



# Official Bulletin



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GEORGE CREEL, Chairman

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No. 250

## REORGANIZATION OF WAR INDUSTRIES BOARD, WITH MR. BERNARD M. BARUCH CHAIRMAN, ANNOUNCED BY PRESIDENT

### ITS FUNCTIONS OUTLINED

**Letter Written by Mr. Wilson to New Head of Board Is Made Public. Chairman's Duties Are Set Forth. Committee to Aid in Fixing Prices.**

The President yesterday announced the reorganization of the War Industries Board under the chairmanship of Mr. Bernard M. Baruch.

It was announced at the same time that Judge Robert S. Lovett, who has done such admirable work as the priorities member of the War Industries Board, has consented to take charge of the railroad improvement work, which the Director General of Railways has desired to put upon the best and most effective footing possible.

#### Letter to Mr. Baruch.

The reorganization of the War Industries Board was outlined by the President in the following letter to Mr. Baruch:

THE WHITE HOUSE,  
Washington, March 4, 1918.

MY DEAR MR. BARUCH: I am writing to ask if you will not accept appointment as chairman of the War Industries Board, and I am going to take the liberty at the same time of outlining the functions, the constitution and action of the board as I think they should now be established.

The functions of the board should be:

- (1) The creation of new facilities and the disclosing, if necessary the opening up, of new or additional sources of supply;
- (2) The conversion of existing facilities, where necessary, to new uses;
- (3) The studious conservation of resources and facilities by scientific, commercial, and industrial economies;
- (4) Advice to the several purchasing agencies of the Government with regard to the prices to be paid; -
- (5) The determination, wherever necessary, of priorities of production and of delivery and of the proportions of any given article to be made immediately accessible to the several purchasing agencies when the supply of that article is insufficient, either temporarily or permanently;
- (6) The making of purchases for the allies.

#### Final Decisions by Chairman.

The board should be constituted as at present and should retain, so far as necessary and so far as consistent with the

(Continued on page 5.)

## SALES OF ENEMY PROPERTY EXPLAINED BY CUSTODIAN

A. Mitchell Palmer, Alien Property Custodian, has issued the following statement:

Some misunderstanding seems to have arisen relative to the policy of this office in respect to sales of enemy property. A number of businesses operated in this country by persons coming within the enemy class or by partnerships in which a member is an enemy are being liquidated under licenses issued by the War Trade Board under the supervision, management, and control of the Alien Property Custodian.

#### Property Being Sold.

The property of such concerns in process of liquidation is, of course, being sold. The assets of all kinds are being converted into cash, liabilities paid, and the balance will be deposited in the Treasury where it will be invested in Government bonds. There are also in various parts of the country quantities of commodities which are enemy-owned, and which may be sold to prevent waste. Outside of these cases, the Alien Property Custodian does not now have in contemplation any sale of enemy property.

#### May Be Given Larger Powers.

It has been suggested that the Congress may give the Alien Property Custodian larger powers to dispose of enemy property. If such changes in the law shall be made, the matter of sales of enemy property will then be given consideration.

#### MR. WILLARD REELECTED.

Again Chosen Chairman of Advisory Commission of Defense Council.

Daniel Willard was reelected chairman of the advisory commission of the Council of National Defense at the annual meeting of the advisory commission Monday.

W. S. Gifford and Grosvenor B. Clarkson continue as director and secretary, respectively, of the commission, as well as director and secretary of the Council of National Defense.

#### MADE ASSISTANT CHIEF CLERK.

Incident to the promotion of Mr. E. W. Libbey to the position of chief clerk and superintendent of the Department of Commerce, Mr. Clarence C. Weidemann, of the chief clerk's office, has succeeded Mr. Libbey as assistant chief clerk and superintendent.

## PRESIDENT REQUESTS CHANGE IN INSTRUCTIONS SENT ARMY MEDICAL ADVISORY BOARDS

### DISTRESSED AT SENTENCE USED

*Reference to "The Foreign Born, Especially Jews," to Be Deleted From Manual and Regulations Will Be Reprinted and Reissued.*

The following is authorized by the War Department:

Through inadvertence there appeared in Form 64 from the office of the Provost Marshal General, containing a manual of instructions for medical advisory boards, the following language:

"The foreign born, and especially Jews, are more apt to malingering than the native born."

The attention of the President and Acting Secretary of War has been called to this language, and the President has written the following letter, under date of March 4, to the Acting Secretary of War:

"I am very much distressed that the sentence quoted in the inclosed telegram should have been contained in the draft instructions to the medical advisory boards. They, of course, represent a view absolutely contrary to that of the administration, and express a prejudice which ought never to have been expressed or entertained. In all of this I am sure you will agree with me, and I hope that you will be kind enough to make an immediate excision of these sentences and instruct the medical advisory boards accordingly, letting it be known, if you will be kind enough, to the senders of the inclosed telegrams that you have done so.

"I am making this request with all the greater confidence because I am sure you will sympathize with my point of view in the matter.

"Cordially and sincerely, yours,  
"WOODROW WILSON."

#### Mr. Crowell's Reply.

In response to the above, Benedict Crowell, Acting Secretary of War in the absence of Secretary Baker, on an inspection trip, wrote the President as follows:

"I beg leave to acknowledge receipt from your office of a copy of a telegram addressed to you by Louis Marshall, 120 Broadway, New York, with regard to a certain sentence appearing on page 92 of the new Manual of Instructions for Medical Advisory Boards.

"The Surgeon General has submitted an amendment of the paragraph which omits the objectionable language, and the Provost Marshal General has telegraphed the amendment to all the boards. A re-

print of the regulations will be distributed as soon as received from the Government Printing Office, and the edition already distributed will be recalled and destroyed.

"Copy of a proposed substitute for the paragraph referred to prepared by the Provost Marshal General and approved by the Surgeon General is inclosed."

#### Substitute Paragraph.

The following paragraph has been approved by the War Department as a substitute for that paragraph on page 92, form 64, captioned "Causes and Motives of Malingering."

#### "CASES WHERE MALINGERING IS SUSPECTED.

"Cases of malingering are to be detected by positive conclusions resulting from careful examination of claimed defects and ailments. Conclusions based on suspicion engendered by the circumstances or environment of the registrant may result in grave injustice. All suspected cases are to be subjected to such tests as are herein prescribed or to other tests that may be devised by the examiner. The statements of registrants concerning their physical condition should be patiently considered in the same manner applied to other statements affecting his liability to military service, and where fraud or deception is suspected the statements should be subjected to careful cross-examination and considered in the light of all other evidence obtainable. If investigation of doubtful statements is desired the board may call upon the local authorities of the selective service system for investigation and report."

#### Telegrams of Inquiry.

Telegrams of inquiry were also received from Dr. Nathan Gordon, medical examiner of local board 157 of New York, from other persons of Jewish faith, and from Jewish newspapers.

In a letter to Mr. Marshall, the Acting Secretary of War advised that a reprint of the instructions to medical officers had been ordered and that "permit me to add an expression of my own regret that this objectionable language found its way, through inadvertence, into a public document issued by the War Department."

The language concerning which a complaint was made was contained originally in the report made by a board of Medical Reserve officers entrusted with the task of formulating regulations for the guidance of medical boards under the selective draft act. This language, in the body of the report, escaped the attention of high authorities and was inadvertently left in the instructions as issued.

#### CITY GARDEN GUIDE ISSUED.

To instruct and guide the city dweller in making his back yard produce vegetable food, the United States Department of Agriculture has made ready for free distribution Farmers' Bulletin 936, The City and Suburban Vegetable Garden.

The department also has issued new bulletins dealing particularly with farm gardening in the Northern and Western States and in the Southern States. Another bulletin available for distribution is No. 856, Control of Diseases and Insect Enemies of the Home Vegetable Garden.

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

The War Department has received a report of the following casualties in the Expeditionary Forces, the emergency address of each following immediately after the date:

#### Killed in Action.

First Lieut. Davis K. Summers, Med. Det. Infantry, March 1. Mrs. J. C. Summers (mother), Jonesboro, Ga.

Second Lieut. John Flenniken, Infantry, February 27. Caroline Flenniken, 9 Shore Drive, Lynn, Mass.

Pvt. Knute Olson, Infantry, March 1. Mr. Ole Olson, brother, Stoughton, Wis.

Pvt. Bruno Silokowski, Infantry, March 1. Mare Silokowski, father, 1103 Herkimer Street, Joliet, Ill.

Pvt. Loyd W. Spetz, Infantry, March 1. Mrs. Annie Gradin (mother), 306 Eighth Street, Bismarck, N. Dak.

#### Severely Wounded.

Pvt. Roy J. Collins, Infantry, March 1. Miss Neva Homer (friend), General Delivery, Petersburg, Ill.

Pvt. Frank J. Houle, Infantry, March 1. Victor Houle, father, 36 Aspen Street, Ware, Mass.

Pvt. Guiseppi Fanucchi, Infantry, March 1. Mrs. L. Giannini, cousin, 386 Valley Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Pvt. William Rhoades, Infantry, March 1. Mrs. Nancy Rhoades, mother, Soquel, Cal.

Pvt. William Wass, Machine Gun Battalion, February 28. Oliver Wass, father, 23 Parker Street, Watertown, Mass.

Pvt. Roy P. Metcalf, Machine Gun Battalion, February 28. Mrs. May Metcalf, mother, Irasburg, Vt.

Pvt. Raymond A. Pease, Machine Gun Battalion, February 28. Mrs. Sadie Pease, mother, Lyndonville, Vt.

Corpl. Oliver D. Deardorff, Infantry, March 1. William Deardorff, father, 1273 Dixon Avenue, Decatur, Ill.

#### Slightly Wounded.

First Sergt. Sydney A. Morency, Machine Gun Battalion, February 27. John A. Morency, father, 51½ Pearl Street, St. Johnsbury, Vt.

Pvt. Ernest G. Bowen, Infantry, February 26. Lola Sauls, mother, Carthage, Tex.

Pvt. Clarence R. Hill, Field Artillery, March 2. Mrs. Lizzie Perkins, mother, Middlesboro, Ky.

Pvt. James W. Patrick, Infantry, March 3. Mrs. Susie Patrick, mother, Phenix, Ala.

Pvt. George M. Hazelbook, Machine Gun Battalion, March 3. Mrs. Tillie Melbor, sister, 2428 Saulsberry Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Pvt. Ralph J. Bean, Machine Gun Battalion, February 28. Mrs. J. M. Lucas, mother, 190 Union Street, Littleton, N. H.

Pvt. William Mc. Cisell, Infantry, February 26. William Cisell, Montgomery, Ind.

Corpl. Leslie S. Bean, Infantry, February 24. Jack Parker, stepfather, City Hall, Poplar Bluffs, Mo.

#### Deaths.

Pvt. William W. Sullivan, Engineers' Service Battalion, scarlet fever, Febru-

ary 21. Harry A. Sullivan, father, Rural Free Delivery 2, Biddeford, Me.

Pvt. (first class) George W. Caldwell, Infantry, diphtheria, March 4. J. W. Caldwell, father, Prosser, Wash.

Pvt. Charles A. Utz, Machine Gun Battalion, pneumonia, March 2. Anton Utz, father, Rural Free Delivery 3, Seattle, Wash.

Pvt. Edward B. Crane, Infantry, gunshot wound, February 24. Frank Crane, brother, Summer Street, Malden, Mass.

Cadet George Phillipoteaux, Aviation Section, Signal Corps, aeroplane accident, February 25. Mrs. Lillian W. Phillipoteaux, mother, 208 West One hundred and third Street, New York.

Corpl. Ernest J. Kinzler, Aero Squadron, spotted fever, February 27. Mrs. Florence Kinzler, mother, 2045 North American Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Pvt. Edward M. Baker, Infantry, septi-cemia, February 28. M. J. Baker, father, 146 Elliott Street, Brattleboro, Vt.

Corpl. Max Loop, Infantry, pneumonia, February 22. Isadora Loop, mother, 2117 North Fayette Street, Saginaw, Mich.

Although Gen. Pershing has not yet replied to a cabled request for further details, it is quite probable that Stewart W. Hoover was the captain of Infantry referred to in news dispatches covering the engagement of March 1. Dispatches stated that a captain of the class of 1917, West Point, had been killed in action after gallant fighting.

The casualty list published in the OFFICIAL BULLETIN on March 5 shows that First Lieut. Stewart W. Hoover, Infantry, emergency address, Dr. C. A. Hoover, Blackfoot, Idaho, was killed in action March 1. War Department records here reveal that Lieut. Hoover was recently designated as a temporary captain, with permanent commission yet to be issued. War Department records here also indicate that he was the only captain graduated from West Point in the class of 1917 who participated in this engagement.

#### ORDERED TO ROCK ISLAND.

Col. Hillman Assigned to Duty As Arsenal Commanding Officer.

Special Orders, No. 43.

247. Previous orders relieving Col. Leroy T. Hillman, Ordnance Department, National Army, from duty in the office of the Chief of Ordnance and directing him to proceed to Rock Island, Ill., are amended to read as follows:

Col. Leroy T. Hillman, Ordnance Department, National Army, is relieved from duty as a member of the priorities committee, Washington, D. C., and will proceed without delay to Rock Island, Ill., for duty as commanding officer of Rock Island Arsenal and report by letter to the Chief of Ordnance.

248. Col. William W. Gibson, Ordnance Department, Regular Army, is relieved from duty in the office of the Chief of Ordnance and is assigned to duty with the priorities committee, this city, vice Col. Leroy T. Hillman, Ordnance Department, National Army.

## COAL PRIORITY LIST, ISSUED JANUARY 17, IS SUSPENDED IN ALL EXCEPT FIVE STATES

### RAILROAD CONDITIONS BETTER

#### *Fuel Administration Issues Order Revoking Section One of Regula- tion Providing for Priority in Shipments—Coal Enough Now to Meet Normal Demands.*

United States Fuel Administrator Garfield has issued an order revoking section 1 of the regulation promulgated January 17, in all States east of the Mississippi, except Pennsylvania, Maryland, West Virginia, Ohio, and eastern Kentucky. The order, effective March 5, suspends certain provisions relating to priority in furnishing coal to railroads, domestic consumers, Army and Navy cantonments, public utilities, hospitals, and other preferred consumers.

The five States in which the regulation continues in full force embrace the anthracite and bituminous producing fields which supply the eastern section of the country and coal operators therein will continue to give preference to shipments for consumers in the order named in the regulation. It is also provided that in those States the provisions of section 1 shall be extended to include contracts for coal made or accepted after January 17, as well as contracts and orders on hand, on that date.

#### Provisions of Original Order.

The provisions of section 1 of the order of January 17 were:

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

#### Conditions Improved.

Improved transportation conditions and other helpful factors have contributed to a material improvement in the coal situation in the territory where the coal priority list has been suspended. It was deemed to be no longer necessary because of the flow of coal into those States is sufficient to meet normal needs.

Continuance of the order for a longer period would have resulted in the accumulation of reserve stocks of coal for the consumers benefited by priority. In the States where the regulation will continue to operate, the car shortage has not been entirely overcome.

## U. S. to Put Embargo on Corn Imports to Speed Wheat From South America

The War Trade Board issues the following statement:

In order to facilitate the movement of the new wheat crop from South America the War Trade Board has decided to check the importation of corn from overseas by means of a temporary import embargo upon this staple. This import embargo, the first taken under President Wilson's recent proclamation instituting a general license control of imports, will, in its administration, work no hardship to the South American countries chiefly concerned, since it will affect only States having a surplus of both grains for export. The wheat from the Argentine and neighbor countries is required for immediate consumption, whereas the corn from the same countries, to which a certain portion of the available tonnage has heretofore been devoted, can well wait its turn until the more urgent call for wheat has been satisfied.

Cargoes of corn already afloat will not be affected by the import embargo.

Through this facilitation of the flow of wheat northward the War Trade Board will be enabled to hasten the relief promised to Switzerland in the agreement with that country. The promised grain is now urgently needed for imme-

mediate consumption by the Swiss population and the American Government is making every effort to speed up deliveries at Cette, the free port where supplies for the Helvetian Republic are landed. Shipments have been retarded, however, not only by difficulties raised by sister neutrals against the charter of steamers for Cette, although this port is outside of the submarine danger zone, but also by trouble in finding the actual wheat required, on account of the shortage of that cereal available for shipment.

The American Government, however, feeling in horror bound to the relief of the Swiss people under the agreement, had been considering diverting to Switzerland grain earmarked for the allies or required for home consumption in the immediate future, although itself facing a decided stringency in the supply of wheat to feed its own people until the next harvest.

After many difficulties steamers to carry at least a considerable portion of the grain promised Switzerland are now in sight. The accelerated flow of wheat from below the Equator in consequence of the corn embargo will help the Government in making good upon its obligation to Switzerland.

## 1,000 Trained Photographers Wanted at Once for Signal Corps Aeroplane and Ground Duty

The Signal Corps authorizes the following statement:

One thousand men trained in photographic work are needed by the Signal Corps before March 10, for instruction at the new school for aerial photography just opened at Rochester, N. Y., preparatory to going overseas.

This ground force for America's aerial photography requires three types of men:

1. Laboratory and dark room experts, especially fast news photographers, familiar with developing, printing, enlarging, retouching, finishing, and panchromatic photography, who can take a plate from the airmen and hand it over ten minutes later a finished enlargement to the staff officers. These men will work in motor lorries as close to the front and to the staff as possible.

2. Men able to keep the whole delicate equipment in good condition, such as camera and optical construction and repairmen, lens experts, cabinetmakers, instrument makers, etc.

3. Men to fit the finished prints into their proper places in the photographic reproduction of the German front, to work out the information disclosed, and to keep the whole map a living hour-to-hour story of what the Germans are doing. This includes men familiar with map compilation, map-reading and interpretation, topographical science, and drafting, and requires keen analytical powers.

The primary training at Rochester will cover four weeks, and will be standardized along the highly specialized develop-

ments brought out in the war. At its close the successful graduates will be sent on for a month of advanced training, after which they will be organized into units and sent overseas.

The best men, however, will be given still further training for commission as photographic intelligence officers first at one of the schools and then in actual flights at the flying fields.

Many men not physically fit for line service are eligible for this so-called limited military service, as defective vision corrected by glasses and other minor physical disabilities are waived. The proportion of officers and noncommissioned officers to privates will be higher here than usual, so that the opportunity for advancement is good.

Men not registered for the draft and who possess the necessary qualifications should write to the Air Division, Personnel Department, 136 K Street, N.E., Washington, D. C., for information as to enlistment, accompanying their letter with evidence of their qualifications.

Men registered for the draft in the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Rhode Island, and Maryland, who desire to be voluntarily inducted for this service, should apply to their local board and submit evidence of their qualifications. At present these are the only States to which this call applies.

Owing to the shortness of time it is requested that only men fully qualified apply for this service.

## The Official Bulletin

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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. ROCHESTER, *Editor*.

### RATES BY MAIL.

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

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.

### ATTEND TO YOUR INCOME TAX.

If your income is taxable—and it must be a modest one to escape taxation under the war revenue act of October 3, 1917—don't wait to be notified that you must pay an income tax. The Government is not required to seek the taxpayer. The taxpayer must seek the Government.

The Bureau of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, has extended the time for filing income and excess profits returns from March 1 to April 1, 1918. You may file your return any time before April 1, but if you wait until April 2 you are subject to a fine of not less than \$20 nor more than \$1,000 and an additional assessment of 50 per cent of the amount of tax due.

Returns are required of every unmarried person—man or woman—whose net income for the calendar year 1917 was \$1,000 or more, and of every married person whose net income was \$2,000 or more.

The rate of tax is at least 2 per cent on net incomes of unmarried persons in excess of \$1,000 and on net incomes of married persons in excess of \$2,000. Payment must be made on or before June 15, 1918.

The estimated revenue to be collected this year under the war revenue act is \$2,500,000,000, of which \$666,000,000 is in individual income taxes. Last year 500,000 persons paid income taxes; this year

## Mme. Poincare Thanks the Women of America

The Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense has received the following letter written by Madame Poincare, wife of the President of France:

Will you kindly accept my best thanks for the message I have received from the Woman's Committee of National Defense and yourself.

All the women of the French Republic will be deeply moved by this heartfelt attention.

In devoting themselves entirely to such a patriotic service as the case of the soldiers who so bravely defend the cause of the right and civilization they have not only done their duty as French women but have already contributed to the welfare of human kind itself.

They are happy to cooperate in so great a work with the valiant women of the Republic of the United States.

Will you please, madame, accept my compliments and best wishes.

HENRIETTE POINCARE.

PARIS, January 17, 1918.

The letter was in answer to one sent by the Woman's Committee, reading as follows:

MADAME POINCARE:

The women of the American Republic desire, through the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense, to express to you and to our sisters of the French Republic the heartfelt gratitude we feel for the loyal devotion and patriotic service which the women of France have rendered their country and the whole world. We realize that without their heroic aid there would have been no hope for civilization, which the enemy seeks to destroy. Accept the sincere gratitude of the women of America, and the assurance that the ties which bind us so closely together in this time of sorrow and suffering will not be lightly severed when peace is again restored to the earth.

ANNA HOWARD SHAW,

*Chairman Woman's Committee.*

## Licenses to Export Photo Films or Plates

The War Trade Board announces that hereafter all applications for licenses to export photographic films or plates must indicate whether the films or plates, covered by the application, are exposed or unexposed, and if exposed, whether developed or undeveloped.

It is estimated the number will be more than 6,000,000. If you are one of them remember that your dollars are for the support of the war. By promptly filing your return and promptly paying your tax you are helping the Government to early victory. Pay your income tax in the same spirit in which you bought your Liberty bond. The proceeds are for the same purpose—to make the world safe for democracy.

## ORDNANCE BASE IN FRANCE FOR THE U. S. ARMY SERVICE

The War Department authorizes the following:

An ordnance base that will cost approximately \$25,000,000 is under construction in France and good progress in building is reported. The ordnance base will include approximately 20 large storehouses, 12 shop buildings, 100 smaller shops and magazines and machine tool equipment costing about \$5,000,000.

### Gun Repair Plant.

The project includes a gun-repair plant equipped to reline more than 800 guns a month; a carriage repair plant of large capacity; a motor vehicle repair plant, capable of overhauling more than 1,200 vehicles per month; a small arms repair plant with a capacity for repair of some 58,000 small arms and machine guns per month; a large shop for the repair of horse and infantry equipment, and a reloading plant capable of reloading about 100,000 artillery cartridge cases per day.

There will be, in addition, forges, carpenter shops, and other auxiliary buildings.

Much of the construction material and equipment has arrived in France and actual construction was begun several weeks ago. Practically all of the essential materials have been contracted for and priority orders issued by the War Industries Board have expedited deliveries.

It is estimated that for the maintenance of the ordnance base approximately 450 officers and 16,000 men will be required. Some difficulty was experienced in obtaining the initial units trained in manufacturing industries.

### Personnel of Force.

When it was found impracticable to obtain enlisted men in large numbers and of the required qualifications from the selective-draft army, a recruiting campaign was instituted by the Ordnance Base Division and by the first of the year 8,000 men had been enlisted for this special work. The training of technical troops for service with the ordnance base has proceeded satisfactorily and both from the recruited forces and the selective-draft personnel men will be obtained to operate the immense ordnance base on foreign soil.

## Coal Prices in Preston County, W. Va., Changed

All bituminous coal mines in Preston County, W. Va., have been granted the following prices under an order issued by the United States Fuel Administrator, namely: Run of mine, \$2.40; prepared sizes, \$2.65; slack, or screenings, \$2.15; these prices having become effective at 7 a. m., February 28, 1918.

This order is an amendment of the order issued by the Fuel Administrator January 31, which restricted the prices so fixed to the mines in certain portions of Preston County.

Investigation by the Fuel Administration disclosed the fact that similar freight rates and mining conditions prevail all through Preston County, and the order was amended accordingly.

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES BRIEFLY TOLD

### List of Nominations Sent to the Senate

The following nominations sent to the Senate March 4, 1918:

To be surveyor general of Utah, Ingwald C. Thoresen; reappointment.

To be register of the land office at Vernal, Utah, Peter Hanson; reappointment.

To be receiver of public moneys at Vernal Utah, Albert F. Young, vice Page, resigned.

To be brigadier general in the National Army, Judge Advocate General's Department, Lieut. Col. Edward A. Kreger, judge advocate.

#### SENATE.

Debate continued yesterday on the war finance corporation bill without final action. Opposition to the provisions relating to control of the issuance of securities was voiced by Senators Reed, Owen, Hollis, and Hardwick, Democrats, and Smoot, Brandegee, and Gallinger, Republicans.

The agricultural appropriation bill was considered during a portion of yesterday. The only amendment acted upon was one which provided for the retention of the usual provision for free seeds.

The request of the President for legislation that will enable him to obtain legal title to the docks of the North German Lloyd and Hamburg-American piers in Hoboken, N. J., was considered by the Appropriations Committee following a conference between the President and Majority Leader Martin. Final action by the committee was postponed until today, owing to the insistence of several members of the committee for information as to the estimated cost and the reasons for the proposed legislation. If agreed to the legislation will be inserted as an amendment to the urgent deficiency bill now before the Senate.

#### Hog Island Inquiry.

Officers of the American International Shipbuilding Corporation were before the Commerce Committee yesterday to answer charges of extravagance that have been made in connection with expenditures at the Hog Island shipbuilding plant. The principal witness was D. P. Robinson, president of the corporation and active manager in charge of the establishment. Much of the testimony of yesterday related to salaries paid. Mr. Robinson continued before the committee this morning.

Senator Benjamin R. Tillman, of South Carolina, yesterday announced his candidacy to succeed himself in the Senate. The chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs is now serving his fourth term in the Senate.

Conferees on the railroad bill practically agreed to limit the period of Federal control after the war to 21 months. A final agreement was not reached on the subject of rate making, but conferees said they believed they would get together at their next session.

G. F. Warren, professor of farm management at Cornell University, again before the Agricultural Committee yesterday attributed the shortage of crops to idle lands and labor scarcity. He assailed the method of fixing the price of wheat on the grounds that it did not take into consideration unfavorable conditions in wheat production.

Senator Lewis, of Illinois, made a speech yesterday afternoon on the subject of the possible intervention in Russia by Japan.

The Judiciary Committee met to-day, with the bill to give the President greater freedom in reorganizing and coordinating the executive departments and other agencies for the prosecution of the war as a special order for consideration.

#### HOUSE.

The legislative appropriation bill was under general debate throughout all of yesterday. The House voted down the proposal of the committee to place clerks to members on the pay roll of the House and have their compensation paid to them direct instead of to members as under the present arrangement.

The Military Committee ordered a favorable report on a joint resolution providing for greater elasticity in the method of enforcing the second draft. The quota of each State will be based on the number of men in class 1 instead of on the total population.

The Committee on Agriculture acted favorably upon a bill to appropriate \$10,000,000 to be used in the purchase of seeds for farmers.

## REORGANIZATION OF WAR INDUSTRIES BOARD

(Continued from page 1.)

character and purposes of the reorganization, its present advisory agencies; but the ultimate decision of all questions, except the determination of prices, should rest always with the chairman, the other members acting in a cooperative and advisory capacity. The further organization of advice I will indicate below.

In the determination of priorities of production, when it is not possible to have the full supply of any article that is needed produced at once, the chairman should be assisted, and so far as practicable, guided by the present priorities organization or its equivalent.

#### Priorities of Delivery.

In the determination of priorities of delivery, when they must be determined, he should be assisted when necessary, in addition to the present advisory priorities organization, by the advice and cooperation of a committee constituted for the purpose and consisting of official representatives of the Food Administration, the Fuel Administration, the Railway Administration, the Shipping Board, and the War Trade Board, in order that when a priority of delivery has been determined there may be common, consistent, and concerted action to carry it into effect.

In the determination of prices the chairman should be governed by the advice of a committee consisting, besides himself, of the members of the board immediately charged with the study of raw materials and of manufactured products, of the labor member of the board, of the chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, the chairman of the Tariff Commission, and the Fuel Administrator.

The chairman should be constantly and systematically informed of all contracts, purchases, and deliveries, in order that he may have always before him a schematized analysis of the progress of business in the several supply divisions of the Government in all departments.

The duties of the chairman are:

(1) To act for the joint and several benefit of all the supply departments of the Government;

(2) To let alone what is being successfully done and interfere as little as possi-

ble with the present normal processes of purchase and delivery in the several departments;

(3) To guide and assist wherever the need for guidance or assistance may be revealed: For example, in the allocation of contracts, in obtaining access to materials in any way preempted, or in the disclosure of sources of supply;

(4) To determine what is to be done when there is any competitive or other conflict of interest between departments in the matter of supplies: For example, when there is not a sufficient immediate supply for all and there must be a decision as to priority of need or delivery, or when there is competition for the same source of manufacture or supply, or when contracts have not been placed in such a way as to get advantage of the full productive capacity of the country;

(5) To see that contracts and deliveries are followed up where such assistance as is indicated under (3) and (4) above has proved to be necessary;

(6) To anticipate the prospective needs of the several supply departments of the Government and their feasible adjustment to the industry of the country as far in advance as possible, in order that as definite an outlook and opportunity for planning as possible may be afforded the business men of the country.

In brief, he should act as the general eye of all supply departments in the field of industry.

Cordially and sincerely yours,

WOODROW WILSON.

Mr. BERNARD M. BARUCH,  
Washington, D. C.

#### ACTING CHIEF BANK EXAMINER.

The Comptroller of the Currency announces the appointment of National Bank Examiner Walter E. Wilcox as acting chief national bank examiner for the Twelfth Federal Reserve District, with headquarters at San Francisco, succeeding former Chief Examiner Claud Gatch, recently resigned. Acting Chief Examiner Wilcox was commissioned as a national bank examiner on January 30, 1911, having previously been cashier of a national bank in Kansas.

## LETTER OF SECRETARY M'ADOO TO HOME LIFE INSURANCE HEAD

The Secretary of the Treasury has written the following letter:

MY DEAR MR. IDE: I observe an article in the New York Times of March 3, 1918, by yourself and in which you are described as "chairman of committee of insurance men appointed by Treasury Department." I have no objection to any propaganda you may engage in nor to any criticisms you may make of the work of the War-Risk Insurance Bureau, but I can not permit you to represent yourself as "chairman of a committee of insurance men appointed by Treasury Department," because it is not the fact. The committee I appointed and of which you were made chairman was for the specific purpose of submitting your views about the legislation at the time it was pending. This committee is functus officio and has no status whatever in connection with the Treasury. I shall be obliged to make a public announcement to this effect.

It is not necessary for me to comment upon the erroneous statements and observations of your article. If a propaganda against the War-Risk Insurance Bureau is beginning I shall be very happy to meet it. Such a propaganda may produce many beneficial effects in widening the field of the War-Risk Insurance Bureau's activities.

Sincerely, yours,

W. G. McAdoo.

GEORGE E. IDE, Esq.,  
President, Home Life Insurance Co.,  
New York, N. Y.

## Catalogue of Official War Photographs and Stereopticon Slides

The division of pictures of the Committee on Public Information has issued an illustrated catalogue of official war photographs and stereopticon slides in which are listed about 1,000 pictures available to the public. In addition to describing the pictures in detail, the catalogue contains an index grouping the war pictures under subjects so collections may be made of photographs on any phase of the war. The pictures include photographs taken by the Signal Corps, the Navy, the Marine Corps, French official photographs, and Belgian official photographs.

Every picture listed in the catalogue may be had either as a photographic print or as a stereopticon slide. The price of the photographs for private collectors is 10 cents each and 15 cents is charged for each slide.

A copy of the catalogue may be obtained by sending 5 cents to the division of pictures, Committee on Public Information, Washington, D. C.

### WATER TENDER LOST OVERBOARD.

The Navy Department reports the death of Lee Blair, water tender, U. S. N., lost overboard from the U. S. S. *Barry*, February 26, 1918, at 4:30 a. m. The body was not recovered. He enlisted in the Navy February 5, 1915, at St. Louis, Mo., and gave as his home address 1016 Grattan Avenue, St. Louis.

## City's Part in Solving Farm-Labor Problem Pointed Out by the Secretary of Agriculture

### Responsibility of Town People in Production of Enough Staple Food is Emphasized by Mr. Houston.

*If soldiers are willing to serve in the trenches, to dig ditches, build railroads, and risk their lives, many civilians can well afford to spare a part of their time to serve in the furrows and in the harvest fields.—Secretary Houston.*

Secretary Houston authorizes the following statement:

Some time ago I issued a statement concerning the farm-labor problem. It was pointed out that there will be farm-labor difficulties to overcome this year as last and that in certain sections, especially in the neighborhood of large industrial centers, the difficulties will be acute. The lines of effort were indicated along which the Departments of Agriculture and Labor, through representatives in various States cooperating with the agricultural colleges and other agencies, are working to furnish assistance.

#### What the Agencies Are Doing.

Briefly restated, these agencies are doing the following things: (a) Making a survey of the farm-labor situation in each community with a view to discover possible surpluses of labor in order to be ready to assist in furnishing labor wherever it is needed; (b) assisting again in shifting labor from community to community and from State to State as in past years; (c) promoting fuller cooperation among farmers in the same community; (d) making available, so far as possible, high-school boys in rural districts who have had experience in farming and who are not normally, regularly, or fully employed in farming operations; (e) making every effort to see that there is no obstacle in the way of the production of a larger supply of farm machinery and its fuller use as a supplement to hand labor.

#### The Record of Last Year.

Last year, in spite of all the difficulties, the farmers planted the largest acreages in the history of the Nation, harvested record crops of most important things except wheat, and succeeded in greatly increasing the number of live stock. Since last year skilled farm labor has been given deferred classification and the Secretary of War has asked for power to furlough soldiers in the National Army if their training permits, so that they may return to their farms and assist.

It is believed that the farmers of the Nation can, by effective organization and cooperation, with such assistance as can be furnished, again overcome labor difficulties and produce large quantities of foods, foodstuffs, and live stock.

There is an opportunity now for urban people sympathetically and constructively to study the farm-labor situation and to

render assistance. In many towns and cities there are men who have had farming experience, who are able-bodied, and who would doubtless be willing to serve the Nation in the field of agriculture at this time. Especially for the seasonal strains of planting, cultivating, and harvesting, it will not be too much to ask such men to aid the farmers in the necessary undertaking of maintaining and, if possible, supplementing, the food supply in order to feed the armies and to sustain the civilian population behind them. If soldiers are willing to serve in the trenches, to dig ditches, build railroads and risk their lives, many civilians can well afford to spare a part of their time to serve in the furrows and in the harvest fields.

If it appears that the farmers of a community or region are not able to secure the necessary labor by the usual methods, then the leaders in the town or city immediately dependent upon that region should organize, establish touch with representative farm leaders, and see if they can not assist in solving the problem. In so doing they will not only aid the farmers of the Nation but they will vitally contribute to their own well-being and to that of their community.

#### Eager to Do Their Full Share.

The farmers are willing to do all that they humanly can, but, where their labor supply can not be furnished from the ordinary sources, it must be recruited from those whose very sustenance depends upon the farmers. The soldier and the farmer are eager to do their full share; the soldier is taking the chances of losing his life and the farmer is risking the labors of a year on the chance of the seasons; both incur risks. Very many civilians are equally eager to do their share but may not appreciate the opportunity to serve in the field of agriculture.

The Departments of Agriculture and Labor will render every possible aid, but each community knows its own problems, and urban people, especially business men, could cooperate effectively with the farmers and also render much assistance.

#### FARMING COURSES FOR WOMEN.

Agricultural Department Urges to Take Special Training for Work.

Women are urged by the Department of Agriculture to become farm specialists by taking courses in agricultural schools. The Division of Agricultural Instruction has planned courses intended to fit women to become experts in certain lines of farm work, and its officials say there are few farm specialties in which properly trained women can not do as well as men.

Many women applying to organizations to "do farm work" indicate by their appeals that they do not realize that skilled labor is needed. Department officials say that the woman who is convinced that her duty to her country demands that she become an agriculturist should fit herself by thorough training.

An increased number of women and girls are taking agricultural courses.

Contribute to the Red Cross fund.

### RULINGS BY THE COMMERCE COMMISSION ON DEMURRAGE CHARGES ON FUELLESS DAYS

The Interstate Commerce Commission, division 2, in conference on February 16, 1918, considered the following inquiries concerning demurrage charges and storage charges assessed by common carriers on the fuelless days designated in the order of the Fuel Administrator dated January 17, 1918:

First. May the fuelless days designated by the Fuel Administrator be considered legal holidays as that term is used in the demurrage code?

Second. Should demurrage charges be collected on a shipment such as asphalt, which arrived at destination on January 18 and which because of its consistency could not be unloaded without first being heated, and which was not heated because of the shipper's understanding of the Fuel Administrator's order?

Third. Should demurrage charges be collected on cars containing freight which could not be loaded or unloaded without the use of a derrick operated by power derived from fuel?

Fourth. Should demurrage charges be collected on shipments to a large industrial concern which could not load or unload them without certain interplant switching which could not be performed without power derived from fuel?

Fifth. Should storage charges be assessed on less-than-carload freight which was not removed because an industry completely ceased operation on the fuelless days as the result of its understanding of the Fuel Administrator's order and of the instructions of the local fuel administrator?

#### Opinions of Commission.

Held, as to the first question that the fuelless days designated by the Fuel Administrator may not be considered legal holidays as that term is used in the demurrage code.

Held, as to the second and third question, that a particular shipper's understanding of the Fuel Administrator's order is not conclusive, as different shippers may construe the order differently; and that in cases where power or heat derived from fuel is necessary and customary for loading or unloading property, cars arriving and set for loading or unloading on January 18 should be treated exactly as though set for loading or unloading on January 23. In other words, in the circumstances of these cases, no demurrage charge should be assessed.

Held, as to the fourth question, that demurrage charges should be collected on shipments to industrial concerns which failed to load or unload cars because it is alleged that they were prevented by the Fuel Administrator's order from using locomotives for interplant switching. The commission does not consider that there was any prohibition upon the plant locomotives from using power where necessary for loading or unloading any more than there was a prohibition against the use of locomotives for general railroad business.

Held, as to the fifth question, that storage charges should be assessed on less-than-carload freight not moved because

### NOTICE GIVEN OF PROPOSED PURCHASES FOR NAVY

The Bureau of Supplies and Accounts of the Navy Department has issued notice of proposed purchases of the following materials.

Bidders desiring to submit proposals should request the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., to send schedules covering the material which they propose to offer, giving schedule numbers.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 27, 1918.

#### Miscellaneous.

Articles.	Quantity.	Delivery at navy yard.	Sch.
Machines, die-sinking, motor-driven	4	Washington, D. C.	1721
Machines, grinding, surface, belt-driven	4	do.	1721
Machine, thread-milling, motor-driven	1	do.	1721
Machines, screw, wire feed, belt-driven	2	do.	1721
Makers, contact	400	Various	1718
Waste, cotton	4,500,000 pounds	do.	1722

#### Hardware.

Articles.	Quantity.	Delivery at navy yard.	Sch.
Brads, steel, wire	Miscellaneous	Various	1719
Nails, steel, wire, galvanized, boat, heavy, clinch point	do.	do.	1719
Nails, wire, steel, roofing	do.	do.	1719
Nails, wire, steel, common type	do.	do.	1719
Spikes, wire, steel, galvanized, chisel point, oval head	do.	Boston and Charleston	1719

#### Paints.

Articles.	Quantity.	Delivery at navy yard.	Sch.
Aluminum, powdered	6,500 pounds	Norfolk and Charleston	1720
Barytes, dry	20,000 pounds	Mare Island, Cal.	1720
Black drop, Japan	2,000 pounds	Boston and Washington	1720
Black drop, in oil	Miscellaneous	Various	1720
Black drop, dry	60 pounds	Charleston, S. C.	1720
do.	1,280 pounds	Puget Sound, Wash.	1720
Black drop, ivory, in oil	600 pounds	Boston, Mass.	1720
Blanc-fixe, neutral, in oil	850,000 pounds	Philadelphia and Norfolk	1720
Blanc-fixe, neutral, dry	900,000 pounds	Brooklyn and Norfolk	1720
Blue, ultramarine, in oil	Miscellaneous	Various	1720
Blue, ultramarine, dry	1,050 pounds	do.	1720
Bronze, liquid, gold color	Miscellaneous	do.	1720
Brown, metallic, in oil	10,000 pounds	Mare Island, Cal.	1720
Drier, paint	Miscellaneous	Various	1720
Drier, Japan, turpentine, pure	5,000 gallons	Boston, Mass.	1720
Lampblack, in oil	Miscellaneous	Various	1720
Lampblack, dry	do.	do.	1720
Paint, aluminum	2,200 gallons	Philadelphia and Washington	1720
Paint, cold-water, white	Miscellaneous	Various	1720
Paint, copper	1,750 gallons	do.	1720
Putty, whiting	59,000 pounds	do.	1720
Red, Indian, in oil	Miscellaneous	Portsmouth and Boston	1720
Red, Indian, dry	do.	Various	1720
Red, Venetian, in oil	do.	do.	1720
Red, Venetian, dry	do.	do.	1720
Remover, paint and varnish, ship and yard	do.	do.	1720
Sienna, burnt, in oil	do.	do.	1720
Sienna, burnt, dry	do.	do.	1720
Sienna, raw, dry	500 pounds	Mare Island, Cal.	1720
Silica, pulverized	450,000 pounds	Boston and Norfolk	1720
do.	20,000 pounds	Mare Island, Cal.	1720
Umber, raw, in oil	Miscellaneous	Various	1720
Umber, burnt, in oil	7,750 pounds	do.	1720
Umber, burnt, dry	Miscellaneous	do.	1720
Umber, raw, dry	100 pounds	Mare Island, Cal.	1720
Varnish, spar	15,200 gallons	Philadelphia, Pa.	1720
Whiting	Miscellaneous	Various	1720
Zinc, brown, in oil	3,000 pounds	Boston, Mass.	1720

Dates of opening have been assigned schedules as follows:

1694 to 1698, inclusive	March 19, 1918.
1699	March 12, 1918.
1700	March 12, 1918.
1701	March 19, 1918.
1702 to 1704, inclusive	March 12, 1918.
1705 to 1708, inclusive	March 19, 1918.
1709	March 12, 1918.
1710	March 19, 1918.
1713	March 12, 1918.
1718	March 19, 1918.

the industry ceased operation on the fuelless days as the result of its interpretation of the Fuel Administrator's order or the instructions of the local fuel administrator.

#### CHANGES IN ENEMY TRADING LIST.

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

Brazil.—Diedrichsen A., Santos.  
Venezuela.—Vera Leon, Julian & Co., Caracas; Benatui, Miguel, La Guaira.

#### EXECUTIVE ORDER.

Pursuant to the authority contained in section 179 of the Revised Statutes, I hereby authorize and direct John W. Abercrombie, solicitor of the Department of Labor, to perform the duties of the Secretary of Labor, during the absence of the Secretary of Labor and the Assistant Secretary of Labor.

WOODBOW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,  
16 February, 1918.

## SAYS ARMY UNIFORM CLOTH IS OF THE BEST MATERIAL AND CONTAINS NO "SHODDY"

### EXPLAINS MEANING OF WORD

*Mr. Eisenman, of National Defense Council, Says It Is Reworked Wool—Quotes Usage in England. Better Than Prewar Standard.*

The Council of National Defense authorizes the following:

Charles Eisenman, vice chairman of the section on supplies of the Council of National Defense, makes the following statement discussing the part played by the committee on supplies in purchasing materials for use in making uniforms and overcoats for the Army:

Of the more than 30,000,000 yards of cloth for uniforms that have been bought by the committee on supplies since last May every yard has consisted of 100 per cent virgin wool, with no cotton, no wool substitutes, no shoddy.

#### Specifications for Uniforms.

Prior to the entrance of the committee on supplies into the Government purchasing system the specifications for uniform cloth were as follows: Seventy-five per cent virgin wool and 25 per cent cotton. The standard weight for uniform cloth for the Army has always been 16 ounces to the yard, and is now that, and all of the goods purchased by the committee on supplies has likewise been 16 ounces to the yard. Owing to information received that English uniform cloths were 20 ounces to the yard the supplies committee has frequently sought to obtain a ruling from Gen. Sharpe, of the Quartermaster's Department, as to whether or not the weight of the cloth for our uniform should be increased. Gen. Sharpe cabled Gen. Pershing about four months ago inquiring if, in Gen. Pershing's judgment, our weights were sufficient, but to date the supplies committee has received no information on the point and consequently it has had no alternative but to continue its purchases of cloth under the current weight specifications.

#### Uniforms for Soldiers.

Statements have been made that the uniforms of American soldiers have been cheapened. The facts are that they have been made far better and stronger by eliminating the prewar standard of 25 per cent of cotton and substituting therefor a fabric composed of strictly all virgin wool, thereby strengthening the tensile strength of the cloth and, by the elimination of the 25 per cent of cotton adding at least that much warmth to the fabrics. The 25 per cent of cotton of the prewar standard was done away with at the instance of the committee on supplies acting conjointly with the Quartermaster Department by and with the advice of the officers of the national associations of woolen and worsted manufacturers.

With regard to the overcoating fabric the prewar standard was 75 per cent of virgin wool and 25 per cent of cotton. At the outbreak of the war the officers of the National Association of Woolen Man-

## WANTS ARMY OF SAVERS

THE PURPOSE of the War Savings Committee is to create an army of savers who will, by saving, release labor and materials for the use of the Government in the war, and who will lend their savings to the Government to prosecute the war.

ufacturers, headed by Col. John P. Wood, most strongly urged the adoption of a new standard of overcoating whereby the 25 per cent of cotton should be eliminated and substitution made therefor by the use of reworked wools, commonly known as shoddy. After the most careful deliberation between the woolen manufacturers the committee on supplies, and the Quartermaster Department it was considered wise to take this action, but the strength tests of the overcoating fabric were left on the prewar standard, and for warmth and wearing qualities the overcoating fabric finally adopted is not only far better than that of the prewar standard, but better than at least 90 per cent of all the overcoating in the world for civilians.

#### Discussion of "Shoddy."

There has been a great deal of loose discussion as to what "shoddy" is. Shoddy used for the United States Government overcoating fabrics is simply reworked wool resulting from the remnants and clippings of fine all-wool fabrics which are worked into fiber and used with the virgin wool, thus making an all-wool fabric with the tensile strength the same as in the prewar standard, and the resistance to cold much greater than in the old specifications. It is pertinent to state that England in the overcoating fabric for her armies is using about 75 per cent of reworked wool and only 25 per cent of virgin wool and furnishing a perfectly satisfactory overcoat.

The use of shoddy, or reworked wool, was urged by the greatest woolen experts in the country, among them the executives of the National Association of Woolen Manufacturers, for the reason that there was a possible shortage of wools in the United States. While the wool supply of the world was ample, the world's over-sea transportation had already become so curtailed that we could not safely rely upon the world's supply to fill both the Government and civilian needs of America. It may be asked why, in view of this situation, we did not reduce the use of wool by civilians.

#### "The Army First."

The answer is that we have. Early in the war the committee on supplies, working in conjunction with the commercial economy board of the Council of National Defense, called to Washington on many occasions the woolen and garment manufacturers, with a view to curtailing as much as possible the civilian consumption of wool. Very definite success attended these conferences, with the result that to-day the civilian consumption of wool has, beyond question, been reduced to the lowest point compatible with the interests of the Government and the woolen trade alike. The basis of our policy in this respect has always been the Army first.

## Can Not Send Letters to Alien Enemy Territory

OFFICE OF SECOND ASSISTANT  
POSTMASTER GENERAL,  
Washington, March 1, 1918.

Notice has been received that the different offices of the International Red Cross in Switzerland are receiving letters from the United States in great numbers containing written inclosures, accompanied with requests that such inclosures be mailed in Switzerland and addressed to persons named in enemy countries, especially written inclosures intended for civilians residing in Italian territory occupied by the enemy.

Inasmuch as these written inclosures are not transmitted out of Switzerland it is hereby directed that postmasters and postal officials give publicity, as far as may be possible, to this notice in order that correspondents in the United States may learn that the International Red Cross is not available as a channel through which to send communications of the kind herein described to civilians or others residing in enemy territory or the territory now occupied by enemy forces.

OTTO PRAEGER,  
Second Asst. Postmaster General.

## WAR PHOTOGRAPHS FOR RELEASE.

A partial list of photographs, released March 5, 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.

4089. All Aboard for Victory. These American-made locomotives, carried over on American bottoms, assembled by American troops in France, and placed on American rails, will be manned by Americans and aid our American troops who are fighting, not only for America but for the world, and will do valiant work in bringing peace to that stricken land of France, unsaddling the yoke of autocracy which Germany has attempted, though in vain, to burden civilization.

4074. On Democracy's Battle Front. The dream of every member of our khaki-clad heroic Army everywhere is to take his place on the actual battle front, and hurl back the Teutons who have tried to turn time and civilization back 10 centuries. Here he is at last, in the battle trenches on the Lorraine sector trying to regain these lost Provinces for our sister Republic. Here he is at last with loaded gun, bayonets attached, the shrapnel-proof helmet on his bushy head and a look of grim determination, that characterizes brave Americans everywhere, upon his eager face. Here he is at last, far away from the training camps, far away from his own immediate family, fighting to create a brotherhood that will embrace the world.

4070. He Will Lead Our Men to Victory. Gen. Doyen, commander of a division of American troops now stationed at an important base at X—, somewhere over there, has all the confidences of his men that he will lead them over the top to victory.

4076. Ready to Warn our Forces of a German Raid. This American, now in the first line trenches on the French front, is ready to fire the signal rocket to warn the waiting American troops that a German attack has begun. This picture, one of the first to come over of our boys on the actual fighting front, was taken at the Lorraine sector.