



Official Bulletin



PUBLISHED DAILY under order of THE PRESIDENT of THE UNITED STATES by COMMITTEE on PUBLIC INFORMATION
GEORGE CREEL, Chairman

Vol. 2

WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1918.

No. 233

RAILROADS DIRECTOR APPOINTS COMMITTEE TO REPORT ON USE OF WATERWAY TRANSPORTATION

MAJ. GEN. BLACK IS CHAIRMAN

Chief of Engineers to Be Assisted by Two Experts—Utilization of Canals and Other Inland Routes Taken Up.

Director General McAdoo to-day appointed a committee of three members to investigate the inland and coastwise waterways of the country and advise him as to the best means of putting them to advantageous use in solving the transportation problem. The personnel of the committee is as follows:

Maj. Gen. W. M. Black, Chief of Engineers, U. S. A., chairman; Mr. Walter S. Dickey, of Kansas City, Mo.; Mr. G. A. Tomlinson, of Duluth, Minn.; Col. Charles Keller, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., secretary.

Work Begun At Once.

Work was begun by the committee immediately following its appointment. The initial step was the assignment of Maj. S. W. Fox and Maj. John Stewart, of the United States Engineer Corps, to investigate and report at once the condition of the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal with recommendations as to its utilization and capacity for traffic.

Consideration will also be given to the availability of other waterways throughout the country, such as the Hennepin, Delaware & Hudson, Morris, New York State Barge, Chesapeake & Delaware and Delaware & Raritan Canals. The coastwise Mississippi and lake traffic will also come in for serious attention.

Widely Experienced Men.

Gen. Black, who, in addition to his strictly military duties, is charged as Chief of Engineers with supervising the improvements of rivers and harbors, is well acquainted with all of the waterways of the country. He has been very active in promoting their employment by commercial interests. Appointment of the committee on inland water transportation of the Council of National Defense was due, in great part, to his efforts, and since that appointment was made he has insisted upon the use of the waterways for transportation whenever it was more economical or feasible than the use of other means of transportation. He strongly favors the policy of giving the best transportation to the Nation at a minimum cost, regardless of whether it be by water or rail.

(Continued on page 8.)

War Department Committee Appointed on "Education and Special Training" to Systematize Technical Schooling

TO MOBILIZE COLLEGES

Three Army Officers and Five Civilian Educators Named to Direct Coordination of Effort.

The Secretary of War authorizes the following announcement:

With a view to mobilizing the educational institutions of the country and their facilities for special training, there has been created in the War Department a "Committee on Education and Special Training." Associated with this committee will be five civilian educators, known as an advisory board of educators.

The committee will be composed of Col. Hugh S. Johnson, deputy provost marshal general; Lieut. Col. Robert I. Rees, of the General Staff, and Maj. Grenville Clark, of the Adjutant General's Department.

Advisory Members of Committee.

The five advisory members of the committee, whose selection has been approved by the Secretary of War, are:

Dr. Charles R. Mann, of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Dr. James R. Angell, of Chicago, dean of the faculties of the University of Chicago.

Mr. J. W. Dietz, of Chicago, director of education, Western Electric Company, president of the National Association of Corporation Schools.

Mr. James P. Munroe, of Boston, a member of the Federal Board for Vocational Education (which appointment will include the interests of the trade schools and schools of secondary grade).

Dr. Samuel P. Capen, of Washington, specialist in higher education.

In these appointments it is felt that the entire educational field has been covered, since Dr. Mann is representative of engineering schools, Dr. Angell is representative of academic colleges and universities, and Mr. Dietz is from the field of schools conducted by industrial concerns. The committee will be authorized to call in from time to time other educators for consultation and assistance.

Functions of the Committee.

The functions of this committee will be to mobilize the country's schools and colleges behind the Army. It will encourage

(Continued on page 8.)

TIME LIMIT FOR WAR-RISK INSURANCE APPLICATIONS IS EXTENDED TO APRIL 12

Automatic Insurance Has Stopped for All Men in Service—Campaign for Applications to Continue.

Secretary McAdoo announces that all persons in the military and naval services whose time for making application for Government insurance would have expired before February 12 have been granted an extension of time by Congress so that they may make application any time up to and including April 12, 1918. The joint resolution making this extension was approved by President Wilson yesterday.

Time Too Short for Many.

This extension, the Secretary explained, was made as a measure of protection for a large number of men who, because of service at distant points and for other reasons, did not have time to apply. This related particularly to those whose right to apply for insurance would have expired to-day under the original act. The extension of the time within which to apply for insurance does not, however, include the automatic insurance which expired yesterday.

Automatic Insurance Stopped.

All persons who have not applied for insurance will remain uninsured by the Government after to-day until their insurance is applied for and granted. The automatic insurance has stopped for all men in service regardless of the date of enlistment. Delay in applying for insurance is therefore more dangerous than ever before.

Campaign Will Continue.

The vigorous and enthusiastic insurance campaign which has been going on at military and naval units will continue. Men who have not applied for insurance should take advantage of the generous extension of time and make application forthwith; men who have applied for insurance in amounts less than the maximum of \$10,000 will be able as a measure of protection for themselves and their families to increase the amount where it is practicable to do so.

AERIAL MAIL ROUTE BETWEEN WASHINGTON, PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK IS PLANNED

BIDS FOR FIVE AIRPLANES ASKED

*Machines Will Make One Round
Trip a Day—Will Be Per-
manent if Practicability
is Assured.*

Postmaster General Burleson has called for bids for the construction of five airplanes to be used in the establishment of an aerial route for the delivery of first-class mail.

The department has in contemplation the establishment of an aerial route between Washington, Philadelphia, and New York, making, at this time, one round trip per day, which may later lead to expansion.

The bids are to be opened at 2 o'clock on February 21. The contract will be awarded to the bidder whose airplanes have stood satisfactory service test in the War and Navy Departments; the airplanes and parts to be delivered as may be designated by the Post Office Department, at New York, Philadelphia, and Washington not later than April 25, 1918. The War Department will release a sufficient number of motors to equip these airplanes.

Sixth Airplane in Reserve.

In addition to the five airplanes called for, the contractors will be required to furnish spare parts employed in the construction and to build and hold in reserve a sixth airplane, and to detail to the department for 3 months a satisfactory supervisory official to try out aviators and airplane mechanics in the operation of airplanes.

It is not the purpose of the Post Office Department to make this an experimental service. Its practicability is to be assured before the establishment of the route. Once established, it is to remain a permanent service.

An appropriation of \$100,000 was made available by Congress for preliminary steps looking to the employment of airplanes in the postal service. Before asking for bids conferences were held with the National Advisory Committee on Aeronautics and other technical experts in aeronautics, so as to have reasonable assurance that the requirements of the Postal Service will be met and that the undertaking shall not be experimental.

Will Carry 300 Pounds of Mail.

The call for bids required that the airplanes shall be complete, capable of carrying 300 pounds of mail a distance of not less than 200 miles without stop, at a maximum speed full load of 100 miles, a minimum speed full load of 45 miles, climbing speed of 6,000 feet in 10 minutes, and shall be equipped with Hispano-Suiza motor, 150 H. P.

The intention is, as soon as the authority of Congress is received, to establish a through aerial route to Philadelphia and New York, carrying 300 pounds of first-class mail, for the transmission of

Digest of Opinions Recently Rendered by Judge Advocate General of the Army

The following opinions have been rendered by the Judge Advocate General of the Army:

Civilian Labor for Police Duty.

It was not contemplated in any appropriation made for either the Medical Department or the Quartermaster Corps to pay for civilian labor to do police duty at a base hospital. Such duty should be done by the enlisted personnel. (Ops. J. A. G. 230.14, Nov. 12, 1917.)

Expense of Enforcing Regulation.

The expense of conducting investigations and procuring evidence against bootleggers, drug users, and prostitutes for violations of the regulations under the draft act can not be paid from the appropriation for "Contingencies of the Army." Such expense should be borne by the Department of Justice. (Ops. J. A. G. 250.11, Nov. 26, 1917.)

Heat and Light for Y. M. C. A. Buildings.

The appropriation for furnishing heat and light for buildings erected at private cost under the act of May 31, 1902, is not available for the installation of heating and lighting fixtures in Y. M. C. A. buildings, but only to provide the consumable supplies necessary for heating and lighting same. (Ops. J. A. G. 412.1, Nov. 2, 1917.)

Composition and Organization.

There is no legal reason why enlisted men of the Regular Army, National Guard, National Army, or other divisions of the Army may not be regarded as interchangeable or why they should not all be carried on the same muster roll. (Ops. J. A. G. 220.33, Nov. 1, 1917.)

Medical Department, Dental O. R. C.

While the Dental Corps is included in the Medical Department for administrative purposes, it has independent functions, and since the act of October 6, 1917 (Public 86, 65th Cong.) makes the personnel of that corps the same as that of the Medical Corps, except as to number per 1,000, the Dental Corps is such a corps as should form the basis of an organization in the Officers' Reserve Corps. Subsection 2 of section 1 of Special Regulations 43, War Department, 1917, may properly be amended so as to authorize the commissioning of officers in the Dental Reserve Corps of the Medical Department with the same grades and percentages within the grades as are permitted by law for the Medical Officers' Reserve Corps. (Ops. J. A. G. 211.25, Nov. 9, 1917.)

which a special postage rate will be charged, not exceeding 25 cents per ounce or fraction thereof, and to maintain a permanent service on regular schedule time.

Organization—Supply Sergeants.

Provisions for supply sergeants for any organization except Engineers, unless the term "supply sergeant" is qualified by other language, must be construed to have reference to supply sergeants of the class provided for companies, troops, and batteries, and not to battalion supply sergeants. (Ops. J. A. G. 322.56, Nov. 15, 1917.)

Army Field Clerks.

Under the Army appropriation act of August 29, 1916, Army field clerks after 12 years' service, three years of which shall have been on detached duty away from permanent station or on duty beyond the continental limits of the United States, or both, are entitled to certain allowances. In computing the 12 years' service, service as an enlisted man can not be counted. Service as headquarters clerk prior to the passage of the act and as an Army field clerk thereafter should be counted. (Ops. J. A. G. 241.12, Nov. 12, 1917.)

Jurisdiction of Civil Courts.

The civil authorities do not have the legal right to hold in arrest for misdemeanors persons in the military service, and it is their duty, upon request, to surrender such persons, without trial, to the military authorities. The Government is entitled to the services of its soldiers, and local courts should not be permitted to deprive the Government of such services. Courts-martial should be availed of exclusively for the trial of soldiers who offend against local or Federal liquor laws. (Ops. J. A. G. 250.11, Nov. 14, 1917.)

Sentences by Summary Courts.

The forfeiture of pay imposed by a summary court under the fourteenth article of war may be extended over a greater period than three months, provided that the amount forfeited does not exceed the amount of the soldier's pay for the three months immediately succeeding the sentence. As a matter of policy it is unwise to protract unduly the period of forfeiture. (Ops. J. A. G. 250.41, Nov. 17, 1917.)

Damage Incident to Operation of Army.

Army appropriations act of May 12, 1917, provides for the payment of claims for damages to and loss of private property incident to the training, practice, and operations of the Army. Claims for damages incident to the operation of the Army are claims for damages which have been occasioned by an act done in connection with some movement or activity of the Army, and not in connection with mere maintenance. Hence, damages caused by a Government motor truck not used in connection with movement of troops, or by a laundry wagon of a post laundry, can not be paid out of this appropriation. (Ops. J. A. G. 152.1, Nov. 10, 1917; Nov. 15, 1917.)

DUTIES OF GENERAL STAFF DIVISION HEADS UNDER REORGANIZATION PLAN EXPLAINED IN STATEMENT ISSUED BY WAR DEPARTMENT

Operation of New System of Purchase and Functions of Director and Surveyor Set Forth—Office Likened to That of Clearing House for All Orders—General Goethals' Duties as Director of Storage and Traffic. Supervision of War Plans—Executive Assistant to Chief of Staff.

The War Department has authorized the following statement explanatory of the memorandum of the Secretary of War, made public on February 10, directing the issuance of general orders for a reorganization of the General Staff.

The General Staff is to operate through five main administrative divisions, each division being directed by a military officer with powers to act for the Secretary of War and the Chief of Staff in matters within the jurisdiction of that division.

Many inquiries have been made concerning the new system of purchases. As the director of purchases and supplies, Brig. Gen. Palmer E. Pierce will have supervisory charge of all purchases made by the several purchasing bureaus of the War Department. Associated with and subordinate to Gen. Pierce is a civilian "surveyor of purchases and supplies," Mr. Edward R. Stettinius, of New York, who was recently appointed.

Civilian Surveyor's Duties.

The function of Mr. Stettinius will be largely that of a surveyor of the industrial field and an accelerator of war supplies. He is to be largely instrumental in maintaining an even flow of production to the purchasing agencies of the War Department. It is within his province to keep track of the capacity and production of contractors. If there are changes in the requirements of the American Expeditionary Forces, orders for these changes must be passed on down the line by Mr. Stettinius, so that the production may be in accord with the demand. Mr. Stettinius will also watch closely the transportation and shipping situation, in order that the production and deliveries of war materials may properly proceed.

In other words, Mr. Stettinius, a business man and purchasing agent of vast experience, may figuratively be called the "surveying eye" for the director of purchases and supplies, who is a military officer and assistant to the Chief of Staff. Mr. Stettinius will endeavor to mobilize industry for the war needs of the department, and when a certain article is required he will know where that article may be readily obtained and the price at which it may be obtained.

Purchasing Agencies Continued.

In conjunction with the division of which Brig. Gen. Pierce is the head, the purchasing agencies of the War Department will continue their operations. It is not intended that the director of purchases and supplies shall take over the routine purchasing activities of the several bureaus. He will determine priorities of manufacture and purchase, and make estimates of requirements. In this

work he will have at his disposal the knowledge and business experience of Mr. Stettinius.

If the Ordnance Department, for instance, should require 100,000 shells the procedure would be consultation with the surveyor of purchases and supplies to ascertain with whom the order should be placed and when deliveries might be expected. The Ordnance Department then would proceed to purchase the shells, as it has heretofore, and would draft and execute a contract for the material. Before final ratification this contract passes through the hands of Brig. Gen. Pierce, director of purchases and supplies. The actual details of the purchase, however, would be handled by the Ordnance Department, and in the majority of instances the signed contract would be placed before the director of supplies and purchases for final vise.

In the case of very large orders it is likely that the director of purchases and supplies will pass upon the contract both before and after its making.

The same system will prevail in the letting of contracts for other materials needed for the Army—clothes, shoes, drugs, uniforms, food, etc.

Clearing House for Orders.

The office of the director of purchases and supplies thus becomes a clearing house for all orders placed by the War Department, although the actual details of the contracts will be handled as heretofore by the subordinate bureaus. The director of purchases and supplies is the overhead purchasing agency, with a general eye on the industrial field and a comprehensive grasp of production conditions and prices.

The director of purchases and supplies is empowered to determine priority where two branches of the War Department require the same article.

In the event the War Department should require some article also required by the Navy, or other departments, or the allied countries, the director of purchases and supplies will confer with a purchasing representative of the other department, and the War Industries Board, and priorities then will be determined.

For the internal requirements of the War Department alone the director, Gen. Pierce, is the arbiter of priority and, exercising this function, will avail himself of the advice of the surveyor of purchases and supplies, Mr. Stettinius.

It is planned that under this system there shall be coordination, system and overhead regulation in the letting of contracts by the purchasing branches—signal, medical, engineers, quartermaster and engineer.

In addition to his duties as Quartermaster General, Maj. Gen. George W.

Canada Extends Sympathy Over Loss of the *Tuscania*

In a note to the Secretary of State the British charge d'affaires states that he has received a telegram from the Governor General of Canada asking him to convey to the President of the United States an expression of the deep sympathy of the Canadian Government and the people of Canada in connection with the sinking of the troopship *Tuscania* by a German submarine off the Irish coast and the consequent loss of valuable lives, which, though happily less than at first anticipated, is still considerable and much to be deplored. They greatly admire, the note states, the courageous spirit in which the people of the United States received the news of this misfortune and their inflexible resolve to continue to send troops overseas in support of the triumph on which depend the peace and liberties of the world.

Goethals will act as director of storage and traffic. In this latter capacity Gen. Goethals will direct priorities of storage and war traffic in the United States; the embarkation of supplies and troops, inland war transportation, and storage at inland points, embarkation points, and over-seas points.

In exercising these duties Gen. Goethals must work in conjunction with the Shipping Board, the Director General of Railroads, and the several supply bureaus. He will, of course, maintain co-operative relations with the overhead division of purchases and supplies, headed by Gen. Pierce, which furnishes the supplies for storage or traffic.

Under the reorganization plan a permanent director of operations is to be named. This officer will direct the operations of all branches of the Army, including tank and gas service, recruiting, mobilization, movements and distribution of troops, construction plans and projects, assignment of equipment, overseas priorities, decision as to camp sites, cantonments and posts, and personnel. At present Brig. Gen. H. Jervey is acting for the General Staff in this capacity.

Permanent Executive Assistant.

There is also to be appointed a permanent executive assistant to the Chief of Staff, who will direct military intelligence, administration and control, requisitions and permits, promotions and assignments, translations and compilation, fire prevention, and other administrative matters. This work is now in charge of Brig. Gen. W. S. Graves, of the General Staff.

The fifth division will be headed by the president of the War College. In the absence of Brig. Gen. P. D. Lockridge, president, Col. D. W. Ketcham is acting. This assistant to the Chief of Staff will supervise war plans, organization of all branches of the Army, research and inventions, tactics, the training of the Army, the methods of warfare, military schools, projects for national defense, regulations, rules, and publications.

Cooperating with the Secretary of War and the Chief of Staff is the War Council, of which the Assistant Secretary of War is a member. This body occupies an advisory capacity in major problems and in the formation of departmental policies.

The - Official - Bulletin

Published Every Week Day, Except
Legal Holidays, by the Committee
on Public Information.

Office: No. 10 Jackson Place,
Washington, D. C. Tel. Main 5600.

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.

RATES BY MAIL.

One year.....	\$5.00
Six months.....	3.00
Daily—One year, postage prepaid to foreign countries.....	8.00
Six months, postage prepaid to foreign countries.....	4.50

Make all checks, money orders, and drafts payable to the THE OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

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

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

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

WOODROW WILSON.

April 14, 1917.

CASUALTIES REPORTED AMONG OVERSEA FORCES

The War Department has received a report of the following casualties from the Commanding General of the American Expeditionary Forces:

Slightly Wounded in Action.

First Lieut. Howard Treat, Field Artillery, February 9. Emergency address, Howard P. Treat, father, Orange, Conn.

Pvt. John H. Sandbrook, Field Artillery, February 9. Emergency address, Mrs. Mary Sandbrook, mother, 349 Am Street, Phillipsburg, N. J.

First Lieut. Willie H. Howell, Medical Reserve Corps, attached to Field Ambulance, B. E. F., January 30. Emergency address, Mrs. Beulah Howell, wife, R. F. D. No. 2, Belleville, W. Va.

Pvt. Louis J. Tardiff, Field Artillery, February 9, 1918. Emergency address, Louis Tardiff, father, Gladstone, Mich.

Deaths.

Pvt. Frank Green, Labor Company, Quartermaster Corps, died of pneumonia, February 10. Emergency address, Andrew Bryant, cousin, Ferriday, La.

Pvt. William Rogers, Stevedores, died of pneumonia, February 11. Emergency address, P. H. Rogers, father, R. F. D. No. 2, Blenheim, S. C.

Sergt. Kent S. Ritchie, Field Artillery, died of gunshot wound, February 10. Emergency address, Mary S. Ritchie, mother, 2001 N. Pennsylvania Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

Pvt. James S. Brumley, Infantry, died

\$50,000,000 MARK PASSED IN RECEIPTS FROM SALES OF WAR-SAVINGS STAMPS

Treasury receipts from the sale of war-savings stamps passed the \$50,000,000 mark yesterday, and they are now running at the rate of \$11,000,000 a week. The sales for December were \$10,236,451, for January they rose to \$24,559,722, while February sales to date are \$12,790,170, making a total of \$50,586,343.

Millions of war savers, organizing into war-savings societies in every county in the United States, in Honolulu, Alaska, the West Indies, and in Buenos Aires and other South American cities, are converting their small savings into 25-cent and \$5 Government securities and pouring funds into the Treasury war chest at the rate of \$1,500,000 to \$2,500,000 a day.

Savings-Bank Deposits.

Savings-bank deposits in the past few years have been increasing at an average rate of \$200,000,000 a year, or about \$700,000 a business day, and a million a day is the highest rate of growth ever reached by the savings banks. The Treasury war savings figures show that the American people, after subscribing to billions of war loans and giving hundreds of millions to the Red Cross and other war relief, are putting their small savings

at the service of the Nation through war-savings stamps at a rate far in excess of prewar-savings bank accumulations.

Two billion dollars of the war-savings securities will be issued by the Secretary of the Treasury. If these are all sold this year, the Treasury will receive about \$1,680,000,000, and at the end of five years (Jan. 1, 1923) the Government will repay the loan to the holders of the war-savings certificates, together with \$320,000,000 in interest.

Stream Large and Increasing.

The increasing stream of small savings coming into the Treasury from the buyers of savings stamps, while not yet commensurate with the great cost of the war, is nevertheless very large as compared with prewar standards of national finance. These stamp savings are now running at a rate double the total receipts of the Post Office Department and double the customs receipts before the war. The sales are in excess of the total interest payments to the holders of railroad bonds, in excess of the average new capital expenditures for railroad development, and equal to the entire cost of running the Government 10 years ago.

NINETY ENLISTED MEN IN OVERSEAS FORCES CANDIDATES FOR ENTRANCE TO WEST POINT

A cablegram received from Gen. Pershing informs the War Department that 90 enlisted men among the American Expeditionary Forces are candidates for entrance to the West Point Military Academy. Under a recent law the President is authorized to appoint and keep filled a roster of 180 enlisted men at the Military Academy. Men from all branches of the service are entitled to stand the examination for appointment, provided

they are between the ages of 19 and 22 years and have served as enlisted men not less than one year.

The cablegram from Gen. Pershing denoting the interest of men now abroad reads:

"So far 90 candidates for West Point Military Academy entrance examinations here, of whom 12 were designated in United States. Request that 100 sets of examination papers be mailed and same number sent by an officer."

of pneumonia, February 9. Emergency address, Mrs. Margaret Petty, niece, Fayetteville, Tenn.

Pvt. Bert Howard, Machine Gun Battalion, died of railroad accident, January 29. Emergency address, Mrs. Gilbert Howard, mother, Clare, Mich.

Pvt. Joe Gaston, Stevedores, died of railroad accident, January 14. Emergency address, James Williams, friend, 15 W Street NW., Washington, D. C.

Fuel Representative for Western Kentucky

United States Fuel Administrator Garfield announced the appointment of C. E. Reed, of Louisville, Ky., as district representative for the coal fields in western Kentucky. He will serve as the representative of all individual shippers and mines in that territory.

Eighteen district representatives thus far have been designated to serve in principal coal-producing regions.

Contribute to the Red Cross fund.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, February 12, 1918.	
RECEIPTS.	
Customs receipts.....	\$222, 202. 10
Internal-revenue receipts:	
Corporation income.....	135, 494. 87
Individual income.....	481, 739. 24
Excess profits.....	54, 646. 56
Miscellaneous.....	2, 690, 618. 96
Miscellaneous revenue receipts.....	111, 017. 39
Total ordinary receipts.....	3, 695, 719. 12
Panama Canal receipts.....	29, 682, 199. 53
Public-debt receipts.....	899, 798, 742. 33
Balance previous day.....	933, 176, 660. 98
Total.....	933, 176, 660. 98
DISBURSEMENTS.	
Ordinary disbursements.....	\$11, 922, 681. 43
Panama Canal disbursements.....	27, 298. 27
Purchase of obligations of foreign Governments.....	758, 722. 61
Purchase of farm loan bonds.....	407, 463. 59
Public-debt disbursements.....	920, 060, 495. 08
Balance in the general fund to-day.....	933, 176, 660. 98
Total.....	933, 176, 660. 98

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

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONGRESS BRIEFLY TOLD

Senate and House Bills Approved by President

February 11, 1918: The President approved Senate bill of the following number and title:

S. 3006. An act to authorize and empower officers and enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps to serve under the Government of the Dominican Republic, and for other purposes.

On the same day the President also approved House bill of the following number and title:

H. R. 3135. An act to amend section 4 of the act entitled "An act to provide for an auxiliary reclamation project in connection with the Yuma project, Arizona."

List of Nominations Sent to the Senate

Nominations sent to the Senate, February 12, 1918:

Thomas W. Page, of Virginia, to be a member of the United States Tariff Board, vice Roper, resigned.

Second Lieut. Ansel G. Wineman, Philippine Scouts, to be a second lieutenant of Field Artillery.

Private Robert A. Barnett, jr., Marine Corps, to be a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps.

SENATE.

The inquiry of the Committee on Military Affairs into the operations of the War Department in preparation for war and equipping the new National Army was practically concluded yesterday afternoon with the testimony of Gen. Littell and his aides bearing upon the construction of cantonments. Secretary of War Baker submitted to the committee a communication of the highest confidential nature relative to shipping facilities for American troops, and subsequently Chairman Chamberlain of the committee announced that Secretary Baker would not be recalled before the committee for examination. Details of expenditures amounting to many millions in connection with military works throughout the country were laid before the committee.

Senator J. Hamilton Lewis, of Illinois, delivered a Lincoln Day address to the Senate, in which he eulogized President Wilson as the man who has advanced the democracy implanted by President Lincoln. He also discussed and denounced the peace terms of Germany. Senator Nelson, of Minnesota, briefly eulogized the Civil War President and adjournment was taken as a mark of respect to his memory.

Will Speak on Military Affairs.

Two speeches bearing upon the military question were announced in the Senate yesterday afternoon. Senator James, of Kentucky, will speak to-morrow on "America and her national defense," and Senator Weeks, of Massachusetts, will speak Friday, basing his remarks upon the testimony submitted before the Military Committee.

Before the Finance Committee S. R. Bertorn, a New York banker, argued that the creation of the proposed War Finance Corporation would have a salutary effect on the next Liberty bond issue. He said the banks of the country will give the measure almost universal approval. Philip Gadsden, of Charleston, S. C., favored the bill, and said it would be of value to public service corporations generally. H. H. Crowell, of Grand Rapids, Mich., another public utilities representative, appealed to the committee to afford relief to public utilities by adopting the legislation.

Before the Commerce Committee George J. Baldwin, vice president of the American International Shipbuilding Corporation, said the first keel at Hog Island was laid yesterday. He said the shipbuilding company expected to lay 50 keels during February and March. He testified that the company was ahead of its schedule and would keep its contract with the Emergency Fleet Corporation.

Permanent universal military training is provided for in a bill introduced by Senator New, of Indiana. It would make all young men from 19 to 30 years of age subject to registration and draft. Between 19 and 21 registrants would be given military training under rules to be prescribed by the President and no registrant should be drafted into the service until he was 21.

HOUSE.

The bill appropriating \$50,000,000 for providing housing accommodations for workers in shipyards was passed. The bill already has passed the Senate.

On behalf of the women of Cleveland, Ohio, Representative Emerson presented Speaker Clark with a beautiful silk service flag bearing a blue star in honor of his son, Lieut. Col. Bennett Clark, the House parliamentarian, now serving with the colors.

Unanimous consent was granted for the consideration next Thursday of a bill to prevent profiteering in rents in the District of Columbia.

In a resolution introduced by Mr. Lynn, of New York, the suggestion was made that thrift stamps be sent this year as valentines.

Representatives Graham, of Illinois, and London, of New York, delivered eulogies on the life and character of Abraham Lincoln, with Representative Ben Johnson, of Kentucky, in whose district Lincoln was born, presiding.

CAPT. GOELET TRANSFERRED.

Special Orders, No. 31.
114. Capt. Robert Goelet, Infantry Reserve Corps, is relieved from duty as a member of the executive postal censorship committee, New York, N. Y., and will proceed to New Orleans, La., for duty with the postal censorship substation to be established in that city and will report by letter to the chief of the War College Division, General Staff, Washington, D. C., for instructions.

No trouble to buy, cheap, convenient, a real investment—W A R - S A V I N G S STAMPS.

GEN. BARNETT AGAIN TO HEAD UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS

Secretary Daniels announced yesterday that the President had decided to reappoint Maj. Gen. George Barnett as major general commandant of the United States Marine Corps.

"During the incumbency of Gen. Barnett as head of the Marine Corps that organization has attained its highest efficiency, and this is due in a large measure to his personal efforts and to his ability as an organizer and administrator," said Secretary Daniels.

"As a military organization the Marine Corps to-day is one of the most highly trained branches of the United States forces. At the outbreak of the war it was composed of approximately 400 officers and 13,000 men, and since then it has been trebled in size and now has 1,350 officers and 37,000 men. It was the first branch of the service to be fully recruited to war strength.

Reward for Efficiency.

"The reappointment of Gen. Barnett is a merited reward for a record of extraordinary efficiency, and I am sure will be a source of gratification to the officers and men of the Marine Corps.

"The appointment of Gen. Barnett as a member of the General Board and Navy Department council was a recognition of the corps which was deserved, and one of the marked features of his administration has been the close co-operation between the Marine Corps and the other branches of the Naval Establishment."

Gen. Barnett became commandant of the corps on February 25, 1914, succeeding Gen. William P. Biddle. His successful work in connection with the advanced base operations of the Marine Corps in the West Indies was one of the factors that led to his selection as head of the corps.

Born in Wisconsin.

Gen. Barnett was born December 9, 1859, in Wisconsin, and was appointed a cadet midshipman at the Naval Academy June 27, 1877. He was commissioned as a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps in 1883. His first sea service was on the U. S. S. *Pinta* in 1884. In his rise through the various grades he served on the U. S. ships *Iroquois*, *Chicago*, *San Francisco*, *Vermont*, and *New Orleans*. In 1893 he served with the marine detachment at the Chicago World's Fair. He was appointed captain in 1898, major in 1901, lieutenant colonel in 1905, and colonel in 1910. He has served in the Philippines, in Panama, and in Cuba, and at various barracks in the United States.

PARIS NEEDS SEWING MACHINES.

One thousand American sewing machines are wanted in Paris, where relief agencies are engaging large forces in making garments for French refugees returned from reconquered French territory. Dr. C. W. A. Veditz, commercial attache of the United States Embassy in Paris, has sent word to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce that he has received inquiries for 1,000 of the machines. Firms interested in the sale of sewing machines should apply to Dr. Veditz.

TEMPORARY APPOINTMENTS IN INDIAN SERVICE ALLOWED

Cato Sells, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, has issued the following circular: *To superintendents in charge of employees:*

War conditions are tending to make more difficult the efforts of the Civil Service Commission to certify eligibles in sufficient number to meet the needs of the Indian Service in the mechanical trades positions and in positions of farmer, teacher, laundress, and cook.

At the suggestion of the office the commission has granted it authority to employ persons temporarily in all such positions for the remainder of the current fiscal year.

To Close of Fiscal Year.

In the hope, therefore, that to this extent conditions may be remedied in filling existing vacancies you are hereby authorized, whenever necessary, to assure all prospective temporary employees in school positions in the grades mentioned of continuous employment up to the close of the current school year, and all agency employees of continuous employment for at least three months, with a possibility of their term of service being extended for an additional three months should the best interests of the service so require.

Should Notify Office.

Whenever employment is made under these conditions the office should be immediately notified by letter of the name of the person so engaged and the conditions that necessitate such employment, in order that the office may withhold for the time being any contemplated action for filling such vacancy in a permanent manner prior to July 1, 1918.

This authority for extended temporary employment should be used only when it is absolutely necessary for the proper conduct of the work, and must not be used as a means to give employment to relatives or close friends of superintendents or employees.

Special Address on Mail Going to Russia and Spain

The Post Office Department issues the following order:

OFFICE OF SECOND ASSISTANT
POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, February 8, 1918.

Postmasters and other postal officials concerned are hereby directed to forward via New York all letters or other articles addressed for delivery in Russia and Roumania even though marked via the Pacific route or some other route. These instructions modify those given in the note "Europe" appearing in the general foreign separating scheme on page 124 of the Postal Guide for 1917.

In connection with these instructions, postmasters and other postal officials are directed to continue to forward via New York all letters and other articles when addressed for delivery in Spain and Portugal, whether or not such mail is specially addressed via Mexico, Cuba, or some other country or place.

OTTO PRAEGER,
Second Asst. Postmaster General.

No Standard Recipe For "Victory Bread"

No standard recipe for "Victory bread" will be issued either for commercial bakers, hotels, restaurants, and public eating places, or for households which bake their own bread, according to an announcement by the United States Food Administration. The only requirement is that it must contain not more than 80 per cent of wheat flour, the remaining 20 per cent to consist of corn meal, corn flour, rice or rice flour, potato flour, or any other cereals recommended by the Food Administration.

"Victory bread" is appropriate for consumption in public eating places on wheatless Monday and wheatless Wednesday, and at wheatless meals every day in the week where it is not practicable to make an even larger saving of wheat by serving breads made entirely of other cereals. Each hotel, restaurant, and other public eating place will be enabled to serve its own variety of "Victory bread" if it conforms to the ruling requiring a 20 per cent saving of wheat.

COAL LANDS IN MONTANA ARE RESTORED FOR ENTRY

Secretary of the Interior Lane announces the approval by the President of the restoration of nearly 160,000 acres of withdrawn coal land in northeastern Montana, south of the Missouri River, adjacent to the Fort Peck Indian Reservation.

The land in this part of the State was withdrawn because reports from various sources indicated that deposits of lignite were present in the area between Missouri and Yellowstone Rivers.

Results of Survey.

Government geologists, who have been working in Montana, have proved that these lands are for the most part coal land and form a part of the large lignite field in Montana and North Dakota valuable as a source of lignite. The coal classification work in this part of the country, carried on by the Department of the Interior through the Geological Survey during the past 10 years, has developed the fact that nearly all of the land listed in this order is underlain by one or more beds of lignite. Coal lands adjacent to this area on the north, east, and southeast have been classified from time to time and restored to entry and purchase under the coal-land laws.

Classified as Coal Land.

A part of the withdrawn land in this part of Montana, namely, 151,429 acres, has been classified as coal land; the remainder, 8,511 acres, as noncoal land. The erasure of the withdrawal by the President restored the land to coal entry and makes a large area in this part of the State available to those parties who wish to open coal mines in order to relieve the shortage of coal. A part of the land was patented prior to the withdrawal and was not affected by the withdrawal or restoration.

"WAR-SAVINGS STAMPS mark an epoch in our NATIONAL LIFE."—Secretary McAdoo.

CROP CONDITIONS REPORTED SATISFACTORY IN ENGLAND

Consul General Skinner, at London, reports:

In its January report on the condition of the crops in England and Wales the board of agriculture says:

"The crop reporters of the board, in reporting on the crops and agricultural conditions on January 1, state that December proved on the whole very favorable for field work, being generally dry with light frosts until toward the latter half of the month, when frost and snow caused some delays, which were most severely felt in the southeast. Good progress was accordingly made everywhere, and in the chief corn-growing districts of the east work is at least as forward as usual, if not more so.

Wheat Area Sown.

"Nearly four-fifths of the area intended for wheat have already been sown, whereas at the corresponding date last year only two-thirds of the wheat area had been got in; and the total area actually under wheat at the end of 1917 was fully 15 per cent greater than a year ago. The young crop everywhere looks promising, although that sown late has received some check from the frosts. Of other autumn-sown crops, the area under barley and oats is about the same as at this time last year, that under rye a little greater, and the bean area smaller. All these autumn crops are generally satisfactory.

"In practically all districts except the eastern counties, where they are rather patchy, seeds are a strong and healthy plant.

"Swedes are of good quality nearly everywhere; and this applies to turnips in some districts, but in others they are poor.

Live Stock Conditions.

"Reports on ewes are satisfactory and they are in good condition. Other live stock are also healthy. In the eastern counties home-grown winter keep is rather scarce, but elsewhere the supplies are generally expected to be quite sufficient.

"In most districts there has been sufficient farm labor, but skilled help is still scarce."

Regulations for Mailing of Pyroxylin Plastics

The Post Office Department issues the following:

OFFICE OF SECOND ASSISTANT
POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, January 29, 1918.

Pyroxylin plastics (celluloid, fiberloid, pyralin, viscoloid, zylonite, etc.) in sheets, rolls, or tubes must be packed in strong, spark-proof wooden boxes when shipped in the mails. Each parcel containing these articles must have attached thereto the same diamond-shaped yellow caution label as is required to be placed on parcels containing motion-picture films.

Caution labels will not be required on manufactured articles made from or containing pyroxylin plastics.

OTTO PRAEGER,
Second Assistant Postmaster General.

GAINS IN GOLD AND IN CASH RESERVES BY FEDERAL BANKS

Substantial gains in gold and cash reserves, coupled with increases in earning assets and member banks' reserve deposits, are indicated in the Federal Reserve Board's weekly statement showing condition of the reserve banks as at close of business on February 8, 1918.

Gold reserves show an increase of 37.6 millions, the banks at Boston, Philadelphia, Cleveland, and Chicago reporting the largest gains of gold for the week. Discounts on hand indicate net liquidation of 81.6 millions, while acceptances held show a decrease of 9.1 millions. Of the total discounts on hand, 269.3 millions, as against 305.7 millions the week before, is represented by paper secured by Government war-loan obligations. Over 45 per cent of all the bills held by the banks mature within 15 days, and over 60 per cent within 30 days. An increase of 93.3 millions is shown in the holdings of United States short-term securities. Total earning assets show a slight increase for the week and constitute 68.9 per cent of the banks' net deposits, as against 69.4 per cent the week before.

Paid-In Capital Increased.

An increase of \$209,000 in the banks' paid-in capital is due largely to payments for Federal reserve stock by newly admitted member banks. By far the larger portion of this increase is reported by the New York Reserve Bank, following the admission to membership of the Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.

Government deposits show a decline of 73.3 millions, all the banks except those at Boston and Minneapolis showing considerable withdrawals of Government funds. Member banks' reserve deposits increased 22.7 millions. Boston, New York, and Cleveland reporting the largest gains under this head. Other deposits, largely foreign Government credits with the New York Reserve Bank, increased 8.1 millions.

Increase in Reserve Notes.

Federal reserve agents report an increase of 5.8 millions in outstanding Federal reserve notes. Against the total outstanding, \$1,373,660,000, they hold at present \$838,259,000 of gold and \$574,704,000 of paper. The banks show an actual Federal reserve note circulation of \$1,261,219,000, or \$25,118,000 more than the week before. The ratio of total reserves to the banks' aggregate net deposit and note liabilities shows an increase for the week from 65.2 to 65.6 per cent.

Condition of Banks February 1.

Weekly statement showing condition of 675 reporting banks in leading cities as at close of business on February 1, shows the following principal changes: Government securities, increase for the week, 153.3 millions; loans secured by Government war loan obligations, decrease, 2.3 millions; other loans and investments, decrease, 20 millions. For the 57 member banks in New York City changes for the week under these three heads were as follows: Government securities, increase, 153.8 millions; loans secured by Government war loan obligations, decrease, 3.9 millions, and other loans and investments, decrease 25.2 millions. Net demand deposits of all re-

Alienage Claims as a Ground for Exemption From Requirements of Selective Draft Act

Figures Given in Report by Provost Marshal General Show Proportion of Those Called and Discharged Was 83 in 100—Of Those Accepted 17 in 100 Voluntarily Waived Claim—Very Small Percentage Thought to Have Done So Through Ignorance of their Rights.

Provost Marshal General Crowder in his report on the operation of the selective-service act, gives the following figures on alienage as a ground for exemption:

Alien exemptions.	Number.	Ratio to population.	Ratio to registered.	Ratio to called.
Total alien male population 21 and over (estimated).....	2,800,000	.....	.....	.....
Total alien males 21-30 registered.....	1,243,801	44.42	.....	.....
Total aliens called.....	457,713	.....	36.80	.....
Aliens discharged, exempted, or rejected.....	381,168	.....	.....	83.28
Aliens certified for service.....	76,545	.....	.....	16.72

It thus appears that the proportion of called aliens discharged was 83 in 100.

The proportion of aliens discharged, however, varied in different States, the largest proportion being found in Delaware and the smallest in Montana.

In the populous metropolitan centers, where the largest numbers of aliens were concentrated, there was also much variance. There the largest proportion of discharges was found in Seattle and the smallest in Philadelphia.

Few Certified Through Ignorance.

Was the fact that the aliens accepted were as many as 17 in 100 due to their voluntary waiving of claim, or to their ignorance? The figures do not reveal the answer, but the reports from the boards throw some light on this:

Most of the boards say that no appreciable number of aliens were certified through ignorance on their part of their privilege of exemption. A comparatively small number report that some—generally only a few—were certified through such ignorance. The areas where this occurred were the congested metropolitan wards, having high numbers of registrants; the overworked clerks were sometimes heedless of aliens who could not make their desires known; moreover, the aliens' ignorance of the language and of the legal system often discouraged them from persisting in the due presentation of their claims. Add to this the marked sentiment prevailing in some localities that the quota system fixed by the act of Congress made a burdensome discrimination in favor of aliens. These considerations suffice to explain the occasional

rumors in the public press as to the treatment of aliens. There is no reason to suppose that aliens were not given full consideration in any but a very few instances. There is ample testimony also that wherever such errors were brought to the boards' attention every effort was made to correct them; many aliens were in this way discharged from camp.

Many in Sympathy With Allies.

It must also be remembered that many aliens were strongly sympathetic with the allies' cause, and were ready and desirous to serve. An overwhelming majority of the boards, to be sure, report that no appreciable number of aliens were willing to serve; some boards say "a few were willing." On the other hand, in one Chicago board, 40 per cent of the registered aliens were willing; in Carlyle, Clinton County, Ill., 50 per cent; in Dekalb County, Ill., 75 per cent.

As between neutral aliens, allied aliens, and aliens allied with the enemy, were there differences of attitude?

The Willing and Unwilling.

The boards' answers to this question are rather indefinite, but it seems probable that while allied and neutral aliens are more sympathetic in their attitude toward the selective-service law than are aliens allied with the enemy, their sympathy does not very often find expression in an eagerness to serve in the Army.

As between allied and neutral aliens, a number of boards say the allied aliens showed a better attitude, but there are one or two boards who found the neutral aliens the more willing to serve.

porting banks increased during the week about 88.7 millions, while Government deposits went up 70.8 millions. Net demand deposits of the New York City banks increased 49.1 millions and Government deposits of these banks, 87.3 millions.

Reserves of all reporting banks with the Federal reserve banks show a gain of 4.8 millions, while total calculated excess reserves declined from 142.8 millions to 136.8 millions. Reserves of the New York City banks increased about 9.8 millions and their excess reserves with the Federal reserve bank from 94.7 to 98.4 millions. For all reporting banks

the ratio of loans and investments to deposits is 105.5 per cent, as against 100.1 per cent for the banks in the three central reserve cities and 97.9 per cent for the New York City banks. The ratio of combined vault cash and reserve to aggregate deposits of all reporting banks works out at 14.3 per cent, compared with 15.6 per cent for the banks in the central reserve cities and 15.7 per cent for the New York City banks.

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

FIVE FOOD DEALERS' LICENSES REVOKED; ANOTHER REFUSED

The United States Food Administration announces that it has closed the business of B. Baff & Son, New York poultry and egg dealers, and of three other firms in which Baff is active for as long as the food-control law remains in force. Profiteering and speculation in eggs has led to revocation of all four licenses. The firms have been ordered to close their doors by February 18. After that if there is still any stock on hand, their business will be administered under the direct supervision of the Food Administration. The four concerns comprised a little family trading group which was used to boost the price of eggs and add a few extra sources of profit between receipt and their final disposition.

Those Losing Licenses.

The four revocations cover B. Baff & Son, incorporated; Fannie Baff, Harry Baff & Fannie Baff, and Baff & Son, a copartnership.

At the hearing it was shown that one of the agencies, acting at the time as a purchasing company, had bought eggs for 37½ cents a dozen. It, in turn, had sold to one of the others for 48½ cents. When the eggs finally left the Baff circle, they brought 51½ cents. Similar practices were shown to have been carried on by all of the four affiliated trading agencies.

"Complicating Channels of Trade."

The Food Administration judged that Baff was unnecessarily complicating channels of trade and that, in addition to lengthening the course through which eggs must flow was reaping exorbitant profits from the transactions.

It was shown, too, that he was charging uncandled eggs on his bills as candled eggs, and was guilty of other trade practices which are in violation of the Food Administration regulations.

License Is Refused.

The United States Food Administration announces that it has refused a license to J. L. Gengler, of San Antonio, Tex. Investigation after Gengler applied for a license showed that he had ordered 2 carloads of potatoes from a concern at Tustin, Mich. There was a drop in the market before they were received, and Gengler refused the consignment, allowing the potatoes to rot.

Gengler is now liable to prosecution for doing business without a license. For dealing in foodstuffs without first securing a license a dealer can be fined \$5,000, imprisoned for two years, or both fined and imprisoned.

Failure to accept or reject 2 carloads of potatoes and allowing them to freeze in the railroad yards has led to revocation of the food license of the Weiner Fruit & Produce Co., of Fort Wayne, Ind. The corporation has been ordered to close its business by February 23.

ASSIGNED TO LEON SPRINGS.

Special Orders, No. 22:

95. Col. Lincoln C. Andrews, Infantry, National Army, will proceed without delay to Leon Springs, Tex., and report to the commanding officer for assignment to the command of the 304th Cavalry, National Army.

WATERWAY COMMITTEE NAMED

(Continued from page 1.)

Mr. Dickey, who is a well-known manufacturer of burnt clay products, with plants in eight widely separated cities, long has been active in promoting waterways transportation improvements. Becoming convinced, several years ago, that greater use could be made of the Missouri River as a means of transportation between St. Louis and Kansas City, he was largely instrumental in the organization of the Kansas City-Missouri River Navigation Company. This \$1,250,000 corporation was financed through public subscription and now efficiently operates a boat line between the two cities. The success of this line served to arouse Mr. Dickey's keenest interest in seeing all inland waterways utilized to the fullest extent of their possibilities and led him to accept a place on the committee.

Great Lakes Shipper.

Mr. Tomlinson is one of the shipping leaders of the Great Lakes region. He is identified with the American Shipbuilding Co., a large shipbuilding corporation, and by his public-spirited activities he has wielded a great influence in the upbuilding of the Great Lakes country. Beginning life as a newspaper man, he soon recognized the possibilities of the shipping business on the Great Lakes and entered actively into this line of endeavor. Since that time he has devoted

virtually all of his energies to the upbuilding of the shipbuilding industry of the country, and his intense interest in the shallow-draft waterways of the Atlantic coast as logical extensions of the deeper waterways of the Great Lakes was largely instrumental in his being named as a member of the committee.

Col. Keller has for several years been on duty as assistant to the Chief of Engineers with particular charge of the executive duties pertaining to the Inland Waterways Commission. He not only is intimately acquainted with virtually all of the inland waterways of the country, but also with a great number of persons who reside on or near them.

BOARD OF SURVEY NAMED.

To Appraise Buildings on Site of Camp Humphreys, Belvoir, Va.

Special Orders No. 31:

64. A board of survey to consist of Lieut. Col. Richard Park, Corps of Engineers; Capt. Harold E. Kebbon, Engineer Reserve Corps; and Capt. Frank L. Bolton, Engineer Reserve Corps, is appointed for the purpose of examining, appraising, and recommending the disposition of buildings on land lying in the county of Fairfax, in the State of Virginia, needed by the United States of America for the site, location, construction, and prosecution of works for the military training camp at Camp A. A. Humphreys, Belvoir Tract, Va.

WAR DEPARTMENT COMMITTEE ON SCHOOLING

(Continued from page 1.)

and arrange for the technical education of men needed by the several branches of the Army, particularly the Ordnance Bureau, the Signal Corps, and the Engineers. In a degree the educational institutions are already rendering patriotic service to the Government, but it is planned that there shall be a systemization of their efforts and that their facilities for technical training shall be fully utilized.

Text of General Order.

The General Order of the War Department creating the "Committee on Education and Special Training," defines its functions in the following broad terms:

"Under the direction of the Chief of Staff the functions of the committee shall be: To study the needs of the various branches of the service for skilled men and technicians; to determine how such needs shall be met, whether by selective draft, special training in educational institutions, or otherwise; to secure the co-operation of the educational institutions of the country and to represent the War Department in its relations with such institutions; to administer such plan of special training in schools and colleges as may be adopted.

"It is ordered that the committee shall be given such assistance, commissioned and civilian, as may be necessary to fully execute its duties, with office room in the War Department Building."

School and College Training.

It is estimated that within the next 6 months 75,000 to 100,000 men will be given intensive training in schools and

colleges. These men will be drawn from the armed forces of the Nation, the men now in training camps or about to be called thereto, and the registrants under the selective draft act. It is expected that most of the men selected for technical training will be taken from among the men who have registered under the selective draft law and who are awaiting training and the call to the colors.

In the selection of men for intensive training in technical subjects the committee will have available the information contained in the questionnaires which have been filled out by registrants under the selective draft law, the records and knowledge of colleges and educators of young men whose aptitude for technical service may be utilized, and the classifications of men already in training camps which have been made by the classification committee headed by Prof. Walter Dill Scott.

Demand for Skilled Men.

The great demand in this war for skilled men and technicians and for educated men in many lines has long been apparent. Much splendid work for the army has been done by the educational institutions in the aviation ground schools and in training specialists for various branches of the service. The Federal Board for Vocational Education has also rendered substantial service. It is now proposed to mobilize more completely the educational institutions of the country and the great educational resources of the Nation, to utilize them to the utmost, and to send a large number of men to colleges, educational institutions, at an early date for intensive training in army service on technical lines.

BUYS \$30,000 LIBERTY BONDS.

Slovenic Benefit Society Also Authorizes Purchase of Further Issues.

The Grand Lodge of the Slovenska Narodna Podporna Jednota (Slovenic National Benefit Society) at a recent meeting in Chicago unanimously voted to apply \$30,000 of the society's funds in the purchase of United States Liberty bonds, and in a set of patriotically worded resolutions authorized its officers to invest all of the society's money possible in the war loans.

The resolutions are signed by John Vogrich, chairman; John Verderbar, secretary; and Anton J. Terbovec, treasurer.

PIES AND DOUGHNUTS REINSTATED.

Public Eating Places May Again Serve Them on "Wheatless" Days.

Pies and doughnuts may be reinstated on the menus of public eating places on wheatless days, the United States Food Administration has announced. This may be done, however, only if they are made every day of the week from doughs which contain at least 33½ per cent of nonwheat flour.

When the one-third wheat-saving program is followed throughout the week, the managements will be allowed to advertise that they serve "Victory pies" and "Victory doughnuts."

DISTRICT COAL REPRESENTATIVE.

H. N. Taylor, of Kansas City, to Act for Fields of Six States.

United States Fuel Administrator Harry A. Garfield has announced the appointment of H. N. Taylor, of Kansas City, as district representative for the coal fields of Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, and Texas, to serve as representative of all individual shippers and mines included in that area.

District Representative Taylor is directed to establish the necessary organization properly to conduct the activities of the office. He will arrange with each individual shipper and mine in his district to furnish notice of production, working time, free coal, and shipments. He will compile reports of production, working time, car supply, shipments, and free coal, and report such figures to Washington in totals at the end of each week, beginning at once.

NATIONAL GUARD LIEUTENANT.

William H. Taft, Second, Transferred from Ordnance Reserve Corps.

Special Orders, No. 30:

136. The appointment of First Lieut. William H. Taft, 2d, Ordnance Reserve Corps, as first lieutenant in the National Guard of the United States, to rank from July 14, 1917, is announced. The acceptance of commission by this officer in the National Guard of the United States will automatically cancel his commission in the Ordnance Reserve Corps. He will report in person to the commanding general, 39th Division, Camp Beauregard, Alexandria, La., for assignment to duty.

"WAR-SAVINGS STAMPS mark an epoch in our NATIONAL LIFE."—Secretary McAdoo.

STEAMSHIPS MUST OBTAIN LICENSES FOR BAKING BREAD

Steamship owners and charterers have been notified by the United States Food Administration that all vessels on which as much as three barrels of flour is used each month will be required to secure bakers' licenses. This is in accordance with the presidential proclamation of January 30, extending the bakery licensing regulations, and will enable steamships to purchase flour on the same basis as hotels and general bakers.

Unless the steamships were brought into the same general class with bakers, their stewards would be restricted by the same regulations governing sales to individual consumers. This would mean that with each pound of flour they would have to buy at least one pound of some other cereal. The Food Administration has recognized that in many cases this would work a hardship upon the shipowners, most of whom are lending the Food Administration strong support in its conservation measures.

Assigned to Active Duty With Aviation Section

Special Orders, No. 22.

267. The following-named officers of the Medical Reserve Corps are assigned to active duty with the Aviation Section, Signal Corps, and will proceed to South San Antonio, Tex., and report in person to the commanding officer, Kelly Field, for duty and by letter to the Chief Signal Officer, United States Army, Washington, D. C.:

Cpts. William J. Leary, William J. Pinkerton, and Clarence Minnick; First Lieuts. Cecil S. Campbell, Thomas E. Cooper, Albert A. Gebhardt, Dillon B. Haworth, Claude R. Laird, J. Irwin Limburg, John L. McAlister, J. Jay McCarl, Charles A. McWilliams, William H. Moreland, Frank H. Morrow, James G. Muir, William H. Phillips, Julius M. Reynolds, McDonald Ryan, William C. Seale, Victor L. Siman, Frank C. Smith, William T. Watson, Robert M. Webb, Embry P. Wilson, and Thompson F. Worthington.

Board of Officers Called to Make Grade Awards

Special Orders, No. 23:

195. A board of officers to be composed of Maj. Arthur Williams, United States Army, retired; Maj. Bradford G. Chynoweth, Corps of Engineers; Maj. John T. Stewart, Engineer Reserve Corps; First Lieut. Edward R. Elam, Engineer Reserve Corps; and First Lieut. Florian D. Myers, Engineer Reserve Corps, will be convened in this city, at the call of the senior member thereof, to award the marks upon the examination papers submitted by military candidates who took the examination January 21-23, 1918, and civilian candidates who took the examination January 21-23, 1918, for appointment as provisional second lieutenants in the Corps of Engineers.

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

SHIPBUILDING IN BRITISH CHINA.

Order in Council Regulating Construction by Persons Under Jurisdiction.

The American consul general at London reports:

Order in Council of February 5 recites that it is desirable to control shipbuilding by persons subject to British jurisdiction in China and orders: "It shall not be lawful for any person to lay down, build, or construct, or to direct or assist in the laying down, building, or construction of ship within limits of principal order without previous consent in writing to minister, provided that this article shall not apply to completion of ship actually under construction at date of this order."

PROMOTED BY MR. REDFIELD.

E. W. Libbey Made Chief Clerk of Department of Commerce.

Secretary Redfield, of the Department of Commerce, has announced the appointment of Mr. E. W. Libbey as chief clerk of the department, vice Dr. George C. Havenner, resigned, the appointment being effective on March 6. Dr. Havenner has made connection with New York interests and is going into commercial life.

The appointment of Mr. Libbey is an instance of where hard work, ability, and personality has brought its reward of merit. He was born in New Hampshire and reared in Washington, educated in the schools here, and first began work with the Western Union Telegraph Co. as a messenger boy. He studied telegraphy in spare moments, finally becoming an expert operator, and was for some time stationed at the Capitol, where his pleasant manner and readiness to oblige made him many friends in Congress and among the newspaper men.

He was first appointed in the then Department of Commerce and Labor in July, 1903, at the time of its creation, as telegraph operator, then made stenographer and later file clerk, in the chief clerk's office. His rise has been gradual and steady, and on March 26, 1917, he was designated assistant chief clerk of the department. On the retirement of Dr. Havenner, Secretary Redfield picked him as chief clerk without his being an applicant or a candidate, and the appointment is one where merit and efficiency has brought its inevitable result.

DISCHARGED AS COLONEL.

Maj. Graves Also Relieved From Active Duty in Engineer Corps.

Special Orders, No. 29.

219. By direction of the President, Col. Henry S. Graves, Engineers, National Army, is honorably discharged from the service of the United States under his commission as lieutenant colonel, Engineers, National Army, only.

220. Maj. Henry S. Graves, Engineer Reserve Corps, is relieved from assignment to the Tenth Engineers (Forestry) and will proceed to his home and upon arrival thereat will stand relieved from further active duty.

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

Principal Events of World War Chronologically Arranged Covering Period From June 28, 1914, to December 29, 1917

The following chronology of the war is published in the War Encyclopedia, the latest of the series of red, white, and blue books issued by the Committee on Public Information. The data are based in large part upon the chronological outline in the Statesman's Year Book, and upon data furnished by Mr. Howard Florence, of the editorial department of the American Review of Reviews. Events which primarily concern the United States are put in italic type.

1914.

- June 28. Murder at Serajevo of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand.
- July 23. Austro-Hungarian ultimatum to Serbia.
- July 28. Austria-Hungary declares war on Serbia.
- July 31. General mobilization in Russia. "State of war" declared in Germany.
- Aug. 1. Germany declared war on Russia and invaded Luxemburg.
- Aug. 2. German ultimatum to Belgium, demanding a free passage for her troops across Belgium.
- Aug. 3. Germany declares war on France.
- Aug. 4. Great Britain's ultimatum to Germany demanding assurance that neutrality of Belgium would be respected. War declared by Great Britain on Germany.
- Aug. 4. President Wilson proclaimed neutrality of United States.
- Aug. 4-26. Belgium overrun: Liege occupied (Aug. 9); Brussels (Aug. 20); Namur (Aug. 24).
- Aug. 6. Austria-Hungary declares war on Russia.
- Aug. 10. France declares war on Austria-Hungary.
- Aug. 12. Great Britain declares war on Austria-Hungary.
- Aug. 16. British expeditionary force landed in France.
- Aug. 18. Russia completes mobilization and invades East Prussia.
- Aug. 21-23. Battle of Mons-Charleroi. Dogged retreat of French and British in the face of the German invasion.
- Aug. 23. Tsingtau bombarded by Japanese.
- Aug. 25-Dec. 15. Russians overrun Galicia. Lemberg taken (Sept. 2); Przemysl first attacked (Sept. 16); siege broken (Oct. 12-Nov. 12). Fall of Przemysl (Mar. 17, 1915).
- Dec. 4. Russians 33 miles from Cracow.
- Aug. 26. Germans destroyed Louvain.
- Aug. 26. Allies conquer Togoland, in Africa.
- Aug. 26. Russians severely defeated at Battle of Tannenberg in East Prussia.
- Aug. 28. British naval victory in Helgoland Bight.
- Aug. 31. Allies' line along the Seine, Marne, and Meuse Rivers.
- Aug. 31. Name St. Petersburg changed to Petrograd by Russian decree.
- Sept. 3. French Government removed (temporarily) from Paris to Bordeaux.
- Sept. 5. Great Britain, France, and Russia sign a treaty not to make peace separately.
- Sept. 6-10. Battle of the Marne. Germans reach the extreme point of their advance; driven back by the French from the Marne to the River Aisne. The battleline then remained practically stationary for three years (front of 300 miles).
- Sept. 7. Germans take Maubeuge.
- Sept. 11. An Australian expedition captures New Guinea and the Bismarck Archipelago Protectorate.
- Sept. 16. Russians under Gen. Rennenkampf driven from East Prussia.
- Sept. 22. Three British armored cruisers sunk by a submarine.
- Sept. 27. Successful invasion of German Southwest Africa by Gen. Botha.
- Oct. 9. Germans occupy Antwerp.
- Oct. 13. Belgian Government withdraws to Le Havre, in France. Germans occupy Ghent.
- Oct. 16-28. Battle of the Yser, in Flanders. Belgians and French halt German advance.
- Oct. 17-Nov. 17. French, Belgians, and British repulse German drive in first battle of Ypres, saving Channel ports (decisive day of battle, Oct. 31).
- Oct. 21. The sale of alcohol forbidden in Russia until the end of the war.
- Oct. 21-28. German armies driven back in Poland.
- Oct. 28. De Wet's Rebellion in South Africa.
- Nov. 1. German naval victory in the Pacific off the coast of Chile.
- Nov. 3. German naval raid into English waters.
- Nov. 5. Great Britain declared war on Turkey; Cyprus annexed.
- Nov. 7. Fall of Tsingtau to the Japanese.
- Nov. 10-Dec. 14. Austrian invasion of Serbia (Belgrade taken Dec. 2, recaptured by Serbians Dec. 14).
- Nov. 10. German cruiser "Emden" caught and destroyed at Cocos Island.
- Nov. 13. Proclamation by the President of the United States of neutrality of the Panama Canal Zone.
- Nov. 21. Basra, on Persian Gulf, occupied by British.
- Dec. 8. British naval victory off the Falkland Islands.
- Dec. 8. South African rebellion collapses.
- Dec. 9. French Government returned to Paris.
- Dec. 16. German warships bombarded West Hartlepool, Scarborough, and Whitby.
- Dec. 17. Egypt proclaimed a British Protectorate, and a new ruler appointed with title of sultan.
- Dec. 24. First German air raid on England.

1915.

- Jan. 1-Feb. 15. Russians attempt to cross the Carpathians.
- Jan. 7. The sale of absinthe forbidden in France for the duration of the war.
- Jan. 20. American neutrality explained and defended by Secretary of State Bryan.
- Jan. 24. British naval victory in North Sea off Dogger Bank.
- Jan. 25. Second Russian invasion of East Prussia.
- Jan. 28. American merchantman "William P. Frye" sunk by German cruiser "Prinz Eitel Friedrich."
- Feb. 4. Germany's proclamation of "war zone" around the British Isles after February 18.
- Feb. 10. United States note holding German Government to a "strict accountability" if any merchant vessel of the United States is destroyed or any American citizens lose their lives.
- Feb. 16. Germany's reply stating "war-zone" act is an act of self-defense against illegal methods employed by Great Britain in preventing commerce between Germany and neutral countries.
- Feb. 18. German official "blockade" of Great Britain commenced. German submarines begin campaign of "piracy and pillage."
- Feb. 19. Anglo-French squadron bombards Dardanelles.
- Feb. 20. United States sends identic note to Great Britain and Germany suggesting an agreement between these two powers respecting the conduct of naval warfare.
- Feb. 28. Germany's reply to identic note.
- Mar. 1. Announcement of British "blockade": "Orders in Council" issued to prevent commodities of any kind from reaching or leaving Germany.
- Mar. 10. British capture Neuve Chapelle.
- Mar. 17. Russians captured Przemysl and strengthened their hold on the greater part of Galicia.
- Mar. 23. British steamship "Falaba" attacked by submarine and sunk (111 lives lost; 1 American).
- Apr. 2. Russians fighting in the Carpathians.
- Apr. 8. Steamer "Huralyee," in service of American commission for aid of Belgium, torpedoed; 15 lives lost.
- Apr. 17-May 17. Second Battle of Ypres. British captured Hill 60 (April 19); (April 23); Germans advanced toward Yser Canal. Asphyxiating gas employed by the Germans. Failure of Germany to break through the British lines.
- Apr. 22. German embassy sends out a warning against embarkation on vessels belonging to Great Britain.
- Apr. 26. Allied troops land on the Gallipoli Peninsula.
- Apr. 28. American vessel "Cushing" attacked by German aeroplane.
- Apr. 30. Germans invade the Baltic Provinces of Russia.
- May 1. American steamship "Gulflight" sunk by German submarine; two Americans lost. Warning of German embassy published in daily papers. "Lusitania" sails at 12:20 noon.
- May 2. Russians forced by the combined Germans and Austrians to retire from their positions in the Carpathians (Battle of the Dunajec).
- May 7. Cunard line steamship "Lusitania" sunk by German submarine (1,154 lives lost, 114 being Americans).
- May 8. Germans occupy Libau, Russian port on the Baltic.
- May 9-June. Battle of Artois, or Festubert (near La Bassée).
- May 10. Message of sympathy from Germany on loss of American lives by sinking of "Lusitania."
- May 12. South African troops under Gen. Botha occupy capital of German Southwest Africa.
- May 13. American note protests against submarine policy culminating in the sinking of the "Lusitania."
- May 23. Italy declared war on Austria-Hungary.
- May 25. Coalition cabinet formed in Great Britain; Asquith continues to be Prime Minister.
- May 25. American steamship "Nebraskan" attacked by submarine.
- May 28. Germany's answer to American note of May 13.
- June 1. Supplementary note from Germany in regard to the "Gulflight" and "Cushing."
- June 3. Przemysl retaken by Germans and Austrians.
- June 8. Resignation of William J. Bryan, Secretary of State.
- June 9. Monfalcone occupied by Italians, severing one of two railway lines to Trieste.
- June 9. United States sends second note on "Lusitania" case.
- June 22. The Austro-Germans recapture Lemberg.
- July 2. Naval action between Russian and German warships in the Baltic.
- July 8. Germany sends reply to note of June 9 and pledges safety to United States vessels in war zone under specified conditions.
- July 13. Germany sends memorandum acknowledging submarine attack on "Nebraskan" and expresses regret.
- July 15. Conquest of German Southwest Africa completed.
- July 21. Third American note on "Lusitania" case declares Germany's communication of July 8 "very unsatisfactory."
- July 12-Sept. 18. German conquest of Russian Poland. Germans capture Lublin (July 31), Warsaw (Aug. 4), Ivangorod (Aug. 5), Kovno (Aug. 17), Novogorodsk (Aug. 19), Brest-Litovsk (Aug. 25), Vilna (Sept. 18).
- July 25. American steamship "Lectanus" sunk by submarines; carrying contraband; no lives lost.
- Aug. 4. Capture of Warsaw by Germans.
- Aug. 15. National registration in Great Britain.
- Aug. 19. White Star liner Arabic sunk by submarine; 16 victims, 2 Americans.
- Aug. 20. Italy declared war on Turkey.
- Aug. 24. German ambassador sends note in regard to "Arabic." Loss of American lives contrary to intention of the German Government and is deeply regretted.
- Sept. 1. Letter from Ambassador von Bernstorff to Secretary Lansing giving assurance that German submarines will sink no more liners without warning. Indorsed by the German Foreign Office (Sept. 14).
- Sept. 4. Allan liner Hesperian sunk by German submarine; 26 lives lost, 1 American.
- Sept. 7. German Government sends report on the sinking of the "Arabic."
- Sept. 8. United States demands recall of Austro-Hungarian ambassador, Dr. Dupba.
- Sept. 14. United States sends summary of evidence in regard to "Arabic."
- Sept. 18. Fall of Vilna; end of Russian retreat.
- Sept. 25-Oct. French offensive in Champagne fails to break through German lines.
- Sept. 27. British progress in the neighborhood of Loos.
- Oct. 4. Russian ultimatum to Bulgaria.
- Oct. 5. Allied forces land at Saloniki, at the invitation of the Greek Government.
- Oct. 5. German Government regrets and disavows sinking of "Arabic" and is prepared to pay indemnities.
- Oct. 6-Dec. 2. Austro-German-Bulgarian conquest of Serbia. Fall of Nish (Nov. 5), of Prizrend (Nov. 30), of Monastir (Dec. 2).
- Oct. 14. Great Britain declared war against Bulgaria.
- Oct. 20. German note on the evidence in the "Arabic" case.
- Nov. 10. Russian forces advance on Teheran as a result of pro-German activities in Persia.

Principal Events of World War Chronologically Arranged

Dec. 1. British under Gen. Townshend forced to retreat from Ctesiphon to Kut-el-Amara.

Dec. 4. United States Government demands recall of Capt. Karl Boy-Ed, German naval attache, and Capt. Franz von Papen, military attache.

Dec. 6. Germans captured Ipek (Montenegro).

Dec. 10. Boy-Ed and von Papen recalled.

Dec. 13. British defeat Arabs on western frontier of Egypt.

Dec. 15. Sir John French retired from command of the army in France and Flanders, and is succeeded by Sir Douglas Haig.

Dec. 17. Russians occupied Hamadan (Persia).

Dec. 19. The British forces withdrawn from Anzac and Sulva Bay (Gallipoli Peninsula).

Dec. 26. Russian forces in Persia occupied Kashan.

Dec. 30. British passenger steamer *Persia* sunk in Mediterranean, presumably by submarine.

1916.

Jan. 8. Complete evacuation of Gallipoli.

Jan. 13. Fall of Cetinje, capital of Montenegro.

Jan. 18. United States Government sets forth a declaration of principles regarding submarine attacks and asks whether the Governments of the allies would subscribe to such an agreement.

Jan. 28. Austrians occupy San Giovanni de Medici (Albania).

Feb. 10. Germany sends memorandum to neutral powers that armed merchant ships will be treated as warships and will be sunk without warning.

Feb. 15. Secretary Lansing makes statement that by international law commercial vessels have right to carry arms in self-defense.

Feb. 16. Germany sends note acknowledging her liability in the "Lusitania" affair.

Feb. 16. Kamerun (Africa) conquered.

Feb. 21-July. Battle of Verdun. Germans take Fort Douaumont (Feb. 25). Great losses of Germans with little results. Practically all the ground lost was slowly regained by the French in the autumn.

Feb. 24. President Wilson in letter to Senator Stone refuses to advise American citizens not to travel on armed merchant ships.

Feb. 27. Russians captured Kermanshah (Persia).

Mar. 8. German ambassador communicates memorandum regarding U-boat question, stating it is a new weapon not yet regulated by international law.

Mar. 8. Germany declares war on Portugal.

Mar. 19. Russians entered Isphahan (Persia).

Mar. 24. French steamer "Sussex" is torpedoed without warning; about 80 passengers, including American citizens, are killed or wounded.

Mar. 25. Department of State issues memorandum in regard to armed merchant vessels in neutral ports and on the high seas.

Mar. 27-29. United States Government instructs American ambassador in Berlin to inquire into sinking of "Sussex" and other vessels.

Apr. 17. German Government replies to United States notes of March 27, 28, 29, on the sinking of "Sussex" and other vessels.

Apr. 17. Russians capture Trebizond.

Apr. 18. United States delivers what is considered an ultimatum that unless Germany abandons present methods of submarine warfare United States will sever diplomatic relations.

Apr. 19. President addressed Congress on relations with Germany.

Apr. 24-May 1. Insurrection in Ireland.

Apr. 29. Gen. Townshend surrendered to the Turks before Kut-el-Amara.

May 4. Reply of Germany acknowledges sinking of the "Sussex" and in the main meets demands of the United States.

May 8. United States Government accepts German position as outlined in note of May 4, but makes it clear that the fulfillment of these conditions can not depend upon the negotiations between the United States and any other belligerent Government.

May 16-June 3. Great Austrian attack on the Italians through the Trentino.

May 19. Russians join British on the Tigris.

May 24. Military service (conscription) bill becomes law in Great Britain.

May 27. President in address before League to Enforce Peace says United States is ready to join any practical league for preserving peace and guaranteeing political and territorial integrity of nations.

May 31. Naval battle of Jutland.

June 4-30. Russian offensive in Volhynia and Bukovina. Czernowitz taken (June 17); all Bukovina overrun.

June 5. Lord Kitchener drowned.

June 21. United States demands apology and reparation from Austria-Hungary for sinking by Austrian submarine of "Petrolite," an American vessel.

July 1-Nov. Battle of the Somme. Combles taken (Sept. 26). Failure of the allies to break the German lines.

Aug. 6-Sept. New Italian offensive drives out Austrians and wins Gorizia (Aug. 9).

Aug. 27. Italy declares war on Germany.

Aug. 27-Jan. 15. Roumania enters war on the side of the allies and is crushed. (Fall of Bucharest, Dec. 6; Dobrudja conquered, Jan. 2; Focsani captured, Jan. 8.)

Sept. 7. Senate ratifies purchase of Danish West Indies.

Oct. 8. German submarine appears off American coast and sinks British passenger steamer *Stephano*.

Oct. 28. British steamer *Marina* sunk without warning (6 Americans lost).

Nov. 6. British liner *Arabia* torpedoed and sunk without warning in Mediterranean.

Nov. 29. United States protests against Belgian deportations.

Dec. 5-6. Fall of Asquith Ministry; Lloyd George new Prime Minister.

Dec. 12. German peace offer. Refused (Dec. 30) by allies as "empty and insincere."

Dec. 14. British horse transport ship *Russian* sunk in Mediterranean by submarine (17 Americans lost).

Dec. 20. President Wilson's peace note (dated Dec. 18). Germany replies (Dec. 26). Entente allies' reply (Jan. 10) demands "restorations, reparation, indemnities."

1917.

Jan. 10. The allied Governments state their terms of peace; a separate note from Belgium included.

Jan. 11. Supplemental German note on views as to settlement of war.

Jan. 13. Great Britain amplifies reply to President's note of Dec. 18. Favors co-operation to preserve peace.

Jan. 22. President Wilson addresses the Senate, giving his ideas of steps necessary for world peace.

Jan. 31. Germany announced unrestricted submarine warfare in specified zones.

Feb. 3. United States severs diplomatic relations with Germany; Bernstorff dismissed.

Feb. 12. United States replies to Swiss Minister that it will not negotiate with Germany until submarine order is withdrawn.

Feb. 18. Italians and French join in Albania, cutting off Greece from the Central Powers.

Feb. 24. Kut-el-Amara taken by British under Gen. Maude (campaign begun Dec. 13).

Feb. 26. President Wilson asks authority to arm merchant ships.

Feb. 28. "Zimmerman note" revealed.

Mar. 4. Announced that the British had taken over from the French the entire Somme front; British held on west front 100 miles, French 175 miles, Belgians 25 miles.

Mar. 11. Bagdad captured by British under Gen. Maude.

Mar. 11-13. Revolution in Russia, leading to abdication of Czar Nicholas II (Mar. 15). Provisional Government formed by Constitutional Democrats under Prince Lvov and M. Milyukov.

Mar. 12. United States announced that an armed guard would be placed on all American merchant vessels sailing through the war zone.

Mar. 17-19. Retirement of Germans to "Hindenburg line." Evacuation of 1,300 square miles of French territory, on front of 100 miles, from Arras to Soissons.

Mar. 22. United States formally recognized the new government of Russia set up as a result of the revolution.

Mar. 26. The United States refused the proposal of Germany to interpret and supplement the Prussian Treaty of 1919.

Mar. 27. Minister Brand Whitlock and American Relief Commission withdrawn from Belgium.

Apr. 2. President Wilson asks Congress to declare the existence of a state of war with Germany.

Apr. 6. United States declares war on Germany.

Apr. 8. Austria-Hungary severs diplomatic relations with the United States.

Apr. 9-May 14. British successes in Battle of Arras (Vimy Ridge taken Apr. 9).

Apr. 16-May 6. French successes in Battle of the Aisne between Soissons and Rheims.

Apr. 20. Turkey severs relations with United States.

May 4. American destroyers begin cooperation with British navy in war zone.

May 15-Sept. 15. Great Italian offensive on Isonzo front (Carso Plateau). Capture of Gorizia, Aug. 9. Monte Santo taken Aug. 24. Monte San Gabriele, Sept. 14.

May 15. Gen. Pétain succeeds Gen. Nivelle as commander in chief of the French armies.

May 17. Russian Provisional Government re-constructed. Kerensky (formerly minister of justice) becomes minister of war. Milyukov resigns.

May 18. President Wilson signs selective service act.

June 3. American mission to Russia lands at Vladivostok ("Root Mission"). Returns to America Aug. 3.

June 7. British blow up Messines Ridge, south of Ypres, and capture 7,500 German prisoners.

June 10. Italian offensive on Trentino.

June 12. King Constantine of Greece forced to abdicate.

June 15. Subscriptions close for first Liberty loan (\$2,000,000,000 offered; \$3,955,226,850 subscribed).

June 26. First American troops reach France.

June 29. Greece enters war against Germany and her allies.

July 1. Russian army led in person by Kerensky begins a short-line offensive in Galicia, ending in disastrous retreat (July 19-Aug. 3).

July 4. Resignation of Bethmann Hollweg as German chancellor. Dr. George Michaelis, chancellor (July 14).

July 20. Drawing at Washington of names for first army under selective service.

July 20. Kerensky becomes premier on resignation of Prince Lvov.

July 30. Mutiny in German fleet at Wilhelmshaven and Kiel. Second mutiny Sept. 2.

July 31-Nov. Battle of Flanders (Passchendaele Ridge); British successes.

Aug. 10. Food and fuel control bill passed.

Aug. 15. Peace proposals of Pope Benedict revealed (dated Aug. 1). United States replies Aug. 27; Germany and Austria, Sept. 21; supplementary German reply, Sept. 26.

Aug. 15. Canadians capture Hill 70, dominating Lens.

Aug. 19. New Italian drive on the Isonzo front (Carso Plateau). Monte Santo captured (Aug. 24).

Aug. 20-24. French attacks at Verdun recapture high ground lost in 1916.

Sept. 3. Riga captured by Germans.

Sept. 8. Lubrow dispatches ("spurious versenk") revealed by United States.

Sept. 10-13. Attempted coup d'état of Gen. Kornilov.

Sept. 15. Russia proclaimed a republic.

Oct. 12. Germans occupy Oesel and Dagö Islands (Gulf of Riga).

Oct. 17. Russians defeated in a naval engagement in the Gulf of Riga.

Oct. 24-Dec. Great German-Austrian counterdrive into Italy. Italian line shifted to Piave River, Asiago Plateau, and Brenta River.

Oct. 25-26. French drive north of the Aisne wins important positions including Malmaison Fort.

Oct. 26. Brazil declares war on Germany.

Oct. 27. Second Liberty loan closed (\$3,000,000,000 offered; \$4,617,532,300 subscribed).

Oct. 30. Count von Hertling succeeds Michaelis as German chancellor.

Nov. 2. Germans retreat from the Chemin des Dames, north of the Aisne.

Nov. 3. First clash of American with German soldiers.

Nov. 7. Overthrow of Kerensky and Provisional Government of Russia by the Bolsheviks.

Nov. 13. Clemenceau succeeds Ribot as French premier.

Nov. 18. British forces in Palestine take Jaffa.

Nov. 22-Dec. 13. Battle of Cambrai. Successful surprise attack near Cambrai by British under Gen. Byng on Nov. 22 (employs "tanks" to break down wire entanglements in place of the usual artillery preparations). Bourlon Wood, dominating Cambrai, taken Nov. 26. Surprise counterattack by Germans.

Dec. 2. Compels British to give up fourth of ground gained. German attacks on Dec. 13 partly successful.

Nov. 29. First plenary session of the Inter-allied Conference in Paris. Sixteen nations represented. Col. E. M. House, chairman of American delegation.

Dec. 5. President Wilson, in message to Congress, advises war on Austria.

Dec. 6. U. S. Destroyer "Jacob Jones" sunk by submarine, with loss of over 60 American men.

Dec. 6. Explosion of munitions vessel wrecks Halifax.

(Continued on page 13.)

Appointments in Officers' Reserve Corps Made by the Adjutant General

JANUARY 23, 1918.

The following appointments in the Officers' Reserve Corps and National Army have been made in the Office of The Adjutant General to date January 23, 1918. The officers whose names appear in this list, if they have not already done so, should telegraph acceptance of commissions to The Adjutant General, Washington, D. C. The telegrams should be signed with full name and rank:

Officers' Reserve Corps.

To be second lieutenant, Infantry Reserve.—William L. Bierman, 216 West Ninth Street, Wilmington, Del.

To be captains, Engineer Reserve.—Julius J. Nufer, Whitehall, Mich.; Robert K. West, Carson City, Nev.

To be first lieutenant, Engineer Reserve.—James S. Fiske, 3376 Twentieth Street, San Diego, Cal.

To be majors, Ordnance Reserve.—Arthur Adams, 421-A Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Paul Azbill, 66 West Broadway, New York, N. Y.

To be captains, Ordnance Reserve: William A. Babson, 32 Broadway, New York, N. Y.; Roscoe C. Brewsagh, Rye Gate, Rye, N. Y.; Gordon M. Evans, 418 West One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, New York, N. Y.; Edmund F. Fader, 191 Washington Street, Lynn, Mass.; George R. Fink, 514 Dime Bank Building, Detroit, Mich.; Griffin Halstead, 3737 Kanawha Street, Washington, D. C.; Arthur F. Hebard, Scarsdale, N. Y.; Walter C. Krag, 724 Savings & Trust Building, Columbus, Ohio; Zeffie P. Smith, Southern Railway Co., Washington, D. C.; Sterling Temple, 2405 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C.; Stewart L. Wooden, 126 Stiles Street, Elizabeth, N. J.

Lieutenants, Ordnance Reserve.

To be first lieutenants, Ordnance Reserve: Matthew Gault, 1422 Park Avenue, Baltimore, Md.; William F. Gerth, Fort Logan, Colo.; Arthur N. Giegerich, 45 Cedar Street, New York, N. Y.; Howell M. Harris, 181 Peachtree Street, Atlanta, Ga.; Scott W. Henderson, 1813 Riggs Place NW., Washington, D. C.; Simpson W. Horner, Jr., 6923 Boyer Street, Philadelphia, Pa.; Charles B. Johnson, 590 Iroquois Avenue, Detroit, Mich.; Elbert A. L. Phelps, 195 Marietta Street, Atlanta, Ga.

To be second lieutenants, Ordnance Reserve: George W. Thornburg, Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.; Louis Tolmach, 1450 Clifton Street NW., Washington, D. C.; James E. Van Toor, Y. M. C. A., Washington, D. C.

To be captains, Quartermaster Reserve: Charles J. Morelle, Department Quartermaster, Manila, P. I.; Edward S. Neilson, 304 Marine Bank Building, Erie, Pa.; George F. R. Taylor, Department Quartermaster, Manila, P. I.

To be major, Aviation Section, Signal Reserve: Alfred Wilson Harris, 9797 Newton Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

To be captains, Aviation Section, Signal Reserve: Gene H. Fonda, 119 D Street NE., Washington, D. C.; Perry M. Graves, 15 Park Row, New York, N. Y.; Joseph F. Holmes, 2112 Linden Avenue, Baltimore, Md.; Walter C. Morris, 15 Park Row, New York, N. Y.; John Mun-

ford, 15 Park Row, New York, N. Y.; Frank X. Murray, 15 Park Row, New York, N. Y.

To be first lieutenants, Aviation Section, Signal Reserve.—James A. Allen, 1817 Spring Garden Street, Philadelphia, Pa.; John L. Bender, Council of National Defense, Washington, D. C.; Herbert A. Conners, 11 Queensberry Street, Boston, Mass.; Hugh Burgess Giles, 432 Martin Street, Philadelphia, Pa.; Samuel C. Gordon, Camp Lee, Va.; Charles Kent Henninger, 3161 Broadway, New York, N. Y.; John A. Hitchens, 144 Henrie, Detroit, Mich.; John Ralph Kearns, 1406 North Bouvier Street, Philadelphia, Pa.; Felix Lewin, 536 West One hundred and thirteenth Street, New York, N. Y.; William J. McKelvey, 17 North Wyoming Avenue, Ardmore, Pa.; Herbert Harvey Parents, 66 Bershire Street, Indian Orchard, Mass.; Richard H. Randall, 75 Beach Street, Quincy, Mass.; George O. Reynolds, Sutton Manor, New Rochelle, N. Y.; Richmond Rochester, jr., Hotel Schuyler, Forty-fifth Street, New York City; William Van Kirk, Harbor Road, Southport, Conn.; Herbert N. Williams, 2825 Euclid Heights Boulevard, Cleveland, Ohio.

To be second lieutenants, Aviation Section, Signal Reserve.—Robert E. Hine, 776 Elmwood Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.; Charles F. Huntington, Camp Devens, Mass.; Norman Lawson, Toliaferro Field, Fort Worth, Tex.

In the Medical Reserve.

To be major, Medical Reserve.—Alfred E. Cohn, 315 Central Park, West, New York, N. Y.

To be captains, Medical Reserve: James Bourne Ayer, 25 Lime Street, Boston, Mass.; Joel Clarence Booth, Lebanon, Oreg.; Alfred Peters Cole, 8 Ortiz Building, Cincinnati, Ohio; T. Homer Coffen, Journal Building, Portland, Oreg.; Gustave William Dishong, 3319 Dodge Street, Omaha, Nebr.; George W. Ensley, 4337 Fourteenth Avenue NE., Seattle, Wash.; Edward Paul Pick, 719 Cobb-Building, Seattle, Wash.; Charles Norman Howard, 210 South High Street, Warsaw, Ind.; Walter Jean Hammond, Enfield, Me.; Alfred Joseph Helton, 310 Masonic Temple, North Yakima, Wash.; Samuel Gilbert Jump, Selma, Ind.; Warner Melvin Karshner, Puyallup, Wash.; Hampden Sidney Lewis, Hattiesburg, Miss.; Griffin Clinton Kelly, 245 South Second Street, Louisville, Ky.; Clarence Joseph McCusker, 850 East Twenty-ninth Street, Portland, Oreg.; John Clyde Moore, 2005 Manderson Street, Omaha, Nebr.; William Archibald Norval, 419 Main Street, Paterson, N. J.; Francis Joseph Noonan, 584 River Street, Troy, N. Y.; Carl Miller Sneed, 909-Elm Street, Columbia, Mo.; Robert Hendrix Stanley, 2618 Walton Way, Augusta, Ga. Wilbur Wesley Ross, 810 Madison Street, La Porte, Ind.; Henry Mitchell Van Hook, St. Louis, Mo.; Henry Janney Walton, 720 West North Avenue, Baltimore, Md.; David C. Wylie, Aspermont, Tex.; Simon William Wolzen, Clinton, Mo.; Frank Lee Barrows, Moscow, Idaho.

To be first lieutenants, Medical Reserve.—Harry J. Anderson, Corvallis, Oreg.; William Joseph Butler, 3384 Polk

Street, Chicago, Ill.; Joseph Randolph Barr, Sheridan, Oreg.; Oscar Israel Baumann, 336 East Seventy-second Street, New York, N. Y.; William Tupper Elliott, Alexian Bros. Hospital, Chicago, Ill.; George Freiman, 703 Grand Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.; John Pugh Hall, 6554 Frankstown Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Albert Eugene Johann, 820 Donaldson Building, Minneapolis, Minn.; Edgar Charles Hawkins, 650 South Third Street, Louisville, Ky.; Harry Kane Hobbs, State Hospital, Scranton, Pa.; Alwin Ambrose Holden, 126 South Parkside Avenue, Chicago, Ill.; Henry Kruse, 5744 Stony Island Avenue, Chicago, Ill.; Robert Estes Lee, Kramer, Ind.; George Edward Lindow, Watertown, Wis.; Lansing Elbridge Likes, Lamar, Colo.; Salvatore Charles Lujacano, 150 Seventh Street, Buffalo, N. Y.; Ralph D. Murphy, 301 Willson-Chase Building, St. Petersburg, Fla.; True Edgecomb Makepeace, C. M. G. H., Lewiston, Me.; Harold Abind Miller, 302 Tussing Building, Lansing, Mich.; Lawrence Matthew Marley, 4005 Irving Park Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.; Thomas Cresap McCoy, 254 West Twenty-fifth Street, New York, N. Y.; Charles Ross Miller, Ray Brook, N. Y.; Ray Arthur Pinkham, 428 Tussing Building, Lansing, Mich.; John Prather, Fort McPherson, Ga.; Jacob LeRoy Pritchard, Winslow, Ariz.; Robert Lee Peyton, St. Charity Hospital, Jackson, Miss.; Walter Peter Stoltenberg, Kingsley, Kans.; Elijah Stover Sullivan, 611 Colcord Building, Oklahoma City, Okla.; Fred Morse Smith, Willimantic, Conn.; Landon Elwood Stubbs, Gloucester, Va.; Paul Raphael Tindall, Greensburg, Ind.; Mark Talmage Vornholt, 27 East Duncan Street, Columbus, Ohio; Henry Oscar Wernicke, 3532 Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.; Raeburn James Wharton, King's County Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Daniel Paul Wright, 3147 Easton Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.; Clair Wilson, Los Angeles County Hospital, Cal.; Edward Leo Zimmerman, 203 White Temple, Eugene, Oreg.; Lawrence H. Carleton, Tulsa, Okla. Roswell William Comstock, Maumee, Ohio; Jay Randolph Crawley, State Hospital, Athens, Ohio; Adolph George De Sanctis, 80 Perry Street, New York, N. Y.; Joseph Leroy Farden, 15 Myrtle Avenue, Irvington, N. J.; Wilfred Protacio Freligh, 719 South Center Street, Terre Haute, Ind.; Joseph Golomb, Beth Israel Hospital, New York, N. Y.; Fred J. Graber, Stockport, Iowa; William Isaac Laughon, Stuart Circle Hospital, Richmond, Va.; Robert Sidney Love, Cruger, Miss.; William B. Meares, jr., Ancon Hospital, Ancon, Canal Zone; Henry Stanley Mitchell, Franklin Square Hospital, Baltimore, Md.; Joseph Olin Van Winkle, Jefferson, Oreg.; Max A. Blumer, 2516½ Hallett Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.; William P. Chisholm, Gold Hill, Oreg.; Samuel Grienstein, 430 William Street, Buffalo, N. Y.; Constantine J. Koursoumis, 1628 Warren Avenue, Chicago, Ill.; Harry Sered, M. Reese Hospital, Chicago, Ill.; Hyman J. Udinsky, 127 Second Street, Passaic, N. J.; Joseph C. Yaskin, Eighth Street and Harley Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.; Hiram Samuel Yellen, 291 Cedar Street, Buffalo, N. Y.; Dixon Lawrence Austin, 189 Claremont

Appointments in Officers' Reserve Corps Made by the Adjutant General

Avenue, New York, N. Y.; William Henry Bennett, Falfurrias, Tex.; John Henry Breyer, 1516 North Los Robles Avenue, Pasadena, Cal.; Martin Clarence Barber, 1211 West Main Street, Medford, Oreg.; Raymond Gernand Bell, State Hospital, Binghamton, N. Y.; Walter Earl Brown, 632 Union Arcade Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Cleveland Folsom Brooks, Platte, S. Dak.; Miles J. Breuer, 216 Security Mutual Building, Lincoln, Nebr.; Amos Watts Botkin, Sandy, Oreg.; Horace L. Carncross, 1003 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, Pa.; Lewis Richard Carr, Prairie Depot, Ohio; Loren Frank Carter, East Main General Hospital, Bangor, Me.; Robert Newton Canaday, Irving, Ill.; Byron Edwin Chapman, Bender Laboratory, Albany, N. Y.; William Thomas Eudy, Koller, Mo.; Elmer Ernest Eifert, Rural Route No. 3, Jasper, Ind.; Arthur Jesse Fawcett, Riddle, Oreg.; Clarence Dale Fulkerson, Warmspring, Oreg.; Paul Williams Fetzler, Willard Park Hospital, New York, N. Y.; Tancredi G. Granata, 107 Arthur Avenue, Providence, R. I.; Edgar F. Gardner, Rushville, Mo.; Arnold Myer Goodhart, 66 Post Avenue, New York, N. Y.; William Boyd Hamilton, 644 Clackamas Street, Portland, Oreg.; John W. Hallberg, 223 East Thirtieth Street, Kansas City, Mo.; Fayette Elmore Hubbard, 65 Church Street, Montclair, N. J.; Alfred Paul Hancuff, care Sheet & Tube Hospital, Youngstown, Ohio; Harold Joseph Isaacs, Bellevue Hospital, New York, N. Y.; Herbert Morris Keil, 702 Officers Street, Portsmouth, Ohio; John Leo Kelliher, Phoenix, Mich.; Sam Frank LeFevre, Bridal Veil, Oreg.; Leslie Earl Luehrs, General Hospital, Cincinnati, Ohio; Ray Henry Mouser, Latty, Ohio; Frank Peter Nicholson, 1213 Light Street, Baltimore, Md.; Herman Ostrowskey, Lebanon Hospital, Bronx, New York; Harold Francis Owens, Roosevelt Hospital, New York, N. Y.; John Hoff Optiz, 4141 Clarendon Avenue, Chicago, Ill.; Leonard B. E. Oliver, 935 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.; William Garfield Parker, West Eminence, Mo.; Isadore Pilot, 1316 South Millard Avenue, Chicago, Ill.; William Howard Pollard, Springfield, Oreg.; Glenn Edward Prime, Falls City, Oreg.; Charles Curtis Rentfro, 2488 Wilson Avenue, Chicago, Ill.; Phillip Rosenblum, 5620 Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.; Watson Staley Rowan, Omar, W. Va.; Ferdinand Francis Siegel, 43 Lee Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.; William Steinhauser, City Hospital, Blackwell's Island, New York City; Stephen Alexander Schuster, 904 West Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.; Dwight Chase Sigworth, 1753 Congress Street, Chicago, Ill.; William Patrick Sweeny, 18 Railroad Place, Saratoga, N. Y.; Mont Voet Stanley, St. Luke's Hospital, Chicago, Ill.; Arthur Julius Sabs, Cheboygan, Mich.; Henry Joseph Schenk, Lebanon, Oreg.; John Russell Shea, 1100 Mission Road, Los Angeles, Cal.; Isadore Edward Smigelsky, State Hospital, Scranton, Pa.; Henry Walter Tidmarsh, Bethel, N. C.; August Omer Truelove, 116 North Detroit, Warsaw, Ind.; John Adams Van Valzah, New Brunswick, N. J.; Chester Anderson Witmer, Waycross, Ga.; Edward Theodore Gruetzner, 314th Field

Artillery, Camp Lee, Va.; William Joseph McKillip, Morgan Park, Duluth, Minn.; Louis Aloysius Mangan, 5401 May Street, second flat, Chicago, Ill.

To be first lieutenants, Medical Reserve (colored): Alonzo W. Brown, Manning, S. C.; George Thomas Coleman, Marshall, Tex.; Russell L. Harper, 614 S. Front Street, Yoakum, Tex.; William Lorraine Jones, 503 Court Street, Charleston, W. Va.; Samuel Wilbert Maclin, 312 South Thirtieth Street, Chicago, Ill.; Morgan Edward Norris, Kilmarnock, Va.; William Henry Ramsey, 1358 Kentucky Street, Memphis, Tenn.; Joseph Lincoln Shelton, 67 West North Street, Hagerstown, Md.; Otho Buel Taylor, Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tenn.; James Washington Thompson, 202 Evans Square, Atlantic City, N. J.; John Henry Walls, 312 East Thirtieth Street, Chicago, Ill.

To be first lieutenants, Dental Reserve: George William Simonton, 747 Second Avenue, San Francisco, Cal.; Harold Scribner Condit, 6208 Wayne Avenue, Chicago, Ill.; Lewis Crittenden Howes, 964 Delaware Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.; Arthur Oliver St. Andre, 108 Bromfield Avenue, Somerville, Mass.; Ramon P. Diaz, Barceboneta, P. R.; Robert T. Denton, 51 Carretera, Santurce, P. R.; Louis

Goats Figure in Food Problem in Arizona

The Food Administration authorizes the following:

Goats are figuring in the food problem out in Arizona. Proprietors of barbecue stands have appealed to the Food Administration for permission to hand goat meat across the counter on "meatless days." They say that to close up their places of business every Tuesday works a very real hardship upon them and upon lovers of barbecued meat. If they could substitute goat meat for beef, mutton, and pork, they believe the business would run along smoothly, satisfactorily, and palatably, as it did before the war.

Can Not Send Them Across Sea.

Their strong talking point was the fact that America is not called upon to send goats across the sea. They are wanted by neither the Army nor the Navy, except as mascots.

The Food Administration has recognized the justice of their appeal and has given them permission to readjust the business so that Tuesday will become "goat day" at the barbecue stands.

E. R. Wiles, hotel chairman for the Federal food administrator in Arkansas, has come to Washington to get a definite and formal ruling on the question. He is also much concerned about the numerous "chili" and "hamburger" establishments in the Middle West. "Chili" is one of the modern American evolutions of the Mexican chili con carne, which on account of its beef content is banished from Tuesday menus and because of its wheat content is frowned upon on Monday and Wednesday.

Ruiz Soler, 15 Canal Street, Santurce, P. R.; Albert Benedict Kerns, Scotts Bluff, Nebr.; Victor W. Foster, Livingston, Mont.; Arthur McCluer Laird, 1702 Frankfort Avenue, Louisville, Ky.

To be second lieutenants, Veterinary Reserve: William Henry Boswell, 8 State Street, Westboro, Mass.; Clark Wesley Brown, Ellsworth, Wis.; Joseph G. M. De Vita, Angell Memorial Hospital, Boston, Mass.; Frederic Nelson Duclos, Torrington, Conn.; Frederick George Hartwig, Goodland, Kans.; Arthur Eugene Joseph, 3514 Rokeby Street, Chicago, Ill.; Charles Henry Leavitt, 999 Cleveland Avenue, Portland, Oreg.; Clarence Frederic Wilson, R. F. D. No. 1, Ashland, Wis.; Roy Leland Wolfe, 1019 North Seventh Street, Kansas City, Kans.

National Army.

To be captains, Railway Transportation Corps: Arthur T. Hudgins, Herald Square Hotel, New York, N. Y.; Walter S. Olsen, Herald Square Hotel, New York, N. Y.

To be major, Quartermaster Corps: George H. Savage, care of Spooner & Cotton, 14 Wall Street, New York City.

To be first lieutenants, Quartermaster Corps: George McM. Gerrie, Camp Travis, Tex.; J. Robert Orton, Forest and Alaska Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.

To be captain, Sanitary Corps: Theodore Harold Barth, 348 West End Avenue, New York, N. Y.

To be first lieutenant, Sanitary Corps: William De Ford Beal, 1907 N Street, Washington, D. C.

To be first lieutenants, United States Army Ambulance Service: Ellison Capers, jr., United States Army Ambulance Service, Allentown, Pa.; Hubert Clyde Linscott, United States Army Ambulance Service, Allentown, Pa.; Julian Haskell Scarborough, United States Army Ambulance Service, Allentown, Pa.

The following appointments, made at the School of Military Aeronautics opposite each name, on the dates indicated, have been approved by this office:

To be first lieutenants, Aviation Section, Signal Reserve: Raymond W. Kearney, Love Field, Dallas, Tex., January 14, 1918; August G. Rehlmeier, Love Field, Dallas, Tex., January 14, 1918; Hubert De V. McLean, 15th Aero Squadron, Long Island, January 16, 1918.

PRINCIPAL EVENTS OF WORLD WAR

(Continued from page 11.)

- Dec. 6-9. Armed revolt overthrows pro-Ally administration in Portugal.
- Dec. 7. United States declares war on Austria-Hungary.
- Dec. 9. Jerusalem captured by British force advancing from Egypt.
- Dec. 10. Gens. Kaledines and Kornilov declared by the Bolshevik Government to be leading a Cossack revolt.
- Dec. 15. Armistice signed between Germany and the Bolshevik Government at Brest-Litovsk.
- Dec. 23. Peace negotiations opened at Brest-Litovsk between Bolshevik Government and central powers, under presidency of the German foreign minister.
- Dec. 28. President Wilson issues proclamation taking over railroads and appointing W. G. McAdoo Director General. Proclamation takes effect at noon December 28.
- Dec. 29. British national labor conference approves continuation of war for aims similar to those defined by President Wilson.

Organization Plan of Legal Committees to Protect Drafted Men in Civil Rights

Council of National Defense Issues Circular Letter to State Councils Outlining Scope of Work As Approved by American Bar Association—Drafting of Wills, Care of Property and Adjustment of Soldiers' Business Affairs Contemplated—Composed Primarily of Lawyers.

The State councils section, Council of National Defense, has sent the following letter to all State councils:

Now that the draft machinery is completing its work, the drafted men, on being assigned to their final classifications, know several months before they are called, the prospect of their entering the service. Men already called for service but not yet in camp are in a like position. It will be possible, therefore, for them if properly assisted by legal advice, to arrange their affairs and to make provision for their dependents and care of their property, so that when the final call comes, little confusion and hardship will result. In addition, the 1,500,000 men already under arms and their dependents need legal advice in order to protect their civil rights and claim the benefit of war emergency legislation. The State council of defense is in an advantageous position to mobilize the lawyers for this important work.

Legal Advisory Boards.

The Provost Marshal General has created in each State permanent legal advisory boards in connection with each local exemption board to advise the draft boards and the drafted men as to the selective service law. This organization is composed of men already tried who have proved their zeal and fitness for such work. As the work of these advisory boards is practically completed, their personnel is undoubtedly available for the new work. To avoid unnecessary duplication of machinery, therefore, this personnel should be taken by the State council of defense as a nucleus for forming legal committees on the plan outlined below.

The following plan drawn up by the Council of National Defense has the approval of the American Bar Association which is writing to its representatives in each of the States asking them to cooperate with the State councils of defense in the formation of legal committees and the undertaking of their work. We recommend that this work be done in close cooperation with the American Bar Association and with the State and local bar associations.

Plan of Procedure Outlined.

We ask, therefore,

1. That you form a legal committee subordinate to your council to perform the following duties:

(a) To draft and propose war emergency legislation for the State legislatures.

(b) To draw up a booklet of legal rules for the guidance of soldiers and sailors entering the service, to be used by the local legal committee as a handbook for their work and as an instrument for making known to soldiers and sailors the need of legal preparation, care being taken to

inform local committees of changes in laws or regulations subsequent to the compilation of the booklet.

(c) To supervise the formation and work of the local legal committees whose organization is provided for below.

2. That a legal committee to advise soldiers and sailors be created as a subordinate committee of each county or other local council of defense. A few States have created local legal committees of this type, and their work has demonstrated the value of such agencies. We suggest that in forming local legal committees you adopt, as far as possible, the organization of these existing business aid committees and the personnel of the permanent legal advisory boards created by the Provost Marshal General. A list of the names of the members of these boards in each State is filed with the adjutant general of the State. We recommend that the first step in forming the local legal committees be the procuring of these lists. Such committee should have the following duties:

Explaining Draft Law.

(a) To explain the selective-service law to drafted men.

(b) To give legal advice as to the benefits of war-risk insurance, allotment of soldiers' and sailors' pay by the Federal Government, Government family allowance, the soldiers' and sailors' civil rights act if it becomes law, and other war-emergency laws relating to men entering the service. Copies of these laws will be furnished by the War Department. The home service sections of the Red Cross in many communities have information service in this regard organized and in operation. Coordination with their work on this point should be arranged so that their work may not be duplicated unnecessarily. The committee should also assist in drawing up the papers necessary to be filed to claim the benefits of the foregoing laws.

(c) To draft wills and attend to caring for the property and settling the business affairs of men entering the service.

(D) To represent soldiers and sailors in court where necessary and obtain for them the benefits of the civil rights act when in force.

(E) To arrange to attend to such business matters as require and are capable of attention in the absence of men in the service.

(F) To report to the Red Cross home service section, cases requiring relief which come to the attention of the committee.

Composed Mainly of Lawyers.

Each local committee should be composed primarily of lawyers, but should include in its membership a business man, and a representative of the Red Cross home service section. The members of each exemption board should be informed

THANKED BY SHIPPING BOARD FOR PUBLIC SERVICE EFFORTS

Chairman Hurley, of the Shipping Board, has sent the following telegram to State Directors of the United States Public Service Reserve:

Permit me to extend to you, and through you to all your enrollment agents the thanks of the United States Shipping Board for your efforts in conducting the work of enrolling shipyard volunteers of the United States Public Service Reserve, which has been put in your charge. No more important patriotic service can be performed than that with which you are intrusted. Upon the thoroughness of your canvass of your communities for men skilled in trades useful in shipbuilding and willing to enroll as shipyard volunteers will depend in large measure the success of the whole military and industrial program of our country for the coming years. Other industry must wait upon the production of ships. I trust you will not relent in your efforts until the full quota for your State is reached.

EDWARD N. HURLEY,
Chairman, United States
Shipping Board.

EAGER TO BUY LIBERTY BONDS.

Carpenters' Union Authorizes Purchase of \$75,000 in New Issue.

Despite the fact that the date of the opening of the third Liberty loan campaign has not been determined, the general executive committee of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners has authorized the purchase of \$75,000 of third Liberty loan bonds, a letter from Frank Duffy, general secretary of the organization, to the Treasury Department announced.

"I want you to know we are more active than ever in this matter," Duffy wrote.

Duffy estimates that his organization purchased about \$1,000,000 worth of second Liberty loan bonds. It also recently authorized the purchase of \$25,000 worth of Canadian victory loan bonds.

of the scope of the committee's work, and asked to cooperate. A bulletin showing the personnel of the committee, its headquarters, and the address of each member should be posted in the office of each exemption board, and mailed to every drafted man. A special effort should be made to reach those classified for early service in order to enable them to have their affairs well taken care of when the time comes for them to enter the service. Publicity should also be given to the work of the committee through the public press, and information as to its work should be communicated to the Red Cross and other organizations doing relief work.

We believe that the early organization of such committees under the supervision of the legal committee of your State council will afford a great measure of aid to soldiers and sailors. We request that you inform us of the name and address of the chairman of each committee as soon as appointed, in order that copies of Federal war emergency laws may be sent to him. If deemed preferable such laws will be sent in bulk to the State council of defense for distribution.

NATIONAL FORESTRY SCHEME DISCUSSED IN GREAT BRITAIN

Consul Ingram at Bradford, England, reports:

National afforestation is strongly urged by the forestry subcommittee of the reconstruction committee, whose report was issued on January 8. The report states that among other advantages that may be expected from the adoption of an extensive national scheme of afforestation are the following:

1. That, without encroaching on land capable of cultivation for the production of food, there are between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000 acres of land capable of growing timber of the same class and quality as the greater part of that which has hitherto been imported.

Self-Supporting in About 50 Years.

2. That, with only a proportion, namely, 2,000,000 acres of such land afforested, the United Kingdom would, in from 50 to 60 years, be largely self-supporting in the matter of timber, both for military and commercial purposes, and to a great extent independent of imported timber.

3. That this would result in (a) the retention of money at home for expenditure on a home industry of great importance; (b) the profitable utilization of very considerable areas of land in this country now almost entirely unprofitable.

4. The afforestation will provide employment for an increased rural population, and that such population will, during those months of the year in which there is little demand for labor in forestry but a considerable demand in agriculture, be available for agriculture and food production either on farms or small holdings.

Benefit to National Health.

5. That the employment of a larger rural population in these forms of industry under the best and healthiest conditions will result in great benefit to the general health and well-being of the Nation.

The scheme which the committee recommends proposes to afforest 1,770,000 acres. Taking 80 years as the average rotation, two-thirds of the whole should be planted in the first 40 years. From the fifteenth year onward the scheme would begin to provide pit wood from the quicker-growing species on the better kinds of mountain land. By the fortieth year the plantations made in the first 10 years alone would contain enough timber to keep the pits supplied in emergency for two years at the present rate of consumption. The total cost for the first 40 years may be £15,000,000 (\$72,997,500). After that time the scheme should be self-supporting. The whole sum involved is, therefore, less than half the direct loss incurred during the years 1915 and 1916 through dependence on imported timber.

Cost of Imported Timber.

During 1915 and 1916 alone £37,000,000 (\$180,060,500) more was paid than its prewar value for the timber imported, and the practical utility of afforestation at home is proved by the fact that 90 per cent of the imports are the soft woods of coniferous trees which could be grown in the United Kingdom. The area suggested

The War Trade Board, Bureaus and Branches

The War Trade Board.

Vance C. McCormick, representative of the Secretary of State, chairman.

Albert Strauss, representative of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Alonzo E. Taylor, representative of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Clarence M. Woolley, representative of the Secretary of Commerce.

Beaver White, representative of the Food Administrator.

Frank C. Munson, representative of the United States Shipping Board.

Thomas L. Chadbourne, jr., counselor.

Lawrence Bennett, secretary of the War Trade Board.

BUREAUS AND DIRECTORS.

Exports, C. A. Richards.

Imports, Frederick B. Peterson.

Enemy trade, John H. Hammond.

War trade intelligence, Paul Fuller, jr.

Transportation, L. L. Richards.

Research, W. M. Adriance.

Tabulation and statistics, L. J. Reed.

Foreign agents and reports, Charles Denby.

Administration, Harry A. Engman, jr.

BRANCH OFFICES AND SPECIAL AGENTS.

Galveston, Tex., George W. Briggs, Bureau of Exports, Federal Building.

Los Angeles, Cal., William Dunckerley, Bureau of Exports, International Bank Building.

Mobile, Ala., M. Waring Harrison, Bureau of Exports, Customhouse.

New Orleans, La., Joseph P. Henican, Bureau of Exports, 308 Canal Bank Building.

New York, N. Y., William E. Peck, Bureau of Exports, 45 Broadway.

Philadelphia, Pa., Edward C. Dixon, Bureau of Exports, 305 Lafayette Building.

Portland, Oreg., Henry L. Corbett, Bureau of Exports, 748 Morgan Building.

San Francisco, Cal., C. O. G. Miller, Bureau of Exports, 212 Customhouse.

Savannah, Ga., J. W. Motte, Bureau of Exports, Savannah Bank & Trust Co. Building.

Seattle, Wash., J. MacPhee Ferguson, Bureau of Exports, 825 Henry Building.

is land utilized for rough grazing. Of this land 2,000,000 acres could be put under timber without decreasing the home production of meat by more than 0.7 per cent, and it would ultimately give employment to at least ten times that number of men now employed by grazing.

The Yorkshire Post in its issue of January 9 (from which this information is taken) adds that the Minister of Reconstruction is now giving careful consideration to the report, with a view to ascertaining how far and by what means effect may be given to the recommendations.

PRODUCTION OF MAGNESITE STIMULATED BY THE WAR

The United States Geological Survey issues the following:

A shortage in the supply of certain minerals needed in war has stimulated new industries and developments. Among these minerals is magnesite. Until 1915 the United States produced only about 10,000 tons of magnesite annually, although it used 300,000 tons. The domestic supply came from California and the imported material came from Austria, Hungary, and Greece. In 1916 the production in California jumped to 150,000 tons, but the imports, if the calcined material is computed as crude rock, fell to 93,000 tons. The supply therefore fell short of the demand. Manufacturers of open-hearth steel had difficulty in getting enough magnesite brick to line their furnaces, and companies that made magnesite flooring were short of raw material.

Home Production Stimulated.

In view of this condition and the decrease in imports, domestic production was greatly stimulated. According to estimates by C. G. Yale, of the United States Geological Survey, the production of magnesite in California in 1917 exceeded that of all former years, being estimated at 215,000 tons. This quantity and the magnesite produced in the recently discovered field in Stevens County, Wash., estimated by R. W. Stone, of the United States Geological Survey, at close to 100,000 tons, makes an output of about 315,000 tons in 1917, or 15,000 tons more than the normal domestic demand. In view of the great increase in production made in California and of the fact that some of the large properties in Washington were only partly developed at the close of 1917, it is believed that the domestic industry hereafter will be able not only to supply the home demand, but may be able to produce a surplus for the allies.

Deposits in Washington.

The huge deposits of magnesite recently discovered in Stevens County, Wash., are only a few miles from a railroad, with a down-grade haul for the load, and are so situated that they can be easily quarried. The Washington magnesite occurs in beds like limestone, in thick lenses up to a quarter of a mile long, exposed on hillsides or ridge tops where large quarries can be opened.

Has Many Uses.

Magnesite is used not only for making refractory brick and composition flooring, its principal uses, but in fire-resistant paint, in the sulphite process of wood-pulp paper manufacture, as a heat insulator or covering for steam pipes and boilers, in magnesia cement, and for other purposes. Magnesia cement is used for making the decks of ships, the floors of hospitals, and the floors of railway cars as well as for floors of larger areas. It has been employed successfully in the European war for making gun emplacements, its advantage for this use being that it sets quickly and has some resilience.

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

Equitable Rulings in Dependency Cases Among Selective Draft's Hard Problems

Provost Marshal General Tells of Efforts to Establish Uniform Method of Dealing With Multitude of Individual Cases—Few Instances Where Married Men Were Taken Leaving Wives or Children in Distress Because of Local Boards' Uncompromising View of Regulations.

On the subject of dependency claims Provost Marshal General Crowder says in his report to the Secretary of War on the operation of the selective-service act:

The question of actual dependency was left to the boards to determine. It can hardly be said that local boards composed of the neighbors of men to be taken for military service were not the best conceivable tribunals to weigh these questions of dependency, or that they could not be relied upon both to protect the Government from the insistence of selfish and thoughtless claimants on the one hand, and to treat each case of substantial merit with intelligent and sympathetic consideration on the other. In by far the majority of boards this result was attained, but in a very few instances, such an uncompromising view of the regulations and the rulings issued in aid thereof was taken that some married men were selected, leaving wives and even children in distress.

Difficulties in Deciding.

It must be recognized that there were very great difficulties in deciding individual cases. A soldier's pay is \$30 a month. The provisions of the war risk insurance law make it easily possible for an American soldier to allot for his family during his absence a sum substantially in excess of this monthly pay. In many cases, especially among tenant farmers in certain Southern States and among the poorer classes in large cities this is a greater contribution than the registrant normally makes to the support of his family; and considering the insurance feature of the law, it is a much more certain and infallible income than could be obtained from any other source. In such a case it was impossible to arrive at a fair conclusion that there was a dependency on the labor of the registrant for support.

Some of the Questions Arising.

Very early in the execution of the law the specific question was put to this office: "Where the parents of the registrant, or of his wife, or both, are ready, able, and willing to undertake the support of the wife during the absence of the registrant, can the wife be considered as mainly dependent on the labor of the registrant for support?" It is an extremely dangerous thing to attempt to guide the discretion of so large a collection of tribunals as the selective-service system by abstract rulings on hypothetical questions. At the time this question was propounded reports from the various governors were rather alarming, since it was stated that over 70 per cent of registrants were claiming exemption on the ground of dependency. A considerable class of cases had been brought to the attention of this office in which men who had never really supported their wives, but who were, in fact, dependent on their own parents or the parents of their wives, were claiming

exemption on the ground that their wives were "mainly dependent on their daily labor for support." Requests for rulings on these two classes of cases became so insistent that it was apparent that without some expression of a general rule, decisions by the boards in the different parts of the country would present a uniformity that would seriously affect the even execution of the law.

The Ruling of August 8.

On August 8, therefore, a ruling was made that in that class of cases where the registrant, as a matter of fact, was not dependent upon himself, and the parents of the registrant or of his wife were ready, able, and willing to undertake the support of the wife during the absence of the husband, the boards would be justified in finding that such a registrant had not a good claim for exemption on the ground of the dependency of his wife.

This ruling did not work well. The few boards that had been prone to hold married men for service in the absence of the most unequivocal circumstances of dependency took the ruling as authority to look into the material wealth of the parents of the husband or of the wife. Regardless of readiness and willingness, regardless of whether or not the wife had in the past been actually dependent on the labor of the husband for support, these boards held some married men for service wherever it appeared to them that, rather than let the wife suffer, the parents would undertake her support during the absence of the husband.

District Boards Cautioned.

As soon as this condition developed, attention of the boards was called to the error on August 27, and the district boards were cautioned to scan cases before them on appeal to correct such errors. On September 27 local boards were instructed to reopen and reconsider cases in which such erroneous action has been taken, even though the registrant might have been inducted into military service in the meantime. A period of 47 days was allowed for the correction of these errors in the cases of men inducted into military service, and within that period most of such cases were, and all of them should have been, corrected.

Notwithstanding the conditions with which it had been guarded, the authority was pressed upon many boards to obtain a rehearing in cases in which no error had been committed and in which there was no merit. The reopening of unmeritorious cases reached a magnitude that began to embarrass the orderly raising and training of the National Army. On November 13, therefore, the authority to reopen cases of registrants who had already been inducted into the military service and sent to a mobilization camp was withdrawn.

Ample time had elapsed to correct all cases decided before the errors of the

NEW MEXICO LAND DESIGNATED UNDER STOCK-RAISING ACT

Secretary of the Interior Lane announces the third and fourth designations under the stock-raising homestead act of lands in New Mexico. The lands affected by the third designation are situated in the east-central part of the State in the eastern portion of Chaves county and including a portion of the Roswell land district. These lands were recently examined in the field by representatives of the Geological Survey and the Bureau of Plant Industry who found that they were chiefly valuable for grazing and raising of forage crops. The total area designated is about 505,000 acres, of which approximately 250,000 acres are vacant public lands. The remaining 255,000 acres are already covered by about 450 applications to make entry under the act.

The Fourth Designation.

The lands affected by the fourth designation are situated in the northeastern part of the State, principally in Union County and within the eastern portion of the Clayton land district. The total area designated is about 103,000 acres, of which approximately 26,000 acres are vacant public lands. The remaining 77,000 acres are covered by about 140 applications to make entry under the stock-raising homestead act.

The designations become effective on March 11, 1918, and thereafter the lands will be enterable in tracts of 640 acres each if they are otherwise of proper status.

APPOINTED AVIATION CAPTAIN.

Special Orders, No. 22:

4. The appointment of Benjamin Hart as captain in the Aviation Section, Signal Officers' Reserve Corps, is announced. He is placed on active duty and will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., and report in person to the commanding officer for duty with the Spruce Production Division.

boards had been discovered and rectified, and there was no reason to reopen cases decided after that time. It was still provided, however, that, in cases alleged to be of special merit or hardship, the commanding officer of the mobilization camp to which the registrant had been sent for service should consider such circumstances, and, if he found the case to be of merit, that he should discharge the induct from the Army under the plenary authority of the Secretary of War to grant such discharges to any enlisted man. As a matter of law, after the boards had passed upon the merits of a case and inducted the registrant into military service the boards were without further authority in the case, and the reopening by the boards of cases of men already so inducted and their findings thereon had been advisory merely, since such action had no effect, *ex proprio vigore*, to effect a discharge from military service. The actual discharge had been consummated in every case by the commanding officer.

The new procedure has been found just and effective.