



Official Bulletin



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No. 244

BROWNING MACHINE RIFLES NOW BEING MANUFACTURED FOR ARMY ON QUANTITY BASIS AHEAD OF CONTRACT PROMISES

*New Offensive Weapon Being Made
by Machinery Processes—
Peak Production Will
be Reached in June.*

The following statement is authorized by the Secretary of War:

The Browning machine rifle, model of 1918, air cooled, familiarly called the "light Browning rifle," to be issued to the United States Army chiefly as an offensive weapon and possessing remarkable advantages which have been fully demonstrated, is now being manufactured on a quantity basis by machine processes.

The Ordnance Department is advised of the completion of more than 100 of these guns and that deliveries will continue regularly and in increasing volume as shop machines are multiplied and manufacturing personnel developed. It is estimated that peak production will be reached in June, when several thousand guns of this type will be turned out each week for the Army.

Ahead of Contract Promises.

In this accomplishment the manufacturers are ahead of their contract promises to the Ordnance Department. This is gratifying as it has been the experience of the Government heretofore that machine-gun production has rarely met predetermined schedules, owing to the tendency to make contract promises upon the most favorable estimates of the manufacturing situation, which in the case of new machine-gun production is particularly intricate. It is a matter of satisfaction that there has been no delay in bringing the quantity manufacture of the Browning rifle to a point which promises adequate supplies for the trench warfare of the Expeditionary Force and ample opportunity to give the necessary training in the use of these guns to the mobilized Army.

Called Attention to Problems.

The board which tested the Browning rifle last May, prior to its adoption by the War Department, called particular attention to the manufacturing problems involved, and one of its recommendations in favor of the rifle was that the inventor had approached the subject with a full knowledge and comprehensive program to meet the problems of manufacture.

The Browning machine rifle is now in process of manufacture in three gun factories.

(Continued on page 3.)

CANNERS ADVISED TO HOLD STOCKS FOR WAR PURPOSES

All canners were advised by the United States Food Administration to-day to hold for war purposes until properly advised such quantities of canned corn, peas, tomatoes, string beans, and salmon as they may have on hand.

Reports of such holdings must be made at once to the division of coordination of purchase, United States Food Administration, Washington, D. C. Such reports are separate from those to be submitted before March 15, 1918, to the canned foods division of the Food Administration. Canners who have no stocks of these commodities are required to report indicating this fact.

It is stated that quantities not wanted will be released promptly within a few days after receipt of above reports.

Quick Survey Necessary.

The reason for the Food Administration's action is that since the Food Administration is charged with the duty of helping to provide our Army and Navy and our associates in the war with these goods it is desired to make a quick survey of the canned goods still in hands of canners, in order that an accurate knowledge of the stocks of such goods on hand may be obtained in case not enough to meet the needs are obtained through voluntary offerings.

Names Removed or Added in the Enemy Trading List

The War Trade Board announces that the following names have been removed from the enemy trading list:

Brazil.—Aguilar, A. de, & Co., Santos; Aguiar, Armando, Santos; David & Co., Rio de Janeiro; Montero de Barose & Co., Santos; Nobrega, Sergio Augusto, Joinville & Santa Catarina; Schmidt, Francisco, Santos; Simoes, Angelino & Co., Rio de Janeiro.

Honduras.—Bematon & Cia. (Bennaton & Co.), Puerto Cortes.

Venezuela.—Dallmeier & Vera Leon, Caracas.

The following names have been added to the enemy trading list:

Argentina.—Warburg & Goldschmidt, Buenos Aires.

Salvador.—Luria & Co., La Union.

Venezuela.—Rivas, Fensohn & Co., Curacao, and Caracas.

ENLISTMENTS IN REGULAR ARMY.

Reports to The Adjutant General's Office show there were 761 enlistments in the Regular Army on February 25, a total of 379,429 since April 1, 1917.

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

U. S. NAVY TUG CHEROKEE SUNK OFF THE ATLANTIC COAST; 10 KNOWN SAVED OF 40 ABOARD

4 DEAD PICKED UP BY STEAMERS

*Survivors Are Landed at Philadel-
phia—Two Men Washed Off
of the Second Life
Raft Launched.*

The Navy Department is advised that the U. S. S. *Cherokee*, a Navy tug, foundered yesterday morning off the Atlantic coast. Of the 40 aboard—five officers and 35 enlisted men—10 had been landed at last accounts, these having been taken to Philadelphia. Four dead were picked up by steamships.

The 10 known survivors got away in the first life raft. Four got away on the second life raft, but two were washed overboard and the other two were dead when picked up by a British steamer.

Names of Survivors.

The names of the 10 survivors landed at Philadelphia are:

Boatswain E. M. Sennott, U. S. N. R. F., 521 Commercial Street, Boston, Mass.

L. P. Ackerman, seaman, second class.

H. P. Poynter, fireman.

R. J. Hall, seaman.

C. E. Barker, chief machinist's mate.

R. A. Kozcek, fireman.

P. H. Warmack, fireman.

A. A. Wallim, oiler.

E. L. Gudgel, fireman, second class.

B. F. Brumfield, electrician (radio), third class.

PRICE REGULATION FOR MIXED BITUMINOUS AND CANNEL COAL

The United States Fuel Administration has announced a ruling intended to prevent producers from charging more for a mixture of cannel and bituminous coal than the price fixed by President Wilson for bituminous coal at the mine. The ruling reads:

"Where cannel and bituminous coal are mixed, the maximum price for the mixture shall be the mine price, fixed by or under authority of the President of the United States, for the bituminous coal in such mixture."

The reason for the ruling is that it has been brought to the attention of the Fuel Administration that some producers, who have added a small percentage of cannel coal to their bituminous product, have charged an amount out of all proportion to the percentage of cannel coal in the mixture.

Cannel coal is a species of high-grade bituminous coal, and burns very freely.

MEN WANTED FOR ARMY WORK BY THE U. S. BUREAU OF MINES

The Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, authorizes the following:

Important technical and engineering work necessary for the prosecution of this war is being carried on by soldiers and civilians at the Bureau of Mines Experiment Station, American University. The services of trained men of the following classifications are urgently needed: Bacteriologists, biologists, chemists, chemical engineers, draftsmen, electrical engineers, instrument makers, laboratory assistants, laborers, machinists, physiologists, plumbers, steamfitters, stenographers, and skilled labor of various kinds.

If your training fits you for any of these occupations send to F. L. Hayden, personnel assistant, gas investigations, History Building, American University, Washington, D. C., for blank forms. When properly executed and returned by you these forms will be placed on file, and when vacancy occurs you will be considered for same and notified if your services are desired.

Chances for Registrants.

If you are a registrant in the draft and have not yet been ordered to camp, it may be possible to have you immediately inducted into the service for work here.

If you are not in the draft, but feel that you wish to serve your country in the present crisis, you can enlist or serve as a civilian. If you enlist your military duties will be very few, your time being spent largely at the work for which you are best qualified.

Serve your country where you can be used to the best advantage.

CAMP ATHLETIC DIRECTORS AND BOXING TEACHERS NAMED

The following appointments of camp athletic directors and boxing instructors have been announced by the War Department Commission on Training Camp Activities through Dr. Joseph E. Raycroft, director of athletics in the National Guard and Army cantonments:

H. Wilfred Maloney, athletic director, Camp Fremont, Palo Alto, Cal. Mr. Maloney formerly was director of athletics at Leland Stanford University.

Paul Pilgrim, of New York, athletic director at Camp Merritt, Tenafly, N. J.

Jack London, of New York, boxing instructor at Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va.

Johnny Griffiths, of Akron, Ohio, boxing instructor at Camp Bowie, Fort Worth, Tex.

Joe Mandot Resigns.

Joe Mandot, of New Orleans, has resigned as boxing instructor at Camp Sheridan, Montgomery, Ala., Dr. Raycroft announces. His work is now being carried on by an enlisted man.

Other athletic directors and boxers who have been relieved are R. R. Templeton, athletic director at Camp Travis, Fort Sam Houston, Tex., and Frankie Russell, boxing instructor at Camp Pike, Little Rock, Ark. Budd Goodwin, of the New York Athletic Club, who has been swimming instructor at Camp Travis, has been selected as Mr. Templeton's successor. Russell's position is being filled by an enlisted man.

American-Built U-Boat Chaser Safe After 39 Days Disabled by Storm

Secretary Daniels has issued the following statement:

"I was delighted to receive a message to-day telling of the arrival in port of an American-built submarine chaser which became separated from her escort in the terrific gale of January 15, had not been reported since that time, and which we feared was lost. This was one of the 110-foot boats which we were turning over to the French Government, and was manned by a French crew, which

saved the craft by a remarkable feat of navigation.

"In the storm, which was one of the worst on record, the engines were disabled and the boat left adrift far out at sea. The crew managed to rig up a sail made from bed coverings, and were able to make two or three knots an hour before the wind. There were no navigating instruments except a compass aboard, and the crew had to estimate their positions. They sailed for 39 days, going on short rations, and finally reached port."

Bituminous Coal Output Returns Almost to Normal

The weekly report on the production of bituminous coal and coke, compiled by the Geological Survey, Department of the Interior, February 23, 1918, shows that production returned almost to normal during the week ended February 16. The total bituminous output, including lignite and coal made into coke, is estimated at 11,084,000 net tons, nearly a million tons greater than in the preceding week. The average production per working day was 1,847,000 tons, as compared with 1,753,000 tons, the daily average for February of last year. The performance per working day was better than at any time since early December, except during New Year's week. Indeed, because New Year's week contained but five working days, last week's total production exceeded that in any week since December 8. Beehive coke shared in the recovery experienced by the bituminous industry as a whole. The total production for the week is estimated at 557,000 net tons, an average per working day of 93,000 tons.

Machinist's Mate Is Commended for Heroism

Secretary Daniels has commended V. R. Petty, machinist's mate, second class, United States Naval Reserve Force, for his heroic action in jumping overboard on the night of January 27, 1918, and rescuing from drowning John B. McGinley, storekeeper, third class, United States Navy, who had fallen overboard from the U. S. S. *Kennedy*.

The steamer was making dock, and McGinley, in attempting to get ashore before the boat had tied securely, missed his footing and slipped into the water between the boat and the dock, striking the rail of the lower deck on the way down. Petty's prompt action in going to the rescue of this man undoubtedly saved his life, as he was in an unconscious condition when rescued.

Petty enlisted in the United States Naval Reserve Force July 19, 1917, at Ketchikan, Alaska, and gave as his next of kin, mother, Fannie P. Petty, Ketchikan, Alaska.

WORK OF SAFETY SECTION OF RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION

The Director General of Railroads has issued the following:

Mr. Hiram W. Belnap, who has been appointed manager of the Safety Section, Division of Transportation, United States Railroad Administration, has been for 15 years engaged in safety work with the Interstate Commerce Commission, for the past seven years as chief of the Bureau of Safety, and for the preceding eight years as inspector of safety appliances. Previous to that he had had 14 years' practical experience in various capacities in train operation. He has had charge of the work of accident investigation on railroads ever since the passage of the Federal law requiring investigations of such accidents.

Will Deal Directly with Roads.

As manager of the Safety Section, Mr. Belnap will deal directly with each railroad, supervising such organizations for safety as are already available, bringing about such uniformity in practice as is deemed necessary, and suggesting such additional organizations and such modifications of practice as are desired.

The Director General feels strongly that there should be no abatement whatever in the safety work on the several railroads, but that there should be centralized supervision, not only to insure proper practices but also in order that each railroad may promptly secure the advantage of experience which other roads have had in the development of safety work.

Organization Already Exists.

As chief of the Bureau of Safety, Mr. Belnap already has an organization which is in touch with the safety situation throughout the country, and this will be of material aid to him in his new relationship. He will continue to exercise supervision, under the direction of the Interstate Commerce Commission, over all the present activities of the Commission's Bureau of Safety.

Special Orders, No. 41:

124. The resignation by Capt. George M. Robinson, Quartermaster Reserve Corps, of his commission as an officer in that corps is accepted by the President, to take effect this date.

LICENSING OF FERTILIZER INDUSTRY ORDERED IN PROCLAMATION ISSUED BY THE PRESIDENT

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas under and by virtue of an act of Congress entitled "An act to provide further for the national security and defense by encouraging the production, conserving the supply, and controlling the distribution of food products and fuel," approved by the President on the 10th day of August, 1917, it is provided, among other things, as follows:

"That by reason of the existence of a state of war it is essential to the national security and defense, for the successful prosecution of the war, and for the support and maintenance of the Army and Navy, to assure an adequate supply and equitable distribution, and to facilitate the movement of foods, feeds, fuel, including fuel oil and natural gas, and fertilizer and fertilizer ingredients, tools, utensils, implements, machinery, and equipment required for the actual production of foods, feeds, and fuel, hereafter in this act called necessaries; to prevent, locally or generally, scarcity, monopolization, hoarding, injurious speculation, manipulations, and private controls, affecting such supply, distribution, and movement; and to establish and maintain governmental control of such necessaries during the war. For such purposes the instrumentalities, means, methods, powers, authorities, duties, obligations, and prohibitions hereinafter set forth are created, established, conferred, and prescribed. The President is authorized to make such regulations and to issue such orders as are essential effectively to carry out the provisions of this act."

And whereas it is further provided in said act as follows:

"That from time to time, whenever the President shall find it essential to license the importation, manufacture, storage, mining, or distribution of any necessaries, in order to carry into effect any of the purposes of this act, and shall publicly so announce, no person shall, after a date fixed in the announcement, engage in or carry on any such business specified in the announcement of importation, manufacture, storage, mining, or distribution of any necessaries as set forth in such announcement, unless he shall secure and hold a license issued pursuant to this section. The President is authorized to issue such licenses and to prescribe regulations for the issuance of licenses and requirements for systems of accounts and auditing of accounts to be kept by licensees, submission of reports by them, with or without oath or affirmation, and the entry and inspection by the President's duly authorized agents of the places of business of licensees."

And whereas it is essential, in order to carry into effect the purposes of said act and in order to secure an adequate supply and equitable distribution and to facilitate the movement of certain necessaries hereafter in this proclamation specified, that the license powers conferred upon the President by said act be

at this time exercised to the extent hereinafter set forth.

Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the powers conferred on me by said act of Congress, hereby find and determine and by this proclamation do announce, that it is essential, in order to carry into effect the purposes of said act, to license the importation, manufacture, storage, and distribution of the following necessaries: Fertilizers and fertilizer ingredients, including sulphuric acid, phosphate rock, acid phosphate, bones (raw, ground, or steamed), bone black, basic slag, sodium nitrate, ammonia sulphate, cottonseed meal, slaughterhouse tankage, garbage tankage, castor pomace, fish scrap, base goods, cyanamid, calcium nitrate, dried blood, acidulated leather, hair, hoof meal, horn dust, ground leather, other unacidulated ammoniates, potash salts, cement dust, blast-furnace dust, kelp ash, kelp char, dried kelp, wood ashes, cottonseed hull ashes, potassium nitrate, tobacco waste, mixed fertilizers, sulphur, and all other fertilizers and fertilizer ingredients.

All individuals, partnerships, associations, and corporations engaged in the business of importing, manufacturing, storing, or distributing fertilizers or fertilizer ingredients (except those specifically exempted by said act of Congress, and except to the extent to which licenses have been issued under the proclamation of the President of January 3, 1918, relating to ammonia, ammoniacal liquors, and ammonium sulphates), are hereby required to secure licenses on or before March 20, 1918, which will be issued under such rules and regulations governing the conduct of the business as may be prescribed.

The Secretary of Agriculture shall carry into effect the provisions of said act, and shall supervise and direct the exercise of the powers and authority thereby given to the President, as far as the same apply to fertilizers and fertilizer ingredients, and to any and all practices, procedure, and regulations applicable thereto, authorized or required under the provisions of said act, and in this behalf he shall do and perform such acts and things as may be authorized or required of him from time to time by direction of the President and under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the President from time to time. All departments and agencies of the Government are hereby directed to cooperate with the Secretary of Agriculture in the performance of the duties hereinbefore set forth.

Applications for licenses must be made to the Law Department, License Division, United States Food Administration, Washington, D. C., upon forms prepared for that purpose.

Any individual, partnership, association or corporation, other than as hereinbefore excepted, who shall engage in or carry on the business of importing, manufacturing, storing, or distributing fertilizers or fertilizer ingredients, after the date aforesaid, without first securing

such license, will be liable to the penalties prescribed by said act of Congress.

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

Done in the District of Columbia this 25th day of February, in the year of our Lord 1918 and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-second.

[SEAL.] WOODROW WILSON.

By the President:

ROBERT LANSING,
Secretary of State.

In the enforcement of the regulations prescribed in the President's proclamation, the Secretary of Agriculture has announced that he will be assisted by the following committee:

Charles W. Merrill, chairman; C. L. Alsberg, Karl F. Kellerman, A. E. Taylor, F. W. Brown, L. L. Summers.

PRODUCTION OF BROWNING RIFLES

(Continued from page 1.)

Production of the Colt-Browning machine gun, model of 1918, water cooled, familiarly called the "Browning heavy machine gun," and intended more as a defensive weapon, will begin within a few weeks in four factories on a quantity basis by machine processes. The Ordnance Department is in receipt of assurances that manufacture of this type will progress on terms favorably comparing with the production now in view for the Browning rifle.

Types Supplement Each Other.

These two types of machine guns, the inventions of John M. Browning, whose achievements as a fire-arms designer have given him world renown, supplement each other in their respective fields. The official tests that have been made by the Ordnance Department of the Browning guns, taken in connection with general machine-gun equipment and plans, assure to the United States Army supremacy in this field of equipment.

On Wednesday, February 27, at Washington, there will be a public demonstration of the Browning machine guns, the firing to be done by 20 enlisted men.

WOLFRAM FOR U. S. FIRMS.

Shipments Via Hongkong Authorized Under Certain Conditions.

The American Ambassador at London has recently reported by cable as to the regulations for wolfram shipments by way of Hongkong. According to this report, instructions have now been sent to the governor of Hongkong to the effect that any United States firm may receive periodical shipments of wolfram via Hongkong, licenses not to be granted in advance, but only when the ore has been bought and is ready for shipment.

British firms must offer the ore to the ministry of munitions first, and if it is refused they may then sell to the United States.

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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:

Killed in Action.

Pvt. James J. Regnery, Machine Gun Battalion, February 19. Emergency address, Andrew Regnery, father, 831 Fifth Street, Oshkosh, Wis.

Slightly Wounded.

John P. King, Infantry, February 25. Emergency address, Mrs. W. S. King, mother, R. F. D. No. 1, Springdale, Ark.

Pvt. Adelbert Morey, Infantry, February 24. Emergency address, Mr. Nathan Lingenfelther, father, Lewiston, Minn.

Pvt. Hugh F. Gilmore, Infantry, February 24. Emergency address, J. F. Gilmore, Louisville, Ky.

Pvt. Bennie Tauchus, Infantry, February 24. Emergency address, Mr. John Tauchus, uncle, 102 Bellone Avenue, Brockton, Mass.

Deaths.

Cadet Arthur H. Wilson, Signal Corps, aeroplane accident, February 23. Emergency address, Mrs. Edward Howell Wilson, mother, 3609 Baring Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Corpl. Anthony J. Schrader, Field Artillery, gun explosion, February 23. Emergency address, Mrs. Annie Schrader, mother, 15 Moultrie Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Pvt. Edward F. Hennon, Field Artillery, wounds received in action, Febru-

Steadfast Loyalty of American Labor to Country's Cause in War Is Pledged at Recent Mass Meeting in New York

The following resolutions were adopted at a mass meeting held in New York, under the auspices of the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy, on the evening of Friday, February 22:

Whereas the united free peoples of the world are engaged in a great final struggle against autocracy to the end that the boundless opportunities of democracy and freedom may be opened to all humanity; and

Whereas the great struggle of which this world war is the climax, had its beginning on the American Continent under the leadership of the immortal George Washington, to whose memory we pay tribute in this mass meeting on the anniversary of his birth; and

Whereas the American labor movement has stood steadfastly for the cause of democracy and freedom from the beginning of its history, battling against autocracy in every form, against imperialism and militarism and greed, striving always to open the way to greater freedom and new opportunities in enlarged democracy: Be it therefore

Resolved by this meeting of trade-unionists and their friends, held under the auspices of the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy, That we once more declare our steadfast loyalty to America's enlightened cause; that we recognize in this great struggle at arms a war that is essentially labor's war—a war of the useful people of the world against the agents and institutions of tyranny and oppres-

sion—and that we are resolved to remain with this struggle to its victorious conclusion; and be it further

Resolved, That we commend the determination of the American labor movement to have no contact or dealings with enemy nations so long as those nations remain autocratic, and that we send again to the people of those nations the word that the American working people can discuss no international or other questions with them so long as they consent to autocratic domination and fight the battles of autocracy; And be it further

Resolved, That we are one with the whole people of America in our resolve to exert every effort for a triumphant military effort on the battlefields of Europe to bring about the final overthrow of autocracy, meanwhile guarding jealously our democratic institutions at home as the foundations of a wider and fuller democracy to come; And be it further

Resolved, That we here again express our appreciation of the far-sighted wisdom and singleness of purpose of President Wilson as manifested in his first statement of the aims of our Nation in this war, which statement has furnished a rallying point for the advancing democratic thought of the world; And be it further

Resolved, That we forward this declaration of fidelity and loyalty to the President of the United States as our renewed pledge of fealty and true understanding at this most fitting time, the anniversary of the birth of our first Great Liberator.

STATEMENT BY MR. HOOVER REGARDING CHICAGO PACKERS

Food Administrator Herbert Hoover issues the following statement:

On behalf of, and out of consideration for, the men referred to in the packers' investigation at Chicago who are, or have been, employed in the Food Administration, I wish to say that none of the men referred to have had anything whatever to do with the regulation or control of the packing trade. They are employed in other directions and not now paid by the packers.

From time to time, as in these cases, many men are tried out, temporarily, in the Food Administration and if they are able to give the time and prove to have the devotion, experience, and skill necessary for this work they are required to resign from any connection that would involve any conflict of interest before they become permanent employees of the administration.

All of the men referred to have rendered valuable service to the Government at considerable sacrifice to themselves and there is no question whatever as to their loyalty to the public interest.

HERBERT HOOVER

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

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

It is hereby ordered that section 15, township 5 south, range 8 west, S. L. M., Utah, containing 640 acres, be, and it is hereby, reserved from entry, sale, or other disposal and set aside for the use of certain Skull Valley Indians now residing thereon, and such other Indians as the Secretary of the Interior may place thereon; Provided, that this withdrawal shall not affect any existing legal right of any person to any of the land herein described.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
15 February, 1918.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONGRESS BRIEFLY TOLD

SENATE.

General debate yesterday on the War Finance Corporation bill began with an explanation of the measure by Chairman Simmons, of the Finance Committee, who declared the legislation was absolutely essential because the Government must control the money market in order to finance the war. Objections to some features of the measure having been removed by amendments made in committee, Mr. Simmons expressed the belief that the bill would be passed in the Senate before the end of the week. Senator Hollis, Democrat, of New Hampshire, yesterday afternoon opposed some features of the bill, particularly the large capitalization.

Senator Hale, of Maine, offered an amendment to the bill that would require the Finance Corporation to make a monthly report to Congress.

Senator Swanson addressed the Senate at length on what he termed the insidious and treasonable propaganda being conducted in the United States misrepresenting the causes that brought the United States into the world war. He said that now that there is some talk of peace all the paid agents and spies of Germany in this country and elsewhere were busy in their efforts to bring about a condition of public sentiment that will result in a peace of Germany's liking. He asserted that, having assumed its burden, the United States would keep up the fight until the things she was fighting for had been obtained.

Appropriations Asked.

Secretary Daniels sent to Chairman Martin, of the Appropriations Committee, an estimate for \$2,628,200 for a new gun factory at the Washington Navy Yard and asked that it be included in the pending deficiency bill. The Secretary of State asked for \$147,856 additional in the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill, and the Postmaster General asked for \$40,000 for carrying out the provisions of the espionage law.

Late yesterday afternoon the Senate agreed to the conference report on the \$50,000,000 housing bill for workers in shipbuilding plants. The conference report already has been agreed to in the House and the bill probably will reach the President this week. The agreement was reached only after a prolonged discussion over the act of the conferees in writing into the report what was charged to be entirely new legislation.

Free Use of Mails for Red Cross.

A bill was introduced by Senator Phelan, of California, under which the American Red Cross would be given the use of the mails free for the period of the war.

The conferees on the soldiers and sailors' civil rights bill reached a complete agreement and the report will be submitted to each House during the week.

Senator Sheppard, of Texas, introduced bills amending the existing law and making the penalties against certain forms of gambling more drastic.

The Judiciary Committee reported favorably a bill for an additional Federal judge in California.

Senator Reed, chairman of the committee which investigated the causes of the recent coal shortage, made public his

views although his report has not yet been accepted by the committee. He placed responsibility for the coal shortage to the acts of the Fuel Administration.

HOUSE.

The railroad bill was under discussion again all of yesterday, but owing to a previous arrangement went over to-day until to-morrow, when the final vote is expected to be taken. All efforts to reduce the amount of the proposed \$500,000,000 revolving fund were defeated yesterday.

Secretary of State Lansing notified Chairman Flood, of the Foreign Affairs Committee, that France and Italy have accepted, in substance, the principles of the treaty negotiated with Great Britain permitting the mutual draft of nationals in the military service.

The Agricultural Committee voted not to report the bill appropriating \$50,000,000 to finance farmers in the purchase of seed. The Ways and Means Committee decided to report a measure exempting from stamp taxes, short-time notes given by member banks to Federal reserve banks to facilitate issues of Liberty bonds and war-savings certificates. The Public Buildings Committee favorably reported the bill to appropriate \$50,000,000 for the housing of war workers in other than shipbuilding yards with a provision prohibiting any "cost plus profits" contracts.

Hearings on Keating Bill Completed.

The subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee completed hearings on the Keating bill granting an increase of from five to 30 per cent in salaries of Government employees. The Census Committee began consideration of a bill providing for the taking of the census of 1920.

Representative Ayres, Democrat, of Kansas, introduced a general price-fixing bill, giving the President authority to control the distribution and fix prices of wearing apparel, hides, leather, cotton, wool, utensils, implements, and machinery.

In a letter to Representative McKeown, of Oklahoma, Provost Marshal General Crowder stated that less than 0.0036 per cent of farm laborers in the country will be taken in the next draft. He pointed out that in the first draft only 0.0074 per cent of agricultural workers were taken, and that all told only 1.48 per cent of agricultural workers are liable for military service.

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

During the continuance of the present war the Secretary of War is authorized to make appointments to the various positions in the Gas Defense Service, except those in the Washington office, without regard to the provisions of the civil service rules, it being understood that all possible use will be made of the registers of eligibles of the Civil Service Commission. This is purely an emergency measure and will be revoked as soon as the necessity for it is passed.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,

14 February, 1918.

MAL-NUTRITION IN CHILDHOOD AS REFLECTED IN THE DRAFT

Secretary McAdoo announces that as a result of studies by the United States Public Health Service of the causes for rejections for physical defects under the selective draft law, it has been established that mal-nutrition during childhood is one of the avoidable troubles.

The service is now considering a national program of cooperation with State, county, and municipal health authorities for the purpose of safeguarding the health of school children. The Public Health Service has been engaged for some years now in collecting valuable data as to the state of nutrition and mental and physical health of school children.

Warm Meals at Midday.

In view of the increasing economic stress occasioned by the war at least one valuable means for enabling the rising generation to pass unscathed through this period consists in taking steps to see that school children are provided at midday with a warm, properly balanced meal.

The value of the school luncheon consisting of properly balanced articles of diet furnished to school children either at cost or somewhat below cost, has long been recognized as a valuable means for promoting healthy growth and development. The rising cost of living and lack of general knowledge of healthful substitutes for valuable articles of food, which are steadily becoming scarcer, emphasizes at this time the necessity for making provision by health authorities of hot, nutritious meals for school children during the noon hour.

Properly Balanced Ration.

The Public Health Service, through its investigations, has shown in striking fashion the importance of a properly balanced ration in childhood.

In certain orphan asylums of the country, pellagra mysteriously made its appearance, affecting a large number of the inmates of an intermediate-age group, avoiding the younger and the older children.

Orphan Asylum Case Cited.

The experts of the Public Health Service on dietary diseases, investigated the situation and found that both the younger and the older orphans received a better diet than those in the middle-age group, the former because of their tender age, the latter because they performed work around the orphanage.

Arrangements were at once made by the Public Health Service to supplement the diet of the group of children having pellagra, whereupon the disease promptly disappeared.

WOOD COMBS MADE IN GERMANY.

According to the Rheinisch-Westfalische Zeitung, wood is now being largely used in place of ivory, celluloid, and other substances in the manufacture of combs in Germany. Excellent toilet combs, it is stated, are made from thinly cut, faultless birch and beechwood. They are light in weight, clean, and cheaper than any other kind of comb and prove entirely satisfactory in use. These new "war" combs include ornamental combs, which are frequently carved or painted.

NEW RULE AND REGULATIONS ON MARKING LESS THAN CARLOAD FREIGHT APPROVED. BY INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

FIFTEENTH SECTION ORDER No. 375.

At a session of Division 2 of the Interstate Commerce Commission, held at its office in Washington, D. C., on the 21st day of February, A. D. 1918.

Edgar E. Clark, Winthrop M. Daniels, Robert W. Woolley, Commissioners.

Application under section 15 of the act to regulate commerce, as amended August 9, 1917, for approval for filing of an increased rate, fare, charge, or classification.

Uniform Rule for L. C. L. Freight.

The Director General of Railroads having requested the commission's approval for filing, by all carriers by railroad subject to his jurisdiction, schedules containing the following uniform rule and regulations and practices governing marking less than carload freight, viz:

Marking Freight.

Section 1. Freight, when delivered to carriers to be transported at less than carload or any-quantity ratings, must be marked in accordance with the following requirements and specifications, except as provided in section 2 (b) of this rule or otherwise provided in specific items in this classification or in the Interstate Commerce Commission's Regulations for the Transportation of Dangerous Articles other than Explosives by Freight. If these requirements and specifications are not complied with, freight will not be accepted for transportation.

Marking Specified.

Section 2. (a) Each package, bundle, or loose piece of freight must be plainly, legibly, and durably marked by brush, stencil, marking crayon (not chalk), rubber type, metal type, pasted label (see Note 1), tag (see Note 2), or other method which provides marks equally plain, legible, and durable, showing the name of only one consignee, and of only one station, town, or city and State to which destined.

When consigned to a place of which there are two or more of the same name in the same State, the name of the county must also be shown.

When consigned to a place not located on the line of a carrier, it must also be marked with the name of the station at which consignee will accept delivery.

When consigned "to order," it must be so marked, and further marked with an identifying symbol or number which must be shown on shipping order and bill of lading.

Labels.

Note 1.—Labels must be securely attached with glue or equally good adhesive.

Tag Requirements.

Note 2.—Tags must be made of metal, leather, cloth, or rope stock or sulphite, fiber tag board sufficiently strong and durable to withstand the wear and tear incident to transportation; and

When such cloth or board tag is tied to any bag, bale, bundle, or piece of freight, it must be securely attached through a reinforced eyelet.

Tags used to mark wooden pieces or wooden containers must be fastened at all corners and center with large-headed tacks or tag fasteners.

Tags may be tied to wooden pieces when the freight would be injured by the use of tacks or tag fasteners.

Tags tied to bags, bales, bundles, or pieces must be securely attached by strong cord or wire, except that when tied to bundles or pieces of metal they must be securely attached by strong wire or strong tarred cord.

Freight Exempt From Marking.

(b) A shipment that fully occupies the visible capacity of a car, or that weighs 24,000 pounds or more, when shipped from one station in or on one car in one day by one shipper for delivery to one consignee at one destination, need not be marked.

Comparing Marks With Shipping Order.

(c) The marks on bundles, packages, or pieces must be compared with the shipping order or bill of lading, and corrections, if necessary, made by the shipper or his representative before receipt is signed.

Old Marks to Be Removed.

(d) Old consignment marks must be removed or effaced.

Freight in Excess of Full Cars.

(e) Freight in excess of full cars must be marked as required for less freight than carload freight.

And it appearing, That uniformity of marking rules, regulations, and practices of all carriers by railroad is both desirable and necessary to avoid delays to and loss of shipments and to prevent undue discrimination and preferences;

It is ordered, That the rule, regulations, and practices hereinbefore set forth be, and they are hereby, approved for filing by all carriers by railroad, without formal hearing, which approval shall not affect any subsequent proceeding relative thereto;

It is further ordered, That said carriers be, and they are hereby, authorized to cancel from their effective schedules rules or regulations which conflict with said uniform rule, regulations, and practices;

It is further ordered, That said schedules must be filed upon not less than thirty (30) days' notice to the commission and to the general public by filing and posting in the manner prescribed in section 6 of the act to regulate commerce;

And it is further ordered, That said schedules filed under authority of this order shall bear upon the title-pages thereof, and in connection with each changed item, the following notation:

Changes in this schedule affecting marking less than carload freight are filed under authority of the Interstate Commerce Commission's Fifteenth Section Order No. 375 of February 21, 1918, without formal hearing, which approval shall not affect any subsequent proceeding relative thereto.

By the commission, division 2.

(SEAL) GEORGE B. MCGINRY,
Secretary.

HOME ECONOMICS DIRECTORS MEET IN FOOD CONFERENCE

Home economics directors of the Federal food administrations of every State in the Union and of Alaska and Porto Rico as well, met at the United States Food Administration for a conference as to methods of home conservation.

At this conference these representative women are discussing the problems of their individual States and are learning from leading men and women of the national Food Administration important facts and details which they must carry back to their own State organizations.

Dean Arnold Presiding.

Presiding at the meetings was Dean Sarah Louise Arnold, of Simmons College, Mass., who is a member of the home conservation advisory committee of the United States Food Administration.

Miss Sarah Field Splint, of New York, who directs the home conservation work of the United States Food Administration, opened the session and introduced Dean Arnold.

The representatives were addressed by Dr. Joseph C. Grev, of the State Department, former counsellor of the United States Embassy in Berlin, on "The causes of the war"; P. B. Noyes, of the Fuel Administration, on "The Fuel Administration"; Dr. R. A. Pearson, of the Department of Agriculture, on "Increased production"; and the following members of the United States Food Administration: The food administrator, Dr. Raymond Pearl, on "Why we must conserve, as shown by statistics"; F. C. Walcott, on "The honor ration"; Miss Edith Guerrier, on "Libraries"; Henry Burden, on "Canning"; L. D. Sweet, on "Dehydration," and George E. Lichty, on "Commodities."

Conservation Supper Served.

A supper, in strict conformity with conservation rulings, was served in the cafeteria of the Food Administration Building, to the visitors by the members of the Washington office Food Administration.

Regional reports were heard from Miss Abby L. Marlatt, of Wisconsin; Miss Sweeney, of Kentucky; Mrs. Wood, of New Hampshire; Miss Ebbeltes, of California; and Miss MacKay, of Iowa. Other speakers were Miss Sprague, of Connecticut, on the experimental laboratory; Mrs. Lamar, Miss Ward, and Miss Cresswell.

STORAGE HOLDINGS OF FISH.

The monthly report of the Bureau of Markets, Department of Agriculture, shows storage holdings of fish on February 15, 1918, as follows:

The 189 storages that reported showed total stocks of 24,740,083 pounds of frozen fish, cured herring, and mild-cured salmon. The 156 storages that reported for February 15 of this year and last show present holdings of 26,225,692 pounds, as compared with 23,390,633 pounds last year, an increase of 2,835,059 pounds, or 12.1 per cent. The 181 storages that reported for both January 15 and February 15, 1918, showed a decrease of 14,417,210 pounds, or 25.1 per cent, while the 139 storages reporting their holdings for both January 15 and February 15 last year showed a decrease of 12,340,596 pounds, or 39.1 per cent.

FUEL FOR RAILROADS TOPIC OF CONFERENCE HERE MARCH 1

Steps to assure an adequate supply of railroad fuel coal, but at the same time to conserve coals of special quality that are needed in other channels for the prosecution of the war, will be considered at a conference of Federal officials, railroad men, and coal operators which will be held in Washington on Friday, March 1.

Disposition of 175,000,000 tons of coal is involved in the subject of railroad fuel coal. Some railroads are now using coals as locomotive fuel which are urgently needed for other purposes.

Eastern Representatives Invited.

The United States Fuel Administration has invited to this conference representatives of all eastern railroads and coal operators of Pennsylvania, Maryland, and West Virginia.

The National Coal Association has recommended to the United States Fuel Administration that the present method of special assignment of railroad cars to mines for loading railroad fuel be discontinued. The association recommends that the Fuel Administration through its district representatives provide from the available car supply in the various districts a satisfactory supply of railroad coal. This recommendation will also be before the conference for consideration.

To Formulate Policy for the Year.

It is the expectation of the Fuel Administration, following the conference, to announce its policy with respect to railroad fuel for the coming year in order that coal operators, railroad purchasing agents, and State fuel administrators and district representatives may be advised of the plan to be followed.

Director General of Railroads McAdoo has been requested to have representatives present at the conference. Officials of the Fuel Administration who will participate in the conference will include A. W. Calloway, of Baltimore, the new director of distribution of bituminous coal.

TIMBER ON OREGON LANDS ORDERED SOLD AT AUCTION

A step which will lead to the development of lands in western Oregon, heretofore held out of use, was taken when Secretary of the Interior Lane ordered the sale of nearly 70,000,000 feet of timber located on lands heretofore included in the grant to the Oregon & California Railroad Co.

Offered to Highest Bidder.

The timber will be sold at the land office at Roseburg, Oreg., to the highest bidder, after advertisement has been made. These and other lands were granted to the Southern Pacific Railroad Co. to aid in railroad construction, upon the condition that they should be sold to actual settlers in 160-acre tracts at \$2.50 an acre.

On account of failure to comply with this condition the grant was forfeited as to a large area of the lands. After the lumber has been cut and removed, lands that are available for agriculture will be disposed of under the homestead laws, mineral lands under the mining law, etc.

SECRETARY M'ADOO OPPOSED TO NEW BUILDING OPERATIONS UNLESS FOR NATIONAL WELFARE

Secretary McAdoo to-day made public the following letter:

DEAR SIR: You have asked me for an elaboration of my statement concerning the desirability of restricting, at this time, unnecessary building operations.

It is only by subordinating local and personal interests to the general welfare and by enforcing the most rigid economy in matters of public and private enterprises, as well as in matters of personal expenditure, that the United States can hope to bear its part of the financial burden of the war and to release sufficient labor and materials for war purposes without depletion of our own resources.

It is impossible to lay down a hard and fast rule as to what every patriotic citizen should do in order to live up to his duty in this connection. Things that are necessary for the life and health of the people must, of course, be procured. So it is with the building of homes. It is obvious that it is unnecessary for me to elaborate the point that building operations absorb the very materials and the very class of labor and the very kind of

money that the Government requires most urgently at this time.

Where it is a question of building a new home simply because it would afford greater comfort the operation should not be undertaken. Where it is a question of need—be it on account of sanitary conditions or because, without such new construction, other operations essential at this time for the welfare of the country would suffer—there is no doubt that the work should be undertaken. This applies equally to construction work in cities and towns and in farming districts.

Everybody should weigh conscientiously in his own mind whether or not it is his own comfort and convenience or the national welfare that moves him in his purpose. If that is done honestly I do not think there will be any doubt as to the proper course to be pursued in each case.

Sincerely, yours,

W. G. McADOO.

FRANK W. CONNER, Esq.,

Washington Representative,

"American Lumberman,"

Washington, D. C.

Rules for Transmission of Mail to and From Prisoners of War

OFFICE OF SECOND ASSISTANT
POSTMASTER GENERAL,
February 25, 1918.

All mailable articles (including parcel-post packages not exceeding 11 pounds in weight) to or from prisoners of war are entitled to transmission in the international mails free of postage.

Must Be Plainly Addressed.

All mail shall be plainly addressed to the prisoner of war, giving name, designation, and name of camp at which he is held, and be marked "prisoner of war mail, via New York." In addition it should bear the name and address of the sender, and in the case of parcel-post packages the relationship of the sender to the prisoner of war addressed should be clearly stated. Parcel-post packages for American prisoners in enemy countries may not be sent by organizations or societies, and only one such package per month may be sent to any one prisoner of war, the limit of weight for each package being 11 pounds. If more are received, the one apparently from the prisoner's next of kin will be forwarded and the others held in New York pending communication with the sender, with whose consent such excess packages may be forwarded to some other prisoner of war who, in that particular month, has received no package from any source. If such consent be not given, the packages will be returned to the sender.

Limited to Certain Articles.

Only the following articles may be included in packages sent to American prisoners of war:

Belts (not made of leather), brushes (hair, hand, tooth, shaving, and shoe),

buttons, candy (hard), cigars, cigarettes, comb, crackers or biscuits, gloves (not made of leather), handkerchiefs, knife (pocket), needles and thread, pencils, pens, penholders, pins, pipes, safety razors and blades, shaving soap, powder or cream, scarf, shirts, shoe laces (not made of leather), smoking or chewing tobacco, soap (toilet); socks, sweaters, tooth powder (paste or liquid mouth wash), towels, underwear, personal photographs, periodicals published prior to beginning of the war.

All Mail Censored.

No communication will be permitted to contain any statement, allusion, or suggestion of a nature to be of assistance to an enemy or ally of an enemy, nor shall any statement therein contained relate to any commercial transactions.

All mail will be censored by the executive postal censorship committee in New York and will then be placed in pouches labeled to the American Red Cross central committee for prisoners of war, Berne, Switzerland.

OTTO PRAEGER,

Second Assistant Postmaster General.

DETAILED TO GENERAL STAFF.

Special Orders, No. 41:

154. By direction of the President, Col. Hamilton S. Hawkins, National Army, is detailed under the provisions of section 11 of the act of Congress approved May 18, 1917, as a member of the General Staff Corps for the period of the present emergency. Col. Hawkins, upon the completion of his present duty at the Field Officers' School, Fort Sam Houston, Tex., will repair to this city and report in person to the Chief of Staff for duty.

BOY SCOUTS ENTER CAMPAIGN TO SELL WAR SAVINGS STAMPS

The 350,000 Boy Scouts of America have been asked by the Secretary of the Treasury to enlist an army of war savers throughout the country. The scouts have instructions from their national headquarters to ring every doorbell in the land, deliver a short talk on the necessity of saving, and take orders for Government war savings securities—the 25-cent and \$5 thrift stamps.

Secretary McAdoo's Appeal.

Secretary McAdoo, in his appeal to the scouts, says:

"Your splendid work in the Liberty loan campaigns proved that the Government can count on you and your organization. Knowing that you are always ready to serve your country, and realizing how widely war-savings stamps may be sold through your efforts, I take pleasure in presenting you another opportunity."

Five million red postcards have been printed by the Government for the special use of the scouts. These are orders for the local postmaster to deliver savings stamps. The boys will take the orders for stamps from house to house, drop the signed cards in the mail box, and the postoffice will do the rest.

Medals for the Winners.

An ace medal, similar to the aviators' decoration, will be awarded scouts taking orders for \$250 and palms will be given for each additional \$100.

War savings are now coming into the Treasury at the rate of nearly \$2,000,000 a day, or at a rate equal to the entire receipts of the Government a few years ago.

WAR PHOTOGRAPHS FOR RELEASE.

A partial list of photographs, released February 26, by the division of pictures, Committee on Public Information, herewith is presented.

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

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

Stereopticon slides of photographs listed below may be obtained at 15 cents each.

F. O. 529. A Town Sacred in the Memory of Americans: It was in this little village of Bethe le Mont, near Meurthe on the Moselle that our khaki clad heroes whose names will blaze forever on our immortal roll of honor gave their lives in a cause whose only goal is democracy and the freedom of the world from oppression. American journalists are following the lead of French officers through the camouflaged streets on the way to the cemetery where the bodies of our boys who have died so nobly are buried.

F. O. 530. Here America Shed Her First Drop of Blood in the World Wide War: The memory of Bethe le Mont, near Meurthe, on the Moselle, will always be held sacred in the memories and hearts of all true Americans, for it was near this spot that members of our Army who went to France to fight for world peace and liberty gladly gave their lives in the cause of world democracy.

2287. Air-Drying Timber for Our Wooden Ships: A forest giant goes through many adventures before it becomes part of our great wooden fleet sailing in Democracy's cause. After the sawmill cuts it into boards they

AMERICAN EXPORTS DECREASED \$80,000,000 IN JANUARY; IMPORTS INCREASED \$7,000,000

January imports were valued at \$235,000,000, an increase of \$7,000,000 over December, but exports showed a falling off of \$80,000,000 from the very high figure of \$584,000,000 recorded for December.

According to a statement just issued by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, the imports for the seven months of the fiscal year ended with January were valued at \$1,634,000,000 as against \$1,348,000,000 for the corresponding period of the pre-

vious year. Exports for the seven-month period totaled \$3,448,000,000, as compared with \$3,616,000,000 for a similar period the year previous.

Gold imports in January were \$4,404,000 and for the seventh-month period \$78,694,000. Exports were valued at \$3,746,000 in January and at \$41,186,000 for the seven months ended with that month.

The imports of silver in January totaled \$5,997,455 and for the seven months, \$41,186,000. Exports in January were valued at \$6,628,000 and for the seven months ended with January, \$52,032,000.

55 WOMEN DEPUTY SHERIFFS PATROL VICINITY OF CAMPS

The War Department Commission on Training Camp Activities now has 55 women deputy sheriffs doing scouting and patrol work. Under the girls' protective bureaus being established by the Training Camp Activities Commission these protective officers are working in vicinities of camps in all parts of the country. They have training and experience in social work with girls. Their work is intensely personal in character and is chiefly concerned with the problems of the individual girls who come to their attention. They wear no badge or distinguishing mark of any kind, though they cooperate closely with the military police and the local authorities.

Find Girls at Camps.

"Often," said Miss Maude Miner, chairman of the Committee on Protective Work for Girls, "the women protective officers find girls in the vicinity of the camps who are attracted by the presence of the uniform. Some of these are girls who have answered advertisements and who arrive in camp cities with insufficient funds; others are runaways from their homes in near-by cities and country towns. A girl resident of the town, who is disposed to resist discipline, is taken to her home by the woman protective officer and her mother warned of her danger. The officers also visit near-by amusement places to discover young girls who seem to need protection and to see that local ordinances are obeyed."

Detention Houses Opened.

In connection with protective work for girls, detention houses are being opened in several places near camps where girls may be housed temporarily without coming in contact with jail en-

SMALL DEMAND FOR WOMEN AS RADIO TELEGRAPHERS

Radio inspectors of the Department of Commerce, stationed throughout the country, have been instructed to advise women who are ambitious to become radio telegraphers to study Morse telegraphy instead. Because of a great shortage of competent telegraphers at the present time the Western Union Telegraph Co. is so anxious to get operators that it undertakes their instruction and pays them while learning.

There is, however, practically no demand for the services of women as radio operators either in the Navy, on account of housing conditions on shipboard, or in commercial life.

One Woman on Shipboard.

Although the Department of Commerce has licensed 50 women as radio operators, only one of these, as far as the knowledge of the department goes, is actually employed on shipboard. She is Miss Elizabeth Lansdale Du Val, of 2209 North Charles Street, Baltimore, Md. Miss Du Val passed the examination required by the Department of Commerce and obtained a first-grade commercial license September 27, 1917. She is employed on the *Howard*, of the Merchants' and Miners' Line, having been assigned as junior operator December 4, last. During her first trip Miss Du Val was in sole charge of the wireless station from 1 until 6 o'clock every afternoon and on watch each night from half past 1 until 8. She is the daughter of Edmund Brice Du Val and the great granddaughter of Judge Gabriel Du Val, one of the first justices of the Supreme Court of the United States.

environment. The houses are opened by the city or county, or, in some cases, in quarters offered by individuals who are interested in protective work.

are dried by the sun before being sent to the shipyard.

2288. Trimming the Lumber for our Soldiers' Barracks: Speed is the main requirement in turning out these efficient portable barracks which will house our troops overseas, and our mills are working at top speed to turn out these shelters for Democracy's sons.

2291. On the Ways to Victory: This wooden ship will soon slide down the ways and do its important share in supplying our allies and our troops at the fighting front with all the necessities needed to carry on a great war to

a victorious close. Millions of tons of wooden ships will be launched this year and every year, until Liberty and not autocracy will find its place in the human brotherhood which must rule this world.

2549. The "General Pershing" after the Christening: This wooden steamship, bearing the name of our leader who will bring victory to the Stars and Stripes, was launched from the ways of the Ward Shipyard, at Olympia, Wash., and will soon take its part in rushing supplies abroad for those fighting in the trenches of France for the democratization of the world.