



Official Bulletin



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GEORGE CREEL, Chairman

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No. 240

Half Billion Issue of Treasury Notes Fully Subscribed Through Patriotism of Larger Banks, Says Mr. McAdoo

TOOK UP THE EXCESS

Next Issue to Bear Interest at 4½ Per Cent—Denominations to Be as Low as \$500.

Secretary McAdoo authorizes the following announcement:

The entire issue of \$500,000,000 United States Treasury certificates of indebtedness dated February 8 was subscribed. This was due to the patriotic action of the larger banks in financial centers, notably New York, in taking more than their share of the issue and thus making up the deficiency which arose from the failure of other banks to respond to the request which was made of them. Only two districts, New York and Kansas City, exceeded their allotment, and one, Minneapolis, equaled its allotment.

General Subscription Disappointing.

The amount of subscriptions from the country at large was distinctly disappointing. This may be partly because some banks had only a short interval to accumulate moneys for investment in Treasury certificates and partly because some subscribed on the basis of 1 per cent of their resources, not understanding that the request to set aside 1 per cent a week carried with it the request to subscribe for an amount equal to at least 2 per cent of their resources for each bi-weekly issue of certificates. No doubt this error will not be repeated and the banks will subscribe at least 2 per cent of their resources for the next issue. It should be borne in mind furthermore that the program of setting aside 1 per cent a week and subscribing 2 per cent for each issue is a minimum program; that there must be some banks and trust companies which can not meet even this program and others which can do much more than the minimum. Those banks and trust companies that can should, of course, take certificates in excess of the indicated minimum.

Effect of Telegraphic Request.

The extent of the response to the telegram sent to the banks and trust companies of the United States under date of February 6 is shown by the fact that the number of subscribers for certificates of the issue dated February 8 was double the number of subscribers for certificates

(Continued on page 6.)

PRESIDENT SENDS GREETINGS TO 2 STATE WAR CONFERENCES

The President sent telegrams of greeting to the war conferences held this week at Sumter, S. C., and at Lansing, Mich. The one to the Michigan conference was as follows:

Washington, D. C., Feb. 19, 1918.

Roy C. Vandercook,
War Preparedness Board,
Lansing, Mich.

I congratulate Michigan upon the patriotic spirit that has led to this war conference. From the personal contact among war workers in such meetings comes an understanding and inspiration that will soon be reflected in a like enthusiasm and unity of purpose among their fellow citizens, and it is only by the united and determined effort of all loyal Americans that this people will win its great fight for fair and honest dealings among the nations of the world.

WOODROW WILSON.

The same message was sent to Mr. D. R. Coker, chairman of the State Council of Defense, at Sumter, S. C.

General Blanket License for Imports from Canada

A general blanket license has been issued permitting, without individual import licenses, the importation of all commodities from Canada with the exception of those mentioned in the President's proclamation of November 28, 1917, this to be in force until revoked by the Bureau of Imports.

With respect to shipments from all other countries, importers are urged to make haste in sending to the Bureau of Imports, Washington, D. C., their applications for import licenses.

INN FOR AMERICAN OFFICERS.

The American Y. M. C. A. has opened at 5 Cavendish Square, London, W. 1, an inn for the American officers of the Army and Navy.

WILL RESTRICT USE OF FUEL IN PRODUCING WINDOW GLASS TO 50 PER CENT OF 1917 SUPPLY

FORMAL REGULATION IS ISSUED

Reduction Agreed Upon, With Consent of Manufacturers, to Prevent Overproduction During This Year.

After nearly three months of investigation and discussion with the interests involved, Fuel Administrator Harry A. Garfield has issued an order limiting the use of fuel for the production of common window glass to 50 per cent of the amount manufactured in 1917.

A survey of the field indicated that not more than 5,000,000 boxes of window glass would be used in 1918 and that competitive conditions were likely to result in an overmanufacture of this material by at least two or three million boxes, probably more. Each manufacturer was willing in the general interest to reduce his output to the extent mentioned, if assured that his competitors would be bound by the same restrictions.

Workmen Agree to Reduction.

Representatives of the workmen have taken part in the discussion and have agreed to make their part of the sacrifice. The order was delayed until this patriotic agreement had been made practically 100 per cent complete.

The reduction in output over last year's operation, provided by this order, means a saving of 500,000 tons of coal and the removal of at least 18,000 carloads of merchandise freight from the railroads.

The United States Fuel Administration takes the position that in the present condition of shortage no fuel must be used to manufacture any greater quantity of finished products than will be needed this year—that factories can not be permitted fuel, transportation, and labor to manufacture a surplus of products to be piled up for sale next year.

Conferences With Other Industries.

The Fuel Administration is carrying on a series of conferences covering all industries which use large quantities of fuel, with a view to learning the requirements of each line during 1918. The industries themselves are playing a leading part in these discussions. The aim of the Fuel Administration is to arrive at a percentage of production which, under the circumstances, will be satisfactory to the manufacturers and their workmen,

(Continued on page 3.)

Allies Prepared for Expected Great Battle on French Front, Says War Department Review of the Week's Military Events

The Secretary of War authorizes publication of the following review of the military operations for the week ending February 16, 1918:

While there have been outwardly no new developments in the military situation in the west during the period under review, yet it is apparent that both the enemy and the allies, after the extensive preparations which have been silently and systematically carried on, are ready for battle.

Germans Moving Veterans.

The Germans have recently withdrawn a number of their veteran west-front units from the first-line trench and are busily training them in mobile warfare.

According to advices received, the German general staff hopes that by massing a large number of these picked shock battalions which have been intensively trained, they may deliver a crushing blow.

The bulk of the German forces are now assembled in the west. But a large number of these units are wholly untrained in the method of western front warfare which differs radically from that conducted along other fronts.

Furthermore, the German higher command realizes fully that their forces will meet with far more difficult tactical obstacles than any hitherto encountered by an attacking army.

Break in Russia and Italy.

A break through was possible in Russia only after the morale of the Russians had been undermined; the same was true in Italy, and we witnessed how speedily the Italian line was mended.

During the week there has been much activity of a minor character along the entire western front.

As has already been announced, in Lorraine a segment of the line is entirely under the control of our forces. Along our front patrol encounters were numerous. The Germans undertook a raid against our positions and succeeded in inflicting a few casualties. A small American patrol, while scouting in No Man's Land, was ambushed by the enemy.

Rainy Weather Interferes.

The weather was very rainy during the first part of the week, and our troops were busy manning the pumps in an effort to keep their trenches dry. Later clear weather prevailed and hostile aircraft made frequent flights to reconnoiter our positions. A marked improvement in our antiaircraft barrage is reported. Artillery duels took place and the Germans showered our lines with gas shells which, however, caused no casualties, owing to efficient gas-mask protection.

In Champagne, units of American artillery participated in an engagement undertaken by French forces. This operation was the most important of the week in the west.

Our Batteries Help French.

After very careful artillery preparation, during which our batteries cooperated usefully, French infantry advanced

to the assault southwest of the Butte du Mesnil, along a front of about 1,400 yards. The French, succeeding in penetrating the German positions, broke through the second and reached the third German line.

During this brisk attack the French destroyed many enemy shelters, inflicted much damage to enemy positions, besides bringing back 150 prisoners.

Other successful raids were undertaken by French detachments in the vicinity of the Chemin des Dames, east of Rheims, in Upper Alsace, and elsewhere. In all the French drove forward 12 very fortunate reconnaissance undertakings along different parts of the line.

German units were also active. Their attempts to reach the French lines were temporarily successful in the vicinity of Bezonvaux and in Alsace. However, seven German raids at various other points broke down.

French artillery kept the enemy constantly engaged along a widely scattered area.

Along the British Front.

The British front was also the scene of numerous minor engagements. No important actions took place, and the enemy, who was evidently busy with the grouping of units and disposing fresh forces recently arrived from other theaters, in the front line undertook only such reconnoitering engagements as to familiarize the new units with the nature of the terrain in front of them.

These hostile raids were confined largely to the Ypres salient and south of Cambrai, where in some cases the Germans were slightly successful.

In the region stretching from La Bassee to south of Lens the initiative lay wholly in the hands of the British, who executed a series of successful raids west of La Bassee and in the vicinity of Lens. Further south, in the Cambrai salient, German artillery concentrated its fire on the Cambrai-Bapaume road, as well as near Flesquieres. Southeast of Hargicourt the British also secured good effects from a coup de main against German positions in this vicinity. Important air raids were undertaken by both the French and British.

Targets for Allied Air Raiders.

The industrial districts of Lorraine and Luxemburg, as well as the region of the upper Rhine, were again the targets of allied bombing squadrons.

The Germans, in turn, killed a number of civilians in raids on Nancy and Paris.

In the Italian theater the enemy has again assumed an aggressive attitude.

The Asiago Plateau and the line stretching westward to the Lake of Garda were the scene of almost uninterrupted artillery bombardments, and the Austrians drove a series of vigorous raids against the Italian positions which the latter were able to contain without great effort. However, the Austrians scored a limited success east of the Frenzela Valley along the south slopes of the Sasso Rosso, where, after suffering severe casualties, by persistent effort they were

able to reach the Italian lines and succeeded in taking a number of prisoners.

In the region of the Col Caprile the enemy launched an attack in force, apparently hoping to break through the Italian positions. This attempt was sanguinarily repulsed.

Fail to Cross the Piave.

The Austrians made an unsuccessful attempt to cross the Piave at Zenson.

In the region of the Monte Asolone artillery duels were particularly lively. Austrian artillery also kept up a continuous bombardment along the Asiago Plateau.

In the Val Lagarina the enemy pushed forward a number of small patrols, but his operations in this sector met with strong resistance.

The concentration of an important body of German cavalry in the vicinity of Riga is noted and it is believed that the Germans may find it expedient to advance on Petrograd.

It is difficult to determine the exact status of affairs in southwestern Russia. The Russian contingents are evacuating the Armenian centers south of the Black Sea, which are being reoccupied by Turkish detachments. Trebizond will probably soon fall into Turkish hands.

It is important to record that large contingents of Arabs are joining the forces of the Sheik of Mecca, who is cooperating with the British.

The Arabs have defeated the Turks in two encounters, occupied El Mazreh southeast of the Dead Sea, and are advancing along the Hedjaz railway toward Maan.

REFUSAL TO ACCEPT BEANS COSTS FIRM ITS FOOD LICENSE

Refusal to accept two carloads of beans because of adverse market conditions has caused the R. D. Otter Co., of Louisville, Ky., to lose its food license. The United States Food Administration announced to-day that the Louisville concern has been notified to close its doors by February 25.

At a joint hearing by the Federal Trade Commission and the Food Administration it was shown that in December the Otter Co. had contracted for two cars of beans, purchased from the Western Grain Co.

Market Declined.

When the beans reached Louisville the market had declined, and the company found that it would be forced to stand a loss if they were accepted at the contract price.

Upon refusal to receive the consignment the Western Grain Co. communicated with the Federal Trade Commission, which with the Food Administration began a thorough investigation of the case and requested a final revocation of license. The Otter Co. will not be allowed to deal in any commodity licensed under the food-control act. Failure to observe this order will be punishable by heavy fine or imprisonment or by both.

MR. EISENMAN'S ACTIVITIES ON THE SUPPLIES COMMITTEE

The Secretary of War authorizes the following:

Some confusion has been caused by my letter to Senator McKeellar with regard to Mr. Charles Eisenman. The facts are that Mr. Eisenman was a member of the supplies committee of the Council of National Defense, acting under Mr. Julius Rosenwald, who is a member of the advisory commission, prior to the reorganization of the Quartermaster General's Department. The supply committee, largely through the activity of Mr. Eisenman, advised the Quartermaster General with regard to purchases of supplies.

Supplies Committee Continued.

When the organization of the Quartermaster General's Department was completed that particular part of the work of the supplies committee was taken over and is conducted directly by the Quartermaster General's Department now. In the meantime, the supplies committee has not been broken up, but is continuing under Mr. Rosenwald and will continue to accumulate information in order that it may advise the several departments of the Government whose needs are coordinated through the Council of National Defense.

Mr. Eisenman, who remains a member of that committee and is its vice chairman, will undoubtedly render very valuable service to the Government upon his return from a vacation trip. In the meantime, I am glad to have a public opportunity to say that the work done by Mr. Eisenman during all the hurried months of our early preparation was of the highest value to the Government, resulting in the savings of many millions of dollars, and that it was done in a spirit of patriotic devotion and self-forgetfulness which entitles him to the grateful appreciation of the country. I have already expressed to Mr. Eisenman personally and by letter the high value which I set upon both his services and the spirit in which they were rendered.

Services of Highest Value.

The work was, however, preparatory to the time when the Quartermaster General's Department would be able to take it over for direct Government action, and the fact that this time has come is a relief to Mr. Eisenman and his committee, but involves no suggestion that the services rendered by him were not in the emergency both necessary and of the highest value.

Should any situation arise after Mr. Eisenmann's return in which his great ability and fine zeal can be used it will give me great pleasure again to have his services, as he has in every respect both my confidence and my admiration.

SUFFOCATED IN COAL BUNKER.

The Navy Department reports the death of Albert Tompkins, fireman (third class), National Naval Volunteers, on board the U. S. S. *President Grant*. He was buried by falling coal in the coal bunkers of the ship, and was suffocated. At the time of his enlistment, August 6, 1917, Tompkins gave as his home address, Park Street, New Canaan, Conn.

CHANGES IN WORKING CONDITIONS AGREED TO BY RAILROAD SHOPMEN

Director General McAdoo announced to-day that the railroad shop employees, realizing the necessity of assisting the Government in the operating of the railroads on a more efficient basis and to meet the present emergency in the repairing of locomotives, acting through Mr. A. O. Wharton, president, railway employees' department, American Federation of Labor, and the international officers representing the machinists, boiler makers, blacksmiths, carmen, sheet-metal workers, electrical workers, and apprentices and helpers, have patriotically agreed to the following changes in reference to working conditions:

1. The hours of labor in shops and roundhouses to be governed by the necessities as indicated by the general condition of equipment. At shops and roundhouses now working one shift which totals less than 70 hours per week, an increase, preferably on a 7-day basis, may be made. Where desired, working hours may be so arranged that men will be released at 4 p. m. on one day each week. Existing working agreements to govern the rate, subject to the action of the Railroad Wage Commission.

2. All apprentices who have served three years may be promoted to mechanics and paid the going rate of wages for that position. Such promoted apprentices to be given the right of practical experience on work of their respective trades

to which they had not been advanced during the three-year period.

3. Helpers in their respective trades who have had five or more years' experience may be promoted to classification of mechanics; they to receive mechanics' rate and be given an opportunity to learn all branches of the trade.

The duly authorized committeeman of each trade in each shop covered by agreement shall be consulted, and mutual understanding arrived at in promoting helpers, and the ratio of helpers to be promoted, to the number of mechanics, in any one trade in any one shop, shall not exceed 20 per cent.

The international officers and general chairmen of each trade on each road covered by agreements shall be furnished a complete record of the men promoted.

4. Mechanics applying for employment will not be denied such employment for any cause other than inability to perform the work; this preference rule to be in effect as long as three-year apprentices or promoted helpers are employed at mechanics' rates.

5. Where a reduction is made in the force of mechanics, promoted helpers in accordance with their seniority shall be set back first; then advanced apprentices; no mechanics to be laid off until all such promoted helpers and apprentices have been set back.

6. The promotions above referred to are to meet an emergency caused by the war, and shall cease at the close of the war.

LIMIT USE OF FUEL IN MAKING WINDOW GLASS

(Continued from page 1.)

but which will not represent a consumption of fuel for the manufacture of supplies not needed during the current year.

It is through this system of scientific limitation, together with large economy in the methods of using fuel, that the Fuel Administration expects to supplement the production of coal this year. It is hoped, as the railroads strengthen their facilities, that it will be possible to mine and transport a larger quantity of coal this year than last, but it is through these methods of reducing consumption that a repetition of this year's shortage is to be absolutely prevented.

Text of the Order.

The text of the order follows:

REGULATION RESTRICTING FUEL CONSUMPTION BY MANUFACTURERS OF COMMON WINDOW GLASS.

The term "common window glass" in this regulation shall be construed to cover hand-blown, machine-blown, or machine-drawn glass known in the trade as 16-ounce, single strength, double strength, and glass heavier than double strength.

The term "manufacturer" in this regulation shall be construed to cover any person, firm, association, or corporation engaged in the manufacture of common window glass.

No manufacturer, as defined above, shall at any of his plants consume or use fuel of any description, including coal,

coke, fuel oil, and natural gas, or use power derived from any such fuel for or in connection with the manufacture of common window glass, as above defined, during the year beginning December 8, 1917, and ending December 7, 1918, to an amount in excess of that necessary to produce at such plant one-half of the quantity of such common window glass produced at such plant during the manufacturing year beginning September 1, 1915, and ending August 31, 1916, or the manufacturing year beginning September 1, 1916, and ending August 31, 1917.

No such manufacturer at any such plant which was not in existence, or which did not produce any common window glass, during either of the said manufacturing years shall continue or use such fuel during the year ending December 7, 1918, to an amount in excess of that which plants of similar capacity severally required to produce one-half of such common window glass produced by them during either the manufacturing year ending August 31, 1916, or August 31, 1917.

Any such manufacturer violating or refusing to conform to the above regulation will be liable to the penalty prescribed in the aforesaid act of Congress.

Special Orders, No. 36.

248. By direction of the President, Maj. William O. Reed, General Staff, is relieved from detail as a member of the General Staff Corps.

The Official Bulletin

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Legal Holidays, by the Committee
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Copies of 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); to officials of the United States Government and all governmental institutions equipped for the dissemination of official news.—EDWARD S. ROCHFESTER, 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

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

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

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

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

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

WOODROW WILSON.

April 14, 1917.

CASUALTIES REPORTED AMONG OVERSEA FORCES

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

Slightly Wounded in Action.

Second Lieut. John J. McNeely, Infantry, February 12. Emergency address, Miss Helen McNeely, sister, 2029 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

Pvt. Frank Wolfe, Infantry, February 17. Emergency address, Mrs. Mary M. Wolfe, grandmother, 723 Fifth Avenue East, Ashland, Wis.

Pvt. Elmer Wise, Infantry, February 17. Emergency address, Mrs. Louisa Brown, mother, Fairview, Ohio.

Pvt. Charles W. Durant, Infantry, February 17. Emergency address, Miss Viola Aldridge, friend, 327 East First Street, Sheridan, Wyo.

Corpl. Ellie L. Tapley, Infantry, February 17. Emergency address, Lonnie Tapley, brother, Adrian, Ga.

Pvt. Irwin C. Sutton, Field Artillery, February 12. Emergency address, Mrs. Calra Sutton, mother, 503 Regent Street, Lansing, Mich.

Prisoners in Germany.

The following three soldiers, previously reported missing in action, are now reported prisoners in Germany:

Corpl. Nicholas L. Mulhall, Infantry. Emergency address, Mrs. Bridget Mul-

Men Injured by Explosion on the U. S. S. Montana

The Navy Department is advised that the men injured by the explosion of a cartridge case on the U. S. S. *Montana* on February 18 were:

Charles W. Pauly, boatswain's mate (first class), 221 West Twenty-third Place, Chicago; died on the way to hospital.

Roy L. Putnam, seaman (second class), Phenix, Ala.; seriously injured.

Lawrence M. Finley, seaman (second class), Cawker City, Kans.; seriously injured.

Richard M. Guion, private, Marine Corps, 1629 Clio Street, New Orleans, La. William T. Friederichs, seaman (second class), 606 West Willow Street, Chippewa Falls, Wis.

Charles E. Pyle, seaman (second class), Lamar, Colo.

N. T. Leroy, seaman (second class), home address not known.

John H. Atkerson, seaman (second class), Salmons, Ky., R. F. D. No. 1.

British Embassy Stops Certain Trade Letters

The following announcement is issued by the War Trade Board:

The British Embassy have discontinued, from and after February 20, 1918, the practice of issuing letters of assurance for shipments from the United States to Iceland, the Faroe Islands, and Greece, when such shipments are covered by United States export licenses issued on or after February 20, 1918.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS AT BRUSSELS.

Rate of Former Low and of Latter High, Vital Statistics Show.

The latest vital statistics report from the Brussels district shows a startlingly low birth rate in comparison with the startlingly large death rate. In one week there were 17 births in the city of Brussels and 59 deaths, or a birth rate of 5.2 and a death rate of 18 per 1,000 inhabitants.

In the suburbs one week's report shows 78 births and 156 deaths, or a birth rate of 6.2 and a death rate of 12.7 per 1,000 inhabitants. The total number of births in the district in one week was 93 and the total number of deaths 215, or a rate of 6 births and 13.8 deaths per 1,000 inhabitants.

hall, mother, 189 Ninth Street, Jersey City, N. J.

Pvt. Edwin H. Haines, Infantry. Emergency address, Elizabeth Haines, mother, R. F. D. 4, Woodward, Okla.

Pvt. Frank E. McDougal, Infantry. Emergency address, Mr. R. L. McDougal, father, 822 East First Street, Maryville, Mo.

Deaths.

Pvt. Sidney A. South, Field Artillery, February 19, meningitis. Emergency address, Mrs. Sarah South, mother, Alexander, Pa.

Pvt. Andrew Reymer, Infantry, February 17, result of being crushed. Emergency address, John Reymer, brother, 516 Spring Street, McKeesport, Pa.

WEST INDIES TO BE ALLOWED CERTAIN U. S. FOODSTUFFS

The War Trade Board announces that the consent of the Food Administration has been obtained for some relaxation of the restriction on the export of certain foodstuffs to the West Indies.

Dependency on United States.

The dependency of the West Indies on the United States for their food supply is quite evident, and it was only until certain arrangements could be completed to secure their full cooperation that the export of highly conserved commodities was temporarily suspended.

Exports will be allowed in limited quantities of oats and corn, condensed milk, cheese, pork and pork products, beef and beef products, cottonseed oil, lard compounds, and oleomargarine.

Form of Application.

Applicants should use Application Form X, and attach Supplemental Sheet X-1 where there is special evidence to support the application. Applicants should also file Exporter's Statement referred to in circular letter of the Bureau of Exports dated February 12, 1918. If it is ascertained that applications have been filed for speculative purposes, licenses may be refused and export licenses already granted may be revoked.

Enemy Claims to Have Shot Down Seaplane

Admiral Sims has cabled the Navy Department that the enemy claims to have shot down in flames the seaplane in which Ensign Albert Dalton Sturtevant, United States Naval Reserve Force, was second pilot. Apparently this machine was attacked by 10 enemy planes, the dispatch states.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
February 20, 1918.

Receipts and disbursements this day:

RECEIPTS.	
Customs receipts-----	\$1,284,902.97
Internal-revenue receipts:	
Corporation income-----	42,307.86
Individual income-----	569,198.46
Excess profits-----	29,835.10
Miscellaneous-----	3,664,981.03
Miscellaneous revenue receipts-----	5,806,868.45
Total ordinary receipts-----	11,398,091.87
Panama Canal receipts-----	108,970,366.24
Public-debt receipts-----	916,321,454.02
Balance previous day-----	
Total-----	1,036,689,912.13
DISBURSEMENTS.	
Ordinary disbursements-----	\$41,348,065.05
Panama Canal disbursements-----	187,267.97
Purchase of obligations of foreign Governments-----	50,000,000.00
Purchase of farm loan bonds-----	
Public-debt disbursements-----	30,312.49
Balance in general fund today-----	945,124,266.62
Total-----	1,036,689,912.13

ENLISTMENTS IN REGULAR ARMY.

Reports to The Adjutant General's Office show there were 667 enlistments in the Regular Army on February 20, a total of 377,098 since April 1, 1917.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONGRESS BRIEFLY TOLD

SENATE.

Leaders of both parties yesterday reached a practical agreement on the pending bill giving the President authority to coordinate and reorganize the various Government agencies for the prosecution of the war. It was agreed that the bill will be so amended as not to confer any new substantive authority on the President. The chief provisions of the measure are to be retained and these give the President full power to transfer departments, bureaus, commissions, and other agencies and their personnel as he may deem necessary for greater coordination and efficiency. The President, however, will not, under the agreement reached, be given any power to create new agencies. The President also would be empowered to transfer appropriations from one Federal agency to another if used for the purpose specifically authorized by Congress.

War Finance Corporation Bill Amended.

The Finance Committee yesterday afternoon amended the war finance corporation bill so as to place the powers for licensing security issues of \$100,000 or over in private enterprises, in the hands of a "capital issues committee" composed of three members of the Federal Reserve Board and three representatives of private financial interests instead of in the hands of the directors of the proposed corporation. The authority of the directors of the corporation to advance Government funds direct to private industries was limited to railroads, public utilities, and other specific classes of industries definitely prescribed. Secretary McAdoo attended the session of the committee yesterday afternoon at which these changes were agreed upon and made a further explanation of the provisions of the measure.

Senators Underwood, Sherman, and Poindexter spoke yesterday on the railroad bill and expressed their intention of supporting it as a war measure. Each Senator suggested changes he thought should be made. Senator Sterling offered an amendment which would prevent interference with the powers now exercised by State railroad commissions in regulating intrastate commerce. At 2 o'clock this afternoon the debate began under the 10-minute rule, and at 6 o'clock the 5-minute rule went into effect.

Tells of Hog Island Conditions.

Before the Commerce Committee Rube Alyn, a dock builder representing unorganized labor at Hog Island, told of conditions at that shipyard and predicted that before the war is over it will be found to be necessary to conscript labor. Albert Freedman, formerly employed in the stores department, said his superintendent discharged him when he announced his intention of going before the committee and testifying concerning conditions and alleged mismanagement at the shipyards.

Purchase by the Government of the present leased pneumatic mail tube systems in New York, Brooklyn, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, and St. Louis will be recommended by the joint congressional investigating committee which is

preparing its report on this subject. The proposed compensation will be around \$4,000,000.

The Judiciary Committee has fixed Saturday morning for hearings on Senator King's bill to repeal the act of Congress under which the National German-American Alliance was incorporated. Among the protestants against the proposed repeal will be Rev. S. G. von Busse, president, and Adolph Timm, national secretary of the organization. The bill proposing repeal declares that the alliance is disloyal.

HOUSE.

The smallest rivers and harbors bill introduced in the House for many years was submitted yesterday by Chairman Small, of the Rivers and Harbors Committee. It carries a total of \$19,227,000.

Representative McLemore, of Texas, yesterday introduced a resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to consider the question of the constitutionality of the vote by which the House recently passed the national prohibition constitutional amendment. Mr. McLemore contends that the vote was illegal and unconstitutional because two-thirds of the House did not give the resolution their support. He called attention to Article V of the Constitution which provides "that the Congress, whenever two-thirds of the members of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose an amendment to the Constitution." The vote by which the resolution was submitted to the people was only two-thirds of those voting. Mr. McLemore stated, but should have been two-thirds of the entire membership. The constitutional amendment passed the House by a vote of 282 to 128. The total membership of the House is 435, two-thirds of which is 290. There are several vacancies.

The Public Buildings Committee reported favorably a bill appropriating \$4,200,000 for the purchase of the site of the old Arlington hotel in this city and the building now being erected thereon for the use of the Treasury Department.

Secretary Baker, before the Military Committee, in secret session, discussed estimates of the funds needed for the Army for the next fiscal year.

Lake Shipments Embargo Put on Bituminous Coal

With a view to conserving the supply of coal at the lake docks and for its distribution in territory where it is badly needed and at the same time to provide for the utilization of a surplus of coal from the Montana and Wyoming mines the United States Fuel Administration is preparing to put into effect an embargo against lake shipments of bituminous coal to North and South Dakota except for public utility requirements.

The dock territory is supplied in large part from Illinois shipments and the utilization of the Montana and Wyoming surplus as contemplated by the embargo will make the dock supply available in many communities where it is badly needed.

The Montana and Wyoming surplus has

Three New Sections of Transportation Division, Railroad Administration

Locomotive Section.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 9, 1918.

CIRCULAR NO. 3.

The Locomotive Section of the Division of Transportation is hereby created, and Mr. Frank McManamy appointed manager, with office in the Interstate Commerce Building, Washington, D. C.

The manager of the locomotive section will supervise the condition of, and repairs to, locomotives at all railway shops and roundhouses and at outside shops, in addition to his present duties for the Interstate Commerce Commission as its chief inspector of locomotives.

W. G. McAdoo,
Director General of Railroads.

Marine Section.

February 15, 1918.

CIRCULAR NO. 5.

The Marine Section of the Division of Transportation is hereby created and Mr. W. H. Pleasants is appointed manager with office at Washington, D. C.

The manager of the marine section will supervise the operation of the shipping under the control of the Director General and will also give special attention to coordinating the relations between all other shipping (including that on the Great Lakes) and the railroads.

W. G. McAdoo,
Director General of Railroads.

Safety Section.

February 19, 1918.

CIRCULAR NO. 7.

The Safety Section of the Division of Transportation is hereby created, and Mr. Hiram W. Belnap appointed manager, with office in the Interstate Commerce Building, Washington, D. C.

The manager of the safety section will have supervision over the safety work on all railroads, utilizing such safety organizations as are already available and suggesting such others as are desirable, in addition to his present duties for the Interstate Commerce Commission as chief of its bureau of safety.

W. G. McAdoo,
Director General of Railroads.

WILL DECORATE ENGLISH NURSES.

Nurses are to receive the special decoration to be awarded the first seven divisions of the British expeditionary force for service between August 5 to midnight November 22 and 23, 1914, in Belgium or France. The decoration, now known as the Star of Mons, will be a bronze star without a clasp, the ribbon red, white, and blue.

been gradually accumulating for some weeks past and is regarded as sufficient to take care of the demands that will be made upon it from the Dakotas during the period of the embargo, notice of which has been sent to State fuel administrators in the West.

First American-Made Aerial Warships Now on Way to the French Battle Front, Is Announcement of the Secretary of War

"Shipment, Though Not In Itself Large, Marks Final Overcoming of Many Difficulties"—Delays Caused by Changes in Type on Advice of Commission Studying Conditions—Problems Still Remaining Cited—Need for Skilled Men In Factories and at Hangars.

The following statement is authorized by the Secretary of War in order to give as complete a picture as is permissible under military requirements of the problems and the progress in equipping the air service with fighting planes.

The first American-built battle planes are to-day en route to the front in France. This first shipment, though in itself not large, marks the final overcoming of many difficulties met in building up this new and intricate industry.

Equipped With Liberty Motor.

These planes are equipped with the first Liberty motor from machine production. One of them in a recent test surpassed all records for speed and climbing for planes of that type. Engine production, which began a month ago, is now on a quantity basis and the peak of production will be reached in a few weeks. Only the 12-cylinder type is being made, as developments abroad have made it wise to concentrate on the high-powered engine instead of the eight-cylinder.

These statements should not be exaggerated but should be considered in the light of the following facts: After three years of warfare the total number of planes able to take the air at any one time on either side of the western front has not been over 2,500. This, combined with the fact that 46 men are required on the ground for every plane in the air, gives a truer perspective of the European aviation situation than commonly possessed.

Replacement Planes.

For every plane in the air, there must be two replacement planes on the ground, and one training plane for every pilot who eventually reaches the front, with a spare engine for each plane. Moreover, while the American program has been delayed by difficulties which were impossible to foresee when the tentative program was adopted in all our lack of knowledge last spring, it may be said that American planes are not due in France under the original schedule until July.

At the outbreak of war, the first step, both in sequence and importance, was to build up an industry to rush out the training planes needed for the prospective aviators who were immediately on hand. This fresh and most promising personnel afforded indeed America's largest immediate source of aid to her associate nations in the war, which, while well able to turn out the latest type of airplanes, were seriously drained of men capable of manning them. The ultimate goal, however, was the construction of a large fleet of battle planes.

Two serious problems, interwoven and reacting, were immediately met, the almost total lack both of airplane industry

and of airplane engineering knowledge. The industry was rudimentary, with only one company on an appreciable production basis and another dozen small experimental companies. The metal work was mostly done by hand, each machine built as a separate unit and little attempt made to manufacture from dies, jigs, or gauges. The estimates of the total value of the industry vary from \$2,000,000 to \$10,000,000 and of employees from 5,000 to 10,000. The Government was practically the only purchaser, having ordered 366 planes the year before the war, of which only 66 were actually delivered.

Difficulties in Europe.

The engineering problems were even more complex. Europe, at war, with the best engineers of each country pitted against each other in a struggle which knew no close, had worked out the most ingenious developments in the light of actual fighting experience. Information reaching here was generally fragmentary and always late. As a result, when war came, the United States had practically no airplane engineering staff and no modern fighting planes.

Construction of planes presented a much more complex problem than that of engines, which had been developed and produced here for other purposes on a colossal scale. The extreme refinement of their manufacture, requiring 23,000 screws in a single fighter, or 700 pieces of wood in a single wing, necessitated the most expert workmanship and balance to secure the essential combination of lightness with strength, and seemed to militate against quantity production.

Securing Information.

The first step was to secure information from Europe. A commission was early sent across and rushed back the last-minute details, upon the strength of which a large number of fighting planes of a certain type were ordered. The raw materials were very largely in hand and the drawings within several days of completion when another cable said that this type had been superseded and should not be built. Nearly a month was thus lost.

Drawings then came for another type. They had just been redrawn for American manufacture and the die makers put to work when a second and different set arrived. The work done had to be cast aside and the process begun over again. Just as it was nearing completion still a third set of drawings arrived, and a third start was necessary. The unavoidable loss of time was preferred to turning out a design known at the outset to be out of date.

The effect of separation from the battlefields by 3,000 miles is further shown in that anywhere from 17 days to 11

weeks have been required to secure various important samples from abroad. Another three weeks of day and night work is necessary to reduce these samples to drawings for American manufacture. It is significant of the rapid development of the art of aviation that not a single type of the original schedule has survived into the present program.

During the past month, however, a responsive channel of communication with the allies has been opened, the latest types adapted to American manufacture, the industry increased at least twentyfold, the training-plane problem solved, and the production of battle planes begun. It is still very necessary, however, to view America's effort in aviation against the true perspective, both in this country and in Europe.

Need for Skilled Men.

The great problem now remaining is to secure the thousands of skilled mechanics, enginemen, motor repair men, wood and metal workers, etc., needed to keep the planes always in perfect condition. This great engineering and mechanical force at the airdromes, the flying fields, and the repair depots, both here and behind the lines in France, is a vital industrial link in the chain to air supremacy. Without them the planes turned out would soon be useless and the flyers helpless.

At best the life of a plane is but 2 months, and the engine must be overhauled after 75 hours, while a pilot on a plane allowed to leave the hangars in imperfect condition is as helpless as a bird with a broken wing. Now that American battle planes are going overseas, a great increase in the volunteering of skilled mechanics is both essential and expected.

NOTE ISSUE FULLY SUBSCRIBED

(Continued from page 1.)

of the preceding issue dated January 22. A telegram is being sent to every bank and trust company in the continental United States which has not as yet responded to the telegram of February 6, asking again for a reply. The request to all the banks and trust companies will be followed up by the Treasury Department and through the organizations of the Federal reserve banks.

Urged to Respond Early.

The banks and trust companies of the country which have not responded are earnestly requested to send in their subscriptions for the next issue to the full extent of their ability so that the number of subscribers for this coming issue shall be again doubled and approximately every bank and trust company in the United States shall be upon the roll. This is a patriotic duty which is set for the banks and trust companies of the Nation. I hope that they will meet the requirements of the situation.

The next issue of Treasury certificates will bear interest at the rate of 4½ per cent per annum. There will be no further increase in the interest rate in connection with the issue of certificates in anticipation of the third Liberty loan. In order further to popularize these issues of certificates they will be issued in denominations as low as \$500.

Circular Outlining Duties of Alien Property Custodian Is Sent Out to All Banks, Surrogates, U.S. District Attorneys, and Revenue Collectors

A circular outlining the duties of the Alien Property Custodian under the trading-with-the-enemy act has been sent to all State and national banks, trust companies, surrogates, United States district attorneys, and internal-revenue collectors. In all, this required some 35,000 copies. They were signed by A. Mitchell Palmer, and urged the necessity of reporting to him at once any enemy property known to be held by anyone of this country.

The circular was accompanied by the following letter:

Letter of Mr. Palmer.

GENTLEMEN: It has come to the attention of the Alien Property Custodian that there are still many persons in the country who do not appreciate their duties under the trading-with-the-enemy act. Many persons, including banks and trust companies, have failed to report enemy property, and the Bureau of Investigation of the Alien Property Custodian has been instructed to institute a rigid and sweeping investigation in all parts of the country to discover enemy property.

The secret service of the Treasury Department, of the Department of Justice, the War and Naval Intelligence Bureaus, and the War Trade Intelligence Bureau are all cooperating for the purpose of discovering enemy property, and prosecutions will follow where holders of such property have failed to report it.

We inclose herewith a brief synopsis of the trading with the enemy act in so far as it applies to the operation of this office. We request you to read that synopsis carefully, and if you have any reason to believe that an enemy has any interest in any property in your possession or in the possession of an one else who has failed to report it to this office, please write us at once requesting copies of the forms which are enumerated in the inclosed circular in order that you and others may not be subject to the penalty of the law.

If you have any doubt about the application of the act, or your duties under it, please communicate with us at once.

A. MITCHELL PALMER,
Alien Property Custodian.

Circular of Information.

The circular is as follows:

Powers.—To receive all money and property in the United States due or belonging to an enemy or ally of enemy which may be paid, conveyed, transferred, assigned, or delivered to said custodian under the provisions of this act; and to hold, administer, and account for the same under the general direction of the President and as provided in this act.

Definition: Enemy.—An enemy or ally of an enemy is any person within the military or naval lines of Germany or her allies, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, and Turkey, or any person residing outside of the United States and doing business with anyone within such lines.

Note.—An American citizen in Germany may be an enemy under the act,

whereas a German citizen in the United States (unless interned) is not.

Who reports.—All those who hold enemy property or any interest therein must report on blanks which will be furnished on request. Report must be made also where holder of property has reason to believe that an enemy or ally of an enemy owns it or has an interest in it.

Penalty.—Failure to make report to the Alien Property Custodian is punishable by imprisonment for not more than 10 years or fine of not more than \$10,000, or both.

Purpose of act.—The purpose of the act is to prevent aid or comfort to the enemy or allies of the enemy, to make available for war financing any funds in this country belonging to enemies, and to safeguard property of enemies for such disposition as Congress may deem advisable after the war is over.

The Alien Property Custodian works in close cooperation with the State and Treasury Departments, the Department of Justice, Federal Trade Commission, and the War Trade Board.

Acts as common law trustee.—For all property which comes into his hands for administration the custodian has all the powers of a common law trustee. The act requires further that all moneys (including checks and drafts payable on demand), paid to or received by the Alien Property Custodian, shall be deposited forthwith with the Treasurer of the United States and may be invested or reinvested by the Secretary of the Treasury in United States bonds or United States certificates of indebtedness.

Custodian has wide discretion.—The trading-with-the-enemy act makes it possible for the Government to use the property of enemies without confiscating it. The custodian has a wide discretion with respect to such use. Business enterprises may be taken by the custodian but the business operated under the supervision of the custodian, almost as before such change.

Use of depositaries.—In order that the great volume of business may be carried on as economically and effectively as possible, depositaries are being selected in various places and the banks and trust companies now reporting property subject to the jurisdiction of the custodian will, in most instances, be allowed to retain the same. As little disturbance as possible will be caused by the taking over of the properties by the custodian, and the depositaries will be called upon to act as agents of the custodian with limited and well-defined powers. The custodian has no local deputies.

Licenses and letters patent.—In certain cases licenses are being granted to permit enemy-owned business to be carried on. Such licenses are granted by the War Trade Board under such conditions as may be imposed by law and the discretion of the board. In other cases licenses are granted by the Secretary of the Treasury to enemy's insurance and reinsurance companies doing business within the United States.

In still other cases the Federal Trade Commission has authority to issue licenses to persons in the United States, to file and prosecute applications for letters patent, etc., to fix the prices of the manufactured articles, and to fix the fees which may be charged. Wherever licenses are granted which may affect enemy property, or property which ultimately will be transferred to the Alien Property Custodian, the licenses are granted subject to an accounting with the custodian.

Forms on request.—Following are the forms which will be sent on request:

Reports as of October 6, 1917, by any person (individual, partnership, corporation, association) in the United States who holds or has or shall hold or have custody or control of any property, beneficial or otherwise, alone or jointly with others, of, for, or on behalf of an enemy, or ally of enemy, or of any person whom he may have reasonable cause to believe to be an enemy or ally of enemy, and any person in the United States who is or shall be indebted in any way to an enemy or ally of enemy, or to any person whom he may have reasonable cause to believe to be an enemy or ally of enemy. (A. P. C. Form No. 100.)

Lists required to be filed by corporations incorporated within the United States, unincorporated associations, companies, or trustees within the United States, issuing shares or certificates representing beneficial interests, as to the enemy or ally of enemy officers, directors, or stockholders thereof. (A. P. C. Form No. 101.)

Reports by insurance companies as to all policies of insurance of value, in which an enemy or ally of enemy has any interest. (A. P. C. Form No. 102.)

Reports by banking institutions having no property on hand of any enemy or ally of enemy or owing no debt to an enemy or ally of enemy, except an open bank account. (A. P. C. Form No. 103.)

Reports by corporations of persons leasing safe-deposit boxes to enemy or ally of enemy or to lessees in trust for enemy or ally of enemy and to which the lessors have not access. (A. P. C. Form No. 104.)

Executors, administrators, guardians, trustees, receivers, and others acting in a like fiduciary or representative capacity, in respect of property in which an enemy or ally of enemy has an interest. (A. P. C. Form No. 105.)

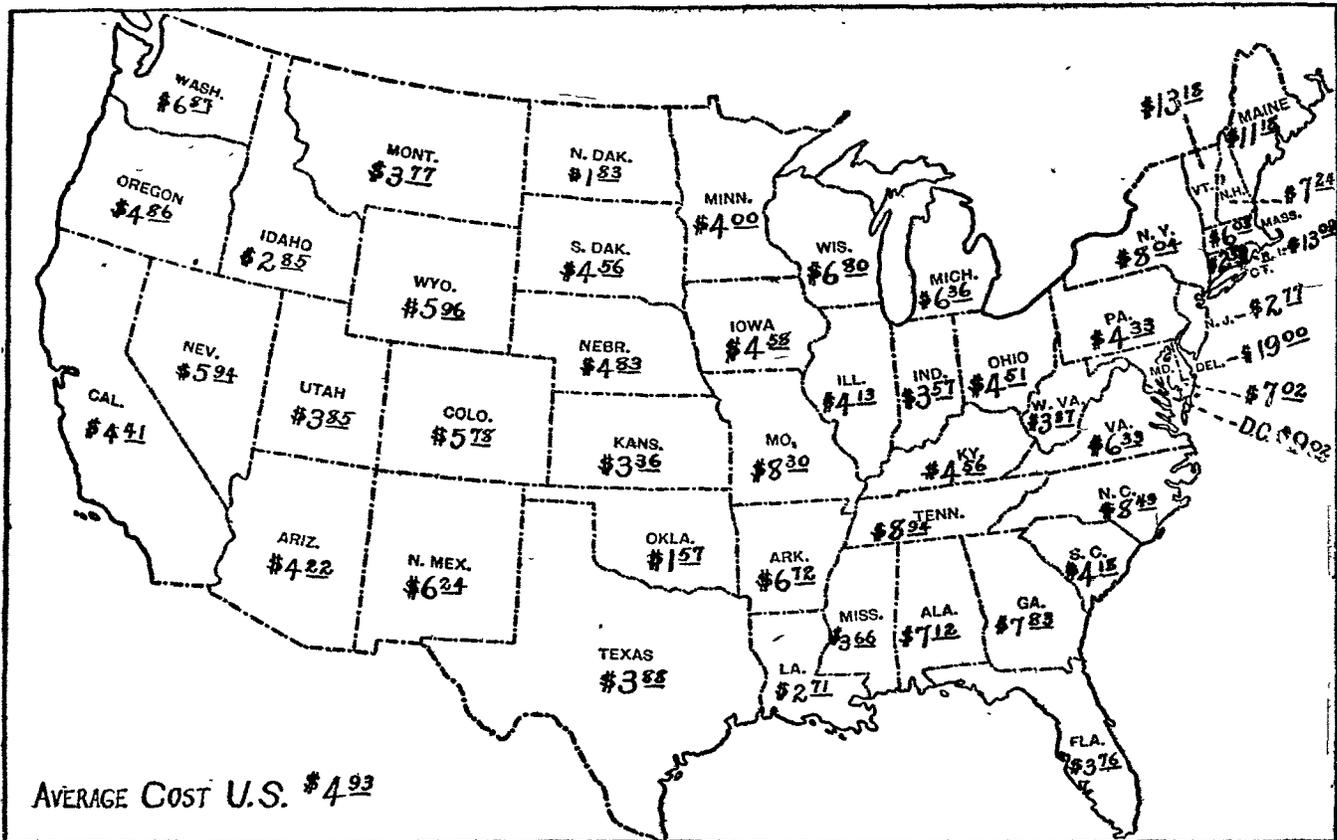
Reports as of February 3, 1917, by any person (individual, partnership, corporation, association) in the United States who holds or has or shall hold or have custody or control of any property, beneficial or otherwise, alone or jointly with others, of, for, or on behalf of an enemy or ally of enemy, or of any person whom he may have reasonable cause to believe to be an enemy or ally of enemy, and any person in the United States who is or shall be indebted in any way to an enemy or ally of enemy, or to any person whom he may have reasonable cause to believe to be an enemy or ally of enemy. (A. P. C. Form No. 108.)

COL. DICKSON RELIEVED.

Special Orders, No. 38.

260. Col. Tracy C. Dickson, Ordnance, National Army, is relieved from duty as ordnance officer of the Northeastern Department.

COST PER MAN DRAFTED FOR SERVICE AS INDICATED, BY STATES



Per Capita Cost of 1917 Selective System and That of the Civil War Draft Compared

The marked economy of the selective-service system is apparent, says Provost Marshal General Crowder in his report to the Secretary of War.

Comparing the per capita cost of the selective-service system in 1917 and the Civil War draft, he continues:

"Under the act of March 3, 1863, Gen. James B. Fry was appointed the Provost Marshal General. In his report dated March 17, 1866, he states (on p. 2, second paragraph) that the cost of recruiting 1,356,593 men, prior to the passage of the act referred to, was \$34.01. What items of expenditures were considered in arriving at this per capita cost are not shown; but because he uses these figures in comparison with the per capita cost of raising the Army under his administration, it is fair to presume that the same items were considered.

Method of Draft in 1863.

"Under the act of March 3, 1863, referred to, each district of every loyal State was assigned a certain quota of men which it was required to produce for the Army. If the entire quota volunteered, no draft was held. If part volunteered, the balance were drafted. For

that reason the expenses of the volunteer and draft systems under Gen. Fry's administration were so intermingled that no separate per capita cost can be arrived at. His report shows (p. 749) a total of 1,120,621 men produced at a cost of \$11,027,715.21, or \$9.84 per capita. This report nowhere gives the items going to make up the total amount. Of this number, only 168,649 were drafted men or substitutes. Considering this low number of drafted men, and the fact that the total expenditure of over eleven million included these drafted men and all of the volunteers, and the further fact that there must have been but relatively small expenditure in securing the volunteers, the per capita cost for producing the drafted men would have been seen to be very much higher, if it had been possible to segregate the expenses on account of producing them.

Money Value Then and Now.

But any comparison with the Civil War cost is, of course, valueless unless we keep in mind the much lower money values of those days; that is to say, the relative wage-paying power of money at the period of the Civil War two genera-

tions ago was several times higher than it is now. The sum of \$10 in those days would purchase services which to-day would cost \$20 or more. As an illustration of this it may be mentioned that the general wage level rose from 50 degrees to 100 degrees between 1865 and 1910.

We may fairly assume, therefore, that the per capita cost of the Civil War was relatively several times higher than the mere figures show it to be.

In short, for the purposes of the present day and our present problems of cost the true standard of economy for the selective service system is a comparison, as above given, between the expense of the recruiting system and the expense of the selective service system.

Most Economical System.

In so far as we are forced to consider the purely financial aspect, the selective service system is the most economical measure that could possibly have been devised for raising the National Army of brave men to defend the cause of liberty and democracy against the nefarious world-designs of a ruthless hostile power.

DETAILED AT WASHINGTON.

Special Orders, No. 38.

44. Capt. William P. Stout, Ordnance Reserve Corps, is assigned to active service and will proceed to Washington, D. C., in time to report on February 26, 1918, to the Chief of Ordnance for duty.

How the American Farmer Has Answered the Call of War and Work Ahead for Him Reviewed by Secretary Houston

The following statement pertaining to the crop achievements of 1917 and indicating what is possible in 1918 is authorized by Secretary of Agriculture Houston:

The production of food crops and of animals and animal products is always a matter of great interest to all the people of the Nation. At this particular time it is of especial interest and concern. Statistics regarding the acreages and yields of important food crops planted during the year 1917 have been available in the Department of Agriculture for some time and have been made public. The recent report of the Bureau of Crop Estimates on the number of live stock on farms and ranges, however, makes it possible now to exhibit a summary of the principal results of the farmers' operations for the year.

Apprehension Due to War.

Naturally, when the Nation entered the war on April 6, 1917, there was much confusion and apprehension as to the possibility of increasing or even of maintaining agricultural production. There was special concern as to the sufficiency of the supply of labor that would be available for farming operations and much apprehension was manifested over the disturbance of the supply as the result of industrial demands and the drafting or volunteering of men for service in the Army and Navy. As a matter of fact, there was no little disturbance and in some sections the situation was especially acute. There were other difficulties confronting the farmers, including those of securing fertilizer and machinery in sufficient quantities at a reasonable cost.

Farmers to the Rescue.

Notwithstanding all the difficulties, however, the farmers, patriotically responding to the appeals to them and influenced by the prevailing prices, labored energetically to meet the needs of this Nation for food and also those of the friendly nations in Europe. They planted the largest acreage in the history of the country, produced and harvested record crops of most products except wheat, and succeeded in increasing the number of live-stock, including not only work animals, but meat and milk animals.

The achievements of the farmers and live stock men furnish cause for congratulation and encouragement, but not for complacency or for any let up this year in efforts to better the record and to conserve food. The necessity of again securing large yields from the farms and ranches this year has been strikingly emphasized by the President in his message to the farmers of the country and is steadily being pointed out by the Department of Agriculture and other agencies through various channels, including especially the extensive farm demonstration activities of the department and the State agricultural colleges.

Special Efforts Required.

Specific suggestions are now under consideration for the spring campaign and will be made public in the near future. It is clear that it will be economi-

cally wise and advantageous for the farmers of the Nation to put forth their best efforts during the coming season to equal and, if possible, to exceed their record of last year. In spite of the large production in many directions during 1917 the situation is not satisfactory. The supply of wheat in this Nation and in the world is inadequate. Owing to short crops in preceding years the reserves of a number of important commodities have been greatly reduced. Whether the war continues or not the demand on this country, because of the increasing population and of the needs of Europe, will be great. They will continue to be great for a considerable period even after peace returns. There will be an especially strong demand made on this country for meats and live stock.

Record Inspires Confidence.

The record of farmers last year, made in the face of obstacles, is ground for confidence on their part that, with equal application and organization, they can overcome the difficulties this year. Unquestionably there will be difficulties to surmount—difficulties in respect to labor and in respect to fertilizers, both as to price and quantity. Prices of farm machinery also, with other things, have risen. In some respects the farm labor situation may not be quite so difficult as last year, although it will continue to be especially acute in certain sections of the country. The cantonments have been built, and there will not be a renewal of urgent demands in many sections for labor for such work. The draft regulations provide for the deferred classification of skilled farm labor. The population of the country has increased somewhat within the past year. The Secretary of War has asked Congress for power to furlough soldiers of the National Army for agricultural service if necessary.

Outlook Is Hopeful.

Bearing these matters in mind, it seems highly likely that the farmers, by exercising their talent for cooperation and organization, with such assistance as can be furnished by governmental and other agencies, will again be able to overcome the difficulties. The Departments of Agriculture and Labor are continuing to develop their organizations to assist farmers in securing the labor needed in their operations. They are especially planning to assist in the transfer of labor from community to community and from State to State.

Acreage of Leading Food Crops.

The farmers of the Nation planted during 1917, an acreage of 246,275,000 of the leading food crops (winter wheat, spring wheat, corn, oats, barley, rye, buckwheat, rice, Irish potatoes, and sweet potatoes), which was 23,038,000 acres (10 per cent) greater than the acreage in 1916, and 32,339,000 (15 per cent) greater than the average for the 5 years preceding the outbreak of the European War.

The farmers not only planted these acreages, but they harvested record crops of corn, oats, barley, buckwheat, and Irish and sweet potatoes. The total production

of these products and of spring wheat and rice was 5,771,928,000 bushels, or 1,204,659,000 bushels (26 per cent) more than in 1916, and 1,002,442,000 (21 per cent) more than the average for the 5-year period (1910-1914). Winter wheat and rye are omitted from this comparison because the 1917 harvests of these crops were from sowings made in the fall of 1916, before the United States entered the war. It should be borne in mind in this connection that the percentage of soft corn this year was very much higher than usual, and also that the aggregate crop of spring and winter wheat harvested in 1917 was short.

Live Stock on Farms and Ranges.

During the first half of 1917 there was particular apprehension lest the number of live stock should be decreased. As a matter of fact, owing to the greater abundance of feedstuffs that the large crops of the year made available and the prevailing prices, there was revealed a most gratifying increase in the principal classes of live stock—an increase in the number of horses during the year of 353,000, or 1.7 per cent; of mules, 101,000, or 2.1 per cent; of milch cows, 390,000, or 1.7 per cent; of other cattle, 1,857,000, or 4.5 per cent; of sheep, 1,284,000, or 2.7 per cent, and of swine, 3,871,000, or 5.7 per cent.

Value of Farm Products.

The total estimated value of all farm products, including animals and animal products, for 1917 is given as \$19,443,849,381, as against \$13,406,364,011 for 1916, and \$9,388,765,779 for the five-year average (1910-1914). These valuations are based upon prices received by producers, which are applied to the total output regardless of whether the products are consumed on the farms or sold.

Cotton Consumed in U. S. and the Stock on Hand

Cotton consumed in the United States during January, 1918, amounted to 524,083 bales, compared with 601,381 bales in January, 1917, and the amount for the six months ended January 31, 1918, was 3,318,844 bales, compared with 3,357,823 bales for the corresponding period a year ago, according to statistics prepared by the United States Bureau of the Census. The quantities are given in running bales, counting round as half bales, except foreign cotton, which is in equivalent 500-pound bales. Cotton on hand in consuming establishments January 31, 1918, amounted to 1,697,445 bales, compared with 2,306,038 bales at the corresponding date in 1917, and in public storage and compresses to 3,616,078 bales, compared with 3,725,790 last year. The figures include 14,741 bales of foreign and 7,043 bales of sea-island consumed, 43,539 bales of foreign and 28,256 bales of sea-island held in consuming establishments, and 25,602 bales of foreign and 41,860 bales of sea-island held in public storage.

Contribute to the Red Cross fund.

**USE OF U. S. LIQUID MEASURE
ILLEGAL IN CANADIAN TRADE**

Consul Johnson, at Kingston, Canada, reports:

A ruling by the Canadian inland revenue authorities in regard to liquid measures should be carefully noted by American manufacturers engaged in trade with Canada.

The United States gallon is approximately 20 per cent smaller than the Dominion gallon; more exactly, the Imperial gallon in use in Canada is equal to 1.2009 United States gallons. Many complaints have been made in Canada as to the sale of bottled and tinned goods, such as ink, essences, condiments, and paints put up by American houses according to the United States or wine measure unit. American goods measured by the smaller unit have an unfair advantage over similar Canadian goods.

Wine Measure Sales Illegal.

Inspectors, dealers, manufacturers, and all others concerned are therefore advised that the sale of anything in Canada by wine measure is illegal; that the offering for sale of any goods of which the contents are clearly marked in some unit of United States measure, e. g., "1 Pint U. S. A. Standard," is illegal; that representing unmarked containers of goods as pints, quarts, etc., when their contents are actually United States measure (wine measure) is illegal.

Goods in packages and containers may be put up and sold without any reference to the measure of the contents, or the contents may be indicated by weight in pounds or in ounces, but if any reference whatsoever is made to the contents by measure, it must be in Dominion measure only.

Weights and Measures Act.

The weights and measures act of Canada prescribes the use of certain Dominion weights and measures, or the metric system in all dealings in Canada. Fines are provided for selling goods according to any standard other than those stated above.

TOBACCO SHIPPED TO FRANCE.

Cargo Sent from Santo Domingo via Island of Martinique.

Consul McLean, at Puerto Plata, Dominican Republic, reports:

French steamers called at Puerto Plata in January and loaded 1,165,575 pounds of tobacco, valued at \$104,300. This tobacco, which was intended for the French Regie, was carried to Fort de France, Martinique, whence it was transhipped to St. Nazaire, France. Some of this tobacco had been stored here for the past year owing to lack of transportation.

These are the first shipments of tobacco to be made from Puerto Plata to France via the Island of Martinique.

ORDERED HOME FROM DENMARK.

Special Orders, No. 32:

202. Capt. J. Grant Cramer, Infantry, National Army, is relieved from duty as assistant to the military attache at Copenhagen, Denmark, and will proceed to Washington, D. C., and report to the chief, Army War College Division, office of the Chief of Staff, for duty.

**Live Stock of All Kinds On U. S. Farms
and the Number In Cities and Villages**

The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Crop Estimates of the United States Department of Agriculture, from reports of its correspondents and agents,

makes the following estimates of live stock on farms and ranges of the United States (1917 figures revised):

Farm animals.	Numbers.		Values.	
	Per cent of preceding year.	Total number.	Per head.	Aggregate.
Horses:				
Jan. 1, 1918.....	101.7	21,563,000	\$104.28	\$2,248,626,000
Jan. 1, 1917.....	100.2	21,210,000	102.39	2,182,307,000
Jan. 1, 1916.....	99.8	21,159,000	101.40	2,149,786,000
Jan. 1, 1915.....	101.1	21,195,000	103.33	2,190,102,000
Jan. 1, 1914.....	101.9	20,962,000	109.32	2,291,633,000
Jan. 1, 1913.....	100.3	20,567,000	110.77	2,278,222,000
Jan. 1, 1912.....	101.1	20,509,000	105.94	2,172,694,000
Jan. 1, 1911.....	102.2	20,277,000	111.46	2,259,981,000
Jan. 1, 1910.....		19,833,000	108.03	2,142,524,000
Mules:				
Jan. 1, 1918.....	102.1	4,824,000	128.74	621,064,000
Jan. 1, 1917.....	102.8	4,723,000	118.15	558,006,000
Jan. 1, 1916.....	102.5	4,593,000	113.83	522,334,000
Jan. 1, 1915.....	109.7	4,479,000	112.36	503,271,000
Jan. 1, 1914.....	101.4	4,449,000	123.85	551,017,000
Jan. 1, 1913.....	100.6	4,336,000	124.31	545,245,000
Jan. 1, 1912.....	100.9	4,362,000	120.51	525,657,000
Jan. 1, 1911.....	102.7	4,338,000	125.92	544,359,000
Jan. 1, 1910.....		4,210,000	120.29	506,049,000
Milch cows:				
Jan. 1, 1918.....	101.7	23,284,000	70.50	1,643,639,000
Jan. 1, 1917.....	103.6	22,394,000	59.68	1,339,351,000
Jan. 1, 1916.....	104.0	22,108,000	53.52	1,191,355,000
Jan. 1, 1915.....	102.5	21,262,000	55.33	1,174,233,000
Jan. 1, 1914.....	101.2	20,737,000	53.84	1,119,437,000
Jan. 1, 1913.....	99.0	20,437,000	45.68	932,733,000
Jan. 1, 1912.....	99.4	20,699,000	50.33	1,047,414,000
Jan. 1, 1911.....	100.9	20,823,000	39.97	832,203,000
Jan. 1, 1910.....		19,625,000	35.28	692,802,000
Other cattle:				
Jan. 1, 1918.....	104.5	43,546,000	40.88	1,780,052,000
Jan. 1, 1917.....	104.7	41,639,000	35.92	1,497,621,000
Jan. 1, 1916.....	107.4	39,812,000	33.53	1,334,925,000
Jan. 1, 1915.....	103.4	37,007,000	33.38	1,237,676,000
Jan. 1, 1914.....	99.5	35,855,000	31.13	1,116,333,000
Jan. 1, 1913.....	96.7	36,030,000	26.36	949,645,000
Jan. 1, 1912.....	93.9	37,260,000	21.20	790,064,000
Jan. 1, 1911.....	96.4	39,679,000	20.54	815,134,000
Jan. 1, 1910.....		41,178,000	19.07	785,261,000
Sheep:				
Jan. 1, 1918.....	102.7	48,900,000	11.32	557,367,000
Jan. 1, 1917.....	97.9	47,616,000	7.19	339,529,000
Jan. 1, 1916.....	97.3	48,625,000	5.17	251,594,000
Jan. 1, 1915.....	100.5	49,356,000	4.50	224,687,000
Jan. 1, 1914.....	96.6	49,719,000	4.02	200,045,000
Jan. 1, 1913.....	98.3	51,432,000	3.94	202,779,000
Jan. 1, 1912.....	97.6	52,362,000	3.40	181,170,000
Jan. 1, 1911.....	102.3	53,633,000	3.91	209,535,000
Jan. 1, 1910.....		52,448,000	4.12	216,030,000
Swine:				
Jan. 1, 1918.....	105.7	71,374,000	19.51	1,392,276,000
Jan. 1, 1917.....	99.6	67,503,000	11.75	792,898,000
Jan. 1, 1916.....	104.9	67,776,000	8.40	569,573,000
Jan. 1, 1915.....	109.6	64,618,000	9.87	637,479,000
Jan. 1, 1914.....	96.3	58,933,000	10.40	612,951,000
Jan. 1, 1913.....	93.5	61,178,000	9.86	603,109,000
Jan. 1, 1912.....	99.7	65,410,000	8.00	523,328,000
Jan. 1, 1911.....	112.8	65,620,000	9.37	615,170,000
Jan. 1, 1910.....		58,186,000	9.17	533,309,000

¹ Census report of numbers Apr. 15, 1910.

The number not on farms, i. e., in cities and villages, is not estimated yearly, but their number in 1910 as reported by the census was: Horses, 3,183,000; mules, 270,000; cattle, 1,879,000; sheep, 391,000; swine, 1,283,000. The census of 1910 also reported 106,000 asses and burros on farms and 17,000 not on farms; 2,915,000 goats on farms and 115,000 not on farms.

The following changes in farm animals compared with January 1, 1917, are indicated:

In numbers horses have increased 353,000; mules increased 101,000; milch cows increased 390,000; other cattle increased 1,857,000; sheep increased 1,234,000; swine increased 3,371,000.

In average value per head horses increased \$1.39; mules increased \$10.59;

milch cows increased \$10.96; other cattle increased \$4.96; sheep increased \$4.69; swine increased \$7.76.

In total value horses increased \$66,319,000; mules increased \$63,058,000; milch cows increased \$278,338,000; other cattle increased \$282,431,000; sheep increased \$233,338,000; and swine increased \$599,378,000.

Total Value Over Eight Billions.

The total value on January 1, 1918, of all animals enumerated above was \$8,263,524,000, as compared with \$6,735,612,000 on January 1, 1917, an increase of \$1,527,912,000, or 22.7 per cent.

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

FOOD ADMINISTRATION NAMES MILK COMMISSION FOR OHIO

The Food Administration issues the following:

The United States Food Administration announces the personnel of the Federal milk commission appointed for Ohio as follows:

Elbert H. Baker, Cleveland; Miss M. Edith Campbell, Cincinnati; T. J. Donnelly, Columbus; C. M. Eickenberry, Hamilton; James W. Faulkner, Columbus; Samuel A. Zoskins, Columbus; Irving E. Macomber, Toledo; Homer C. Price, Newark; W. W. Thornton, Akron; and Fred C. Croxton, ex officio Federal food administrator for Ohio. Mr. R. E. Miller, director, Institution of Public Efficiency at Columbus, will act as secretary of the commission.

Empowered to Fix Price.

This commission is empowered to determine after hearing, the reasonable prices of milk to be paid by purchasers to producers and by consumers to distributors, such prices to be based upon the cost of production and distribution, with a reasonable profit added.

The Food Administration believes that the controversy regarding the price of milk in the milk-producing territories and large consuming centers can not be settled until all facts bearing on the subject are presented to a competent and impartial tribunal for consideration and decision. This commission will consider the evidence presented by all parties having an interest in the question, whether producers, distributors, manufacturers of milk products, representatives of consumers, or representatives of State and municipal governments, and base its findings upon that evidence.

Regarded as Only Feasible Plan.

After recent conferences of representatives of the interests named, it was their opinion that the plan suggested by the Food Administration was the only one that could properly solve the problem, and the commission was appointed with their full approval and upon agreement by them to abide by its decision.

Since adherence will be required to the future prices that may be fixed, no one desires that this commission shall set such prices at less than the cost of production or of distribution, with a fair profit added. If it is found that present prices, which are being maintained during negotiations, do not equal the cost of production or of distribution and a reasonable profit, common fairness suggests that the commission should make provision whereby the loss can be recouped in future periods during which producing and distributing costs are generally less.

The commission will, as soon as practicable, hold public hearings in various points in the State of Ohio for the taking of testimony.

ORDERED TO COPENHAGEN.

Special Orders, No. 36.

250. Capt. Birger Osland, Infantry, National Army, is relieved from his present duties and will proceed to Copenhagen, Denmark, and report in person to the American military attache at that place for duty as his assistant.

Two Methods of Payment for Coal Diverted from Original Consignee While in Transit, Announced by the U. S. Fuel Administrator

The United States Fuel Administration has issued a regulation providing two methods either of which may be adopted in arranging settlement for coal diverted while in transit upon order of the United States Fuel Administrator. The order follows:

UNITED STATES
FUEL ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, February 13, 1918.

REGULATION CONCERNING PRICES TO BE PAID FOR COAL SHIPPED PRIOR TO JANUARY 15, 1918, AND DIVERTED IN TRANSIT ON ORDERS, OR BY AUTHORITY, OF THE UNITED STATES FUEL ADMINISTRATOR.

Basis for Payments.

Bituminous coal shipped from the mines prior to January 15, 1918, and diverted in transit on orders of or by authority of the United States Fuel Administrator, so that it was not received by its original consignee, shall be paid for by the party receiving the coal to the owner thereof (either shipper, jobber, or original consignee as the case may be) by agreement between the parties in interest on either of the following bases as they may elect, and if they are unable to agree then on that one of the following bases which the party who was the legal owner of the coal at the time of such diversion may elect:

1. At the going Government price at the time and place of shipment, and in addition thereto the jobber's commission, if a jobber was the owner, or if the owner purchased through a jobber the coal so diverted and has paid or is legally liable to pay the jobber's commission thereon; or

2. At the contract price at which the coal so diverted was shipped or sold under a bona fide contract enforceable at law, and in addition thereto the jobber's commission, if a jobber was the owner, or if the owner purchased through a jobber the coal so diverted and has paid or is legally liable to pay the jobber's commission thereon.

Assent of Original Consignee.

Upon receipt by the United States Fuel Administration (Transportation Department) prior to March 1, 1918, of a written request therefor, showing that settlement between the shipper or jobber of the coal so diverted, and the party to whom such coal was diverted, has been made on the basis of paragraph numbered (1) hereof, instead of on a higher contract price under paragraph numbered (2) hereof, conditioned upon replacement by the shipper to the original consignee of an equal number of cars of coal at the contract price, and that the original consignee has assented to such settlement, the United States Fuel Administrator will arrange to have supplied to the original shipper prior to April 1, 1918, if practicable, cars for the purpose of enabling the shipper to make such replacement in addition to his mines' distributive share of available cars.

Replacement of Coal.

In any case where settlement has already been made at the going Government price for any diverted coal, the

parties will be deemed to have elected the basis of paragraph (1) above, and if the shipper in any such case, in which the coal was shipped to the original consignee at a higher price under a bona fide and enforceable contract, files a request with the United States Fuel Administration, Transportation Department, in accordance with the provisions of the foregoing paragraph, the United States Fuel Administrator will endeavor in accordance therewith to have cars placed at such shipper's mine for the replacement of the quantity of coal diverted and for which settlement has thus been made.

Made as Full Settlement

Settlements, under the terms of this regulation for diverted coal, may be made only as full settlement of all liability in connection with such diversion as between all parties, including the Government.

H. A. GARFIELD,
United States Fuel Administrator.

RETAIL COAL MEN PLEDGE AID TO FUEL ADMINISTRATION

The United States Fuel Administration has been assured hearty and efficient cooperation by the retail coal dealers of the Nation in the proper distribution of next year's supply of coal. The National Retail Coal Dealers' Association, at its convention just concluded in Baltimore, arranged for complete cooperation and expressed their determination to aid the Federal Fuel Administration to the utmost of their ability.

Questionnaire Sent Out.

A questionnaire has been sent out to all members of the association seeking information regarding local distribution; asking suggestions as to the best methods; and, particularly, looking for a plan that shall prevent any undue accumulation of supplies of coal.

The information thus secured will be tabulated and placed at the service of the United States Fuel Administration to be used in planning for the proper distribution of coal during the coming year.

Visit Fuel Administration.

This week several members of the Retail Coal Dealers' Association, who remained over for the purpose, called on the United States Fuel Administration to bring assurances of their support and indorsement of the work done by the State fuel administrators. Among those who called on Fuel Administrator Harry A. Garfield were W. A. Smoot, Jr., of Alexandria, Va., president of the National Retail Dealers' Association; Field Secretary Arthur M. Hull, publisher of the Retail Coalman, Chicago; John E. Lloyd, Philadelphia; William C. T. Berlin, Memphis, Tenn.; Peter Beck, Chicago; Arch Coleman, Minneapolis; Robert H. Clark, Chicago; Richard A. Miller, Chicago; E. H. Keeler, Rockford, Ill.; and E. J. Wallace, St. Louis, Mo.

Canadian Inspection Bill Fails to Pass Parliament

Consul Johnson, at Kingston, Ontario, reports:

The bill embodying regulations in amendment of the Dominion inspection and sale act failed to pass the Canadian Parliament. After its first reading the bill was withdrawn by the member who introduced it. The principal requirements of the proposed regulations called for the statement on all packages or containers of goods of the name and address of the filler of the container, also the name of the article, the weight, measure, or count of the inclosed product, and the date on which the container was filled. The date proposed for the effectiveness of the measure was January 1, 1918.

PRODUCTION OF LIME IN 1917.

Decrease of Ten Per Cent Compared With Record Year, 1916.

The estimated production of lime made and sold in 1917 in the United States, including Porto Rico and Hawaii, was 3,663,818 short tons, a decrease of 10 per cent compared with the revised total for the record year, 1916, which was 4,073,433 short tons. It surpassed, however, all records, previous to 1916. This estimate is based on returns made by the principal producers to G. F. Loughlin, of the United States Geological Survey, Department of the Interior.

Of the 42 producing States only 11 reported increased sales. Virginia and Indiana were the only States in the group having sales of more than 100,000 tons to show increase, which amounted to 1 per cent and 3 per cent, respectively. Other States of this group showed decreases ranging from 5 per cent (Pennsylvania) to 36 per cent (Wisconsin). Vermont, with an output of 53,143 tons, showed an increase of 23 per cent.

THREE CHAPLAINS APPOINTED.

Ordered to Report for Assignment for Duty in National Guard.

Special Orders, No. 29.

3. The appointment of Rev. Charles L. O'Donnell as first lieutenant (chaplain) in the National Guard of the United States, to rank from February 1, 1918, is announced. He will report to the commanding general, 42d Division, for assignment to duty.

8. The appointment of Rev. Richard Hatch as first lieutenant (chaplain) in the National Guard of the United States, to rank from January 17, 1918, is announced. He will report in person to the commanding general, 35th Division, Camp Doniphan, Fort Sill, Okla., for assignment to duty.

9. The appointment of Rev. Anselm J. Mayotte as first lieutenant (chaplain) in the National Guard of the United States to rank from February 1, 1918, is announced. He will report in person to the commanding general, 26th Division, for assignment to duty.

No trouble to buy, cheap, convenient, a real investment.—WAR-SAVING STAMPS.

Will Investigate Prices of Mill Feeds In West

Numerous complaints having reached the State Federal food administrators and the United States Food Administration in Washington that extortionate prices were being charged for mill feeds in certain Western States, Mr. Alfred Brandeis, brother of Associate Justice Brandeis, of the United States Supreme Court, who has recently joined the Food Administration, is leaving Washington on Tuesday to cooperate with the State Federal food administrators and the inspectors in the employ of the milling committees, to exhaustively investigate the entire matter. The initial inquiry will be opened in Oklahoma.

APPOINTED TO WAR TRADE BOARD.

Mr. Edwin F. Gay to Represent United States Shipping Board.

The President has appointed Mr. Edwin F. Gay as a member of the War Trade Board, to be an additional representative of the United States Shipping Board on the War Trade Board.

Mr. Gay was formerly dean of the Harvard School of Business Administration, and for some time past he has been engaged with the United States Shipping Board in the examination of tonnage problems. As a member of the War Trade Board, Mr. Gay will devote his attention principally to the consideration of import problems in their relation to the allocation and conservation of ships.

USE ALL THE MILK WISELY.

Food Administration Corrects Erroneous Reports Regarding Its Consumption.

As a means of setting right a misunderstanding among dairy farmers and distributors of milk in certain parts of the country, who are apprehensive that a story to this effect that is in circulation will injure their business, the United States Food Administration announces that it has never advised the public to decrease whole milk consumption or attempt to substitute other foods for milk. The 1918 Home Card, issued recently, says: "Use milk wisely. Use all the milk. Waste no part of it. The children must have whole milk. Use sour and skim milk in cooking and for cottage cheese."

In addition to advising the judicious use of whole milk without waste the Food Administration urges the wider use of cheese, of which there is now a plentiful supply in this country, as a substitute for meat.

TEN APPOINTED AS MAJORS.

Special Orders, No. 38.

52. The appointment of Frederic P. Simonds, Charles R. Gow, Joseph R. Smith, Heywood S. French, John W. Carney, William S. Hibbard, Harry M. Montgomery, Edward Jerome Cook, Henry C. Brubaker, and Harold E. Plumer as majors, Quartermaster Corps, National Army, is announced. They will proceed to Washington, D. C., and report in person to the officer in charge of cantonment construction, Quartermaster Corps, for duty.

Warned to Securely Pack Post Parcels for Cuba

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

The postal administration of Cuba has advised this department of the receipt in damaged condition of a large number of parcel-post packages originating in the United States, said damaged condition being due in a large measure to inadequate packing and flimsy wrapping.

The packing of packages undergoing long transit must of necessity be stronger than of packages for domestic delivery, and postmasters are again directed, therefore, to adopt such further measures at their offices as will prevent the acceptance for mailing of any packages addressed for delivery in Cuba, or any other foreign country, which is not packed in such a manner as to assure its safe transmission to destination.

The widest possible publicity should be given to this notice.

OTTO PRAEGEL,
Second Asst. Postmaster General.

PLEDGE FOR FUEL SAVING.

Railway Association Sends Message to the United States Administration.

The following message has been received by the United States Fuel Administration:

"At a meeting of the executive committee of the International Railway Fuel Association, subsequent to a conference of railway fuel engineers called by Maj. E. C. Schmidt, of your office, it was unanimously agreed to tender the services of the association, its members, and its executive committee, to the conservation division of the United States Fuel Administration to make use of in any manner that can be advantageous to them in their tremendous and most important undertaking."

The message was signed by E. W. Pratt, president, Chicago & Northwestern Railroad; J. G. Crawford, secretary, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy; W. H. Averell, chairman, executive committee, Baltimore & Ohio.

OKLAHOMA BOARDS ACCEPT NO PAY.

EDITOR OFFICIAL BULLETIN: We notice that you publish the fact that the local board of Calcasieu Parish, La., is rendering gratuitous service.

We wish to call your attention to the fact that of the 261 members of local boards in this State, 97 per cent of them are and have been serving without pay, and those who draw pay are men who live many miles from the board's headquarters and only draw enough to pay their expenses, or wage earners who draw pay equal to wages lost.

EUGENE M. KERR,
Major, Infantry, National Army,
U. S. D. O. & Agt.

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.,
OFFICE OF ADJUTANT GENERAL,
January 28, 1918.

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

NAVAL RESERVE COXSWAIN COMMENDED FOR HEROISM

Secretary Daniels has commended G. P. Grice, coxswain, Naval Reserve Force, serving on board the U. S. S. *Bridgeport*, for heroism in going to the rescue of E. Rodriguez, a navy yard painter, who while painting the ship's side from a staging between the vessel and the wharf, lost his balance and fell to the water, striking the wharf in falling.

Rodriguez came to the surface twice and had gone down for the third time when Grice jumped overboard and succeeded in pulling him to the wharf, where the ship's surgeon took charge and resuscitated the drowning man. Owing to the narrow space between the vessel and the dock, Grice accomplished this rescue at great personal risk.

Grice enlisted in the Naval Reserve July 27, 1917, at New Orleans, La., and gave as next of kin, mother, Mrs. Georgie Connally Grice, West Monroe, La.

Officers Commended.

Letters of commendation have been sent to Lieut. Commander Robert A. Bartlett, United States Naval Reserve Force, and Ensign Robert Rohange, United States Navy, for notably efficient performance of duty in bringing the U. S. S. *Favorite* from Quebec, Canada, to Boston, January 10-23, when the St. Lawrence River and Gulf of St. Lawrence were filled with ice.

Home addresses and next of kin:

Lieut. Commander Bartlett. Mother, Mrs. Mary J. Bartlett, 297 Madison Avenue, New York.

Ensign Rohange. Wife, Mrs. Olga Rohange, Aquidneck, R. I.

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

Appointments or employments under the provision of the Army appropriation act for the year ending June 30, 1918, which provides:

"For the pay of male and female nurses, not including the Nurse Corps (female), of cooks and other civilians employed for the proper care of sick officers and soldiers under such regulations fixing their number, qualifications, assignment, pay and allowances as shall have been or shall be prescribed by the Secretary of War * * *"

may be made without regard to the provisions of the civil service rules, as by reason of the conditions existing at this time, including the relation of these positions to the military service, it is deemed advisable that they be administered under regulations already approved by the Secretary of War.

This order is issued on the recommendation of the Civil Service Commission.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
January 24, 1918.

ASSIGNED DUTY IN NORWAY.

Special Orders, No. 36.

251. Capt. Trygve A. Sigeland, Ordnance Reserve Corps, is relieved from his present duties and will proceed to Christiania, Norway, and report in person to the American military attache at that place for duty as his assistant.

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:

Heat and Light for Y. W. 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 furnishing heat or light for hostess houses of the Y. W. C. A. (Ops. J. A. G. 680.32, Nov. 24, 1917.)

Resignation Without Due Notice.

A civilian draftsman in the office of the Chief of Ordnance can not be required to continue in service against his will. But where he resigns and leaves without reasonable notice the record may show the fact, in order that the Civil Service Commission may apply its rule permitting a refusal to examine or certify an applicant who, within one year next preceding the date of his application, has resigned without due notice, to the embarrassment of the service. (Ops. J. A. G. 230.81, Nov. 8, 1917.)

Fees for Taking Depositions.

Where the law of the place where a deposition is taken does not fix any fees therefor the civil officer before whom a deposition is taken for use before a court-martial is entitled to reasonable compensation for his services. (Ops. J. A. G. 250.464, Nov. 15, 1917.)

Contracts With Government.

Under present statutory provisions (sec. 41 of Criminal Code; sec. 3 of act of Aug. 10, 1917), and Army Regulations (par. 521), an officer or employee in the military service is prohibited from acting as an officer or agent of the Government in making any contract or placing any order with a firm or corporation in which he may have a pecuniary interest, and from inducing or advising any authorized officer to make a contract or place an order with such firm or corporation. Otherwise, there is no objection to an officer or employee in the military service entering into contractual relations with the Government or owning an interest in a firm or corporation which enters into contracts with the Government. (Ops. J. A. G. 161.46, Nov. 6, 1917; 161.44, Nov. 7, 1917.)

Arrest and Delivery of Deserters.

Civilian officers authorized by law to arrest offenders have power to apprehend and deliver deserters to the military authorities. When they have once arrested a deserter they may deliver him to any designated point regardless of State or other jurisdictional lines. (Ops. J. A. G. 251.21, Nov. 16, 1917.)

Emergency Purchases.

All purchases of military supplies are now emergency purchases and are made without advertising. Paragraph 554, Army Regulations, requires a report of

all such purchases exceeding \$100 to be made to the Secretary of War, but there is no statutory provision at present applicable which requires such a report, for, so far as section 3709, Revised Statutes, applies, the Secretary of War has approved such purchases in advance by his order of April 12, 1917, and the act of June 12, 1906, has no operation when all purchases are emergency purchases. (Ops. J. A. G. 400.123, Nov. 26, 1917.)

Limitations of Desertion Action.

Paragraph 125, Army Regulations, and paragraph 44, Compilation of General Orders, 1915, are in conflict with the thirtieth article of war, and paragraph 148, subdivision d, Manual for Courts-Martial, 1917, regarding the statute of limitations affecting desertion. The latter are controlling. The statute begins to run on the date of the commission of the offense and continues to run until the date of arraignment of the accused. Its running is suspended during the period of any absence of the accused from the jurisdiction of the United States and any period during which by reason of some manifest impediment the accused was not amenable to military justice. (Ops. J. A. G. 251.25, Nov. 6, 1917.)

Reimbursement from Deserter.

There is no statute requiring that the amount of the reward and other expenses incurred for the apprehension of a deserter be charged against the deserter. The requirement of paragraph 127, Army Regulations, may be waived or modified in the discretion of the Secretary of War. (Ops. J. A. G. 251.211, Nov. 1, 1917.)

Convening Authority of Courts-Martial.

Where the commanding officer of a tactical division serving within the territorial limits of a department is the accuser or prosecutor, the duty of ordering the court-martial devolves upon the War Department, since such tactical divisions have been withdrawn from the control of department commanders. And where an officer below the rank of brigadier general, belonging to such division, is sentenced to dismissal, the proceedings must go to the President for confirmation. (Ops. J. A. G. 250.42, Nov. 21, 1917.)

Procedure of Courts-Martial.

The thirtieth article of war provides that when the court requires the legal advice of the judge advocate, it shall be obtained in open court in the presence of accused. Article 37 provides that errors of procedure shall not invalidate a sentence unless the proceedings show, in the opinion of the reviewing authority, that the rights of the accused have been substantially prejudiced. Failure to have accused present at a session where legal advice of the judge advocate was obtained is not material unless the substantial rights of the accused have been injured. (Ops. J. A. G. 250.45, Nov. 10, 1917.)

Red Cross Women's Motor Corps Service To Be Nationalized and Broadened

MEMBERS IN UNIFORM

Breeches to Be Worn Covered With Short Skirts—Rigid Rules to Govern All Who Volunteer.

Announcement is made of the establishment of a Bureau of Motor Corps Service of the American Red Cross to nationalize and broaden the scope of the woman's motor corps which heretofore have been merely adjuncts of local chapters in the several cities where such work has been organized. The uniform worn by the Red Cross Motor Corps of the District of Columbia chapter, of which Mrs. J. Borden Harriman is colonel, will be adopted as the national uniform with a few changes. The women of the District of Columbia corps wear breeches. The national rules will require short skirts worn over the breeches.

A. J. Pizzini, of the Department of Military Relief of the Red Cross, who has been appointed director of the new bureau, says he hopes to have motor corps in service in every city in the country in a short time.

Rules to be Standardized.

"Under the national control," says an official statement regarding the work of the new bureau, "the rules governing the service will be standardized and strictly enforced. Women desirous of entering the service will be required to take an examination in such essentials as a fair knowledge of mechanics, acquaintance with traffic rules, first aid, etc. Moreover, the rules will be rigidly enforced and particular care will be taken in the establishment of safeguards to prevent anything that would reflect on the high character of the Red Cross and tend to bring humiliation to the body of the high-minded American young women who are enlisted in the work.

Corps Already Operating.

*Inquiry made immediately following the creation of the Motor Corps Service bureau brought reports showing that there are between 75 and 100 motor corps operating under the auspices of as many Red Cross chapters in different parts of the country. Approximately 1,500 women and girls are volunteers in the service, and the cars in use are, generally speaking, owned as well as operated by uniformed volunteers.

"If plans carry, the present number of motor corps soon will be expanded to 700. The national bureau is desirous that every Red Cross chapter that has not already done so organize a corps as quickly as possible.

"The department of military relief of the Red Cross is making elaborate arrangements to look after the comfort of soldiers who are returned wounded to their native shores, and for those who have been crippled and reconstructed who are sent back to their own homes. No matter how remote from the port of arrival the home of the returning soldier

may be, whether in the mountains or out on the plains, or where not, the Red Cross plans to go with him on the way, through a systematic relay service, and to see to it that his journey is made pleasant and that he has attention after he gets to his destination.

"It is in carrying out this scheme, the magnitude as well as the benefit of which will be appreciated a little later, that the motor corps will come strongly to the fore.

Work in Washington.

"During the recent coal famine in Washington and other cities, valiant service was performed by the members of the Red Cross motor corps, who carried bags of coal in their automobiles to the homes of the suffering poor. The Washington corps is the largest in the country at present, embracing 60 members, and having in its equipment 57 passenger cars, 3 ambulances, and 1 motor truck."

JOINS THE OIL DIVISION OF FUEL ADMINISTRATION

The appointment of T. A. O'Donnell, of Los Angeles, to take charge of the oil production problem, is announced by the Oil Division of the United States Fuel Administration. Mr. O'Donnell thus becomes one of the chief aids of Mark L. Requa, head of the Oil Division of the United States Fuel Administration. For many years he has figured prominently in the development of western oil properties, and through a very intimate knowledge of the oil fields, he will seek at once to establish a relationship between the Government and the producers of oil that will help materially in winning the war by assuring ample production.

Expects Hearty Cooperation.

Director Requa, announcing Mr. O'Donnell's appointment, stated he confidently expects the hearty cooperation of the industry in the big problems ahead, to the end that "a thoroughly satisfactory and common sense policy may be finally adopted.

"I am expecting that the oil industry will to a great degree govern itself, wisely and conservatively, and that it will recognize the necessity of maintaining fair and reasonable prices and cooperating to the fullest extent in supplying most efficiently the products of petroleum needed to meet the requirements of our own Army and Navy and of the allies," Mr. Requa said.

Purpose of the Division.

Mr. Requa emphasized the point that the obligation of the Oil Division is to assist the industry in accomplishing ends that can not be attained by the industry alone and to encourage, stimulate, and harmonize all branches; but that this conception under no circumstances involved the taking over of trade operations or in any way embarrassing such operations so long as they are wisely, conservatively, and patriotically administered. Mr. Requa, in a personal appeal to all of the oil producers of the country, expressed the hope that close and har-

NATIONAL FOREST GRAZING PERMITS NOT TO BE SOLD

The Secretary of Agriculture is notifying all holders of permits for grazing live stock on the national forests that the payment of any bonus or allowance for waiver of the grazing privilege in connection with sales of live stock or ranch properties will be cause for revocation of the permit.

This is in accordance with one of the regulations governing the use of the national forests for grazing privileges, which provides that permits will be granted only for the exclusive use and benefit of the owners of the stock and will be forfeited if sold or transferred in any manner or for any consideration.

Hold no Vested Rights.

To protect permittees who may wish to dispose of their property against the losses which sacrifice sales would involve, it has been customary to allow continued use of the national forest ranges by the new owner. Without some provision for this, the Forest Service grazing officials point out, holders of permits who wish to go out of business would not be able to obtain a fair value for their property. But the procedure has aimed throughout at such a safeguarding of the situation as would prevent the acquisition of anything approaching vested rights in the public property by private individuals or companies.

Privilege of Large Value.

Owing to the greft and ever-growing demand for use of the forest ranges, which is now in most regions far beyond their capacity, the grazing privilege is of large value. Upon the national forests the Government applies a system of regulated use designed to encourage production, promote the upbuilding of the country along healthy lines, and secure the greatest good to the greatest number, but makes only a moderate charge for the grazing permits.

In the view of those in charge of the national forest grazing business, it would be entirely unfair for the public to forego a maximum return for the value of use of its property and then allow those granted the privilege of use to collect this value from others, as the price of surrendering their privileges. Such a practice would, they say, make competitive disposal by the Government of the grazing the only logical course.

Secretary Houston's Warning.

As Secretary Houston says in warning the range users that the payment of bonuses or the giving of any consideration to secure the filing of a waiver of the grazing privilege is prohibited, "such a payment would be a consideration for a privilege the granting of which is wholly within the discretion of the Government and for which no one is entitled to receive compensation." Therefore, any such payment will be "sufficient cause for the revocation of permit or forfeiture of all grazing preferences based upon the purchase of permitted stock."

monious relations between the producers in the fields and the Oil Division be established and that they will work out constructive proposals which can be put into actual operation.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROGRAM FOR THE WAR LABOR BUREAU

The continuance of the already established industrial service sections of the War and Navy Departments and the Shipping Board, but with the centralization of their control under the Secretary of Labor, as labor administrator, is one of the features of recommendations made by the Advisory Council of the Department of Labor for the administration of the national war labor program.

"Teamwork" between existing facilities with a perfect centralization through the Labor Department, the Advisory Council says, is at this time better than the creation of an entirely new set of machinery to handle the war labor problem. The recommendations also call for an immediate conference between the heads of the departments concerned in order that the necessary orders for the transfer of control may be given. Secretary Wilson has approved the recommendations.

In its plan of administration, the Advisory Council also suggests that the labor administrator have a "policies board" made up of his Advisory Council, the heads of the industrial service sections of the other departments and the heads of the various bureaus and services within the Labor Department. Each bureau or service in turn will have a "policies board" consisting of its head and the heads of the sections and subsections within it.

Conference Asked For.

In connection with his approval of the plan of organization prepared by the Advisory Council, Secretary Wilson has asked for an early conference of representatives of the employers and employees of the country with the view of reaching agreements on principles and policies which should govern their relations. In letters to Magnus Alexander, executive secretary of the National Industrial Conference Board, and Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, he asks that each organization designate five persons who will represent respectively the employers and workers of the country. Each five, he also asks, shall select a sixth person as representative of the public. Secretary Wilson has asked for a meeting at the earliest moment.

Eight New Services.

With the transfer of control of the industrial service sections of the other departments the Advisory Council in its recommendations also provides for the creation of eight new services in the Department of Labor, which with existing ones and others which later may be created will be sufficient to handle every phase of the war labor problem. These services are as follows:

Adjustment Service, to deal with industrial disputes. The nucleus of this service now exists in the Conciliation Division of the Department of Labor.

Conditions of Labor Service, to administer conditions of labor within business plants, such as safety, sanitation, etc.

Information and Education.

Information and Education Division, to promote sound sentiment and to pro-

Appointments in the Officers' Reserve Corps Made in the Office of The Adjutant General

FEBRUARY 1, 1918.

The following appointments in the Officers' Reserve Corps and National Army have been made in the office of The Adjutant General to date, February 1, 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 captain, Cavalry Reserve Corps.—George H. Timmins, Ware, Mass.

To be first lieutenants, Engineer Reserve Corps.—Charles G. Gabelman, Jolo, Sulu, P. I.; Felix L. McCotter, 471 Elderts Lane, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Frederick H. Pond, 67 Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

To be second lieutenants, Engineer Reserve Corps.—Earl J. Clark, Courthouse, Malone, N. Y.; Willis C. Todd, Twentieth Engineers.

To be majors, Ordnance Reserve Corps.—Walter E. Park, 32 West Fortieth Street, New York, N. Y.; Harry D. Weed, 112 Furman Street, Syracuse, N. Y.

To be captains, Ordnance Reserve Corps.—Robert G. Fuller, 306 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.; Frederick S. Buerber, 100 Mamaronech Avenue, White Plains, N. Y.; John M. Kelly, 537 Sheridan Road, Evanston, Ill.; Ernest J. Sifford, Eldorado, N. C.; Merrilwether G. Strayer, Hotel Powhatan, Washington, D. C.; Harry M. Wheeler, 1868 Columbia Road, Washington, D. C.; Charles P. Woodworth, 131 State Street, Boston, Mass.

To be first lieutenants, Ordnance Reserve Corps.—Robert D. Gordon, La Crosse, Wis.; Clarence R. Hall, 1800 Virginia Avenue, Washington, D. C.; Alfred Iddles, box 793, East Lansing, Mich.; Augustus Le C. Moore, Clearfield, Pa.; William T. Sample, 924 Wynnewood Road, Philadelphia, Pa.; Joseph A. Sweeney, 1715 Forty-fourth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Oliver E. Willis, 227 Audubon Avenue, New York, N. Y.

To be second lieutenants, Ordnance Reserve Corps.—Wilbur A. Bennett, 215 West One hundred and first Street, New York, N. Y.; Frank L. Burke, 484 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass.; Raymond J. Hannon, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.; Newnam L. Hoopinger, 1912 I Street NW, Washington, D. C.; Richard J. Kelley, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.; Ronald E. Kelsey, Allentown, Pa.; Arthur L. Kerrigan, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.; James E. Lewis, Ordnance depot, Fort Bliss, Tex.; Ralph K. Sharer, 4209 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

Aviation Section Captains.

To be captains, Aviation Section, Signal Reserve Corps.—James G. Anthony, 320 B Street NE, Washington, D. C.; Joseph St. G. Bryan, 15 Park Row, New York, N. Y.; Alfred O. Girard, 119 D Street NE, Washington, D. C.; Milton J. Warner, 119 D Street NE, Washington, D. C.

To be first lieutenants, Aviation Section, Signal Reserve Corps.—Michael J. Gerlowski, American Expeditionary Forces (care of chief of service); William F. Gleason, 119 D Street NE, Washington, D. C.; Guy E. Heath, 117 East Main Street, Corry, Pa.; Otto C. Kell, 1015 Rhode Island Avenue NE, Washington, D. C.; John K. Mills, Kelly Field, San Antonio, Tex.; Charles A. Ritzman, 119 D Street NE, Washington, D. C.; Havelock Walsler, Twentieth Street and Florida Avenue NW, Washington, D. C.; George W. Chester, Washington and Jefferson University, Washington, Pa.

To be second lieutenants, Aviation Section, Signal Reserve Corps.—Morse A. Anderson, Ellington Field, Houston, Tex.; Robert L. Campbell, 119 D Street NE, Washington,

D. C.; John W. Davis, jr., Ellington Field, Houston, Tex.; Joseph P. Dunne, Ellington Field, Houston, Tex.; John M. Foy, Ellington Field, Houston, Tex.; Horace W. Frost, 1834 Columbia Road, Washington, D. C.; Albert H. Hankey, Ellington Field, Houston, Tex.; Harold K. Holliday, Ellington Field, Houston, Tex.; Greene H. Jones, Ellington Field, Houston, Tex.; Henry N. Moore, 119 D Street NE, Washington, D. C.; Harry B. Nickell, Ellington Field, Houston, Tex.; Thomas M. Robertson, 117 East Thirty-eighth Street, New York, N. Y.; Hyman I. Robinson, 101 North East Avenue, Baltimore, Md.; E. Carroll Stollenwerck, Kelly Field, San Antonio, Tex.; John W. Turner, Ellington Field, Houston, Tex.; Arthur J. Walker, Ellington Field, Houston, Tex.

To be captains, Quartermaster Reserve Corps.—George H. Russell, 114 Mason Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

To be captains, Medical Reserve Corps.—John Aquaro, 83 Sullivan Street, New York, N. Y.

To be first lieutenants, Medical Reserve Corps.—Samuel Kahn, 1 East One hundredth Street, New York, N. Y.; George Chauncey Wrigley, Sonora, Cal.; Edward Ambrose King, 267 West Eighty-ninth Street, New York, N. Y.

To be first lieutenant, Dental Reserve Corps.—Morris Golden, 1153 Thirty-eighth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

NATIONAL ARMY.

To be major, Quartermaster Corps, National Army.—Albert M. Miller, 226 North Fifth Street, Columbus, Ohio.

To be captains, Quartermaster Corps, National Army.—J. E. Erickson, 1420 Harvard Street, Washington, D. C.; Owen H. Fowler, Hotel Warwick, Newport News, Va.; Frank W. Hatten, Delevan, Ill.; John C. McCubbin, Rutland Courts, Washington, D. C.; James H. Mannigan, 120 West Twelfth Street, Indianapolis, Ind.; John C. Orcutt, 233 Broadway, New York, N. Y.; Fred L. Trickey, 459 Food Administration Building, Washington, D. C.

To be first lieutenants, Quartermaster Corps, National Army.—Kenneth G. Douglas, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; R. E. Dudley, 1403 Chicago Avenue, Evanston, Ill.; Robert L. Harbman, Fort Mason, Cal.; Arch W. Hubbard, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; Albert H. Kain, Hotel Olmsted, Cleveland, Ohio; Willis B. Kilgore, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; Arthur B. Nash, Fifteenth and M Streets, Washington, D. C.; Stanley Partridge, 1010 Mount Curve Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.; Max O. Pinkham, 231 Rock Creek Church Road, Washington, D. C.; T. S. Rogers, 120 Union Avenue, Framingham, Mass.

To be second lieutenant, Quartermaster Corps, National Army.—Samuel Bordner, Fort Myer, Va.

To be captain, Railroad Transportation Corps, National Army.—Edward P. Palmer, 156 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.

To be first lieutenant, Railroad Transportation Corps, National Army.—James C. Paul, Box 525, Jacksonville, Fla.

To be second lieutenant, Railroad Transportation Corps, National Army.—George N. Richard, 46 East Seventy-second Street, New York, N. Y.

To be captain, National Army.—Dorrance Dibel Snapp, 705 Western Avenue, Joliet, Ill.

To be first lieutenant, National Army.—Elzey M. Roberts, St. Louis Star, St. Louis, Mo.

To be first lieutenants, Sanitary Corps, National Army.—Paul Roberts Cannon, Allentown, Pa.; Howard Kelley, 522 West Jersey Street, Elizabeth, N. J.; Patrick Looby, Springfield, Mass.; John Jacob E. Morgan, Camp Dix, N. J.; Benjamin DeKalbe Wood, Camp Lee, Va.

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

vide appropriate local machinery and policies in individual plants.

Training and Dilution Service.

Women in Industry Service, to correlate the activities of various agencies dealing with this matter.

Housing and Transportation of Workers Service.

Personnel Service. This may possibly be fused with the Information and Education Service.

**RESERVE BOARD ANNOUNCES
BALTIMORE BRANCH DIRECTORS**

The Federal Reserve Board announces the election of the following directors of the Baltimore branch of the Federal reserve bank of Richmond:

By the board—
Mr. William Ingle, president Baltimore Trust Co., and formerly Federal reserve agent at Richmond, Baltimore; and

Mr. Waldo Newcomer, president National Exchange Bank, Baltimore.

By the bank—
Mr. Morton M. Prentis, now in the employ of the bank, who will be manager of the branch. Under the regulations of the Federal Reserve Board, the manager of the branch is also a director.

Col. H. B. Wilcox, vice president of the Merchants-Mechanics First National Bank of Baltimore, who is also a director of the Federal reserve bank of Richmond.

Mr. Charles C. Homer, president Second National Bank of Baltimore, and also president of the Baltimore Clearing House Association.

Was Liberty Loan Manager.

Mr. Prentis, who will be manager of the branch, has been with the Federal reserve bank of Richmond in the capacity of manager of the Liberty loan since last September. He was born in St. Louis, Mo., and held a position with the Third National Bank of that city for two years. He was with the National Bank of Commerce of Norfolk, Va., for nine years. From 1915 and prior to his employment by the Federal reserve bank he was with the Treasury Department as a national bank examiner for this district, under the Comptroller of the Currency.

Cashier of the Branch.

Mr. Charles H. Wyatt, who has been with the Federal reserve bank practically since its opening, will be cashier of the branch.

Mr. Frank McC. Leake, who has been with the bank as teller ever since its opening, will go to the Baltimore branch in the capacity of head teller.

Mr. Richard Bradley, who has been with the bank a little more than a year, will go to the branch as bookkeeper.

Mr. Charles N. Duley, who has been for several years a resident of Baltimore, has been appointed assistant Federal reserve agent and auditor of the branch.

FUEL PRICES IN HOLLAND.

Maximum for Anthracite Coal is Fixed at \$22 a Ton.

Consul Mahin, at Amsterdam, reports: The Netherlands Government has fixed maximum prices for coal and coke, taking effect January 1, which are an advance on previous prices. They are stated in florins per hectoliter, but in American terms are equivalent to about \$22 a ton for anthracite and \$17 for bituminous coal; coke, about \$10 a ton; coal briquets, about \$25 a ton.

The distribution is carefully regulated by cards in specified quantities, varying with the size and nature of the residence or the place of business. The quantity allowed, especially to residences, is much smaller than the amount they consumed in peace times.

**JAPAN'S EXPORT TRADE IN METALS AND ORES
FOR TWO YEARS ENDING NOVEMBER 12, 1917**

Consul General Scidmore, at Yokohama, reports:

Hardly any pig iron was exported from Japan to the United States during 1915 and 1916. Shipments declared at American consular offices in this country during those two years amounted to 350 and 800 tons, respectively. Values of metals and ores which were exported to the United States in 1916, according to official

Japanese statistics, were: All ores, \$928,708; copper, ingots and slabs (6,593,349 pounds), \$1,522,563; antimony (8,131,031 pounds), \$2,185,576; all other metals, \$37,529.

Figures for 23 Months.

The exports of metals and ores from Yokohama to the United States declared at this office in 1916, and from January 1 to November 12, 1917, were:

Metals and ores.	1916		Jan. 1 to Nov. 12, 1917.	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
Copper ingots and slabs.....pounds..	2,846,066	\$822,746	1,097,600	\$303,656
Antimony, refined.....do.....			1,635,864	216,751
Antimony regulus.....do.....			336,000	49,018
Manganese ore.....tons.....	2,688	86,617	1,918	64,349
Ferromanganese.....pounds.....			101,331	12,174
Molybdenite.....do.....			14,699	31,644
Molybdenum ore.....tons.....			490	57,399
Ferrosilicon.....pounds.....			24,640	1,782
Scheelite.....tons.....	196	569,536	85	115,803
Ferrotungsten.....do.....			1	4,985
Wolfram ore.....do.....			109	132,409
Zinc dust.....pounds.....	515,360	95,527	730,675	62,281
Iridium ore.....do.....	781	31,871		

Shipments from Yokohama are made in quantities ranging from 1 to 10 tons in the case of molybdenite, ferromanganese, scheelite, and wolfram ore. Shipments of antimony are larger. One made recently, for instance, was of 70 tons.

Prices in November, 1917.

Prices of metals and ores shipped from Yokohama in November, 1917, were: An-

timony regulus, 13½ cents per pound; wolfram ore, \$1,105 per ton; scheelite, \$1,473 per ton; molybdenum ore, \$3,450 to \$3,750 per ton; ferromanganese, \$283 per ton; molybdenite (90 per cent metal), \$3,285 per ton.

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

**Demand In France for
American Alarm Clocks**

Vice Consul Beeler, at Bordeaux, France, reports:

A Bordeaux business house has just closed a deal with a large manufacturing establishment in the United States for a trial order of alarm clocks, the total purchase amounting to 250,000 francs (\$48,250 at normal exchange). The local firm states that this order—the first of its kind from this vicinity, whose trade has long been monopolized by manufacturers of other nationalities—is the direct result of efforts made by the American consulate at Bordeaux to place it in touch with manufacturers in the United States only a few weeks ago.

There appears to be a general dearth of alarm clocks in France and French colonial possessions, according to the statements of several local handlers of the articles. This is, no doubt, due to the inability to import from some of the former furnishers located in belligerent countries. The buyer of these clocks further stated that he anticipated no trouble in disposing of the stock of several thousand pieces ordered, and that this initial order was placed chiefly as a means of ascertaining the quality of the American article and its suitability (as to price and wear) for the French market.

Contribute to the Red Cross fund.

FOOD AT NORFOLK STATION.

Commandant Reports no Signs of Poison in Hash Served.

Capt. John H. Dayton, commandant, has reported to Secretary Daniels that a number of men at the Norfolk Training Station were made ill Monday by corn-beef hash they had eaten. In all, 124 men were affected, but only 11 of them seriously enough to be sent to the hospital and all these would be able to report for duty to-day, the physicians stated.

There was no sign of poisoning, the commandant stated, and no indication of ground glass in the hash, as published reports from Norfolk stated. Part of the beef used was canned and part of it came from the refrigerators. The remaining beef, both canned and in refrigerators, has been examined and all is found to be good. A thorough investigation is being made, but what it was in the hash that made the men ill has not yet been determined.

ASSIGNED TO ACTIVE DUTY.

Special Orders, No. 38.

45. Maj. James F. Hickey, Engineer Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty, effective February 14, 1918, and will proceed without delay to Washington, D. C., and report in person to the Chief of Engineers for assignment to duty.

Easy to buy, convenient to handle, no red tape—Get a WAR-SAVINGS STAMP to-day.