



# Official Bulletin



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GEORGE CREEL, Chairman

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No. 231

## President, in Address to Congress, Outlining the Basis for General Peace, Asserts All Nations Now at War Must Join in the Settlement of Every Issue Involved

*AFTER all, the test of whether it is possible for either Government to go any further in this comparison of views is simple and obvious. The principles to be applied are these:*

**FIRST**, that each part of the final settlement must be based upon the essential justice of that particular case and upon such adjustments as are most likely to bring a peace that will be permanent;

**SECOND**, that peoples and Provinces are not to be bartered about from sovereignty to sovereignty as if they were mere chattels and pawns in a game, even the great game, now forever discredited, of the balance of power; but that

**THIRD**, every territorial settlement involved in this war must be made in the interest and for the benefit of the populations concerned, and not as a part of any mere adjustment or compromise of claims amongst rival States; and

**FOURTH**, that all well-defined national aspirations shall be accorded the utmost satisfaction that can be accorded them without introducing new or perpetuating old elements of discord and antagonism that would be likely in time to break the peace of Europe and consequently of the world.—President Wilson.

President Wilson made the following address at a joint session of Congress today:

**GENTLEMEN OF THE CONGRESS:** On the 8th of January I had the honor of addressing you on the objects of the war as our people conceive them. The Prime Minister of Great Britain had spoken in similar terms on the 5th of January. To these addresses the German Chancellor replied on the 24th and Count Czernin, for Austria, on the same day. It is gratifying to have our desire so promptly realized that all exchanges of view on this great matter should be made in the hearing of all the world.

### Austrian Chancellor's Reply.

Count Czernin's reply, which is directed chiefly to my own address of the 8th of January, is uttered in a very friendly tone. He finds in my statement a sufficiently encouraging approach to the views of his own Government to justify him in believing that it furnishes a basis for a more detailed discussion of purposes by the two Governments. He is represented to have intimated that the views he was expressing had been communicated to me beforehand and that I was aware of them at the time he was uttering them, but in this I am sure he was misunderstood. I had received no intimation of what he intended to say. There was, of course, no reason why he should communicate privately with me. I am quite content to be one of his public audience.

### Count von Hertling's Reply Vague.

Count von Hertling's reply is, I must say, very vague and very confusing. It is full of equivocal phrases and leads it is not clear where. But it is certainly in a very different tone from that of Count Czernin, and apparently of an opposite purpose. It confirms, I am sorry to say, rather than removes, the unfortunate impression made by what we had learned of the conferences at Brest-Litovsk. His discussion and acceptance of our general principles lead him to no practical conclusions. He refuses to apply them to the substantive items which must constitute the body of any final settlement. He is jealous of international action and of international counsel. He accepts, he says, the principle of public diplomacy, but he appears to insist that it be confined, at any rate in this case, to generalities and that the several particular questions of territory and sovereignty, the several questions upon whose settlement must depend the acceptance of peace by the 23 States now engaged in the war, must be discussed and settled, not in general council, but severally by the nations most immediately concerned by interest or neighborhood.

He agrees that the seas should be free, but looks askance at any limitation to that freedom by international action in the

interest of the common order. He would without reserve be glad to see economic barriers removed between nation and nation, for that could in no way impede the ambitions of the military party with whom he seems constrained to keep on terms. Neither does he raise objection to a limitation of armaments. That matter will be settled of itself, he thinks, by the economic conditions which must follow the war. But the German colonies, he demands, must be returned without debate. He will discuss with no one but the representatives of Russia what disposition shall be made of the peoples and the lands of the Baltic provinces; with no one but the Government of France the "conditions" under which French territory shall be evacuated; and only with Austria what shall be done with Poland. In the determination of all questions affecting the Balkan states he defers, as I understand him, to Austria and Turkey; and with regard to the agreements to be entered into concerning the non-Turkish peoples of the present Ottoman Empire, to the Turkish authorities themselves. After a settlement all around, effected in this fashion, by individual barter and concession, he would have no objection, if I correctly interpret his statement, to a league of nations which would undertake to hold the new balance of power steady against external disturbance.

### Chancellor's Method Impossible.

It must be evident to everyone who understands what this war has wrought in the opinion and temper of the world that no general peace, no peace worth the infinite sacrifices of these years of tragical suffering, can possibly be arrived at in any such fashion. The method the German Chancellor proposes is the method of the Congress of Vienna. We can not and will not return to that. What is at stake now is the peace of the world. What we are striving for is a new international order based upon broad and universal principles of right and justice—no mere peace of shreds and patches. Is it possible that Count von Hertling does not see that, does not grasp it, is in fact living in his thought in a world dead and gone? Has he utterly forgotten the Reichstag Resolutions of the 19th of July, or does he deliberately ignore them? They spoke of the conditions of a general peace, not of national aggrandizement or of arrangements between state and state.

The peace of the world depends upon the just settlement of each of the several problems to which I adverted in my recent address to the Congress. I, of course, do not mean that the peace of the world depends upon the acceptance of any particular set of suggestions as to the way in which those problems are to be dealt with. I mean only that those problems each and all

# President, in Address to Congress, Discusses Peace Basis

affect the whole world; that unless they are dealt with in a spirit of unselfish and unbiased justice, with a view to the wishes, the natural connections, the racial aspirations, the security, and the peace of mind of the peoples involved, no permanent peace will have been attained. They can not be discussed separately or in corners. None of them constitutes a private or separate interest from which the opinion of the world may be shut out. Whatever affects the peace affects mankind, and nothing settled by military force, if settled wrong, is settled at all. It will presently have to be reopened.

## Speaking in the Court of Mankind.

Is Count von Hertling not aware that he is speaking in the court of mankind, that all the awakened nations of the world now sit in judgment on what every public man, of whatever nation, may say on the issues of a conflict which has spread to every region of the world? The Reichstag resolutions of July themselves frankly accepted the decisions of that court. There shall be no annexations, no contributions, no punitive damages. Peoples are not to be handed about from one sovereignty to another by an international conference or an understanding between rivals and antagonists. National aspirations must be respected; peoples may now be dominated and governed only by their own consent. "Self-determination" is not a mere phrase. It is an imperative principle of action, which statesmen will henceforth ignore at their peril. We can not have general peace for the asking, or by the mere arrangements of a peace conference. It can not be pieced together out of individual understandings between powerful States. All the parties of this war must join in the settlement of every issue anywhere involved in it; because what we are seeking is a peace that we can all unite to guarantee and maintain and every item of it must be submitted to the common judgment whether it be right and fair, an act of justice, rather than a bargain between sovereigns.

## No Desire to Interfere in Europe's Affairs.

The United States has no desire to interfere in European affairs or to act as arbiter in European territorial disputes. She would disdain to take advantage of any internal weakness or disorder to impose her own will upon another people. She is quite ready to be shown that the settlements she has suggested are not the best or the most enduring. They are only her own provisional sketch of principles and of the way in which they should be applied. But she entered this war because she was made a partner, whether she would or not, in the sufferings and indignities inflicted by the military masters of Germany, against the peace and security of mankind; and the conditions of peace will touch her as nearly as they will touch any other nation to which is entrusted a leading part in the maintenance of civilization. She can not see her way to peace until the causes of this war are removed, its renewal rendered as nearly as may be impossible.

## Rights of the Small Nations.

This war had its roots in the disregard of the rights of small nations and of nationalities which lacked the union and the force to make good their claim to determine their own allegiances and their own forms of political life. Covenants must now be entered into which will render such things impossible for the future; and those covenants must be backed by the united force of all the nations that love justice and are willing to maintain it at any cost. If territorial settlements and the political relations of great populations which have not the organized power to resist are to be determined by the contracts of the powerful Governments which consider themselves most directly affected, as Count von Hertling proposes, why may not economic questions also? It has come about in the altered world in which we now find ourselves that justice and the rights of peoples affect the whole field of international dealing as much as access to raw materials and fair and equal conditions of trade. Count von Hertling wants the essential bases of commercial and industrial life to be safeguarded by common agreement and guarantee, but he can not expect that to be conceded him if the other matters to be determined by the articles of peace are not handled in the same way as items in the final accounting. He can not ask the benefit of common agreement in the one field without according it in the other. I take it for granted that he sees that separate and selfish compacts with regard to trade and the essential materials of manufacture would afford no foundation for peace. Neither, he may rest assured, will separate and selfish compacts with regard to provinces and peoples.

Count Czernin seems to see the fundamental elements of peace with clear eyes and does not seek to obscure them. He sees that

an independent Poland, made up of all the indisputably Polish peoples who lie contiguous to one another, is a matter of European concern and must of course be conceded; that Belgium must be evacuated and restored, no matter what sacrifices and concessions that may involve; and that national aspirations must be satisfied, even within his own Empire, in the common interest of Europe and mankind. If he is silent about questions which touch the interest and purpose of his allies more nearly than they touch those of Austria only, it must of course be because he feels constrained, I suppose, to defer to Germany and Turkey in the circumstances. Seeing and concealing, as he does, the essential principles involved and the necessity of candidly applying them, he naturally feels that Austria can respond to the purpose of peace as expressed by the United States with less embarrassment than could Germany. He would probably have gone much farther had it not been for the embarrassments of Austria's alliances and of her dependence upon Germany.

## Test "Simple and Obvious."

After all, the test of whether it is possible for either Government to go any further in this comparison of views is simple and obvious. The principles to be applied are these:

First, that each part of the final settlement must be based upon the essential justice of that particular case and upon such adjustments as are most likely to bring a peace that will be permanent;

Second, that peoples and provinces are not to be bartered about from sovereignty to sovereignty as if they were mere chattels and pawns in a game, even the great game, now forever discredited, of the balance of power; but that

Third, every territorial settlement involved in this war must be made in the interest and for the benefit of the populations concerned and not as a part of any mere adjustment or compromise of claims amongst rival States; and

Fourth, that all well-defined national aspirations shall be accorded the utmost satisfaction that can be accorded them without introducing new or perpetuating old elements of discord and antagonism that would be likely in time to break the peace of Europe and consequently of the world.

A general peace erected upon such foundations can be discussed. Until such a peace can be secured we have no choice but to go on. So far as we can judge, these principles that we regard as fundamental are already everywhere accepted as imperative except among the spokesmen of the military and annexationist party in Germany. If they have anywhere else been rejected, the objectors have not been sufficiently numerous or influential to make their voices audible. The tragical circumstance is that this one party in Germany is apparently willing and able to send millions of men to their death to prevent what all the world now sees to be just.

## No Turning Back from Course.

I would not be a true spokesman of the people of the United States if I did not say once more that we entered this war upon no small occasion, and that we can never turn back from a course chosen upon principle. Our resources are in part mobilized now, and we shall not pause until they are mobilized in their entirety. Our armies are rapidly going to the fighting front, and will go more and more rapidly. Our whole strength will be put into this war of emancipation—emancipation from the threat and attempted mastery of selfish groups of autocratic rulers—whatever the difficulties and present partial delays. We are indomitable in our power of independent action and can in no circumstances consent to live in a world governed by intrigue and force. We believe that our own desire for a new international order under which reason and justice and the common interests of mankind shall prevail is the desire of enlightened men everywhere. Without that new order the world will be without peace and human life will lack tolerable conditions of existence and development. Having set our hand to the task of achieving it, we shall not turn back.

## No Word Intended as Threat.

I hope that it is not necessary for me to add that no word of what I have said is intended as a threat. That is not the temper of our people. I have spoken thus only that the whole world may know the true spirit of America—that men everywhere may know that our passion for justice and for self-government is no mere passion of words but a passion which, once set in action, must be satisfied. The power of the United States is a menace to no nation or people. It will never be used in aggression or for the aggrandizement of any selfish interest of our own. It springs out of freedom and is for the service of freedom.

## LOCAL COMMITTEES ANNOUNCED BY FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD TO PASS ON CAPITAL ISSUES

WILL ASSIST THE GENERAL BODY

*Bankers and Others Qualified by  
Experience to Advise on All Ap-  
plications Originating Within  
Their Several Districts.*

The capital issues committee of the Federal Reserve Board announces the formation of 12 local committees organized for the purpose of assisting the central committee in passing upon applications originating in their respective districts.

In each Federal reserve district there will be a subcommittee on capital issues, with headquarters at the Federal reserve bank of the district. The subcommittee will consist of the Federal reserve agent, as chairman, the governor of the Federal reserve bank as vice chairman, and three other members chosen because of special qualifications for the work of the committee.

### Bankers' Advice Invited.

Bankers and others having broad experience in the financing of municipal, manufacturing, or public utilities securities have been invited to become affiliated with the subcommittee as an auxiliary body, one or more members of which from time to time, as their advice and experience may be useful or helpful, will be asked to joint with the subcommittee in investigating and passing upon specific applications.

No committee member will give advice or report upon any application in which he has a direct or indirect personal interest.

Members of these committees have undertaken this duty as a patriotic service to the country.

As previously announced, all applications for the approval of security issues are expected to be made direct to the capital issues committee, Federal Reserve Board, Washington, which will refer them to the particular district from which a report is desired.

### Personnel of Local Committees.

The local committees are as follows:

**Boston**—Permanent committee: F. H. Curtiss, chairman; C. A. Morss, vice chairman; Robert Winsor, John E. Oldham, Francis R. Hart. Auxiliary committee: Charles Francis Adams, Henry B. Day, Allen Curtis, Allan Forbes, Philip Cabot, James F. Jackson, Henry G. Bradley.

**New York**—Permanent committee: Pierre Jay, chairman; Benjamin Strong, vice chairman; Frederick Strauss, C. A. Stone, John R. Morron. Auxiliary committee: Thomas W. Lamont, George B. Cortelyou, Harry Bronner, Walter P. Cooke, Charles V. Ritch, S. R. Bertram, Henry R. Towne, Mortimer L. Schiff, George Hardy, W. P. Graham, E. H. Outerbridge, Arthur Sinclair, jr., Edwin G. Merrill, Charles H. Sabin, A. H. Wiggin, Newcomb Carlton, William L. Saunders, Alvin W. Krech.

**Philadelphia**—Permanent committee:

## U. S. Ambulance Section Cited for Work at Front

Surg. Gen. Gorgas has received from Col. J. R. Kean, chief of Ambulance Service of the American Expeditionary Forces, the following in reference to the citation of an American Ambulance Section, serving with the French Forces under the command of Lieut. E. T. Drake:

"The Commander in Chief has noted with pleasure the splendid work done by S. S. U. 646, which has twice caused it to be cited in French Orders, and thereby won for it the award of the Fourragere. He directs that you extend his congratulations to the officers and men of this unit.

"By command of Gen. Pershing,  
"ROBERT C. DAVIS,  
"Adjutant General."

**R. L. Austin**, chairman; **C. L. Rhoads**, vice chairman; **John Gribbel**, **A. A. Jackson**, **Clarence W. Clark**. Auxiliary committee: **John Newbold**, **L. Scott Townsend**, **John Brooks**, **George H. Frazier**, **Louis C. Lillie**, **Thomas S. Gates**, **Ferdinand W. Roebing, jr.**, **H. B. Schooley**, **Howard S. Graham**, **Charles W. Welch**, **E. P. Passmore**, **Benj. E. Mann**, **G. W. Reilly**.

**Cleveland**—Permanent committee: **D. C. Wills**, chairman; **E. R. Fancher**, vice chairman; **H. C. McEldowney**, **J. Arthur House**, **A. E. Adams**. Auxiliary committee: **C. E. Sullivan**, **F. R. Huntington**, **C. N. Manning**, **Chas. W. Dupuis**, **E. H. Cady**, **C. B. Wright**, **Baird Mitchell**, **Wm. M. Bell**.

**Richmond**—Permanent committee: **Caldwell Hardy**, chairman; **George J. Seay**, vice chairman; **Frederick W. Scott**, **John M. Miller**, **Herbert W. Jackson**. Auxiliary committee: **Waldo Newcomer**, **F. H. Fries**, **John L. Dickinson**, **E. H. Griswold, jr.**, **S. T. Morgan**, **Geo. A. Holderness**, **John Joy Edson**, **Coleman Wortham**, **R. G. Rhett**, **John A. Law**, **E. E. Thompson**.

**Atlanta**—Permanent committee: **M. B. Wellborn**, chairman; **J. A. McCord**, vice chairman; **W. H. Kettig**, **Hollins Randolph**, **J. E. Zunts**. Auxiliary committee: **James E. Caldwell**, **Edward W. Lane**, **W. H. Hassinger**, **Roby Robinson**, **F. E. Gunter**, **A. M. Baldwin**.

**Chicago**—Permanent committee: **W. A. Heath**, chairman; **J. B. McDougal**, vice chairman; **E. D. Hulbert**, **Rufus C. Dawes**, **Joy Morton**. Auxiliary committee: **George Reynolds**, **Emory Clark**, **Oliver C. Fuller**, **S. A. Fletcher**, **B. A. Eckart**, **Simon Casady**, **Louis E. Ferguson**, **Chauncey Keep**, **E. J. Buffington**, **John J. Mitchell**.

**St. Louis**—Permanent committee: **W. McC. Martin**, chairman; **Rolla Wells**, vice chairman; **F. O. Watts**, **W. K. Bixbee**, **W. R. Compton**. Auxiliary committee: **N. A. McMillan**, **Festus J. Wade**, **J. A. Omberg**, **S. T. Ballard**, **Emby L. Swearingen**, **Breckinridge Jones**, **William E. Guy**, **W. L. Hemingway**, **Walter Hill**, **Benj. Gratz**, **M. S. Sonntag**.

**Minneapolis**—Permanent committee: **John H. Rich**, chairman; **Theodore Wold**, vice chairman; **William A. Durst**, **George D. Dayton**, **J. L. Record**. Auxiliary committee: **George W. Burton**, **Sam Stephenson**, **John R. Mitchell**, **C. B. Little**, **A. M.**

## CONDITIONS AT CAMP MEADE BASE HOSPITAL COMMENDED BY SECRETARY OF WAR BAKER

MAKES INSPECTION IN PERSON

*Telegraphs Philadelphia Editor  
That, if Ill Himself, He Would  
Be Perfectly Content to  
Be Sick There.*

The Secretary of War has sent the following telegram to Mr. W. Barran Lewis, editor of the Philadelphia Press, in answer to an inquiry concerning conditions at Camp Meade, Md.:

February 10, 1918.

With Surg. Gen. Gorgas and Dr. Hornsby I made this morning a personal inspection of the entire base hospital at Camp Meade. The hospital is very large, fully equipped with scientific laboratories and facilities, has an adequate number of trained nurses under the supervision of a skilled superintendent; its medical and surgical staffs are made up of competent men filled with enthusiasm for their work. The hospital throughout is clean and well cared for; there was an abundance of clean linen, a plentiful supply of well-prepared and appetizing food, and every evidence of considerate attention to the patients was manifest. I talked with a large number of the patients, none of whom knew who I was, and found them cheerful and without a single complaint as to their treatment or comfort. Dr. Hornsby told me at the conclusion of our inspection that the base hospitals in the cantonments throughout the country were substantially like the one we visited this morning. It was a most reassuring visit. I have long been interested in hospitals, and if I were to have a personal illness which required hospital treatment I should be perfectly content to be sick in the base hospital at Camp Meade, satisfied that I would receive the attention necessary and under comfortable conditions.

NEWTON D. BAKER,  
Secretary of War.

**Marshall**, **Walter Butler**, **James MacNaughton**, **Isaac Lincoln**, **F. A. Chamberlain**.

**San Francisco**—Permanent committee: **John Perrin**, chairman; **James K. Lynch**, vice chairman; **I. W. Hellman**, **George K. Weeks**, **J. F. Sartori**. Auxiliary committee: **M. F. Bakus**, **D. W. Twony**, **H. J. McClung**, **A. L. Mills**, **F. F. Johnson**, **George A. Batchelder**, **Ralph S. Stacy**, **L. H. Farnsworth**.

**Dallas**—Permanent committee: **W. F. Ramsey**, chairman; **R. L. Van Zandt**, vice chairman; **Edward Gray**, **Howell E. Smith**, **W. G. Stripling**. Auxiliary committee: **Lewis Hancock**, **E. Rotan**, **D. E. Waggoner**, **E. O. Tenison**, **John Sealy**, **W. R. Grim**, **J. O. Terrell**.

## The Official Bulletin

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Copies of the THE OFFICIAL BULLETIN will be furnished without charge to all newspapers and magazines; to every post office in the United States (to be posted daily, for the benefit of the public, under order of the Postmaster General); officials of the United States Government and all governmental institutions equipped for the dissemination of official news—EDWARD S. ROCHESTER, Editor.

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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.

## Last Strike Involving Shipbuilding Is Settled

Settlement of the last strike in any way involving shipbuilding is announced by the Department of Labor. Between 1,500 and 2,000 striking metal trades workers in New Orleans agreed to go back to work at once. All questions involving wages and other matters in dispute have been referred to John M. Parker, former Progressive Party nominee for vice president, and at present food commissioner for Louisiana. The agreement to arbitrate was arrived at through the efforts of Commissioner Rogers, who was assigned by Secretary Wilson to this case.

Another labor dispute involving a war industry was settled without loss of time or stopping of work when the street railway of Pittsburg, Kans., agreed to arbitrate their grievance. The settlement of the strike on the part of the railway employees of St. Louis was also announced. This agreement was reached through the offices of Commissioner Gill.

### VOLUNTEERS FOR OIL DIVISION.

As far as is possible the official organization of the Oil Division of the United States Fuel Administration will be made up of volunteers.

The volunteer service has been a feature of both the Food and Fuel Administrations, and M. L. Requa, director of the Oil Division, announces that his force would largely be made up in the same way. Mr. Requa states that he hopes to be able to equip the Oil Division, practically in its entirety, with volunteer officials.

## War Credits Board Approves Advances Totaling \$150,000,000 to Contractors Engaged in Work for the Government

### SPEEDS UP PRODUCTION

### Ample Security Required in All Cases Under Terms of Congress Act--How the Plan Operates.

The War Department to-day authorized the announcement that the War Credits Board, created to pass upon advances of funds to contractors engaged on Government work, has approved advances aggregating approximately \$150,000,000. These advances, made under authority of an act of Congress, have stimulated the production of war materials and both large and small contractors have availed themselves of the system.

### Members of the Board.

The War Credits Board was created by the Secretary of War with the following members:

Samuel McRoberts, vice president of the National City Bank of New York, now a colonel in the Ordnance Department, National Army; M. W. Thompson, financial expert and accounting lawyer, of New York City, now lieutenant colonel in the Signal Corps, United States Army; and Edward Clifford, an investment banker, of Chicago, now lieutenant colonel, Quartermaster Corps, National Army.

The board elected B. W. Jones, vice president and secretary of the Bankers Trust Company, of New York, as its executive secretary. A number of attorneys, bankers, and accountants were called in as assistants to the board in considering the great number of applications immediately made for advance payments on Government contracts.

The law permits advances not exceeding 30 per cent of the contract price for supplies, such advances to be amply secured.

### Statement Explaining Functions.

A statement prepared by the War Credits Board includes the following explanation of its functions and activities to date:

"When a concern that has a contract with the War Department for supplies has shown the board that it needs financial assistance and has been able to comply with the act by giving adequate security, the board has approved an advance payment and the money has been received by the contractor without delay, in many instances where the case was urgent the money has been paid over to the contractor the same day application has been filed. However, the board does not act in any sense as a bank. It is only when the manufacturer has reached a point where financial assistance is needed, in addition to his banking lines, that application for advance payment for his goods is considered favorably by the board.

"Many manufacturers, on account of delays caused by railroad congestion, etc., used up all their capital, borrowed all

they could from their banks, and still did not have the money necessary to finish their supplies and make deliveries to the Government so as to get payment for them. In some instances they were on the verge of closing down their plants because of their inability to get the cash to meet their pay rolls.

"By authorizing advance payments promptly the board has relieved all these contractors who, instead of spending their time trying to find money, are now enabled to devote themselves entirely to the business of producing war requirements.

### Help to Communities.

"There is no doubt of the value of the board to the manufacturer of limited working capital. No matter how small the plant a man may have, if he has the skill to make supplies needed by the Government in the prosecution of war, he now can take a contract and at the same time go before the War Credits Board and get an advance payment sufficient to see him through. It is hoped the small manufacturer everywhere will realize this and begin to take Government contracts, thus keeping their plants going through the war and also getting money back to their communities which had been subscribed for Liberty bonds."

Between the time of its creation in November and January 24 the board approved advances to contractors totaling \$145,551,000 and the board is engaged daily in passing on requests.

### Men Called in Consultation.

Among the men called into consultation by the board are:

Edward M. Seibert, of the Bank of Pittsburgh; Capt. Charles R. Hickox, lawyer, of New York, Signal Corps Reserve; Capt. J. Lothrop Motley, lawyer, Boston, Quartermaster Reserve Corps; Charles V. Runyan, lawyer, Memphis; Dean Lucking, lawyer, Detroit, second lieutenant, Signal Corps Reserve; C. W. Schroeder, banker, National City Co., New York; W. W. Moss, investment banker, Norfolk, Va.; Robert Forgan, vice president National City Bank, Chicago; L. D. Laning, First National Bank, Petersburg, Ill.; Donald M. Liddell, engineer and accountant, Baltimore; William Ziegler, jr., second lieutenant, Ordnance, New York City; Frank Kolbe, accountant, University of Michigan; B. B. Bailey, investment banker, Albany, N. Y.; P. W. Herrick, banker, Cleveland; and A. F. La Frenz, president of the American Audit Co., New York.

### NAMED ON CAMP COMMISSION.

The appointment of Dean C. Mathews, executive secretary of Western Reserve University of Cleveland, as secretary of the Navy Department Commission on Training Camp Activities, is announced by Raymond B. Fosdick, chairman of the commission. Mr. Mathews succeeds Lieut. Richard E. Byrd, jr., of Winchester, Va., who has been transferred to the naval aviation station at Pensacola, Fla., at his own request for active service.

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONGRESS BRIEFLY TOLD

### SENATE.

The Republican Senators Saturday held their first conference since the war with Germany began. Pending measures were discussed, but no effort made to effect concerted party action. At the conclusion of the conference a statement was issued that the Republicans will give cordial support to all needed war legislation with the end in view of aiding in bringing about a successful termination of the war.

John W. Towle, resident plant engineer at Hog Island, and Commander F. L. Reed were witnesses before the Commerce Committee Saturday afternoon in the investigation into the operations of the Shipping Board and with particular reference to conditions at Hog Island shipbuilding yards. Both witnesses described conditions there. Francis H. Bohlen, of Philadelphia, gave the details of the sale of the property at Hog Island, consisting of 400 acres, at \$2,000 an acre, upon which options at \$1,000 an acre had previously expired. When the committee adjourned it was with the understanding that President Samuel Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, would testify this morning concerning conditions affecting union labor at the various shipyards.

#### Repeal of Extra Pay for Airmen.

Legislation was submitted to the Military Committee by the War Department looking to the repeal of all extra-pay allowances in the Aviation Service. This was done on the recommendation of Gen. Pershing, who reported, with the approval of Gen. Foulois, of the Aviation Service, that aviation is not extra hazardous military work and does not entail even the suffering that is sustained by men confined to the trenches. The allowances for extra pay, Gen. Pershing suggested, created an unjust discrimination between arms of the service.

Another bill transmitted to the Senate with a request for its passage is one that will give the Secretary of Agriculture control of all stockyards, corrals, or other places where animals are kept, in order to afford protection against contagious diseases to animals needed for the Army.

Saturday afternoon the Senate Committee on Agriculture, now considering the agricultural appropriation bill, went on record as approving that provision of the measure requiring eight hours of work daily by clerks of the Agricultural Department.

### HOUSE.

The diplomatic and consular bill, carrying \$8,056,000, was passed Saturday. The House also passed Senate joint resolution extending until February 12 the time within which soldiers and sailors may file applications for war-risk insurance.

Chairman Sims, of the Interstate Commerce Committee, favorably reported the railroad bill. In a brief statement he announced that the measure as reported neither committed the Government to public ownership nor opposed it.

Representative Britten, of Illinois, at the meeting of the Committee on Expenditures in the Post Office Department charged that the foreign mail censorship

in New York City was inefficient and that some of its employees are aliens. Other critics of the administration of postal affairs before the committee were Representatives Huddleston, of Alabama, and Rogers, of Massachusetts, and Gilbert E. Hyatt, president of the National Federation of Postal Employees.

#### Favorable Reports Ordered.

The Military Committee ordered a favorable report on the joint resolution of Mr. Rogers, of Massachusetts, directing the War Department, upon the admission of any enlisted man or officer into any hospital, to telegraph the nearest relative news of the patient's condition and the nature of the malady. The committee also ordered favorable reports on bills authorizing furloughs of enlisted men without pay on their own application to do farm work, authorizing condemnation of lands for nitrate and munitions plants, and authorizing details of officers and men of the National Army and National Guard to do duty at military training schools.

The Interstate Commerce Committee favorably reported the daylight-saving bill. It makes daylight saving effective between March 30 and October 30. Beginning with March 30 and for the period named the hour of daylight would be gained by turning the clock back one hour.

A supplemental estimate of \$11,290,000 for unforeseen ordnance needs of the Army was submitted to the Appropriations Committee by Secretary Baker.

Under the terms of a bill introduced by Representative Graham, of Pennsylvania, the sale of uniforms of the Army or Navy to persons not entitled to wear them would be made an offense punishable by a sentence of six months in jail upon conviction.

Secretary McAdoo recommended to Congress the purchase of the New York quarantine station from the State of New York for \$1,395,275, and he submitted an estimate of \$275,000 for its maintenance during the next fiscal year.

#### WAR PHOTOGRAPHS FOR RELEASE.

A partial list of photographs, released February 10 by the division of pictures, Committee on Public Information, herewith is presented.

A complete list of all photographs may be had upon application.

Copies of these pictures may be obtained for private collection purposes, at 10 cents each, by application to division of pictures, Committee on Public Information, 10 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. In writing, order by number and inclose coin well wrapped.

1816. More Ships and Victory: The artist in the form of American labor is putting the finishing touches to his masterpiece, which will, faithful to the true traditions of art, advance the cause of justice. This merchant ship, the *Chester Sim*, is almost ready to leave our shores filled to overflowing with supplies for our allies and our boys in France, who are at present fighting so heroically in a sector in Lorraine to regain that territory for its rightful owners.

1878. More Ships and Victory: This ship is 90 per cent finished. The final 10 per cent depends upon you. Skilled mechanics, contribute your share in this war for your own liberty. This vessel must leave her dock with her

## TIME FOR FILING INCOME TAX RETURNS EXTENDED TO APRIL 1

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER  
OF INTERNAL REVENUE,

Washington, D. C., February 9, 1918.

*To collectors of internal revenue and others concerned:*

Because of unavoidable delay in the preparation of forms and regulations for the war excess-profits tax, and hence in the preparation of the related forms and regulations for returns for the income and war-income taxes, and in order to afford taxpayers a necessary period for the preparation of returns after receiving the forms and regulations, the time for filing returns due after October 16, 1917, and on or before March 1, 1918, pursuant to the act of September 8, 1916, and the act of October 3, 1917, for income, war income, and war excess-profits taxes, whether they are to be made on the basis of the calendar year or of a fiscal year ended during the year 1917, is hereby extended to April 1, 1918. So far as this extension applies to the returns of corporations to be made on the basis of a fiscal year other than the calendar year it amends the provisions of T. D. 2561, as amended by T. D. 2615 and 2633.

DANIEL C. ROPER,  
Commissioner.

Approved:

W. G. McAdoo,  
Secretary.

#### MRS. MARTIN MADE CHAIRMAN.

The Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense announces that Mrs. Martha Evans Martin has been elected executive chairman of the educational propaganda department, assisting Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt. Mrs. Martin is author of "The Friendly Stars" and several other educational books.

hatches overflowing with much-needed supplies for our allies who are aiding us fight our battles. Enroll at once in the Public Service Reserve.

1880. More Ships and Victory: Ice floes and winter's chill steals this ship of ultimate victory, which has just been launched in the cause of peace and liberty. Every ounce of steel, every rivet, is an American blow at militarism which seeks to crush the world.

2243. More Ships and Victory: This American ocean carrier, ready to cast off its moorings for its journey overseas, with its hold full to overflowing and its deck crowded with auto trucks, shows us the dire necessity of more ocean tonnage if we would win this war. The labor that is needed in the shipyards is being obtained through the Public Service Reserve.

2505. Guns of Victory: Five thousand artillerymen assembling on the drill grounds at one of our training camps getting into position for review. It is field artillery like this which has done so much not only to halt the Teuton advance, but to clear the path for allied offensives. Camp Hancock.

2506. Field Artillery on Review: The light field pieces compose probably the most important part of our forces in a battle and each gun, each horse, and each man must be 100 per cent perfect in all requirements. More than one brigade, comprising about 5,000 men, is passing in review in a training camp on this side of the Atlantic. Camp Hancock.

2509. Preparing for the Berlin Marathon: Ten thousand members of our National Army now in a training camp over here take the kinks out of their legs preparatory to participating in the allied race to victory and democracy via the German capital. Camp Hancock.

2511. The Makings of our Army: Our boys in khaki undergo a well-balanced course of physical training and here are 10,000 of them going through their setting-up exercises in the training at Camp Hancock.

## **Army General Staff Reorganized Into Five Main Divisions Each Under an Assistant Chief Having Specific Duties**

The Secretary of War has directed the Adjutant General of the Army to issue the following general order:

The Chief of the General Staff with the assistance of the War Council created under General Orders No. 160, December 20, 1917, is the immediate adviser of the Secretary of War upon all matters relating to the Military Establishment and is charged by the Secretary of War with the planning and development of the Army program in its entirety. He exercises such supervising and coordinating powers and secures such information as his judgment may dictate to the end that the war policies of the Secretary of War may be harmoniously executed by the several corps, bureaus and all other agencies of the Military Establishment and the Army program to its last detail be carried out speedily and efficiently.

### **Organized Into Five Divisions.**

The planning of the Army program in its entirety, the constant development thereof in its larger aspects and the relating to this program to the General Staff and the entire Army will be the duty of the Chief of Staff and the War Council. The burden upon the Chief of Staff, the Assistant Chiefs of Staff and the officers forming the General Staff in their duties in connection with the administration of the Army program by the Military Establishment has so increased that it becomes immediately necessary to organize the General Staff into responsible divisions. Accordingly the Chief of Staff is directed to organize the General Staff into five main divisions under his direct control and to attach to the General Staff such personnel, officers and civilians, that the work of the General Staff may proceed. Each division shall be under an officer who shall have full power to act for the Secretary of War and the Chief of Staff upon all matters charged to his division. Such divisions and duties of each are as follows:

### **The Executive Division.**

One. Executive Division.—This division shall take charge of the office of the Chief of Staff under an officer to be known as the executive assistant to the Chief of Staff, who shall be an assistant to the Chief of Staff. The executive assistant to the Chief of Staff shall act for the Chief of Staff or the Acting Chief of Staff during their respective absences. This division shall have cognizance and control of the following subjects:

(1) To supervise the organization, administration, and method of all divisions of the General Staff and the several bureaus, corps, and other agencies of the War Department, to the end that all such matters may be comprehensively treated and the activities of all such agencies may be coordinated, duplication of work avoided, harmonious action secured, and all unnecessary machinery of organization and administration eliminated.

(2) The collection, compilation, and maintenance of all statistical information obtained from the several bureaus, corps, or other agencies of the military estab-

lishment, both as to troops and supplies, as well as all other statistical information obtained from outside sources relating to the war program for transmission to the Secretary of War, the Chief of Staff, the War Council, the General Staff, and the several divisions thereof.

(3) Military intelligence concerning espionage, counterespionage, fire prevention, and other matters thereto related.

(4) Requisitions and permits.

(5) Promotions and assignments.

(6) The Militia Bureau and Federal Guards.

### **War Plans Division.**

Two. War Plans Division.—This division shall undertake the study of and submit reports upon all matters referred to it from time to time by the Chief of Staff and shall be in charge of an officer designated as the director of the War Plans Division. This officer will be an assistant to the Chief of Staff and shall be president of the War College and in charge of all activities at the War College. The duties of this division shall also include the following matters:

(1) Plans for the organization of all branches of the Army.

(2) The study and determination of the types and the quantities of equipment for all branches of the Army, and the approval of design and types of equipment submitted by the several bureaus; supervision of research and invention by the several bureaus or other agencies of the Military Establishment in connection with equipment.

(3) Projects for national defense.

(4) Training for all branches of the Army, the tactics and methods of warfare to be employed, together with all publications having relation thereto, and the supervision of military schools.

(5) Military intelligence as related to Army operations and the translation and compilation of foreign documents relating to military affairs.

(6) Collection, compilation, and maintenance of complete military records.

(7) Proposed legislation and the preparation of regulations and rules for the Military Establishment.

### **Purchases and Supplies.**

Three. Purchase and Supply Division.—This division shall have cognizance of and supervision over the purchase and production of all munitions and other supplies required for the use of the Army, under an officer designated as the Director of Purchases and Supplies, who shall be an assistant to the Chief of Staff. The duties of this division shall include the following matter:

(1) The supervision and direction of all purchase, procurement, and production activities of the several bureaus, corps, and other agencies of the War Department.

The coordination and correlation of the purchase and procurement activities of the several bureaus, corps, and other agencies of the War Department.

The representing of the Army in all arrangements for coordinating the purchase and procurement activities of the

several bureaus, corps, and agencies of the War Department with other agencies of the Government and with the allies.

(2) The determination of purchasing and manufacturing priorities between the several bureaus, corps, and other agencies within the War Department and in relation to other agencies of the Government, and also the determination of preference to be afforded to contractors for supplies in the matter of shortage of fuel, power, and raw materials.

(3) The supervision and coordination of all appropriations, estimates and requirements and other financial matters relating to the purchase of munitions and all other supplies.

(4) There shall be in the Purchase and Supply Division the office of Surveyor General of Supplies under an officer or a civilian.

It shall be the duty of the Surveyor General of Supplies to provide that all arrangements for the purchase, procurement, and production of all munitions and other supplies for the use of the Army shall be so correlated and otherwise scheduled as most effectually to forward the Army program and most advantageously utilize the industrial resources of the country.

### **Storage and Traffic.**

Four. Storage and Traffic Division.—This division shall have cognizance and control of the transportation of all branches of the Army and of all munitions and other supplies for the Army both by land and sea and all storage facilities in connection therewith, under an officer designated as the Director of Storage and Traffic, who shall be an assistant to the Chief of Staff. The duties of this division shall include the following matters:

(1) All movements of troops, as well as of munitions and of supplies of every kind, including raw materials and finished products both during manufacture and after assembly, to points of embarkation, interior points and overseas points, and in and out of all storage.

(2) All inland traffic, embarkation service, and overseas service relating to the Army program, including the employment of all Army transports engaged in the trans-Atlantic service and such commercial shipping as may be used to supplement that service, including all arrangements with the Navy Department for convoy service.

(3) All storage for munitions and all other supplies of the Army on the seaboard and at interior points.

### **Direct Correspondence Authorized.**

Direct correspondence between the director of storage and traffic and the commanding officers of ports of embarkation is authorized. Copies of all requisitions, requests, and information of every character received from the Commanding General of our forces in Europe or his subordinates which bear upon reinforcements or renewals of supplies will be transmitted to the director of storage and traffic, and, in general, this officer is

(Continued on page 7.)

**MRS. STOTESBURY ON NAVY BOARD.**

Philadelphia Woman Appointed on Training Camp Commission.

Secretary Daniels has appointed Mrs. Edward T. Stotesbury, prominent Philadelphia society woman and charity worker, a member of the Navy Department Commission on Training Camp Activities.

The Navy commission has charge of the recreational and welfare work among sailors in the naval training stations and contiguous communities. It is a distinct and separate organization from the War Department Commission on Training Camp Activities, which supervises similar activities in the Army camps, although both commissions have the same chairman, Raymond B. Fosdick.

Since the war began, Mrs. Stotesbury has been actively engaged in providing recreation and entertainment for sailors and marines in training stations and on shore leave, and her work with the commission will be in this connection.

**ORDERED TO CAMP UPTON.**

Special Orders, No. 22:

91. Capt. Elbert L. Ford, jr., Coast Artillery Corps, is relieved from his present duties and attached to the 65th Engineers. He will proceed without delay to Camp Upton, Long Island, N. Y., and report in person to his regimental commander for duty.

(Continued from page 6.)

charged with the duty of arranging that all supplies for our forces in this country and in Europe shall be forwarded in the most expeditious and convenient manner, and to that end he is authorized to exercise control of Army shipment, both within the territory of the United States and as the same relates to the overseas haul.

The embarkation service created under section 3, G. O. 102, W. D. 1917, is hereby transferred to the storage and traffic division.

**Control of Army Operations.**

Five. Army Operations Division: This division shall have cognizance and control of Army operations under an officer who is designated as the Director of Operations, who shall be an assistant to the Chief of Staff. The duties of this division shall include the following matters:

(1) The operation of all branches of the Army, the recruitment and mobilization of the Army, the personnel of troops, the selection of special troops, the movements and distribution of troops, and the determination of all overseas priorities.

(2) The assignment of equipment to all branches of the Army and the determination of priorities with respect to such assignments.

(3) The supervision and coordination of camp sites, cantonments, army posts, hospitals, sanitation, construction plans and projects as the same relate to all branches of the Army.

Note.—The organization of the General Staff as now established by the Secretary of War and as related to the several bureaus, corps, and other agencies of the military establishment is shown upon the chart published under date of February 5, 1918, by the office of the Chief of Staff.

## LIST OF CASUALTIES AS REPORTED AMONG THE U. S. FORCES OVERSEAS

The War Department has received a report of the following casualties in the Expeditionary Forces:

**Slightly Wounded in Action.**

Pvt. Dave Goldberg, Infantry, February 8. Emergency address, Abe Goldberg, brother, 1508 West Harrison Street, Chicago, Ill.

Pvt. Thomas Linnley, Infantry, February 8. Emergency address, Runhart Rierson, friend, Waverly Hotel, Minot, N. Dak.

Mechanic Thomas J. Brown, Field Artillery, February 7. Emergency address, J. W. Brown, R. F. D. No. 3, Lebanon, Ky.

**Deaths.**

Pvt. (first class) Caldwell E. Field, Telegraph Battalion, automobile accident, February 6. Emergency address, Mrs. N. Field, mother, 127 East Garfield Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

Bugler William H. Lindsey, Infantry, pneumonia, January 30. Emergency address, B. J. Lindsey, father, Abbeville, Ala.

Pvt. George E. McDowell, Engineers, cerebrospinal meningitis, February 1. Emergency address, J. M. McDowell, father, R. F. D. No. 2, Rowland, N. C.

Corpl. James F. Strange, Infantry, February 7, diabetes. Emergency address,

Catherine Strange, mother, 78 Florence Street, South Manchester, Conn.

Mechanic Alfred Hagen, Infantry, February 7, pneumonia. Emergency address, Mrs. Oscar Elliott, sister, Lostine, Ore.

Pvt. Solomon Goldwater, Engineers, reported buried, January 21. Emergency address, Miss Rose Perlstein, friend, 40 East Ninety-eighth Street, New York City, N. Y.

Pvt. Frank H. Gillis, Infantry, February 9, purpura. Emergency address, Frank Gillis, father, 7 Wesley Street, Ansonia, Conn.

Cook John Miller, jr., Field Artillery, February 6, heart disease. Emergency address, John Miller, sr., grandfather, 132 East Twenty-sixth Street, Minneapolis, Minn.

Pvt. Leslie A. Gray, Balloon Squadron, January 29, pneumonia. Emergency address, Gus Gray, father, Jerseyville, Ill.

Pvt. Burell Pitts, Infantry, January 25, pneumonia. Emergency address, Charles Pitts, brother, Callahan, Cal.

Pvt. Robert L. Gayle, Signal Corps, February 7, pneumonia. Emergency address, Andrew Calhaun, father, Greenville, Fla.

Pvt. Sylvester Carruth, Stevedores, February 8, anemia. Emergency address, Henry Carruth, father, Tupelo, Miss.

Pvt. Michael O'Connell, Engineers, February 8, diabetes. Emergency address, Mrs. Michael O'Connell, mother, R. F. D. No. 2, Allegheny, N. Y.

Corpl. Walter L. Nelson, Infantry, Feb. 2, pneumonia. Emergency address, Mrs. A. Johnson, aunt, 240 East Forty-seventh Street, Portland, Ore.

Pvt. Irving R. Finn, Infantry, February 9, mesenteric thrombosis. Emergency address, George Finn, father, 70 Franklin Street, Northampton, Mass.

Pvt. Judge Anthony, Stevedores, January 19, cardiac dilation. Emergency address, George Anthony, father, Morgan, Ga.

### Commodities Added to Conservation List

The War Trade Board announces that the following commodities have been placed on the conservation list and will require licenses from the Bureau of Exports for exportation to any country of the world, unless the shipment is covered by ocean and or through railroad bill of lading, dated on or before February 11, 1918: Macaroni, spaghetti, vermicelli, noodles, crackers, biscuits, wheat cereals and other products made from wheat, rye flour, rye meal, linseed meal, plate rolling mills, open-hearth blast furnaces, steel furnaces, rubber and all commodities containing rubber.

**BRIG. GEN. A. J. LOGAN DISCHARGED.**

Special Orders, No. 24:

207. The honorable discharge, by direction of the President, of Brig. Gen. Albert J. Logan, National Army, from the service of the United States under the provisions of section 9 of the act of Congress approved May 18, 1917, as of date of January 29, 1918, is announced.

The officer in charge of each of the five divisions of the General Staff herein created will be furnished such personnel, commissioned and civilian, and such clerical assistance as may be necessary to enable him to fully execute his duties, and each division, with the exception of the War Plans Division, will have office space in the War Department Building.

The officer in charge of each division of the General Staff is authorized to issue instructions of the Secretary of War and the Chief of Staff as to matters within his control which involve the carrying out of policies approved by the Secretary of War and the Chief of Staff, and may confer this authority to the chiefs of sections within his division.

The chiefs of the several bureaus, corps, and other agencies of the Military Establishment will cooperate to the fullest extent in the execution of this order. It will be their duty to promptly transmit all information called for as to the number and condition of troops, the condition of all equipment, munitions, and all other supplies of the Army, all arrangements for their purchase and production, and generally all information within their cognizance relating to the war program, either through the executive assistant to the Chief of Staff for the immediate use of the several divisions of the General Staff or, when ordered so to do, direct to the chief of the division of the General Staff particularly interested.

The chiefs of the several bureaus, corps, and other agencies of the Military Establishment will communicate directly with the chiefs of the several divisions of the General Staff upon all matters as to which the latter have control.

General Orders No. 5 and General Orders No. 167 are revoked with reference to the duties set forth in such two orders.

## ***Loss of Tuscania, Activities of U. S. Troops in Trenches, and Impending German Drive Discussed in War Office Review***

The Secretary of War authorizes publication of the following review of the military operations for the week ending February 9, 1918:

At dusk on the evening of February 5, off the Irish coast, a torpedo launched from an enemy submarine struck the convoyed liner *Tuscania*, having on board American troops. Our loss at the latest report appears to be approximately 113 men.

The fine discipline of the men and the efficient handling of a difficult situation by those in command contributed to account for these relatively slight casualties.

### **British Help Appreciated.**

At the same time we must express our profound appreciation for the splendid work of the British Navy in rescuing our forces.

Notwithstanding the fact that hostile submarines were lurking in the vicinity, the British destroyers rendered every assistance, and remained on the scene, succoring our men until all survivors were brought safely ashore.

At the small ports of Ireland and Scotland where our troops were landed, they met with a most warm-hearted reception on the part of the people, who did all in their power to administer every comfort and care.

### **American Sector in Lorraine.**

The sector in Lorraine where our forces are in contact with the enemy continued relatively active throughout the week. Artillery duels took place intermittently, but fog and heavy rains prevented infantry engagements. The Germans attempted no further raids, and settled down to systematic sniping and bombing of our positions. Our sharpshooters gave a good account of themselves, keeping the enemy parapets well cleared of Germans.

One stretch of our line is very close up to the German positions. Here bombing and a frequent exchange of hand grenades occurred.

German aeroplanes made repeated attempts to push their reconnoitering sallies over our lines, but were invariably met with a hot fire from our anti-aircraft guns.

### **Getting Used to Trench Life.**

Our forces engaged have shown themselves well fitted for their tasks in the trenches, and are rapidly becoming accustomed to the routine of trench warfare. The welfare of our troops, whether in the trenches or in rest depots, is the object of the immediate personal concern of all our commanders. The rations for the men in the trenches, in spite of the enemy's attempts to break up our transport columns, have been regularly assured. The care of our wounded at our field dressing stations, as well as at our base hospitals, is being carried on with efficiency and scientific skill.

Here in America at our cantonments the training of our new Armies is proceeding methodically.

The arrival in the western theater of additional German forces coming origi-

nally from the Russian front are noted. Further Austrian divisions have also been detached from other zones of operations and are being concentrated in reserve behind the German lines in the west.

Much dissatisfaction is expressed throughout Austria-Hungary at the policy of dispatching their troops to fight Germany's battles along the western front.

The desire for peace is increasing daily in the Dual Monarchy, and it is only natural that the Austrians should resent sacrificing their forces on distant battlefields in the furtherance of German ambitions alien to their interests.

### **Engagements in Flanders.**

Flanders was again the scene of numerous minor engagements, particularly the region of the Ypres-Staden Railway, where such fierce fighting took place last autumn. Here the British drove a sharp raid into the enemy territory inflicting casualties and taking prisoners. The British also raided the German lines successfully southwest of Armentieres, as well as east of Hargicourt and elsewhere.

The Germans pushed forward repeated reconnoitering thrusts against British positions northeast of Poelcapelle, in the Cabrai salient, and at a number of other points.

Heavy fighting took place along the entire front. Though no actions of more than local character were recorded, it would appear that the long-deferred offensive may develop simultaneously at different points of the line as an outcome of these engagements.

### **Hostile Artillery Active.**

Hostile artillery were busily engaged, and a number of heavy bombardments, in all probability practice barrages, were put down at various points in front of and to the south of the Cambrai sector.

The British took full measure of the enemy in these various undertakings and had the situation well in hand.

The French front was also the scene of much lively fighting. The Germans drove a number of powerful assaults against the French lines in Lorraine, in the region of Craonne, as well as along the east bank of the Meuse.

In the area bordering the North Sea the French also attempted a blow against the German positions in front of Nieuport. In the neighborhood of Rheims the French penetrated the enemy's lines and took a number of prisoners. In the region of Ailette the French were again successful and captured the entire detachment of a German outpost. North of the Chemin des Dames and near Flirey the enemy drove forward raiding parties, but achieved no results.

Artillery bombardments took place over an extended front, and while less violent than in the British areas, nevertheless were of greater magnitude than during the preceding week. Hostile fire was particularly intense along the east bank of the Meuse and in upper Alsace.

The French and British carried out a series of very effective air raids, the French dropping many tons of high explosives on munition plants in Alsace,

while the British concentrated their energies on bombing the submarine nests at Ostend and Zeebrugge and hostile aerodromes in the zone of operations.

In the Italian theater no important operations took place. The Austrians were busy rearranging their dispositions of units along the front, and the Italians kept up a continuous harassing bombardment of the entire enemy line. Italian patrols were alert in the region of the headwaters of the Brenta. Northeast of the Monte Grappa minor encounters took place.

The enemy unsuccessfully attempted to explode mines in the Monte Pasubio sector. In the Val Lagarina, and especially along the Lower Piave, artillery duels were very lively.

The Austrians are continuing their policy of bombing the open towns of the Venetian Plain. The priceless art treasures of Padua, Bassano, Treviso, etc., religiously respected through all other campaigns in Italy, were during the week the targets of Austrian aviators.

### **British North of Jerusalem.**

The British in Palestine have advanced their lines slightly north of Jerusalem.

In the Balkans there was a recrudescence of active operations. Allied patrols broke into Bulgarian positions at various points. The active cooperation of the Greek contingents with the allies is noted, and Greek aviators conducted successful air raids in the Vardar Valley.

The situation in Russia continues confused. Economic conditions have grown more serious and internal strife has broken out in various parts of the country.

Though surrounded by foes, the Roumanians are still attempting to remain faithful to the allied cause.

In spite of many adverse factors, the Roumanian forces have hitherto held together and are to-day an efficient fighting unit. The combat strength of the Roumanian Army has increased by 80 per cent since last year, and according to last reports the Roumanians have taken over the entire front from Galatz to Czernovitz.

## ***Caution Regarding License to Trade with Cuban Firm***

The special license extended to interested persons in the United States to trade with or on behalf of Nicolas Castano y Capetillo, of Cienfuegos, Cuba, until October 1, 1918, as announced in the press statement authorized by the War Trade Board on January 28, 1918, should not be construed as a general license to either export or import goods. It is a "trading with the enemy" license only. Any transactions with this concern are still subject to export and import license regulations.

**Officers and enlisted men of the Army and Navy, are you insured under the war-risk insurance act?**

## Report and Recommendations of President's Mediators on the Underlying Causes and Remedy for Labor Unrest

Following is the report of the President's Mediation Commission to the President of the United States, January 9, 1918:

The PRESIDENT: Your Mediation Commission begs to set forth in this report (1) a summary statement of the results in the specific labor adjustments undertaken by the commission; (2) an analysis, as far as revealed by the limited scope of our investigation, of the difficulties and tendencies making for industrial instability; and (3) recommendations as to the direction that the labor policy of the United States should take, at least during the period of the war.

### MEDIATION OF SPECIFIC DIFFICULTIES.

An accumulation of industrial disturbances west of the Mississippi gave rise to national concern and pressed for an understanding of its causes, with a view to the correction of disclosed evils. The immediate anxiety of the Government was the dangerous diminution of the copper supply available for ammunition, due particularly to the strikes in Arizona, and the hampering of the war program, both as to ships and aircraft, because of the disturbed labor conditions in the Pacific Northwest.

Primarily, therefore, the objects of the commission were to open the copper mines of Arizona to their maximum output and so to keep them open for the period of the war and to bring to pass such a condition in the labor situation of the Pacific Northwest that the shipbuilding and aircraft programs of the Nation may proceed at the required pace and efficiency so far as labor is an element.

### Three Cases Considered.

To these two specific fields for mediation others were added as other difficulties arose after the commission began its labors. We shall confine ourselves here merely to major difficulties. Of these there were three: (1) A threatened strike in the oil fields of southern California, (2) a threatened and partly executed strike on the telephone lines of the Pacific States, and (3) a threatened tie-up of the packing industry centering in Chicago but affecting the industry of the entire country.

As to each of these situations, and several others not referred to in this report as to which mediation was effected or attempted, the commission has made a detailed report setting forth the existing relation of employers, employees, and community in each of the industries, the causes of the unrest, the history of the strike—where difficulties culminated in strike—the steps necessary for the removal of such causes, the nature of the settlement secured by the commission, where an adjustment was made, and the actual working of such settlement as far as the short time of its operation enabled its ascertainment. A program of industrial policy, either to meet the peremptory needs of war or looking to readjustments beyond, must proceed warily by the light of accredited facts. The intensive stud-

ies, directed to the very concrete immediate ends which were the concern of your commission, have at least furnished a considerable volume of important material for the understanding of those complex and subtle phases of modern industry usually called the labor problem. In this report we shall attempt a compact summary.

### DISPUTES IN ARIZONA COPPER DISTRICTS.

1. About 28 per cent of the total copper output of the United States is produced in the four copper districts of Arizona dealt with by the commission. In the early summer of 1917 strikes became widespread in these centers, resulting, through the total and partial shutdown of the mines extending for a period of over three months, in a loss of 100,000,000 pounds of copper. Necessarily such an industrial disturbance results in continued diminution of output for a considerable time following any settlement of difficulties.

2. The occasions for such shocking dislocations of a basic war industry varied in the different mining camps. Behind and controlling, however, the factors which immediately led to the strikes are the underlying labor conditions of the mining industry of the State, which were devoid of safeguards against strikes and, in fact, provocative of them.

### Distant Ownership of Mines.

3. Distant ownership, wholly apart from its tendency to divorce income from the responsibility for the conditions under which it is acquired, creates barriers against the opportunity of understanding the labor aspects, the human problems, of the industry, and solidarity of interest among the various owners checks the views of any one liberal owner from prevailing against the autocratic policy of the majority. The resident management of the mines is wholly traditional in its effect, however sincere in its purpose. The managers fail to understand and reach the mind and heart of labor because they have not the aptitude or the training or the time for wise dealing with the problems of industrial relationship. The managers are technical men, mining engineers of knowledge and skill. There is no responsible executive whose sole function it is to deal with labor problems. In fact it has hardly begun to be realized that labor questions call for the same systematic attention and understanding and skill as do engineering problems.

### Effect of Migratory Labor.

4. The employees, in their turn, present factors of special difficulty. Labor turnover is appallingly large, with all the economic and social evils that such a condition signifies. The striking phenomenon of migratory labor has not been wholly evil in its effects. It has helped to spread ideas of liberalism into our industrial life, however indiscriminating this educative process necessarily has been. But any benefits conferred by migratory labor are wholly offset by its

costs, both economic and social. A large migratory working force is economically an intolerable waste. Socially it is a disintegrating element in society. It signifies, too often, men without responsibility of home or home making, men possessed of a feeling of injustice against lack of continuity of employment, serving as inflammable material for beguiling agitators to work upon. This large labor turnover is accepted too much as the plagues of old, something irremediable. There is only the faintest beginning of realization that labor turnover is an evil which can be substantially reduced if not wholly eliminated, and that the responsibility for its elimination is a duty confronting both the industry and the Government.

### Racial Difficulties Arise.

The polyglot character of the workers adds the difficulty of racial diversities. In one camp 26 and, in another as many as 32 nationalities were represented. The industry contains within itself the Balkan problem on a small scale. In other camps, even where there was not great racial diversity, large numbers were non-English speaking, particularly Mexicans. The seeds of dissension among the workers render difficult their cohesion, and the presence of non-English speaking labor tends even to foster misunderstanding between management and men than is normal in American industry. The movement toward Americanization, so fruitful in its results in different parts of the country, has hardly penetrated into these outposts of industry. Next to nothing is done to integrate non-English speaking labor—citizens and prospective citizens—into our social life.

5. The trade-union movement is the most promising unifying spirit among the workers. The progress of the movement, however, is impeded by the traditional opposition of the companies, by difficulties due to racial diversities and by internal dissensions in the miners' International. The resulting weakness of the organization deprived the industry of the discipline over workers exercised by stronger unions and gave the less responsible leaders a freer field for activity. Thus a numerically small minority could compel a strike because of the solidarity of workmen in time of strike.

### Entire Community Involved.

6. As is generally true of a community serving a single industry, there was not the cooling atmosphere of outsiders to the conflict. The entire community was embroiled. Such agencies of the "public" as the so-called "loyalty leagues" only served to intensify bitterness, and, more unfortunately to the minds of the workers in the West served to associate all loyalty movements with partisan and antiunion aims.

7. The labor difficulties were further complicated by factors created by the war. This was particularly true of the situation in the Globe district. Doctrines of internationalism, the conviction that

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all wars are capitalistic, which before the war had permeated the minds of labor the world over, strongly marked the labor leadership in the Globe district. It led to resolutions of opposition to the war by the miners' local at the outbreak of the war. The situation was further intensified by refusal to display the flag at union headquarters. This incident provoked accusations of disloyalty against the men on the part of the company and its sympathizers. The uncritical opinion of the men that all wars are capitalistic and therefore that ours must be such, was encouraged by the heavy profits of the copper companies resulting from the European war before our entrance into it. The limitation of profiteering through price fixing and taxation had been only too recently accomplished to have made itself felt either in its actual operations or in the understanding of the workmen.

### Three Basic Claims by Men.

8. This, roughly, is the background against which the copper strikes of 1917 must be projected. To these underlying conditions and to the absence of processes of orderly government in industry the strikes of 1917 must, fundamentally, be attributed. These conditions may not have been left unavailed of by enemies of our war policy nor by exponents of syndicalist industrialism, but neither sinister influences nor the I. W. W. can account for these strikes. The explanation is to be found in unremedied and remediable industrial disorders.

9. Amidst all the diversity of conditions in the four copper districts there were three basic claims urged by the men and resisted by the companies:

(a) While not expressed in so many words, the dominant feeling of protest was that the industry was conducted upon an autocratic basis. The workers did not have representation in determining those conditions of their employment which vitally affected their lives as well as the company's output. Many complaints were, in fact, found by the commission to be unfounded, but there was no safeguard against injustice except the say-so of one side to the controversy. In none of the mines was there direct dealing between companies and unions. In some mines grievance committees had been recently established, but they were distrusted by the workers as subject to company control, and, in any event, were not effective, because the final determination of every issue was left with the company. In place of orderly processes of adjustment workers were given the alternative of submission or strike.

### Equilibrium in Industry.

(b) The men sought the power to secure industrial justice in matters of vital concern to them. The power they sought would in no way impinge on the correlative power which must reside in management. Only by a proper balance of adequate power on each side can just equilibrium in industry be attained. In the minds of the workers only the right to organize secured them an equality of bargaining power and protection against abuses. There was no demand for a

closed shop. There was a demand for security against discrimination directed at union membership. The companies denied discrimination, but refused to put the denial to the reasonable test of disinterested adjustment.

(c) The men demanded the removal of certain existing grievances as to wages, hours, and working conditions, but the specific grievances were, on the whole, of relatively minor importance. The crux of the conflict was the insistence of the men that the right and the power to obtain just treatment were in themselves basic conditions of employment, and that they should not be compelled to depend for such just treatment on the benevolence or uncontrolled will of the employers.

### Aimed at Underlying Conditions.

10. It was the correction of these underlying conditions making for instability at which the commission aimed in its adjustments. The objective was not merely to open the mines to their full productive capacity as quickly as possible, but to guard against any recurrence of interruption or curtailment of production through labor difficulties, at least during the period of the war.

11. The commission made four specific adjustments in four mining districts. There were variations in detail to suit specific local aspects. In the large, however, the settlements established the framework of sound industrial relations between management and men:

(a) An orderly and impartial process for the adjustment of all grievances inevitable in modern large-scale industry was substituted for the strike. In asking labor, for the period of the war, to forego its ultimate weapon, a compensatory means of redressing grievances had to be supplied. Therefore, there are established in each district United States administrators to decide all disputes where the parties themselves fail of agreement. The commission in effect applied the principle of trade agreements, making the duration of the war the time limit, and, through the mechanism of a United States administrator, provided for the means of determining any claims of breach of the agreement.

### Channels of Communication.

(b) Working conditions of industry should normally be determined by the parties themselves. Therefore channels of communication between the management and men were created through grievance committees free from all possible company influence. Through these representative contacts between management and men disputes find expeditious and informal settlement. Still more important, the contact engenders a spirit of mutual understanding and therefore of cooperation.

(c) The right of the men to organize was made effective by providing administrative enforcement for the prohibition against discrimination because of union affiliation.

(d) In view of the dislocation of the labor supply of the country it was important to husband the available man power. Therefore reemployment of the men on strike before employing new-

comers was assured, excepting only those—few in number—who were guilty of seditious utterances, who had been proved inefficient, or who were members of any organization whose principles were opposed to belief in the obligation of contract. By casting the burden of reemployment of all the strikers upon the district instead of upon the individual company the beginning was made toward recognizing the responsibility of the industry as an entirety for the solution of its problems.

### Results are Encouraging.

12. Administration under this settlement has proceeded in these Arizona districts for over two months, and the results are encouraging. The administrators at once proceeded to their duties. Resourceful energy is needed in the days immediately following a strike in order to prevent misunderstandings and old suspicions from again flaring up. Extremists of both sides have to be diverted. In a word, the problem is to educate the estranged sides to deal directly with one another on the basis of a new faith and a new confidence. This educative process is now being carried out by the administrators with skill and measurable success. Reemployment of the workers was sought to be effected with all practicable speed. Old and new grievances were promptly heard. In one district 250 grievances were disposed of in five weeks. Many of the grievances were found to be trivial or groundless; they were, however, the surviving surface manifestations of the old unhealthy relationship. The prompt disposition of such grievances prevented that balked sense of justice on the part of men which so often leads to the explosion of a strike. Instead of a policy of drift, with intermittent eruptions, there is now the continuous administration of industrial machinery, which serves as a bulwark for stability. Conditions are by no means fully normal; old feelings and old bitternesses still smolder, but new habits and new hopes of cooperation between management and men are steadily being built.

### CALIFORNIA OIL FIELDS DISPUTE.

1. The oil fields of southern California have an average output of 8,000,000 barrels per month, about one-third of the total oil output of the United States. Eleven companies produce about 95 per cent of this total output. Of these companies the Standard Oil is the largest, employing about 5,000 of approximately 13,000 men in the California field. A strike in the fields of the independents was threatened in the summer of 1917, but averted, and again threatened still more ominously in November last. The country was already embarrassed by oil-fuel shortage, and the commission therefore promptly responded to the call for its intervention to avoid a tie-up.

### Specific Grievances Presented.

2. The men presented specific grievances as to hours, wages, and conditions of employment, and sought protection against alleged discrimination because of union membership. The labor employed in this industry, unlike that in most of

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the industries investigated by the commission, is English-speaking and almost wholly American. A very large proportion of the workers are highly skilled. Nevertheless, it was not until April, 1917, that the men were organized. Their union had grown to include between 9,000 and 10,000 men and is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

3. Commissioner Reed, who acted for the commission, found that specific grievances needed correction and that means were required for securing redress of future grievances.

### Demand Eight-Hour Day.

The major specific demands of the men were for an eight-hour day and a minimum wage of \$4. In effect they asked that the conditions prevailing at the Standard Oil plants should be introduced by the independents. It was found that the 5,000 employees of the Standard Oil had been on an eight-hour basis since January 1, 1917, and according to the experience of the Standard Oil Co. no loss in efficiency or output resulted from the introduction of the eight-hour day. It was the intention of some of the independents voluntarily to go on the eight-hour basis. Therefore, in providing for an eight-hour day effective January 1, 1918, the commission merely adopted the labor standard as to hours which had been vindicated by experience. To guard against the needs of emergency of the Government in war time, provision was made for a longer working-day if required by the Government. The principle of a minimum wage of \$4 on an eight-hour basis, effective December 1, 1917, was likewise introduced. The company further agreed not to discriminate against men because of membership in any union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

### Government Inspectors Provided.

4. Here, as in the copper districts, machinery of enforcement was essential. Provision was therefore made for Government inspectors to determine the governmental need, if any, for increase in the working hours. Administrators were named for all disputes which the parties can not settle between themselves.

5. The men thus secured betterment in hours and conditions of employment and the means of redress for future grievances. In effect the settlement operated as a trade agreement for the period of the war, and thereby displaced the strike and the lockout. The Government is thus assured stability as to labor conditions in the oil production of California. Opportunities are afforded the men to become disciplined through responsible organization, with resulting increase in efficiency; and the contact between producers and men will make for the healthier relationships between them indispensable to peace and productivity in industry. The response to the Government's needs, once they were made clear to both operators and men, gives full hope for the growth of a cooperative spirit between them. The men showed every readiness to produce the much-needed oil; the operators, both independent and Standard Oil, placed all their resources without stint at the disposal of the Government.

### PACIFIC COAST TELEPHONE DISPUTE.

1. For several months a tie-up of the telephone system of the entire Pacific coast was threatened. The controversy affected California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and Nevada. A strike became actually effective, in November, in Washington and Oregon, and the commission was charged with the adjustment of the entire dispute. Here, as in the other industries, the inability of employers and employees to reach an adjustment of issues between them hampered the country's effectiveness in war.

2. At bottom the failure of the existing industrial system to supply its own prevention against such a breakdown in time of war is attributable to causes of widespread application, but in this telephone industry the commission encountered special features—even if only of detail—which gave rise to their own peculiar difficulties.

### Network of Industry Affected.

There was involved a vast network of industry stretching over widespread territory and controlled by one company in itself a subsidiary of a national system. The element of distance, creating managerial aloofness, thus played a very important part. For the employees the labor policy of "the company" was what the local officials in towns distant from the executive offices made it, and not what the general officers in San Francisco might have wished it to be; distance insulated the general offices from intimate knowledge of industrial relations of the company. The bonds of confidence and cooperation between company and employees were therefore tenuous. Moreover, the fact that the company, despite its bigness, was part of a national system qualified all solutions of labor difficulties by consideration, on the part of the company, of the bearing of such solution, however intrinsically irrelevant, upon other parts of the country. Despite all this, by reason of the skilled character of the employees, the prevailing extent of trade-unions among the men and the resulting practice of collective bargaining between company and men, there was a much healthier tone and a greater basis of stability in industrial relations here than in other industries investigated by the commission.

### Twelve Thousand Workers Involved.

3. The dispute affected about 3,200 men, who construct and keep up the plant, and about 9,000 girl operators. These are largely girls between 18 and 20. Because of their immaturity and their normally brief period of employment they illustrated the familiar difficulties in organizing girl employees. But in the summer of 1917, at a number of points in Oregon and Washington, organization did become effective; the girls formed locals and affiliated with the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, the men's union.

4. The recognition of the girls' union became the burning issue in the controversy which culminated in a partial tie-up. The men for the first time—being most favorably situated because of the demand for skilled electricians—made

the recognition of the girls' union their controlling principle.

There were two other issues: A demand for an increase of wages and a demand for a closed shop, subsequently modified into a desire for a preferential shop. Wages for men had not increased since 1913, and the cost of living had in the meantime gone up. The men demanded a 25 per cent wage increase; the company offered a 12½ per cent increase. The closed shop demand was used as a leverage in bargaining, but the preferential shop idea was vigorously urged.

### Dissension Among Employees.

5. These were the specific issues that called for adjustment, but they were enveloped in an atmosphere of misunderstanding and suspicion, not only between the company and its employees but also between the northern and southern groups of employees. The dissension among the employees was due partly to the continuance of an old internal union fight, but had been intensified by general labor conditions in the Northwest leading to more marked radicalism on the part of the northern group. Moreover, a false issue of loyalty had been raised, particularly against the striking girls, which was vigorously repelled. Here as elsewhere the attempt of parties on one side of an economic controversy to appropriate patriotism and stigmatize the other side with disloyalty only served to intensify the bitterness of the struggle and to weaken the force of unity in the country.

### National Interests First.

6. The commission had to deal with the specific issues as well as with the attendant atmosphere. Its task here, as elsewhere, was to educate all to the realization that the national interest must control the situation. The future as well as the present had to be safeguarded, not merely by the adjustment of specific grievances but by the establishment of a new administrative structure supervised by the Government into which should be built the observance of law and the avoidance of force.

### 7. Specifically:

(a) The girls' locals were included in the trade agreement between the company and the brotherhood. In some other parts of the country the company had heretofore recognized the girls' union, and the plea that this made for inefficiency was the speculation of fear rather than the judgment of experience.

(b) Wage increases, obviously necessary, were provided for, leaving the extent of further increases to negotiation between the parties. In default of agreement, the issue was to be determined by an arbiter, to pass upon the complicated facts of a proper wage scale.

(c) The recognition of the girls' union, as well as the enforcement of all future grievances, was made effective by the establishment of impartial administrative machinery. United States administrators in the various districts were provided for the settlement of all issues which the parties themselves could not adjust.

(d) For the period of the war at least, in place of the resort to strike or lockout,

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there was thus established an effective peaceful process for the redress of grievances, secured by the authority of the United States Government.

(c) In effect there were involved a reversal of the labor policy of the company. New currents of cooperation were created. It takes some time, however, for such a change of policy to permeate through all the stages of an industrial hierarchy. Partly, therefore, through this delayed adjustment to a new industrial regime on the part of local subordinate officials, partly by reason of obstructive suspicion of some of the radical labor leaders in the Northern States, partly because of the limited facilities for labor administration on the part of the Government, considerable difficulty was experienced in the early days following the ratification of the commission's settlement. The commission was constantly appealed to. The quick exercise of administrative action by the commission and the new administrators, and a strict eye to the enforcement of the settlement in cooperation with the more conservative union leaders and the higher officials of the company, succeeded in tiding over—by a process of flexible administration rather than adjudication—the obstructions and difficulties inevitable in such a situation. Before the commission left the coast signs of a new order of good relationship were already evident. Since then the representatives of the company and the brotherhoods have successfully negotiated a new wage scale without resort to arbitration.

### UNREST IN THE LUMBER INDUSTRY OF THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST.

1. The forests and lumber mills of the Pacific Northwest have a predominant war importance. The raw materials they furnish are indispensable to the execution of the aircraft and shipping programs of the Government. The entire industry employs about 70,000 men. The labor conditions in the lumber industry have their reflex upon all other industry in that territory.

2. Yet this basic war industry suffered a breakdown of several months in the summer of 1917 and is still in a state of seething unrest, woefully short of its productivity. For, while the strike of 1917 was broken and the men went back beaten for the moment, the conflict was only postponed and not composed. Some of the men in fact practice "conscious withdrawal of efficiency," the so-called "strike on the job," and there is every expectation in the minds of those best informed that unless present conditions are changed a complete strike will occur in the spring. This is a situation that must be translated in terms of its significance to the military program of 1918.

#### Influence of Pioneer Conditions.

3. We are dealing with an industry still determined by pioneer conditions of life. Hardy contact with nature makes certain rigors of conditions inevitable, but the rigors of nature have been reinforced by the neglects of men. Social conditions have been allowed to grow up full of danger to the country. It is in

these unhealthy social conditions that we find the explanations for the unrest long gathering force but now sharply brought to our attention by its disastrous effect upon war industries. The unlivable condition of many of the camps has long demanded attention. While large improvements in camp life have recently been made, many of the camps still require much betterment to make them fit human habitations. A number of employers have shown a most commendable understanding of the implications of operating camps unfit for men. Unfortunately, however, the old abuses were so long continued and so widespread that even after physical conditions are bettered a sense of grievance remains. This discontent gradually translated itself into demands not merely for physical comforts but for certain spiritual satisfactions.

#### Environment of Camps.

4. Partly the rough pioneer character of the industry, but largely the failure to create a healthy social environment, has resulted in the migratory, drifting character of workers. Ninety per cent of those in the camps are described by one of the wisest students of the problem, not too inaccurately, as "womanless, voteless, and jobless." The fact is that about 90 per cent of them are unmarried. Their work is most intermittent, the annual labor turnover reaching the extraordinary figure of over 600 per cent. There has been a failure to make of these camps communities. It is not to be wondered, then, that in too many of these workers the instinct of workmanship is impaired. They are—or, rather, have been made—disintegrating forces in society.

5. Efforts to rectify evils through the trade-union movement have largely failed because of the small headway trade-unions are able to make. Operators claim that the nature of the industry presents inherent obstacles to unionization. But a dominant reason is to be found in the bitter attitude of the operators toward any organization among their employees.

#### The I. W. W. Organization.

This uncompromising attitude on the part of the employers has reaped for them an organization of destructive rather than constructive radicalism. The I. W. W. is filling the vacuum created by the operators. The red card is carried by large numbers throughout the Pacific Northwest. Membership in the I. W. W. by no means implies belief in or understanding of its philosophy. To a majority of the members it is a bond of groping fellowship. According to the estimates of conservative students of the phenomenon a very small percentage of the I. W. W. are really understanding followers of subversive doctrine. The I. W. W. is seeking results by dramatizing evils and by romantic promises of relief. The hold of the I. W. W. is riveted instead of weakened by unimaginative opposition on the part of employers to the correction of real grievances—an opposition based upon academic fear that granting just demands will lead to unjust demands. The greatest difficulty in the industry is the tenacity of old habits of individualism. The cooperative spirit is only just beginning.

6. The unrest, which at bottom is the assertion of human dignity, focuses upon a demand for the eight-hour day. It is almost the only large industry on the coast in which the basic eight-hour day does not prevail. The operators doggedly opposed the eight-hour day on the ground that they are unable to meet southern competition operating under longer hours. They were unacquainted with the tendencies revealed by the introduction of the eight-hour day in other industries and the experiments of the British ministry of munitions as to the relation between shorter hours and efficiency.

#### Eight-Hour Day Opposition.

In truth, we can not escape the conviction that with too many opposition to the eight-hour day has become a matter of pride instead of judgment, a reluctance to yield after having defeated the strike. Opposition to the eight-hour day is carried to the point of binding members of an employers' association on the Pacific coast by agreement to discriminate against such mills as introduce the change. On the other hand, the change has been introduced by far-sighted employers, particularly those in the inland empire district, not by way of yielding to threats, but as introducing a wise innovation recognized as a desirable national policy for industry.

#### Measure of National Need.

7. In the judgment of the commission the introduction of the basic eight-hour day in the Pacific Northwest lumber industry is indispensable as a measure of national need. It is essential in order to assure stability in the industry, efficiency of output, and to obtain an adequate labor supply in the face of better competitive conditions in neighboring industries. Negotiations between the commission and the operators' association on the coast had reached a point where the adoption of the eight-hour day seemed practically assured. Unfortunately, conferences between representatives of the Pacific coast lumbermen and officials in Washington, held contemporaneously with the session of the commission in Seattle, gave rise to advices from such representatives to their associates on the coast which led to a reversal of attitude and to insistence that the eight-hour day must go into operation for the entire country before the Northwest Pacific coast would yield. The principal and certain source of difficulty, therefore, remains. It can be and should be promptly removed by administrative action requiring the basic eight-hour day in all contracts for lumber entering into Government work.

#### Means of Contact Essential.

8. Some means of contact between operators and employees as a body is likewise essential. If it is too abrupt a step in the evolutionary process of this industry to deal collectively with trade-unions, some method of representation of the workers collectively in determining the general conditions under which they work and for securing rectification of evils should be devised.

9. With specific grievances removed destructive propaganda extensively

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preached in the Pacific Northwest will lose its strongest advocate. Counter propaganda and positive education will then have an easy opportunity to supplant fanatical doctrines.

### PACKING INDUSTRY DISPUTE.

1. In December a strike radiating from Chicago threatened the meat-packing industry. The issues affected upward of a hundred thousand men. Even more important, the continued meat supply to the allies was involved. The commission was requested to intervene to avert the danger.

2. As is generally true of large industrial conflicts, the roots of the labor difficulty in the packing industry lie deep. The chief source of trouble comes from lack of solidarity and want of power on the part of the workers to secure redress of grievances because of the systematic opposition on the part of the packers against the organization of its workers. The strike of 1903 destroyed the union, and for 14 years the organization of the yards has been successfully resisted. In 1917 effective organization again made itself felt, so that by the end of the year a sizable minority, variously estimated from 25 to 50 per cent, was unionized. It is a commonplace of trade-union experience that an organized compact minority can control the labor situation in an industry. The union leaders felt, and rightly felt, therefore, that their demands had the effective backing of a potential strike. More important than any of the specific grievances, however, was the natural desire to assert the power of the union by asking the packers for union recognition, at least to the extent of a meeting between the packers and the representatives of the unions.

### Refused by the Packers.

3. This the packers refused to do. They refused to meet eye to eye with the union leaders because of distrust of those leaders. It can not be gainsaid that the absence of a union organization for 14 years, the increasingly large per cent of non-English-speaking labor, and the long pent-up feeling of bitterness all tended to make some of the men in whom the leadership for the time being rested somewhat devoid of that moderation in thought and speech which come from long experience in trade negotiations. On the other hand, refusal of the packers to deal with those leaders tended to encourage and intensify those very qualities which dissuaded the packers from industrial contact with them.

4. The two important specific grievances involved low wages and long hours. In fact, two wage increases had, during 1917, been granted to workmen, largely in an endeavor to forestall union activity. Nevertheless the claim was made, and validly made, that the wage scales, particularly for the great body of unskilled workers, were inadequate in view of the increased cost of living. A further fact that influenced the workers in their wage demand was the belief that the companies had been making excessive profits despite Government regulation of prices. Unfortunately the refusal of the packers to meet the union leaders deprived the

packers of the opportunity of explaining away, if possible, the belief entertained by the men that the packers were profiteering.

### Claims of the Companies.

5. A demand for the eight-hour day in the place of the present ten-hour-day had all the momentum furnished by the Nation-wide movement in the direction of the eight-hour day. The companies, in fact, conceded the principle of the eight-hour day. They had been studying the practicability of themselves introducing a change which they realized is inevitable for American industry. They claimed to be obstructed in its adoption by reason of difficulties attending both inbound and outbound shipments. These conditions depend for correction upon action both by the Government and by the industry. The study of the entire matter by the Government is urgent, so that any interferences to this needed measure of social policy may be removed as promptly as possible.

6. The commission's settlement proceeded along the general lines it had taken in other industries:

(a) The principle of adjustment through negotiation and arbitration was established to take the place of strike and lockout during the period of the war.

### Prohibition of Discrimination.

(b) Prohibition of discrimination for union affiliation is rendered effective by its enforcement through administrative machinery. It is not sufficient to recognize in the abstract the right of workmen to organize. Therefore, effective means were provided to secure to the union the right to live and to grow.

(c) The unfairness of compelling workmen to deal individually with employers of large-scale industries, particularly emphasized in the case of non-English speaking workmen, is recognized in practice by allowing workmen to voice their claims through representatives.

(d) The specific demands of the workers as to changes in hours, wages, and conditions of employment were all left for determination by the United States administrator.

7. Here, as elsewhere, a tense situation threatening breakdown of a vital war industry was relieved by establishing machinery for adjustment. Under this machinery the parties are now proceeding to work out their difficulties. The hope is entertained that not only will specific grievances be justly dealt with, but healthier permanent relationships will be created in the very process of seeking to reach adjustments.

### CAUSES OF LABOR DIFFICULTIES.

1. The commission had wide opportunities, both as to the extent of territory and the variety of industries investigated, to inquire into industrial conditions in war time. The commission visited Arizona, the Pacific coast, Minneapolis and St. Paul, and Chicago; studied the situation in the copper mines, the telephone industry, the Northwest lumber industry, the meat-packing industry as centered in Chicago, the rapid-transit situation and the related industrial condition in the

Twin Cities, and observed as well other industries in the States adjacent to those it visited. All relevant sources of information were tapped, for close contact was had with workmen on strike and at work; employers and professional men, and Federal and State officials who are brought particularly in touch with labor matters; and in addition, the voluminous official files of Federal and State authorities furnished much knowledge. While undoubtedly each industry presents its own peculiarities, certain underlying general factors applicable to all industry emerge from the three months' work of the commission.

### War Needs Kept in Mind.

2. Throughout its inquiry and in all its work the commission kept steadily in mind the war needs of the country. The conclusion can not be escaped that the available man power of the Nation, serving as the industrial arm of war, is not employed to its full capacity nor wisely directed to the energies of war.

3. The effective conduct of the war suffers needlessly because of (a) interruption of work due to actual or threatened strikes, (b) purposed decrease in efficiency through the "strike on the job," (c) decrease in efficiency due to labor unrest, and (d) dislocation of the labor supply.

4. These are not new conditions in American industry, nor are their causes new. The conditions and their causes have long been familiar and long uncorrected. War has only served to intensify the old derangements by making greater demands upon industry and by affording the occasion for new disturbing factors.

5. Among the causes of unrest, familiar to students of industry, the following stand out with special significance to the industrial needs of war:

### Main Cause of Difficulties.

(a) Broadly speaking, American industry lacks a healthy basis of relationship between management and men. At bottom this is due to the insistence by employers upon individual dealings with their men. Direct dealings with employees' organizations is still the minority rule in the United States. In the majority of instances there is no joint dealing, and in too many instances employers are in active opposition to labor organizations. This failure to equalize the parties in adjustments of inevitable industrial contests is the central cause of our difficulties. There is a commendable spirit throughout the country to correct specific evils. The leaders in industry must go further, they must help to correct the state of mind on the part of labor; they must aim for the release of normal feelings by enabling labor to take its place as a cooperator in the industrial enterprise. In a word, a conscious attempt must be made to generate a new spirit in industry.

(b) Too many labor disturbances are due to the absence of disinterested processes to which resort may be had for peaceful settlement. Force becomes too ready an outlet. We need continuous administrative machinery by which grievances inevitable in industry may be easily

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and quickly disposed of and not allowed to reach the pressure of explosion.

(c) There is a widespread lack of knowledge on the part of capital as to labor's feelings and needs and on the part of labor as to problems of management. This is due primarily to a lack of collective negotiation as the normal process of industry. In addition there is but little realization on the part of industry that the so-called "labor problem" demands not only occasional attention but continuous and systematic responsibility, as much so as the technical or financial aspects of industry.

(d) Certain specific grievances, when long uncorrected, not only mean definite hardships; they serve as symbols of the attitude of employers and thus affect the underlying spirit. Hours and wages are, of course, mostly in issue. On the whole, wage increases are asked for mostly in order to meet the increased cost of living, and such demands should be met in the light of their economic causes. Again, the demand for the eight-hour day is nation-wide, for the workers regard it as expressive of an accepted national policy.

6. Repressive dealing with manifestations of labor unrest is the source of much bitterness, turns radical labor leaders into martyrs and thus increases their following, and, worst of all, in the minds of workers tends to implicate the Government as a partisan in an economic conflict. The problem is a delicate and difficult one. There is no doubt, however, that the Bisbee and Jerome deportations, the Everett incident, the Little hanging, and similar acts of violence against workers have had a very harmful effect upon labor both in the United States and in some of the allied countries. Such incidents are attempts to deal with symptoms rather than causes. The I. W. W. has exercised its strongest hold in those industries and communities where employers have most resisted the trade-union movement and where some form of protest against unjust treatment was inevitable.

### Derangement of Labor Supply.

7. The derangement of our labor supply is one of the great evils in industry. The shockingly large amount of labor turnover and the phenomenon of migratory labor means an enormous economic waste and involves an even greater social cost. These are evils which flow from grievances such as those we have set forth; they are accentuated by uncontrolled instability of employment. Finally, we have failed in the full use and wise direction of our labor supply, falsely called "labor shortage," because we have failed to establish a vigorous and competent system of labor distribution. However, means and added resources have been recently provided for a better grappling with this problem.

8. It is, then, to uncorrected specific evils and the absence of a healthy spirit between capital and labor, due partly to these evils and partly to an unsound industrial structure, that we must attribute industrial difficulties which we have experienced during the war. Sinister influences and extremist doctrine may have

availed themselves of these conditions; they certainly have not created them.

9. In fact, the overwhelming mass of the laboring population is in no sense disloyal. Before the war labor was, of course, filled with pacific hopes shared by nearly the entire country. But, like other portions of the citizenship, labor has adjusted itself to the new facts revealed by the European war. Its suffering and its faith are the suffering and the faith of the Nation. With the exception of the sacrifices of the men in the armed service the greatest sacrifices have come from those at the lower rung of the industrial ladder. Wage increases respond last to the needs of this class of labor, and their meager returns are hardly adequate, in view of the increased cost of living, to maintain even their meager standard of life. It is upon them the war pressure has borne most severely. Labor at heart is as devoted to the purposes of the Government in the prosecution of this war as any other part of society. If labor's enthusiasm is less vocal, and its feelings here and there tepid, we will find the explanation in some of the conditions of the industrial environment in which labor is placed and which in many instances is its nearest contact with the activities of the war.

### Cases of Inconsistency.

(a) Too often there is a glaring inconsistency between our democratic purposes in this war abroad and the autocratic conduct of some of those guiding industry at home. This inconsistency is emphasized by such episodes as the Bisbee deportations.

(b) Personal bitterness and more intense industrial strife inevitably result when the claim of loyalty is falsely resorted to by employers and their sympathizers as a means of defeating sincere claims for social justice, even though such claims be asserted in time of war.

(c) So long as profiteering is not comprehensively prevented to the full extent that governmental action can prevent it, just so long will a sense of inequality disturb the fullest devotion of labor's contribution to the war.

### RECOMMENDATIONS.

The causes of unrest suggest their own means of correction:

1. The elimination to the utmost practical extent of all profiteering during the period of the war is a prerequisite to the best morale in industry.

2. Modern large-scale industry has effectually destroyed the personal relation between employer and employee—the knowledge and cooperation that come from personal contact. It is therefore no longer possible to conduct industry by dealing with employees as individuals. Some form of collective relationship between management and men is indispensable. The recognition of this principle by the Government should form an accepted part of the labor policy of the Nation.

### Law in Business.

3. Law, in business as elsewhere, depends for its vitality upon steady enforcement. Instead of waiting for adjustment

after grievances come to the surface there is needed the establishment of continuous administrative machinery for the orderly disposition of industrial issues and the avoidance of an atmosphere of contention and the waste of disturbances.

4. The eight-hour day is an established policy of the country; experience has proved justification of the principle also in war times. Provision must of course be made for longer hours in case of emergencies. Labor will readily meet this requirement if its misuse is guarded against by appropriate overtime payments.

### Unified Direction of Labor.

5. Unified direction of the labor administration of the United States for the period of the war should be established. At present there is an unrelated number of separate committees, boards, agencies, and departments having fragmentary and conflicting jurisdiction over the labor problems raised by the war. A single-headed administration is needed, with full power to determine and establish the necessary administrative structure.

(Since this report was written the direction of the labor administration for the war has been delegated to the Secretary of Labor.)

6. When assured of sound labor conditions and effective means for the just redress of grievances that may arise, labor in its turn should surrender all practices which tend to restrict maximum efficiency.

### Affirmative Education Needed.

7. Uncorrected evils are the greatest provocative to extremist propaganda, and their correction in itself would be the best counterpropaganda. But there is need for more affirmative education. There has been too little publicity of an educative sort in regard to labor's relation to the war. The purposes of the Government and the methods by which it is pursuing them should be brought home to the fuller understanding of labor. Labor has most at stake in this war, and it will eagerly devote its all if only it be treated with confidence and understanding, subject neither to indulgence nor neglect, but dealt with as a part of the citizenship of the State.

W. B. WILSON,  
*Chairman.*  
ERNEST P. MARSH.  
VERNER Z. REED.  
JACKSON L. SPANGLER.  
JOHN H. WALKER.  
FELIX FRANKFURTER,  
*Secretary and Counsel.*  
MAX LOWENTHAL,  
*Assistant Secretary.*

### PRICES FOR BRITISH GRAINS.

The American Consul General at London cables as follows:

Food controller fixes prices for grain harvested in United Kingdom in 1918. Wheat and rye will be based on average price of 75s. per quarter of 504 pounds; barley, 65s. per quarter of 448 pounds; oats, 46s. 3d. per quarter of 336 pounds. Higher prices will be allowed for better classes of oats for milling purposes.

## Report of Health Conditions at Army Camps Submitted by the Division of Field Sanitation

FEBRUARY 8, 1918.

Herewith is a detailed report on health conditions at Regular Army, National Guard, and National Army camps in the United States for the week ending February 1. The report of the Division of Field Sanitation to the Surgeon General of the Army for that week is as follows:

1. General.—Health conditions show continued improvement. The admission and death rates are lower than for last week, while the non-effective rate is slightly higher. Measles is declining. Pneumonia admissions show a slight decrease, although still relatively high. Meningitis shows a marked decrease in the number of new cases.

2. National Guard.—Camp Wheeler has the highest admission rate (2.885, annual rate) and Camp Beauregard the highest non-effective (79.9) of all National Guard camps. The total number of new cases of measles for all National Guard camps was 168, as compared with 182 for the preceding week. Camp Cody leads in pneumonia admissions, 50 new cases being reported against 25 last week. Camps Wheeler and Boyle report new cases well above the average. Meningitis shows a decrease, 21 new cases being reported for all National Guard camps against 28 for last week. Camp Beauregard leads with eight new cases against nine last week.

### Highest Admission Rate.

3. National Army.—Camp Travis continues with the highest admission and non-effective rates of all National Army camps. Both rates are lower than last week. Six hundred and eighty-four new cases of measles were reported from all National Army camps, against 938 last week. Camp Lee leads with 75 new cases, with Camps Grant and Sherman second and third, respectively. Three hundred and three new cases of pneumonia were reported for all National Army camps, as compared with 511 last week. Camps Pike and Travis continue to lead in the number of new cases, 64 cases being reported from Pike and 54 from Travis. Camps Taylor, Lee, and Dodge follow in the relative order named. Meningitis con-

tinues to prevail at Camp Jackson—19 new cases being reported, against 23 last week. For National Army camps as a whole the number of new cases shows a marked decrease as compared with last week. Scarlet fever prevalence shows an increase at Camps Pike and Sherman, and a decrease at Camp Lewis.

4. Regular Army.—The admission and non-effective rates show a slight increase as compared with last week. Both rates, however, are considerably lower than corresponding rates for National Guard and National Army camps. Measles is prevailing in many camps. Pneumonia admissions remain practically the same as last week.

### Analysis of Tabulations.

All figures on sickness in the following tables are of new cases first reported during the week. The military reports class the total number of sick and injured as "total non-effectives" and the non-effectives per thousand as the "non-effective rate." The weekly rate for new cases of sickness reported ("the admission rate") is used in the following table:

The non-effective rate for the entire National Guard in the United States was, for the last day covered by the report, 49.6 per thousand (50.4 on January 18); the admission rate for disease during the week, 29 per thousand (29.3 for the preceding week); deaths from disease were at the rate of 9 per thousand per year; the non-effective rate for the National Army was 55.7 per thousand (53.9 the preceding week); the admission rate for disease, 38.4 per thousand (39.6 for the week before); deaths from disease were at the rate of 10.1 per thousand year; the non-effective rate for the Regular Army was 41.3 per thousand (40 preceding week); the admission rate for disease during the week, 28.6 (28.1 the preceding week); deaths from disease were at the rate of 11.2 per thousand per year.

### Divisions, Camps, and Locations.

The camps at which Regular Army, National Guard, and National Army divisions are lo-

Health conditions at Regular Army, National Guard, and National Army divisional camps for the week ending Feb. 1.

Division.	Number sick.	Sick rate per 1,000.	Number of cases of—								
			Pneumonia.	Dysentery.	Malaria.	Veneral disease.	Measles.	Meningitis.	Scarlet fever.	Other illness.	
27.....	389	13.7	15				27				344
28.....	425	13.4	15				23	14	3		370
29.....	488	22.2	5				24	37	2	3	417
30.....	918	33.5	19				23	9			867
31.....	1,065	55.1	36	3	2		45				979
32.....	683	26.6	11				102	34		3	533
34.....	498	21.3	50		1		14	26			407
35.....	925	40.1	22				29	8	3	1	862
36.....	1,204	48.5	30		1		37	1	2		1,133
37.....	537	26.6	15				7	29	1		535
38.....	885	34.6	12				2	27	1		842
39.....	818	35.6	23		9		22			8	756
40.....	748	32.8	13				8	9		14	704
3.....	247	26.0	3				8	11	1		224
4.....	464	37.8	9				12	28	1		413
(1).....	542	43.2	11	2	3		18	80		3	425
5.....	194	40.4	3				20	15			164
7.....	46	26.1	1				10	1		1	33
15.....	103	21.1					7	12	1		83
Quartermaster <sup>2</sup> .....	327	21.0	7				27	52	1		240
76.....	496	19.1	7				19	19	1		450
77.....	506	17.5	6				21	2		1	476
78.....	659	34.1	3	1			23	22		6	604
79.....	409	14.3	17				43	19	2	19	318
80.....	1,277	43.5	21				59	75	1	1	1,120
81.....	819	42.8	17			3	53	15	19	1	711
82.....	893	27.8	18				131	65	1		678
83.....	981	31.1	4				33	62	1	30	851
84.....	1,070	39.7	30				285	23	2		739
85.....	538	24.0	10				12	59	1	5	451
86.....	669	25.9	12				36	66	1	12	542
87.....	2,353	85.4	64	1	6		195	20		31	2,039
88.....	1,031	53.6	23				23	34		11	913
89.....	932	33.7	11				8	11	3		937
90.....	3,309	118.8	54				22	6	4		3,223
91.....	663	22.5	8				15	18	2	5	618

<sup>1</sup> Units of National Guard, Regular Army, and transferred National Army troops not yet assigned to any division.  
<sup>2</sup> Camp Joseph E. Johnston, the Quartermaster Corps training camp at Jacksonville, Fla.

cated are given in the following alphabetical list:

Beauregard, Alexandria, La., 29th N. G. Division; Bowie, Fort Worth, Tex., 36th N. G. Division; Cody, Bismarck, N. Dak., 34th N. G. Division; Custer, Battle Creek, Mich., 56th N. A. Division; Devens, Ayer, Mass., 76th N. A. Division; Dodge, Ia., Moines, Iowa, 88th N. A. Division; Doniphan, Fort Hill, Okla., 35th N. G. Division; El Paso, Tex., 15th R. A. Division; Funston, Fort Riley, Kans., 59th N. A. Division; Gordon, Atlanta, Ga., 82d N. A. Division; Grant, Rockford, Ill., 86th N. A. Division; Greene, Charlotte, N. C., 3d and 4th Divisions; R. A. and unassigned units; Hancock, Augusta, Ga., 28th N. G. Division; Jackson, Columbia, S. C., 81st N. G. Division; Johnson, Jacksonville, Fla., Quartermaster Corps Training Camp; Keeby, Linda Vista, Cal., 4th N. G. Division; Lee, Petersburg, Va., 50th N. G. Division; Lewis, American Lake, Wash., 91st N. A. Division; Logan, Houston, Tex., 33d N. G. Division and 5th R. A. Division; MacArthur, Waco, Tex., 3d N. G. Division; Meade, Annapolis, Md., 70th N. A. Division; McClellan, Anniston, Ala., 29th N. G. Division and 7th R. A. Division; Pike, Little Rock, Ark., 87th N. A. Division; Sevier, Greenville, S. C., 30th N. G. Division; Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss., 38th N. G. Division; Sheridan, Montgomery, Ala., 27th N. G. Division; Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio, 82d N. A. Division; Taylor, Louisville, Ky., 84th N. A. Division; Travis, San Antonio, Tex., 90th N. A. Division; Upton, Yaphank, Long Island, N. Y., 77th N. A. Division; Wadsworth, Spartanburg, S. C., 27th N. G. Division; Wheeler, Macon, Ga., 31st N. G. Division.

### Causes of deaths by divisions.

Division.	Number of deaths.	Causes.
27.....	2	Pneumonia, 1; tuberculosis, 1.
28.....	2	Pneumonia, 2.
29.....	1	Meningitis, 1.
30.....	6	Pneumonia, 2; acute hemorrhage, 1; empyema, 1; meningitis; fracture of skull, 1.
31.....	10	Pneumonia, 7; meningitis, 1; septicaemia, 1; fracture of skull, 1.
33.....	2	Pneumonia, 2.
34.....	12	Pneumonia, 10; septicaemia, 1; cellulitis of neck, 1.
35.....	6	Pneumonia, 5; meningitis, 1.
39.....	4	Pneumonia, 1; meningitis, 1; injury, 2.
37.....	6	Pneumonia, 5; meningitis, 1.
38.....	2	Pneumonia, 2.
39.....	8	Pneumonia, 5; meningitis, 3.
40.....	1	Pneumonia, 1.
3.....	3	Pneumonia, 1; measles, 1; injury, 1.
4.....	2	Pneumonia, 2.
(1).....	17	Pneumonia, 4; bronchitis, 5; empyema, 1; measles, 3; meningitis, 1; erysipelas, 1; appendicitis, 1; injury, 1.
5.....	2	Pneumonia, 1; syphilis, 1.
7.....	0	
15.....	1	Suicide, 1.
Quartermaster <sup>2</sup> .....	4	Pneumonia, 3; meningitis, 1.
76.....	2	Pneumonia, 1; not specified, 1.
77.....	4	Pneumonia, 4.
78.....	0	
79.....	7	Pneumonia, 4; meningitis, 3.
80.....	13	Pneumonia, 9; empyema, 2; meningitis, 1; mumps, 1.
81.....	4	Pneumonia, 4.
82.....	12	Pneumonia, 8; meningitis, 2; nephritis, 1; tuberculosis, 1.
83.....	4	Septicaemia, 1; empyema, 2; carditis, 1.
84.....	2	Pneumonia, 1; meningitis, 1.
85.....	2	Pneumonia, 1; measles with complication of appendicitis, 1.
86.....	0	
87.....	19	*Pneumonia, 18; meningitis, 1.
88.....	3	Pneumonia, 3.
89.....	3	Pneumonia, 2; suicide, 1.
90.....	9	Pneumonia, 7; meningitis, 1; injury, 1.
91.....	3	Pneumonia, 1; meningitis, 1; nephritis and peritonitis, 1.
Total deaths:		
National Guard 62		From pneumonia, 43
Regular Army 29		From pneumonia, 11
National Army 87		From pneumonia, 63

<sup>1</sup> Units of National Guard, Regular Army, and transferred National Army troops not yet assigned to any division.  
<sup>2</sup> Camp Joseph E. Johnston, the Quartermaster Corps training camp at Jacksonville, Fla.

## Summary of Business Conditions and Crops Jan. 23, 1918, as Reported From Twelve Federal Reserve Bank Districts

The Federal Reserve Board issues the following:

	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.....	Active.....	Good; retail trade quiet.	Good.....	Active, limited only by scarcity of supplies.	Large volume.....	Fair.
Crops:						
Condition.....			do.....	Good.....	Inactive.....	Do.
Outlook.....			do.....	do.....	Extensive preparations anticipated.	Do.
Industries of the district.	Turning more towards Government work.	Active, but hampered by transportation and fuel difficulties.	War industries active; other production retarded.	Decreased output by reason of weather and other conditions.	Running full.....	Handicapped for coal; some labor shortage.
Construction, building, and engineering.	Little new construction except on Government work.	At minimum.....	Very little activity....	Decrease.....	Private building negligible; Government work in large volume.	Below average.
Foreign trade.....	Heavy imports of raw material.	Decreased export movement because of traffic congestion.	Somewhat greater.....		Restricted.....	Very limited.
Bank clearings.....	Increased.....	Decrease.....	Small increase.....	Increase.....	Large volume.....	Increase.
Money rates.....	Firm and steady.....	Firm.....	Firm.....	Firm.....	Good demand at 6 per cent.	Firm.
Railroad, post office, and other receipts.	Post office increased, railroad decreased.	Increased.....	Heavy; December shows increase.	Post-office receipts increased.	Railroad, irregular; post office, volume large.	Good.
Labor conditions.....	Fair; considerable unrest.	Demand greater than supply.	Scarce and inefficient..	Scarcity and exacting..	In demand at high wages.	Fair.
Outlook.....	Unsettled.....	Fair.....	Unsettled.....	Improving.....	Generally satisfactory..	Unsettled, account rapid readjustments.
Remarks.....	Increasing demands for capital purposes and Government financing, scarcity of coal, and transportation difficulties making business hard to conduct.	Course of business and industry during remainder of winter will depend largely on success of efforts to relieve transportation congestion and fuel shortage.	Coal and transportation situation most acute.		General activity above normal for period of year.	
	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.....	Generally good.....	Fair for the season.....	Good.....	Good.....	Active.
Crops:						
Condition.....	do.....	Fair.....		Fair.....	Fair.....	Prospects bettered by recent rains.
Outlook.....	Large acreage wheat.	Favorable.....	Active.....	More favorable.....	Encouraging.....	Very active.
Industries of the district.	Necessary industries active.	Busy, as a rule.....	Slow.....	Active.....	Active.....	Decreasing.
Construction, building, and engineering.	Practically at a standstill.	Dull.....	Slow.....	Declining in volume..	Inactive; seasonal for mid winter.	Decreasing.
Foreign trade.....					Satisfactory.....	Large increase.
Bank clearings.....	Decrease.....	Increase.....	Up.....	Nearly 50 per cent increase.	31 per cent increase over December, 1916.	Largely increasing.
Money rates.....	Firm.....	Firm.....	Steady.....	Steady.....	Easy.....	Firmer.
Railroad, post office, and other receipts.	Post-office receipts normal.	Increase in post-office receipts.	No change.....	No change.....	Railroad, increase; post office, 41 per cent increase over 1916.	Increasing.
Labor conditions.....	Generally satisfactory.	Labor scarce.....	Good.....	Settled with threatened shortage of farm labor.	Generally satisfactory; some unemployment in unskilled trades.	Unsettled.
Outlook.....	No misgivings.....	Generally favorable..	do.....	For general increase of all business.	Promising.....	Favorable.
Remarks.....				Prevalent coal and car shortage is serious.	Heavy snow and rain have improved crop conditions, especially wheat; retail trade curtailed; general business satisfactory.	Deficient precipitation is at present an unfavorable factor.

### FRENCH COLONIES EXPORTS.

#### Special Licenses Must Be Obtained for Shipments of Certain Goods.

Consul General Thackara reports from Paris by cable of January 30 that the authorization for exports of walnuts from French colonies (except Tunis and Morocco) to American and allied countries is canceled by a decree of January 14. Special licenses must now be obtained for such shipments from the colonies as well as from the mother country. The au-

thorization for exports of horsehair and other animal hair has also been withdrawn, as regards shipments from the colonies (except Tunis and Morocco) to allied and American countries.

#### ASSIGNED TO LEON SPRINGS.

Special Orders, No. 22:  
79. Lieut. Col. John D. Long, Infantry, National Army, will proceed without delay to Leon Springs, Tex., and report to the commanding officer, 305th Cavalry, National Army, for duty.

### EMBARGO ON FRESH OLIVES.

#### Spain Prohibits Exports Except Lots Engaged Prior to January 26.

The American consul general at Barcelona, Spain, cables under date of January 28:

Spanish Government by royal order prohibits export of fresh olives with exception of lots already contracted for and in transit to points of shipment before January 26.