Official Bulletin

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GEORGE CREEL, CHAIRMAN

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CARS REQUISITIONED TO MOVE 150,000 HEAD OF CATTLE FROM DROUTH-STRICKEN TERRITORY

3,225 HAVE ALREADY BEEN ORDERED

Transfer of Stock From Certain Parts of Texas and New Mexico to Other States Being Rushed.

Enough cars have been requisitioned through the efforts of the United States Food Administration in cooperation with the commission on car service to bring 150,000 head of cattle out of the drought-stricken districts of Texas and southern New Mexico and place them in territory where there is ample pasturage and water to sustain them properly.

To handle this situation 3,225 cars have already been requisitioned. The southern section of New Mexico will be taken care of by the Santa Fe Railway, under promise that preferential handling would be given cattle in this section, which, according to reports received, is being done. More cars are to be ordered if necessary to furnish the needed relief.

Apportionment of Cars.

Over 1,000 cars of the number thus far requisitioned are either in Texas now or on their way. The apportionment is as follows: To the Gulf coast lines, 300 cars from the Illinois Central and 100 cars from the Wabash; to the International & Great Northern, 300 cars from the Big Four; to the El Paso & Southwestern, 100 cars from the Missouri Pacific and 200 from the Rock Island; to the Fort Smith & Western, 40 cars from the Missouri Pacific; to the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient, 400 cars from the Burlington and 100 from the Texas & Pacific; to the San Antonio & Aransas Pass, 300 cars from the Missouri, Kansas & Texas; to the San Antonio, Uvande & Gulf, 200 cars from the St. Louis & San Francisco and 125 cars from the Rock Island; to the Sunset Central, 300 cars from the Missouri Pacific, 500 cars from the Pennsylvania, and 300 cars from the New York Central. Distribution of the cattle is being made into Louisiana, Mississippi, and other southeastern points, and into Oklahoma, Kansas, and sections in New Mexico and Colorado where grass and water are abundant.

Relief Sent Twice Before.

The Food Administration has been keeping close watch upon the territory affected and has twice before sent relief there and moved cattle out, in all a total of about 3,000 cars. When the present crisis was reached the Food Administration immediately asked the cooperation

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SPECIAL INTERESTS OF JAPAN IN CHINA RECOGNIZED BY U. S.; POLICY OF THE "OPEN DOOR" IS REAFFIRMED IN AN AGREEMENT

Formal Notes Exchanged Between Secretary Lansing and Viscount Ishii Confirming New Understanding—Former Pays Tribute to the Latter.

On Friday, November 2, 1917, the Secretary of State and Viscount Ishii, the special Japanese ambassador, exchanged at the Department of State the following notes dealing with the policy of the United States and Japan in regard to China:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, November 2, 1917.

EXCELLENCY: I have the honor to communicate herein my understanding of the agreement reached by us in our recent conversations touching the questions of mutual interest to our Governments relating to the Republic of China.

In order to silence mischievous reports that have from time to time been circulated it is believed by us that a public announcement once more of the desires and intentions shared by our two Governments with regard to China is advisable.

The Governments of the United States and Japan recognize that territorial propinquity creates special relations between countries, and, consequently, the Government of the United States recognizes that Japan has special interests in China, particularly in the part to which her possessions are contiguous.

The territorial sovereignty of China, nevertheless, remains unimpaired and the Government of the United States has every confidence in the repeated assurances of the Imperial Japanese Government that while geographical position gives Japan such special interests, they have no desire to discriminate against the trade of other nations or to disregard the commercial rights heretofore granted by China in treaties with other powers.

The Governments of the United States and Japan deny that they have any purpose to infringe in any way the independence or territorial integrity of China, and they declare, furthermore, that they always adhere to the principle of the so-called

FIXES SCHEDULE OF HEARINGS.

Tentative Dates Announced by Interstate Commerce Commission.

The Interstate Commerce Commission announces the following tentative schedule of hearings:

The following hearings will be had before Examiner Disque at 10 o'clock on the dates named below:

Tuesday, November 6.—I. & S. No. 1111, Anthracite coal.

Wednesday, November 7.—I. & S. Nos. 1125 and 1131, General commodities, together with tariffs in I. & S. 1124 published by the Rutland Railroad and the Lehigh & Hudson Railroad, naming rates on live stock in trunk-line territory.

Friday, November 9.—I. & S. No. 1134, Petroleum and its products.

Friday, November 9.—I. & S. No. 1142, Grain and its products.

Tuesday, November 13.—Lumber, cement, and ice shippers interested in the Fifteen Per Cent Case.

Thursday, November 15.—Such executives as shippers request will return for cross-examination before the commission.

Friday, November 16.—Shippers' testimony as to finances and other conditions before the commission.

Saturday, November 17.—Argument in all the above cases before the commission.

The fifteenth section applications of the carriers connected with the above cases will be heard therewith.

MEMORIAL TO GEN. MERRITT.

Widow Gives $10,000 to War Camp Recreation Fund.

A $10,000 gift in memory of her husband, one of the "boy generals" of the Civil War, has been given by Mrs. Wesley Merritt to the war camp community recreation fund committee of Washington.

This is the first donation recorded by the Washington committee and marks the inauguration of the National Capital's campaign to raise $60,000, its share of the $4,000,000 fund being raised throughout the country for the leisure-time activities of the enlisted men in the communities adjacent to the training camps. The $10,000 given by Mrs. Merritt will be for the maintenance of a clubhouse outside the camp in Bergen County, N. J., which has been named in honor of her husband.

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UNITED STATES AND JAPAN REAFFIRM POLICY OF OPEN DOOR IN CHINA; GERMAN INTRIGUE THWARTED, SAYS MR. LANSING

"open door," or equal opportunity for commerce and industry in China.

Moreover, they mutually declare that they are opposed to the acquisition by any Government of any special rights or privileges that would affect the independence or territorial integrity of China or that would deny to the subjects or citizens of any country the full enjoyment of equal opportunity in the commerce and industry of China.

I shall be glad to have Your Excellency confirm this understanding of the agreement reached by us.

Accept, Excellency, the renewed assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed) ROBERT LANSING.

His Excellency VISCOUNT KIKUJIRO ISHII, *Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Japan, on Special Mission.*

Reply of Special Ambassador.

THE SPECIAL MISSION OF JAPAN,
Washington, November 2, 1917.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of today, communicating to me your understanding of the agreement reached by us in our recent conversations touching the questions of mutual interest to our Governments relating to the Republic of China.

I am happy to be able to confirm to you, under authorization of my Government, the understanding in question set forth in the following terms:

In order to silence mischievous reports that have from time to time been circulated, it is believed by us that a public announcement once more of the desires and intentions shared by our two Governments with regard to China is advisable.

The Governments of Japan and the United States recognize that territorial propinquity creates special relations between countries, and, consequently, the Government of the United States recognizes that Japan has special interests in China, particularly in the part to which her possessions are contiguous.

The territorial sovereignty of China, nevertheless, remains unimpaired, and the Government of the United States has every confidence in the repeated assurances of the Imperial Japanese Government that while geographical position gives Japan such special interests they have no desire to discriminate against the trade of other nations or to disregard the commercial rights heretofore granted by China in treaties with other powers.

The Governments of Japan and the United States deny that they have any purpose to infringe in any way the independence or territorial integrity of China and they declare, furthermore, that they always adhere to the principle of the so-called "open door" or equal opportunity for commerce and industry in China.

Moreover, they mutually declare that they are opposed to the acquisition by any government of any special rights or privileges that would affect the independence or territorial integrity of China or that would deny to the subjects or citizens of any country the full enjoyment of equal opportunity in the commerce and industry of China.

I take this opportunity to convey to you, sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

(Signed) K. ISHII,
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Japan on Special Mission.

Hon. ROBERT LANSING,
Secretary of State.

Statement by Secretary Lansing.

The announcement of the exchange of notes was accompanied by the following statement from the Secretary of State:

Viscount Ishii and the other Japanese commissioners who are now on their way back to their country have performed a service to the United States as well as to Japan which is of the highest value.

There had unquestionably been growing up between the peoples of the two countries a feeling of suspicion as to the motives inducing the activities of the other in the Far East, a feeling which, if unchecked, promised to develop a serious situation. Rumors and reports of improper intentions were increasing and were more and more believed. Legitimate commercial and industrial enterprises without ulterior motive were presumed to have political significance, with the result that opposition to those enterprises were aroused in the other country.

Sees German Intrigue.

The attitude of constraint and doubt thus created was fostered and encouraged by the campaign of falsehood, which for a long time had been adroitly and secretly carried on by Germans, whose Government, as a part of its foreign policy, desired especially to so alienate this country and Japan that it would be at the chosen time no difficult task to cause a rupture of their good relations. Unfortunately there were people in both countries, many of whom were entirely honest in their beliefs, who accepted every false rumor as true, and aided the German propaganda by declaring that their own Government should prepare for the conflict, which they asserted was inevitable, that the interest of the two nations in the Far East were hostile, and that every activity of the other country in the Pacific had a sinister purpose.

Suspicion Was Increasing.

Fortunately this distrust was not so general in either the United States or Japan as to affect the friendly relations of the two Governments, but there is no doubt that the feeling of suspicion was increasing and the untrue reports were receiving more and more credence in spite of the earnest efforts which were made on both sides of the Pacific to counteract a movement which would jeopardize the ancient friendship of the two nations.

The visit of Viscount Ishii and his colleagues has accomplished a great change of opinion in this country. By frankly denouncing the evil influences which have been at work, by openly proclaiming that the policy of Japan is not one of aggression, and by declaring that there is no intention to take advantage commercially or industrially of the special relation to China created by geographical position, the representatives of Japan have cleared the diplomatic atmosphere of the suspicions which had been so carefully spread by our enemies and by misguided or overzealous people in both countries. In a few days the propaganda of years has been undone, and both nations are now able to see how near they came to being led into the trap which had been skillfully set for them.

Candor Shown by Ishii.

Throughout the conferences which have taken place Viscount Ishii has shown a sincerity and candor which dispelled every doubt as to his purpose and brought the two Governments into an attitude of confidence toward each other which made it possible to discuss every question with frankness and cordiality. Approaching the subjects in such a spirit and with the mutual desire to remove every possible cause of controversy the negotiations were marked by a sincerity and good will which from the first insured their success.

The principal result of the negotiations was the mutual understanding which was reached as to the principles governing the policies of the two Governments in relation to China. This understanding is formally set forth in the notes exchanged and now made public. The statements in the notes require no explanation. They not only contain a reaffirmation of the "open door" policy, but introduce a principle of noninterference with the sovereignty and territorial integrity of China, which, generally applied, is essential to perpetual international peace, as clearly declared by President Wilson, and which is the very foundation also of Pan Americanism as interpreted by this Government.

Further Purpose Accomplished.

The removal of doubts and suspicions and the mutual declaration of the new doctrine as to the Far East would be enough to make the visit of the Japanese commission to the United States historic and memorable, but it accomplished a further purpose, which is of special interest to the world at this time, in expressing Japan's earnest desire to cooperate with this country in waging war against the German Government. The discussions, which covered the military, naval, and economic activities to be employed with due regard to relative resources and ability, showed the same spirit of sincerity and candor which characterized the negotiations resulting in the exchange of notes.

(Continued on page 7.)

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"NEW YORK PORT WAR BOARD" ORGANIZATION AND PURPOSE IS EXPLAINED BY MR. BAKER

WILL "MOBILIZE EVERY UTILITY"

Composed of Representative Business and Shipping Men—Mr. Irving T. Bush Accepts Post of Chief Executive.

The Secretary of War has issued the following statement:

Following the conference in New York City on Saturday morning, which he attended with Gens. Baker, Shanks, and Abbott, at which was created "the New York port war board," Secretary Baker met at his office Monday with Chairman Edwin N. Hurley, of the United States Shipping Board; William R. Willcox, chairman of the New York-New Jersey port commission; Eugene H. Outerbridge, president of the chamber of commerce and a member of the commission; and Julius Henry Cohen, the commission's counsel and secretary of the new war board.

Accepts Post as Chief Executive.

These gentlemen, with Secretary Baker as chairman, constituted a committee to request Irving T. Bush, founder and head of the Bush Terminal Co., to take the post of chief executive officer under the new port war board. Secretary Baker summoned Mr. Bush to Washington to meet the committee, and explained to him that it was the unanimous opinion of all who participated in the conference that the situation called for a business man familiar with the port and experienced in the administering of large affairs who would take hold immediately and mobilize every available resource of the port. He told Mr. Bush that he was the unanimous choice of the conference in New York, and that the Government required his services for the performance of this national war duty. Mr. Bush accepted the post and will begin work at once.

Mr. Baker Explains Purposes.

Secretary Baker, commenting upon the conference in New York on Saturday and in Washington, said:

"Great things will come out of this project. Not only will there come about the intensive use of the port for war purposes, mobilizing every utility in the port and using it at its full capacity, but through the experience New York and New Jersey will learn how the port should be managed in times of peace. The most remarkable thing about the conference on Saturday was its unanimity. In spite of the large number of men present the important details of the business were dispatched in short order. I am delighted with the way in which the two States of New York and New Jersey have some to the front in this matter of the use of the port, and the splendid and generous manner in which the business men at the port of New York are rallying to the support of the Government in this as well as in other departments of the war work is most gratifying to us all here in Washington.

"I am sure Mr. Bush will be able promptly to organize a staff of New York and New Jersey shipping men and merchants, who, with the cooperation of the governmental departments, the two States, and the municipalities at the port, will take care of the war requirements of the port and perform at the same time the important commercial service this port is called upon to perform for the whole Nation."

Fuel Administrator Forbids Independent Action to Force Settlement of Mining Controversies

H. A. Garfield, the United States Fuel Administrator, has issued the following statement:

"To further assure continuous and increased production of coal during the period of the war, the United States Fuel Administrator directs that no independent action be taken by either the operators or mine workers to force any settlement in dispute without submitting the matter in controversy to the United States Fuel Administrator. This applies to all districts whether joint relations have been established or not. Where joint relations have been established, the regular machinery prescribed in the contract for adjustment of disputes shall first be used and remedies exhausted. Work at the mines shall continue without interruption pending the final settlement of the question in the manner indicated."

Agreement Fixing Maximum Prices on Certain Steel Articles, Made by War Industries Board With Manufacturers, Approved by President

The President has approved an agreement made by the War Industries Board with the principal steel industries of the United States, fixing maximum prices, subject to revision January 1, 1918, on certain steel articles, as follows:

Sheets (per 100 pounds, f. o. b. Pittsburgh):	
No. 28 black sheets	$5.00
No. 10 blue annealed sheets	4.25
No. 28 galvanized sheets	6.25
The above prices to apply to both Bessemer and open-hearth grades.	
Pipe:	
On ¾-inch to 3-inch black steel pipe, discount 52 and 5 and 2½ per cent f. o. b. Pittsburgh.	
Cold-rolled steel:	
17 per cent discount from Mar. 15, 1915, list, f. o. b. Pittsburgh.	
Scrap (f. o. b. consuming point):	
No. 1 heavy melting per gross ton	30.00
Cast-iron borings and machine-shop turnings do	20.00
No. 1 railroad, wrought do	35.00
Wire:	
Plain wire (per 100 pounds f. o. b. Pittsburgh)	3.25
Tin plate:	
Coke base, Bessemer and open hearth (per 100-pound box f. o. b. Pittsburgh)	7.75

In connection with the above, the iron and steel manufacturers have agreed promptly to adjust the maximum prices of all iron and steel products other than those on which prices have been agreed upon to the same general standard as those which have been announced. It is expected that this will be done promptly and consistently in line with the basic, intermediate, and finished products for which definite maximum prices have been established.

ILLINOIS STRIKE SETTLED.

The United States Fuel Administration has received word that the strike at Perry Country Coal Corporation mines, Coulterville, Ill., has been settled on recommendations to the miners from Harry A. Garfield, the Fuel Administrator. The mines have resumed operations.

Wool Stocks on Hand on September 30, 1917

The Department of Agriculture issues the following:

Stocks in possession of 1,290 textile manufacturers and wool dealers September 30, 1917, are divided as follows:

Grease wool	388,594,596
Scoured wool	64,635,849
Tops	23,563,207
Nolls	23,042,529

ARMY ENLISTMENTS.

Reports to The Adjutant General's Office show that enlistments for the Regular Army on November 3 and 4 were 791 men. This makes a total of 241,891 acceptances since April 1, 1917.

Contribute to the Red Cross fund.

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EXECUTIVE ORDER.

I hereby create a Committee on Public Information, to be composed of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and a civilian who shall be charged with the executive direction of the committee.

As civilian chairman of the committee I appoint Mr. George Creel.

The Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of the Navy are authorized each to detail an officer or officers to the work of the committee.

WOODROW WILSON.

April 14, 1917.

Women Entitled to Vote, Is Mr. Gregory's Opinion

Attorney General Thomas W. Gregory issues the following statement:

I have heard no argument against the right of women to vote which seems to me to be entitled to respect. If they want the ballot they should assuredly have it. I believe that it should be given by the States and not through the instrumentality of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

I sincerely hope that on November 6 the people of New York will confer this privilege upon the women of that State.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
November 5, 1917.

Receipts and disbursements this day:

RECEIPTS.

Customs receipts	$553,186.93
Ordinary internal-revenue receipts	3,395,280.72
Income-tax receipts	82,985.97
Miscellaneous receipts	503,336.66
Total ordinary receipts	4,534,790.28
Panama Canal receipts	
Public-debt receipts	40,970,448.50
Balance previous day	963,313,263.05
Total	1,008,818,496.83

DISBURSEMENTS.

Ordinary disbursements	$19,377,592.72
Panama Canal disbursements	4,545.61
Purchase of obligations of foreign Governments	
Public-debt disbursements	42,550.00
Balance in general fund today	989,393,808.50
Total	1,008,818,496.83

Sign the Food Saving Pledge NOW—and KEEP it!

A CALL TO THE WOMEN OF AMERICA TO GUARD THE WORLD'S COMMISSARY

Women of America, your country is at war against the world's mightiest military power.

We entered it when all the nations holding Germany at bay were throwing in their man power and money power, spending their millions to end this war by winning it. And still Germany was not defeated.

We entered it when, with their farm folks in the trenches, the fields of our allies were being plowed and sown by the women. But there were not enough, though they worked from dawn till dark.

Those crops have been pitifully small. The usual outside sources of supply have been cut off and our allies must depend on us. The women will work and the soldiers will fight to the death, but against hunger they are helpless.

Germany knows. She has said that if she can only starve England she will win.

If our allies have to yield to Germany because of hunger, America alone will have to shoulder the burden of winning the world war.

And so to save our allies and their liberty and our own, we have pledged our youth, our wealth, our all.

But we are not prepared to throw millions of soldiers into the field at once. Our money can not buy bread and meat in Europe for our allies. There is little there to buy.

We must give them food—real food! They need wheat, meat, canned foods, fats. And though thousands of tons of it will be sunk by submarines, still we must ship, ship, ship, until we have saved democracy with food.

But how can we do this and feed ourselves when we must send our allies 220,000,000 bushels of wheat this year instead of the usual 88,000,000 bushels, when we are already sending them three times as much meat as we have sent them before? Moreover, corn meal, of which we have more than enough, can not readily be shipped to Europe now because it spoils.

Women of America, even as the women of France are guarding the fields day and night, your country calls to you to stand guard over the world's commissary. That commissary is the food supply of America. There is enough in it if you will guard it.

Your task in this war is to guard food for the soldiers and home workers of our allies. They are fighting for you!

You can release shiploads of wheat for these fighters and workers by using less wheat flour in your homes and by using more corn meal, by wasting not a crust or crumb of wheat bread.

Three times a day—at each meal—think of America's glorious privilege: To feed the world while it fights its way to freedom. Then remember that you are standing guard; that the opportunity to win this war for humanity is yours!

Pea Seed Prices Must Conform to Regulations

Prices for pea seed for canners' purposes in excess of those permitted under licensing regulations will not be tolerated, the United States Food Administration announced to-day.

The latest information gathered by the committee on canners' pea seed, representing the Food Administration, after conference with the Department of Agriculture and a delegation of seedsmen, shows that the outlook for seed for the 1918 planting is not encouraging, but that excessive prices on spot offerings are not warranted.

The Food Administration has now very complete records of stocks in the hands of holders, including speculators, and is in a position to deal with the question should any attempt be made to advance prices unduly.

COKE MANAGER NAMED.

The United States Fuel Administration announces the appointment of Warren S. Blauvelt, of Detroit, Mich., to act on the staff of the Fuel Administration on all matters pertaining to coke. Mr. Blauvelt is a prominent engineer and is now connected with the Steere Engineering Co., of Detroit, Mich.

ASSIGNED TO HOME SERVICE.

Coast Artillery Officers Ordered from Philippines to United States.

The following-named officers of the Coast Artillery Corps are relieved from duty in the Philippine Department and will proceed to the United States, and upon arrival report to the commanding officers of the coast defenses indicated for assignment to duty:

Maj. W. F. Stewart, jr., coast defenses of Charleston; Capts. L. Turtle, coast defenses of Charleston; F. H. Phipps, jr., coast defenses of Puget Sound; B. H. L. Williams, coast defenses of San Diego; Le Roy Bartlett, coast defenses of Pensacola; S. H. McLeary, coast defenses of New Orleans; F. E. McCammon, coast defenses of Mobile; F. J. Torney, coast defenses of Chesapeake Bay; D. C. Cordiner, coast defenses of the Delaware; and L. A. McLaughlin, coast defenses of Pensacola.

ORDERED TO WAR COLLEGE.

The following-named officers, Signal Officers' Reserve Corps, are assigned to active duty and will report to the chief, War College Division, for duty: Maj. Stephen Bonsal, Capt. Roslyn D. Whytock, Capt. Charles B. Dillingham, Capt. David Keppel, First Lieut. Albert Gallatin.

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Devastation of Poland by Germany but One Step in "the Prussian System Planned to Conquer and Enslave the World by Force and Brutality"

The United States Food Administration issues the following article on "The Prussian system," as told by F. C. Walcott at a conference of field men held September 12. Mr. Walcott introduces his subject with this preamble:

This I have seen. I could not believe it unless I had seen it through and through. For several weeks I lived with it; I went all about it and back of it; inside and out of it was shown to me—until finally I came to realize that the incredible was true. It is monstrous, it is unthinkable, but it exists. It is the Prussian system.

A year ago I went to Poland to learn its facts concerning the remnant of a people that had been decimated by war. The country had been twice devastated. First the Russian Army swept through it and then the Germans. Along the roadside from Warsaw to Pinsk, the present firing line 230 miles, near half a million people had died of hunger and cold. The way was strewn with their bones picked clean by the crows. With their usual thrift the Germans were collecting the larger bones to be milled into fertilizer, but finger and toe bones lay on the ground with the mud-covered and rain-soaked clothing.

Wicker baskets were scattered along the way—the basket in which the baby swings from the rafter in every peasant home. Every mile there were scores of them, each one telling a death. I started to count, but after a little I had to give it up, there were so many.

Died by Hundreds of Thousands.

That is the desolation one saw along the great road from Warsaw to Pinsk, mile after mile, more than 200 miles. They told me a million people were made homeless in six weeks of the German drive in August and September, 1916. They told me 400,000 died on the way. The rest, scarcely half alive, got through with the Russian Army. Many of these have been sent to Siberia. It is these people whom the Paderewski committee is trying to relieve.

In the refugee camps 300,000 survivors of the flight were gathered by the Germans, members of broken families. They were lodged in jerry-built barracks, scarcely waterproof, unlighted, unwarmed in the dead of winter. Their clothes, where the buttons were lost, were sewed on. There were no conveniences, they had not even been able to wash for weeks. Filth and infection from vermin were spreading. They were famished, their daily ration a cup of soup and a piece of bread as big as my fist.

Desolation in Warsaw.

In Warsaw, which had not been destroyed, a city of 1,000,000 inhabitants, one of the most prosperous cities of Europe before the war, the streets were lined with people in the pang of starvation. Famished and rain soaked, they squatted there with their elbows on their knees or leaning against the buildings, too feeble to lift a hand for a bit of money or a morsel of bread if one offered it, perishing of hunger and cold. Charity did what it could. The rich gave all that they had, the poor shared their last crust. Hundreds of thousands were perishing. Day and night the picture is before my eyes—a people starving, a nation dying.

In that situation, the German commander issued a proclamation. Every able-bodied Pole was bidden to Germany to work. If any refused, let no other Pole give him to eat, not so much as a mouthful, under penalty of German military law.

This is the choice the German Government gives to the conquered Pole, to the husband and father of a starving family: Leave your family to die or survive as the case may be. Leave your country, which is destroyed, to work in Germany for its further destruction. If you are obstinate, we shall see that you surely starve.

Facing Death or Slavery.

Staying with his folk, he is doomed and they are not saved; the father and husband can do nothing for them; he only adds to their risk and suffering. Leaving them, he will be cut off from his family; they may never hear from him again nor he from them. Germany will set him to work that a German workman may be released to fight against his own land and people. He shall be lodged in barracks, behind barbed-wire entanglements, under armed guard. He shall sleep on the bare ground with a single thin blanket. He shall be scantily fed, and his earnings shall be taken from him to pay for his food.

That is the choice which the German Government offers to a proud, sensitive, high-strung people. Death or slavery.

When a Pole gave me that proclamation, I was boiling. But I had to restrain myself. I was practically the only foreign civilian in the country, and I wanted to get food to the people. That was what I was there for, and I must not for any cause jeopardize the undertaking. I asked Gov. Gen. Von Beseler, "Can this be true?"

"Really, I can not say," he replied. I have signed so many proclamations; ask Gen. Von Kries."

So I asked Gen. Von Kries. "General, this is a civilized people. Can this be true?"

Coolly Admitted by German Officer.

"Yes," he said; "it is true"—with an air of adding, Why not?

I dared not trust myself to speak; I turned to go. "Wait," he said. And he explained to me how Germany, official Germany, regards the state of subject peoples.

Even now I find it hard to describe in comprehensible terms the mind of official Germany, which dominates and shapes all German thought and action. Yet it is as hard, as clear-cut, as real as any material thing. I saw it in Poland; I saw the same thing in Belgium; I hear of it in Serbia and Roumania. For weeks it was always before me, always the same. Officers talked freely, frankly, directly. All the staff officers have the same view.

Let me try to tell it, as Gen. Von Kries told me, in Poland, in the midst of a dying nation. Germany is destined to rule the world, or at least a great part of it. The German people are so much human material for building the German State; other people do not count. All is for the glory and might of the German State. The lives of human beings are to be conserved only if it makes for the State's advancement, their lives are to be sacrificed if it is to the State's advantage. The State is all; the people are nothing.

Conquered people signify little in the German account. Life, liberty, happiness, human sentiment, family ties, grace, and generous impulse, these have no place beside the one concern, the greatness of the German State.

Starvation "Working for Germany."

Starvation must excite no pity; sympathy must not be allowed, if it hampers the main design of promoting Germany's ends.

"Starvation is here," said Gen. Von Kries. "Candidly, we would like to see it relieved; we fear our soldiers may be unfavorably affected by the things they see. But since it is here, starvation must serve our purpose. So we set it to work for Germany. By starvation we can accomplish in two or three years in East Poland more than we have in West Poland, which is East Prussia, in the last hundred years. With that in view, we propose to turn this force to our advantage."

"This country is meant for Germany," continued the keeper of starving Poland. "It is a rich alluvial country which Germany has needed for some generations. We propose to remove the able-bodied working Poles from this country. It leaves it open for the inflow of German working people as fast as we can spare them. They will occupy it and work it."

Then with a cunning smile, "Can't you see how it works out? By and by we shall give back freedom to Poland. When that happens Poland will appear automatically as a German Province."

Same Method in Belgium.

In Belgium Gen. Von Bissing told me exactly the same thing. "If the relief of Belgium breaks down we can force the industrial population into Germany through starvation and colonize other Belgians in Mesopotamia, where we have planned large irrigation works; Germans will then overrun Belgium. Then when the war is over and freedom is given back to Belgium, it will be a German Belgium that is restored. Belgium will be a German Province, and we have Antwerp—which is what we are after."

(Continued on page 6.)

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DECISIONS RECENTLY RENDERED BY COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY

The following are recent decisions of the Comptroller of the Treasury, the digests being prepared in the office of the Judge Advocate General:

Increase in Compensation of Civilian Employees in Army

The following question was presented for decision:

"A civilian employee being in the service prior to June 30, 1917, in the capacity of laborer is dropped on July 5, 1917, as such, and reemployed on July 6 as packer. Is he entitled to the 10 per cent increase in pay under the act making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, and for other purposes, and upon what is it based?"

Held, that if the employee in question is a civilian employee in the Military Establishment and was borne on a lump-sum roll on June 30, 1917, he is entitled to the percentage increase, on his compensation as packer, provided the position or rating of packer existed or was recognized at the close of the fiscal year 1917 and the rate of compensation thereof does not exceed $1,800 per annum or $5 per day; but if the position or rating of packer is a newly established one not recognized during the fiscal year 1917, the employee receiving such rating is entitled only to the compensation fixed therefor without any percentage increase.

Percentage of Increase in Pay of Civilian Employees

Certain employees of the Military Establishment who were in the service June 30, 1917, and borne on lump-sum rolls were thereafter promoted to other positions in the military service also payable from lump-sum appropriations. As to whether they were entitled to the percentage increases provided for in the Army appropriation act approved May 12, 1917, on the salaries of the positions to which they were promoted.

Held, that if the positions or rating to which they were promoted existed or were recognized in the Military Establishment at the close of the fiscal year 1917, such employees were entitled to the percentage increases.

Commutation of Quarters of Officers on Duty in Field

In the case of certain National Guard organizations called into the Federal service and ordered to do guard duty along railroads, at public buildings, etc., the question was presented whether such officers were entitled to commutation of quarters in view of the fact that it was "not possible to establish a camp," and further that no tentage was available, and when "ordered from home stations to go on guard duty at bridges and public buildings the various corporations interested had to furnish shelter" for the men, and the officers had to make their own provisions for quarters. The act of March 4, 1915, provides:

"That hereafter, at places where there are no public quarters available, commutation for the authorized allowance therefor shall be paid to commissioned officers. * * *."

The act of February 27, 1893 (27 Stat., 480), provides that "officers temporarily absent on duty in the field shall not lose their right to quarters or commutation thereof at their permanent stations while so temporarily absent."

Held, that the officers referred to were not entitled to commutation of quarters for the following reasons:

It has long been the well-established rule that officers on field service do not acquire a right to commutation of quarters while on and by reason of such service.

The said officers were on duty in the field, and under their orders had no station other than their field station, and so could not be temporarily absent from a permanent station within the act of February 27, 1893, which act does not give an officer commutation of quarters for duty in the field, but secures to him his right to commutation of quarters as for service at his permanent station. If the officers failed to receive an allowance of tentage and camp equipage, it was an incident of the service, and there is no authority for giving them a money allowance.

Pay of National Guard Enlisted Men in Training

Certain enlisted men of the District of Columbia National Guard, not in the Federal service, were engaged in outdoor rifle practice under competent orders during the month of June, 1917.

Held, that they were entitled for such service to the increased rates of pay provided for by section 10 of the act of May 18, 1917.

Loss of Private Property In Shipment Under Orders

The Auditor for the War Department disallowed the claim of a noncommissioned officer for the value of his household goods destroyed by fire June 30, 1916, at Seattle, Wash., while in shipment under orders, such disallowance being made for reasons stated as follows:

"As the property was not lost or destroyed by being shipped on an unseaworthy vessel, nor by reason of the claimant giving his attention to saving property belonging to the United States, no reimbursement can be made."

Upon appeal,

Held, by the comptroller, that the claimant was entitled to reimbursement under the act of March 4, 1915, which extends the provisions of the act of March 3, 1885, to cover losses of private property sustained in shipment under orders in excess of that recoverable from the carrier. This legislation authorizes and directs the accounting officers of the Treasury to examine into, ascertain, and determine the value of the regulation allowance of baggage belonging to officers and enlisted men in the military service which has been lost or damaged in such service on or after March 4, 1915, in shipment under orders; and when such loss or damage was without fault or negligence on the part of the claimant, was not sustained in time of war or hostilities with Indians, and the claim for compensation is presented within two years from the occurrence of the loss or damage, the amount of such loss or damage so ascertained, in excess of the amount recoverable from the carrier, is payable by the United States. The liability of the Government is, by the terms of the act of 1885, "limited to such articles of personal property as the Secretary of War, in his discretion, shall decide to be reasonable, useful, necessary, and proper for such officer or soldier while in quarters, engaged in the public service, in the line of duty."

THE DEVASTATION OF POLAND.

(Continued from page 5.)

In Poland the able-bodied men are being removed to relieve the German workman and make the land vacant for Germany. In Belgium the men are deported that the country may be a German colony. In Serbia, where three-fourths of a million people out of 3,000,000 have perished miserably in the last three years, Germany hardens its heart, shuts its eyes to the suffering, thinks only of Germany's gain. In Armenia, 600,000 people were slain in cold blood by Kurds and Turks under the domination and leadership of German officers—Germany looking on, indifferent to the horror and woe, intent only on seizing the opportunity thus given. War, famine, pestilence—these bring to the German mind no appeal for humane effort, only the resolution to profit from them to the utmost that the German state may be powerful and great.

Brutal Treatment of Women.

That is not all. Removing the men, that the land may be vacant for German occupation, that German stock may replace Belgians, Poles, Servians, Armenians, and now Roumanians, Germany does more. Women left captive are enslaved. Germany makes all manner of lust its instrumentality.

The other day a friend of mine told me of a man just returned from northern France. "I can not tell you the details," he said, "man to man, I don't want to repeat what I heard." Some of the things he did tell—shocking mutilation and moral murder. He told of women, by the score, in occupied territory of northern France, prisoned in underground dungeons, tethered for the use of their bodies by officers and men.

If this is not a piece of the Prussion system, it is the logical product of disregard of the rights of others.

Such is the German mind as it was disclosed to me in several weeks' contact with officers of the staff. Treaties are scraps of paper if they hinder German aims. Treachery is condoned and praised if it falls in with German interest. Men, lands, countries are German prizes. Populations are to be destroyed or enslaved so Germany may gain. Women are Germany's prey; children are spoils of war. God gave Germany the Hohenzollern and together they are destined to rule Europe and, eventually, the world—thus reasons the Kaiser.

Our soldiers in France are thinking of Christmas, too. Be sure to mail your gift before November 15.

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NOTICE GIVEN OF PROPOSED PURCHASE OF LONG LIST OF MATERIALS FOR NAVY

The Bureau of Supplies and Accounts of the Navy Department has issued notice of proposed purchases of the following materials.

Bidders desiring to submit proposals should request the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., to send schedules covering the material which they propose to offer, giving schedule numbers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Delivery at navy yard.	Sch.
Blades, squilgee	50,000	Portsmouth, N. H.	1551
Brooms, corn	Miscellaneous	Various	1553
Cork, sheet, compressed, insulating	29,000 square feet	Portsmouth, N. H.	1551
Gauges, water, Klinger type	Miscellaneous	Various	1552
Mattresses, wire, link	5,000	Norfolk, Va	1550
Pots, glue, electric, portable, 2-quart capacity.	36	Philadelphia, Pa	1551
Rubber, sheet, ⅛ inch thick	500 pounds	Puget Sound, Wash.	1556
Scales, platform, nonfolding	100	Philadelphia, Pa	1551
Tiling, floor, porcelain, white	11,000 square feet	Norfolk, Va	1551
Traps, steam	Miscellaneous	Philadelphia and Norfolk.	1552

HARDWARE, ETC.

Articles.	Quantity.	Delivery at navy yard.	Sch.
Cloth, screen, wire, iron, or steel, galvanized.	140,000 square feet.	Philadelphia, Pa	1551
Grommets, spur, brass, ⅜ to 7/16 inch	1,000 gross	Puget Sound, Wash.	1555
Screws, brass, flat head, round head	Miscellaneous	Portsmouth, N. H.	1551
Spikes, wrought-iron or mild-steel, galvanized.	7,000 pounds	Puget Sound, Wash.	1555

PACKINGS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Delivery at navy yard.	Sch.
Packing, asbestos, for valve stems	26,000 pounds	Various	1549
Packing, compressed, fiber sheet, asbestos.	255,000 pounds	do	1549
Packing, asbestos, metallic cloth sheet	8,500 square yards.	do	1549
Packing, asbestos, metallic cloth tape	5,000 pounds	do	1549
Packing, fiber, sheet, for joints	7,000 square yards.	do	1549
Packing, flax	147,000 pounds	do	1549
Packing, rubber, sheet, grade 1, cloth insertion.	150,000 pounds	do	1549
Packing, rubber, sheet, hard, grade 2, cloth insertion.	26,000 pounds	do	1549
Packing, rubber, sheet, with wire insertion.	80,500 pounds	do	1549
Packing, sheet, for high-pressure joints	24,000 pounds	do	1549
Packing, spiral, gland	23,500 pounds	do	1549
Packing, high-pressure, spiral rod	180,000 pounds	do	1549
Packing, Tucks, square, without rubber core.	37,000 pounds	do	1549

PAINTS, OILS, CHEMICALS, ETC.

Articles.	Quantity.	Delivery at navy yard.	Sch.
Carbonate, sodium, crystal	5,000 pounds	Puget Sound, Wash.	1557
Drier, paint, in 5-gallon cans	8,000 gallons	Norfolk, Va	1551
Glycerin, grade No. 1	1,000 gallons	Mare Island, Cal.	1554
Oil, sperm, pure	2,000 gallons	do	1554

Dates of opening have been assigned the following schedules as noted below: 1547 and 1548, November 13, 1917.

RED CROSS INSULAR AND FOREIGN SERVICE DIVISION

A world-wide campaign to organize in the American Red Cross the thousands of Americans living outside the United States proper is to be inaugurated through the creation of an insular and foreign division.

Mr. Cutler to Be Manager.

Otis H. Cutler, a prominent New York business man, will be manager of this new division. He will have his offices in Washington and will serve, for the war, without remuneration.

The American Red Cross has seven chapters in Alaska, two in Hawaii, and one each in the Philippines, Canal Zone, Porto Rico, Cuba, Peru, England, Guam, Uruguay, Persia, and Syria. Under Mr. Cutler's direction, additional chapters will be organized in these and other countries.

Foreign Chapters Active.

Many of these foreign chapters have been particularly active. The roll of the London chapter contains many names of national prominence. This chapter has been especially serviceable in connection with Red Cross units stopping in London en route to France. The Cuban chapter is raising a million dollars to equip a base hospital for service in France. Hawaii has an unusually large membership, and the Honolulu chapter has raised more than $30,000. A number of Americans in Shanghai are organizing a chapter. They recently raised $3,000 to buy material for surgical dressings and hospital supplies.

FIREMEN NEEDED FOR NAVY

Firemen are needed for the Navy and men who are physically qualified, even though they have had no previous experience in this line, are urged to enlist.

Secretary Daniels said to-day:

"In order to provide men for the engineer force of the many vessels the Navy is manning, a special effort will be made through the recruiting offices to bring in men who have not already qualified as firemen, but who would like to take up that work.

"All that is necessary will be for them to be able to pass an examination to show that they are physically qualified for this work, and the Navy will train them after entry into the service."

U. S. AND JAPAN REAFFIRM "OPEN DOOR" FOR CHINA

(Continued from page 2.)

At the present time it is inexpedient to make public the details of those conversations, but it may be said that this Government has been gratified by the assertions of Viscount Ishii and his colleagues that their Government desired to do their part in the suppression of Prussian militarism and were eager to cooperate in every practical way to that end. It might be added, however, that complete and satisfactory understandings upon the matter of naval cooperation in the Pacific for the purpose of attaining the common object against Germany and her allies have been reached between the representative of the Imperial Japanese Navy, who is attached to the special mission of Japan, and the representative of the United States Navy.

Ishii Won Good Will of All.

It is only just to say that the success, which has attended the intercourse of the Japanese commission with American officials and with private persons as well, is due in large measure to the personality of Viscount Ishii, the head of the mission. The natural reserve and hesitation, which are not unusual in negotiations of a delicate nature, disappeared under the influence of his open friendliness, while his frankness won the confidence and good will of all. It is doubtful if a representative of a different temper could in so short a time have done as much as Viscount Ishii to place on a better and firmer basis the relations between the United States and Japan. Through him the American people have gained a new and higher conception of the reality of Japan's friendship for the United States which will be mutually beneficial in the future.

Viscount Ishii will be remembered in this country as a statesman of high attainments, as a diplomat with a true vision of international affairs, and as a genuine and outspoken friend of America.

ENLISTMENTS IN THE NAVY.

Total enlisted men Nov. 3	147,619
Net gain Nov. 4 and 5	252
Total enlisted men Nov. 5	147,871

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STATE COUNCILS ARE ASKED TO AID CAMP RECREATION FUND

The Council of National Defense has sent the following circular to the several State councils of defense:

We have written you before concerning the work of the commission on training camp activities charged with the task of furnishing means for proper entertainment and recreation in the communities near the cantonments and camps.

This organization has caused the war camp recreation fund to be created, with its office at 1210 G Street NW., Washington, D. C., for the purpose of raising a fund of $4,000,000 necessary to defray the expenses of the work which is to be carried on by an organization known as the War Camp Community Service. This latter organization is under the direction of Raymond B. Fosdick, who is also chairman of the commission on training camp activities. The work is done in the communities near the camps and in the vicinity of the camps for the purpose of making proper contact between the men and the community and furnishing forms of entertainment and recreation, athletic and otherwise. It anticipates the erection of buildings, swimming pools, athletic fields, and is calculated to bring about a healthful environment where it is much needed.

The plan is to replace in some measures the home atmosphere and the home ties which have been broken and lost by the men who have entered the service, and this can best be done through understanding, recreation, entertainment, and hospitality. Of necessity the work has been extended so that the word "recreation" defines but a small part and is to be so conducted that it will help in the prevention of the ill health and diseases which are becoming prevalent and are certain to become more serious unless something definite is provided for the recreation hours of the men.

We have before told the good which is being done by these organizations, and while the calls are many, we believe this to be a most important work and ask your cooperation with the representatives of this organization who will communicate with you.

ICE HARVEST TO SAVE COAL.

Fuel Administration Plans Larger Storage of Natural Product.

A great harvest of natural ice is proposed by the United States Fuel Administration as a means of saving coal this winter. Fifteen million tons of coal are used annually in American ice factories and refrigerating plants. The winter season manufactures each year, without expense to man, billions of tons of ice. Most of this is wasted. Every ton of natural ice which is harvested will take the place of a ton of artificial ice and will save 500 pounds of coal.

Dr. Garfield, Fuel Administrator, will take up with the ice companies plans for cutting and storing greater amounts of natural ice this winter than ever before. In addition every householder, storekeeper, and farmer who can obtain ice from near-by rivers and ponds, and store it for use next summer, will be urged to do so.

German Soldiers, Forced to Murder Their Helpless Foes and Prisoners, Tell Terrifying Details in Letters

The Committee on Public Information makes public herewith three letters taken from one of its forthcoming pamphlets, "German War Practices."

These letters were written to Ambassador Gerard, as "the representative of a Christian State," by soldiers of the German Army in the hope that he would be able to put an end to butcheries which the writers declared they were forced to witness and take part in.

Here is the protest of a German soldier, an eye-witness of the slaughter of Russian soldiers in the Masurian lakes and swamps:

"It was frightful, heart-rending, as these masses of human beings were driven to destruction. Above the terrible thunder of the cannon could be heard the heart-rending cries of the Russians, 'O Prussians! O Prussians!'—but there was no mercy. Our captain had ordered: 'The whole lot must die; so rapid fire.' As I have heard, five men and one officer on our side went mad from those heart-rending cries. But most of my comrades and the officers joked as the unarmed and helpless Russians shrieked for mercy while they were being suffocated in the swamps and shot down. The order was: 'Close up and at it harder!' For days afterwards those heart-rending yells followed me, and I dare not think of them or I shall go mad. There is no God; there is no morality and no ethics any more. There are no human beings any more, but only beasts. Down with militarism.

"This was the experience of a Prussian soldier. At present wounded; Berlin, October 22, 1914.

"If you are a truth-loving man, please receive these lines from a common Prussian soldier."

Here is the testimony of another German soldier on the east front:

"RUSSIAN POLAND, *December 18, 1914.*

"In the name of Christianity I send you these words.

"My conscience forces me as a Christian German soldier to inform you of these lines.

"Wounded Russians are killed with the bayonet according to orders.

"And Russians who have surrendered are often shot down in masses according to orders in spite of their heart-rending prayers.

"In the hope that you, as the representative of a Christian state, will protest against this, I sign myself,

"A GERMAN SOLDIER AND CHRISTIAN.

"I would give my name and regiment, but these words could get me court-martialed for divulging military secrets."

This letter is from a soldier on the western front:

"To the AMERICAN GOVERNMENT,
"*Washington, U. S. A.*

"Englishmen who have surrendered are shot down in small groups. With the French one is more considerate. I ask whether men let themselves be taken prisoners in order to be disarmed and shot down afterwards? Is that chivalry in battle? It is no longer a secret among the people; one hears everywhere that few prisoners are taken; they are shot down in small groups. They say naively: 'We don't want any unnecessary mouths to feed. Where there is no one to enter complaint, there is no judge.' Is there then no power in the world which can put an end to these murders and rescue the victims? Where is Christianity? There is right, might is right.

"A SOLDIER AND MAN
"WHO IS NO BARBARIAN."

CARS REQUISITIONED TO MOVE 150,000 HEAD OF CATTLE

(Continued from page 1.)

of the commission on car service, with the following statement:

"The successful issue of the war rests in measure on the preservation of available foodstuffs. The alarming drought conditions in the southwestern territory, largely Texas and southern New Mexico, threaten the live-stock industry and in turn foodstuffs for ultimate consumption, since the demand for equipment to move starving cattle to feed is far beyond the ability of the carriers serving that territory to meet. The Food Administration is concerned regarding the conditions, and it appears necessary in the emergency to requisition and send to the relief of the cattlemen cars in abundance to save the cattle from starvation. It is understood, of course, this plan will work a temporary hardship on the shippers tributary to the lines now engaged in transporting cattle to the markets for slaughter. However, a serious condition confronts the industry and imperils the national interest, and as a war measure we recommend that cars be supplied preferentially in the drought-stricken region over cars in territory where cattle are being moved to market for slaughter and where there is an abundance of feed available."

No Railway Protested.

The commission on car service immediately sent a copy of this statement to the presidents of the various lines upon which requisition was made. It is to the credit of the railway companies that when called upon to lay aside their ordinary business to meet this emergency no line protested.

The commission on car service has directed that to the extent necessary to meet the emergency requirements local embargoes be laid against the movement of live stock from local territory where the food supply is ample. This will have a tendency to restrict to some extent, until this emergency is passed, shipments from cattle communities where food and water supplies are sufficient to meet requirements.

Remember, those boys in France are YOUR boys. Do YOUR bit in saving food and they will get THEIR bite.

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