



# Official Bulletin



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

Vol. 2

WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1918.

No. 234

## MORE THAN A MILLION MEN IN THE U. S. ARMY AND NAVY HOLD WAR-RISK INSURANCE

POLICIES TOTAL OVER 8 BILLIONS

*Three Times the Amount in Force—  
With Any Ordinary Company in  
the World—Nation-wide Cam-  
paign Reviewed.*

The Treasury Department authorizes the following:

The first part of the nation-wide soldiers and sailors' campaign has just closed and the goal of "One million men insured with the United States Government by February 12" was undoubtedly attained, Secretary McAdoo announces. While all the applications which have been made will not be received for several days, especially those from over-seas forces and many from the Navy, it is safe to say that more than 1,000,000 soldiers and sailors and Army and Navy nurses are now insured by the Government for a total of more than \$8,000,000,000. The maximum insurance permitted is \$10,000, and the average amount of insurance applied for, through applications so far received, is \$8,212.

### Exceeds All Other Insurance.

This was undoubtedly the most successful life insurance drive ever conducted. The total amount of Government insurance in force is more than three times as much as the total ordinary life insurance in force with any life insurance company in the world.

The drive was launched on January 14. Between that date and to-day the volume of insurance in force and the number of men insured both have been considerably more than doubled. Army and Navy officers, enlisted personnel, the press, the officers, and agents of life insurance companies and fraternal beneficiary associations, councils of national defense, the Y. M. C. A., women's organizations, and other Federal, State, and local agencies were arrayed in the effort.

### Record by Months.

In the three months from October 6, 1917, when the military and naval insurance act was approved, up to January 14, 1918, applications for \$3,679,889,500 of insurance, representing 433,386 applications, were received. For the one month from January 14 to February 12 478,518 applications, representing \$3,816,574,000 of insurance were actually received at the Bureau, and these figures will certainly be largely increased when all applications written are received. In the last four days more than \$1,180,000,000 of insurance was

(Continued on page 4.)

## "HEATLESS MONDAYS" ORDER SUSPENDED BY FUEL ADMINISTRATION BECAUSE OF BETTER RAIL AND WEATHER CONDITIONS

### REGULATION IN STATES

*Local Administrators to En-  
force Restrictions Where  
Necessary—Priority  
Rules in Effect.*

The Fuel Administration issues the following:

With the vastly improved weather and transportation conditions and a continuance of the embargoes authorized by the Director General of Railways, it is found advisable to suspend the heatless Mondays prescribed in the Fuel Administration regulation of January 17. The suspension order issued to-day (Feb. 13) discontinues the operation of those sections of the order relating to the use of fuel on Mondays from February 18 to March 25, both inclusive.

State fuel administrators will retain the full authority heretofore conferred upon them to establish and enforce such restrictions and regulations as may be made necessary by coal conditions in their respective communities.

### Improved Conditions Indicated.

Reports to the Fuel Administration as to coal and transportation conditions indicate a vast improvement as a result of the fuel restrictions, the railway embargoes, and the weather conditions. The change in the weather has been gradual enough to seem to insure the country against any immediate interference with the coal supply by flood conditions.

The reports to the Fuel Administration show that both transportation and coal production are feeling the relieving effects of the coal restrictions imposed by the regulation of January 17, and continued improvement is indicated. The cooperation of the Director General of Railways through the authorization of embargoes has had the effect of aiding in meeting the necessities which prompted the order of January 17.

The order contemplated fuel restrictions on 14 days during January, February, and March. The restrictions have been in effect eight days. Conditions to-day warrant the conclusion that with the continued enforcement of the preferential delivery of coal under section 1 of the order of January 17, and continued transportation improvement, further restrictions on the consumption of fuel will not be necessary.

The general trend of improvement in transportation conditions is shown by

## MESSAGES OF SYMPATHY OVER SIR CECIL SPRING-RICE'S DEATH

The following telegram has been sent:

THE RIGHT HONORABLE  
ARTHUR JAMES BALFOUR,  
Minister of Foreign Affairs,  
London.

I learn with deep sorrow of the loss which has befallen your Government in the lamentable death of the distinguished statesman and scholar, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice. Through his exceptional qualities and strong personality there has grown a more intimate understanding between our two countries, and the Government of the United States joins with the British Government in mourning the great loss which has been suffered. Accept the sincere condolences of the Government and the people of the United States as well as my own profound sympathy.

ROBERT LANSING,  
Secretary of State of the  
United States.

The Secretary of State has sent the following message of condolence to Lady Spring-Rice, Government House, Ottawa:

In the name of the President and of all those with whom Sir Cecil was brought into official contact I offer you sincere condolence. It has been given to few men to rise as Sir Cecil did to the height of a great international emergency and to become, as he was, the fortunate medium through which our two nations drew into closer touch and became sharers in the great task which has been imposed upon the world.

ROBERT LANSING,  
Secretary of State of the  
United States of America.

### ASSISTANT TO MR. GARFIELD.

L. A. Snead is appointed assistant to United States Fuel Administrator, and will give immediate attention to the development and establishment of a plan covering an equitable distribution of coal for domestic consumers, and will visit various cities and localities in order to obtain first-hand information as to conditions and the remedy necessary to meet the situation.

Contribute to the Red Cross fund.

comparative figures as to the number of eastbound loaded cars above normal on the eastern trunk lines. From January 22 to February 12, the number of these cars, which is an index of the transportation congestion, decreased from 26,853 to 13,768, as shown by the following table:

	Jan. 22.	Feb. 12.
New York Central.....	7, 275	1, 134
Erie Railroad.....	5, 552	4, 855
Baltimore & Ohio.....	8, 450	5, 252
Pennsylvania, east.....	5, 576	2, 527
Total.....	26, 853	13, 768

#### Section 1 Continued in Effect.

To-day's suspension order leaves in effect section 1 of the order of January 17, which provides:

"Until further order of the United States Fuel Administrator all persons selling fuel in whatever capacity shall, in filling their contracts or orders now on hand, give preference to necessary current requirements of: Railroads, domestic consumers, hospitals, charitable institutions, Army and Navy cantonments, public utilities, by-product coke plants supplying gas for household use, telephone and telegraph plants, shipping for bunker purposes, the United States for strictly governmental purposes (not including factories or plants working on contracts for the United States), manufacturers of perishable food or of food for necessary immediate consumption, and municipal, county, or State governments for necessary public uses. Any tonnage remaining after the foregoing preferred shipments have been made may be applied in filling any other contracts or orders."

The suspension order also leaves in effect the administrative and penalty provisions of the order.

## WAR TRADE BOARD CREATES A CONTRABAND COMMITTEE

The War Trade Board has issued the following statement:

The War Trade Board announces the formation of a committee known as the Contraband Committee of the War Trade Board, to assume its duties on February 12, 1918, and which committee will thereafter issue, withhold, and refuse export licenses in conformity with the policy of the War Trade Board.

#### Members of Committee.

The members of the committee are Charles Arthur Richards, chairman, P. Chauncey Anderson, W. Kingsland Macy, George J. McCarty, and Richard A. Strong.

Mr. Richards has, up to the present time, been director of the Bureau of Exports; Mr. Anderson, counsel to the Bureau of Imports; Mr. Macy, special assistant to Mr. Beaver White of the War Trade Board; Mr. McCarty has had broad banking and business experience; Mr. Strong is a well-known merchant of New York City, of the firm of Strong & Hewat.

#### Offices of Committee.

Mr. Gordon Knox Bell has been appointed Secretary of the committee. The offices of the committee for the present will be at 1435 K Street, Washington, D. C.

The creation of this committee by the War Trade Board is for the purpose of facilitating and expediting the issuance or refusal of licenses, and the ready solution of the many problems which arise daily in connection therewith.

## Text of the Fuel Administrator's Order Suspending "Heatless Mondays" Rule Subject to Conditions in Certain States

U. S. FUEL ADMINISTRATION,  
Washington, D. C., February 13, 1918.

ORDER SUSPENDING CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF, AND OTHERWISE MODIFYING, THE REGULATION OF THE UNITED STATES FUEL ADMINISTRATOR, DATED JANUARY 17, 1918, AND ENTITLED "REGULATION MAKING PROVISION FOR A MORE ADEQUATE SUPPLY OF FUEL FOR RAILROADS, DOMESTIC CONSUMERS, PUBLIC UTILITIES, AND OTHER USES NECESSARY TO THE NATIONAL SECURITY."

It appearing to the United States Fuel Administrator that, in view of the relief afforded by his order of January 17, the moderation in weather conditions, the effect of the embargoes authorized by the Director General of Railroads on January 23, and the consequent improvement in transportation conditions already realized, and the probability that such conditions will be improved further by more seasonable weather and a continuance of the embargoes, the requirements relative to the use hereafter of fuel on Mondays may be for the present suspended, except as any State fuel administrator may otherwise direct with respect to his own State on account of local or special conditions therein.

The United States Fuel Administrator, acting under authority of an Executive order of the President of the United States, dated August 23, 1917, appointing said administrator, and in furtherance of the purpose of said order and of the act of Congress therein referred to and approved August 10, 1917,

Hereby orders and directs that the provisions of Section III of the regulation of January 17, 1918, entitled "Regulation making provision for a more adequate supply of fuel for railroads, domestic consumers, public utilities, and other uses necessary to the national security" so far as said section relates to any of the Mon-

days, therein mentioned or referred to, subsequent to the date of this order, and that Sections IV, V, and VI of said regulation, and that the regulation dated 19 January, 1918, and entitled "Regulation making the provisions of Section IV of the Fuel Administrator's regulation of January 17, 1918, applicable to theaters and other places of amusement, referred to in paragraph (c) of said section, upon Tuesdays instead of Mondays," are all hereby suspended until and subject to further orders of the United States Fuel Administrator; provided, however, that the New England fuel administrator and any State administrator may each within his respective jurisdiction continue in effect, by an order or regulation issued by such New England or State administrator, all or any of the provisions above mentioned and referred to of said regulation dated January 17, 1918, or said regulation dated 19 January, 1918, for such period not later than Monday, March 25, as they may severally determine, subject, however, to modification by them respectively within their respective jurisdictions, and subject also to modification at any time by the United States Fuel Administrator. Nothing in this order shall affect the continued force and operation of Section I of the regulation first hereinbefore mentioned; nor shall anything in this order affect any orders or regulations of the New England fuel administrator or of any State fuel administrator respecting or limiting the use of coal or coke heretofore or hereafter made for the purpose of conserving coal or coke within their respective jurisdictions because of special or local conditions therein.

H. A. GARFIELD,  
United States Fuel Administrator.

## ECONOMY IN USE OF COAL STILL NECESSARY, SAYS MR. M'ADOO

Director General of Railroads McAdoo has issued the following statement:

I concur very heartily in Dr. Garfield's suspension of the Monday closing order, but it should not be assumed that there is no further necessity for economy in the use of coal. There are still six weeks of winter weather ahead of us with the possibilities of snows and blizzards to interfere with railroad operations. Every pound of unnecessary traffic, therefore, that we can keep off of the railroads during this period and while the accumulated congestion of the past several months exists will help to restore normal conditions that much more quickly.

#### Should Not Disturb Production.

The general industrial activity of the country should be carried forward to the utmost limit that conditions will permit, in order that production may not be unnecessarily disturbed and that labor may not unnecessarily be deprived of employment.

The railroads are, of course, a fundamentally important factor in the situation

and the public may rest assured that they will be operated to the limit of their capacity, and that every conceivable effort will be made to furnish the amount of transportation required to sustain the country's life and prosperity. With a few weeks of favorable weather, I am sure that the railroads will be able to take care of their responsibility.

I believe that there is every reason for encouragement and confidence about the future, and that the resources of the country will prove sufficient to meet the great industrial and financial demands of the war. The prompt enactment by the Congress of the necessary railroad legislation and the war finance legislation will be extremely helpful. There is no ground for pessimism. We have only to clench our teeth, stand together, and ultimate victory is certain.

#### DETAILED TO STATE DEPARTMENT.

Special Orders, No. 33:

159. Maj. James Brown Scott, Judge Advocate General's Reserve Corps, is relieved from his present duties and is detailed for duty with the Department of State for special research work. Maj. Scott will report in person to the Secretary of State for duty.

## PROFITS ON WHEAT MILL FEED AND REGULATION OF REALES AGREED UPON AT CONFERENCE

### PROTECTION TO HONEST DEALERS

*Rules Issued by Food Administration  
on the Advice of Leading Men  
of the Trade—Brokerage  
Fees Are Limited.*

The Food Administration issues the following:

Eliminating resales of wheat mill feed within the trade and fixing reasonable limits of profits for brokers, commission men, and jobbers in this commodity, resulted from a two-day conference in Washington this week between representatives of the industry and the United States Food Administration. It was upon the advice of the leading men of the trade that these new rules and regulations were made in order that the fair and honest dealer may be protected against the operations of a few unscrupulous manipulators.

#### Brokerage Fees Limited.

Under the new regulations brokers in wheat mill feed may not charge more than 25 cents per ton brokerage. Commission agents, making sale, delivery, and collection may not charge more than 50 cents per ton commission, and wholesalers or jobbers shall not charge more than a reasonable advance over the average bulk price at mill (plus brokerage, commission, or inspection fees actually paid, freight, and cost of sacks) of his stock, on hand or under contract, but not at that time contracted to be sold. The advance allowed wholesalers or jobbers must not exceed the following:

Shipment from mill or in transit, payment cash, demand draft, or sight draft, \$1 per ton.

Shipment from mill or in transit, sale on arrival, draft terms, \$1.50 per ton.

Sale ex-jobbers warehouse, payment cash, sight draft, or demand draft, \$2.50 per ton.

Sale ex-jobber warehouse, upon arrival, draft terms, \$3 per ton.

In making sales on credit not to exceed \$1 per ton may be added to the margin which could be charged if sold on arrival draft terms.

#### One Profit on Sales.

In order that wheat mill feed may go from the miller to the retailer in as direct a line as possible, but one profit on sales within the trade is permitted. This limits the profit to one dealer, or if sold by several dealers, the total profit shall not exceed the original single profit. In this manner the profits of unnecessary handlers are eliminated.

Because of the shortage of wheat mill feed, parties holding contracts for that commodity made prior to February 15, 1918, will be given until March 15, 1918, to fulfill them. Dealers who have unfilled contracts after that date will be required to file a memorandum with the feeding stuffs section, United States Food Administration, Washington, D. C., on or before April 1, 1918, of all unfilled contracts, to-

## Sanitary Conditions at Camp Greene, N. C., Are Described by Surgeon General Gorgas

**War Department Taking Action to  
Remedy Faults Due to Lack of  
Sewers and Garbage Disposal—  
Mud Knee Deep and Tents Over-  
crowded—Field Cooking Appara-  
tus Not Adapted for Indoor Use—  
Sick Rate Not Notably High.**

The Secretary of War authorizes the publication of the following memorandum from Surg. Gen. Gorgas on conditions at Camp Greene, Charlotte, N. C. Immediate action is being taken on the points raised.

FEBRUARY 12, 1918.

Memorandum for the Secretary of War. The wet weather and character of the soil at Camp Greene, Charlotte, N. C., together with the temporary nature of the camp, have brought about conditions which I wish to call to your attention and which may be summarized as follows from the last two reports of sanitary inspections of the camp:

#### Garbage Removal Stopped by Mud.

Knee-deep mud has interfered with garbage removal by contractors, and quantities have been dumped or buried because of shortage of fuel for burning it.

Limited facilities for heating water for bathing over a period of several months has resulted in the men becoming dirty.

Water from the kitchens, baths, and overflowed latrines is removed by ditches, surface drainage, or stands in pools. The character of the soil will make it slow to dry out and, with the advent of warm weather, flies and other insanitary conditions may be anticipated.

The dirt floors of the kitchens will breed flies; the field ranges in use are uneconomical and smoke indoors with any wood fuel.

Shortage of supplies has held back the work on the detention camp for contacts until its overcrowded condition has led to the establishment of quarantine areas in

gether with the amount of wheat mill feed stock on hand March 15 which were purchased on such contracts. Because of this extension of time for the fulfillment of contracts it is not possible to say when the supply of wheat mill feed will be appreciably increased.

#### To Be Determined by States.

The profits of retail dealers in this commodity will be determined by the Federal food administrator for each State. While retailers doing a business of less than \$100,000 a year are not licensed, they are nevertheless subject to the food control act, which provides that they shall not exact more than a "fair and reasonable profit." Unlicensed retailers who do not observe the ruling of the State Federal food administrator regarding profits on wheat mill feeds may have their supplies cut off from manufacturers or wholesalers by notification of the Food Administra-

tion, but reports upon this indicate that completion of the detention camp is preferable to continuation of the latter plan, especially since sufficient tent space and separate latrines and mess halls have not been available to make the regimental quarantine absolute in the areas set aside.

Work has been held up on the additional quarters for nurses by failure of material to arrive, and the same has affected progress on reconstruction of the operating and laboratory buildings of the base hospital, which were recently destroyed by fire.

Overcrowding, to the extent of eight men to a tent, and occasionally more, is reported.

#### Sick Rates Not Notably High.

Sick rates at Camp Greene are not notably high and measles and pneumonia cases appeared on the decline at the last report, but the insanitary conditions mentioned should be corrected without delay to prevent increased sickness and mortality, which may result from their continuance.

It has been recommended that additional tentage be supplied the commanding general, Camp Greene, to enable him to quarter all men on the basis of five to a tent instead of eight. It is understood that this recommendation has been approved.

The immediate necessity, Camp Greene, is the installation of a sewer system for the entire camp, which is again urgently recommended.

W. C. GORGAS,  
Surgeon General, United States Army.

#### General Investigation Ordered.

Senator Simmons, Senator Overman, and members of the House of Representatives from North Carolina, together with some citizens from Charlotte, called on the Secretary of War yesterday with reference to the conditions at Camp Greene, which had been represented to be complicated by unfavorable soil conditions. The Assistant Secretary of War, who had recently made a trip of inspection through many of the southern camps, was consulted, and expressed the view that the conditions were not local and not peculiar to Camp Greene, but were general throughout the southern camps and were due to the unusual winter.

The Secretary of War then directed that a general investigation and inquiry be made and that no further action looking to the withdrawal of troops from Camp Greene be taken pending the result of the inquiry.

#### DETAILED TO ARMY BOARD.

Special Orders, No. 27:  
236. Lieut. Col. Nelson Gapen, United States Army, retired, and Maj. Delos C. Emmons, Aviation Section, Signal Corps, are detailed as members of the board of officers created in paragraph 170, Special Orders, No. 257, War Department, November 3, 1917, vice Lieut. Col. John F. Curry, Aviation Section, Signal Corps, and Maj. Edward G. Seibert, Medical Corps, hereby relieved.

## 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

Daily--	One year.....	\$5.00
	Six months.....	3.00
	One year, postage prepaid to foreign countries.....	8.00
	Six months, postage prepaid to foreign countries.....	4.50
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### EXECUTIVE ORDER.

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

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

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

WOODROW WILSON.

April 14, 1917.

### CASUALTIES REPORTED AMONG OVERSEA FORCES

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

#### Severely Wounded in Action.

Sergt. Samuel B. Roper, Field Artillery, February 11. Emergency address, Mrs. Lena Roper, mother, 446 Harrison Street, Passaic, N. J.

Pvt. Schuyler M. League, Field Artillery, February 11. Emergency address, James J. League, father, Jefferson, Tex.

#### Slightly Wounded in Action.

Corpl. William F. Taylor, Field Artillery, February 11. Emergency address, Robert Taylor, father, Allo, Scotland.

Pvt. Arthur C. F. Schoenfeldt, Field Artillery, February 8. Emergency address, Fred Schoenfeldt, father, Fourth Avenue, Larsen, Wis.

Pvt. Joseph Baggs, Field Artillery, February 11. Emergency address, Mrs. Lydia Baggs, mother, 21 Bartlett Street, Roxbury, Mass. [A previous report shows that Pvt. Baggs was also slightly wounded on February 9.]

Second Lieut. John J. McGuire, Infantry, February 6. Emergency address, Lawrence McGuire, brother, 115 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

#### Deaths.

Pvt. Thomas Adams, Service Battalion, pneumonia, February 2. Emergency address, Anna Adams, wife, Kelly, La.

Pvt. John F. Perreria, Field Artillery, February 3, rheumatism. Emergency

## Three Chaplains Per Regiment Urged by General Pershing; Believes Personnel of the American Army Never Equaled

The following cablegram has been received at the War Department from Gen. Pershing:

To THE ADJUTANT GENERAL, Washington:  
(For the Secretary of War.)

In the fulfillment of its duty to the Nation much is expected of our Army, and nothing should be left undone that will help in keeping it in the highest state of efficiency. I believe the personnel of the Army has never been equaled and the conduct has been excellent, but to overcome entirely the conditions found here requires fortitude born of great moral courage and lofty spiritual ideas. Counting myself responsible for the welfare of our men in every respect, it is my desire to surround them with the best influence possible. In the fulfillment of this solemn trust it seems wise to request the aid of churchmen from home.

To this end it is recommended that the number of chaplains in the Army be increased for the war to an average of three per regiment, with assimilated rank of major and captain in due proportion, and that a number be assigned in order to be available for such detached duty as may be required. Men selected should be of the highest character, with reputations well established as sensible, practical, active ministers or workers accustomed to dealing with young men. They should be in vigorous health, as their services will be needed under most trying circumstances. Appointees should, of course, be subject to discharge for inefficiency, like other officers of the National Army.

It is my purpose to give the Chaplains' Corps through these forces a definite and responsible status, and to outline, direct, and enlarge their work into cooperative and useful aid to the troops.

PERSHING.

The present law, providing one chaplain for each regiment, was passed when there were but 1,200 officers and men in a regiment. Since then the number of officers and men in an Infantry regiment has been increased to 3,600, and more. A bill is now before Congress to authorize the appointment of chaplains at the rate of one to every 1,200 men in all branches of the Military Establishment.

### Pershing Praises British War Office for Aiding Tuscania Survivors

The Secretary of War authorizes the following.

The following cablegram has been received from Gen. Pershing:

"The splendidly efficient and whole-hearted cooperation by the British war office in the rescue of the 'Tuscania' survivors merits the warmest commendation from the people of America. Food, shelter, clothing, and medical attendance were given without stint. Survivors are now arriving in our camps in England. The American Y. M. C. A. and the American Red Cross rendered prompt and valuable assistance"

PERSHING.

address, Antone Perreria, father, Mission San Jose, Cal.

Pvt. William Logan, Stevedores, February 11, pneumonia. Emergency address, Ella Cash, mother, Arcadia, S. C.

Sergt. Howard E. Leonard, Infantry, February 4, pneumonia. Emergency address, Leon Leonard, father, 227 East Seventy-fifth Street, New York, N. Y.

Pvt. George E. Edwards, Ammunition Train, February 11, thrombosis. Emergency address, Libby Edwards, mother, Torrington, Wyo.

### MORE THAN MILLION MEN INSURED

(Continued from page 1.)

received and applications came in at an average rate of approximately 38,000 a day.

Full figures showing the standing of the various camps are not yet available, but preliminary reports show that more than 15 large camps each have more than 90 per cent of their personnel insured. More than 25 camps have crossed the \$200,000,000 mark.

#### Extension of Time.

A vigorous war-risk insurance campaign will continue at all military and naval camps, inasmuch as the time within which insurance may be applied for has been extended until April 12 by joint resolution of Congress, approved by the President. This resolution does not continue the automatic insurance and automatic insurance benefits for all men regardless of the date of their enlistment ceased by law on February 12.

#### MEDICAL CORPS OFFICERS.

Special Orders, No. 29.

179. The appointment of the following-named officers of the Medical Corps, National Army, with rank from January 30, 1918, is announced:

To be colonels: Lieut. Col. James W. Van Dusen and Reuben B. Miller, Medical Corps.

To be lieutenant colonel: Maj. Bert W. Caldwell, Medical Reserve Corps.

Contribute to the Red Cross fund.

## WORK OF CONGRESS • BRIEFLY TOLD

### SENATE.

The railroad bill was under general discussion throughout yesterday afternoon. Senators Kellogg of Minnesota and McLean of Connecticut, Republican members of the committee, criticized some of the features of the measure, but advocated amendments made in committee, and said it was their intention to support the bill purely as an emergency war measure. Late in the afternoon the railroad bill was laid aside temporarily and the agricultural appropriation bill taken up. Amendments to which no objection was made in committee were considered and acted upon.

A bill was passed authorizing the Secretaries of War and Navy to sell uniforms to officers in each service at cost. The bill now goes to the House, where it will be approved as the heads of the executive departments interested have indorsed it. Bills were introduced yesterday by Senators McCumber and Gore increasing the minimum price of wheat authorized under the food control bill. Senator McCumber would fix it at \$2.75 and Senator Gore at \$2.50 per bushel, instead of the present rate of \$2 per bushel. Both Senators instance the increased cost of labor and materials as justification for the proposed increase.

#### Amendment to War Tax Law.

Based upon statements of oil operators that the war tax law is curtailing oil production by deterring prospectors, Senator Stone yesterday introduced an amendment to compute invested capital on their net income capitalized at 8 per cent. Where there is no prewar standard, it would be based on capitalization of similar representative concerns, but not less than actual cash paid in.

Although having practically concluded its inquiry into the operations of the War Department in connection with the war the Military Committee to-day heard H. L. Gantt and Dean Herman Schneider, of the Cincinnati Engineering University, on the labor situation. These witnesses are at present in the service of the Ordnance Bureau and have given much study to the labor problem.

Thomas F. Flaherty, secretary of the National Federation of Postal Employees, before the Post Office Committee urged changes in the law that would protect postal employees and maintain their guaranty of a weekly day of rest and relief from what he said was a practice of forcing them to do excessive overtime. He urged an increase in pay for clerks and carriers.

The Indian Committee yesterday evening completed consideration of the Indian appropriation bill and directed Chairman Ashurst to report it. The total carried as passed by the House was reduced by about \$1,100,000.

### HOUSE.

Acting in harmony with suggestions from the State Department the House yesterday postponed consideration, for two weeks at least, of the pending alien bill, which has been under general discussion. Secretary Lansing impressed

## NEW BRITISH AMBASSADOR PRESENTS HIS CREDENTIALS

Following are the remarks of Lord Reading the new ambassador of Great Britain, on presenting his credentials to the President February 13:

Mr. PRESIDENT: I have the honor by command of the King my August Sovereign to deliver to you a letter appointing me his High Commissioner in the United States of America and accrediting me to you as his Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary on Special Mission.

His Majesty has directed me to express to you, Mr. President, his earnest wish that the cordial relations which happily exist and have so long existed between Great Britain and the United States of America, and are now especially strengthened by the whole-hearted cooperation of the two nations in a great common cause, may forever be maintained and may even gain in strength. These relations have their surest foundation in the ideals and traditions which animate the minds of both peoples. It will be my constant endeavor to carry out to the utmost of my power the high mission confided to me and to act in accordance with the spirit of the distinguished men who have preceded me in representing the Sovereign of my country.

And I am sure that in discharging my duties I shall find the greatest assistance in the hearty accord of an administration which is inspired by an ardent and sincere desire to cooperate in bringing the present conflict to a successful issue thereby establishing the principles of liberty and justice between all nations.

May I be permitted to add that in expressing my sincere respect for you

leaders with the fact that consideration of the measure was embarrassing the department in its treaty negotiations on the subject.

By a vote of 173 to 69 the House decided that the proposed legislation appropriating funds for housing workmen in shipbuilding plants and other war industries was not a labor question, but one that belonged to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. The Labor Committee had held hearings on the measure and made a favorable report.

The House yesterday afternoon considered a bill under the terms of which private parties would be authorized to erect on public ground a statue of President Buchanan. No action was taken on the measure.

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

personally, I am expressing the sentiments of my Sovereign and of his people generally.

#### President Wilson's Reply.

Following is the President's reply to the remarks of the new Ambassador of Great Britain:

Mr. AMBASSADOR: I am happy to accept from your hands the letter from your Sovereign appointing you His High Commissioner in this country and accrediting you as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary on Special Mission near the Government of the United States of America and it gives me pleasure to accord you formal recognition in those capacities.

You are kind enough to express to me His Majesty's wish that the cordial relations which have long existed between Great Britain and the United States of America may continue and may happily grow. In common with the people of the United States, I entertain the same sincere desire. Will you not convey to His Majesty my appreciation of his sentiments and my confident expectation that the great principles of truth, liberty, and honor, which the people of this country hold so dear, will increasingly serve as a broad and solid foundation upon which the friendship and cordial relations of the two Governments may rest and develop?

I believe that the righteous cause we are now prosecuting will serve to bind more closely the people of the United States and the people of Great Britain and the people of all the other nations which desire the triumph of justice and liberty and the establishment of a peace which shall last.

To this end I hope you will consult most freely with the established agencies of the Government here that both nations will be benefited thereby and that the cause we have so much at heart will be the more speedily attained.

The friendly sentiments which you convey on behalf of your Sovereign and on your own account are much appreciated. I shall be gratified if you will be so good as to make known to your Government my own personal good wishes, and I sincerely hope that your stay amongst us will be in every way most pleasant.

#### 785 ARMY ENLISTMENTS.

Reports to The Adjutant General's office show that there were 785 enlistments in the Regular Army on February 12, making a total of 372,106 acceptances since April 1, 1917.

## FRENCH RULING ON GOODS IMPORTED WITHOUT LICENSE

Consul General Thackara, at Paris, cables as follows:

The ministry of finance has published a notice to importers paraphrased as follows: Notwithstanding frequent instructions, importers continue to have prohibited merchandise sent to them before obtaining necessary entry permits. Up to the present provisional entry of merchandise into bonded warehouse has been authorized pending delivery of permits, but increasing arrivals threaten congestion of warehouses and docks. It has been found indispensable to invoke strict application of measures provided by law.

### Subject to Storage.

Prohibited merchandise for which no entry permit is produced will be considered undeclared and within three days dating from arrival will be stored for two months. After this time, and in default of exceptional import permit, goods will be sold for the benefit of the Government. These provisions will be effective February 10 for arrivals from Europe, March 10, from Africa and America, April 10, for all other countries, except for intervention of legislative provision introduced January 29 in chamber proposing seizure of prohibited merchandise imported without permit.

The American Chamber of Commerce, Paris, has taken this matter up energetically, endeavoring to obtain extension of time to at least three months.

## Dairy Products and Eggs In Storage on February 1

The monthly report of the Bureau of Markets, Department of Agriculture, shows storage holdings of dairy products and eggs on February 1, 1918, as follows:

**Creamery butter.**—The 372 storages that reported showed total stocks of 24,780,358 pounds. The 325 storages reporting for February 1, this year and last, show present holdings of 23,542,245 pounds, compared with 30,473,709 pounds last year, a decrease of 22.7 per cent.

**Packing stock butter.**—The 140 storages that reported showed total stocks of 1,527,904 pounds. The 105 storages reporting for February 1, this year and last, show present holdings of 1,132,234 pounds, compared with 1,662,537 pounds last year, a decrease of 31.9 per cent.

**American cheese.**—The 464 storages that reported showed total stocks of 56,592,273 pounds. The 404 storages reporting for February 1, this year and last, show present holdings of 47,744,994 pounds, compared with 22,112,656 pounds last year, an increase of 115.9 per cent.

**Case eggs.**—The 434 storages that reported showed total stocks of 199,511 cases. The 334 storages reporting for February 1, this year and last, show present holdings of 197,258 cases, compared with 145,359 cases last year, an increase of 35.7 per cent.

**Frozen eggs.**—The 182 storages that reported showed total stocks of 12,025,069 pounds. The 136 storages reporting for February 1, this year and last, show present holdings of 9,924,220 pounds, compared with 1,724,422 pounds last year, an increase of 475.5 per cent.

## NOTICE OF PROPOSED PURCHASES FOR THE NAVY

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 6, 1918.

Bidders desiring to submit proposals for the following material should give the schedule numbers desired and forward same without delay. Applications will be filled as soon as the schedules are received from the Public Printer. Schedules can also be obtained upon application to the navy purchasing office in or near to each navy yard.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Delivery at navy yard.	Sch.
Cable, inferior communication, leaded and armored.....	12,000 feet.....	Brooklyn, N. Y.....	1685
Hose, fire, linen, unlined.....	5,000 feet.....	Puget Sound, Wash.....	1683
Hose, fire, cotton, rubber lined.....	10,000 feet.....	do.....	1683
Lead, sheet, in rolls.....	82,000 pounds.....	Boston, Mass.....	1680
Sets, ventilating, portable.....	50.....	Puget Sound, Wash.....	1684
Wire, single-conductor, leaded and armored.....	90,000 feet.....	Brooklyn, N. Y.....	1685
Wire, lighting and power.....	50,000 feet.....	Puget Sound, Wash.....	1682
Wire, lighting and power, two-conductor, leaded and armored.....	5,000 feet.....	do.....	1685

### LUMBER.

Articles.	Quantity.	Delivery at navy yard.	Sch.
Ash, white, firsts and seconds.....	48,000 feet.....	Brooklyn, N. Y.....	1681
Fir, Douglas, boards, selected.....	160,000 feet.....	do.....	1679
Knees, hackmatack, 6-inch size of sides.....	500.....	Norfolk, Va.....	1681
Pine, sugar, firsts and seconds.....	25,000 feet.....	Puget Sound, Wash.....	1679

### HARDWARE, ETC.

Articles.	Quantity.	Delivery at navy yard.	Sch.
Brads, wire, common, brass.....	Miscellaneous.....	Norfolk, Va.....	1687
Brads, wire, copper.....	do.....	do.....	1687
Brass, deep drawing, sheets or strips.....	328,000 pounds.....	do.....	1686
Burrs, copper.....	Miscellaneous.....	Various.....	1687
Cloth, emery.....	450 reams.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	1680
Lockers, confidential information.....	100.....	Brooklyn, N. Y.....	1680
Nails, cut, copper.....	Miscellaneous.....	Various.....	1687
Pins, cotter, spring.....	do.....	Norfolk, Va.....	1687
Pins, escutcheon, brass.....	do.....	do.....	1687
Rivets, brass, round head.....	do.....	Charleston and Puget Sound.....	1687
Rivets, braziers', copper.....	do.....	Various.....	1687
Rivets, composition, nonferrous.....	do.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	1687
Rivets, copper, flat, countersunk heads.....	10,000 pounds.....	Norfolk, Va.....	1687
Rivets, flat, countersunk heads.....	Miscellaneous.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	1687
Rivets, belt, copper, with burrs.....	do.....	Various.....	1687
Rivets, copper, button head.....	do.....	Norfolk, Va.....	1687
Rivets, boat, copper.....	do.....	Various.....	1687
Rivets, hose, copper.....	do.....	do.....	1687
Screws, wood, brass.....	do.....	Brooklyn and Puget Sound.....	1687
Screws, machine, brass.....	do.....	Brooklyn, N. Y.....	1687
Tacks, cut, copper.....	do.....	Norfolk, Va.....	1687
Washers, brass, plate, copper.....	do.....	Brooklyn and Norfolk.....	1687
Wire, brass, hard spring.....	do.....	Various.....	1688
Wire, copper, soft.....	do.....	do.....	1688
Wire, phosphor-bronze.....	do.....	do.....	1688

Dates of openings have been assigned the following schedules as noted below:

1660 to 1665, inclusive.....	Feb. 12, 1918.....	1673 to 1677, inclusive.....	Feb. 19, 1918.....
1670 to 1672, inclusive.....	Feb. 12, 1918.....	1678.....	Feb. 12, 1918.....

## TRADE ORGANIZATION AFTER THE WAR AS VIEWED BY COMMERCE SECRETARY

The following statement relative to foreign trade organization by industries after the close of the war was embodied in a communication to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce from the Secretary of Commerce:

"It seems to me there are two abnormal stages through which we must go before what we may call the normal ebb and flow of international trade will, after the war, resume its movement.

### Current Condition Abnormal.

"First, the current condition is deliberately abnormal. All the great exporting nations are directly interfering with the progress of their export and import trade and treating it as a war measure on a strictly and avowedly different basis from that of peace.

"Second, another abnormal state must follow immediately after the war which may be described as like the process of

settlement to rest of particles suspended in a fluid in order that the fluid may become clear. In other words, there will be a long period of international industrial reconstructions.

### Demand for Raw Material.

"It will take the form at the beginning of excessive demands for raw materials of many kinds and probably for finished lumber and machinery and certain kinds of equipment. The whole object during this time will be restoration toward a normal economic manufacturing and productive basis. This period must be gone through fully before the third period, which I speak of as the normal condition, shall arise."

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

## WAR-TIME SHOE PRODUCTION AND SALE IN GREAT BRITAIN

Consul McBride, at London, reports: The Secretary of the British war office announces that the army council has issued a regulation known as the war-time boots (manufacture and sale) order, under which boot manufacturers must comply with the directions given from time to time by the director of raw materials with a view to the production of war-time boots and shoes. The boots must be made of classes of leather, and to specifications approved by the director of raw materials, and the manufacturer must stamp on the upper his registered number and on the sole the retail sale price, together with the words "war time."

### Priority Over Ordinary Work.

It is further ordered that—  
 (1) Priority must be given to the manufacture of war-time boots over all work other than Government work.  
 (2) The manufacturer must sell only at the wholesale price, approved by the director of raw materials, but may allow discounts of 5 per cent for cash payment within 30 days, or 6½ per cent for cash payment within 7 days.  
 (3) The manufacturer must keep account of the cost of manufacture, available for inspection by the director of raw materials, to whom monthly returns of the boots made and sold must be rendered.

(4) Boots rejected by factors, merchants, or retail dealers must be retained by the manufacturer until inspected by the director of raw materials, and released for sale on terms approved by him.  
 (5) All disputes arising in connection with the sale of the boots must be referred to the director of raw materials or persons nominated by him, whose decision shall be final.

### Penalties for Violations.

It is an offense under the order—  
 (1) To sell war-time boots at a retail price other than that stamped on the sole.  
 (2) To maliciously alter or deface the price, or the words "war time" borne on the sole of the boot.  
 (3) To stamp the words "war time" on boots which do not comply with the provisions of the order.  
 (4) To use for any other purpose, without a permit from the director of raw materials leather obtained for the manufacture of war-time boots.

### Scale of Retail Prices.

The prices of Government war-time boots have now been definitely fixed, and it is understood that the retail sale will begin during the present month (January). The following examples of styles and prices per pair are given: Men's heavy shoes, \$4.50; city clerk's shoes, \$4.87 to \$6.39; women's stout shoes, \$3.16 to \$4.20; women's first-grade glaze shoes, \$3.83 to \$5.96; boys' shoes, \$2 upward; girls' shoes, \$1.87 upward.

War-time boots will be made in all sizes, and altogether there will be 39 different types. The heels of women's shoes are not higher than 1½ inches, but it is understood that war-time shoes represent in all particulars the manufacturers' idea of what the public desires.

## Post Office Department Advertises for Bids for Five Aeroplanes to Carry U. S. Mails

The Post Office Department issues the following:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,  
 OFFICE OF THE PURCHASING AGENT,  
 Washington, February 11, 1918.

Sealed proposals, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 2 o'clock p. m., February 21, 1918, at which time and place they will be publicly opened, for furnishing and delivering f. o. b. factory the articles named below.

Bidders have the right to be present, either in person or by attorney (sec. 63, P. L. and R.; sec. 3710, R. S.), and to examine and inspect all bids (33 Stat. L., 440).

The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Proposal must be signed by the bidder and inclosed in the accompanying envelope.

J. A. EDGERTON,  
 Purchasing Agent.

### Form of the Bids.

THE PURCHASING AGENT,  
 Post Office Department:

In accordance with the above advertisement, inviting proposals for supplies, and subject to all the conditions thereof,

the undersigned propose to furnish and deliver the articles below specified, —, f. o. b. factory, at the prices set opposite each article, and within the time specified. Price for each item must be specified, as well as total amount of bid.

Quantity.	Article.	Price.
5	Aeroplanes, complete, capable of carrying 300 pounds of mail a distance of not less than 200 miles, nonstop, at a maximum speed full load of 160 miles, minimum speed full load 45 miles, climbing speed 6,000 feet in 10 minutes, and equipped with Hispano-Suiza motor, 150 horsepower.....	
	Also spare parts, as follows:	
1	Landing gear, complete.....	
1	Complete set of wings, including center section and interplane struts.....	
1	Complete set of lower wings.....	
5	Propellers, each.....	
1	Propellers, per set.....	
1	Stabilizers, per set.....	
2	Rudders.....	
2	Fins.....	
3	Tail skids, complete.....	
3	Landing gear axles, each.....	
2	Landing gear wheels, complete, per set of 2.....	
2	Rubber shock absorber for landing gear, per set.....	
2	Engine beds.....	
2	Engine bed plates.....	
2	Radiators with fittings.....	

The parts mentioned to conform to the specifications for the aeroplanes to be furnished.

The contractor will be required to build and hold in reserve a sixth aeroplane of the same dimensions; to detail to the Post Office Department for three months one satisfactory supervisory official; and to try out under the direction of the Post Office Department such suitable aviators and aeroplane mechanics as the department may need in the operation of the said aeroplanes.

Contract will be awarded to the bidder whose aeroplanes have stood satisfactory service test in the War or Navy Department; aeroplanes 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.

Successful bidder will be required to give bond.

The War Department will release a sufficient quantity of motors to equip this lot of aeroplanes.

Delivery to be made within \_\_\_\_\_ days.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ (Bidder).  
 \_\_\_\_\_ (Address).

### REQUISITIONS IRISH FLAX.

British Minister of Munitions Takes Possession of 1918 Crop.

Consul General Skinner, at London, cables as follows:

Minister of munitions takes possession as from July 1, 1918, of all Irish-grown flax, 1918 crop. Flax will be divided into six grades and will be paid for as follows: 40, 38, 36, 34, 32, and 30 shillings, respectively, per stone, delivered at appointed center. Flax inferior in quality to sixth grade will be paid for according to relative value.

Quartermaster Department at Camp Lewis, American Lake, Wash. Allen G. Spath, at the right, his son, is in the Ordnance Department. William H. Spath, grandson of the old war hero and a nephew of Allen G., is a private in the 14th Infantry.

No. 2425. A Hall of Lead: How a machine-gun battalion will rain a shower of death in a night attack upon the foe, as being demonstrated at Camp Lewis, American Lake, Wash.

### WAR PHOTOGRAPHS FOR RELEASE.

A partial list of photographs, released February 11 by the division of pictures, Committee on Public Information, herewith is presented.

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

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

No. 2452. Over the Top: A class of 250 noncommissioned officers of the 28th Keystone Division, learning the use of the bayonet, give a graphic illustration of how our boys will capture the enemy's trenches when they come face to face with the enemy. Camp Hancock.

No. 2446. Hurdling to Victory: This class of noncommissioned officers, all bayonet experts, are showing how they will mount all obstacles in charging across No Man's Land to victory. Twenty-eighth Keystone Division, Camp Hancock.

No. 2445. Close Quarters: This sergeant, skilled in the ways of modern warfare, is illustrating to members of the 28th Keystone Division, now stationed at Camp Hancock, effective jabs with the deadly poison.

No. 2443. Pursuing the Retreating Enemy: With nerves tense and jaws set, proving the earnestness with which our boys in khaki take their work, a squad of noncommissioned officers now training with the 28th Keystone Division at Camp Hancock, are hurdling a false trench in an attempt to catch up with the retreating enemy.

No. 2435. Cold Steel: Nothing, much less a Boche, will be able to withstand a charge such as is being demonstrated by the 250 noncommissioned officers of the 28th Keystone Division who are being taught by the English officer on the right to use the deadly bayonet with telling effect—Camp Hancock.

No. 2442. Out of the Trenches: These lads of the 28th Keystone Division, Camp Hancock, having received the order to charge the enemy's trenches, have started across No Man's Land to give the enemy cold steel.

No. 2428: Three Generations in Khaki: W. H. Spath, age 67, Civil War veteran, who marched with Sherman to the sea, is in the

## American Soldiers "on the Frontiers of Freedom in France" Inspired by Example of Men of '61-'65, Secretary Baker Declares at Annual Dinner of G. A. R.

The following address was delivered by the Secretary of War at the annual dinner of the Grand Army of the Republic in Washington on February 7, 1918:

In the office in which I sit there is a bronze statue of Edwin M. Stanton, and from the desk at which I sit I face that statue. It is a very great example to those who are called upon to share or bear the responsibilities which he bore to see that face, and as I have sat there during the last two years I have frequently had the reflection that, while the soldier goes to the front and to the battle and gets one wound—it may be a grievous one, it is a glorious one—the Secretary of War is likely to have many wounds. Only last night the story came in of the rolling waves of the Atlantic inclosing another increment of America's heroic dead, and of another sacrifice which has been made for the life, and strength, and spirit, and courage of the people in order that freedom may not perish from the earth.

### Mind Traveled to France.

When I heard that story last night—at first it was very alarming in its proportions and still very sad, though happily not as great a loss as we at first supposed—my mind traveled to the fields of France, and I saw there, in my mind's eye, this American Army on the very frontiers of freedom, arm in arm with the soldiers of the civilized and free powers of the world, facing the last remaining vestige of medievalism, autocracy, and despotism; facing an adversary who has brought back into the art of war those cruelties of the savage which as civilized men we scorned many years ago to use and emulate.

You taught us in '61 to '65 that the battle of freedom was not necessarily a battle for your own freedom, but for freedom itself as an abstraction, as a possession of the human race, and that there could be no halfway house in such a struggle as that.

### Assault Made Upon Liberty.

When the House of Hohenzollern undertook to revive the superstitions of the Middle Ages and to establish its government over the people by an appeal to the logic of force alone, when the sword in its hand was substituted for statute book, when the will of its imperial house to rule was the only excuse it needed for ruthlessness and savagery and invasion of the rights of others, the same assault, in a larger form and upon a greater stage, was made upon the principle of liberty as was made upon it by the things which led up to the conflict in which you participated.

When at last the actual bloody invasion of our rights came, when promises were made that the rules of international law and of justice, to speak nothing of humanity and mercy, were to be observed, and those promises were callously broken, when American citizens

were repeatedly done to their death by savagery and stealth and unpermitted arts of war, then America realized that the frontiers of her freedom were in France, that there was a kinship of the spirit between the men who were battling on the western front for freedom and for us, and that our freedom was attacked just as theirs was. So we went into the war to protect the thing which was born in this country in 1776, nurtured by the blood of those who fell in 1812, infinitely enriched by the blood and sacrifice of those who vindicated freedom from '60 to '65, reillustrated by the sacrifices of our Spanish War; for the same fundamental theory, the same vindication of belief and right, runs through our entire history like a silver thread; and the war of 1917 and 1918, so far as we are concerned, is simply another call upon the virile manhood of the American people to vindicate a theory which they conceived in '76 and have never wavered either in their allegiance to or their willingness to sacrifice for.

### Preservation of History.

It used to be true, before the art of printing or even writing was devised, that the story of nations and the history of nations was preserved by telling from one man to another the things that had been done. Thus it is said that Homer's poetry was originally not written down, but was told by one old man to the younger generation, and by them told to the generation after them, making a personal connection between the generations and a personal vehicle for the preservation of the ideals and memorials for national glory. We invented the printing press, and we wrote it all down and put it into libraries, and every school boy studies the things that are conspicuous in our history.

And yet the thing that has helped us most in this country has not been what we have learned out of books, but it has been the thing we have seen with our eyes.

\* \* \* \* \*

And so, I think that when we went into this war and this country made its superb response—and it has been superb—the acceptance of the principle of universality of obligation to defend our institutions, as evidenced by the way our people accepted the principle of conscription or selection, was the most superb demonstration that our country or any other country has ever given as fidelity to its beliefs; and when that response took place and the young men of this country went out to the training camp and since then have gone to those foreign battlefields, the things that took them were the fundamental truths of the principles upon which America is based; but added to that, the example which they have seen with their own eyes of men still living, who have inocu-

lated them with their spirit and inspired them with their example, of men who are willing to die in the defense of right.

### Example of Soldiers.

Nobody can predict the consequence of an event which has never happened, and yet I imagine that if we had an island, and we were to people it with very young children and let them grow up with books galore and libraries full of historic stories, and let them read them and then let them come to manhood without ever having one actual contact with soldiers who have dared, I doubt very much whether they would really be a virile people. But men who have actually touched soldiers, or rather followed after and seen men to talk to who have slept on the battlefields, men who have borne in their bodies the marks of the carnage of battle, have a higher belief in the possibilities of human sacrifice; and so I think our boys who have gone to France, and our boys who are going to France, have not only the great inspiration of the principle of American liberty, but they have that subtle inspiration which has come to them from seeing and knowing you and your associates, from the actual sight of you and knowing that you existed, and from that splendid spirit you have of wanting to do for their country what their ancestors dared to do.

### Tribute to President.

The thing I was asked to speak about was the President of the United States—the President of the United States, not as a person, not as a member of a political party, not as an individual at all, but as the embodiment of all the things we believe in—the idealism of America, the essential freedom and liberty of America, the essential heroism of America. Scarcely any man has ever occupied the office of President without having been pure in his purposes and patriotic in his efforts. I think the quality of that office is such that it would be well-nigh impossible to be otherwise; and yet I think that all of us will agree that America is fortunate in this hour of her great conflict that we have a President who has been able to find a voice so that not only we, but all the peoples of the world, could see the heroic unselfishness of America, the application of her philosophy to all mankind, and who could express it in terms that leave no doubt in any body's mind of the unalterable purposes and the firm resolve on the part of our country to persist in this struggle until freedom is free from the menace.

I propose, gentlemen, the health of the President, the life of the American Union, the inextinguishable perpetuation of the principles of liberty, and I couple in that toast a confident belief in the triumph of righteousness on earth as expressed by the cause of the allies in this great war in which we are engaged.