



Official Bulletin



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\$300,000 GIVEN BY RED CROSS FOR RELIEF WORK IN NEAR EAST

The Red Cross war council has appropriated \$300,000, to be expended in July for relief work in the Near East, through the American committee for Armenian and Syrian relief. The Red Cross will appropriate a like amount for each of the five remaining months of this year if the work of the committee is not sufficiently hampered by the Turkish Government to make further grants inadvisable.

The American committee is the only organization outside of the Red Crescent (controlled by the Turkish Government), which is allowed to administer relief in certain portions of the Turkish Empire. Its field of operations includes not only Asia Minor and those portions of Armenia and Syria that are in the Ottoman Empire, but it also includes a large section of Armenia now dominated by the Russian Army, as well as the Russian Caucasus, Persia, Mesopotamia, and portions of Egypt and Macedonia, into which refugees, Armenian, Syrian, and Greek have fled in large numbers. With the exception of the work being done by the Jewish relief committee, the American committee is the only agency organized for affording relief in this great area.

Cooperating With Relief Agencies.

The making of this appropriation by the Red Cross is in accord with the policy of the Red Cross to cooperate with relief agencies in the theater of war to the end that there shall be the utmost aid afforded, while overlapping of effort is as far as possible avoided. The appropriation is made upon application of James L. Barton, chairman, and C. V. Vickrey, secretary, respectively, of the American committee for Armenian and Syrian relief, and, after investigation, is thoroughly approved by the Red Cross committee on co-operation, of which Judge Robert S. Lovett is chairman.

The appeal to the Red Cross for aid estimates that there are 2,000,000 people in western Asia whose death can be prevented only by direct and continued help from this American committee. These people have been exiled from their homes and are in regions where self-support is practically impossible. From one town alone there is a call to provide for 10,000 fatherless children. The estimated number of orphans in another district is given by the American consul as 40,000. In the entire field the number of orphaned children is estimated to run into the hundreds of thousands.

Of the Armenians alone, nearly a million were massacred or driven to death in 1915, and the remainder of the race within the Turkish dominions were deported from their homes into the desert regions, where self-support was impossible. Since then approximately 500,000 Greeks, who formerly resided in prosperous villages south of the Black Sea, have been deported in similar manner and are now destitute and helpless.

RULES TO GOVERN ANSWERING OF EXEMPTION QUESTIONS ARE ADOPTED BY PROVOST MARSHAL

UNIFORMITY OF ACTION IS SOUGHT

Queries From Individuals Are Returned to Local Boards—Rulings Sent to All Boards When Issued

The Provost Marshal General's office has made public the following:

Thousands of letters reach the Provost Marshal General's office every day concerning the application of the selective service law to individual cases. Some of these letters come from local boards. A vast number of them come from individuals, and the question in the latter case is usually "My circumstances are so and so; am I exempt?"

There are very good reasons why neither of these classes of questions can be answered directly from the Provost Marshal General's office, and some other provision must be made to furnish the information.

The selective service law places the determination of exemptions within the exclusive jurisdiction of exemption boards. Individual cases may not, therefore, be decided by this office. Opinions given on the merits of such cases and without any opportunity to investigate the true facts would not be justified and might be used to influence the action of local boards. Furthermore, an attempt to decide individual cases in this office would be an invasion of the exclusive function of the boards.

Rulings Should Go to All Boards.

Somewhat the same considerations govern the questions that come direct to the Provost Marshal General's office from local boards. The same sort of questions arise in each board. There are 4,557 boards. There is only one way to answer such questions in a way that will convey the answer to the largest number of boards, and that is by rulings on cases as they arise, but these rulings ought to be communicated to all boards. An answer to boards singly and directly would have to be repeated thousands of times and would leave the center of the system in each State uninformed. Partly to avoid this multiplication of correspondence the whole system was devised on the present plan.

The whole Nation is organized under what might be termed a system of supervised decentralization. The local boards in each State comprise a separate unit, responsive to the central control of the governor. Local boards should address their questions to the governor, who will daily summarize questions that he can

(Continued on page 5.)

5,000 DOCTORS HAVE ENTERED MEDICAL CORPS, REPORTS SHOW

The Council of National Defense authorizes the following:

Letters have been sent out to all the county committees and special inquiries have been started through the State committees, medical section, Council of National Defense, in an effort to check up the number of medical men who have actually accepted commissions in the Medical Officers' Reserve Corps, and the reasons why commissions offered to others have not yet been accepted. Our records indicate that to date something like 11,000 commissions have been offered and that only approximately 5,000 have been accepted. Various general reasons why more commissions have not been accepted are known, but there doubtless exist in different sections of the country special difficulties which could be overcome, and the section is making an effort to determine the exact status of the matter.

\$977,176,026 IN GOLD IMPORTED INTO UNITED STATES LAST YEAR

According to figures just compiled by the Statistical Division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce, imports of gold into the United States in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, far exceed the total of any previous year.

The total movement of gold and silver between the United States and foreign countries during the fiscal year involved \$1,382,380,745. The imports of gold amounted to \$977,176,026 and of silver to \$35,003,563. Gold exports amounted to \$291,921,225 and silver exports to \$78,279,931.

The net imports of gold during the fiscal year aggregated \$685,254,801, which is a noticeable increase over the net imports of \$403,759,733 in 1916.

Net exports of silver showed an increase in 1917; but as silver is produced in great quantities in this country and is sold abroad in the same manner as other commercial commodities, an excess of exports therefore has no such significance as might be attributed to a similar movement in gold.

ANTI-AIRCRAFT CONTROL SYSTEM.

Board to Consider its Practicability for Both Branches of Artillery.

A board of officers to consist of Maj. Elmer J. Wallace, Coast Artillery Corps; Maj. Charles T. Richardson, Ordnance Department; Capt. Jacob M. Coward, Coast Artillery Corps, Detached Officers' List; and Capt. George R. Allin, Field Artillery, Detached Officers' List, is appointed to meet at Fort Monroe, Va., at the call of the senior member to investigate and report upon an anti-aircraft fire-control system which will be common to both branches of the Artillery.

PLANS TO EXPEDITE MOVEMENT OF U. S. FREIGHT ARE ADOPTED

Fairfax Harrison, chairman of the railroads' war board, authorizes the following:

Plans for the solution of one of the most important transportation problems thrust upon the railroads of this country by the war have just been adopted by the railroads' war board after a series of conferences with authorized representatives of the Army, Navy, and the United States Shipping Board. The problem concerns the supply and prompt movement of the thousands of cars required by the Government to transport lumber and other supplies to the shipbuilding yards, the Army cantonments, and other mobilization points. During the next few months it is estimated that more than 100,000 cars will be needed for Government purposes.

Government to Give Notice.

Under the plans agreed upon by the railroads' war board and representatives of the Government, the Government will give advance notice to the war board's commission on car service whenever orders are placed for more than 10 carloads of materials or supplies.

The Government will also issue, where necessary, through its authorized representatives, orders to the railroads on which the supplies are to be shipped, instructing them to provide the number of cars ordered within the time specified and at the shipping points designated.

To prevent shippers from utilizing for their own purposes cars needed for Government service, the railroads' war board has issued strict orders to all the railroads absolutely to forbid shippers the use of any of the Government-ordered cars for any purpose except the loading specified in the Government order.

To assist further in the campaign to keep the cars bearing Government supplies moving, a new form of envelope in which the waybills are to be carried has been designed. These envelopes, which will be supplied to all persons or firms making shipments of materials for the use of the Army, the Navy, or the Shipping Board, will bear the following heading, printed in big type:

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.
UNITED STATES ARMY SUPPLIES.
UNITED STATES NAVY.
UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD.

In addition, the railroads have been directed by the war board to instruct their agents at all points to stamp or write in a prominent place on waybills covering less-carload shipments consigned to officers or agents of the Army or Navy or of the Shipping Board, the words, "United States freight, expedite."

The railroads have also been instructed that if departments of the Government or individual railroads desire to place cards of their own form upon cars to assist in securing the continuous movement of Government and United States shipping supplies, neither the railroads' war board nor the Government will object.

2,256 NEW ARMY RECRUITS.

Reports to The Adjutant General's office show that enlistments for the Regular Army on July 26 amounted to 2,256, making a total of 163,633 accepted enlistments since April 1, 1917.

STANDARDIZED TRUCK BUILDING PROGRAM FOR ARMY AGREED ON AT MEETING IN COLUMBUS, OHIO

Ample Supply of Military Trucks Assured—War Department to Have Truck of Its Own Design by January 1, 1918.

The committee on automotive transport of the Council of National Defense to-day announced that, as an outcome of a conference of motor-truck manufacturers, engineers, representatives of the Quartermaster Corps of the Army and of the committee held at Columbus, Ohio, last week, the results of which have since been approved by the War Department, the truck makers of the country have agreed voluntarily to cooperate with the War Department in carrying through a continuing standardized truck-building program for the requirements of the American Army. The Columbus meeting was attended by fully 2,000 representatives of the industry, and its action, according to the committee, insures the organized assistance of the country's truck makers in providing an ample supply of military trucks for Government service.

For immediate service in France, the Government either already has ordered or will place orders in the near future for enough trucks of modified commercial type to take care of the first expeditionary forces. Even after the standardized truck is approved, such orders will be continued, so that the fullest possible use will be made of trucks of types now in the service of the allies, which some American firms are now building.

In the meantime the Secretary of War has set aside from the contingent fund a sum sufficient to complete the work of standardizing parts for a military truck, based on the best American and foreign experience, which will serve in the future as the standard American Army truck. Much of this work already has been carried out voluntarily by the members of the Society of Automotive Engineers, cooperating with the officials of the Quartermaster Corps. It is hoped that under the new authorization of the War Department the entire work of designing and testing will be completed before January 1 and that construction of the new standardized trucks can then begin.

To Be Best Military Truck.

The experts of the Quartermaster Corps, together with their civilian advisers, have reached the conclusion that it is only by a thorough standardization program, by which manufacturers of parts can all be turned to making the same interchangeable designs, that the Army can be assured of ample supplies for possible greater demands on the capacity of the industry in the future. It is pointed out that not only will the demand for trucks grow as more American troops go abroad, but that, if future allied offensives should drive the fighting more into the open, more rapid and extensive supply transport facilities will be needed. The standardized truck whose design is finally to be completed under the department's authorization will be entirely suitable for commercial purposes, as well as being the best military truck yet designed.

PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL REFUSES TO EXEMPT MINERS AS A CLASS FROM THE SELECTIVE DRAFT

The coal production committee of the Council of National Defense was informed yesterday that Provost Marshal General Crowder had definitely refused to exempt miners as a class from the selective draft. No class exemptions will be made, as is definitely set forth under section 44 of the exemption regulations, which states that any claims for discharge on the part of persons engaged in industries, including agriculture, must be filed with the district board on a form provided by the Provost Marshal General and supplied by district and local boards for that purpose.

Gen. Crowder's office has been deluged with mail, hundreds of letters coming from the heads of large industrial concerns and pleading for special exemptions in the case of men doing specialized work. Appeals of this kind can accomplish nothing, as the Provost Marshal General can not show any favoritism. The question of whether or not a man is more useful to his country in a peaceful pursuit than in military service is a matter to be taken up with the district board and for that board to determine in the light of the circumstances surrounding each individual case.

GERMAN DESERTERS SOJOURNING ABROAD URGED BY RECENT IMPERIAL DECREE TO RETURN HOME

The Department of State is informed in a mailed dispatch that the following notice has appeared in the press in Holland:

"Notice: An imperial decree insures all German deserters sojourning in foreign countries deferred punishment with prospects of pardon should their conduct during the further course of the war warrant it in the event that they return to

Germany without delay at the latest by July 15, 1917.

"Through this imperial decree the German deserters are offered an opportunity of returning to the fatherland under very favorable conditions. Deserters residing in Rotterdam or the vicinity are requested to apply in person to the Imperial German consulate, Nieuwehaven 131, for further information concerning their return to Germany.

"IMPERIAL GERMAN CONSULATE."

UNIFIED RESERVE TO KEEP UP FIGHTING STRENGTH OF ARMY

The following statement is authorized: Keeping all the units of the Army up to fighting strength will be accomplished through a single "reserve reservoir," as it is technically called. Vacancies in the National Guard, the National Army, and the Regular Army will be filled by men drawn from the one reserve organization. A plan for this is being worked out by the War College and along with it will come a scheme for recruiting for all three bodies through a single recruiting service as a part of the general policy of consolidating on a war basis State troops, the selected army and the regulars into the Army of the United States.

Details of the plan are not ready for announcement, but it is already considered clear that a single reserve organization is the only practicable way to handle the problem presented by two arms of the service—the National Guard and the National Army—with State affiliations and "local pride," and the other arm—the Regular Army—without any common locality origin in its several units.

Matter Assuming Importance.

This problem of unification is assuming importance now that the recruiting service is about to be reduced with the completion of the draft. Drafted men will be used to give the Regular Army and National Guard the men needed to bring each to war strength, although none may be needed for the Regular Army, since about 12 days of enlistments at the present rate of over 2,200 a day will fill the Regular Army.

Unification of recruiting is much simpler than drawing up details of the reserve organization. The National Guard recruiting automatically stops with the call of its units into Federal service, since each unit does its own recruiting, and when the unit goes the recruiting force goes. With the Regular Army it is different because there is a distinct recruiting force. This force now includes about 4,100 men at districts where men are accepted and depots where they are actually enlisted, unformed, and assigned to duty. The extent to which this recruiting will continue will depend upon the number of men needed for the reserve to fill vacancies in the three branches.

The spirit and letter of the national defense act indicate the lines which will be followed in planning for a unified reserve. State identity will be preserved just as carefully as possible. It may often be impracticable to preserve it absolutely. Maine, for example, has one National Guard regiment. If there are vacancies in this regiment they will be filled by men from Maine if the reserve contains enough men from Maine ready for service in Infantry, Artillery, Engineers, etc., to fill the existing vacancies; but keeping the regiment up to reasonable service strength is more important than keeping it a Simon-pure Maine regiment. This general policy will apply to all National Guard and National Army units.

In the case of the Regular Army the situation is simpler because no consideration need be given to locality. Infantrymen from Maine or California can be used to fill any Regular Infantry regiment.

RAILROADS INCREASE NATION'S FOOD SUPPLY BY LEASING SURPLUS LANDS WHICH THEY OWN

Fairfax Harrison, chairman of the railroads' war board, authorizes the following:

To help increase the Nation's food supply by utilizing as much idle acreage as possible the railroads of the West and Middle West are leasing at nominal rental for grazing and agricultural purposes millions of acres of lands which they own. Reports just made to the railroads' war board show that virtually all of the land owned by these roads which is not being used for operating purposes is now under cultivation or being used by live-stock owners for cattle grazing.

Offering Garden Plots.

In addition to leasing their land to farmers and cattlemen at a nominal rental, a number of the railroads are offering garden plots, rent free, to families along their right of way. Other roads have offered big tracts of their idle land to the States in which they operate. The Federal Government has also been offered 200,000 acres of "cut-over" land in Wisconsin by the Minneapolis, St. Paul & S. Ste. Marie Railroad.

Among the western roads that are leasing all suitable lands in their possession

for agricultural and grazing purposes are the Northern Pacific, the Union Pacific, the Southern Pacific, the Great Northern, the Oregon Short Line, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, the Northwestern Pacific, and the Atchison, Topeka & Sante Fe. The latter road has leased every available acre that it owns.

Western Lines Leasing Land.

The railroads operating in the Middle West that are leasing their idle lands include the St. Louis & San Francisco, the Pere Marquette, the Atchison, Topeka & Sante Fe, the Missouri Pacific, the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, and the Northern Pacific. The latter road has some million and a half acres of its idle western land under lease for grazing purposes.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul is offering garden plots, rent free, to all persons living along its right of way.

The Illinois Central is permitting free use of its way lands to all who apply for permission to cultivate them. This offer has been freely accepted.

The Illinois Central has also established a large cooperative garden in Chicago for its employees.

FRENCH LIST OF EXEMPTIONS FROM LICENSE REQUIREMENTS

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

"Ministerial order July 13, published July 14, allows the following goods designated by French tariff numbers to be imported without special permit: 1bis; 4 to 13; 16; 17; 17bis; 17ter; ex18bis, rabbits, killed; 19; 20bis; 31; ex34, eggs of poultry and game; 25; 25bis; 35ter; 36; 37; 38; 39; 45; 46; 47; 51; 53; 68 to 76; 77 to 81; ex82, dari, millet, and canary seed, in grain; 83; ex84, carob beans; ex85, dried table figs; 88; 89; 111bis; 135; 158; 164; 165; 169; 179ter; 189; ex190, coal, coke, and briquets; 197; 198; 270; ex273, copper sulphate; 279bis; 281bis; 319bis; ex468, newspapers; ex512, agricultural tractors and their indispensable accessories; 522; ex532, ex533, ex535, spare parts for agricultural tractors and machinery; ex535bis, similar spare parts of two or more metals; ex537, scythes and sickles, forks, hooks, rakes; ex558ter, ironwork for agricultural tractors and machinery; ex597, wood shaped for agricultural tractors and machinery. List supersedes that reported our cable April 16."

[The cable of Apr. 16, originally published in Commerce Reports on Apr. 20, was republished in part on July 11, with the announcement of the extended license requirement. The list above supersedes "list 1" included in both issues. The number of articles admitted without license is considerably reduced. Among the articles formerly exempt, for which permits are now required, are the following: Hides and skins, animal fats and other animal products for manufacture; molasses; waxes,

TIMBER IMPORTS BY BRITISH.

Restrictions Relaxed With Respect to Certain Shipments.

The American consul general at London has sent the following cablegram:

"Controller of timber supplies announces following relaxations of restrictions on import of timber from North America:

"(1) Neutral sailers: Timber may be imported from Canada and United States under provisions of an import license. (2) Deck loads: General license granted by Department Import Restrictions for import of timber as deck cargo from Canada and United States. In this case unnecessary for importers to apply for licenses. (3) Prices: The order which limits prices of imported soft wood to those current during last week of January, 1917, is not to apply to timber imported from Canada and United States after July 19, 1917. Timber so imported may be sold by importers at cost price delivered to store, plus 10 per cent, provided price so calculated does not exceed by one-third the price current during last week of January, 1917, for soft wood of similar quality in same locality."

gums, and resins; vegetable fibers; dyes and tanning materials; vegetables for food; numerous chemical products; window glass and glass manufactures; yarns of jute, hemp, linen; leather manufactures, including boots and shoes; braids for cordage; soapstone goods for acetylene lighting. For complete specification of the goods included in the tariff numbers, see Tariff Series No. 25, Customs Tariff of France, sold for 10 cents by the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C.]

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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.

EXAMINATION OF ABSENTEES.

How Drafted Persons Can Get Hearings Transferred.

The Provost Marshal General's office authorizes the following:

Complete instructions for the guidance of persons registered may be obtained from any of the several local exemption boards. The questions most usually asked relate to a change in the place of physical examination and discharge claim hearing.

As soon as a person who expects to continue absent for some time from his place of registration learns that he has been called on the first draft, he should apply in writing under section 29 of the exemption regulations to the local board having present jurisdiction over him, and request that on account of his necessary absence an order issue from that board directing him to appear for physical examination and exemption or discharge claim, if any, before the board in whose jurisdiction he now is. This request should designate definitely the board before which he wants to appear; for instance local exemption board for division No. 3, Washington, D. C.

ITALY TO SEND DELEGATE.

The ministry of foreign affairs in Rome has informed the American embassy that the Royal Italian Government accepts the invitation of the Department of State to be represented at the International Farm Congress, which will take place in Peoria next year.

INJURED SUBMARINE SEAMAN DEAD.

The Navy Department has been advised of the death of I. D. Hixon, machinist's mate, who was burned on the waist and arms in the explosion on board the United States submarine A-7 Tuesday afternoon, at Cavite, Philippine Islands. Hixon died of his injuries Wednesday afternoon.

STATEMENT OF NATIONAL BANK CHANGES FOR THE PAST WEEK

Applications to the Comptroller of the Currency during the week ending Friday, July 27, 1917, for authority to organize national banks and to convert State banks into national banks, charters issued, charters extended and reextended, increases and reductions of capital approved, and national banks placed in voluntary liquidation:

APPLICATIONS FOR CHARTERS.		Capital.
For organization of national banks:		
The First National Bank of Sycamore, Ga.	-----	\$25,000
The First National Bank of Lodge Grass, Mont.	-----	25,000
The First National Bank of Renton, Wash.	-----	50,000
Total	-----	100,000

CHARTERS ISSUED.		
Original organizations:		
The First National Bank of Junction City, Ark.	-----	25,000
The Citizens' National Bank of Colby, Kans.	-----	40,000
The First National Bank of Nashua, Mont.	-----	25,000
The First National Bank of Veedsburg, Ind. (to succeed the Veedsburg Bank)	-----	35,000
Conversion of State banks:		
The National Bank of Ellensburg, Wash. (Conversion of the Bank of Ellensburg, Wash.)	-----	50,000
Total	-----	175,000

INCREASE OF CAPITAL APPROVED.		Increase.
The First National Bank of Rapid City, S. Dak. Capital increased from \$50,000 to \$100,000	-----	\$50,000
The American National Bank of Danville, Va. Capital increased from \$100,000 to \$150,000	-----	50,000
Total	-----	100,000

LIQUIDATIONS.		Capital.
The First National Bank of Challis, Idaho. Liquidating agent, E. J. Michael, Challis, Idaho. Succeeded by the First State Bank of Challis, Idaho	-----	\$35,000
The Germania National Bank of Ponca City, Okla. Liquidating agent, J. M. Harmon, Ponca City. Succeeded by the Deposit Guaranty State Bank of Ponca City	-----	25,000
Total	-----	60,000

SUMMARY.		
	No. of Banks.	Capital.
Applications for charter	3	\$100,000
New charters issued	5	175,000
Charters extended	0	
Charters reextended	0	
Applications rejected	0	
Increases of capital approved	2	100,000
Reductions of capital	0	
Liquidations	2	60,000

CANDIDATES FOR CHAPLAINS.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at the call of the president thereof at headquarters, Central Department, Chicago, Ill., for the examination of such persons as may be authorized to appear before it to determine their fitness for appointment as chaplains in the Army.

Detail for the board: Col. William Stephenson, Medical Corps; Col. Carl Reichmann, Infantry, Detached Officers' List; Capt. William H. Patterson, Infantry, Detached Officers' List; Capt. Irvin L. Hunsaker, Cavalry, Detached Officers' List; First Lieut. Samuel C. Stanton, Medical Reserve Corps.

The junior member of the board, other than a medical officer, will act as recorder.

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: Inspector of field artillery ammunition steel and assistant inspector of field artillery ammunition steel, Ordnance Department, War Department; finger-print classifier, male, War Department; assistant metallurgical chemist, Ordnance Department, War Department.

List No. 2. Examinations of the non-assembled type for which applications must be filed by the dates specified: Investigator in accounting and office management, Bureau of Efficiency, and production expert, Office of Chief Signal Officer, War Department, August 21.

List No. 3. Examinations in which competitors will be assembled for scholastic tests: Subclerical, male, various branches, Washington, D. C., August 8; entomological inspector and scientific assistant in drug-plant investigations, Department of Agriculture, August 22; aid, male, Division of Plants, National Museum, August 22; junior gas chemist, and mechanical laboratory assistant, Bureau of Mines, Pittsburgh, Pa., August 22; book-binder, male, Government Printing Office, August 22; aid, male, Bureau of Standards, August 22.

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, Chicago, Ill., St. Paul, Minn., Seattle, Wash., San Francisco, Cal.; 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, Porto Rico.

ACCEPTS RED CROSS POSITION.

James Jackson, of Boston, to Manage
New England Division.

As the first of the division managers of the Red Cross to be selected under the new reorganization plan, Harvey D. Gibson, general manager of the American Red Cross, announces the appointment of James Jackson, of Boston, as manager for the northeastern division.

Mr. Jackson is vice president of the State Street Trust Co., of Boston, and treasurer and vice chairman of the Boston Red Cross Chapter. He will devote his entire time without salary to Red Cross work during the war.

Under the new administrative system now being put into effect by Mr. Gibson, Mr. Jackson will have complete charge of all Red Cross activities in his division, which includes the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES BRIEFLY TOLD

SENATE.

The conferees on the administration food bill remained in session practically all of to-day as they did on Thursday in an effort to agree at the earliest possible moment upon a report to their respective houses. Due to a desire to avoid pressure from Members of the two Houses an agreement was made that the results of the various sessions should be held secret until a final conclusion was reached or a determination to report back to their respective Houses for instruction. It is understood, however, that no conclusions have been reached on any of the chief points of difference.

By a vote of 50 to 11 the Senate last evening passed the rivers and harbors bill, with a total authorization of \$27,954,000. An amendment by Senator Kenyon to substitute a lump sum of \$15,000,000 was rejected. A proposal by Senator Curtis that none of the funds appropriated should be spent except where absolutely necessary was rejected by a vote of 37 to 23, and an amendment by Mr. Kenyon prohibiting any expenditure for any item unless held by the President to be a public necessity also was rejected by a vote of 36 to 26. The bill provides for the creation of a commission of seven members at a salary of \$7,500 a year to study the development and control of waterways and water resources. The Senators who voted against the bill were Borah, Brady, Kenyon, La Follette, Smith of Michigan, and Smoot, Republicans, and Ashurst, Gore, King, Pomerene, and Shafroth, Democrats.

Addressing the Senate on the international situation, Senator Borah, Republican, declared that the outlook with regard to the war was never so serious as at this moment. He said the hour of sacrifice had come and added: "This has become an American war for American principles to be discontinued when American interests are safeguarded and satisfied." He decried the idea of talking peace at this time.

The Finance Committee held a long session to-day considering the estimates submitted by Secretary McAdoo and in devising new plans for raising the additional revenue that will be required in view of the estimates which call for more than \$6,000,000,000. No conclusions have been reached as to how much additional shall be derived from direct taxation, but several members of the committee are favorable to increasing the \$1,670,000,000 now provided for in the bill as reported from the committee to \$2,225,000,000, the remainder to be taken care of through a further issue of bonds. Chairman Simmons said Army officials would be examined to show just how much of this sum was absolutely needed for the present year.

Senator Tillman has asked the President not to exert his influence against the Senate amendment in the food bill appropriating \$10,000,000 for the purchase of nitrates needed for fertilizers and to be sold by the Government to farmers for cash. Senator Tillman said the President expressed a willingness, so far as he was concerned, to have the amendment remain in the bill. He did point out, however, that there might be some difficulty

in getting the ships with which to bring the nitrates from Chile.

Senator Sheppard, of Texas, author of the nation-wide constitutional prohibition amendment, late yesterday evening obtained unanimous consent in the Senate for a vote upon the amendment next Wednesday. Before this was done it was agreed that the pending resolution should be amended so that if the requisite three-fourths of the States do not ratify the amendment within six years from its passage by Congress it shall be nullified automatically. The amendment resolution will be taken up Monday under a special arrangement by which each Senator will be entitled to speak one hour on the subject, the final vote to be taken Wednesday afternoon.

Senator Wolcott, of Delaware, introduced a resolution to make possible the return of bodies of American soldiers killed in Europe through the services of the American Purple Cross Association, an organization of undertakers which has offered its services to the Army.

On the advice of his physician Senator Thomas, of Colorado, has taken six weeks' leave of absence from the Senate.

Senator Curtis introduced a bill for the establishment of rural colonies for dependent families of soldiers and sailors.

HOUSE.

Republicans of the House held two conferences yesterday in the rooms of Minority Leader Mann, who urged his party colleagues to join with him in demanding the acceptance of the Senate amendment providing for a joint congressional committee on war expenditures. The expressions of opinion at these conferences showed that there would be no partisan fight in favor of keeping this amendment in the bill. During the day Representative Longworth, of Ohio, and Cooper, of Wisconsin, addressed the House in support of the amendment.

A communication from the Secretary of the Treasury to the House gives the estimates of deficiency appropriations that will be needed as amounting to the grand total of \$5,917,878,447 in War Department funds. Estimates still to come from other departments are expected to make this total still greater. The subject will be taken up by the Appropriations Committee at once, and a bill based upon these figures will be reported to the House at an early day. The budget is for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, the first full year of the war.

Home rule for Ireland is suggested to the British Government in a joint resolution introduced by Representative Morin, of Pennsylvania. After setting forth that the United States is making the fight for democracy, the resolution declares "that with all due international courtesy we express the hope that the British Government will speedily find a way to grant home rule for Ireland."

Representatives Tague and Dallinger, of Massachusetts, have charged that their official and personal mail has been opened while in transit by post-office inspectors. The matter is being inquired into by the Committee on Expenditures in the Post Office Department, which is engaged in investigating certain charges against the

administration of the Post Office Department.

Government control of the news-print paper situation is proposed in a resolution introduced by Representative Dillon, of South Dakota. The resolution would empower the President, if necessary, during the period of the war, to take over and operate any paper-producing plant in the United States and dispose of and distribute its product.

RULES FOR ANSWERING MANY QUESTIONS ON EXEMPTIONS

(Continued from page 1.)

not answer and present them to the Provost Marshal General's office, for his whole State. Bulletins will issue from the Provost Marshal General's office giving the rulings on these questions, and these bulletins will be sent to every board in the Nation. In this way the operation of the law will be systematized and made uniform.

Distribution of Information.

For these reasons the following is announced to the public and the local boards as the rules that will govern the dissemination of information from the Provost Marshal General's office.

1. Questions by individuals should be asked of the local board nearest them. If the board is unable, after consideration of the regulations and rulings, to answer the question, it should forward the question to the governor for decision.

2. Questions from local boards should never be addressed to the Provost Marshal General's office, but in all cases should be forwarded to the governor of the State.

3. In no case will opinions or rulings be given on individual cases that have not yet been presented to the proper local board.

Answering of Questions.

In order to enforce these rules the Provost Marshal General's office announces that it will answer no questions from local boards which are addressed direct to this office, but will in each case return the questioner's letter or telegram with a request that it be forwarded to the governor of the State. Questions from individuals will not be answered direct from the Provost Marshal General's office, but the letter will be returned to the writer with the request that he ask his question of the local board nearest him.

It is not desired to inject formality into the correspondence of local boards, but the requirement of uniformity, consistency, and convenience make it necessary to insist on these rules. The large number of persons affected requires that there should be an information office in each locality. These rules are designed to make the office and the local board answer this purpose, and every effort will be made to make prompt rulings and disseminate rulings of a general character to every local board in the United States.

It is requested that the press give this information the widest practicable publicity.

MEDICAL RESERVE OFFICERS GIVEN ACTIVE ASSIGNMENTS

The following-named officers of the Medical Reserve Corps are assigned to active duty and will proceed to Washington, D. C., and report in person to the commandant, Army Medical School, this city, for instruction: Capts. John A. Battin, Charles H. McKenna, and Arthur H. Sewing; First Lieuts. Chester A. Bardsley, Irving F. Barnett, Edward H. Benson, Carroll E. Bingman, Elvin O. Brown, James B. Clinton, James A. Coleman, Bernard P. Conway, Harry A. Dimond, Benjamin P. Doran, Carl E. Dunaway, Joseph C. Dunford, Louis M. Edens, William B. Evans, Leonidas B. Faux, Karl D. Figley, Asa R. Freeman, Kendall P. Frost, Norman S. Garrison, Hyman M. Ginsberg, Addley H. Gladden, jr., Orlando M. Gochnaur, William H. Gordon, Toby A. Greco, David W. Green, Samuel G. Greenway, Roy A. Gunter, Percy P. Hashitt, William G. Herrington, David A. Horner, Allen R. Howard, Alson J. Hull, Amos F. Hutchins, Robert H. Jeffrey, Howard F. Keating, Vincent F. Keller, John E. Kukendall, Herbert M. Long, Eric L. Major, Charles H. Marcy, Henry J. Meister, William G. Milholland, Richard J. Miller, Donald Munro, Harry L. Murphy, Harry Olin, Isaac I. Parsons, Clarence A. Patten, Ward I. Pierce, Fred L. Ricks, Guy F. Robinson, Franck C. Rote, L. M. Sankey, Albert Shannon, Charles E. Sima, John J. South, William L. Stuggers, John F. Stober, John D. Thomas, Page E. Thornhill, William F. Whelan, John A. White, Robert S. Wynn, and Giles W. Day.

The following-named officers of the Medical Reserve Corps are assigned to active duty and will proceed to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., and report in person to the commanding officer of the medical officers' training camp for a course of instruction: Capts. William A. Carnes and David J. Carson; First Lieuts. Lawrence F. Bolland, William P. Clancy, Charles N. B. Camac, Ralph H. McFadden, Marcus G. Spingarn, Edward Stumbo, and Adrian D. Williams.

The following-named officers of the Medical Reserve Corps are assigned to active duty and will proceed to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., and report in person to the commanding officer, medical officers' training camp, for a course of instruction: First Lieuts. John L. Kelly, George F. Klugh, Frank Levinson, and Egbert M. Townsend.

The following-named officers of the Medical Reserve Corps are assigned to active duty and will proceed to Fort Bliss, Tex., and report in person to the commanding officer of that post for the purpose of examining troops on duty at that post for tuberculosis: Capts. Earl S. Bullock and David C. Twichell, First Lieuts. Paul Gallagher and Ernest A. Duncan.

Contract Surg. Frank S. Littlejohn is assigned to active duty and will proceed to Fort Bliss, Tex., and report in person to the commanding officer of that post for the purpose of examining troops on duty at that post for tuberculosis.

The following-named officers of the Medical Reserve Corps are assigned to active duty and will proceed to Washing-

Conditions for Mailing Parcel Post Packages to U. S. Soldiers in France

OFFICE OF THE
POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, July 24, 1917.

ORDER No. 541.

Parcels of fourth class or domestic parcel-post matter not exceeding 20 pounds in weight originating in the United States or any of its possessions for transmission to the United States Expeditionary Forces in Europe, and such parcels originating with those forces for transmission to the United States or its possessions, are subject to the United States domestic classification, conditions, and rates of postage, the eighth-zone rate of 12 cents for each pound or fraction thereof being chargeable on parcels subject to pound rates, *but such parcels may not be registered, insured, or sent C. O. D.*

Parcels intended for members of the United States Expeditionary Forces in Europe should be addressed in the following manner: (1) Names of addressee; (2) official designation of unit to which addressee belongs; (3) the words "American Expeditionary Forces." Under no circumstances should the location or station of a military organization be included in the address on mail for any member of such forces.

Every parcel must bear the sender's name and address, which should be placed in the upper left corner of the address side, and it is of the utmost importance that parcels sent to the expeditionary forces be securely packed and wrapped, fully and plainly addressed in accordance with the foregoing, and have proper postage prepaid thereon.

Parcels addressed to the American Expeditionary Forces shall be dispatched in the same manner as other mail intended for those forces.

A. S. BURLESON,
Postmaster General.

ton, D. C., and report in person to the commandant, Army Medical School, this city, for instruction: First Lieuts. William W. Allred, Marvin Cappel, Julian N. Dow, John V. Kearney, Baldwin L. Keyes, Thomas Klein, Louis H. Limauro, Alvin H. Maey, Claude A. Martin, Luman G. Moore, Lawrence A. Ryan, Samuel LeR. Ridge, Thomas L. Smyth, Clyde E. Tibbens, and George K. Tweddell.

First Lieut. Mark F. Healy, Medical Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will proceed to Allentown, Pa., and report in person to Maj. Elbert E. Persons, Medical Corps, for duty with Ambulance Company No. 6 and by letter to the commanding general, Eastern Department.

Capt. Arthur J. Markley, Medical Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty, to take effect at such time as will enable

RESERVE ENGINEERS GIVEN ACTIVE DUTY AND ASSIGNED

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 assigned to active duty at the same camps:

AT VANCOUVER BARRACKS, WASH.

First Lieuts. Clifford E. Chase, Lester O. Wolcott, and Benjamin B. Bessesen.
Second Lieut. Gordon C. Hess and George E. Sperbeck.

IN THE VICINITY OF WASHINGTON, D. C.

Capt. Richard W. Reading, Cambridge U. Trott, Hugh J. Betterley, George J. F. Carey, William T. Gould, Alexander Colt, and Hobart B. Baird.

First Lieuts. Hugh A. Tillett, George M. March, John E. Deegan, Frank J. Zapf, Alfred C. George, Homer L. Capplemann, John P. Hallows, Stewart W. Anderson, Johnson C. Brady, Frederic M. Hartshorne, Lewis H. Hubbard, and Thomas B. Kennedy, Jr.

Second Lieuts. Roland G. Stafford, Ray L. Hufford, William E. Bowler, A. Craig Meikle, Lovell L. Turley, Andrew O. Jackson, William Robinson, Clayton E. Swain, and Eric W. Luster.

AT FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANS.

Capt. Thayer D. Sterling, Alfred P. Poorman, Leon L. Clarke, Leon H. Brady, Alfred C. Whitney, Samuel L. McGlathery, David E. Hannan, Willard A. Knapp, Gary E. Block, Arthur T. Kennedy, Thomas W. Blinn, John J. O'Connor, Lewis D. Rowell, Gustavus A. Loeb, Wilber M. Wilson, and Pendleton S. Morris, jr.

First Lieuts. Carl D. Smith, Ben Gest, Frederick E. Booss, Luther R. Swanson, Thomas J. Summey, William G. Saunders, Lowndes W. Shaw, James Archer Smith, Ralph E. Stevens, James M. Templeton, Benjamin A. Thaxton, Hugh A. Thompson, Charlton C. Whittle, Lester J. Williams, Frank W. Young, Thomas V. Woodring, Herman Fluegel, George K. McCollough, George R. DeBeque, Clarence W. Zachow, Edward H. Taylor, Ernest H. Bailey, Albert B. Jones, Gordon H. Butler, Joseph F. Villavaso, August M. Engel, Richard C. Limerick, Norris R. Norton, Durbin Van Law, Harry G. Burrows, George B. Farlow, Edward S. Bres, Cassius P. Fletcher, and Edgar B. Tolman, jr.

Second Lieuts. Austin B. Reeve, Royal D. Sundell, James L. Craig, Kenneth Urquhart, Clifford H. Stem, Clarence McK. Rader, Marney B. Willey, Douglas S. Watters, Frank T. Payne, Fred L. Waterman, Merle V. Holmes, Charles K. Elmer, Maurice W. Hewett, Leon L. Savage, Julian W. Alger, Gerhard W. Gunderson, William H. Betts, Joseph W. Anderson, Arthur Hagener, Harold A. Thackrey, Ralph E. Johnston, Daniel R. Crosswell, Sydney A. Mewhirter, Walter E. Higgins, and Robert G. Breene.

him to comply with this order, and will proceed at the proper time to San Francisco, Cal., and take the transport to sail from that place on or about August 5, 1917, for Hawaii, and upon arrival in Honolulu report in person to the commanding general, Hawaiian Department, for duty.

War Department Orders to Officers and Enlisted Men

Capt. Robert L. Loughran, Medical Reserve Corps, is relieved from further duty at the medical officers' training camp, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., and will proceed to Balboa Heights, Canal Zone, and report in person to the Governor of the Panama Canal for assignment to duty.

By direction of the President, Capt. Edward A. Everts, United States Army, retired, is placed on active military duty under the provisions of the next to the last proviso of section 24, act of Congress approved June 3, 1916. He will report to the commanding general, Western Department, for assignment to duty in connection with the reserve officers' training camp.

Lieut. Col. Jere B. Clayton, Medical Corps, is relieved from his present duties and will proceed to Fort Sam Houston, Tex., and report in person to the commanding general, Southern Department, for assignment to duty as sanitary inspector of that department.

Lieut. Col. Henry A. Shaw, Medical Corps, will repair to this city and report in person to the Surgeon General of the Army for the purpose of making such special sanitary inspections as may be deemed necessary from time to time.

Maj. Henry B. Hersey, Aviation Section, Signal Officers' Reserve Corps, is announced as on duty that requires him to participate regularly and frequently in aerial flights from July 1, 1917.

Maj. Harold W. Jones, Medical Corps, in addition to his other duties, is detailed as professor of medical department administration at the Army Medical School, this city, vice Col. James D. Glennan, hereby relieved.

Maj. Henry F. Pipes, Medical Corps, is relieved from further station at Fort Slocum, N. Y., and is assigned to duty at Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

First Lieut. George Wirth, Signal Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will proceed to Fort Mason, Cal., and upon arrival report by letter to the Chief Signal Officer of the Army for assignment to duty as supply officer at the Signal Corps general supply depot at that place.

Field Clerks Thomas F. Gavigan and J. Worth Wickersham, Quartermaster Corps, are relieved from duty in the office of the depot quartermaster, Fort Mason, San Francisco, Cal., to take effect at once, and will proceed without delay to New York, N. Y., and report in person upon arrival to the general superintendent, Army Transport Service thereat, for assignment to duty under his direction.

First Lieut. John Kennard, Cavalry, is relieved from duty at the Signal Corps Aviation School, San Diego, Cal., and is assigned to the Twenty-fourth Cavalry. He will proceed to join his regiment.

Leave of absence for six months on surgeon's certificate of disability is granted First Lieut. Edward H. Nichols, Infantry, unassigned.

First Lieut. George H. Peabody, Third Cavalry, will report in person to the commanding officer, Fort Sam Houston, Tex., with a view to his examination to determine his fitness for detail in the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps.

Paragraph 72, Special Orders, No. 142, June 20, 1917, War Department, relating to First Lieuts. Clark Thomson and Warren C. Woodward, Aviation Section, Signal Officers' Reserve Corps, is revoked.

First Lieut. Eugene V. Powell, Medical Reserve Corps, is relieved from active duty at the Army Medical School, Washington, D. C., and will proceed to New York, N. Y., and report in person to Maj. Leon T. LeWald, Medical Reserve Corps, Cornell Medical College, New York, N. Y., for a course of instruction in military roentgenology.

Maj. Clarence H. Connor, Medical Corps, will report in person to Col. William H. Arthur, Medical Corps, president of the examining board at Washington, D. C., appointed in paragraph 19, Special Orders, No. 50, War Department, March 2, 1917, for examination to determine his fitness for promotion.

Capt. Owen V. Wilcomb, Signal Officers' Reserve Corps, is relieved from his present duties and will proceed to Newport News, Va., and report in person to Col. Grote Hutcheson, Cavalry, for assignment to duty.

Capt. John R. Yates, Quartermaster Officers' Reserve Corps, is relieved from further duty as assistant to the depot quartermaster, New York, N. Y., and will report in person to the general superintendent, Army Transport Service, for assignment to duty as transport quartermaster.

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

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 in the vicinity of this city, are ordered to active duty, and assigned to the First Regiment of Engineers; they will proceed to Washington Barracks, D. C., and report in person to the regimental commander for assignment to duty: First Lieut. Irving V. A. Hule, Second Lieuts. Ross H. Boas and Edward A. MacMillan.

Capt. Roy S. Brown, junior military aviator, Signal Corps, and First Lieut. William B. Peebles, Cavalry, will proceed to Dayton, Ohio, and report in person to the commanding officer, Signal Corps Aviation School, for assignment to duty. The travel directed is necessary in the military service.

First Lieut. Warren C. Woodward, Aviation Section, Signal Officers' Reserve Corps, is relieved from his present duties and will proceed to Mount Clemens, Mich., and report in person to the commanding officer, Signal Corps Aviation School at that place, for assignment to duty.

The resignation by Capt. William S. Burgess, Aviation Section, Signal Officers' Reserve Corps, of his commission as captain in that corps is accepted by the President, to take effect this date.

Capt. Robert L. McIntosh, Ordnance Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty. He will proceed to Washington, D. C., and report in person to the Chief of Ordnance, War Department, for duty.

The following-named officers of the Quartermaster Officers' Reserve Corps are assigned to active duty and will proceed not later than five days after the date of receipt of this order to the stations to which assigned: Capt. Leroy H. Coart and Andrew J. Robinson.

Capt. Coart will report in person to the commanding general, Southern Department, for assignment to station and duty and by letter to the Quartermaster General of the Army.

Capt. Robinson will report in person to the commanding general, Southern Department, for assignment to duty as assistant to the department quartermaster.

The resignation by Maj. Charles T. Hutchinson, Ordnance Officers' Reserve Corps, of his commission as an officer in that corps is accepted by the President, to take effect this date.

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

Capt. George T. Horne, Medical Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will proceed to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., and report in person to the commanding officer, medical officers' training camp, for a course of instruction.

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

First Lieut. Darwin O. Lyon, Medical Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will proceed to Allentown, Pa., and report in person to Maj. Elbert E. Persons, Medical Corps, for duty.

The assignment to active duty by the Surgeon General of the Army of First Lieut. Richard Leffers, Medical Reserve Corps, at the medical officers' training camp, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., from June 14, 1917, is confirmed and approved.

Maj. John H. Wigmore, Judge Advocate General's Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will report in person to the Judge Advocate General of the Army for assignment to duty.

The travel performed by First Lieut. Richard Leffers, Medical Reserve Corps, in proceeding from his home to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., in compliance with his orders, is approved as having been necessary in the military service.

First Lieut. Frank H. McConnico, Medical Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will proceed to Selma, Ala., for duty in connection with the Medical Reserve Corps of the Army. Upon completion of the duty enjoined, Lieut. McConnico will return to his home, and upon arrival there report by telegraph to The Adjutant General of the Army. Lieut. McConnico will stand relieved from further active duty in the Medical Reserve Corps upon his arrival at his home.

Capt. Walter E. Kruesl, Quartermaster Officers' Reserve Corps, will proceed to Jeffersonville, Ind., on official business pertaining to the Quartermaster Corps, and upon the completion thereof will return to his proper station.

Capt. Herman W. Cramer, Quartermaster Officers' Reserve Corps, is relieved from further duty as assistant to the camp quartermaster, Fort Riley, Kans., and will report in person to the officer in charge of cantonment construction at that place for assignment to duty as his assistant.

Maj. Simon Flexner, Medical Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty at the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, New York, N. Y., for the purpose of instructing such classes of Medical Reserve Corps officers as shall be ordered to that institute for special instruction. Maj. Flexner will report by letter to the Surgeon General of the Army upon assuming the duty referred to.

Capt. William M. Britton, Quartermaster Officers' Reserve Corps, will proceed to Columbus, Ohio, on official business pertaining to the Quartermaster Corps, and upon the completion thereof will return to his proper station.

First Lieut. Francis H. Dryden, Engineer Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will proceed to Washington, D. C., take station there, and report in person to the officer in charge, Engineer depot, Washington Barracks, D. C., for assignment to duty.

First Lieut. Richard W. Lewis, Engineer Officers' Reserve Corps, is relieved from his obligations in connection with his enlistment at the Engineer training camp in the vicinity of this city, is ordered to active duty, and assigned to the First Regiment of Engineers. He will proceed to Washington Barracks, D. C., and report in person to his regimental commander for duty.

The following-named officers of the Medical Reserve Corps are assigned to active duty at Cleveland, Ohio, for duty with Ambulance Company No. 4: First Lieuts. Harold O. Ruh, Roy P. Forbes, and Joseph E. McClelland.

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

First Lieut. Frederick Perkins, Medical Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will proceed to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., and report in person to the commanding officer of that post for duty and by letter to the commanding general, Northeastern Department, Boston, Mass.

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

Each of the following-named officers of the Medical Reserve Corps is assigned to active duty and will proceed to Washington, D. C., and report in person to the commandant, Army Medical School, for instruction: Capt. Joseph E. Donnelly, First Lieuts. Edward R. Easton, James O. Parramore, William L. Smith, and Frank H. Wells.

The assignment to active duty by the Surgeon General of the Army of Maj. Joseph M. Heller, Medical Reserve Corps, at the medical officers' training camp, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., from June 15, 1917, is confirmed and approved.

RECENT CLAIMS ALLOWED BY THE PENSION COMMISSIONER

Arkansas: Nancy E. Cogburn, Black Springs, \$12; Susie Counts, Harris, \$12.
California: Nellie M. Chapman, Sierra Madre, \$12; Mattie L. Frisbie, Los Angeles, \$12; Mary J. Goodwill, Watsonville, \$20; Annie L. Keenan, Oakland, \$12; Cora M. Oliver, Los Angeles, \$12; Rebecca J. Peacock, Hanford, \$12; Jennie I. Rigby, Los Angeles, \$12; and John L. Ryan, Bakersfield, \$10.

Connecticut: Helen A. French, Hartford, \$20; Abbie E. Wood, Putnam, \$20.
Delaware: Corinne M. Beggs, Wilmington, \$12.

District of Columbia: Anna S. Guthridge, Washington, \$12.

Florida: Emily C. Barrett, Kissimmee, \$20.

Idaho: Emmeline B. Phillips, Lewiston, \$20.

Illinois: Sarilda A. Collins, Pittsfield, \$12; Ernelie L. Cornelius, Quincy, \$12; Lillian Hayward, Fairfield, \$12; Sarah J. Lockoby, Eddyville, \$12; Sallie E. McIvalne, Tuscola, \$12; Mary E. Jones, Chicago, \$20; Catharine McMahanah, Forrest, \$20; and Maggie A. Nichols, Rinard, \$12.

Indiana: Caroline C. Creamer, Hobbs, \$12; Adaline F. McDonald, Liberty, \$12; Sophronia Perkins, Mount Vernon, \$12.

Iowa: Elizabeth Coiner, Malvern, \$12; Amelia A. Daly, Atlantic, \$12; Elizabeth Hubbell, Glenwood, \$20; Anna Rohwedder, Oxford Junction, \$12; Anna Visnow, Akron, \$12; and Drusilla Yeadon, Prescott, \$12.

Kentucky: James W. Bird, Brownsville, \$17.

Louisiana: Isabel Bell, Buckeye, \$12.
Maine: Olive E. Ames, Thorndike, \$20; Naomi Blanch, Lubec, \$20; Annie C. Fletcher, Foxcroft, \$12; Rubena W. Gray, Bradley, \$12; Hattie M. Greenleaf, Farmington, \$12; and Mary F. Miles, Ellsworth, \$20.

Maryland: Emeline Cole, North East, \$12; Emma D. Dorrin, Baltimore, \$12; Sarah C. Drenner, Baltimore, \$12; and Sarah E. Pritchard, Baltimore, \$20.

Massachusetts: Mary J. Clow, Dalton, \$20; Christina M. Gibbs, Upton, \$20; Winifred F. Hall, Newton Center, \$12; Annis P. Howe, Athol, \$20; Morilla S. Nash, Worcester, \$20; Harriet L. Olds, Springfield, \$20; Hannah R. Smith, Montague, \$20; and Sarah J. Waldron, Taunton, \$20.

Michigan: Guy Van Auken, Olwet, \$8; Lizzie Boyle, Jackson, \$12; Mary Clark, Detroit, \$12; Alvira Conley, Hesperia, \$12; Catharine Gramlich, Saginaw, \$20; Phebe E. Oshorn, Lansing, \$20; and Maggie B. P. Pearson, Kalamazoo, \$20.

Minnesota: Margret Boll, Owatonna, \$12; Mildred H. P. Catlin, Minneapolis, \$12; Mattie Hill, Duluth, \$12; Eva E. Lockwood, Ortonville, \$20; Catherine Steffes, Minneapolis, \$20; and Betsey Jane Vaughn, Backus, \$12.

Missouri: Theresia Bartleson, Kansas City, \$20; Anton Buchner, St. Louis, \$17; and Ella Davis, Laredo, \$12.

Nebraska: Florence A. Fritts, Lincoln, \$12; Lovinna Potter, College View, \$20; and Caroline Wagner, Friend, \$12.

New Hampshire: Orlana J. Morse, Lancaster, \$12.

New Jersey: Augusta Nolan, Jersey City, \$12; Anna C. Sparks, Camden, \$20; and Emma F. Sutherland, Passaic, \$20.

Schools With Shopwork Departments Urged to Continue During Summer the Training of Skilled Mechanics and High-Grade Helpers

The United States Bureau of Education authorizes the following:

Training skilled mechanics and high-grade helpers is the next step in national preparation, according to the Department of the Interior, which has sent broadcast, through the Bureau of Education, an appeal to trade schools, manual-training high schools, and all schools with shopwork departments to prepare to meet the demands that will come for semitechnical workers in the metal trades and other industries. President Wilson, Secretary of Commerce Redfield, and other Government officials are also vigorously behind the effort to enlist vocational schools and classes everywhere in the establishment of this second line of industrial defense.

Skilled Workers Needed.

"It is impossible," says the department's statement, "to forecast definitely the numbers of mechanics and operatives of various kinds that will be required. Officers of the Army, Navy, and Civil Service Commission are agreed, however, that during the next few months there will be an unusual demand for capable foremen, mechanics, and high-grade helpers in a number of important occupations." The following are some of the workers who will be most urgently needed: Automobile mechanics, bakers, blacksmiths, boat builders, chauffeurs, cooks, draftsmen, electricians, engineers (steam), engineers (gas), machinists, motorcycle mechanics, painters, pipe fitters, riveters, saddlers, ship fitters, shipwrights, tentmakers, textile workers, wheelwrights, stenographers, and typewriters.

It is pointed out that the demands for

these workers will come from the regular enlisted corps of the Army and Navy, from the Enlisted Reserve Corps of the Army and Navy, from the eligible registers of the Civil Service Commission, and from private employers whose workers are called into Government service. After the war there will also be a continued demand for similar workers in the reorganization and rehabilitation of industry.

Should Maintain Standards.

Maintaining school throughout the summer months, encouraging students between 16 and 20 years of age now already enrolled to continue their training, and discouraging premature entrance into industry are urged as necessary. The bureau warns particularly against any relaxation of standards, pointing out that half-baked mechanics will in the end inevitably impair the efficiency of any branch of the service. "Young persons now enrolled in technical courses should be urged to complete their courses, even at the cost of some temporary sacrifice if necessary, in order that they may ultimately contribute the maximum of service when needed," say bureau officials.

Schools are urged also to offer special intensive courses through the summer months to train mechanics and machine operatives of various types.

There are over 500 special schools available for service of the kind indicated now on the lists of the Bureau of Education, according to the department's statement, and these schools have been asked to notify the Commissioner of Education at once as to the plans that will be adopted for carrying out the suggestions of the Government.

New York: Clara R. Balcom, Williamstown, \$12; Helen Dakin, Conewango Valley, \$20; Abbie M. Degnan, New York, \$12; Mary J. Edmonds, Castile, \$20; Ida E. Merritt, Olean, \$12; Wealthy J. Payne, Indian Lake, \$20; Helen M. Righter, Buffalo, \$20; Margaret C. Ryan, Albany, \$12; Emma E. Shay, New York, \$20; and Eda C. Sheppard, Alfred, \$12.

Ohio: Margaretta E. Aley, Englewood, \$20; Sarah E. Arwine, Williamsburg, \$12; Susan J. Bortel, Grand Rapids, \$20; Ruth A. Bronson, Mount Vernon, \$12; Susie D. Butt, Alexandria, \$12; Elizabeth Clifford, Zanesville, \$12; Jane Cook, Columbus, \$20; Lovisa M. Curtiss, New London, \$20; Eliza J. Davis, Toledo, \$20; Annie Gibbons, Waynesville, \$12; Nannie A. Goul, Urbana, \$12; Mary Grindell, Kenton, \$12; Mary E. Hanson, Beverly, \$20; Julia A. Jones, Columbus, \$12; Laura Lash, Martins Ferry, \$12; Margaret S. Lawrence, Wauseon, \$20; Clara A. Leslie, Delta, \$12; Jennie R. McCullough, New Athens, \$12; Maria E. Miller, De Graff, \$12; Emily C. Bolles, Cuyahoga Falls, \$20; Anna Pinger, Cincinnati, \$12; Belle Smith, Dayton, \$12; Isabel V. Smith, Cleveland, \$20; Mary Strine, Loudonville, \$20; Melita Tatman, Bethel, \$12.

Oklahoma: Edward King, Oil City, \$6.
Oregon: Mary S. Clendenen, Eugene, \$12; Martha E. Fish, Bandon, \$20.

Pennsylvania: Lovisa M. Allen, Harbor Creek, \$20; Magdalen Dunlap, Carrolltown, \$20; Pearl G. George, Schwenkville, \$12; Jessie Hastings, Pittsburgh, \$12; Sarah E. Hussey, McVeytown, \$12; William J. McElhenney, Philadelphia, \$17; Elizabeth Miller, Conoquenessing, \$12; Anna M. Morgan, Emlenton, \$20; Salina P. Reynolds, Johnstown, \$12; Mary E. Souders, Clearfield, \$12; Anna M. Wageley, Wilksburg, \$12.

South Dakota: Nancy Myers, Watertown, \$20.

Texas: Selma Gerard, Houston, \$12.

Vermont: Anna J. S. Bingham, Middlebury, \$12; Bessie L. Giddings, Castleton, \$12; Alice A. Merrill, Thetford Center, \$12; Sarah E. Rauney, Orleans, \$12.

Virginia: Emily Bolton, Norfolk, \$20; Sarah Woodson, Richmond, \$12.

Washington: Mary S. Churchill, Vancouver, \$12; James H. Hawes, Seattle, \$10; Leanna M. Medsker, Seattle, \$12.

West Virginia: Matilda L. Lindsay, Wheeling, \$12; Robert U. Milhoan, Parkersburg, \$10.

Wisconsin: Mary Aron, Spring Green, \$20; Carrie H. Fellows, Milwaukee, \$12; Sarah J. Lee, Galesville, \$12; Mary A. Longfield, Madison, \$12; Bridget Osborn, Waupaca, \$12; Lottie Potter, Milwaukee, \$12; Priscilla Spike, Edgerton, \$12; Nettie Thomson, Oconto, \$12.