



## GEN. GOETHAL'S RESIGNATION IS ACCEPTED BY PRESIDENT WILSON; CHAIRMAN DENMAN, OF THE SHIPPING BOARD, ALSO MAY RETIRE

### Admiral Capps to Be Named as General Manager in Place of Goethals—E. N. Hurley to Succeed Denman if Latter Resigns.

Desiring to go forward with the ship-building program as rapidly as possible and counting upon the patriotic and disinterested motives which he has learned to associate with the conduct of both Mr. Denman and General Goethals, the President to-day accepted the resignation of General Goethals and the resignation of Mr. White, of the Shipping Board, tendered some weeks ago, and laid the matter before Mr. Denman in the following letter:

THE WHITE HOUSE,  
Washington, July 24, 1917.

MY DEAR MR. DENMAN: I hope and believe that I am interpreting your own best judgment as well as my own when I say that our duty concerning the debates and misunderstandings that have arisen in connection with the shipbuilding program ought to be settled without regard to our personal preferences or our personal feelings altogether and with the single purpose of doing what will best serve the public interest. No decision we can now arrive at could eliminate the elements of controversy that have crept into almost every question connected with the program; and I am convinced that the only wise course is to begin afresh—not upon the program, for that is already in large part in process of execution, but upon the further execution of it.

I have found both you and Gen. Goethals ready to serve the public at a personal sacrifice. Realizing that the only manner in which the way can be completely cleared for harmonious and effective action is to carry our shipbuilding plans forward from this point through new agencies, Gen. Goethals has put his resignation in my hands; and I have adopted it in the same spirit in which it was tendered—not as deciding between two men whom I respect and admire, but in order to make invidious decisions unnecessary and let the work be developed without further discussion of what is past. I am taking the liberty of writing to tell you this in the confidence that you will be glad to take the same disinterested and self-forgetting course that Gen. Goethals has taken. When you have done as he has done I am sure that you may count with the utmost confidence upon the ultimate verdict of the people of the country with regard to your magnanimous and unselfish view of public duty and upon winning in the retrospect the same admiration and confidence that I have learned to feel for you.

With much regard and very great appreciation of the large services you have rendered,

Cordially and sincerely, yours,

WOODROW WILSON.

#### Letter to General Goethals.

The President's letter to Gen. Goethals also follows:

THE WHITE HOUSE,  
Washington, July 24, 1917.

MY DEAR GEN. GOETHALS: Your letter of July 20 does you great honor. It is conceived in a fine spirit of public

duty, such as I have learned to expect of you. This is, as you say, a case where the service of the public is the only thing to be considered. Personal feelings and personal preferences must be resolutely put aside and we must do the thing that is most serviceable.

It is with that thought in mind that I feel constrained to say that I think that you have interpreted your duty rightly.

No impartial determination of the questions at issue can now set the shipbuilding program promptly and effectively on its way to completion and success. It is best that we take the self-forgetting course you suggest and begin again with a fresh sheet of paper—begin not the shipbuilding but the further administration of the program. The shipbuilding is, happily, in large part begun and can now readily be pushed to completion, if the air be cleared of the debates that have unfortunately darkened it.

With deep appreciation, therefore, of your generous attitude and with genuine admiration of what you have been able in a short time to accomplish, I accept your resignation, and feel that in doing so I am acting upon your own best judgment as well as my own. I hope that you will feel the same undoubting confidence that I feel that the people of the country, for whom you have rendered great services, will judge you justly and generously in this as in other things, and that all personal misunderstandings and misjudgments that may have been created will pass in a short time entirely away.

With warm regard, cordially and sincerely, yours,  
WOODROW WILSON.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE W. GOETHALS,  
Emergency Fleet Corporation,  
Washington, D. C.

#### Hurley Slated for Chairman.

In case of Mr. Denman's acquiescence in this action of the President, the name of Mr. Edward N. Hurley will be sent to the Senate as chairman of the Shipping Board and the name of Mr. Bainbridge Colby, of New York, to take the place upon the board made vacant by the acceptance of the resignation of Mr. White. The President will designate Admiral Capps, the well-known and experienced naval constructor, to serve in the stead of Gen. Goethals.

#### General Goethal's Letter to President.

Gen. Goethal's letter to the President was as follows:

UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD,  
EMERGENCY FLEET CORPORATION,  
Washington, July 20, 1917.

The President,  
The White House, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of July 19, and wish to express my appreciation of the considerate manner in which you have stated the conclusions which you have reached.

In the project for the "Rapid emergency construction of small ships," dated March 20, 1917, and approved by you on April 4 last, it was stated that—

"To secure the speed of production, which is all important, we feel that the task of securing and equipping these ships should be put in the hands of one man. Centralized control is essential for rapid and efficient work."

It was on this understanding on my part that I undertook the work at your request. This understanding was subsequently

confirmed, not only when I took up the matter with the Shipping Board, but at the hearings before the subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations of the United States Senate, where it was stated that I was to have "absolute and complete authority for the administration on the constructing side; that everything the board could do would be done, and that it would act on my suggestion and initiative." These assurances were placed much more clearly before the members of the subcommittee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.

The necessity for shipping makes it imperative that results be secured as rapidly as possible. It is results, by whomsoever obtained, which count, after all, and nothing should be allowed to interfere with the accomplishment of this end. I have endeavored to establish harmonious relations with the Shipping Board, but regret to state I have not succeeded, and it seems impossible to secure the unison of purpose essential to the success of the work. Believing that a centralization of authority in one man is necessary to carry out the shipbuilding program rapidly and successfully, after mature consideration of the whole subject, I am satisfied that I can not secure efficient results under the conditions of your letter. I am convinced, therefore, that the best interests of the public welfare would be served if I were replaced by some one on whom full authority can be centered and whose personality will not be a stumbling block. It is my urgent hope that this solution will commend itself to you, and in order that the work may be delayed as little as possible by a change, if you deem it wise, I shall be glad to

continue in charge until my successor can be selected, and remain with him until he has a thorough knowledge of the organization that has been built up and is able to familiarize himself with the work that has already been undertaken.

You may be assured of my loyal acquiescence in the directions given in your letter and all future orders.

Very respectfully,

GEO. W. GOETHALS.

#### Accepts Mr. White's Resignation.

The President's letter to Mr. White follows:

THE WHITE HOUSE,  
Washington, July 24, 1917.

MY DEAR MR. WHITE: I think that you have a perfect right to ask to be relieved of your labors in the Shipping Board and I feel obliged by the argument you have used to accept your resignation from the board.

In doing so, however, may I not express my appreciation of the sense of public duty with which you have served and thank you for the time and labor you have devoted to the important business of a great instrumentality of government.

Cordially and sincerely, yours,

WOODROW WILSON.

HON. JOHN B. WHITE,  
United States Shipping Board.

## NATIONAL BANKS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1917 EXCEL ALL RECORDS

In making public to-day the record for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, of increases and decreases in the number and capital of national banks, the Comptroller of the Currency said:

"The fiscal year just closed has witnessed extraordinary progress in the growth and development of the National Banking System.

"Notwithstanding the large number of consolidations of national banks with other national banks, and making allowance for all liquidations for conversion into State banks, and failures (the latter being comparatively few), there were in operation in the United States on June 30, 1917, 7,635 national banks, a greater number than ever before, while in resources and deposits our national banks during the past year surpassed all previous records.

#### Bank Capital Invested.

"For the 12 months ending June 30, 1917, 163 new national banks were chartered with \$9,470,000 of capital, against 117 new charters the previous year with \$7,505,000 capital.

"During the 12 months ending June 30, 1917, 150 national banks increased their capital in the sum of \$25,507,490. The previous year the increases were 92 and the capital increase of existing banks was \$9,607,700.

"In 12 months ending June 30, 1917, the total number of new national banks chartered, plus the number increasing their capital, was 313, against 209 the previous year, an increase of 104. The total increase in capital arising from banks newly chartered and old banks increasing their capital, was \$34,977,490; the previous year \$17,112,700—increase more than 100 per cent.

"In the year ending June 30, 1917, 19 banks reduced their capital in the sum of \$1,255,500. The previous year 21 reduced their capital \$1,047,500.

"For the year ending June 30, 1917, 23 national banks, with \$6,225,000 capital, liquidated and consolidated with other

national banks. Similar liquidations previous year, 45; capital, \$9,660,000.

"Liquidations for purposes other than consolidation with other national banks, 1917, 87; capital, \$8,902,500. Previous year, 87; capital, \$7,893,000. Receiver-ships year ending June 30, 1917, 6; capital, \$1,180,000. Previous year, 15, with capital \$935,000.

#### Montana Leads in Charters.

"Of the new national banks chartered during the past fiscal year the largest number 34, were in the State of Montana, where much development is going on. California and Texas come next with 15 each, followed by Oklahoma, with 10 new national banks organized during the year. Nine new national banks were organized in Kansas, 7 in New York State, 6 in Minnesota, 6 in Virginia, 5 in Idaho, 4 each in New Mexico and Pennsylvania, 3 each in Alabama, Massachusetts, New Jersey, North Dakota, South Carolina, South Dakota and Wisconsin. Two each were organized in Arizona, Georgia, Illinois, Louisiana, Iowa, Michigan, Missouri, North Carolina, and Oregon, while one new national bank was organized in each of the following States: Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Indiana, Mississippi, Nebraska, Tennessee, Utah, and Ohio.

"New national banks were organized during the year in 36 States."

#### COMMENDED BY SECY. DANIELS.

Secretary Daniels has commended Wiley O. Daugherty, chief boatswain's mate, and Chester B. Agnew, gunner's mate, first class, for their courage and resourcefulness displayed in June last during a disastrous fire in Yoakum, Tex. Both men were then on recruiting duty, and the commissioners of Yoakum reported that they rendered valuable assistance.

#### MEDAL FOR YEOMAN MURPHY.

The Navy Department has received from the Secretary of the Treasury a silver life-saving medal to be awarded to Mark Charles Murphy, chief yeoman, Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal., in recognition of his gallantry in rescuing a man from drowning in San Diego Bay May 6, 1916.

### Training Camp Only Avenue Leading to Quartermaster's Reserve Corps Commissions

The War Department has issued the following statement:

The Quartermaster General on April 12, 1917, having already received more than the necessary number of applications for commission in the Quartermaster Officers' Reserve Corps, to meet the requirements, directed that further authorizations for examination for the Quartermaster Officers' Reserve Corps be discontinued indefinitely.

Since that date there have been received many applications, and much correspondence on the subject, but the policy as stated above has been strictly adhered to.

From the beginning the work connected with the applications for commissions in the Quartermaster Officers' Reserve Corps has been run under high pressure.

The only avenue leading to appointments in the Quartermaster Officers' Reserve Corps at present is through the training camps. Applications for admission to these training camps should be made to the commanding general of the military department in which the camp is located.

#### 1,676 NEW ARMY ENLISTMENTS.

Reports to The Adjutant General's Office show that enlistments for the Regular Army July 23 amounted to 1,676, making a total of 156,713 accepted enlistments since April 1, 1917.

#### ENLISTMENTS IN NAVY.

Total enlisted men in the Navy July 21	134,678
Net gain July 22 and 23	442

Total enlisted men in Navy July 23. 135,120

## MAY CALL 14,000 NURSES INTO WAR SERVICE IN NEXT 18 MONTHS

The American Red Cross authorizes the following:

Plans for increasing at once the number of professional nurses available for service in military hospitals abroad and in the United States, without lessening the safeguards of the civil population or lowering standards of the nursing profession, were the subject of conference yesterday between the Red Cross Committee on Cooperation, headed by Judge Robert S. Lovett, the Red Cross Medical Advisory Board, and committees representing the leading nursing associations of the country. At this meeting some of the most distinguished representatives of the medical and nursing professions were present. Dr. Simon Flexner presided.

### Would Care for 2,000,000 Men.

Estimates were put before the conference showing that approximately 14,000 nurses may be called into war service in the next 18 months. This number should be able to care for an army of nearly 2,000,000 men in the field. More than 12,000 of this number are already enrolled in the Red Cross, available for instant service.

How to replace these nurses drawn from civil hospitals without impairing the efficiency of these institutions is one of the principal problems now confronting Red Cross officials. Appeals are being made by the nursing department of the Red Cross, of which Miss Jane A. Delano is chairman, to enlist college women and others at once in accredited nurses' training schools, where they can be properly fitted to take up the work of the nurses withdrawn for service in hospitals abroad.

### Home Training for Women.

Efforts are also being made to train women at the heads of households in the elementary care of the sick, so that they can look after many of the minor cases of illness in their own homes, for which professional nurses heretofore have been available. Through these classes held in Red Cross teaching centers in many cities throughout the country it is hoped that much of the pressure of the civil hospitals will be relieved and the problem of war service simplified.

### Present at Conference.

Among the representatives of the nurses' associations present at yesterday's meeting were: Miss Jane A. Delano, chairman, national committee of nursing; Miss Clara D. Noyes, director, bureau of nursing service; Miss Fannie F. Clement, director, bureau of town and country nursing service; Mrs. Wm. K. Draper, member of national committee; Miss Helen Scott Hay, director of bureau of instruction; Miss Adelaide M. Nutting, chairman of the committee on nursing of the Council of National Defense; Miss Ella Phillips Crandall, secretary of the three committees on nursing of the Council of National Defense; Miss Anne Goodrich, president of the American Nurses' Association; Miss Mary F. Beard, president of the national organization for public health nursing and chairman of the subcommittee on public health nursing of the Council of National Defense; Miss S. Lillian Clayton, superintendent of the

## Course to be Followed When Deaths Occur Among U. S. Soldiers in France or at Home Is Outlined by Adjutant General of the Army

The following memorandum, approved by the Adjutant General, has been released for publication:

In event of death among officers or enlisted men of the Army, The Adjutant General's Office will continue the present practice of sending individual notices to the next of kin immediately upon receipt of such notice.

This notice will generally consist of a brief notice giving the date, place, and cause of death.

The details attending the death will be given by the deceased's late organization commander.

All deaths occurring among the troops of the expeditionary forces in France will be published in the Official Bulletin as soon as notice thereof has been received.

### Commanding Officers of Deceased Soldiers Have Jurisdiction in Disposing of their Personal Effects

Under the law a deceased soldier's commanding officer has full jurisdiction in the matter of disposing of any personal effects that may have been in the possession of the soldier at the time of his death; and when the effects are not claimed by the legal representative within a reasonable period the proceeds of the sale are deposited in the United States Treasury subject to the claim of the legal representative, and all such claims are settled by the Auditor for the War Department.

If it is desired to make claim for the personal effects an application for the same should be at once addressed to the commanding officer of the late soldier's company. This application should be accompanied with affidavits of the fact that the claimant is the legal representative entitled to receive the effects of the deceased soldier.

### Correspondence Relative to Removal of Bodies Should Be Addressed to Quartermaster General of the Army

The accounts of deceased soldiers are settled by the Auditor for the War Department, Washington, D. C., who is the official of the Treasury Department, charged by law with the settlement of claims of this character and to whom application should be made by the legal representative of the late soldier for settlement of his accounts. Any correspondence relative to the removal of the remains of the deceased soldier, for the place of burial, should be addressed to the Quartermaster General of the Army, Washington, D. C.

In cases of death among troops in the United States the commanding officer at the place of death communicates with the relatives of the deceased as to the disposal of the remains. In event, however, that burial has already taken place all correspondence relative to the removal of the remains of the deceased should be addressed to the Quartermaster General, United States Army, Washington, D. C.

Philadelphia training school and president of the National League of Nursing Education; Miss Lillian D. Wald, chairman of the committee on industrial nursing, Council of National Defense; Miss Amy Hilliard, general superintendent of training schools, Bellevue and allied hospitals, New York City, and for a number of years inspector of training schools in New York State; Miss Agnes G. Deans, member national committee; Miss Dora E. Thompson, superintendent Army corps; and Mrs. Lena H. Higbee, superintendent Navy nurse corps.

Members of the Red Cross Committee on cooperation who were present are Judge Robert S. Lovett, A. D. Hodenpyl, George Wharton Pepper, Bishop Brent, Edward D. Butler, and John F. Moors.

Members of the Medical Advisory Committee who were present are Dr. Simon Flexner, Dr. John W. Kerr, Dr. Herman M. Biggs, Dr. William H. Welch, Dr. Frank S. Billings, Dr. M. J. Rosenau,

Dr. Wyckliffe Rose, Dr. Victor C. Vaughan, Dr. Charles V. Chapman, Dr. Richard P. Strong, Dr. Richard M. Pearce.

### STORAGE HOLDINGS OF BUTTER.

The semimonthly report of the Bureau of Markets, Department of Agriculture, issued July 20, shows storage holdings of creamery butter on July 15, 1917, as follows: 266 storages report a total of 65,874,378 pounds; 207 storages report 61,273,734 pounds, as compared with 78,707,845 pounds on July 15, 1916, a decrease of 22.2 per cent; 241 storages report an increase of 17,028,267 pounds, or 35.9 per cent, during the period July 1 to July 15, 1917; 174 storages report an increase of 24,559,731 pounds, or 46.4 per cent, during the period July 1 to July 15, 1916.

Contribute to the Red Cross fund.

**The Official Bulletin**

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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.

**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.

**REQUISITION 7 COMMERCIAL OIL TANKERS FOR USE OF NAVY**

Secretary Daniels gave out the following statement to-day:

"To provide necessary transportation to meet urgent fuel-oil needs of the United States naval forces, the Secretary of the Navy has found it necessary, under authority of the act of June 15, 1917, to requisition a number of commercial tankers; a total of seven vessels having been ordered to report at the earliest practicable date to various navy yards on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, where they will be immediately put in readiness for the service required.

"In obtaining the tonnage necessary for this most important service every effort has been made to distribute the requirements among the various tank owners in such a manner as would cause the least possible embarrassment in supplying the commercial needs of the United States; and special consideration has also been given to those tankers at present engaged in the transportation of supplies to this country's allies.

"In establishing a rate the Secretary of the Navy has followed the same plan

**Congressional War Committee As Proposed In Food Bill Would Render President's Task As Leader "Impossible," He Writes Mr. Lever**

Representative Lever has made public the following correspondence with the President relating to the food administration bill:

MY DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: I am handing you herewith a copy of the food-conservation bill as it passed the Senate. It is my purpose to make an effort to get the measure in conference as soon as possible, with a view to expediting its final passage. I recognize the pressing necessity of its enactment into law at the earliest moment, and will lend my earnest endeavor to hasten action thereon.

I beg to direct your attention to section 23 of the bill. This amendment is wholly foreign to the purpose of the measure, which, in my opinion, should deal alone with food control. Inasmuch as section 23 is new matter sought to be engrafted on the bill and has been given but little consideration by me, may I venture to ask from you an expression as to its value?

I would appreciate an early reply from you, which, if I deem it necessary, I would like the privilege of making public.

Sincerely, yours,

A. F. LEVER.

**The President's Reply.**

THE WHITE HOUSE,  
 Washington, July 23, 1917.

My DEAR MR. LEVER: I am very much obliged to you for your thoughtful courtesy in stating to me the circumstances of the present action on the food-administration bill, and I am particularly obliged to you for calling my attention to section 23. I deem it my duty to express my opinion about that section and its effect upon the whole administration of the war very frankly indeed, since the public interest manifestly demands that I should do so.

Section 23 is not only entirely foreign to the subject matter of the food-administration bill in which it is incorporated, but would, if enacted into law, render my task of conducting the war practically impossible. I can not believe that those who proposed this section scrutinized it with care or analyzed the effects which its operation would necessarily have. The constant supervision of executive action which it contemplates would amount to nothing less than an assumption on the part of the legislative body of the executive work of the administration.

There is a very ominous precedent in our history which shows how such a supervision would operate. I refer to the committee on the conduct of the war constituted by the Congress during the administration of Mr. Lincoln. It was the cause of constant and distressing harassment and rendered Mr. Lincoln's task all but impossible.

I am not, I beg you to believe, in any way questioning what might be the motives or the purpose of the members of such a committee; I am ready to assume that they would wish to cooperate in the most patriotic spirit, but cooperation of that kind is not practicable in the circumstances. The responsibility rests upon the administration. There are abundant existing means of investigation and of the effective enforcement of that responsibility. I sincerely hope that upon the reconsideration of this matter both Houses of Congress will see that my objections rest upon indisputable grounds and that I could only interpret the final adoption of section 23 as arising from a lack of confidence in myself.

Cordially and sincerely, yours,

WOODROW WILSON.  
 Hon. ASBURY F. LEVER,  
 House of Representatives.

adopted to allow prompt compensation for such commodities as are required for the Navy and the procurement of which could not be obtained at a price entirely satisfactory to both the supplier and the Navy Department. The tentative charter rate is subject to such increases or decreases as may later be decided upon as warranted."

**FOREIGN CONSULAR OFFICERS.**

**List of Those Recently Recognized by the State Department.**

The State Department announces the following changes in foreign consular officers:

H. J. Blytt, provisional recognition as being in charge of the vice consulate of Norway at New Orleans, La.

Alfred Gallegos, consul general of Nicaragua for the States of California, Oregon, and Washington.

Seraphim Canoutas, consul of Greece at San Francisco, Cal.

Bent Fritz Falkenstjerne, consul of Denmark at Chicago, Ill.

Luiz da Costa Carvalho, consul of Portugal at New Orleans, La.

Oluf Volmer Poulsen, consul of Norway at St. Thomas for the Virgin Islands.

P. K. A. Meerkamp van Embden, consul general of the Netherlands at Manila for the Philippine Islands.

D. O. Borun, consul of Belgium at St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, for the islands of St. Croix, St. John, and St. Thomas.

W. P. M. van Eps, consul of the Netherlands at St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, for the islands of St. Croix, St. John, and St. Thomas.

C. E. Roberts, vice consul of Guatemala at Los Angeles, Cal.

David M. de Castro, consul of Guatemala at St. Thomas, Virgin Islands.

Melvin Maynard Johnson, consul of Panama at Boston, Mass.

Henry A. Eagleton, British vice consul at Norfolk, Va.

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

## SENATE.

The Finance Committee yesterday afternoon unexpectedly changed its plans and directed Chairman Simmons to report the war-tax revenue bill back to the Senate and to give notice that he would call it up for consideration within the next day or two. Members of the committee professed to have no information concerning the possible result in conference on the food bill of the prohibition amendment directing the President to commandeer all distilled spirits in bond, but the reporting of the tax bill was accepted as an indication of a belief that this amendment would go out in conference. The debate on the tax bill will proceed, and if the commandeering amendment does prevail, the revenue measure would have to be revised substantially. The leaders believe it will require upward of a month to get the war-tax bill through the Senate.

The question of peace was brought up for discussion in debate when Senator Lewis, in a brief statement, expressed the opinion that the recent address of the new German chancellor was intended particularly for the United States and was intended as an indication that the Central Powers would be willing to listen to peace proposals. This view was combated by Senators King, McCumber, Borah, Phelan, and Nelson.

Senator Trammell, of Florida, declared his belief that \$2 wheat might mean flour at \$12 to \$14 a barrel and moved to reconsider the vote by which the administration food bill was passed last Saturday. Senator Chamberlain moved to table the motion, and this was done by a vote of 51 to 8, the negative votes being cast by Senators Fernald, Hale, Hardwick, King, Kirby, McKellar, Sherman, and Trammell.

The rivers and harbors appropriation bill, which is now the unfinished business, is up for consideration daily. It carries an appropriation of \$27,000,000. Senator Fletcher, in charge of the bill, made a long speech in explanation of its provisions. He was followed by Senator Kenyon, of Iowa, who denounced the bill and said it had none of the merits of a war measure. This was denied by other members of the committee that handled the measure.

Senator Sheppard, author of the nation wide prohibition constitutional amendment gave notice that at the very first opportunity he would call up his pending resolution, which is on the calendar with a favorable report from the judiciary committee. The impression prevailed in the Senate that this resolution might be permitted to come to a vote without any serious opposition to the vote being taken.

A subcommittee of the Commerce Committee began hearings on the trading-with-the-enemy bill, which has passed the House. Secretary Redfield and some of his bureau chiefs were present to urge the passage of the measure. The chief features of the measure are prohibitions against business intercourse with any country with which the United States is at war, or enemy allies, except under license, and provisions for governmental seizure of the property of alien enemies and enemy patents. J. G. Boston sug-

gested an amendment that the Secretary of Commerce be authorized to license stock transactions since the declaration of war in the same manner that he would be authorized to issue licenses under the bill subsequent to the passage of the measure.

The Military Committee considered the Chamberlain bill to authorize the draft under the selective service act, of aliens, other than Germans, residing in the United States. The bill provides that aliens, except those of any enemy country and their allies, or aliens who are citizens of countries having antidraft treaties with the United States, may be drafted if they have resided in this country more than a year without applying for citizenship.

Senator Broussard, of Louisiana, introduced a bill providing for the appointment of osteopathic physicians in the medical service of the Army and Navy.

Senator McCumber charged that the postmistress at Bowman, N. Dak., and her husband had aided in the circulation of literature opposed to the draft and at public meetings had applauded seditious speeches. He demanded that the Postmaster General investigate and take appropriate action.

The \$640,000,000 aviation bill was signed by President pro tempore Saulsbury and the Speaker of the House and sent to the President.

The Senate passed the House bill providing that desert-land entrymen enlisted in the military or naval forces during the war shall not have their claims subject to contest for failure to make improvements during their term of service.

The nomination of Francis M. Wilson, of Kansas City, to be United States attorney for the western district of Missouri, was confirmed. The Judiciary Committee ordered favorable reports on the nominations of Robert P. Stewart, Deadwood, to be United States attorney for the district of South Dakota; Albert Schoonover, of Los Angeles, to be United States attorney for the southern district of California; and Charles W. Lapp, to be United States marshal for the northern district of Ohio.

## HOUSE.

Chairman Lever to-day called up the administration food bill with the Senate amendments for the purpose of having it sent to conference. It became apparent to-day that there is a very strong sentiment in the House against accepting the Senate provisions abolishing the one-man control of the administration of the law and substituting a board of three persons, and also against the Owen amendment for the creation of a joint committee on expenditures incurred in the conduct of the war. The letter of the President to Chairman Lever on the Owen amendment was accepted as indicating the rejection by the conferees of that proposal. It was understood also that equally determined opposition to the board created in the Senate bill will be manifested. There is promise of a hard struggle over the prohibition section, and the leaders were frank in their expression of their belief that it will require some time for the radical dif-

ferences between the two Houses to be reconciled.

Minority Leader Mann demanded a separate vote on the Senate amendment creating a joint committee on the conduct of the war. Other members made similar demands in connection with other amendments. Chairman Lever, in charge of the bill, declined to accede to any of these requests. No action, therefore, was taken on the bill, and a special rule will be brought in to-morrow to send the measure to conference.

The Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads reported against the resolution of Representative London, of New York, requiring the Postmaster General to inform the House what periodicals have been denied the use of the mails under the new espionage law and the reasons for such action. Postmaster General Burleson wrote Chairman Moon, of the committee, that it would not be compatible with the public interest to supply the information. The committee took the position that it had no power to compel the head of an executive department to furnish information if he deemed it incompatible with the public interest. And if he did furnish it, the committee held it had no power to correct the practices of the Post Office Department. If the rights of anyone had been jeopardized, the committee contended, the remedy must be found in the courts.

Representative Wilson, of Louisiana, read to the House a resolution passed by the legislature of his State by a unanimous vote upholding the course of the President with respect to the war.

Suspension of the operations of the statute of limitations in criminal cases for at least three years after peace has been declared is provided in a bill introduced by Representative Clark, of Florida. No person prosecuted in the Federal courts for any offense committed during the war with Germany would be allowed to plead the statute of limitations until three years after the restoration of peace.

## BRITISH EXTEND EMBARGO.

## Tobacco and Tools Among Prohibited Exports.

The following cablegram has been received from the American consul general at London:

Prohibited exports continued. Following headings added:

To all destinations—Iron or steel bolts; boot and shoe grinder, including clog nails; parts of shoemakers' machine tools; potassium bicarbonate and mixtures thereof; iron or steel nuts; castor oil and mixtures thereof; iron or steel rivets; shovels; unmanufactured tobacco; carnauba wax.

To all non-British destinations—Boot and shoe materials, as follows: Cutters, drivers, eyelets, groovers, hooks, shoemakers' tools (hand and machine).

To all countries in Europe except allied countries and Spain—Sera, except anti-tetanus serum, sodium sesquicarbonate, straw plait, manufactured tobacco, typewriters.

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

## GREAT ARMY OF WOMEN VOLUNTEERS ENGAGED THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY IN PATRIOTIC AND EFFICIENT WORK OF SOLVING THE PROBLEMS OF WAR

### The 48 States, Alaska, and Island Possessions Aroused to the Work Before Them—Enthusiastic Reports Received From Everywhere.

The following authorized statement outlines the progress made by the women's committee of the Council of National Defense in organizing women volunteers for war service:

The 48 States have been fully organized and the State bodies are working under the guidance of 10 active committees—registration, food production, food conservation and home economics, women in industry, child welfare, maintenance of existing social agencies, education, liberty loan, home and foreign relief, and safeguarding of spiritual forces.

#### Membership of Millions.

Among the national organizations represented in the volunteer work of this enormous army, the membership of which now reaches into the millions, are: American Fund for the French Wounded, Association of Collegiate Alumnae, Council of Jewish Women, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, Garden Club of America, General Federation of Women's Clubs, Girl's National Honor Guard, Girl Scouts, International Child's Welfare, International Federation Catholic Alumnae, International Kindergarten Union, International People's Aid Association, Ladies of the Maccabees, League of American Penwomen, National

#### RULING ON EXEMPTION QUESTION.

##### Cases of War Supply Workers To Be Decided on Individual Basis.

In reply to a letter asking for a statement from the War Department as to its policy in exempting men employed in the manufacture of material used by the Government in the war from military service under the selective-draft law, the following reply was received:

"Exclusive jurisdiction to determine exemptions, exclusions, and discharges with reference to the class of persons referred to is vested in the district boards. The policy of exempting by classes would seem unwise, and the better plan appears to be by decisions of the proper boards upon individual cases coming before them. The section of the act providing for exclusions and discharges under the 'Persons engaged in industries' clause will be supplemented by regulations authorized to be promulgated by the President. There is some latitude given such boards in the exercise of their discretion, and the President has power to affirm, modify, or reverse any decisions, so that it is believed, with this machinery, the question of who shall be taken for military service can be handled in such a way as not to cripple any of the industries mentioned."

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Women's Suffrage Association, National Association Opposed to Suffrage, Congress of Mothers, National Council of Women of the United States, National Federation of College Women, Federation of Music Clubs, National League for Woman's Service, National League for Women Workers, National Library for the Blind, W. C. T. U., National Women's Medical Association, Commission on War Relief, New Century Club, Order of the Eastern Star, Stage Women's War Relief, United Daughters of the Confederacy, Woman's Auxiliary Railway Mail Association, Woman's Benefit Maccabees, Presbyterian Home Mission Board, Woman's Bureau of the National Democratic Committee,

Civic Federation, Methodist Episcopal Home Missionary Society, Woman's National Farm and Garden Association, Woman's National Press Association, Woman's Section Navy League, Young Women's Hebrew Association, and Woman's Board of Foreign Missions.

Even in Alaska, Porto Rico, Guam, and Hawaii women are working with the great organization. Rosalie M. Donohue has written the woman's committee from Alaska that, notwithstanding that towns are small, distances great, the mining communities isolated, and speedy mail service is lacking, they are working there as hard as the women in any part of the country, and are well organized.

### LIST OF STATE CHAIRMEN OF WOMEN'S DIVISIONS

Following is a complete list of State chairmen named by the woman's committee of the Council of National Defense:

*Alabama.*—Mrs. James F. Hooper, Selma.

*Arizona.*—Mrs. Eugene Brady O'Neill, 701 North Central Avenue, Phoenix.

*Arkansas.*—Mrs. Joseph Frauenthal, Conway.

*California.*—Mrs. Herbert A. Cable, 719 South Hill Street, Los Angeles.

*Colorado.*—Mrs. W. H. Kistler, room 39, State E. House, Denver.

*Connecticut.*—Miss Caroline Ruutz-Rees, Rosemary Hall, Greenwich.

*Delaware.*—Mrs. Charles R. Miller, Wilmington.

*District of Columbia.*—Mrs. Archibald Hopkins, 1826 Massachusetts Avenue.

*Florida.*—Mrs. William Hocker, Ocala.

*Idaho.*—Mrs. Samuel N. Hays, 612 Franklin Street, Boise.

*Georgia.*—Mrs. Samuel M. Inman, 552 Peachtree Street, Atlanta.

*Illinois.*—Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen, 120 West Adams Street, Chicago.

*Indiana.*—Mrs. Carolyn Fairbanks, 310 West Berry Street, Fort Wayne.

*Iowa.*—Mrs. Francis E. Whitley, Webster City.

*Kansas.*—Mrs. David A. Mulvane, Topeka.

*Kentucky.*—Mrs. Helm Bruce, Louisville.

*Louisiana.*—Miss Hilda Phelps, New Orleans.

*Maine.*—Mrs. Frederick H. Abbott, Saco.

*Massachusetts.*—Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, State House, Boston.

*Maryland.*—Mrs. Edward Shoemaker, 522 Park Avenue, Baltimore.

*Minnesota.*—Mrs. T. G. Winter, 2617 Dean Building, Minneapolis.

*Michigan.*—Mrs. Caroline Bartlett Crane, Kalamazoo.

*Mississippi.*—Mrs. Edward McGehee, Como.

*Missouri.*—Mrs. B. F. Bush, 905 Locust Street, St. Louis.

*Montana.*—Mrs. Tyler B. Thompson, Missoula.

*Nebraska.*—Miss Sarka B. Hrbkova, 105 Mechanical Arts Hall, State University, Lincoln.

*Nevada.*—Mrs. P. Buckner Ellis, Carson City.

*New Hampshire.*—Mrs. Mary I. Wood, Portsmouth.

*New Jersey.*—Mrs. Charles W. Stockton, Ridgewood.

*New Mexico.*—Mrs. Washington E. Lindsey, Santa Fe.

*New York.*—Mrs. William Grant Brown, Hotel Astor, 2350 Broadway.

*North Carolina.*—Mrs. Eugene Reilly, Charlotte.

*North Dakota.*—Mrs. H. G. Vick, Cavalier.

*Ohio.*—Mrs. George Zimmerman, 224 Birchard Street, Fremont.

*Oklahoma.*—Mrs. Eugene B. Lawson, Nowata.

*Pennsylvania.*—Mrs. J. Willis Martin, Chestnut Hill.

*Oregon.*—Mrs. Charles H. Castner, Hood River.

*Rhode Island.*—Mrs. Rush Sturges, Greenwich; 110 Benevolent Street, Providence.

*South Carolina.*—Mrs. F. Louise Mayes, Greenville.

*South Dakota.*—Dr. Helen F. Peabody, Sioux Falls.

*Tennessee.*—Mrs. George W. Denney, Knoxville.

*Texas.*—Mrs. Fred Fleming, Dallas, 1934 North Carroll Avenue.

*Utah.*—Mrs. W. M. Williams, Bishop Bldg., Salt Lake City.

*Vermont.*—Mrs. John E. Weeks, 93 Maple Street, Middlebury.

*Virginia.*—Mrs. B. B. Munford, Richmond, 503 East Grace Street.

*Washington.*—Mrs. Winfield R. Smith, Cobb Building, Seattle.

*Wisconsin.*—Mrs. Henry H. Morgan, State House, Madison.

*Wyoming.*—Mrs. R. A. Morton, Cheyenne.

*West Virginia.*—Mrs. J. G. Cochran, 1016 Market St., Parkersburg.

*Alaska.*—Mrs. Thomas J. Donohoe, Valdez.

## BIG AIRCRAFT PROGRAM WILL BE CARRIED OUT PROMPTLY

Howard Coffin, chairman of the aircraft production board of the Council of National Defense, has authorized the following statement relative to the aircraft-construction program:

"The program for which \$640,000,000 has been provided by the aircraft bill must be carried out with a promptness equal to that displayed by Congress in passing the measure. It is a task demanding all the initiative and power of American industry for its consummation and, just for that reason, one to which the Nation will respond. All world's records for industrial development of a new art must be broken. Whatever crimes may later be laid at the door of those who are to direct this work, that of inaction or slowness in accomplishment must not be one of them. We are prepared to go ahead at once with the expanded plans which the appropriation makes possible.

### Work Must Be Rushed.

"One word of caution only need be said here. Time, material, and organization are the main elements in any manufacturing industry. Under ordinary conditions at least a year would be required for the industrial preparation which this program demands. Yet we have no such length of time in which to perform the task now. In every other country there is a shortage of materials for aircraft construction. In every other country there is a shortage of the type of men required for the air service. In spite of our previous inexperience in quantity production of fighting planes, we must have thousands of them for next year's use to make the contribution which the allies expect of us.

### Gratifying Progress Made.

"The design and construction of jigs, tools, and gauges will require weeks and even months of time, no matter how rapidly we work. It must be remembered, therefore, that a few months will necessarily elapse before the outward results of our industrial effort will show in the shape of quantities of finished fighting machines. We can not get aircraft merely by 'shaking the trees.' It can be announced, however, that most gratifying progress on this preliminary organization already has been made during the past few weeks, and if it progresses in the future at the stride that has been developed, there need be no fear as to America's position in the aircraft field by next summer.

### Production Already Begun.

"The difficulties which apply to the production of high-powered machine for fighting and bombing purposes fortunately do not apply with equal force to the training program, and within a comparatively short time we shall have enough of the type required for training the thousands of men who will constitute a contribution to the winning of the war equal in importance to the production of machines. Already 3 of the 24 big new training fields are completed and instruction on them has begun. Others are being rushed to completion.

## WOMEN'S LIBERTY LOAN BOARD ANNOUNCES STATE CHAIRMEN

The woman's liberty loan committee announces the appointment of Mrs. Louis Slade, of New York, to the chairmanship of the second Federal Reserve banking district, to take the place of Miss Virginia Furmap, who served as chairman during the campaign in the first issue of the liberty loan, but who is unable to continue at the post because of the pressure of other work. The committee also announces the appointment of Mrs. Fred A. Scott, of Richmond, Va., to take the place as chairman of the fifth Federal reserve district, which Mrs. John Skelton Williams has resigned.

### State Chairmen Named.

The committee also announces the following appointments of State chairmen:

Alabama, Mrs. Solon Jacobs, Birmingham; Arizona, Mrs. Alice Birdsall, Phoenix; California, Mrs. Joseph B. Banning, Los Angeles; Colorado, Mrs. Alvin Adams, Pueblo; Connecticut, Mrs. Morgan B. Bulkeley, Hartford; Florida, Mrs. Robert Gamble, Jacksonville; Georgia, Mrs. William R. Leaken, Savannah; Idaho, Mrs. Teresa Graham, Coeur d'Alene; Illinois, Mrs. Kellogg Fairbank, Chicago; Iowa, Mrs. Wilbur Marsh, Waterloo; Kentucky, Mrs. Thruston Ballard, Louisville; Maine, Mrs. John A. Hill, Augusta; Massachusetts, Mrs. Barrett Wendell, Boston; Minnesota, Mrs. Francis Chamberlain, Minneapolis; Michigan, Mrs. R. H. Ashbaugh, Detroit; Mississippi, Mrs. W. P. Holland, Clarksdale; Montana, Mrs. W. W. McDowell, Butte; Nevada, Mrs. Samuel Belford, Reno; New Hampshire, Mrs. William Schofield, Peterboro; New Jersey, Mrs. H. O. Wittpen, Hoboken; New Mexico, Mrs. Shuler, Raton; Ohio, Mrs. Minerva Kline Brooks, Cleveland; Oklahoma, Mrs. C. B. Ames, Oklahoma City; Pennsylvania, Mrs. Alexander Laughlin, Sewickley; Rhode Island, Mrs. Livingstone Beekman, Providence; South Carolina, Mrs. Ben Hagood, Charleston; South Dakota, Mrs. Ellwood Peristo, Brookings; Tennessee, Mrs. George Baxter, Knoxville; Texas, Mrs. D. E. Waggoner, Dallas; Utah, Mrs. Elizabeth McCune, Salt Lake City; Vermont, Mrs. E. C. Smith, St. Albans; West Virginia, Mrs. C. W. Watson, Fairmont; Wyoming, Mrs. Tallafarro, Rock Springs.

The election of Mrs. Louis Slade and of Mrs. Fred A. Scott to the Federal reserve chairmanships of their districts has left open the State chairmanships of New York and Virginia. These and other vacancies will be filled by the woman's liberty loan committee in the course of the next two weeks.

The State chairmen appointed will serve on the executive committees of the State units of the woman's committee of the Council of National Defense as soon as their appointments have been ratified by these bodies. The latter committee has already approved the appointments and made Mrs. Antoinette Funk, vice chairman of the woman's liberty loan committee, who is also a member of the woman's defense organization, chairman of its subcommittee on the liberty loan. As members of the State units the woman's liberty loan chairmen in the various States will have charge of all activities of women for the loan in their divisions.

## CAVALRY REGIMENTS TO ACT AS FIELD ARTILLERY UNITS

Secretary of War Baker, acting upon recommendations from the General Staff, has order a provisional organization of Cavalry regiments as Field Artillery, in accordance with the following recommendation of Brig. Gen. Joseph E. Kuhn, Chief of the War College Division:

"The Regular Army Field Artillery available (18 regiments) is sufficient only for six regular divisions. This leaves a large surplus of Infantry, out of which additional divisions could be formed if artillery therefor can be formed. As United States Cavalry, as such, is not to be used in Europe at present, that arm affords a means for obtaining additional Field Artillery. As Cavalry horses and saddles have not yet been fully supplied to new Cavalry regiments, the War College Division deems it wise to suspend further issues to them and to commence training with a view to conversion into Field Artillery. This will involve eight regiments, enough for two divisions and two regiments over, which can be assigned to the National Guard, which also lacks artillery. Pending issue of artillery material and until plans for training the new regiments are matured, these regiments should be trained, as far as practicable, for service as Field Artillery."

### Immediate Changes.

Immediate changes, as stated by Acting Chief of Staff Bliss, are as follows:

"The commanding officers of the Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, and Twenty-fifth Regiments of Regular Cavalry will be directed to proceed at once to reorganize their regiments for use as 3-inch Field Artillery regiments during the existing emergency, in accordance with tables of organization, and to report after the reorganization the names of the surplus officers, if any, and the number of surplus enlisted men for disposition as the interests of the service may then require.

"The chiefs of all the supply bureaus will be informed of this action in respect to the designated Cavalry regiments, and will be directed, in substance, to supply these regiments with the necessary artillery material as soon as practicable, making use, as far as practicable, for this purpose of the material left in the United States by Artillery regiments sent abroad. The supply of these reorganized regiments should be so arranged as to equip each regiment with the least possible delay with sufficient material to begin practical instruction. Hereafter horses furnished to the regiments above enumerated will be such as are supplied regiments of Field Artillery."

The Secretary of War further directs that the Cavalry regiments to be used as Field Artillery regiments during the existing emergency are not to lose their identity as Cavalry regiments and that they will revert to their normal organization after the present war.

In this work they will be aided by the Federal reserve district chairmen, who will act as intermediaries between the liberty loan committees of the Federal reserve banks and the State chairmen.

## *Comprehensive Plan For Insuring and Indemnifying Soldiers and Sailors Against War Risks Discussed at Conference Here*

The Treasury Department authorizes the following:

Considerable progress is being made in connection with the consideration of a plan for insuring and indemnifying officers and enlisted men of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps of the United States against war risks. Following a conference, held in Washington on July 2, between Secretary McAdoo and representatives of insurance companies of the country, and of various Government departments and agencies interested in this vital problem, Mr. McAdoo discussed the situation with Samuel Gompers, chairman of the committee on labor of the advisory commission of the Council of National Defense; Judge Julian W. Mack, chairman of the section on compensation for enlisted men and their dependents of that committee; Assistant Secretary Sweet, of the Department of Commerce; Capt. S. H. Wolfe, of the War Department, and Maj. Henry Leonard, of the Navy Department.

### **Program Is Discussed.**

Judge Mack and members of his committee have prepared a comprehensive plan of insurance and indemnity, which was discussed yesterday at a conference participated in by officials of the Government and the advisory committee of insurance officials and actuaries appointed as a result of the meeting of insurance representatives on July 2. Those present were:

Charles Jerome Edwards, Brooklyn, N. Y., former president of the National Association of Life Underwriters; George E. Ide, president of the Home Life Insurance Co.; Edward D. Duffield, president of the Prudential Life Insurance Co.; Louis F. Butler, president of the Travelers Insurance Co.; Arthur Hunter, president of the Actuarial Society of America; John T. Stone, president of the Maryland Casualty Co.; George B. Woodward, vice president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.; Franklin B. Mead, secretary of the Lincoln Life Insurance Co.; T. W. Blackburn, secretary of the American Life Convention; I. I. Boak, president of the National Fraternal Congress of America; Alfred G. Portch, president of the American Society of Actuaries; John L. Schuff, of the Union Central of Cincinnati; Judge Julian W. Mack, Frederick L. Hoffman, James W. Sullivan, James Lord, and F. Spencer Baldwin, constituting the section on compensation for enlisted men and their dependents of the committee on labor of the advisory commission of the Council of National Defense; Edwin F. Sweet, Assistant Secretary of Commerce; Capt. S. H. Wolfe, representing the War Department; Maj. Henry Leonard, United States Marine Corps, representing the Navy Department; Miss Julia Lathrop, representing the Department of Labor; Dr. L. S. Rowe, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; G. R. Cooksey, assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury; W. C. De Lanoy, director of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance; Hendon Chubb, W. N. Davey, and William R. Hedge, constituting the ad-

visory board of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance; R. M. Little, chairman Federal Civil Employees Compensation Board; John K. Gore, vice president Prudential Insurance Co.; Henry Molr, actuary, Home Life Insurance Co.; James D. Craig, president Casualty Actuarial & Statistical Society and assistant actuary of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.; and Charles F. Nesbit, superintendent of insurance of the District of Columbia.

### **Plan Not Yet Definite.**

The plan has not yet assumed definitive form. When it has been worked out in all its fundamentals and details Secretary McAdoo will present the matter to the President for his approval, and if approved, the recommendation will be submitted to the Congress at an early date for its consideration. In the meantime it is proper to outline the substantial features of the tentative plan considered at yesterday's conference.

The whole proposition is based on the fundamental idea that the Government should, as a matter of justice and humanity, adequately protect its fighting men on land and sea and their dependent families. It aims to hearten the families of the men who go to the front and at the same time to give to our soldiers and sailors the comforting assurance that, whatever may be their fate, their loved ones at home will not be left dependent upon charity. It is proposed to impose on the public treasury the obligation of indemnifying justly the men who have entered, or are about to enter, the American Army and Navy to fight in the cause of France, and hundreds of thousands of others about to enter the service of their country, the question is one of justice and fairness, and the plan should be as liberal as it is possible for a just and generous Republic to make.

### **Allowance for Dependents.**

Under the plan discussed it is suggested that provision be made for the support of dependents of soldiers and sailors by giving them an allotment out of the pay of the men, and also an allowance by the Government; that officers and men be indemnified against death or total or partial disability; that a system of rehabilitation and reeducation of disabled men be inaugurated; and that the Government insure the lives of sailors and soldiers on their application at rates of premium based upon ordinary risks.

The new system would be administered by the Bureau of War Risk Insurance of the Treasury Department, which is already writing war-risk insurance on masters, officers, and crews of American merchant vessels and on American hulls and cargoes.

Dependents of soldiers and sailors in service would be provided for through allotments from their pay, supplemented by family allowances by the Government. The amount of the Government allowance would depend upon the size of the family, and, as to others than the wife and chil-

dren, upon the actual dependency upon the men. The family allowance would be made only if the soldier or sailor makes an allotment for his dependents out of his pay.

### **Analogous to Compensation Laws.**

The risk of death or disability would be compensated for somewhat on the analogy of workmen's compensation acts, with the compensation measured by the men's services, the size of the families, and the loss to the family. Partial disabilities would be compensated for upon a percentage of the compensation for total disability. The cost of this compensation naturally must be paid wholly by the Government.

In addition to direct compensation to take the place of pensions, the plan in contemplation would go further and establish an insurance system by the Government under which our soldiers and sailors could obtain insurance at premium rates based upon the mortality-experience tables of peace times. The excess cost due to increased mortality and disability war risk should clearly be borne by the Government, and the cost of administering the insurance department for the benefit of the Nation's fighting men is also a proper governmental charge. The tentative plans would provide for the issuance of insurance to officers and men in amounts ranging from \$1,000 to \$10,000, with provision for payments in installments. Death or total disability would mature the insurance.

### **System of Rehabilitation.**

In working out the new system, it is deemed essential that a system for reeducation and rehabilitation be established, so that injured men may be fitted as far as possible for lives of usefulness, either in their former or some other vocations.

In the preparation of the plans to be laid before the President and Congress, the laws and experiences of other countries have been studied, and useful ideas have been suggested by members of the insurance committee named following the meeting of representatives of all the life insurance companies.

With the cooperation of this committee and of the representatives of the various governmental agencies represented at today's meeting, it is hoped to have the plans ready for submission to the President and to the Congress in the near future, as it is very desirable that the subject be considered during the present session.

### **CANTONMENT FOR OFFICERS.**

A board of officers of the Quartermaster Corps to consist of Capts. Lawrence Halstead, Richard C. Marshall, jr., and William H. Clopton, jr., is appointed to meet at the call of the senior member of the board to investigate and report upon a suitable site for a cantonment for officers of the Quartermaster Corps.

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