



JUL 25 1917

# Official Bulletin

PUBLISHED DAILY UNDER ORDER OF THE PRESIDENT BY THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC INFORMATION  
GEORGE CREEL, CHAIRMAN



Vol. 1.

WASHINGTON, MONDAY, JULY 23, 1917.

No. 62.

## MAY VOLUNTEER FOR ARMY UNTIL NAMES ARE POSTED

Some misapprehension having arisen regarding the eligibility of men for voluntary enlistment in the Army after their names had been drawn for the selective draft, Adjt. Gen. McCain, in response to telegrams from a number of recruiting officers, has wired them as follows:

After a registered person has been called for military service by his local board and directed to appear for physical examination he ceases to be eligible for voluntary enlistment. See section 15 and paragraph D, section 18, Rules and Regulations. Copy may be obtained from local board.

The Provost Marshal General's office has ruled that the calling of the men consists in the posting of their names at the office of the local board, with the date on which they are to appear for physical examination. Until this was done, it was stated, a man may still voluntarily enlist.

All day Sunday and until 4 o'clock this morning the force of the Provost Marshal General was engaged in checking off the 10,500 numbers of Friday's drawing to make certain that no errors crept in. The final proofs have been corrected, and it was expected that the numbers would be officially furnished to the various local boards and the press some time late today.

## PRESIDENT ESTABLISHES "DRY ZONE" AROUND CANTONMENTS

The order establishing a 5-mile "dry zone" and regulating moral conditions around military camps has been issued by the President and released for publication by the Secretary of War:

1. Under authority of section 12 of the act "to authorize the President to increase temporarily the military establishment of the United States," the following regulations are established by the President:

"No person, whether acting individually or as an officer, member, agent, representative, or employee of a corporation, partnership, or association, or as an agent, representative, or employee of an individual, shall, in or within 5 miles of any military camp, except as hereinafter provided, sell or barter, directly or indirectly, either alone or with any other article, any alcoholic liquor, including beer, ale, or wine, to any person, or give or serve any such alcoholic liquor to any person, except that this prohibition against serving or giving alcoholic liquor shall not apply to the serving of wines or liquors in a private home to members of the family or to bona fide guests therein

(Continued on page 2.)

## Names and Locations of Army and Guard Camps

The names and locations of the National Army cantonments and the National Guard mobilization camps are as follows:

**National Army cantonments.**—Camp Deven, Ayer, Mass.; Camp Upton, Yaphank, L. I.; Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N. J.; Camp Meade, Admiral, Md.; Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va.; Camp Jackson, Columbia, S. C.; Camp Gordon, Chamblee, Ga.; Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio; Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky.; Camp Custer, Battle Creek, Mich.; Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill.; Camp Pike, Little Rock, Ark.; Camp Dodge, Des Moines, Iowa; Camp Funston, Fort Riley, Kans.; Camp Travis, San Antonio, Tex.; Camp Lewis, American Lake, Wash.

**National Guard mobilization camps.**—Camp Green, Charlotte, N. C.; Camp Wadsworth, Spartansburg, S. C.; Camp Hancock, Augusta, Ga.; Camp McClellan, Anniston, Ala.; Camp Sevier, Greenville, S. C.; Camp Wheeler, Macon, Ga.; Camp MacArthur, Waco, Tex.; Camp Logan, Houston, Tex.; Camp Cody, Deming, N. Mex.; Camp Doniphan, Fort Sill, Okla.; Camp Bowie, Fort Worth, Tex.; Camp Sheridan, Montgomery, Ala.; Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss.; Camp Beauregard, Alexandria, La.; Camp Kearney, Linda Vista, Cal.; Camp Fremont, Palo Alto, Cal.

## Non-Enemy Tourists Free to Enter Canada

The Department of State has been informed by the American consul at Kingston, Canada, that the Dominion superintendent of immigration has stated that no document or passport is required by the Canadian Government in the case of tourists or other visitors coming to Canada temporarily except in the case of those who may be of enemy origin. Those born in an enemy country who claim naturalization in the United States should carry their naturalization certificates. Those of enemy origin who claim birth in the United States should carry a birth certificate. Citizens and subjects of allied or neutral countries are as free and welcome to enter and leave Canada as at any time in the past.

## Siam Declares War on Germany and Austria

A telegram to the Department of State from the American Legation at Bangkok, dated July 22, states that Siam declared war against Germany and Austria about 6 o'clock that day. German and Austrian subjects were being interned. The German and Austrian Legations were protected by special guards. All German ships were interned at once.

## RED CROSS SENDS COMMISSION TO ROUMANIA FOR RELIEF WORK

As a further step in its program for basing American relief work abroad on accurate surveys of conditions, the Red Cross war council, of which Henry P. Davison is chairman, announces the dispatch of a Red Cross commission to Roumania.

This is the third Red Cross commission to be sent to Europe since the organization of the war council to make first-hand investigations in belligerent countries. One commission, headed by Maj. Grayson M. P. Murphy, is already at work in France; a second, under the leadership of Dr. Frank Billings, will arrive in a few days in Russia.

The commission to Roumania, which is headed by Henry Watkins Anderson, a lawyer of Richmond, Va., will undertake at once, in addition to its investigation of sanitary and health conditions, actual relief work among the Roumanian refugees. To do this work a Red Cross medical unit of 12 doctors and 12 nurses accompanies the commission.

Quantities of medical supplies, serums, vaccines, and foodstuffs urgently needed in Roumania are being sent with the commission by the war council. A special emergency appropriation of \$200,000 has been voted for Roumanian relief.

### Health and Sanitary Experts.

"For the commission to Roumania, as for those sent to France and Russia, the Red Cross war council has been unusually fortunate in obtaining the service of some of the leading health and sanitary authorities of the country," said Mr. Davison to-day in announcing the appointment. "It is one of the finest tributes to the patriotism of the men—doctors, lawyers, engineers, and business men—who have been called upon to undertake, at very great personal inconvenience and often with no inconsiderable risk, these Red Cross missions in distant countries, that they have responded without hesitation. No finer record will be written in this war than of these men who have gone forth under the Red Cross to carry aid and encouragement to those countries which for three years have been feeling the heavy brunt of war."

### Members of Commission.

In addition to Mr. Anderson, the chairman, the members of the commission to Roumania, as announced by Mr. Davison, are:

Arthur Graham Glasgow, an engineer of Washington, D. C. Mr. Glasgow is one of the leaders of his profession, and has lived for more than 12 years in London, where he maintained extensive offices.

Dr. Francis W. Peabody, of Boston, who represented the Rockefeller Foundation in its medical investigations in China.

Bernard Flexner, of Chicago, a lawyer, who has taken a prominent part in many

sociological movements in the Middle West.

Dr. H. Gideon Wells, of Chicago, professor of pathology in the University of Chicago.

Dr. Roger Griswold Perkins, of Cleveland, professor of hygiene, Western Reserve University.

Dr. Robert C. Bryan, of Richmond, Va., who is one of the leading surgeons of the South.

Doctors and nurses of the medical unit accompanying the commission are: Dr. W. D. Kirkpatrick, Bellingham, Wash.; Dr. Richard Penn Smith, Fort Loudon, Pa.; Dr. D. J. McCarthy, Davenport, Iowa; Dr. George Y. Massenber, Macon, Ga.; Dr. R. H. Rullison, Syracuse, N. Y.; Dr. B. C. Hamilton, Syracuse, N. Y.; Dr. Benjamin Earl LeMaster, Macomb, Ill.; Dr. Louis H. Limauro, Lynn, Mass.; Dr. E. F. Hird, Bound Brook, N. J.; Dr. W. T. Lowe, Pine Bluff, Ark.; Dr. Joseph P. H. Gruener, Chicago, Ill.; Dr. Feo. Duro Guca, Chicago, Ill.; Dr. William J. Kucera, New Prague, Minn.; Florence Patterson, head nurse, Washington, D. C.; Rachel C. Torrance, New York City, N. Y.; Katherine Olmsted, Milwaukee, Wis.; Alma Forester, Chicago, Ill.; Alice Gilborne, Chicago, Ill.; and Anna T. Pederson, New York City, N. Y.

### President Establishes "Dry Zone" Around Cantonments

(Continued from page 1.)

other than officers or members of the military forces; and no person, whether acting individually or as a member, officer, agent, representative, or employee of any corporation, partnership, or association, or as an agent, representative, or employee of an individual shall send, ship, transmit, or transport in any manner, or cause to be shipped, transmitted, or transported in any manner, any alcoholic liquors, including beer, ale, or wine, to any place within 5 miles of any military camp, except for use in his home as hereinbefore authorized: *Provided*, That where the existing limits of an incorporated city or town are within 5 miles of a military camp the prohibition upon the sale, barter, gift, service, sending, shipment, transmission, or transportation of alcoholic liquors imposed by this regulation shall not apply to any part of the incorporated city or town distant more than one-half mile from said camp."

2. Under authority of section 13 of the same act the keeping or setting up of houses of ill fame, brothels, or bawdy houses within five (5) miles of any military camp, station, fort, post, cantonment, training, or mobilization place being used for military purposes by the United States is prohibited.

### ENLISTMENTS IN MARINE CORPS.

Enlisted strength July 21 (estimated) -	27, 898
Reserves in service.....	1, 021
National naval volunteers.....	885
Retired men on active duty.....	15
Total number of commissioned and warrant officers.....	1, 003
Strength, commissioned and enlisted.....	30, 822

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

## EXECUTIVE ORDERS ISSUED RECENTLY BY THE PRESIDENT

### *Certain Lands in New Mexico and Arizona Withdrawn from Entry, Sale, or Other Disposal.*

#### EXECUTIVE ORDERS.

Under authority of the act of Congress approved June 25, 1910 (36 Stat., 847), as amended by the act of August 24, 1912 (37 Stat., 497), it is hereby ordered that the public lands in the following-described area be temporarily withdrawn from all forms of settlement, location, sale, selection, entry, or disposal, pending the determination of the title to said lands, to wit:

Sections 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, 22, 23, 26, 27, 28, 29, 32, 33, 34, and 35 in each of townships 19, 20, 21, 22, and 23 north of range 14 east, and those portions of sections 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 11, and 12 which lie north of the Sapello River in township 18 north of range 14 east, all of the New Mexico principal meridian, New Mexico.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,  
17 July, 1917.

#### Reinstatement of Clerk.

Walter W. Grose may be reinstated as clerk in the Quartermaster Corps of the Army, War Department, without regard to the year limitation upon eligibility for reinstatement.

Mr. Grose entered the service of the Quartermaster Corps June 1, 1898, and was continuously employed until May 27, 1912, when he resigned. His services are now urgently needed in the Quartermaster Corps of the Army at Jeffersonville, Ind. In the opinion of the department this case is one in which the paramount consideration is the benefit of the service.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,  
July 17, 1917.

#### Arizona Lands Withdrawn.

It is hereby ordered that the tract of land in Arizona within the following boundaries, approximately 125,000 acres, be, and is hereby, reserved from entry, sale, or other disposal and set aside for use of the Kaibab and other Indians now residing thereon and for such other Indians as the Secretary of the Interior may locate thereon:

Beginning at the northwest corner of section 6, township 41 north, range 2 west; thence east to the northeast corner of said section 6; thence north 47.12 chains to the boundary line between Arizona and Utah; thence west along said boundary line to the northwest corner of section 34, township 42 north, range 5 west; thence south to the southeast corner of section 33, township 41 north, range 5 west; thence east along the northern boundary of section 4, township 40 north, range 5 west, to the northeast corner thereof; thence south to the southwest corner of section 27, township 40 north, range 5 west; thence east to the southeast corner of section 28, township 40 north, range 2 west; thence north to the northeast corner of section 4, township 40 north, range 2 west; thence west to the southwest corner of section 31,

## MORE ECONOMY IN FREIGHT CAR USAGE IS RECOMMENDED

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

"The Government—and, indeed, every other purchaser of goods—must make every effort to buy near the point of utilization so as to make the one necessary railroad haul as short as possible. A number of instances have come to the attention of the storage committee where certain articles are being manufactured in the East with orders to ship West, while the same articles are being made in the West for shipment to the East. This lack of cooperation between buyer, railroad, shipper, and consignee must cease.

#### Coal Pooling Plan.

"A good example of what grows out of a full understanding is the pooling arrangement effected between coal operators, railroads, mines, and lake vessels, whereby coal from Lake Erie ports destined for the head of the lakes will be classified and handled so much more efficiently that the equivalent of 53,000 cars will be added to the railway equipment. Some similar cooperative method will be developed within the next few months to control all Government shipments.

"Most industrial establishments are situated so that to make any considerable addition to their storage areas is impossible. At most manufacturing centers, therefore, it will be desirable to create assembly stations for the collection of Government freight. Such stations will permit the combination of a number of small shipments into car lots.

"More and more the motor truck must be used for local deliveries of freight, not only between the plant and freight assembly station, but to consumers at relatively near-by points. This will mean, in many instances, the organization of a joint motor car service by the manufacturers of a given district to insure that as nearly as possible full motor truck loads may be available for each trip."

township 41 north, range 2 west; thence north to the place of beginning.

This order supersedes and takes the place of the order of October 16, 1907, promulgated by the Department of the Interior, which order is hereby revoked:

*Provided*, That this order shall not affect any existing legal rights of any person to any of the lands described therein.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,  
17 July, 1917.

#### Removed Clerk Reinstated.

Mr. E. C. Yeats, who was removed from the Railway Mail Service on December 23, 1916, for improper use of his travel commission, may be reinstated as a postal clerk in the Postal Service without reference to the civil-service rules.

This order is issued in view of the statement of the Postmaster General that the case of Mr. Yeats had received his personal attention and that he had concluded that the charges were not sufficiently sustained to warrant his removal.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,  
July 17, 1917.

## SUSPENSION OF UNESSENTIAL RAILWAY PROJECTS IS URGED

The railroads' war board has addressed a plea to public service commissions and all State, county, and municipal authorities throughout the United States urging cooperation with the railroads in a suspension during the period of the war of "all efforts not designed to help directly in winning the war."

The specific suggestions which the railroads' war board make to all such authorities are embodied in a letter forwarded by Chairman Fairfax Harrison. In the letter Mr. Harrison says:

### Mr. Harrison's Letter.

"The present emergency has imposed upon the railroad a very unusual strain in transporting men, food, coal, munitions, and materials in augmented quantity. This burden, while cheerfully undertaken, requires every ounce of energy, every unit of rolling stock, every dollar of capital, every bit of supplies and coal which the railroads can command.

"It is the opinion of this committee that all efforts not designed to help directly in winning the war should be suspended during the period of the war. Indeed this is obviously the thought of President Wilson in his appeal to the country on April 16, 1917, which included the following statement:

"It is evident to every thinking man that our industries \* \* \* must be made more prolific and more efficient than ever, and that they must be more economically managed and better adapted to the particular requirements of our task than they have been."

### Confine Projects to Essentials.

"Therefore this committee earnestly recommends that during the war the railroads be required by the public authorities to make improvements and carry out projects involving the expenditure of money and labor only when they are absolutely essential for war purposes or public safety. The prevailing high interest rate on money, the difficulty of raising money in competition with the tax-free issues of the Government, the excessive cost of supplies and labor, the delay in obtaining material, the possible blockade of traffic, and the diversion of labor all contribute to make nonessential construction undesirable during the war.

### Reduction of Passenger Service.

"The committee considers that the erection of new stations and elimination of grade crossings are among the non-essential improvements which should be deferred at this time. We respectfully suggest that the basis for consideration of new projects at this time should be the increase in the capacity of the carriers for national service.

"Furthermore, we urge your cooperation in eliminating all passenger service which is merely convenient and not justified by public necessity during the present emergency situation."

### BRIG. GEN. SHANKS DETAILED.

Brig. Gen. David C. Shanks, United States Army, now at San Francisco, Cal., will repair to this city and report in person to the Chief of Staff for instructions.

## Articles Comprising Exports Control List Which Will Require Licenses if Shipped From U. S.

[Secretary Redfield has requested the newspapers to publish this statement without change in the wording, and asked that especial care be exercised that no article be omitted from, or added to, the official list.]

For the information of shippers the Exports Council has authorized the publication of a list comprising the articles which have already been determined to be included under the general headings mentioned in the President's proclamation of July 9. This list supercedes an unauthorized and incorrect statement hitherto published. Additions may be made to this list, if it is determined that other articles are properly included in the general headings given in the President's proclamation. Official notice will be given of such changes when they occur.

Export license is required at present for any article on the following list:

Coal, coke, fuel oils, lubricating oil, benzol, head-lantern oil, toluol, naphtha, benzene, red oil, kerosene, and gasoline, including bunkers.

Food grains, flour and meal therefrom, corn flour, barley, rice flour, rice, oatmeal and rolled oats, fodder and feeds, oil cakes and oil-cake meal, malt, peanuts.

Meats and fats, poultry, cottonseed oil, corn oil, copra, coconuts (desic-

cated), butter, fish (dried, canned, or fresh).

Grease (inedible or edible of animal or vegetable origin), linseed oil, lard, meats (all varieties), tinned milk, peanut oil and butter, rapeseed oil, tallow, tallow candles, stearic acid.

Pig iron, steel billets, steel sheet bars, steel blooms, steel slabs, ship plates and structural shapes, iron plates, "I" beams, mild-steel plates, rolled steel plates, steel channels, steel angles, mild-steel plates (ordinary tank quality), steel beams, steel plates one-eighth of an inch thick or heavier, (steel sheets one-eighth inch thick or heavier are classed as steel plates), steel tees and zees, structural steel shapes, boiler plates, tank plates, steel doors, steel car frames, steel towers, scrap iron and scrap steel, ferromanganese.

Fertilizers, cattle manure (shredded), nitrate of soda, poudrette, potato manure, potassium salts, land plaster, potash, cyanamide, phosphoric acid, phosphate rock, superphosphate, chlorate potash, bone meal, bone flour, ground bone, dried blood, ammonia and ammonia salts, acid phosphate, guano, humus, hardwood ashes, soot, sheep manure (pulverized), anhydrous ammonia.

Arms, ammunition, and explosives, nitrate of potash, rosin, sulphur, salt-peter, turpentine.

### BOYS ANSWER CALL TO FARMS.

#### Reports Tell of Progress of the Working Reserve.

The Department of Labor authorizes the following:

Satisfactory reports from the various States, telling of more and more boys going on the farms and making good there and of farmers so pleased that in some cases they are voluntarily raising the boys' wages, indicate in some degree the progress which the United States Boys' Working Reserve of the Department of Labor is making. This success is attributed by William E. Hall, national director of the reserve, largely to the fine spirit and enthusiasm which the State directors and other leaders are showing and to the care with which they are selecting the boys whom they are sending to the farms.

Director Hall has held a number of conferences recently with State directors and other officials looking to the forwarding of the work. These conferences are resulting in a constant expansion of the work. The shortage of farm labor in some parts of Maryland and Virginia and the best method of filling this with boy labor was discussed at a conference between Mr. Hall and F. W. Holden, State director for Maryland, and Robert C. Howard, acting director for the District of Columbia.

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

### CEYLON MISSIONARY REGULATION.

#### Proposed Law to Require Non-British Church Workers to Have Permits.

The consul at Colombo, Ceylon, has sent the Department of State, under date of May 23, 1917, copies of the Ceylon Government Gazette for May 25, 1917, containing a draft of a proposed ordinance which, when it shall become effective, will forbid all persons not British subjects who intend to engage in missionary or educational work in Ceylon from landing unless they shall obtain a permit in writing enabling them to enter on such work in the colony, granted to them by the British Government and issued to them not more than six months previously; and unless they establish their identity to the satisfaction of the principal customs officers at the ports and satisfy such officers that they have received permission to land.

Any person landing in contradiction of these requirements will be liable to detention, and any alien engaged in missionary or educational work whose presence is deemed undesirable may be deported.

The exact date when the ordinance will become effective has not yet been published. The reasons assigned for the ordinance are that experience has shown that some safeguards are necessary to insure that individuals desiring to work as missionaries are not in active sympathy with the enemies of Great Britain.

Contribute to the Red Cross fund.

## The Official Bulletin

Published Every Week Day, Except  
Legal Holidays, by the Committee  
on Public Information.

Office: No. 10 Jackson Place,  
Washington, D. C.

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

### SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY MAIL:

Daily	One year	-----	\$5.00
	Six months	-----	2.00

### 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.

### ORDER TO POSTMASTERS.

All postmasters are directed to post this BULLETIN daily in a conspicuous place in the lobby or other portion of their respective post-office buildings where the public can read it; and, without expense to the Government, each and every postmaster is earnestly urged to see that this BULLETIN is made available to as many people as possible in the manner suggested.

A. S. BURLESON,  
Postmaster General.

### PURPOSE OF APPEAL TO WOMEN.

#### Committee Not Prepared to Find Jobs for Stenographers and Clerks.

A misunderstanding has arisen as to the purpose of an appeal issued recently by the woman's committee of the Council of National Defense that the women of the country prepare themselves by special training for the war work which they may be called upon to perform.

The woman's committee's appeal referred especially to the need for apt and well-trained stenographers and clerks. but it was not intended to convey the impression that the committee was prepared to enroll such competent persons nor to undertake to secure positions for them. The woman's committee's statement was offered solely as advice to the patriotic women of the Nation.

### ENLISTMENTS IN THE NAVY.

Total enlisted men in the Navy	
July 20	134,444
Net gain July 21	234
Total enlisted men in the Navy	
July 21	134,678

## PRESIDENT URGES COLLEGES AND TECHNICAL SCHOOLS TO MAINTAIN THEIR COURSES ON USUAL LINES AS FAR AS POSSIBLE WHILE U. S. IS AT WAR

THE WHITE HOUSE,  
Washington, July 20, 1917.

HON. FRANKLIN K. LANE,  
Secretary of the Interior.

MY DEAR MR. SECRETARY: *The question which you have brought to my attention is of the very greatest moment. It would, as you suggest, seriously impair America's prospects of success in this war if the supply of highly trained men were unnecessarily diminished. There will be need for a larger number of persons expert in the various fields of applied science than ever before. Such persons will be needed both during the war and after its close. I therefore have no hesitation in urging colleges and technical schools to endeavor to maintain their courses as far as possible on the usual basis. There will be many young men from these institutions who will serve in the armed forces of the country. Those who fall below the age of selective conscription and who do not enlist may feel that by pursuing their courses with earnestness and diligence they also are preparing themselves for valuable service to the Nation. I would particularly urge upon the young people who are leaving our high schools that as many of them as can do so avail themselves this year of the opportunities offered by the colleges and technical schools, to the end that the country may not lack an adequate supply of trained men and women.*

*Cordially and sincerely, yours,*

WOODROW WILSON.

## RUSSIA'S IMPORTS IN 1916 NEARLY TWICE AS GREAT AS IN 1915, TOTAL BEING \$545,853,000

The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce has issued the following:

European Russia imported \$545,853,000 worth of goods in 1916, an increase of no less than 100 per cent over the total for 1915, according to a compilation from official Russian statistics made public today by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce. Last year's imports fell only \$83,000,000 short of the figure for the normal year 1913. As a matter of fact, since the official figures do not include munitions, the value of the goods actually received and requiring transportation must have been greatly in excess of the value recorded.

When it is considered that in 1916 European Russia received goods by two routes only (Archangel and Scandinavia-Finland), while goods were entered at 44 ports in 1913, it is easier to appreciate the tremendous freight traffic that the port of Archangel and the Russian railroads were called upon to handle and the inevitable congestion that has made necessary the strict limitation of imports.

In the original figures, stated in rubles, there was an apparent increase in the 1916 imports of 41 per cent over 1913. The fall in ruble exchange has been allowed for in the bureau's statement by making the conversions for 1913 at the normal rate of 51.5 cents to the ruble

and those for 1916 at 31.8 cents. In the big import returns for 1916, however, high prices constitute an important though indeterminate factor, which counterbalanced to some extent the decline in the exchange value of the ruble.

The effect of the war was even more apparent in the export trade of 1916 (\$151,460,000) which was less than one-fourth of the normal exports of 1913 (\$731,789,000), though nearly 23 per cent more than the exports of 1915. The growth last year in the total trade, which amounted to \$697,313,000, as against \$395,254,000 in 1915 represents chiefly the remarkable increase in imports.

### U. S. and Great Britain Lead.

The most important contributors to the Russian market in 1916 were the United Kingdom and the United States. An extraordinary increase over 1913 (4,735 per cent) was made by Japan, whose energetic canvas of foreign markets since the war started has attracted attention in Russia, as well as in South Africa and Australia. In relative increase over 1913 the United States takes second place, the percentage being 252. Other countries that showed a remarkable growth of sales to Russia between 1913 and 1916 are the following: Sweden, 250 per cent; Finland, 157 per cent; the United Kingdom, 123 per cent; Norway and France, each 88 per cent.

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

## SENATE.

The rivers and harbors appropriation bill, carrying about \$27,000,000, was taken up for consideration this morning. Senator Fletcher, in charge of the bill, urged it as a war measure because of the improvements of harbors provided for. It probably will be under discussion several days.

Senator Simmons, chairman of the Finance Committee, said this morning that his committee would give no further consideration to the war-tax revenue bill until the conference report on the food bill has been agreed to in both Houses. The prohibition amendment, commanding the taking over of all distilled spirits in bond, if adopted will require a revision of the tax bill in order to produce the required revenue. If that amendment is rejected, the bill as previously reported to the Senate will stand.

Senator Sheppard, of Texas, said he was hopeful of bringing up the nationwide prohibition constitutional amendment this week.

With but very little discussion, with but one negative vote, and without a roll call the Senate late Saturday evening passed the \$640,000,000 aviation bill. The Speaker and the Vice President signed the measure to-day, and it was sent at once to the White House for the approval of the President. The amendment of Mr. Hardwick to strike out the clause providing for the draft in connection with the new flying corps to be created was defeated by a vote of 66 to 12. The amendment by Senator Owen for the appointment of a board to supervise the expenditure of the large sum authorized also was rejected.

Senator Calder offered an amendment that was intended to make aliens resident in the United States, other than Germans, subject to the draft in the formation of the new National Army. Several Senators spoke in favor of this amendment to the draft law, but urged that it be not pressed in connection with the aviation bill. Following assurances by Senator Stone, of the Foreign Relations Committee, and Senator Chamberlain, chairman of the Military Committee, that the subject would be given consideration this week, Senator Calder withdrew his amendment and the aviation bill was adopted precisely as it passed the House. Only 55 minutes were consumed in enacting this important measure into law.

The administration food bill also went through to the final stages late Saturday afternoon after five weeks of debate. It was passed by a vote of 81 to 6. A number of important changes were made in the House bill. These will be straightened out in conference, and the leaders to-day were hopeful that a full agreement might be reached by the end of this week. By a vote of 46 to 33 the Senate fixed a minimum guaranteed price for wheat of not less than \$2 a bushel. The Pomerene amendment, giving the Government control through the Federal Trade Commission of the coal industry and its distribution and to fix the price of coal and coke, was agreed to by a vote of 72 to 12. Under this amendment the Government would

be authorized during the period of the war to take over the mines at a reasonable price and operate them and to regulate wholesale and retail distribution and wages of coal miners.

An amendment offered by Senator Tillman was adopted appropriating \$10,000,000 for the purchase by the Government of nitrates for fertilizers to be sold to farmers for cash. An effort by Senator Shafroth to restore the House provision putting the administration of the law in the hands of a single individual instead of the board of three previously agreed upon was rejected by a vote of 60 to 23.

Senator Owen offered a proposal providing for the appointment of a joint committee on expenditures of the war to supervise appropriations. It was accepted by a vote of 53 to 31. Republicans voted for it solidly and a number of Democrats joined them. Under the terms of the amendment this committee is to consist of three Democratic Senators and Representatives and two Republican Senators and Representatives. The committee is to be appointed by the usual body in each House that designates committees. It is to be known as the "Joint Committee of Expenditures in the Conduct of the War." It is made the duty of the executive departments on request to keep the committee fully informed as to their war expenditures and contracts. The committee shall confer and advise with the President, heads of executive departments, commissions, voluntary boards, or other organizations connected with the conduct of the war, with a view to safeguarding expenditures and report to Congress from time to time in its own discretion or when requested by either branch of Congress.

The Senate accepted an amendment by Mr. Kenyon that is intended to prevent hoarding. It will not apply to farmers who hold their own products or to farmer's cooperative associations. This amendment makes it a felony punishable with imprisonment for not less than six months nor more than three years, for any person to destroy or make away with any article suitable for human food, fuel, or other necessities of life, for the purpose of limiting the supply to the public or affecting the market price, whether temporarily or otherwise. An amendment by Senator Nelson defined grain exchanges and gave the President authority to close them if through their actions they unduly or unreasonably enhanced prices of wheat or other food cereal. A proposal by Senator La Follette to give the President authority to take over and operate railroads, vessels engaged in the coastwise or lake or river traffic, and other common carriers, for the period of the war, was voted down by a vote of 69 to 17. An amendment by Senator Hollis stipulated that nothing in the food law should be construed as repealing the anti-trust law.

A subcommittee of the Committee on Commerce will hold hearings this week on the trading-with-the-enemy bill recently passed by the House. It is expected that this measure will be productive of considerable debate when it gets into the Senate.

## HOUSE.

The House this morning received the administration food bill with the Senate amendments and it will be sent to conference promptly. There promises to be some decided opposition among House Members to some of the vital changes made in the Senate.

Conference reports were received on the administration priority shipment bill under which the transportation of commodities necessary for the national defense can be expedited, and on the bill to increase the membership of the Interstate Commerce Commission from seven to nine members. Saturday, Chairman Ferris, of the Public Lands Committee, filed a conference report agreeing to the terms of the bill giving full credit to homesteaders for all time spent in the Army or the Navy during the war.

Representative Emerson, of Ohio, has introduced a bill to compel aliens, other than Germans, to enlist in the service of the United States or in the Army or Navy of their own country, or be deported at the option of the President. The bill was referred to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

The Secretary of the Navy asked Congress for an emergency appropriation of \$137,000,000 for the upkeep of the naval establishment during the present fiscal year. The bulk of the appropriation would be for ammunition, ordnance supplies, improvement of yards and dock, clothing, and enlargement of the gun factory at the Washington Navy Yard. For the last item \$7,500,000 is asked.

Secretary of Commerce Redfield asked Congress for \$37,500 to pay for an inquiry into development of internal waterways for freight transportation, the relations between the railway systems and water transportation, and the attitude of shippers toward the use of waterways.

Representative Hulbert, of New York, introduced a resolution providing for the presentation of the United States flag over the Speaker's chair to the New York World, to be taken by a representative of that paper to the American ambassador at Petrograd and donated in the name of the House of Representatives as a battle-flag to the Russian army.

## VISIT NEW SURVEY STEAMER.

Secretary Redfield and Other Officials on Board the "Surveyor."

The new Coast and Geodetic Survey steamer *Surveyor*, which was completed last month at the yard of the Manitowoc Shipbuilding Co., Manitowoc, Wis., will arrive in Washington to-morrow morning, with Secretary of Commerce Redfield and officials of the Coast Survey aboard.

The *Surveyor* was built especially for surveying work in and around Alaska, and is probably one of the largest vessels of her type afloat. She is an oil-burning vessel, and is so equipped that she can remain at sea for several months at a time.

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

## LOAN OF 3,840 COOKS TO SUPERINTEND 16 ARMY CANTONMENT KITCHENS REQUESTED OF 58 HOTEL ASSOCIATIONS BY THE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL

*Men Will Be Paid Same Salaries as  
They Now Receive—Will Be  
Used to Train Those Who  
Will Be Permanent  
Cooks.*

The Quartermaster General's Department has sent out telegrams to presidents of 58 hotel associations throughout the country requesting the "loan" of 3,840 experienced cooks to superintend the kitchens in the 16 cantonments for the new National Army. For this work 15 civilian cooks will be required for each regiment to be formed, making an average of 240 for each cantonment.

The Quartermaster General has been authorized to organize 16 schools for the instruction of cooks for the Army. The plan is to have a school for each National Army cantonment on September 1, when the mobilization takes place. The cooks for the organization of the National Army will be appointed after the Army is organized. Therefore, preparation must be made for feeding the men when they are assembled at the cantonments.

### Services Only Temporary.

It is not the object of the Quartermaster's Department to make these especially appointed cooks a permanent part of the military organization. It is believed that their services will not be required longer than from one month to six weeks. In addition to their work of getting the Army kitchens into running order, they will be utilized as instructors for the cooks who are permanently to serve in the National Army cantonments. While receiving Government pay they will be supervised by trained instructors from the Regular Army.

The presidents of the hotel associations have been asked to act as a committee in working out this scheme. Each hotel proprietor who recommends experienced, reliable cooks will be held responsible for the efficiency of these men. These cooks will be transported at Government expense to and from their places of employment. They will be paid the salaries they have received at the hotels which regularly employ them.

### Four Schools for Cooks.

There are at present four Government schools for the training of cooks and bakers. It is obvious that, in preparing to feed the new National Army, a much more extensive training must be devised. With this in view, the War Department has worked out a plan whereby the captain of each company shall choose, out of the most likely men presented, three cooks who will be trained in school methods while the National Army is undergoing its course. This will give something like 675 enlisted cooks to each cantonment. Over these men the civilian hotel cooks will have supervision until the work is well organized. The most proficient of the enlisted instructors from the four Government schools have been recommended for commissions in the Quartermaster's Re-

serve Corps to organize new schools along the lines of the ones now in existence.

The course in the new schools under contemplation are planned to be half as long in time as those now followed in the four existing schools, where the student is graduated after four months of instruction.

### List of Hotel Associations.

List of hotel associations to which the 58 telegrams were sent:

American Hotel Protective Association of the United States and Canada, W. N. Robinson, Hotel Baltimore, Kansas City.  
Hotel Men's Mutual Benefit Association of the United States and Canada, Frank C. Hall, Somerset Hotel, Boston.  
Arkansas Hotel Men's Association, A. A. Reynolds, Hot Springs, Ark.  
Alabama Hotel Association, L. D. Fairchild, Exchange Hotel, Montgomery, Ala.  
California State Hotel Association, Vernon Goodwin, Alexandria Hotel, Los Angeles, Cal.  
Northern California Hotel Association, J. F. McHenry, Montgomery Hotel, San Jose, Cal.  
Connecticut Hotel Association, A. C. Judd, Hotel Ellon, Waterbury, Conn.  
Georgia Hotel Men's Association, George R. Benton, Savannah Hotel, Savannah, Ga.  
Idaho Hotel Men's Association, C. W. Thompson, American Falls, Idaho.  
Illinois Hotel Association, G. W. Byers, Matoon, Ill.  
Indiana Hotel Keepers' Association, H. J. Keenan, Anthony Hotel, Fort Wayne, Ind.  
Maine Hotel Association, H. E. Thurston, New Chase House, Portland, Me.  
Maryland Hotel Association, H. J. Joyce, Joyce Hotel, Baltimore, Md.  
Massachusetts Hotel Association, Arthur L. Race, Brandon Hall, Brookline, Mass.  
Michigan Hotel Men's Association, E. C. Puffer, Otsego Hotel, Jackson, Mich.  
Minnesota State Hotel Association, F. E. Zonne, Hotel Andrews, Minneapolis, Minn.  
Mississippi Hotel Keepers' Association, A. J. Dorman, Houston Hotel, Houston, Miss.  
Missouri-Kansas-Oklahoma Hotel Association, A. B. Clark, Savoy Hotel, Kansas City, Mo.  
Nebraska Hotel Association, R. D. McFaddon, Wellington Inn, Omaha, Nebr.  
New Jersey Hotel Association, C. J. Fury, Hotel Sterling, Trenton, N. J.  
New England Hotel Association, A. C. Treadway, Red Lion Inn, Stockbridge, Mass.  
New Hampshire Hotel Association, W. R. New, Port House, Newport.  
New York State Hotel Association, John McGlynn, Hotel Rensselaer, Troy, N. Y.  
North Dakota Hotel Association, C. A. Elaus, Gladstone Hotel, Jamestown, N. Dak.  
Northwestern Hotel Men's Association, F. E. Zonne, Hotel Andrews, Minneapolis, Minn.  
Ohio State Hotel Association, W. E. Hawk, Gibson House, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
Oregon State Hotel Association, Rich-

ard W. Childs, Hotel Portland, Portland, Oreg.

Pennsylvania State Hotel Association, J. M. Frazier, Bellevue-Stratford, Philadelphia, Pa.

Rocky Mountain Hotel Men's Association, B. D. Keith, Vail Hotel, Pueblo, Colo.

Southern California Hotel Association, W. J. Colopy, Hotel Baltimore, Los Angeles, Cal.

South Dakota Hotel Association, C. M. Dake, Centerville, S. Dak.

Southern Hotel Association, A. H. Gallowsay, Winston-Salem, N. C.

Southern Interstate Hotel Association, A. S. Amer, St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans, La.

Texas Hotel Men's Association, J. C. Cochran, Metropolitan Hotel, Fort Worth, Tex.

Vermont State Hotel Association, M. L. Powell, Hotel Vermont, Burlington, Vt.

Washington State Hotel Association, J. C. Marmaduke, New Washington Hotel, Seattle, Wash.

Western New York and Pennsylvania Hotel Association, G. F. Hulbert, Hotel Samuels, Jamestown, N. Y.

Wisconsin State Hotel Association, E. J. Carroll, Commercial Hotel, Watertown, Wis.

Capitol Tour Association, E. S. Tait, Hotel Dupont, Wilmington, Del.

Atlanta, Ga., Hotel Men's Association, Wm. C. Royer, Piedmont Hotel, Atlanta, Ga.

Atlantic City, N. J., Hotel Association, W. F. Hanstein, Royal Palace Hotel.

Birmingham, Ala., Hotel Men's Association, H. N. Burt, Florence Hotel.

Boston City Hotel Association, Archie Hurlburt, Boston Tavern.

Buffalo, N. Y., Hotel Association, D. H. McLeod, McLeod Hotel.

Chicago Hotel Association, L. R. Adams, Brevoort.

Cleveland, Ohio, Hotel Association, J. P. A. O'Connor, Hotel Statler.

Denver Hotel and Restaurant Keepers' Association, S. C. Huber, Standish Hotel.

Detroit, Mich., Hotel Association, J. R. Hayes, Wayne Hotel.

Kansas City Hotel Association, W. S. Mars, Kupper Hotel.

Louisville, Ky., Hotel Association, Otto Seelbach, Hotel Seelbach.

Milwaukee, Wis., Hotel Association, Ernest Clarenbach, Hotel Smedford and Martin.

Hotel Association of New York City, Thomas D. Green, Hotel Woodward.

Omaha, Nebr., Hotel Association, J. F. Letton, Fontenelle.

Philadelphia, Pa., Hotel Association, N. W. Newton, Green's Hotel.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Hotel and Restaurant Keepers' Association, T. N. Clancy, Marquette Hotel.

San Antonio, Tex., Association, T. B. Baker, St. Antony Hotel.

Springfield, Mass., Hotel Association, C. T. Shean, Cooley Hotel.

Washington, D. C., Hotel Association, F. S. Hight, New Willard Hotel.

National Congress of American Hotel Associations, Rome Miller, Rome Hotel, Omaha, Nebr., chairman.

### 1,348 NEW ARMY RECRUITS.

Reports to the Adjutant General's Office show that enlistments for the Regular Army July 20 amounted to 1,348, making a total of 153,807 accepted enlistments since April 1, 1917.

## OPEN MARKET PURCHASE AUTHORIZED OF ANIMALS NEEDED BY THE GOVERNMENT FOR WAR PURPOSES

The Quartermaster General of the Army authorizes the following:

The Secretary of War has approved of the purchase in the open market of the mature specification animals needed by the Government for war purposes.

1. Any responsible dealer, breeder, or farmer who is capable of supplying the Government with one or more carloads of animals at a sanitary place, suitable for feeding, inspecting, branding, and loading them on cars is invited to furnish the following information to the purchasing officers in the remount zone in which he is located or proposes to supply animals:

(a) The number of mature specification animals of each of the following classes that he can supply: Cavalry and riding horses, light artillery horses, heavy artillery horses for siege batteries, wheel mules, lead mules, and pack mules.

(b) The price per animal at which he will enter into an agreement to supply animals of each class to the Government if called upon to do so.

(c) The places where he proposes to offer animals for inspection by Army purchasing boards.

2. Full particulars as to the specifications of animals, method of inspection, and requirements of inspection plants will be furnished on application to the purchasing officer of any one of the zones.

3. The Government purchasing officers charged with the details of buying horses and mules for the Army are as follows:

Depot quartermaster at Fort Keogh remount depot, Fort Keogh, Mont., for the northern remount zone, embracing the following States: Idaho, Minnesota, Montana, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Wisconsin, Wyoming, and Washington.

Quartermaster at 410 Scarritt Arcade Building, Kansas City, Mo., for the central remount zone, embracing the following States: Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Missouri, and Nebraska.

Depot quartermaster, Fort Reno remount depot, Fort Reno, Darlington, Okla., for the southern remount zone, embracing the following States: Arkansas, Arizona, California, Louisiana, Mississippi, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas.

Depot quartermaster, Front Royal Remount Depot, Front Royal, Va., for the eastern remount zone, embracing the following States: Alabama, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, Maryland, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Vermont, and West Virginia.

4. No agreement to furnish animals will be made with any dealer unless he is considered capable of supplying all the animals he offers to supply without subletting or calling upon other agencies to assist him.

5. At least one purchasing board in each zone will be reserved for the inspection of animals offered by farmers and breeders in not less than carload lots.

### Bond Will Be Required.

6. A bond of 5 per cent of the total consideration will be required as part of the

agreement on any order for more than a hundred animals. At the end of each day's business a voucher for the purchase price of all the animals bought that day will be furnished the seller. The total value of this voucher will be paid on presentation to the purchasing officer of the remount zone in which the animals are delivered.

7. Under agreements to furnish 100 animals or less no bond will be required, but 5 per cent of the purchase price will be deducted from the amount of the voucher for each day's business and will not be paid until all the animals are delivered.

## DISCUSS AIRCRAFT SPRUCE.

### Conference Considers Question of Improper Sawing of Timber.

A conference on aircraft spruce specifications of great importance to the successful accomplishment of the airplane programs of both the United States and the entente allies was held here recently. Those who took part included spokesmen for the Pacific coast and Carolina spruce interests, called to Washington particularly for the purpose, and representatives of the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps; the aircraft production board of the Council of National Defense; the British, French, and Italian missions now in this country; the lumber committee of the Council of National Defense; and various American airplane manufacturers.

Among the purposes of the conference were to make the spruce manufacturers thoroughly familiar with the quantity and character of the requirements which the nations fighting Germany will need during the coming year; to arrange for standard specifications for sawing the spruce for all four of the nations represented, eliminating the waste and confusion which now arises from improper sawing; and to discuss arrangements for a proper co-ordination of purchasing.

The representatives of the spruce manufacturers were Messrs. Howard E. Jayne, F. A. Douty, and Israel Ludlow, representing the Pacific coast interests, and C. J. Whitmer, representing North Carolina spruce men. Among others who were at the conference were C. B. Gordon, of the British munitions purchasing board; Maj. R. Perfetti, of the Italian mission; Capt. A. de la Grange and Capt. Henry Dourif, of the French mission; Messrs. Coffin, Deeds, Waldon, and Sligh, of the aircraft production board; Maj. Henry Souther and Maj. W. H. H. Hutton, of the Signal Corps; Dr. Henry Crampton, of the advisory commission; E. T. Allen, of the lumber committee of the Council of National Defense; Karl Zimmerschied, of the automotive committee; and W. C. Chadeayne, of the Curtiss Airplane Co.; Glenn L. Martin, of the Wright-Martin Co.; F. H. Russell, of the Burgess Co.; and H. E. Talbot, jr., of the Dayton-Wright Co.

Capt. William E. Ford, Engineer Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty. He will take station at Little Rock, Ark., and report by letter to the Quartermaster General of the Army for assignment to duty in connection with the Cantonment Division of the Quartermaster Department at Little Rock, Ark.

## ENGINEER RESERVE OFFICERS GIVEN ACTIVE ASSIGNMENTS

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

*At Vancouver Barracks, Wash.*—Capt. Bertram D. Dean. First Lieuts. Franklin W. Bush, jr., Harold Cogswell, Merrill Butler, Frank M. House, Arthur M. Bohmert, and Roy E. Tremoux. Second Lieut. Ernest M. Wright.

*In the vicinity of Washington, D. C.*—Capts. John W. Mark, George H. Throop, Oscar B. Perry, James G. Ross, John H. Watson, and Martin P. Korn. First Lieuts. Harwood S. Haynes, Merritt T. Cooke, jr., Harry S. Abell, Albert O. Loomis, Ira B. Pearce, Isadore E. Behrman, Page B. Blakemore, Paul Freedley, Ambrose Harwell, Philip O'B. Montgomery, Carl L. Raymond, Lois L. Adams, Caleb S. Kenny, Herbert I. Collins, William V. Hill, William S. Grace, James C. FitzSimons, and Willard W. Troxwell. Second Lieuts. John E. Morelock, Hugh M. Heskell, Gerald M. Keith, Orris S. Wood, Robert L. Glose, Frederic F. Frech, Charles H. Chandler, jr., Ephraim B. Wilkinson, Frank S. Neely, Kenneth B. Jones, John S. Beck, and William A. Richards.

*At Fort Leavenworth, Kans.*—Maj. Walter E. Winn; Capts. Henry N. Brooks, Rennie B. Fanning, Frederick R. Gjerfsen, Albee L. Ladd, George G. Stroebe, Warren R. Thompson, George C. Parsons, George Goldman, George A. Knapp, Frank B. Watterson, Oscar W. Urbom, Charles S. Rogers, Chester A. Rothwell, Benjamin H. Lampert, Byron L. Kelso, and Walter V. Buck; First Lieuts. Leroy Johnson, Charles M. Seymour, Meyer Barnert, Samuel E. Minor, Henry V. Hubbard, Bjarne N. Folling, Horace C. Rawson, Jonathan W. Freeman, Frank Scott, Gordon A. Beebe, Allison T. Yorton, Edward A. Wood, Arnold A. Kriegsmann, Gerald S. Kibbey, Royal S. Durrell, George A. Geib, Ralph G. Aultman, Leo H. Weisfeld, Chancey L. Currier, Lewis H. Merrill, Ray E. McCurdy, Samuel J. Gates, Robert R. Fisher, Jamison Vawter, Edward W. Falanders, John T. Watry, Andrew H. Holt, Victor Morris, Robert J. Parmenter, Prescott G. Brown, Jessel S. Whyte, William E. Stanley, Malcolm K. Whyte, Jerome Powers, Dan S. Helmick, and James B. Black; Second Lieuts. Harvey A. Wood, Bolling W. Coulter, Edward Hilsley, Robert A. Thurstin, Arthur W. Baumgarten, John E. Hayden, John A. B. Tompkins, Leslie A. Kibbe, Lynn U. Martin, Dudley K. Sadler, Edwin J. Stephenson, Clyde F. Weingartner, Albert M. Bowles, Waldimar Karkow, Walter S. Shively, Eugene L. Colcord, William D. Stuart, jr., Neil A. Fowler, James F. Lardner, jr., David H. Levy, Charles W. Campbell, Donald M. Cook, Francis J. Sherwin, Russell F. Albert, John D. Gould, Ralph L. Nessler, Kenneth A. Baren, Milton N. Levy, Charles K. Dunn, and John L. Niesse.

Capt. Hayden Channing, Quartermaster Officers' Reserve Corps, is relieved from further duty as assistant to the depot quartermaster, Front Royal Remount Depot, Front Royal, Va., and will repair to this city and report in person to the Quartermaster General of the Army for assignment to duty in his office.

## PRESIDENT EXCLUDES CERTAIN AREAS FROM PALISADE FOREST

By the President of the United States of America—A Proclamation.

Whereas it appears that the public good will be promoted by excluding certain lands within the States of Idaho and Wyoming from the Palisade National Forest and by restoring the public lands subject to disposition in the excluded areas in a manner authorized by the act of Congress approved September 30, 1913 (38 Stat., 113), entitled "An act to authorize the President to provide a method for opening lands restored from reservation or withdrawal, and for other purposes";

Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power in me vested by the act of Congress approved June 4, 1897 (30 Stat., 11 at 34 and 36), entitled "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, and for other purposes," do proclaim that the boundaries of the Palisade National Forest are hereby changed to exclude the areas indicated as eliminations on the diagram hereto annexed and forming a part hereof.

And I do further proclaim and make known that in my judgment it is proper and necessary in the interest of equal opportunity and good administration that all of the excluded lands subject to such disposition should be restored to homestead entry in advance of settlement or other forms of disposition, and pursuant to the authority reposed in me by the aforesaid act of September 30, 1913, I do hereby direct and provide that such lands, subject to valid rights and the provisions of existing withdrawals, shall be opened to entry only, under the provisions of the homestead laws requiring settlement, at and after, but not before, 9 o'clock a. m., standard time, September 11, 1917, and to settlement and other disposition, under any public land law applicable thereto, at and after, but not before, 9 o'clock a. m., September 18, 1917; provided, that the rights of the State of Idaho under the provisions of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 592), shall not be abridged in so far as any of the excluded lands in that State are affected thereby. Unsurveyed lands are not subject to the provisions of said act, but in the absence of a prior valid adverse right, the preference accorded the State thereby, where the township has been surveyed and the plat thereof filed while the lands were reserved for forestry purposes, will attach immediately upon the restoration of such lands to selection and entry under the general land laws of the United States September 18, 1917, as herein provided and continue for 60 days. Prospective applicants may, during the period of 20 days preceding the date on which the land shall become subject to entry, selection, or location of the form desired under the provisions of this proclamation, execute their applications in the manner provided by law and present the same, accompanied by the required payments, to the proper United States land office, in person, by mail, or otherwise, and all applications so filed, together with such as may be submitted at the hour

fixed, shall be treated as though simultaneously filed and shall be disposed of in the manner prescribed by existing regulations. Under such regulations conflicts of equal rights will be determined by a drawing.

Warning is hereby given that no settlement initiated prior to seven days after the date for homestead entry above named will be recognized, but all persons who go upon any of the lands to be restored hereunder and perform any act of settlement thereon prior to 9 o'clock a. m., standard time, September 18, 1917, or who are on or are occupying any part of said lands at such hour, except those having valid subsisting settlement rights initiated prior to withdrawal from settlement and since maintained, and those having preferences to make entry under the provisions of the act of Congress approved June 11, 1906 (34 Stat., 233), entitled "An act to provide for the entry of agricultural lands within forest reserves," and acts amendatory, will be considered and dealt with as trespassers and will gain no rights whatever under such unlawful settlement or occupancy; provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall prevent persons from going upon and over the lands to examine them with a view to thereafter appropriating them in accordance herewith. Persons having prior settlement rights or preferences, as above defined, will be allowed to make entry in accordance with existing law and regulations.

It is not intended by this proclamation to reserve any lands not immediately heretofore embraced in a national forest, nor to exclude any lands except the areas indicated as eliminations on the diagram hereto annexed.

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

Done at the city of Washington this thirtieth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and forty-first.

[SEAL.]                      WOODROW WILSON,  
By the President:  
ROBERT LANSING,  
*Secretary of State.*

### SALE OF POISONED PLASTERS.

#### Reports Indicating Possible Enemy Activity in West Being Probed.

In response to inquiries relative to the reported sale in western States of poisoned plasters, Assistant Attorney General William C. Fitts, in the absence of Attorney General Gregory, has authorized the following statement:

"While the Department of Justice does not take a sensational view of the reports indicating a possible enemy activity in the dissemination of poisoned sticking or court plaster, there has been enough officially reported on the subject to warrant thorough investigation, both as to the manner of distribution and the germs in the plasters. Consequently, the samples in hand are being analytically examined both in Washington and in a western city. Pending further information it would be well for the consuming public to use no remedies of this kind except those obtained from approved sources of supply."

## CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION ANNOUNCES EXAMINATIONS

The United States Civil Service Commission announces open competitive examinations as follows:

**LIST No. 1.**—Examinations of the non-assembled type; that is, those in which competitors are not assembled for an examination but are rated upon the subjects of training and experience and corroborative evidence. Applications for these examinations are received at any time:

Aeronautical mechanical draftsman, Signal Service, War Department; assistant director of traffic, office of Chief of Ordnance; accountant, Ordnance Department of War Department; inspector of powder and explosives, Ordnance Department of War Department; assistant inspector of powder and explosives, Ordnance Department of War Department; inspector (female) of undergarments, Quartermaster Corps; tent inspector, Quartermaster Corps; ordnance foreman, navy-yard service, Bremerton, Wash.; dairy manufacturing specialist, Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture; assistant dairy manufacturing specialist, Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture; master gauge expert, Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce; gauge inspector, Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce; assistant gauge inspector, Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce.

**LIST No. 2.**—Examinations of the non-assembled type for which applications must be filed by the dates specified:

Director of traffic, office of Chief of Ordnance, August 7; material clerk, navy-yard service, Bremerton, Wash., August 14; assistant plant pathologist, Bureau of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture, August 7; mechanical draftsman, Reclamation Service, Denver, Colo., August 7.

**LIST No. 3.**—Examinations in which competitors will be assembled for scholastic tests:

Laboratory aid, motion-picture laboratory (female), Department of Agriculture, August 8; power plant operator, animal quarantine station, Athenia, N. J. (examinations held at Paterson and Passaic, N. J., only), August 8; assistant engineer in forest products, Forest Service, Madison, Wis., August 8; clerk qualified in French, German, Italian, and Roumanian (male), Post Office Service, Canton, Ohio, August 8; shop apprentice, Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce, August 22; assistant, Philippine service, August 22-23; teacher, Philippine service, August 22-23.

Full information concerning the above-named examinations may be obtained upon application to the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.; the secretary of the United States Civil Service Board, post office, Boston, Mass., Philadelphia, Pa., Atlanta, Ga., Cincinnati, Ohio; customhouse, New York, N. Y., New Orleans, La., Honolulu, Hawaii; old customhouse, St. Louis, Mo.; Administration Building, Balboa Heights, Canal Zone; or to the chairman of the Porto Rican Civil Service Commission, San Juan, P. R.