Graves B. Erskine, Columbia, La.; Robert D. Evans, Lexington, Va.; William R. Evans, Harriman, Tenn.

Walter J. Fant, jr., Chicago, Ill.; Vincent J. Fitzgerald, Minneapolis, Minn.; John R. Foster, West Frankfort, Ill.; Oliver T. Francis, Wastlajo, Minn.; Samuel W. Freeny, Hebron, Md.

Benjamin W. Gally, Berkeley, Cal.; Francis J. Gargan, Notre Dame, Ind.; David I. Garrett, Monroe, La.; James McB. Garvey, Princeton, N. J.; Max D. Gillilan, College Station, Tex.; Alton A. Gladden, Annapolis, Md.; Gus L. Gloeckner, Fayetteville, Tex.; John L. Gregson, jr., West Raleigh, N. C.; Henry Gund, jr., La Crosse, Wis.

Joseph A. Hagan, Richmond, Va.; Frank J. Height, West Raleigh, N. C.; George T. Hall, Seattle, Wash.; Walter S. Hallenborg, Nennut, Ky.; George du R. Hamilton, Gainesville, Fla.; Hans H. Harders, Tucson, Ariz.; Benjamin L. Harper, Peshtigo, Wis.; William H. Harrison, Middle River, Md.; Jack S. Hart, Weatherford, Tex.; Lemuel A. Haslop, College Park, Md.; Melvin E. Hass, Chicago, Ill.; Vincent E. Healey, Chicago, Ill.; James R. Henderson, Charleston, S. C.; Clifford O. Henry, Seneca, N. Y.; Carleton Hill, Ann Arbor, Mich.; William P. T. Hill, Norman, Okla.; Davis A. Holladay, Charleston, S. C.; William E. Hollingsworth, Kosciusko, Miss.; Samuel F. Hollins, Berkeley, Cal.; Richard V. Hood, Largo, Fla.; Buvelle D. Howard, San Francisco, Cal.; James E. Hunter, jr., Columbia, S. C.; John O. Hyatt, Stephenville, Tex.

Philbrick W. Jackson, Chicago, Ill.; Edmar W. Jacobson, San Francisco, Cal.; Norman R. Jensen, Palo Alto, Cal.; Richard H. Jeschke, Chicago, Ill.; Robert P. Jeter, Sautuck, S. C.; Thomas R. Jewett and William Van D. Jewett, Princeton, N. J.; Scott M. Johnston, St. Paul, Minn.

Donald J. Kendall, Brockton, Mass.; Thomas E. Kendrick, Springfield, Ill.; Donald Kenyon, Adams, N. Y.; David R.

Kilduff, San Francisco, Cal.; Maurice P. King, Bangor, Me.; Keith E. Kinyon, Yates Center, Kans.; John G. E. Kipp, St. Louis, Mo.; Joseph W. Knighton, Baltimore, Md.; Charles McK. Krausse, Galveston, Tex.

Shaler Ladd, San Francisco, Cal.; Ivan Langford, College Station, Tex.; Samuel E. Lawrence, New London, Conn.; Charles T. Lawson, Wilkinsburg, Pa.; Walter E. Lawson, Seattle, Wash.; Harry W. Le Gore, New Haven, Conn.; Charles Z. Leshar, San Francisco, Cal.; Thomas G. Letchworth, Washington, D. C.; George B. Lockhart, Honaker, Va.; William O. Lowe, Knoxville, Tenn.; Jonathan Lucas, jr., Atlanta, Ga.; Frederick C. Lusk, Flora, Ill.; Lucius L. Q. C. L. Lyle, Meridian, Miss.; Robert S. Lytle, Los Angeles, Cal.

Carlos H. McCullough, Fayette, Mo.; Paul E. McDermott, Seattle, Wash.; Thomas T. McEvoy, Chicago, Ill.; John McFarland, jr.; Fred. W. Maack, Chicago, Ill.; John D. Macklin, Circleville, Ohio; Bruce J. Mansfield, Houston, Tex.; Frederick S. Manter, Manchester, N. H.; George H. Martin, jr., Berkeley, Cal.; Hiram R. Mason, Columbus, Ohio; Horatio P. Mason, Hampton, Va.; Nathaniel H. Massie, Lexington, Ky.; William R. Mathews, Champaign, Ill.; Clyde P. Matteson, Buffalo, Wyo.; George L. Maxwell, jr., Oakland, Cal.; C. Boyd Maynard, Colton, Wash.; George L. Maynard, San Francisco, Cal.; George C. Medery, Chicago, Ill.; Samuel W. Meek, jr., Philadelphia, Pa.; Carl W. Meigs, Syracuse, N. Y.; Thomas H. Miles, jr., Germantown, Pa.; Morgan R. Mills, jr., Richmond, Va.; Drinkard B. Millner, Henderson, Tex.; James A. Mixon, Williston, Fla.; Lucius L. Moore, Chester, Pa.; Robert M. Montague, Moscow, Idaho; William A. Morrison, Welford, S. C.; Antonio Moschella, Boston, Mass.; Francis P. Mulcahy, Rochester, N. Y.; Charles I. Murray, Sewickley, Pa.; Olive E. Murray, Groesbeck, Tex.; Philip A. Murray, jr., Chesterfield, S. C.; George G. Munce, Richmond, Va.

Harold P. Nachtrieb, Berkeley, Cal.; Clarence E. Nelson, Berkeley, Cal.; Robert L. Nelson, Mount Sterling, Ky.; Alfred H. Noble, Federalsburg, Md.; Edmund P. Norwood, Marion, S. C.

Alfred W. Ogle, Seymour, Tenn.; Wilis F. Ostrander, Berkeley, Cal.; John W. Overton, Nashville, Tenn.

Roscoe A. Parcel, Berkeley, Cal.; Robert S. Pendleton, Fine Creek Mills, Va.; Omar T. Pfeiffer, Toledo, Ohio; Hu H. Phipps, Knoxville, Tenn.; Walter S. Poague, Chicago, Ill.; James A. Poulter, Milwaukee, Wis.; Walter A. Powers, Boston, Mass.; William H. Price, Snow Hill, Md.

Henry C. Savage, jr., Utawville, S. C.; John G. Schneider, jr., St. Joseph, Mo.; James McB. Sellers, Lexington, Mo.; John Sellon, Kansas City, Mo.; Clinton K. Seymour, Alger, Wyo.; Frank L. Shannon, Humansville, Me.; Walter D. Shelly, Minneapolis, Minn.; Charles C. Simmons, jr., Hopewell, Va.; Carroll J. Single, Stockton, Cal.; Clinton I. Smallman, Southboro, Mass.; Carman B. Smith, Bay City, Mich.; Clarence W. Smith, Cham-

(Continued on page 15.)

War Department Orders to Officers and Enlisted Men

By direction of the President, Capt. Winfield S. Overton, United States Army, retired, is detailed under the provisions of the act of Congress approved June 3, 1916, as professor of military science and tactics at Yale University, New Haven, Conn.

Maj. Milton F. Davis, United States Army, retired, is relieved from the further operation of so much of paragraph 26, Special Orders, No. 139, June 16, 1917, War Department, as directs him to proceed to Boston, Mass., for assignment to duty at the Harvard University training camp and will proceed to Governors Island, N. Y., and report in person to the commanding general, Eastern Department, for assignment to duty in addition to his duties at the New York Military Academy, Cornwall on the Hudson, N. Y.

Maj. Nathan W. MacChesney, Judge Advocate General's Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will proceed to Chicago, Ill., and report in person to the commanding general, Central Department, for duty in the office of the department judge advocate.

Maj. Robert C. Loving, Medical Corps, is relieved from further station at Fort Crook, Nebr., and is assigned to station at San Antonio, Tex., in connection with his duties at the medical supply depot at that place.

Capt. Thomas A. Cannan, Ordnance Officers' Reserve Corps, with his consent, as provided in section 37, act of June 3, 1916, is assigned to active duty in the grade of first lieutenant and will proceed to Washington, D. C., and report in person to the Chief of Ordnance for assignment to duty.

First Lieut. Albert A. W. Ghoreyeb, Medical Reserve Corps, now attached to the Fourth Engineers, National Army, is assigned to permanent duty with that regiment.

Capt. Edward A. Sturges, Cavalry (Quartermaster Corps), will report in person to Col. George W. McIver, Infantry, Detached Officers' List, president of the examining board at Washington, D. C., appointed in paragraph 38, Special Orders, No. 28, War Department, February 3, 1917, at such time as he may be required by the board, for examination to determine his fitness for promotion. Upon completion of the examination Capt. Sturges will return to his proper station.

First Lieuts. James S. Reid and Ord L. Sands, Medical Reserve Corps, are assigned to active duty and will proceed to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., and report in person to the commanding officer, medical officers' training camp, for a course of instruction.

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

First Sergt. Frederick Boyd, United States Army, retired, is relieved from duty at Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., is detailed as of his present grade to recruiting duty, and will report to the recruiting officer, 3 Tremont Row, Boston, Mass., for assignment to duty.

Capt. William K. Moore, United States Army, retired, is relieved from duty at the Army Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth, Kans., and will proceed to New York, N. Y., via Washington, D. C., for consultation with the Chief Signal Officer of the Army, and upon arrival in New York, N. Y., will report by letter to the Chief Signal Officer of the Army for duty as disbursing officer.

Second Lieut. Samuel M. Felton, jr., Engineer Officers' Reserve Corps, is ordered to active duty and assigned to the Third Engineers, National Army. He will report in person to his regimental commander, Chicago, Ill., for duty.

First Lieut. Raymond N. Dickinson, Engineer Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and report in person to the commanding general, Western Department, for assignment to duty as assistant to the department engineer of that department.

Capt. Arthur T. Dalton, United States Army, retired, is relieved from duty in charge of construction work at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga. He will continue on duty as quartermaster of that post.

First Lieut. Henry H. Williams, Ordnance Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will report in person to the Chief of Ordnance for assignment to duty.

First Lieut. William H. Searight, Ordnance Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will proceed to Washington, D. C., and report in person to the Chief of Ordnance for assignment to duty.

The resignation by First Lieut. Edwin S. French, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps, of his commission as an officer in that corps is accepted by the President, to take effect this date.

First Lieut. Lauren C. Thomas, Medical Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will proceed to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., and report in person to the commanding officer, medical officers' training camp, for a course of instruction.

Second Lieut. Stephen H. Sherrill, Second Cavalry, is transferred to the Nineteenth Cavalry and will join that regiment.

First Lieut. Lewis B. Hayden, Medical Reserve Corps, is relieved from duty at the medical officers' training camp, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., and will proceed to his home, and upon arrival there report by telegraph to The Adjutant General of the Army.

By direction of the President, First Lieut. Lewis B. Hayden, Medical Reserve Corps, is honorably discharged from the Medical Reserve Corps of the Army, to take effect upon his arrival at his home.

By direction of the President the following-named officers of the Ordnance Department are detailed for service and to fill vacancies in the grade of major in the Ordnance Department: Capts. Charles T. Harris, jr., Harry K. Rutherford, James H. Burns, James L. Walsh, and Alexander W. Maish.

Capt. Harrison H. C. Richards, junior military aviator, Signal Corps, is relieved from his present duties and will proceed to Atlanta, Ga., and assume charge of cadet training at the Georgia School of Technology at that place.

The resignation of Capt. Baxter C. Madden, Quartermaster Officers' Reserve Corps, of his commission as an officer in that corps is accepted by the President, to take effect this date.

Col. Edmund M. Blake, Detached Officers' List, Coast Artillery Corps, is relieved from duty as inspector-instructor, Rhode Island National Guard, to take effect on or about July 15, 1917, and will then proceed to the headquarters, Coast Defenses of Los Angeles, and assume duty as commanding officer of those coast defenses.

Leave of absence for two months on surgeon's certificate of disability is granted Maj. Joseph H. Earle, Corps of Engineers.

By direction of the President, Lieut. Col. Ogden Rafferty, United States Army, retired, is placed on active military duty under the provisions of the next to the last proviso of section 24, act of Congress approved June 3, 1916. He will report to the commanding general, Western Department, for assignment to duty.

Capt. Walter W. Stake, Quartermaster Officers' Reserve Corps, will report in person to the commanding general, Eastern Department, for assignment to duty as assistant to the department quartermaster.

Capt. Lee C. Stillings, Medical Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will proceed to Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., and report in person to the commanding officer of that post for duty and by letter to the commanding general, Eastern Department.

Capt. Joseph C. Goss, Quartermaster Officers' Reserve Corps, will proceed from Philadelphia, Pa., to Baltimore, Md., and assume charge of the inspection and shipping of tents at the factory of the William Hooper Co., and upon the completion of this duty will return to his proper station.

By direction of the President, Second Lieut. Emil Korjan, Philippine Scouts, retired, is placed on active military duty under the provisions of the next to the last proviso of section 24, act of Congress approved June 3, 1916. He will proceed to Fort Douglas, Utah, and report to the commandant, war prison barracks that post, for duty.

Second Lieuts. Percy G. Black and Robert N. Kunz, Second Cavalry, are transferred to the Eighteenth Cavalry and will join that regiment.

Maj. John W. Long, Medical Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty at Greensboro, N. C., for the purpose of conducting the examination of applicants for appointment in the Officers' Reserve Corps.

Maj. William B. Rochester, Quartermaster Corps, will report in person to the commanding general, Eastern Department, for assignment to duty as assistant to the department quartermaster.

Capt. William E. Joiner, Medical Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will report by telegraph to the commanding general, Western Department, for assignment to duty and station.

Capt. Joseph M. Steiner, Medical Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will report in person to Maj. Leon T. Le Wald, Medical Reserve Corps, at the Cornell Medical College, New York, N. Y., for instruction.

Capt. Norval H. Pierce, Medical Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will report in person to the commanding general, Central Department, for duty in connection with the examination of applicants for the Aviation Service.

The leave of absence heretofore granted First Lieut. Robert G. Thach, First Alabama National Guard, is extended 10 days.

The following-named officers of the Quartermaster Officers' Reserve Corps are ordered to active duty: Maj. George Christie, Capt. Robert G. Kelsey. Maj. Christie will proceed to Philadelphia, Pa., not later than five days after the receipt of orders and report in person to the depot quartermaster for assignment to duty as his assistant. Capt. Kelsey will proceed to New York, N. Y., not later than five days after the receipt of orders and report in person to the depot quartermaster for assignment to duty as his assistant.

The following-named officers of the Engineer Officers' Reserve Corps are assigned to active duty and will comply with the following orders: Capt. De Nise Burkhalter, First Lieut. Stephen E. Mueller, Second Lieut. Robert S. Welch.

Capt. Burkhalter and Lieut. Welch are assigned to the Seventh Engineers, National Army, and will report in person to their regimental commander, Atlanta, Ga., for assignment to duty.

Lieut. Mueller is assigned to the Third Engineers, National Army, and will report in person to his regimental commander, Chicago, Ill., for assignment to duty.

By direction of the President, paragraph 128, Special Orders, No. 143, June 21, 1917, War Department, is amended so as to place Maj. John T. Nance, United States Army, retired, on active military duty under the provisions of the next to the last proviso of section 24, act of Congress approved June 3, 1916.

Second Lieut. Frank Langham, Field Artillery, recently appointed with rank from June 2, 1917, is assigned to the Twelfth Field Artillery and will proceed to join that regiment at Fort Myer, Va.

By direction of the President, Capt. Joseph L. Donovan, United States Army, retired, is placed on active military duty under the provisions of the next to the last proviso of section 24, act of Congress approved June 3, 1916. He will proceed to Fort Douglas, Utah, and report to the commandant, war prison barracks at that place, for duty.

By direction of the President, Maj. Frank C. Jewell, Coast Artillery Corps, is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Adjutant General's Department.

By direction of the President, Maj. Louis B. Lawton, United States Army, retired, is placed on active military duty under the provisions of the next to the last proviso of section 24, act of Congress approved June 3, 1916, and detailed for general recruiting service. He will proceed to Buffalo, N. Y., and report to the recruiting officer at that place for duty as assistant. Maj. Lawton is appointed an acting quartermaster for the time he may remain on recruiting duty.

First Lieut. Winchell I. Rasor, Signal Corps, will report by telegraph to the commanding general, Southern Department, for duty.

War Department Orders to Officers and Enlisted Men

Capt. Edward J. Moran, Infantry, Detached Officers' List, is relieved from duty at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and from further duty on recruiting service and will proceed to Chicago, Ill., and report in person to Maj. Gen. Thomas H. Barry, United States Army, for appointment and duty as aid-de-camp on his staff.

First Lieut. George H. Schaeffer, Engineer Officers' Reserve Corps, is relieved from duty at the citizens' training camp, Fort Niagara, N. Y., and will proceed to his home, and upon arrival there will stand relieved from further active duty.

Lieut. Col. Edgar W. Howe, United States Army, retired, will report in person to the commanding general, Eastern Department, for assignment to duty.

Capt. Robert S. Spilman, Medical Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will proceed to Gettysburg, Pa., and report in person to the commanding officer of the camp at that place for duty.

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

Capt. James B. L. Orme, Ordnance Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty. He will proceed to Watervliet Arsenal, Watervliet, N. Y., and report in person to the commanding officer for duty.

Capt. Louis Waefelaer, Ordnance Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will proceed to the Watervliet Arsenal, Watervliet, N. Y., and report in person to the commanding officer for duty.

Maj. William H. H. Hutton, jr., Quartermaster Officers' Reserve Corps, will make not to exceed two visits to Indianapolis, Ind., and Dayton, Ohio, on official business pertaining to aeronautics of the Army, and upon the completion of the duty enjoined will return to his proper station after each visit.

Second Lieut. Harvey B. Chess, jr., Engineer Officers' Reserve Corps, is relieved from duty at the citizens' training camp, Fort Niagara, N. Y., and will proceed to his home, and upon arrival will stand relieved from further active duty.

First Lieut. Herbert O. Yardley, Signal Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will report in person to the Chief, War College Division, Washington, D. C., for duty.

Capt. Roland E. Curtis, Ordnance Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will proceed to the Watervliet Arsenal, Watervliet, N. Y., and report in person to the commanding officer for duty.

Capt. Franklin B. Richards, Ordnance Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty. He will proceed to Frankford Arsenal, Bridesburg, Pa., and report in person to the commanding officer for duty.

Capt. Walter Powers, Ordnance Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will proceed to the Watervliet Arsenal, Watervliet, N. Y., and report in person to the commanding officer for duty.

Maj. Theodore B. Hacker, Quartermaster Corps, is relieved from duty as assistant to the quartermaster, United States troops, Canal Zone, and will report in person to the commanding general, Panama Canal Department, for assignment to duty as department quartermaster and in charge of all construction work pertaining to the Quartermaster Corps in the Canal Zone.

First Lieut. Hamilton Hadley, Aviation Section, Signal Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will report in person to the Chief Signal Officer of the Army for duty in his office.

Capt. William J. Pearmain, Ordnance Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will proceed to the Watervliet Arsenal, Watervliet, N. Y., and report in person to the commanding officer for duty.

First Lieut. Joseph M. Shramek, Medical Reserve Corps, is relieved from duty at Fort Crook, Nebr., and will proceed to his home, and upon arrival there report by telegraph to The Adjutant General of the Army. Lieut. Shramek will stand relieved from further active duty in the Medical Reserve Corps upon his arrival at his home.

Capt. Kenneth C. Grant, Engineer Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will report in person to the Chief Signal Officer of the Army for assignment to duty.

Col. William H. Hart, Quartermaster Corps, is relieved from duty as depot quartermaster, Seattle, Wash., and will proceed with the least practicable delay to Fort Sam Houston, Tex., and report in person to the commanding general, Southern Department, for assignment to duty as department quartermaster of that department.

By direction of the President, Lieut. Col. Frank Green, United States Army, retired, is placed on active military duty under the provisions of the next to the last proviso of section 24, act of Congress approved June 3, 1916. He will report by telegraph to the Chief Signal Officer of the Army for assignment to duty as property officer, Signal Corps, general supply division, Fort Mason, Cal., relieving First Lieut. Donald B. Sanger, Infantry, Detached Officers' List, of that duty.

Capt. Owen V. Wilcomb, Signal Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will report in person to the commanding general, Eastern Department, for assignment to duty as assistant to the signal officer of that department.

Each of the following-named officers of the Medical Reserve Corps is assigned to active duty and will proceed to Fort Terry, N. Y., and report in person to the commanding officer of that post for duty and by letter to the commanding general, Eastern Department: Capt. Isaac S. F. Dodd, First Lieut. Frank A. Davis, Homer Gage, Abraham Ginsburg, and Ruel B. Karlobe.

First Lieut. Theodore LeBoutillier, Medical Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will proceed to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., and report in person to the commanding officer, medical officers' training camp, for a course of instruction.

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

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

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

Capt. James T. Case and First Lieut. Asa C. McCurdy, Medical Reserve Corps, are assigned to active duty and will proceed to Allentown, Pa., and report in person to Maj. Elbert E. Persons, Medical Corps, Twenty-third and Christian Streets, for duty with Red Cross Ambulance Company No. 11.

Capt. Robert W. Holmes, Medical Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will proceed to Boston, Mass., and report in person to Maj. Frederick A. Washburne, Medical Reserve Corps, commanding Base Hospital No. 6 (Massachusetts General Hospital), for duty with that hospital.

So much of paragraph 50, Special Orders, No. 145, June 25, 1917, War Department, as relates to First Lieut. Harry M. Stein, Medical Reserve Corps, is revoked.

Second Lieut. Paul J. Ploss, Engineer Officers' Reserve Corps, is relieved from duty at the citizens' training camp, Fort Niagara, N. Y., and will proceed to his home, and upon arrival there will stand relieved from further active duty.

The leave of absence heretofore granted First Lieut. Harry C. Harris, Medical Reserve Corps, is extended 10 days.

First Lieut. Paul Pleiss, Aviation Section, Signal Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will proceed to Fort Omaha, Nebr., and report in person to the commanding officer, United States Army Balloon School, for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof will proceed to Washington, D. C., and report in person to the Chief Signal Officer of the Army for assignment to duty.

Maj. Eugene Wambaugh, Judge Advocate General's Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will proceed to Boston, Mass., and report in person to the commanding general, Northeastern Department, for assignment to duty in the office of the department judge advocate.

Capt. Stephen C. Reynolds, Sixteenth Cavalry, will proceed to Brownsville, Tex., and report in person to Maj. Gen. Charles G. Morton, United States Army, for appointment and duty as aid-de-camp on his staff.

By direction of the President, Maj. William R. Harrison, United States Army, retired, is placed on active military duty under the provisions of the next to the last proviso of section 24, act of Congress approved June 3, 1916, and detailed for general recruiting service. He will proceed to Toledo, Ohio, and report to the recruiting officer at that place for duty as assistant. Maj. Harrison is appointed an acting quartermaster for the time he may remain on recruiting duty.

First Lieut. Eugene M. Landrum, Forty-third Infantry, now in the Hawaiian Department, will proceed on the first available transport to Manila, P. I., and upon arrival will report to Brig. Gen. Robert K. Evans, United States Army, retired, for duty on his staff.

Leave of absence for one day is granted First Lieut. Joseph B. L. Hickerson, Signal Officers' Reserve Corps.

First Lieut. Henry H. Simons, Aviation Section, Signal Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will report in person to the commanding officer, Signal Corps Aviation School, Mineola, Long Island, N. Y., for assignment to duty.

Capt. Charles G. Lawrence, Quartermaster Corps, is designated as disbursing officer, to disburse all funds pertaining to the Quartermaster Corps, at Fort McPherson, Ga.

Second Lieutenants in Marine Corps Ordered to Quantico.

(Continued from page 13.)

paign, Ill.; Frank P. Snow, Lawrence, Mass.; William K. Snyder, Lincoln, Nebr.; Lewis R. Stickers, Rochester, N. Y.; Phillip G. Stiles, Chicago, Ill.; James R. Stockton, Jacksonville, Fla.; Leonard Stone, Medford, Mass.; Donald A. Stroh, Washington, D. C.; Frank D. Strong, St. Paul, Minn.; Galen M. Sturgis, Hyattsville, Md.

Thomas O. Tate, Wamac Hill, Ala.; Paul S. Taylor, Sioux City, Iowa; John W. Thomason, Huntsville, Tex.; Leland I. Tolman, Spokane, Wash.

Charles H. Ulmer, Pottsville, Pa. Milton W. Vedder, Seattle, Wash.; John G. Vowell, Martin, Tenn.

Carleton Wallace, Minneapolis, Minn.; James M. Wallace, Palo Alto, Cal.; Will H. Walter, Evanston, Ill.; Joseph G. Ward, Portsmouth, Va.; Lades R. Warriner, Society Hill, S. C.; Walter S. Weeks, New York, N. Y.; Sidney W. Wentworth, Durham, N. H.; John A. West, Cincinnati, Ohio; Frederic C. Wheeler, Philadelphia, Pa.; George H. Whisehunt, jr., Orangeburg, S. C.; Thomas S. Whiting, Hampton, Va.; Joseph Wickes, Chesterton, Md.; Albert V. Williams, Nanticoke, Md.; George M. Williamson, Grundy Center, Iowa; James H. Williamson, Newport, R. I.; John A. Willis, jr., Jamesville, Mo.; John B. Wilson, Corvallis, Ore.; Percival L. Wilson, Leavenworth, Kans.; Edward J. Winters, Holyoke, Mass.; John C. Wood, Santa Cruz, Cal.; Harold St. C. Wright, Pensacola, Fla.

James T. Yarborough, Mullins, S. C.; Holcomb York, New Haven, Conn.; Frank O. Young, Seattle, Wash.

GREAT FLEET OF U. S. AIRSHIPS IN 1918 WOULD DEFEAT GERMANY, DECLARES FRENCH AVIATOR

Would Establish Absolute Superiority of Allied Aviation, Says Capt. de la Grange—Victory Would be Sure and Decisive—Types of Aeroplanes Constantly Changing—Air Forces Now About Equal.

[This is the second of three interviews on aviation and its achievements on the European battle fronts by Capt. de la Grange, of the French Aviation Corps, issued by the Committee on Public Information. 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.]

"An observer who had been at the French front in 1915," said Capt. de la Grange, "would have been extremely surprised when he returned at the end of 1916 to see the extraordinary development of French and English aviation. Instead of a few hundred machines, there were now several thousands, and they were of a new type altogether.

"Those in 1915 were of the type of the actual American machines, and they are now used only for training purposes. They have been replaced by machines with motors of 130 and 150 horsepower, instead of 80 and 100 horsepower, and their speed, instead of being from 50 to 70 miles an hour, now attains 100, and even 130, miles an hour for fast fighting machines. All of them are armed with one or two machine guns, and some with guns comparable to the light navy guns."

Models Rapidly Change.

Aviation progresses so rapidly on the battle fronts, Capt. de la Grange explained, and the competition between the two sides to get the best machine there is soon made the material used in 1915 out of date. He pointed out that inadequate machines are almost as bad as no machines, and, from the point of view of many aviators, worse. "Since 1915," he said, "the allies have made great progress with their machines, yet even now their planes are hardly sufficient for all that is required of them.

"There is something very awkward about the industry that makes aeroplanes," he went on. "All the material must be built in series and each time a new series is decided upon it takes several months to begin construction. Very often when a certain type of machine has been used for a short time a better type is found and it is necessary to construct this new type. If there is any hesitation about doing this and the old model is clung to, in a few months the aviators may lose their superiority over the enemy which it had previously acquired. It is this problem which the French aviators had to meet at the end of 1916. In order to have in 1915-16 1,500 machines on the front and 3,000 in the schools, the French factories had to make a tremendous effort. They were hindered by the lack of raw material and by the difficulty in procuring labor, therefore the machines which they turned out were not of the newest design and the result was that at the end of 1916 the French aviation was not homogeneous.

"The spotting machines and the reconnaissance machines were not of the newest type; they did not climb fast enough, nor

did they have enough speed horizontally, and they were insufficiently armed. On the other hand, very luckily, the fighting machines were very superior to the enemy machines. Therefore, in 1916-17, the allied fighting machines were everywhere the strongest and were able to keep the command of the air, but their task is overwhelming because they are too few. The Germans managed to slip through the meshes of the net of protection which had been formed and they attacked the spotting machines, who could with difficulty defend themselves. This resulted in losses on both sides. The Germans lost their fighting machines because they were less good than ours; the allies their helpless spotting machines. It is difficult to protect these last because of the conditions under which fighting in the air takes place. Attacks may come from all sides, above, below, and from the side. There is a double remedy to this, either to have a very large number of fighting machines of the best model or to improve the spotting machines, making them faster, arming them better, so that they may defend themselves. The allies are trying both these remedies, but it is difficult for them to make a great industrial effort, as their factories have been working at top speed for the last three years.

"The United States, with their great industrial production, will be able finally to overcome these difficulties.

Air Forces Perceptibly Equal.

"If we keep in mind what has been said above, we realize that forces actually now taking part in the gigantic struggle are perceptibly equal. There are about 3,000 allied airplanes against the same number of Germans. Imagine what would happen if America suddenly threw in the balance 4,000 or 5,000 more airplanes in 1918. This would mean that there would be against each German airplane two or three allied ones, and if during an attack the allies concentrated their aerial forces there could be five or six allied machines to one German in the area where the attack was being carried on. This would establish the absolute superiority of the allied aviation. The German machines would be obliged to stay behind their lines and would be attacked over their own aerodromes. The allied spotting machines would be able to do their work in absolute security far in the German lines, and could therefore direct the firing very accurately and save a great deal of ammunition.

"The result of all this would be that we would have a great deal of information of all that was being done back of the German lines while our adversaries would know nothing of what we were preparing.

"In one word, this would mean the absolute air supremacy with all its advantages; the blinding of the enemy, the precision of our artillery fire, which would have a double advantage—it would

TRANSFER OF CEMENT TESTS.

Reclamation Service Work to Be Done By Bureau of Standards.

Memorandum agreement covering transfer of cement-testing work of the Reclamation Service to the Bureau of Standards:

The work conducted in the laboratories of the Reclamation Service at Denver, Colo., and San Francisco, Cal., is to be taken over by the Bureau of Standards.

The personnel and equipment of these laboratories are to be transferred to the Bureau of Standards and maintained substantially as at present.

Orders for cement shipments and inspection will be sent by the office of the chief of construction to the Denver office of the Bureau of Standards with copies to other offices, if desired.

Government bills of lading will be furnished by the office of the chief of construction when shipments are ordered. After the cement has been tested and accepted these will be completed by the representative of the Bureau of Standards at the works.

Records of tests and inspection will be kept by the Bureau of Standards and will be available for examination by the Reclamation Service.

When shipments are to be made from works near a reclamation project where no permanent inspector is maintained by the Bureau of Standards, the Reclamation Service will, if feasible, furnish an inspector from such project, if requested by the Bureau of Standards.

The Bureau of Standards will also make tests and analyses of concrete and concrete aggregates, chemical analyses of water and soils, and other tests and analyses required by the Reclamation Service.

Pending the final provision for the complete maintenance of these laboratories by the Bureau of Standards, the necessary funds are to be supplied from the appropriation for the work of the Reclamation Service.

A. P. DAVIS,
Director, United States
Reclamation Service.
S. W. STRATTON,
Director, Bureau of Standards.

save ammunition and also save many of our soldiers' lives. This was proved in 1916 at the beginning of the Battle of the Somme.

"If the front was pierced and the enemy was forced to retreat, it would be as disastrous to them now as it would have been in the old days for an army to retreat without cavalry in the face of an enemy having a powerful cavalry. The aviation is the cavalry of modern time.

Will Secure Victory.

"The intervention of the United States in 1918 with a great and powerful aviation would, without doubt, secure the victory of the allies. This would be a decisive victory—a victory of democracy over autocracy. If this victory was not decisive, the question would be brought up again in 10 years, and would then probably be fought out not in Europe but on the American soil."

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