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Official Bulletin



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RED CROSS TO SEND SPECIAL RELIEF MISSION TO ITALY

Henry P. Davison, chairman of the Red Cross war council, announces the dispatch of a special Red Cross commission to Italy. The purpose of the commission is to advise how American Red Cross activity can best be exerted to meet needs of the suffering soldiers and the civilian population of Italy.

This is the fourth Red Cross commission to go to Europe. The first, headed by Maj. Grayson M.-P. Murphy, vice president of the Guaranty Trust Co., New York, was sent to France. The second, headed by Dr. Frank S. Billings, of Chicago, went to Russia. The third, headed by H. W. Anderson, of Richmond, Va., is now on its way to Roumania.

The Fourth Commission.

This, the fourth such commission, will be headed by George F. Baker, jr., vice president of the First National Bank of New York City. With Mr. Baker go John R. Morron, president Atlas Portland Cement Co.; Dr. Thomas W. Huntington, president of the American Surgical Association; Dr. Victor G. Heiser, of the United States Public Health Service; and Nicholas F. Brady, Central Trust Co., New York.

Accompanying the commission also is Chandler R. Post, professor of Greek and fine arts at Harvard University and one of the leading authorities in this country on Italy.

Through the American Academy in Rome it has been arranged that the commission to Italy will have detailed to assist it Gorham Phillips Stevens, director of the School of Fine Arts, and Charles Upson Clark, of Yale University, director of the School of Classical Studies, both of whom are now resident in Rome.

To enable this commission to meet the more urgent needs which may be found to exist an emergency appropriation of \$200,000 has been made by the Red Cross war council. Other work in Italy will depend upon the report of this commission as to how such efforts can best be made.

Statement by Mr. Davison.

In announcing the dispatch of the Italian commission, Mr. Davison authorized the following statement:

"When the Red Cross war council asked the country to contribute \$100,000,000 to a war fund, we, of course, could not know how much would be given, and therefore what area Red Cross activities would cover. We knew that there was such great need in all the countries which are suffering from this war that \$100,000,000, or ten times that much, would not cover them. There was a work of overwhelming magnitude to do.

"If the American people had contributed only a small sum to the war

(Continued on page 3.)

NATION-WIDE SEARCH IS ORDERED FOR MEN WHO FAILED TO REGISTER; VIGOROUS CRIMINAL PROSECUTION OF THOSE DETECTED TO BE MADE

Presidents of Colombia and United States Exchange Greetings.

The following exchange of messages has taken place between the President and the President of Colombia:

"To His Excellency, Dr. J. Vicente Concha, President of Colombia: On this memorable 20th of July I offer Your Excellency, in the name of the people of the United States and on my own behalf, hearty congratulations and sincere good wishes.

"WOODROW WILSON."

"To the PRESIDENT:

"In the name of the Colombian people I thank Your Excellency for your greeting on the occasion of the anniversary of national independence and join in their wishes for the welfare of the people of the United States and the personal happiness of their worthy President.

"JOSE VICENTE CONCHA."

Attorney General Gives Directions for Sweeping Investigation—Says Those Apprehended Will Not Escape the Draft.

The Attorney General has issued the following instructions to all United States attorneys:

From reports received as of July 16, it appears that thousands of men between the ages of 21 and 30, inclusive, did not register in time for the draft of July 20 and have so far successfully escaped detection and prosecution. The importance of this matter to the Government is such that a prompt, thorough, and country-wide search for these persons, followed by a vigorous criminal prosecution of all who are apprehended, must be made by this department.

Though the draft has been made, those persons who are found not registered are not to escape the selective draft by reason of their delay. The local exemption boards have instructions to register these persons. They will then be liable for selection under the draft of July 20, just as if they had registered prior to that date. Hence the discovery and registration of all persons subject to the conscription act is of importance to the raising of the Army, aside from the criminal aspect of the case.

Plan of Procedure.

Following is the plan for the draft of all persons registered and to be registered after July 10, 1917:

As each person is located, he should be taken to the local exemption board, where he will be registered and his card forwarded by the local board to the adjutant general of the State. The adjutant general will, after receiving several cards from the same local board, assign by lot "serial numbers" to them in the following manner:

First, he will assign by lot such "serial numbers" as may have belonged to persons called by the local board and discharged because of physical disability or other lawful reason, or a "serial number" to which no person responds. If there are no such blank "serial numbers" within the jurisdiction of the local board from which the card has been forwarded, then he will assign by lot "serial numbers" beginning with the next "serial number" following the highest "serial number" of persons within the jurisdiction of the local board forwarding the cards; for example, take a district that registered 100 persons. Suppose its quota is 10. Then the local board will call 20 men, selecting those in the order that their numbers appear on the official sheet after canceling on that sheet all numbers above 100. Some of those 20

GOVERNMENT HEALTH CHIEFS DISCUSS SANITATION WORK

The Council of National Defense authorizes the following:

A general symposium on sanitation problems affecting not only the Army and Navy but the public health as well was conducted yesterday by the general medical board of the Council of National Defense. Papers were read by Col. Edward L. Munson, appointed by the Surgeon General of the Army to have charge of sanitation in training camps, and by Col. Frederick P. Reynolds, also of the Army Medical Service.

Surgs. Richmond C. Holcomb and Earle Phelps spoke on the organization of the Navy Health Service. Surgs. Gen. Gorgas and Braisted were both present and Admiral Braisted spoke briefly on the new problems of sanitation facing the Navy. Asst. Surg. Gen. Rucker, of the Public Health Service, read a report on the work being done to take care of sanitation problems in the districts in the neighborhood of cantonments.

will be discharged because of physical deficiencies or other lawful ground for discharge.

If 5 Men Remain.

Suppose there are 5 men to be registered after the draft. The Adjutant General will take the first 5 blank numbers of those discharged and by lot assign them to the late registrants. Suppose 78, 4, 25, 60, and 32 are numbers of persons discharged. Suppose John Smith, Henry Jones, Silas Turner, Jeremiah Atkins, and Joe Vaughn are the late registrants; then he, by lot, assigned to each of said persons one of the above blank numbers. The man who gets 78 must take the place in the list that 78 occupies on the official draft list. If no persons among the 20 are discharged, and hence there are no blank numbers, then he will begin at 101, the next "serial number" following the highest number in the supposed district, and add five "serial numbers" and assign them by lot to the persons above named. They then are liable in the order that 101, etc., come in the official draft lists. The Adjutant General will then notify said local boards of the "serial numbers" thus assigned the cards forwarded by that board. The local board will then assign the proper "serial number" sent them by the Adjutant General to the original cards in their possession and cause the list of persons with the "serial numbers" to be posted and notify each person of his number. Thus the late registrants are made equally liable under the original draft with all who registered according to law.

Vigorous Investigation Desired.

It is not expected that your time will permit you to undertake personally or with your regular force a house to house canvass, nor a comparison of the registration list with the various tax and voting lists of each county, but when you can engage the assistance of local officers or voluntary organizations for such work, it should be done. The department does, however, expect you to institute with all the help at your command a vigorous investigation of persons reported to you of conscription age and not registered, and all cases coming to your attention in the course of your work. When it is discovered that a person has not registered and is of proper age, proceed at once to register him as outlined above and institute criminal proceedings against him *regardless of the reasons for failure to register before the draft, unless the circumstances causing the delay are beyond the control of the individual*; such as, being at sea on registration day and registering as soon as practicable after landing, or when the person had been refused the opportunity to register by the local boards. Pending physical examination and application for discharge or exemption, such persons who hold numbers rendering them liable to draft on first call should be kept in jail or released on the highest bail practicable. The prosecution for violation of the conscription act is entirely independent of the act of registering such persons, and is terminated only in one of two ways; by judgment of court, or by being "chosen" by the district board.

Respectfully,

T. W. GREGORY,
Attorney General.

Provost Marshal General Points Out Gravity of Task of Exemption Boards

The Provost Marshal General has issued the following—
To MEMBERS OF LOCAL BOARDS:

You are entering on a difficult task, the gravity of which is beyond anything that can be said in the way of discussion. You realize the significance of what you are to do, and you know that a responsibility, heavier perhaps than any you have ever faced, is upon you.

War demands individual sacrifice to the common cause. No people ever approached war with a calmer appreciation of that sacrifice or a firmer resolve to bear it and to present themselves "to be classified for service in the place to which it shall best serve the common good to call them." This calm determination could not exist were it not for the confidence of the Nation in its institutions. In this public confidence is found the very spirit of the Selective Service Law. The most sacred rights of country, home, and family are intrusted for adjudication to local citizens and officials, nominated by State governors and appointed by the President. The most equitable rules that could be devised have been prescribed for guidance, and the administration of these rules and the sacrifice that is offered by your neighbors is intrusted to your hands.

From every one is demanded a sacrifice. But there is one thought to be kept always in your mind. *The selected man offers his life.* There is no greater giving than this; and that thought should guide you always. There may be a few who will urge upon you claims for exemption or discharge that, whatever may be your inclinations of sympathy or affection, you will know ought not to be granted. It will strengthen you to remember that *for every exemption or discharge that is made for individual convenience, or to escape personal loss of money or property, or for favor or affection, some other man whose time would not otherwise have come, must incur the risk of losing his life.*

There can be no room for hesitation in such a case.

Another fundamental thought is this:

You are not a court for the adjustment of differences between two persons in controversy. You are agents of the Government, engaged in selecting men for the Government, and there is no controversy. You, acting for the Government, are to investigate each case in *the interests of the Nation, and never in the interests of an individual.* There is not one exemption or discharge in the law or regulations that is put there for the benefit of any individual. All are there for the benefit of the Nation and to the end that "the whole Nation may be a team in which each man shall play the part for which he is best fitted."

Therefore no one has a vested right, by himself or by attorney, to urge, by argument or pleading, his individual case upon you. You should rigidly exclude this. Ordinarily you should act on the affidavits. If you desire more information you may proceed to get it. If you doubt the affidavits you may interrogate other persons. If you desire more proof you may get it. *But no claimant has a right to submit other proof than that called for by regulations or than that you may call for.*

There should be no rules like those of court procedure, no technical rules of evidence. You should proceed to investigate cases about which you are not satisfied exactly as you, as an individual, would proceed to inform yourself of any fact about which you are in doubt.

Last of all, it is important to say a word about your own sacrifice. The place to which you have been called is one which no man would seek save in the performance of one of the highest of patriotic duties.

There is not, in any real sense, any remuneration. Because thousands of citizens urged that members of local boards should not be placed in a position of performing their grave duties for pay, the regulations provide that, ordinarily, the service shall be uncompensated. Because it was not desired that any man be prevented from rendering the service by the necessity for earning his daily bread, a small remuneration was provided.

The Nation needs men and needs them quickly. The hours will then be long and the work absorbing. The duty is always to take and never to give, and human nature is such there will be little praise and some blame. The sacrifice of many of those whose cases are to be decided is no greater than that of the men who are to decide them; and your only reward must be the knowledge that, at great personal sacrifice, you are rendering your country an indispensable service in a matter of the utmost moment.

E. H. CROWDER,
Provost Marshal General.

VENEZUELAN PRODUCTS.

An American consul in Venezuela has transmitted the name of a dealer in his district who desires to get in touch with American importers of hides, skins, castor seeds, medicinal plants, and starch. The address of the dealer can be ob-

tained at the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce or its district or cooperative offices by referring to file No. 90685.

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

President Appeals to Women to Conserve Surpluses of Perishable Food Products as Public Service in Nation's Hour of Peril

Expresses Concern About Necessity of Avoiding Waste—Every Pound of Fruit and Vegetables Properly Utilized Will Add to Our Insurance of Victory and Hasten the End of the Present Conflict, Asserts Mr. Wilson.

An appeal from President Wilson to the women of the Nation, whether living in city, town, or country, was issued today through Secretary of Agriculture D. F. Houston, to take immediate steps to avoid a threatened loss of vast amounts of perishable fruits and vegetables, especially in 24 States that have asked governmental assistance and information on the subject of "How Housewives May Immediately Start Canning, Preserving, Pickling, Drying, and Storing."

The advance organization work has all been completed by a special committee working nationally under the direction of Secretary of Agriculture Houston, and the most intensive campaign, especially in the 24 States in distress, will be conducted during the next three weeks. The President's letter follows:

The President's Letter.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, July 28, 1917.

MR. SECRETARY AND GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMITTEE:

I very earnestly desire to commend your plans and to second your efforts to secure the conservation of surpluses of perishable food products. Out of the depths of their patriotism the farmers of the Nation gave an immediate and effective response to my appeal to increase production. Providence favored them, and we have not only the prospect of increased crops of a number of staples, but also the certainty of a large production of fruits and vegetables.

But increased production, important as it is, is only a part of the solution of the food problem. It is of the first importance that we take care of what has been raised and make it available for consumption. This task is of peculiar urgency with reference to our perishable farm products. It is essential not only that adequate measures be taken to secure their conservation, but also that the Department of Agriculture redouble its efforts to assist producers in the matter of marketing.

Necessity of Avoiding Waste.

I am informed that in many sections in which fruits and vegetables have been produced in abundance the people already are canning and drying them in large quantities. But we should be content

with nothing short of the perfection of organization and should be unwilling that anything should be lost. In this hour of peril I am concerned, as I know you are, with the necessity of avoiding waste. Every bushel of potatoes properly stored, every pound of vegetables properly put by for future use, every jar of fruit preserved, add that much to our insurance of victory, add that much to hasten the end of this conflict. To win we must have maximum efficiency in all directions. We can not win without complete and effective concentration of all our efforts.

We can all aid by increasing our consumption of perishable products. Such of them as we can efficiently utilize we must utilize, and by so doing relieve the strain on our store of staples. We must aim to consume these things locally so far as possible and thus relieve the pressure on transportation agencies, freeing them for the more efficient handling of products required for military purposes. What we can not presently consume we must conserve.

Burden on Housewife.

The service we are asking the people to render in this matter is a public service. It is one primarily for the household. Upon the housewife much of the burden of the task will fall. I join you in your appeal to the women of the Nation, whether living in a city, town, or country, to devote their time, so far as it may be feasible and necessary, to the performance of this very essential work. Among them some will be found who are fitted by experience to teach others, and they will put their knowledge wholeheartedly at the service of their neighbors.

I am sure that we may confidently count upon the cooperation of the editors of the Nation in disseminating the necessary information. I am equally certain that the governors and the food committees appointed by them in the States in which this problem is urgent will leave nothing undone to attack it promptly and to assist in solving it.

Faithfully, yours,

(Signed) WOODROW WILSON.

Conservation Committee.

The national volunteer committee on the preserving of fruit and garden products called to Washington last week, of which A. D. Lasker, of Chicago, is chairman, is devoting its time to this intensive public service, and includes: John Callan O'Laughlin, Washington, D. C., newspaper correspondent; C. J. Brand, chief, Office of Markets; Dr. C. L. Alsberg, chief, Bureau of Chemistry; Clarence Ousley, assistant to the Secretary; W. M. Wilkes, Indianapolis, Ind., representing Van Camp Packing Co.; G. Thomas, Washington, D. C., B. F. Sturtevant Co.; J. O. Ross, Boston, Mass., B. F. Sturtevant Co.; and F. C. Ball, Muncie, Ind., president, Ball Glass Mfg. Co.

H. W. Phelps, New York City, vice president American Can Co., and F. E. Gorrell, Washington, D. C., secretary National Canners' Association, partici-

pated in an advisory capacity in the preliminary conferences of the committee.

The 24 States which have grown large crops of perishable fruits and vegetables, which it is necessary to conserve in order to avoid appalling wastes of these food-stuffs, are: Arizona, Colorado, Connecticut, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Washington.

The particular vegetables that have been raised in home yard gardens in cities and rural communities, as well as by farmers, and which are threatening vast waste from their abundance are: Tomatoes, beets, potatoes, beans, cabbage, onions, sugar corn, peas, carrots. The fruits are: Peaches, pears, apples, and in some of the States blackberries.

The resources of the Government with the volunteer help of neighbors to each other, schools, clubs, governors, and the press, will be put behind this intensive effort for three weeks, and longer in certain States where required. In the simplest detail the housewife and "mother and daughter clubs" everywhere will be told how they may render this most patriotic service in their homes. They are to be asked first to put by food for their own consumption, and, second, to devise the best methods of marketing their surplus products locally.

Owing to the shortage in the supply of tin containers, most of the preserving and canning with have to be done in glass jars, of which 900,000 gross of the Mason jar type have been distributed through the manufacturers for the present season's needs. The total manufacturing capacity of this type of jar, which will be increased by the manufacturers as necessary is approximately 6,000 gross per day, or 85,000,000 jars during the next 100 days.

Red Cross to Send Special Relief Mission to Italy

(Continued from page 1.)

fund, of course the money would have had to be devoted almost exclusively to the care of our own troops. But the response has been so generous that we hope, in addition to taking care of our own soldiers and sailors, to be able to carry a message of practical aid and encouragement to all of our allies who are fighting our battles in Europe.

"We are sending these commissions, composed of the ablest men that we could enlist, in order that we may act on first-hand information gathered by American experts.

"Most of the members of these commissions go as volunteers, in a majority of cases paying their own expenses. In the case of the French and Russian commissions all expenses have been paid by private subscriptions, and they are thus not a charge on Red Cross funds."

2,631 NEW ARMY RECRUITS.

Reports to The Adjutant General's Office show that enlistments in the Regular Army for July 28 amounted to 2,631, making a total of 168,235 accepted enlistments since April 1, 1917.

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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.

ORDERS ISSUED BY PRESIDENT

Alaska.

It is hereby ordered that the lands hereinafter described be, and the same are hereby, eliminated from the operation of Executive Order No. 2319, dated February 16, 1916, withdrawing and reserving said lands for townsite purposes under the act of Congress approved March 12, 1914 (38 Stat., 305); and that the same be restored to entry and settlement on such date hereafter as may be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior.

Description.—Entire sections 3, 4, and 9, and the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 10, T. 17 N., R. 1 W., Seward meridian, Alaska.

This order shall not affect any other lands withdrawn by said Executive Order No. 2319.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
23 July, 1917.

Arizona.

It is hereby ordered that Executive Order No. 2472, issued October 17, 1916, reserving for townsite purposes the S. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 14, in T. 13 N., R. 1 E., Gila and Salt River base and meridian, be and the same is hereby revoked.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
23 July, 1917.

ENLISTMENTS IN THE NAVY.

Total enlisted men in the Navy	
July 27.....	136,000
Net gain July 28.....	264
Total enlisted men in the	
Navy July 28.....	136,264

PRESIDENT DIRECTS DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS TO EXERCISE THE GREATEST CARE IN MAKING AFFIDAVITS TO EXEMPT FEDERAL EMPLOYEES

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

In view of the high national importance of carrying out the spirit of the selective service act and of securing its fullest effectiveness, by holding to military service all drafted men who are not absolutely indispensable to the work of the civil executive departments by reason of their special personal experience and skill, I direct that the greatest care be exercised by department officials in issuing the affidavits of necessity provided for by the Presidential Regulations, section 20, paragraphs (b), (c), and (d), for the purpose of authorizing the discharge of such persons by local boards.

Those paragraphs provide as follows:

"(c) *Persons employed by the United States in the transmission of the mails.*—Any person employed by the United States in the transmission of the mails upon presentation to such local board at any time within 10 days after the filing of a claim of discharge by or in respect of such person, of an affidavit signed by the postmaster or some appointee of the President or Postmaster General having direct supervision of such employee, stating that such employee is, in his opinion, necessary to the effective and adequate transmission of the mails and can not be replaced by another person without substantial material loss of efficiency in the effective and adequate transmission of the mails.

"(d) *Artificers and workmen employed in the armories, arsenals, and navy yards of the United States.*—Any artificer or workman employed in any armory, arsenal, or navy yard of the United States upon presentation to such local board at any time within 10 days after the filing of a claim of discharge by or in respect of such person, of an affidavit signed by the commandant or officer having command of the armory, arsenal, or navy yard of the United States in which such person is employed, stating that such person is, in his opinion, necessary to the efficient and adequate operation of such armory, arsenal, or navy yard of the United States and can not be replaced by another person without substantial material loss of efficiency in the effective and adequate operation of such armory, arsenal, or navy yard of the United States.

"(c) *Persons employed in the service of the United States designated by the President to be exempted.*—Any person employed in the service of the United States, upon presentation to such local board at any time within 10 days after the filing of a claim of discharge by or in respect of such person, of an affidavit signed by the official of the Government of the United States having direct supervision and control of the department, commission, board, bureau, division, or branch of the Government of the

United States in which such person is employed, stating that such person is, in his opinion, necessary to the adequate and effective operation of such department, commission, board, bureau, division, or branch in the service of the United States and can not be replaced by another person without substantial material loss in the adequate and effective operation of said department, commission, board, bureau, division, or branch of the service of the United States."

In the case of a person in the service of a department within the District of Columbia, who files with the local board a claim of discharge from the selective draft, the affidavit of the departmental official having direct supervision and control of the branch of the service in which he is employed, as provided for in the above quoted regulations, will be forwarded to the Secretary of that department, accompanied by a memorandum giving sufficient data to enable the Secretary to determine whether or not the case is a proper one for exemption. If on the information furnished he deems the case a proper one for exemption by the board, he will indorse the affidavit "Approved;" if not, "Disapproved." In either case the affidavit will be returned to the official making it, to be filed with the local board as required by the instructions on the back thereof.

In the case of a person in departmental service stationed outside of the District of Columbia, the affidavit of the official having direct supervision of the applicant will be forwarded for approval or disapproval to the official, to be designated by the Secretary of the department, who has jurisdiction or control of the area within which the applicant is stationed at the time, unless the affidavit is originally made by such official next in authority.

In the case of a person in the service of the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Smithsonian Institution, or other commission or board or body not organized directly under one of the ten Executive Departments, the same general method will be followed so far as practicable, with a view to reducing the discharges of drafted men to the minimum number consistent with the maintenance of vital national interests during the emergency of war.

It is earnestly hoped, moreover, that, acting in the same spirit as the Federal departmental officials, all citizens who may be called upon as employers under section 44 of the regulations to make affidavits for securing the discharge of persons deemed to be indispensable to national industrial interests during the emergency, will exercise the same conscientious and scrupulous caution to the end that there will appear to be no favored or exempted class among the citizens called by law to the national defense.

WOODROW WILSON.

July 28, 1917.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES BRIEFLY TOLD

SENATE.

Senator Chamberlain, in charge of the administration food bill in the Senate, and Chairman Lever, of the House committee, conferred with the President this morning over the two amendments made in the Senate upon which the conference committee is deadlocked. These are the substitution of a three-man board to administer the food law, instead of the House provision for control by a single individual, and the creation of a joint congressional committee on war expenditures. Following this conference the committee went into secret session again this afternoon to make another effort to reach an agreement upon both items. The outlook is that a separate vote on both amendments will have to be taken in each House by way of instructions to the conferees.

In addition to Federal control of foods, feeds, and fuels, the conferees have extended that control to include "fuel oil and natural gas, fertilizer and fertilizer ingredients, tools, utensils, implements, and equipment required for the actual production thereof," all of which are classed as necessities. The control section of the House bill was adopted. It is broader than that of the Senate, and authorizes Government regulation affecting speculation, distribution, and movement of the designated necessities.

Prohibition Clause Adopted.

The prohibition clause as adopted in conference is as follows:

"That from and after 30 days from the date of the approval of this act no foods, fruits, food materials, or feeds shall be used in the production of distilled spirits for beverage purposes: *Provided*, That under such rules, regulations, and bonds as the President may prescribe such materials may be used in the production of distilled spirits exclusively for other than beverage purposes or for the fortification of pure sweet wines as defined by the revenue act of September 8, 1916. Nor shall there be imported into the United States any distilled spirits.

"Whenever the President shall find that limitation, regulation, or prohibition of the use of foods, fruits, food materials, or feeds in the production of malt or vinous liquors for beverage purposes, or that the reduction of the alcoholic contents of any such malt or vinous liquors is essential in order to assure an adequate and continuous supply of food, or that the national security and defense will be subserved thereby, he is authorized from time to time to prescribe and give public notice of the extent of the limitation, regulation, prohibition, or reduction so necessitated. Whenever such notice shall have been given and shall have remained unrevoked, no person shall, after a reasonable time prescribed in such notice, use any food, fruits, food material, or feeds in the production of malt or vinous liquors, or import any such liquors, except under license issued by the President and in compliance with the rules and regulations determined by him governing the production and importation of such liquors and the alcoholic contents thereof: *Provided further*, That nothing in this section shall be construed to authorize licensing of the

manufacture of vinous or malt liquor in any State, Territory, or civil subdivision thereof, where the manufacture of such malt or vinous liquors is prohibited."

The Senate's amendment authorizing the commandeering of distilled spirits for redistillation whenever necessary for food conservation or military needs was adopted as framed by the Senate, with its extension to distilled beverages in stock as well as in bond.

Minimum Price on Wheat.

As finally agreed to in conference, the fixing of \$2 as the minimum guaranteed price of wheat was adopted, with a proviso that it is to apply to next year's crops instead of this year's, the price being made "absolute and binding until May 1, 1919." The limitation to military or common-defense purposes in the amendment giving the President power to take over and operate coal mines was eliminated, and the amendment as thus broadened agreed to. By accepting many of the more drastic provisions of the House measure the conferees believe the bill as it will be reported from conference will give the President more authority and better meet the necessities of the war emergency. A new section was adopted authorizing requisitioning for military or public purposes of any factory, packing house, mine, pipe line, or other plant producing the designated necessities, and making provision for just compensation. The Senate amendment appropriating \$10,000,000 for the purchase of nitrates for fertilizers and their sale to farmers on the Atlantic seaboard for cash was kept in the bill.

War Revenue Problem.

To-day the Finance Committee began the serious consideration of the new war estimates and tentatively agreed to raise the revenues to be derived from taxation from the \$1,670,000,000 in the pending bill to approximately \$2,000,000,000. The question of the proposed new bond issue to take care of the remainder of the revenues needed will be left to the House to initiate. Although the question was not definitely taken up for action, the consensus of opinion of members of the committee seemed to be that the added revenues should be derived by a further increase in income and excess-profits taxes with probably increased consumption taxes on sugar, coffee, tea, and cocoa.

The Senate this morning began consideration of the resolution proposing a nation-wide prohibition constitutional amendment. Senator Sheppard, in charge of the resolution, made an extended address in support of the resolution. The agreement under which this resolution is being considered provides for a vote on it Wednesday afternoon.

Trading With Enemy Bill.

The Committee on Commerce, now holding hearings on the trading-with-the-enemy bill, expects to report the measure to the Senate about the middle of this week.

The Foreign Relations Committee probably will order a favorable report this week on the McCumber resolution, requesting the President to enter into negotiation of treaties with allied countries

that would give authority to draft their citizens resident in this country, who have not taken out their papers, into the American Army. Leaders of the Senate have been advised the administration is not opposed to legislation of this character so long as it does not interfere with rights guaranteed under existing treaties. The Chamberlain bill, providing for the drafting of citizens of allied countries, has been amended to exempt those from countries who would be exempt under existing treaty agreements, and is expected to be reported this week.

The Military Committee has ordered a bill favorably reported which would restore citizenship to such Americans as have foresworn their allegiance by enlisting in the armies of the allies, under the condition that they shall join the forces of the United States.

HOUSE.

The Appropriations Committee began hearings on the \$5,000,000,000 general deficiency bill with officials of the various departments attending to explain the estimates.

Believing that legislation now pending may keep Congress in session indefinitely, some of the House leaders are considering the advisability of going ahead with regular legislation not connected with the war.

The Military Committee to-morrow will begin consideration of the alien drafting bill, similar to that now pending before the Senate committee.

The House has been asked for an appropriation of \$944,192 to pay judgments of the United States Court of Claims.

Representative Julius Kahn, of California, ranking Republican member of the Military Committee, has received a letter from President Wilson expressing his appreciation of Mr. Kahn's work in connection with recent legislation. Mr. Kahn cast aside all partizanship in the crisis and led the fight on behalf of the administration for the passage of the selective draft Army bill and was active in support of the aviation bill and other war legislation. In his letter the President declared that Mr. Kahn had "won his warm admiration for his disinterested patriotism."

STUDYING SHIP ROUTING.

Edward N. Hurley, chairman of the shipping board, states that the board is giving close attention to the problem of routing America's ships most effectually, and, to that end, will soon seek the cooperation of at least one of the most experienced shipping men in the country. The individual under consideration, he said, has been actively engaged in the business of routing ships for a great mercantile organization for years.

Mr. Hurley said that he desires to have every ship in the service of the United States as definitely in his mind as a train dispatcher has the trains under his control, and to that end is seeking expert cooperation.

He added that vigorous efforts are being made by the board to adjust the lumber situation to the rapid building of ships.

REAR ADMIRAL STEPHEN B. LUCE DEAD AT NEWPORT, AGE 91 YEARS

The Navy Department has been advised of the death to-day of Rear Admiral Stephen B. Luce, United States Navy, retired, at Newport, R. I.

He was the founder of the Naval War College, and to him is given the credit of laying the foundations upon which the present development of that institution is based.

Record of Service.

Rear Admiral Luce was born in New York March 25, 1827, and was appointed a midshipman October 19, 1841, from New York. He was promoted to passed midshipman August 10, 1847; to master, September 15, 1855; to lieutenant, September 16, 1855; and to lieutenant commander, July 16, 1862. During the Civil War he served on board the *Wabash* from the beginning of the war until January 9, 1862; at the Naval Academy, January, 1862, to October, 1863. In October, 1863, he assumed command of the *Nantucket*, and was later transferred to the command of the *Pontiac*, serving thereon until June, 1865. He was promoted to commander July 25, 1866, serving in that grade as commandant of midshipmen at the Naval Academy until September, 1868; in command of the *Mohongo*, November 10, 1868, to May 26, 1869; in command of the *Juanita*, July, 1869, to July, 1872; equipment duty at navy yard, Boston, Mass., September, 1872, to September, 1874; and as captain of the yard, navy yard, Boston, September, 1874, to October, 1875. He was promoted to captain December 28, 1872. Served in command of the *Hartford* November 1, 1875, to August 21, 1877; was on duty inspecting training ships August, 1877, to September, 1877; on special duty in connection with training ships September, 1877, to December, 1877; in command of the training ship *Minnesota* January 1, 1878, to February 15, 1881; on general court-martial duty February 15, 1881, to March 11, 1881; and in command of apprentice ships at Washington April 25, 1881, to June 30, 1884.

Promoted to Commodore.

He was promoted to commodore November 25, 1881, and served in command of the North Atlantic Station July 26, 1884, to September 20, 1884, being appointed an acting rear admiral July 23, 1884. He was superintendent of the Naval War College from September, 1884, to June, 1886. He was promoted to rear admiral October 5, 1885, and served in command of the North Atlantic Station June, 1886, to February, 1889.

On March 25, 1889, he was transferred to the retired list of the Navy, upon reaching the statutory retirement age of 62 years. He served on special duty at the Naval War College, Newport, R. I., from August, 1901, to November, 1910, and during the period from February, 1901, to October, 1905, was detailed to additional duty as a member of the board of awards, Navy Department.

Admiral Luce is survived by his widow, Mrs. Eliza H. Luce.

Capt. Lawson Sanford, Quartermaster Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will proceed to New York, N. Y., and report in person to the general superintendent, Army Transport Service, for assignment to duty as his assistant.

"Emergency Course" At Coast Artillery School to Be Started August 15

An "emergency course" will be started August 15 in the department of enlisted specialists at the Coast Artillery school at Fort Monroe, Va. Only especially qualified men are admitted, and from the course will be turned out men technically trained in electrical engineering, mathematical and other work which the Coast Artillery Corps has to do. Most of these men will be assigned to coast defenses of the United States, but some will be sent with each contingent of troops which goes to France to act as consulting experts in construction and operation work assigned to artillery.

The maximum number of students who can be taken into the course is 110 in the electrical course, 70 in the clerical course, and 50 in the artillery course. A new radio class can not be admitted until about December 1. Applications for admission are made through the department commanders, and cooperation by the newspapers and other agencies has brought in nearly as many applicants as can be accepted. Some places, however, remain to be filled.

The artillery school for officers is also located at Fort Monroe and has about 1,200 men under training, of whom about half will be graduated in August. During the week of August 6 these officers will engage in heavy-gun target practice.

COL. MITCHAM HAS NEW DUTIES.

Col. Orin B. Mitcham, Ordnance Department, in addition to the duty assigned to him in orders from the War Department of July 20, 1917, will continue on duty as ordnance officer of the Eastern Department and as armament officer, Central Armament District.

ALLEGED STRIKE THREAT DENIED.

Reported Statement by Organizer for Ship Builders' Union Disclaimed.

Chairman Gompers, of the committee on labor, Council of National Defense, sent the following telegram to J. A. Franklin, president of the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders:

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 27, 1917.

J. A. FRANKLIN,
15 Law Building, Kansas City, Kans.:

Much feeling has been aroused by a published telegram from Philadelphia in Washington morning paper to the effect that Mr. Charles F. Scott, organizer of your brotherhood, has declared that unless all boilermakers, shipbuilders, and helpers are exempt from military service he will call out on strike every one of the 4,300 mechanics at present engaged in completing the ships on all the ways

FOURTEEN MARINE SERGEANTS MADE SECOND LIEUTENANTS

Sixty-five noncommissioned officers of the Marine Corps who have demonstrated their fitness have been designated in the past few days for appointment as temporary second lieutenants. They have won their commissions by efficient service in the ranks. In addition to the 51 whose names were announced Friday, 14 others have been recommended for appointment.

Additional officers for the Marine Corps Reserve to the number of 73 have been ordered to report at the Marine Barracks at Quantico, Va., for instruction at the Marine officers' training camp.

"The man who enlists in the Marine Corps to-day may be the officer to-morrow," said Maj. Gen. George Barnett, commandant of the corps. "During the war it will be the policy of the corps to fill vacancies, as far as possible, by the appointment of meritorious noncommissioned officers who demonstrate their ability and distinguish themselves in active service."

Promotions on Merit.

Gen. Barnett made it clear that merit will be the rule and that noncommissioned officers possessing the necessary qualifications will receive advancement when vacancies occur.

Approximately 75 commissions will be given also to appointees from civil life as a result of competitive examinations held throughout the country during the past winter and spring.

In addition to the list already announced, the following-named noncommissioned officers of the Marine Corps have qualified for temporary appointment as second lieutenants: Sergts. Maj. Clarence N. McClure, Morgan Park, Ill.; Michael Kearney; and Angus Wilson, San Diego, Cal. Sergts. George L. Littlefield, Bedford, Iowa; William L. Erdman, Dayton, Ohio; and Joseph Reardon, North Andover, Mass. Gunnery Sergts. John W. Hingle, Vallejo, Cal., and Earl C. Nicholas, Monticello, Ind. First Sergts. Harry L. Jones, Norcross, Ga.; Charles G. Knoechel; William S. Robinson, Meridian, Cal.; Charles F. Flinger, Cainsville, Ga.; and Frank Patterson, New Britain, Conn. Quartermaster Sergt. Abel B. Le Blanc, Fitchburg, Mass.

along the Delaware River. I can not bring myself to believe that Mr. Scott made any such declaration, but in justice to him, your brotherhood, and the good name of labor particularly in this critical time, I deem it my duty to bring it to your attention.

SAMUEL GOMPERS.

Mr. Gompers received the following answer:

KANSAS CITY, KANS., July 28, 1917.

SAMUEL GOMPERS,
A. F. of L. Building, Washington, D. C.:

Your wire 27th regarding statement attributed to Charles F. Scott, organizer of our brotherhood, Philadelphia, Pa. Mr. Scott wires absolutely not one word of truth in statement attributed to him in Associated Press, further stating that he is making complete denial in to-day's papers.

Digitized by Google J. A. FRANKLIN.

War Department Orders to Officers and Enlisted Men

Capt. Bethel W. Simpson, Ordnance Department, is relieved from duty at the Sandy Hook Proving Ground, N. J., and will repair to this city and report in person to the Chief of Ordnance for duty in his office.

Capt. Ralph H. Sartor, 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 and is assigned to active duty. He will take station in this city and report in person to the officer in charge of the Engineer depot, Washington, D. C., for duty in connection with the procurement of Engineer equipment.

Capt. Henry W. Daly, Quartermaster Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty. He will report in person to the Quartermaster General for assignment to duty.

Capt. Edward S. Bryant, Engineer Officers' Reserve Corps, is relieved from his enlistment at the Engineer training camp in the vicinity of this city and is assigned to active duty. He is assigned to the Tenth Engineers, National Army, and will report in person to his regimental commander 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 from date of receipt of this order to the stations to which assigned:

Cpts. John G. Worth, Carl W. Hulbert, Frederick Hennecke, and Charles Stewart. Capt. Worth will report in person to the depot quartermaster, Front Royal, Va., for duty as his assistant. Capt. Hulbert will report in person to the commanding general, Southeastern Department, for duty as assistant to the department quartermaster. Capt. Hennecke will report in person to the commanding officer, Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for duty as assistant to the quartermaster and by letter to the commanding general, Western Department. Capt. Stewart will report in person to the general superintendent, Army Transport Service, New York, N. Y., for duty as his assistant.

Maj. Theodore C. Lyster, Medical Corps, is detailed as a member of the board for the examination of applicants for commission in the Aviation Section, Signal Officers' Reserve Corps, appointed in paragraph 47, Special Orders, No. 246, War Department, October 20, 1916, vice Capt. Ralph H. Goldthwaite, Medical Corps, hereby relieved.

First Lieuts. Frank N. Corder and Alfred P. Bourquardez, Aviation Section, Signal Officers' Reserve Corps, are assigned to active duty and will proceed to Essington, Pa., and report in person to the commanding officer, Signal Corps aviation station there, for assignment to duty. The travel directed is necessary in the military service.

The following-named first lieutenants of the Aviation Section, Signal Officers' Reserve Corps, are assigned to active duty and will report in person to the commanding general, Southern Department, for assignment to duty: Samuel B. Eckert, Morton L. Newhall, John A. Hamblen, Paul V. Burwell, and Lloyd L. Harvey.

The following-named first lieutenants of the Aviation Section, Signal Officers' Reserve Corps, are announced as on duty requiring them to participate regularly and frequently in aerial flights from the dates set opposite their names: Samuel B. Eckert, June 15, 1917; Morton L. Newhall, June 13, 1917; John A. Hamblen, June 13, 1917; Paul V. Burwell, June 24, 1917; and Lloyd L. Harvey, June 24, 1917.

The following-named officers of the Signal Officers' Reserve Corps are assigned to active duty and will proceed to Leon Springs, Tex., and report in person to the commanding officer, Signal Corps training camp at that place, for assignment to duty with the Tenth Telegraph Battalion, Signal Corps: Maj. Frank A. Montrose and Capt. Dick C. Rosser.

Capt. James D. Cleary, Jr., Engineer Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will take station at San Francisco, Cal., and report in person to the commanding general, Western Department, for assignment to duty as assistant to the department engineer.

Capt. John H. Adams, Quartermaster Officers' Reserve Corps, is relieved from further duty as assistant to the quartermaster, Washington Barracks, D. C., and will report in person to the Quartermaster General of the Army for assignment to duty.

WAR INDUSTRIES BOARD CREATED BY COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE TO ASSIST GOVERNMENT IN PURCHASE OF SUPPLIES FOR ARMY AND NAVY

The Council of National Defense has decided, with the approval of the President, to create a small body to be known as the war industries board. This board, in addition to other duties, will assume those formerly discharged by the general munitions board. The new board will be composed of seven members, working under the direction and control of the Council of National Defense and responsible through it to the President. Its members will be direct representatives of the Government and of the public interests. It will be composed of F. A. Scott, chairman; Lieut. Col. Palmer E. Pierce, representing the Army; Rear Admiral Frank F. Fletcher, representing the Navy; Mr. Hugh Frayne, Mr. B. M. Baruch, Mr. Robert S. Brookings, and Mr. Robert S. Lovett.

The board will act as a clearing house for the war industry needs of the Government, determine the most effective ways of meeting them, and the best means and methods of increasing production, including the creation or extension of industries demanded by the emergency, the sequence and relative urgency of the needs of the different Government services, and consider price factors, and, in the first instance, the industrial and labor aspects of problems involved and the general questions affecting the purchase of commodities.

Of this board, Mr. Baruch will give his attention particularly to raw materials, Mr. Brookings to finished products, and Mr. Lovett to matters of priority. These three members, in association with Mr. Hoover so far as foodstuffs are involved, will constitute a commission to arrange purchases in accordance with the general policies formulated and approved.

The Council of National Defense and the advisory commission will continue unchanged and will discharge the duties imposed upon them by law. The committees heretofore created immediately subordinate to the Council of National Defense, namely, labor, transportation and communication, shipping, medicine and surgery, women's defense work, cooperation with State councils, research and inventions, engineering and education, commercial economy, administrations and statistics, and inland transportation, will continue their activities under the direction and control of the council. Those whose work is related to the duties of the war industries board will cooperate with it. The subcommittees advising on particular industries and materials, both raw and finished, heretofore created will also continue in existence and be available to furnish assistance to the war industries board.

The purpose of this action is to expedite the work of the Government, to furnish needed assistance to the departments engaged in making war purchases, to devolve clearly and definitely the important tasks indicated upon direct representatives of the Government not interested in commercial and industrial activities with which they will be called upon to deal, and to make clear that there is total disassociation of the industrial committees from the actual arrangement of purchases on behalf of the Government. It will lodge responsibility for effective action as definitely as is possible under existing law. It does not minimize or dispense with the splendid service which representatives of industry and labor have so unselfishly placed at the disposal of the Government.

NAVY DEPARTMENT ORDERS 5,100,000 POUNDS OF CANNED PEAS TO BE DELIVERED AS NEEDED

The Navy Department is giving orders for 5,100,000 pounds of canned peas, to be delivered as needed.

"These orders amount to a total of 170,000 cases," said Paymaster Gen. McGowan, Chief of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts. "The tentative prices run from \$1.15 to \$1.50 a dozen cans, but all orders are subject to revision by the Navy Department, the prices to be based on the cost plus a reasonable profit. Ninety per cent of the tentative price will be paid to the packers on delivery. The matter of cost is being considered by the Bureau of

Costs and Accountancy of the Department of Commerce, which is assisting both the Army and Navy.

"By going to the canners direct we are getting much more satisfactory deliveries and are eliminating both the wholesalers' and brokers' profits.

"These contracts are being given to the canners in the principal centers of the canning industry, including New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Wisconsin, Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, California, Utah, and Idaho."

By direction of the President, Capt. Marshall M. Cloud, United States Army, retired, is placed on active military duty under the provisions of the next to the last proviso of section 24 of the act of Congress approved June 3, 1916, and will report by telegraph to the commanding general, Western Department, for assignment to duty.

Capt. James W. Squires, Medical Reserve Corps, is relieved from duty at the medical officers' training camp, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., 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.

WAR ON DISEASE GERMS IS AIM AT NEW ARMY CANTONMENTS

"We intend to make our new military cantonments as safe as science can make them," Maj. Gen. William G. Gorgas, Chief of the Medical Department of the Army, states in an interview. "When a recruit has once passed his examinations—which will be rigid—he may rest assured that the Government will put him into as nearly an ideal sanitary environment as is found anywhere, either in military or civil life."

"We are putting the best brains in the country to work on the problem and have commissioned, as majors in the reserve, specialists in the medical and surgical branches we wish to cover. Maj. William H. Welch, the famous pathologist of Johns Hopkins Hospital, is working with us at our headquarters in the Mills Building. Maj. Victor C. Vaughan, dean of the University of Michigan Medical Department, and nationally known as an authority on sanitation, also occupies a desk here and responds to the title of 'major.' We have Maj. William H. Mayo, of Rochester, on our sanitary board and Maj. Charles Mayo reports here for duty. Maj. Theodore C. Janeway, the physician in chief of Johns Hopkins Hospital and secretary of the Russell Sage Institute of Pathology, heads our cardiovascular section, and Maj. J. E. Goldthwait, one of the great orthopedic surgeons of the country, will look after cases involving defective bones and joints.

Care of Nervous Disorders.

"We will take special care of nervous and mental disorders, and Dr. Pearce Bailey, famous as a neurologist and psychiatrist, is working in our department with the rank of major. Mental irregularities are among the most common troubles to be dealt with in modern armies; in fact, the European hospitals have specialized in this particular. Shell-shock, of course, requires scientific treatment, and the best results are obtained when the patient is kept under observation within sound of the guns. It used to be that a malingerer, a coward, or a 'quitter' was rewarded with a kick or treated heroically in the guardhouse. The prevailing practice in modern armies prescribes that in many cases proper medical attention be given the man who can not live up to his duty as a soldier.

"The medical profession has been quick to respond, as the medical profession will always respond, in cases where self-sacrifice and generous giving of brain and strength is required.

"And, speaking again of the cantonments, a million men—as sound of mind and body as we can choose out of the Nation's youth—will soon be moving into camps and barracks under Government supervision. We want the soldier's folks at home to feel that he is going to stay sound, that he is not going to sicken in camp without the privilege of striking a blow for his country. That is not mere sentiment. It is good economics. The rule of our medical force in each cantonment will be watch, watch, watch. Just as we are keeping liquor and vice as far as possible away from our new troops, so, too, must we declare 'No admittance' to all the germs which of old wrought havoc with armies."

WAR COOPERATION BOARD OF MOTION PICTURE MEN AND WOMEN FORMED BY MR. WM. A. BRADY TO WORK WITH VARIOUS GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

Prominent Producers, Film Actors and Actresses, as Well as Business Leaders of the Industry, Are Named to Assist in Task Confronting the Nation.

William A. Brady, appointed by the President to mobilize the motion-picture industry, has completed his task. A war cooperation board is the central body to work with the committee on public information, and the following representatives have been assigned to the various departments of the Government:

War Department—P. A. Powers, Universal Film Co., 1000 Broadway, New York City; Eugene M. Clark, Jefferson Theater, Natchez, Miss.; William A. Johnston, editor Motion Picture News, 729 Seventh Avenue, New York City; Cecil B. DeMille, Lasky Studios, Los Angeles, Cal.

Navy Department—John R. Freuler, Mutual Film Corporation, 220 South State Street, Chicago, Ill.; Joseph F. Confal, Novelty Slide Co., 115 East Twenty-third Street, New York City; Stanley Mastbaum, Stanley Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Arthur James, Associated Motion Picture Advertisers, 1476 Broadway, New York City.

Food Commission—Arthur S. Friend, Famous Players-Lasky Corporation, 475 Fifth Avenue, New York City; Alec Pantages, Pantages Circuit of Theaters, San Francisco, Cal.; Thomas H. Ince, Ince Productions, Los Angeles, Cal.; Donald J. Bell, care of Bell & Howell Co., 1801 Larchmont Street, Chicago, Ill.; John Wylie, editor Moving Picture World, 17 Madison Avenue, New York City.

Committee of Women.

The following committee of women will also act in conjunction with the food commission: Ouida Bergere, care of American Play Co., Inc., 33 West Forty-second Street, New York City; Gail Kane, care of Mutual Film Corporation, Santa Barbara, Cal.; Marguerite Clark, care of Famous Players Studio, West Fifty-seventh Street, New York City; Kitty Gordon, care of Peerless Producing Co., West Fort Lee, N. J.; Norma Talmage, care of Selznick Pictures, 729 Seventh Avenue, New York City.

Treasury Department.—Adolph Zuker, Famous Players-Lasky Corporation, 485 Fifth Avenue, New York City; Marcus Loew, Loew's Enterprises, 1493 Broadway, New York City; J. E. Brulatour, Eastman Films, 5 West Thirty-second Street, New York City; Walter W. Irwin, Vitagraph, V. L. S. E., 1600 Broadway, New York City; George K. Spoor, care Essanay Film Manufacturing Co., 1331 Argyle Street, Chicago, Ill.

Department of Agriculture.—Stephen A. Lynch, Triangle Distributing Corporation, 1493 Broadway, New York City; Lewis J. Levine, Regent Theater, Brooklyn, N. Y.; W. R. Rothacker, Rothacker Film Manufacturing Co., 1331 Diversey Parkway, Chicago, Ill.

Department of Interior.—Richard A. Rowland, Metro Pictures Corporation, 1476 Broadway, New York City; Samuel A. Rothapfel, Rialto Theater, Times Square, New York City; Walter J. Moore,

care Miner Lithograph Co., 518 West Forty-sixth Street, New York City.

Aircraft Division.—J. A. Berst, Pathe Exchange (Inc.), 25 West Forty-fifth Street, New York City; Louis F. Blumenthal, National Theater, Jersey City, N. J.; Edward Earl, president Nicholas Power Co., 90 Gold Street, New York City; Theodore Mitchell, care D. W. Griffith Enterprise, 807 Longacre Building, New York City; J. H. Hallberg, United Theater Equipment Corporation, 1604 Broadway, New York City.

Committee on Camp Training Activities.—Samuel Goldfish, Goldwyn Pictures, 18 East Forty-sixth Street; Lee A. Ochs, president Motion Pictures Exhibitors League of America, 1587 Broadway, New York City; Dr. Cranston Brenton, care National Board of Review, 80 Fifth Avenue, New York City; Mrs. J. Stuart Blackton, care Vitagraph Co. of America, Brooklyn, N. Y.; William Farnum (actor), care Fox Film Corporation, 130 West Forty-sixth Street, New York City.

Commercial Economy Board—Louis J. Selznick, 729 Seventh Avenue, New York City; Thomas Eager, motion-picture exhibitor, Lincoln, Nebr. (above address will reach him); William B. Donaldson, care Billboard Publishing Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Shipping Board—William L. Sherrill, Frohman Amusement Corporation, 310 Times Building, New York City; Lewis E. Mayer, American Feature Film Co., 60 Church Street, Boston, Mass.; Edward J. Fisher, motion-picture exhibitors, Seattle, Wash.; William E. Lewis, Morning Telegraph, New York City.

American Red Cross—For the East—William Fox, Fox Film Corporation, 130 West Forty-sixth Street, New York City; Mitchell H. Mark, Iroquois Gas Building (407), Buffalo, N. Y., manager Strand Theater, New York City; E. S. Porter, Precision Machine Co., 317 East Thirty-fourth Street, New York City. For the West—Jesse L. Lasky, Lasky Studios, Los Angeles, Cal.; Peter J. Schaeffer, care Jones, Lincoln, Schaeffer & Co., Madison and State Streets, Chicago, Ill.; Douglas Fairbanks, Lasky Studios, Los Angeles, Cal.

Women—Mary Pickford, Lasky Studios, Los Angeles, Cal.; Anita Stewart, care Vitagraph Co. of America, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Ethel Barrymore, care Metro Pictures, 1476 Broadway, New York City; Margaret Mayo, care Goldwyn Co., 16 East Forty-sixth Street, New York City; June Elvidge, care Peerless Producing Co., West Fort Lee, N. J.

Ex officio member of all the above committees—David Wark Griffith, chairman of the war cooperation committee of the National Association of the Motion-Picture Industry, 806 Times Building, New York City.

Council of National Defense—William A. Brady, World Film Corporation, 130 West Forty-sixth Street, New York City.