



# Official Bulletin



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GEORGE CREEL, CHAIRMAN

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No. 153.

## BIG COAL ROBBERIES IN OHIO ALLEGED IN STATEMENT BY THE FUEL ADMINISTRATION

BEING CONFISCATED BY TOWNS

*Most of Coal Seized Was Being  
Rushed to Supply Northwest Via  
Lakes Before Ice Shuts  
Down Winter Traffic.*

The Fuel Administration has issued the following:

Wholesale coal robbery in Ohio has been unearthed by the United States Fuel Administration. In some places railroad tracks have been torn up, through freights stopped, and loaded coal cars confiscated. In other places cars of coal have been taken from sidings. The thefts have been directed by mayors and city officials of towns which have been allowed only enough coal for their immediate needs and where the people had become restive from seeing hundreds of coal trains go rattling through the State headed for Lake ports and the Northwest.

This municipal robbery has not only disarranged shipping, but it has caused unnecessary hardships in other States and in other Ohio towns. An example of this was given yesterday by Homer H. Johnson, fuel administrator for Ohio.

### Example of Confiscation.

Four cars of coal were ordered to one town which needed fuel badly. The day it was scheduled to arrive trucks and wagons waited vainly at the station to unload the promised coal, a town just an hour's run down the line having stopped the train and confiscated all four cars for its own use. Much confusion was the result, as a supply for the second town was already on the road.

Most of the coal stolen, however, was on its way to Minnesota, the peninsula of Michigan, northern Wisconsin, and the Dakotas. The Fuel Administration is rushing thousands of cars of coal to these States by way of the Great Lakes in order to provision them for the winter before ice shuts down Lake traffic, usually between the 1st and 10th of December.

It is an exciting game which the Fuel Administration is playing against time, as the coal which is not gotten into this territory by the Lakes can not be sent in any other way, because the shortage of coal cars is so great that none can possibly be spared for the long haul to the Northwest.

The fears of the offending Ohio towns, that they would be left entirely without coal, were groundless, as the Fuel Administration has ordered that the immediate needs of Ohio and Michigan be supplied.

## U. S. PATROL SHIP ALCEDO TORPEDOED AND SUNK BY GERMAN SUBMARINE; OFFICER AND TWENTY MEN MISSING

Secretary Daniels authorizes the following statement:

The Navy Department has received a report from Admiral Sims stating that at 1.30 a. m., November 5, the American patrol vessel *Alcedo*, a converted yacht, was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine in the war zone. One officer and twenty men are missing. The ship sank within four minutes after she was struck.

Several vessels were searching for possible survivors at the time the report was made. The *Alcedo* carried 7 officers and 85 men.

### List of the Missing.

The following are still unaccounted for:

John T. Melvin, lieutenant (junior grade); Bishop Stewart Melvin (father), Church Street, Selma, Ala.

E. R. Gozzett, seaman, second class; Mrs. A. G. Gozzett (mother), 100 Vandeventer Avenue, Astoria, Long Island.

James J. Cleary, seaman, second class; Albertina Cleary (mother), 29 Greenridge Avenue, White Plains, N. Y.

R. Wesche, seaman, second class; Mrs. E. Wesche (mother), 1212 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

R. W. Riker, seaman, second class; Mrs. Harriet E. Riker (mother), 578 Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

W. R. Holler, seaman, second class; Mrs. K. Holler (mother), 740 Bedford Avenue, Richmond Hill, N. Y.

J. W. Brunkhardt, seaman, second class; Mrs. E. Brunkhardt (mother), 314 Weirfield Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Luther O. Weaver, seaman; E. W.

Weaver (father), 25 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

John Winne, jr., seaman; Mrs. John J. Winne, jr. (wife), 584 West One hundred and twenty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.

E. Harrison, mess attendant; Henry Pool (uncle), Tyler, Ala.

F. W. Fingerling, fireman, second class; Mrs. C. Temburin (mother), 250 Pacific Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.

Allen T. Edwards, seaman, second class; Lydia M. Edwards (mother), Jackson, N. C.

C. F. Gans, seaman, second class; Mary Gaus (mother), 65 Longfellow Avenue, Jamaica, Long Island, N. Y.

V. E. Harrington, seaman, second class; Mrs. Maud Harrington (mother), Ashland, Okla.

W. U. Surratt, seaman, second class; Mrs. W. D. Witt (mother), Northfolk, W. Va.

W. W. Smock, seaman, second class; D. R. Smock (father), 406 S. E. Fifth Street, Des Moines, Iowa.

S. J. Towlo, seaman, second class; Mrs. Mary Vonderwall (mother), 168 Union Hall Street, Jamaica, Long Island, N. Y.

J. R. Daniel, seaman, second class; J. A. Daniel (father), Darlington, S. C.

M. A. Pacciano, boilermaker; Mrs. Teresa Pacciano (mother), 306 Squires Avenue, Endicott, N. Y.

Frank W. Higgins, yeoman, second class (United States Naval Reserve Force); Bertha E. Higgins (mother), 987 Richmond Turnpike, Staten Island, N. Y.

Robert McCray (colored), seaman, second class (United States Naval Reserve Force); Capus McCray (father), care of Harry Brown, navy yard, Charleston, S. C.

## Motion Picture Men Hope to Save Fuel in Lighting

Edward Earl and J. H. Hallberg, of New York City, visited Harry A. Garfield, United States Fuel Administrator, yesterday as a committee from the war cooperative committee of the motion-picture industry.

This committee is making a study of the lighting question in connection with the moving-picture industry. They believe that a very large amount of electricity is being wasted which could be saved by readjustments which they suggested. The Fuel Administration is obtaining more data with a view to cooperating with this committee if it is found that savings in fuel can be made.

Contribute to the Red Cross fund.

## Plenty of Turkeys on Hand for Thanksgiving Market

Plentiful supplies of turkeys are available for the Thanksgiving market, according to information in possession of the United States Food Administration, if the large stock of turkeys now in cold storage is placed on sale.

The Food Administration will require that this poultry be rapidly placed on sale under the provisions of the food-control act.

With a larger volume of the product going on the market for sale consumers may soon look for an abundant supply at lower prices.

Are you "doing your bit" in saving food for our allies and our soldiers and sailors?

## COAL MINING DISPUTES MUST NOT HALT PRODUCTION, SAYS THE FUEL ADMINISTRATOR

MINERS, AS CLASS, GOOD CITIZENS

*Says the Automatic Penalty Clause Must Not Be Made Occasion for Oppression by Either Side.*

On official confirmation that Alex Howatt, a leader of the United Mine Workers of America, had ordered the striking miners in the Kansas district back to work pending the Kansas City convention, called for November 12, at which the automatic-penalty clause will be discussed, the following statement, made by Dr. Harry Garfield, was given out at Fuel Administration headquarters:

"The spirit of the understanding between the operators and mine workers on the one hand and the Fuel Administration on the other is that mining operations shall be continued without interruption during the period of the war. At the conference held here last Saturday night with the representatives of the operators and mine workers of the southwestern districts I undertook to make plain that I recommended the inclusion of the automatic-penalty clause in the President's order because of the fact that the great majority of the miners of the country had agreed to it as a suitable and useful way of protecting themselves against the extreme, radical, and disorderly element.

### Miners Good Americans.

"Mine workers are for the most part good American citizens. They resent as much as any other class unwarranted interruption of work, especially in the present national crisis. So long as the great majority of the United Mine Workers of America favor the automatic-penalty clause it is entirely proper and, indeed, in accordance with the principle of the majority rule, that it should be made a condition of an advance in price of coal.

"The people of the United States are willing to pay a reasonable amount more for coal at the present time if they can thereby be sure of the supply. They realize that the demands of the Government because of the war are enormously increased and believe that it is only fair to ask operators and miners to agree to keep production at a high point as a condition of increase of price or wages.

### One Object in View.

"Under the circumstances I can have but one object in view, namely, to do everything in my power to keep the mines in operation and to increase production. This I conceive to be also the bounden duty of every loyal American engaged in the mining of coal. Of course the automatic penalty clause must not be made the occasion for oppression either on the side of the operators or the men.

"If honest differences arise, they must be thrashed out by the representatives without disturbing the operation of the mines. All the machinery provided for in agreements between operators and miners

## AGREEMENT TO ADJUST ARIZONA COPPER MINING CONTROVERSY AND AVOID STRIKE REPORTED BY PRESIDENT'S LABOR BOARD

The following telegram was received to-day from the President's labor commission in the copper fields of Arizona:

"The President's mediation commission found very different conditions in the Warren copper district from those that prevailed in the other camps it visited. This district contains the great mines and smelters of the Copper Queen and Calumet and Arizona, with a normal output of about 17,000,000 pounds.

"So far as the immediate output of copper goes, the commission found the situation satisfactory. The strikes in the Globe-Miami and the Clifton-Morenci-Metcalf districts has resulted in a substantial shutdown of the mines. Federal intervention was needed to secure resumption. Here the strike called on June 26, which to an increasing measure affected the production in the district, was broken by the Bisbee deportations of 1,186 men on July 12.

"The task, therefore, which confronted the President's mediation commission was not to secure operations, but to assure their continuance during the period of the war. Here, as in the other camps, the strike came to a head because there was no machinery by which grievances of the employees could find adjustment through an orderly process of adjudication before some final disinterested tribunal in whose fairness both sides would have confidence and before whom each side would have equal weight.

"The commission has directed a plan of settlement accepted by the companies which provides for the establishment of grievance committees in each mine entirely selected by the men, by and before whom all grievances must in the first instance be presented. In case redress be needed and denied, the grievance committee may appeal to the United States administration appointed for the purpose of supervising the operations of the commission's settlement in the entire district.

"Claims of discrimination against union members have been particularly insistent in this district. Such discriminations are hereafter prohibited, and the enforcement of the prohibition is vested in the United States administrator. There is thus assured the effective means by which all questions in dispute between the companies and the men can be promptly and justly settled under the impartial supervision of Federal authority. Resort to the strike, at least for the period of the war, is therefore unnecessary and abandoned by the men. There is thus every basis for assurance that the copper production of this district will con-

must be used and every effort exhausted to reach an agreement. So among the nonunion mines, operators and mine workers must use every means possible to agree.

"If in either case agreement is not reached, the facts must be laid before me for decision. I will act promptly, and, I hope it is unnecessary to say, with justice to the contention of each party."

tinue without interruption because of labor difficulties.

"The President's Commission could not make provisions for the future copper production without inquiring into the Bisbee deportations of July 12 and the events that preceded and followed them. The result of such inquiry will shortly be embodied in a report to President Wilson as to findings of facts and recommendations thereon.

"The commission is now proceeding to San Francisco."

The commission consists of William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor; Col. J. L. Spangler, of Pennsylvania; Verner Z. Reed, of Colorado; John H. Walker, of Illinois; and E. P. Marsh, of Washington. Felix Frankfurter, of New York, is acting as secretary of the commission.

### HOG INCREASE IS NECESSARY.

**Breeding at This Time Urged by the Department of Agriculture.**

The Department of Agriculture issues the following:

To win the war we need more meat. To get an increased meat supply quickly hog breeding must be increased materially throughout the country, and in certain States an increase of from 25 to 50 per cent in the number of hogs is recommended.

The situation is of great importance. We must have plenty of meat for our armies and the armies of the allies in the field and sufficient meat for our civilian population and the civilian population of the allies at home. To have this meat, breeding animals must reproduce themselves so the offspring will be available for slaughter in the future.

Hogs can be increased quicker than any other kind of live stock. Therefore a larger number of sows must be bred now than in recent years. The increase needed for the entire country is 15 per cent.

### FOODSTUFFS GIVEN PREFERENCE.

**Express Companies Appeal to Employees to Expedite Perishable Shipments.**

The Food Administration issues the following:

As the result of a conference between the United States Food Administration and representatives of the express companies, intelligent cooperation is assured on the part of the companies in the matter of handling foodstuffs in transportation with all possible dispatch.

A personal appeal is being issued by the executives of the express companies directed to all employees asking that they shall so concentrate their efforts as to insure the prompt and safe handling and movement of all food products of a perishable nature, giving preference in all cases over nonperishable products where preference becomes necessary.

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

**SPECIAL REGULATIONS FOR FOOD BROKERAGE LICENSEES**

The following special regulations for licensees engaged in business as commission merchants, brokers, or auctioneers of foodstuffs are authorized by the Food Administration:

The licensee shall not charge directly or indirectly a commission or brokerage on the sale of food commodities in excess of that which ordinarily and customarily prevails under normal conditions in the locality in which the broker's, commission merchant's, or auctioneer's business is conducted, and in the particular branch of trade in question.

**Rendering of Accounts.**

The licensee shall remit promptly following the sale of food commodities received on consignment for sale or distribution, and shall render to the consignee an account showing the true sales and with charges only for services actually performed and expenses actually incurred by the licensee.

The licensee shall not charge or receive for himself, on the sale of any food commodities, both a commission or brokerage and an overcharge or profit except as provided in rule 4 following.

The licensee shall not directly or indirectly sell consigned food commodities, or food commodities with the sale of which on commission he is entrusted, to himself or to anyone connected with his business unless he notes the facts of such transaction on the account of sales.

**Commissions on Sugar.**

No licensee shall charge a commission or brokerage on any sugar on which one brokerage or commission has already been charged.

The licensee may split with other brokers commissions or brokerage received on the sale of sugar, but shall not split such commissions or brokerage with the buyer or seller of the sugar.

**STEEL PLANT IN ORIENT.**

**Japanese and Chinese Interested in Joint Company to Develop Industry.**

Consul General Sammons at Shanghai reports:

The Japanese who have financial and other interests in the Han Yeh Ping steel plant at Hankow have now made an arrangement with the Chinese for the further utilization of the iron products of this country, and for the establishment in Japan of a steel industry, according to a statement from the local office of the Han Yeh Ping corporation.

One of the several public announcements that have been made in regard to the undertaking is:

The capital of the new joint concern will be 20,000,000 yen (yen=49.8 cents), and capitalists of each country will furnish half the amount. The contract stipulates that the Han Yeh Ping corporation shall furnish the new concern with 5,000 tons of pig iron per month at a reasonable rate.

The manager of the Shanghai office expressed the opinion that the new foundry will be ready for operation in two years. The Han Yeh Ping Co. is now trying to obtain machinery from the United States

**REPORT ISSUED ON THE BOOK PAPER PRODUCTION FOR OCTOBER, BY FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION**

Weekly reports received by the Federal Trade Commission from 47 book-paper companies operating 73 mills for the month of October, 1917, show the following results:

	First week.	Second week.
1. Stocks on hand at mill at beginning of week.....	Tons. 34,654	Tons. 34,714
2. Production.....	15,550	16,367
3. Shipments.....	15,060	15,602
4. Stocks on hand at mill at end of week.....	34,988	34,720
5. Stocks on hand at delivery points.....	8,884	7,558

	Third week.	Fourth week.
1. Stocks on hand at mill at beginning of week.....	Tons. 34,495	Tons. 34,528
2. Production.....	15,528	15,377
3. Shipments.....	15,536	14,867
4. Stocks on hand at mill at end of week.....	34,421	35,038
5. Stocks on hand at delivery points.....	9,518	9,750

The total stocks reported at the beginning of the month amounted to 43,872 tons and at the end of the month to 44,788, an increase of 916 tons. The reports for the operation of 230

machines show the following number down each week and the total number of hours lost on account of lack of orders:

Week.	Machines down.	Hours lost.
First week.....	20	994
Second week.....	24	1,374
Third week.....	39	2,449
Fourth week.....	33	2,050

Besides these machines there were four additional machines not running during the month, the reason not being given.

**Imports and Exports.**

The exports of book paper from the United States and the imports of chemical pulp for the first eight months of 1917 as compared with the corresponding period of 1916 were as follows:

	8 months, 1917.	8 months, 1916.
Exports of book paper.....	Net tons. 31,375	Net tons. 35,953
Imports of unbleached chemical pulp.....	258,243	205,640
Imports of bleached chemical pulp.....	35,708	37,290

**SPECIAL RULES FOR DEALERS LICENSED TO SELL SUGAR**

The following special rules governing licensed wholesale and retail dealers in sugar are promulgated by the Food Administration:

**Wholesale dealers: Rule 1.** No wholesale dealer in refined sugar who purchases such sugar from the producer or refiner, direct or through a broker, shall sell such sugar at an advance over the refiner's list price at which he purchased such sugar greater than the normal margin charged by wholesale dealers in refined sugar in the same locality or such margin as may hereafter be established by the Food Administration.

**Practice Considered Unreasonable.**

**Rule 2.** It will be considered an unreasonable practice if two or more wholesale dealers handle the same sugar at a greater total margin than that prescribed by rule 1. No wholesale dealer or other licensee shall sell refined sugar to a retailer or to a person using such sugar in manufacturing at a price representing an advance over the producer's or refiner's list price on the day of such sale greater than the advance allowed by the preceding rule to a wholesale dealer in the locality where such sale occurs.

**Retail dealers: Rule 1.** The licensee shall sell sugar at not more than a reasonable advance over the actual purchase price of the particular goods sold, without regard to the market or replacement value at the time of such sale.

to enlarge the blasting furnace at Tayeh, Hupeh, in order to increase the output of pig iron.

**Fuel Administrator Acts in Glen White Mine Dispute**

On information that the Glen White Coal Mine Co., Glen White, Raleigh, W. Va., refused to provide a meeting place for the local union, as stipulated in a miners' and operators' agreement, Harry A. Garfield, United States Fuel Administrator, sent the following communication to the manager of that company:

"I am informed that you are refusing to provide a meeting place for the local union upon the company's property in violation of agreement. Without pretending to judge on the merits of the spirit of the arrangement and that no technicalities be resorted to resulting in the cessation or decrease of coal production, please advise me as to facts and take such steps as will continue the mines in operation. If not able to agree with men, I will set time for a conference with both sides here."

**FOOD PLEDGE CAMPAIGN.**

**Eight-Million Mark Passed in Figures Tabulated Here.**

The 8,000,000 mark has been passed on the score board of the family enrollment campaign in the Washington headquarters of the Food Administration, and all indications are that when the returns from the States are all in they will show that half the people of the United States have agreed to follow the advice and directions of the Food Administration in the conduct of their kitchens and dining rooms.

The latest compilation of all official returns from the field gives a total of 8,020,181.

## The Official Bulletin

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Copies of the OFFICIAL BULLETIN will be furnished without charge to newspapers, all post offices, officials of the United States Government and all governmental institutions equipped for the dissemination of official news of the United States Government.—E. S. ROCHSTER, Editor.

### RATES BY MAIL.

Daily { One year..... \$5.00  
Six months..... 3.00  
Make all checks payable to the OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

### 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.

## Red Cross Allots Italy Extra \$250,000 Fund for Emergency Relief Work

Supplementing its offer of aid to Italy made to that Government last Saturday through the United States ambassador, Thomas Nelson Page, the war council of the American Red Cross has authorized Ambassador Page to draw on the Red Cross war fund for any amount up to \$250,000, the money so drawn to be used for emergency relief work in Italy. Maj. Grayson M-P. Murphy, head of the Red Cross commission to Europe, has sent workers to Italy to aid in the relief work. The war council's cablegram to Ambassador Page follows:

"Thoroughly concur in necessity for immediate action. Hope to have commission in Italy promptly. Pending establishment of operating commission, you may draw on Red Cross for any part of \$250,000, to be used in emergency relief. Deeply appreciate your willingness to help. Are sure we may rely upon you to use this contribution from American people through the Red Cross promptly and effectively in the relief of suffering and the furthering of the great cause in which we are all enlisted. Have asked Paris organization to cooperate. Red Cross will have representative at Rome promptly to relieve you of this work."

### EXECUTIVE ORDER.

Schedule B of positions subject to non-competitive examination is hereby amended by the addition of a new paragraph under Subdivision IV, War Department, to be numbered 3 and to read as follows: "3. Production experts in the Signal Service at Large."

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,  
October 27, 1917.

## MEAT AND WHEAT SAVING DAYS FAST GAINING IN POPULARITY

Public eating houses, which include hotels, restaurants, dining cars, clubs, and passenger steamships, have given their hearty and voluntary cooperation to the Hotel Division of the United States Food Administration in all parts of the country, and the results are extremely encouraging.

Ninety per cent of the first-class hotels in the United States have signed the pledge card of the Food Administration, and the others are coming into line.

### Meatless and Wheatless Days.

Although the movement for a meatless Tuesday and a wheatless Wednesday was not started until late in September, it has been generally accepted and is becoming the rule rather than the exception.

In New York City, out of 225 restaurants belonging to a certain association, 224 are observing the days for the saving of these two commodities.

The New York Stock Exchange Club has officially adopted two meatless and two wheatless days each week and prints on its menus a request that the members save sugar and fats. Tracy C. Drake, hotel district chairman for the Middle Western States, says that the better grade of hotels and restaurants throughout Illinois have meatless days.

In Wisconsin, 160 hotels effected a saving during October of approximately 17 per cent in meats and 13 to 14 per cent in wheat.

One Hartford (Conn.) hotel reports that during the month of October it had three beefless days and two meatless days, with a saving of 2,000 pounds of meat as compared to September consumption. By having five wheatless days 500 pounds of wheat was saved.

### Adopted in Colorado.

Elmer E. Lucas, State hotel chairman of Colorado, telegraphs that the absolutely meatless days had just been inaugurated there in all hotels, restaurants, and public eating houses in the State.

In Washington, D. C., every hotel of consequence has signed the pledge card and has begun the meatless Tuesday and the wheatless Wednesday. The restaurants are also following the same plan.

Out of 66 railway dining-car services in the country 47 have pledged themselves to work with the Food Administration in having meatless and wheatless days.

The passenger steamship situation has been more difficult for several reasons, but the voluntary services of an able passenger steamship man as an aide to the hotel section have been secured, and the will assist in solving the problem.

### AVIATION OFFICERS ASSIGNED.

Capt. Hiram S. Brown, Aviation Section, Signal Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will report in person to the Chief Signal Officer of the Army.

First Lieut. Merlon C. Cooper, Aviation Section, Signal Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will report to the commanding officer, aviation concentration camp and supply depot, Garden City, Long Island, N. Y.

## SECRETARY BAKER APPEALS FOR CAMP RECREATION FUNDS

"Both the communities adjacent to the training camps and the communities from which the men have gone and to which they will return after the war will benefit greatly because of war camp community service," declares Secretary of War Baker in a statement given to the public Tuesday.

The statement comes in the midst of the nation-wide campaign this week (Nov. 4 to 10) to raise \$4,000,000, to be known as the war camp community recreation fund. This fund is to be expended in various ways under the direction of the War Department and Navy Department commissions on training-camp activities for wholesale entertainment for the enlisted men when he is absent from his camp on temporary leave and goes to the neighboring community to spend his idle hours.

### Good Effect on Communities.

"The concerted effort on the part of the communities to so improve civic conditions that the thousands of visiting young men and boys will remain clean in mind, body, and spirit is bound to have a wholesome effect that will continue long after the soldiers have left," continues the statement. "When good is once substituted for evil influences the latter have received one of their finishing blows.

"But besides the direct advantages to the communities themselves there is another important phase of the situation. This phase has to do with the enlisted men.

"Proper community reception of the American soldier and sailor will necessarily make them more efficient fighting men. It will actually add to their military strength and make the Army and Navy as fighting units more forceful. A sick soldier, whether physically or mentally sick, is a detriment rather than an asset to any army. With proper community environment we will reduce the number of sick soldiers to a minimum.

### Soldiers Will Fight Better.

"The American public should contribute most liberally to this cause for the foregoing reasons, and also because this community service will instill in the minds of our enlisted men a stronger national spirit. It is human for a man to fight better for friends than for people who have looked upon him as an alien, a person to be shunned, to be kept at a distance.

"In view of all the splendid work being done inside the camps by various organizations, it is high time that we should turn our attention also to the environment of the camps. The war camp community service furnishes the solution of the latter problem.

### RESTRICTIONS ON HORSEHIDES.

The American consul general at London cables as follows:

No raw horsehides may be bought or delivered after November 5 without permit from Director of Raw Materials of Army Council or at prices other than following, in pence per pound: For fresh hides of weights firsts, 4½d.; seconds, 4d.; thirds, or rejects, including only hides fit for tanning, 3d.

## General Sanitary Inspector in Report Shows That Health of Soldiers in Camp Averages Better Than That of Civilians

**Percentage of Sickness in Cantonments Visited by Col. Chamberlain Is Low, and There Is Very Little Serious Illness Anywhere—Ample Hospital Accommodations, and Slightest Ailments Are Given Immediate Attention—Good Water and Drainage Everywhere—Measles at Camp Pike, Ark.**

Col. Weston P. Chamberlain, of the Surgeon General's Office, general sanitary inspector for a group of Regular Army, National Army, and aviation camps, has just returned from an inspection trip to Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill. (National Army); Camp Pike, Little Rock, Ark. (National Army); Fort Thomas, Newport, Ky. (Regular Army recruit depot); and Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio (National Army). About two weeks ago he returned from inspection of Selfridge Field, Mount Clemens, Mich. (aviation); Camp Custer, Battle Creek, Mich. (National Army); Canute Field, Rantoul, Ill. (aviation); Scott Field, Belleville, Ill. (aviation); Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky. (National Army); and Wilbur Wright Field, Fairfield, Ohio (aviation).

### Percentage of Sick Low.

"At the National Army camps visited the percentage of sick, practically all of whom are under treatment in cantonment hospitals, ranges from below 1 per cent to slightly below 2 per cent, except at Camp Pike, where it is considerably higher as the result of measles among the men," Col. Chamberlain stated. "Most of the men at Camp Pike, by the way, are from rural districts, and it is the rule that the proportion susceptible to measles is higher among these than among men from more thickly populated sections, who have usually had measles in childhood.

"There is extremely little serious illness at any of the camps. It should be borne in mind that in the Army a man is classed as 'sick' if he is excused from duty for even the slightest indisposition, and that soldiers are placed in the hospital for trivial illnesses for which in civil life they would not consider going to a hospital. In the military service there are no facilities in the barracks for giving such care and attention as is possible in a home where members of the family can attend to nursing; consequently men with minor disabilities are ordered into a hospital. Soldiers are also sent to the hospital for the protection of their comrades if there is the slightest indication of anything which may later be found to be a contagious disease.

### Slightest Ailments Cared For.

"Among the conditions leading to treatment in hospital may be mentioned colds, if at all severe, tonsillitis, slight injuries, and other comparatively light ailments. Many men are in hospitals with ailments which they brought with them to camp. The point to be emphasized is that every man showing departure from good health is put where he will get the best of care and can be carefully watched against the appearance of anything more serious.

"The only serious disease found at any of the camps was pneumonia. The results

attained in handling this disease are indicated by the latest figures from Camp Sherman. There were 43 cases in October in a command with an average strength for the month of 19,000. Of these cases only 3 had died during the month, a mortality of 7 per cent. In civil life the average mortality for pneumonia is between 15 and 20 per cent. The latest type of serum treatment for pneumonia is used at all the camps.

### Training Improves Health.

"It may confidently be stated that the physical condition of the men will improve under military training and that their natural resistance to disease will steadily increase. The physical training, outdoor life, and regular hours incidental to this training are factors in building up their health and resistance.

"All military camps are inspected once each month by an officer of the Surgeon General's Office to detect and correct defects in sanitation. The sanitary conditions at the camps far excel those generally pertaining in civil life, and, of course, this will advantageously affect health statistics in the Army.

"The general sanitary conditions at every camp inspected were found to be excellent. The flying fields are completely equipped so far as comforts and sanitary arrangements are concerned. Excellent water is provided at all the camps—filtered and chlorinated in every case where this is necessary. All the camps have complete sewer systems. Several flying camps, from which untreated sewage could not be discharged into near-by rivers without nuisance, have sewage disposal plants.

### Hospital Beds Plentiful.

"Each National Army camp has a 1,000-bed hospital. Those at Chillicothe, Louisville, and Little Rock are practically complete except as to steam fittings in some of the unoccupied wards. Those at the other camps are not quite so far advanced but will be done in two or three weeks. Each hospital has sufficient wards in operation to accommodate all the sick in the camp. These hospitals are equipped with excellent operating rooms, X-ray machines, laboratories, diet kitchens for each ward in addition to the main kitchens, and are otherwise designed and equipped in accordance with the most approved modern practice. The wards are in charge of Medical Reserve Corps officers—physicians and surgeons who are specialists in their respective lines—assuring the highest grade of treatment for the soldiers. Each hospital is under the control of an officer of the Medical Corps of the Regular Army and has its own ample force of trained women nurses.

Contribute to the Red Cross fund.

## NEW NATIONAL BANK CHARTERS AND INCREASES IN CAPITAL

The Comptroller of the Currency said to-day:

**Charters applied for:** For the months of July, August, September, and October, 1917, this office received 75 applications for charters for new national banks, with capital of \$2,800,000, as compared with 70 applications received during the corresponding period in 1916, with capital of \$3,420,000.

**Charters granted:** In these four months of 1917, 62 charters were granted, capital \$5,145,000, as compared with 49 charters granted during the corresponding period in 1916, with capital of \$3,025,000.

**Capital increases:** In this period of 1917 45 national banks increased their capital stock in the sum of \$6,180,000, against 30 banks increasing their capital by \$7,832,500 during the same period in 1916.

**Capital reductions:** There were no reductions of capital in 1917 in the four months under consideration. During the same period last year five banks reduced their capital \$357,500.

**Liquidations:** Seventeen national banks went into voluntary liquidation (exclusive of those consolidating with other national banks) during the months of July, August, September, and October, 1917, their aggregate capital being \$1,560,000, as compared with 24 such banks liquidating during the same period in 1916, with an aggregate capital of \$1,765,000.

**Charters refused:** During the months of July, August, September, and October, 1917, the Comptroller of the Currency refused seven applications for charters for new national banks. During the same period last year charters were refused for five new national banks.

## SPECIAL PERMITS REQUIRED TO CAN DRIED BEANS AND PEAS

The United States Food Administration announces that on account of the possible shortage in tin plate necessary for the conservation of food products during the year 1918, it has included in the rules governing canning operations the regulation that no dried beans or dried peas shall be canned without a special permit from the Food Administration, and it is now illegal for canners to operate on these products without special permit.

Dealers in dried beans and dried peas will be required to get a special permit before selling these products for canning purposes, and can makers are instructed not to supply cans for these purposes.

### Reports from Bean Canners.

Bean canners desiring to operate should address a letter to the Food Administration stating the amount of dried beans they have on hand or under contract, the quantities which they expect to can, and the markets where they expect to sell them. Particular reference should be made to any contracts made with the Army and the Navy or with the allied governments.

In view of the shortage of seed peas and dried peas the canning of soaked peas is regarded by the Food Administration as a wasteful practice and must be discontinued immediately.

## PRESIDENT ORDERS SEIZURE OF THE GERMAN TUG "POLLUX"

### EXECUTIVE ORDER.

Whereas the following joint resolution adopted by Congress was approved by the President May 12, 1917:

"Joint resolution authorizing the President to take over for the United States the possession and title of any vessel within its jurisdiction which at the time of coming therein was owned in whole or in part by any corporation, citizen, or subject of any nation with which the United States may be at war or was under register of any such nation, and for other purposes.

### Quotes Congress Authority.

"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to take over to the United States the immediate possession and title of any vessel within the jurisdiction thereof, including the Canal Zone and all Territories and insular possessions of the United States except the American Virgin Islands, which at the time of coming into such jurisdiction was owned in whole or in part by any corporation, citizen, or subject of any nation with which the United States may be at war when such vessel shall be taken, or was flying the flag of or was under register of any such nation or any political subdivision or municipality thereof; and, through the United States Shipping Board or any department or agency of the Government, to operate, lease, charter, and equip such vessel in any service of the United States, or in any commerce, foreign or coastwise.

"Sec. 2. That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to appoint, subject to the approval of the President, a board of survey, whose duty it shall be to ascertain the actual value of the vessel, its equipment, appurtenances, and all property contained therein at the time of its taking, and to make a written report of their findings to the Secretary of the Navy, who shall preserve such report with the records of his department. These findings shall be considered as competent evidence in all proceedings on any claim for compensation."

And whereas the following vessel was, at the time of coming into the jurisdiction of the United States, owned in whole or in part by a corporation, citizen, or subject of the Empire of Germany, a nation with which the United States is now at war, or was flying the flag of or under the register of the Empire of Germany or of a political subdivision or municipality thereof:

Steam tug *Pollux* now lying at the port of New York.

### Ordered Repaired and Equipped.

It is therefore ordered that through the United States Shipping Board there be taken over to the United States the possession and title of the aforementioned vessel. The United States Shipping Board is further hereby authorized to repair, equip, and man said vessel; to operate, lease, or charter the same in any service of the United States or in any commerce, foreign or coastwise; and to do and perform any and all things that

## Feed the Allies by Saving Pound of Flour a Week

The United States Food Administration issues the following:

Your Government asks you to use 1 pound less of wheat flour a week. These are the reasons:

The wheat crop of our allies is short. Our allies look to us to save them from a wheat famine. They must have 220,000,000 bushels from the United States.

If famine comes, they can't fight. Then we would have to carry on the war alone.

We have only 88,000,000 bushels of wheat more than we use each year. This we can send them, but it isn't sufficient. We can't send them corn meal, for it doesn't keep in shipping. We can't send them corn, for they haven't the necessary mills to grind it. Where must these 132,000,000 other bushels of wheat come from?

From our savings—from you!

There are 100,000,000 of us, using an average of 5 pounds of wheat flour a week per person.

If you, by the hundred million, use only 4 pounds a week—1 pound less—we can ship those 132,000,000 bushels of wheat. And your pound is easily saved:

By having one wheatless meal a day—more, if you can—eating rye bread, corn bread, barley bread, and other kinds, instead of wheat bread, and by serving less pie and cake;

By ordering your bread a day in advance; then the baker will not bake too much and have it go stale;

By cutting the loaf on the table as each slice is needed; then none will go stale;

By making into puddings or toasting every crust or piece that does go stale.

You are the guard over the soldier's ration; he will attend to the enemy.

## Parcels for Civilians With Overseas Forces

The Post Office Department has issued the following:

In view of reported refusal by some postmasters of parcels addressed to civilians connected with the American expeditionary forces, notice is hereby given that the word "soldiers" or "troops" in previous instructions or announcements means any member of the American expeditionary forces, whether civilian or military, and whether the parcel or letter is sent through the mails to destination or through the mails to the port of embarkation for transportation and delivery by the War Department.

may be necessary to accomplish the purposes of the joint resolution above set forth.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,  
November 2, 1917.

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

## PRICES OF COAL IN CERTAIN DISTRICTS ARE MODIFIED

Modification of prices in certain counties for coal mined in the States of Kentucky, Tennessee, and Virginia are announced by the United States Fuel Administration, taking effect from 7 a. m., November 6, 1917.

Coal mined in the counties of McCreeary, Pulaski, Rockcastle, Jackson, Lee, Wolfe, Morgan, Lawrence, Johnson, Martin, Whitley, Laurel, Owsley, Clay, Knox, Bell, Breathitt, Perry, Leslie, Harlan, Magoffin, Boyd, Carter, Pike, and all of Floyd, Knott, and Letcher Counties, excepting coal produced from the thick-vein Elkhorn district in these three last-named counties in the State of Kentucky; coal mined in the counties of Scott, Campbell, Claiborne, Anderson, and Morgan in the State of Tennessee; and coal from the mines operated near St. Charles, Lee County, Va., by the Darby Coal Mining Co., Black Mountain Mining Co., Virginia Lee Co., Old Virginia Coal Co., United Collieries Co., Inc., and Benedict Coal Corporation, in the State of Virginia, may be sold at prices not to exceed, for run of mine, \$2.40 per ton; prepared sizes, per ton, \$2.65; and for slack or screening, \$2.15 per ton.

For coal mined in the Blue Gem seam, Campbell County, Tenn., and in the counties of Whitley, Knox, Clay, and Bell, Ky., the following prices have been set: Run of mine, \$4 per ton; prepared sizes, \$4.25 per ton; and for slack or screenings, \$2.75 per ton.

For coal mined in the Deerfield, or Palmyra field, in the Massillon field, and in the Jackson field of Ohio: For run of mine, \$3.75 per ton; prepared sizes, \$4 per ton; and for slack and screenings, \$3.50 per ton.

Former prices set last August by the President were:

Run of mine, \$2.35 per ton; prepared sizes, \$2.60 per ton; and slack or screenings, \$2.10 per ton.

### TREASURY STATEMENT.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
November 6, 1917.

Receipts and disbursements this day:

RECEIPTS.	
Customs receipts.....	\$500,032.31
Ordinary internal-revenue receipts.....	5,341,782.47
Income-tax receipts.....	816,345.54
Miscellaneous receipts.....	77,091.20
Total ordinary receipts.....	6,244,251.52
Panama Canal receipts.....	25,705,350.87
Public-debt receipts.....	989,393,808.50
Balance previous day.....	1,021,843,410.89
Total.....	1,021,843,410.89
DISBURSEMENTS.	
Ordinary disbursements.....	\$22,475,946.38
Panama Canal disbursements.....	55,902.79
Purchase of obligations of foreign governments.....	10,000,000.00
Public-debt disbursements.....	89,786.18
Balance in general fund today.....	988,721,715.54
Total.....	1,021,843,410.89

### ENLISTMENTS IN THE NAVY.

Total enlisted men November 5.....	147,871
Net gain November 6.....	124
Total enlisted men November 5.....	147,995

## President Excludes Certain Oregon Lands From Fremont National Forest and Restores Them to Homestead Entry

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES  
OF AMERICA.

### A PROCLAMATION.

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

Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power in me vested by the act of Congress approved June 4, 1897 (30 Stat., 11 at 34 and 36), entitled "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, and for other purposes," do proclaim that the boundaries of the Fremont National Forest are hereby changed to exclude the areas indicated as eliminations on the diagram hereto annexed and forming a part hereof.

And I do further proclaim and make known that in my judgment it is proper and necessary, in the interest of equal opportunity and good administration, that all of the excluded lands subject to such disposition should be restored to homestead entry in advance of settlement or other forms of disposition, and pursuant to the authority reposed in me by the aforesaid act of September 30, 1913, I do hereby direct and provide that such lands, subject to valid rights and the provisions of existing withdrawals, shall be opened to entry only, under the provisions of the homestead laws requiring residence, at and after, but not before, 9 o'clock a. m., standard time, November 15, 1917, and to settlement and other disposition, under any public land law applicable thereto, at and after, but not before, 9 o'clock a. m., standard time, November 22, 1917. Prospective applicants may, during the period of 20 days preceding the date on which the land shall become subject to entry, selection, or location of the form desired under the provisions of this proclamation, execute their applications in the manner provided by law and present the same, accompanied by the required payments, to the proper United States land office, in person, by mail, or otherwise, and all applications so filed, together with such as may be submitted at the hour fixed, shall be treated as though simultaneously filed and shall be disposed of in the manner prescribed by existing regulations. Under such regulations conflicts of equal rights will be determined by a drawing.

Warning is hereby given that no settlement initiated prior to seven days after the date for homestead entry above named will be recognized, but all persons who go upon any of the lands to be re-

stored hereunder and perform any act of settlement thereon prior to 9 o'clock a. m., standard time, November 22, 1917, or who are on or are occupying any part of said lands at such hour, except those having valid subsisting settlement rights initiated prior to withdrawal from settlement and since maintained, and those having preferences to make entry under the provisions of the act of Congress approved June 11, 1906 (34 Stat., 233), entitled "An act to provide for the entry of agricultural lands within forest reserves," and acts amendatory, will be considered and dealt with as trespassers and will gain no rights whatever under such unlawful settlement or occupancy: *Provided, however,* That nothing herein contained shall prevent persons from going upon and over the lands to examine them with a view to thereafter appropriating them in accordance herewith. Persons having prior settlement rights or preferences, as above defined, will be allowed to make entry in accordance with existing law and regulations.

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

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

Done in the District of Columbia this 27th day of September, in the year of our Lord 1917, and of the Independence of the United States the 142d.

[SEAL.] WOODROW WILSON.

By the President:  
FRANK L. POLK,  
Acting Secretary of State.

## RED CROSS PLAN TO FEED U. S. PRISONERS IN GERMANY

Arrangements for supplying food and clothing to American prisoners of war in Germany have been worked out in detail by the War and Navy Departments and the American Red Cross. Since the beginning of the war, England and France have met Germany's inadequate care of its prisoners by sending supplies of their own, and in the main the system has operated successfully.

### Supplied Through Switzerland.

As the first step in the plans regarding American soldiers and sailors who may be captured and confined in German prison camps, the disbursing agent of the Red Cross at Berne, Switzerland, will be supplied with 4,500 tons of food immediately. This will comprise 1,800,000 individual rations, or enough to feed 10,000 men adequately for six months. From Berne the food will be sent at stated intervals in 10-pound packages to the several prison camps in Germany. Food for our captured men will be the

## BOND NOT NEEDED TO IMPORT RUSSIAN EMBARGOED GOODS

The following announcement relative to the exportation of embargoed goods from Russia to the United States has been made by the State Department:

As the result of an exchange of notes between the Russian ambassador at Washington and the Secretary of State an agreement has been reached for the termination of the protocol of agreement between the United States and Russia concerning the exportation of embargoed goods from Russia to the United States, signed at Washington, September 23, 1915, and for the cancellation of outstanding bonds given by American importers upon proof that the goods imported under such bonds have not been reexported from the United States contrary to the stipulation of the bonds.

### Exchange of Notes.

By the exchange of notes it is further agreed that the rules and regulations of the Russian Government for the administration of the provisions of the protocol relative to the release of Russian embargoed merchandise for exportation to the United States set forth in a circular issued by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce of the United States on August 23, 1916, shall continue in effect, except that from the date of the cancellation of the protocol of September 23, 1915, no bonds shall be required of American importers in connection with the release of Russian embargoed merchandise for exportation to the United States.

### Release of Goods.

All applications for the release of goods embargoed by the Russian Government should be made as heretofore to the special agent in charge of the New York branch of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, to whom also communications with reference to the cancellation of outstanding bonds should be addressed.

### ARMY ENLISTMENTS.

Reports to The Adjutant General's Office show that enlistments for the Regular Army on November 5 were 1,002 men, making a total of 242,893 acceptances since April 1, 1917.

same in quantity and quality as that supplied by the Government to those in fighting service.

### Special Ration for Invalids.

In addition to the regular rations for prisoners, a special ration for invalids is now being worked out. This special ration will comprise broth, malted milk, jellied chicken, and such valuable helps in convalescence.

The question is frequently raised as to whether these food supplies reach prisoners in Germany as intended. In this connection it may be stated that the records of the English and French systems show that the percentage of loss from any cause has been practically negligible.

Sign the Food Saving Pledge NOW—  
and KEEP it!

## SUMMARY OF BUSINESS CONDITIONS THROUGHOUT COUNTRY AS OUTLINED IN MONTHLY REPORTS BY FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS

SUMMARY OF BUSINESS CONDITIONS OCTOBER 23, 1917, AS GIVEN IN REPORTS BY THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS.

	District No. 1— Boston.	District No. 2— New York.	District No. 3— Philadelphia.	District No. 4— Cleveland.	District No. 5— Richmond.	District No. 6— Atlanta.
General business.....	Hesitant, except for war orders.	Active and well maintained.	Good.....	Good.....	Highly satisfactory..	Good.
Crops:						
Condition.....		Fair.....	do.....	do.....	Yield satisfactory; prices high.	Do.
Outlook.....		Harvest good.....		Very good.....	Do.	Do.
Industries of the district.....	Busy for the most part.	Generally very active.	Very busy.....	Fair, but uneasy tone.	Running full time..	Operating fully.
Construction, building, and engineering.....	Well up to previous high record.	Very quiet.....	Very dull.....	Poor.....	Private building limited; Government work in large volume.	Slow.
Foreign trade.....	Good.....	Heavy, measured in value, particularly exports.	Large.....		Limited by restrictions and scarcity of freight room.	Do.
Bank clearings.....	Increase.....	Decrease.....	Decreasing.....	Increase.....	Increase.....	Increasing.
Money rates.....	Temporarily decreasing.	Steady at moderately firm rates.	No change.....	Firm.....	Plentiful at 5 to 6 per cent.	Slightly increasing.
Railroad, post-office, and other receipts.....	Decreased.....	Railroad receipts heavy; telegraph tolls very much increased.	Increasing.....	Increase.....	Increase in gross receipts absorbed in increased operating costs.	Good.
Labor conditions.....	Unsatisfactory.....	Labor supply hardly adequate.	Unsettled.....	Restive.....	Scarce and wages high.	Fair.
Outlook.....	Uncertain.....	Good.....	Good.....	Not unfavorable.....	Satisfactory.....	Good.
Remarks.....				Fuel, labor, and transportation difficulties quite troublesome.	Flush times would hardly be an exaggeration of conditions in the district.	
	District No. 7— Chicago.	District No. 8— St. Louis.	District No. 9— Minneapolis.	District No. 10— Kansas City.	District No. 11— Dallas.	District No. 12— San Francisco.
General business.....	Good.....	Active.....	Active.....	Averages 25 per cent over last year.	Satisfactory.....	Active.
Crops:						
Condition.....	do.....	Excellent.....		Corn good.....	Fair.....	
Outlook.....	do.....			Good.....	do.....	
Industries of the district.....	Active.....	Active.....	Active.....	Very busy and behind with orders.	Active; running full time.	
Construction, building, and engineering.....	Slow.....	Decrease.....	Fair to good.....	Fair.....	Slight decrease.....	Slight decrease.
Foreign trade.....					Export trade decrease.	Increase.
Bank clearings.....	Increasing.....	Little change.....	Up.....	40 per cent over last year.	Increase.....	Do.
Money rates.....	Firm.....	Firm.....	Firm.....	No appreciable change.	Firm; ample funds for legitimate requirements.	Firmer.
Railroad, post office, and other receipts.....	Post office increasing.	Increase.....	Strong.....	Good volume.....	Increase.....	Increase.
Labor conditions.....	Shortage.....	Labor scarce; somewhat unsettled.	Good.....	Improved; increased shortage.	Acute shortage.....	Disturbed.
Outlook.....	Good.....	Good.....	Very good.....	Good.....	Encouraging.....	For active industry and large trade.
Remarks.....		Cotton late; early killing frosts reported.		Conditions arising from Government regulations becoming more settled.	Business situation satisfactory; outlook good except in south central and western Texas.	

### LARGE INCREASE IN OFFICE SPACE NECESSARY FOR GROWING ARMY OF FEDERAL EMPLOYEES

The Civil Service Commission has issued the following:

One of the manifold problems presented by the war is that of furnishing adequate office accommodations for the thousands of additional officials, clerks, and other Federal servants who are pouring into Washington. The Government is exercising its prerogative in this direction and has commandeered conveniently located office buildings and apartment houses with a free hand. In addition, it is erecting huge temporary structures for use as offices, and in the building of these contractors are breaking time records for construction work. A building to house

the 600 officials and clerks of the Council of National Defense, containing more than 100,000 square feet of floor space, was erected and fully equipped in 53 days. Similar buildings near by are for the use of the forces of the Food Administration, Fuel Administration, and Army Ordnance. Work is well under way on a mammoth structure which will cover three city blocks to house the overflow of the War and Navy Departments, the contract for which calls for completion in four months.

By these methods the Government keeps in advance of its actual needs. At the present rate of increase, the usual

35,000 Federal employees in Washington will be more than doubled if the war continues another year. Workers of all kinds are being appointed, stenographers and typewriters and draftsmen for the service generally, and what are known as schedule clerks, index and catalogue clerks, clerks qualified in statistics or accounting, and clerks qualified in business administration for the Ordnance Department of the Army being in great demand.

Representatives of the Federal Civil Service Commission at the post offices in all cities are the official recruiting agents for the great civilian army, an army of a half million behind the men behind the guns.

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