



RED CROSS NATIONAL DRIVE FOR A SECOND \$100,000,000 IS POSTPONED UNTIL MAY 20

CLEARs WAY FOR LIBERTY LOAN

War Council Changes Original Date of May 6, Desiring Not to Interfere in Slightest Degree With the Third U. S. Bond Issue.

The war council of the American Red Cross announced to-day that the campaign to raise a second war relief fund of \$100,000,000 would be postponed until the week of May 20.

It was the original intention to begin the raising of this money for Red Cross work on May 6, but fear that it might detract even slightly from the forthcoming Liberty loan campaign prompted the war council to postpone the date for two weeks. This action fixes the date of the second war fund campaign of the American Red Cross 11 months after the first, which was carried on the week of June 18, 1917.

Work of the First Campaign.

The war council had been appointed by President Wilson five weeks prior to the start of the first money-raising campaign, and the first great task was to provide the means of carrying on relief work on a scale commensurate with the military operations.

More than \$100,000,000 was contributed in response to the first call for financial aid and the contributions, plus interest, brought the total receipts from the first drive to \$105,099,257. Of this amount \$17,006,121 was refunded to chapters for local relief work. Of the balance \$77,721,918 has been appropriated, leaving a balance available for appropriations of \$10,371,217. France has been the beneficiary of American Red Cross appropriations in the sum of more than thirty millions.

Christmas Membership Drive.

During the week preceding Christmas the American Red Cross conducted a membership drive which resulted in the enrollment of approximately 22,000,000 new members. This was followed last months by a campaign conducted by the junior membership of the American Red Cross which resulted in the enrollment in that collateral organization of virtually all the school children in America.

RELIEVED FROM DUTY.

Special Orders, No. 51:

206. Lieut. Col. Will H. Point, Infantry, National Army, is relieved from duty as division quartermaster, 35th Division, Camp Doniphan, Okla.

TEN MUNITIONS DISTRICTS ESTABLISHED WITH U. S. REPRESENTATIVES AS CHIEFS TO COORDINATE AND SPEED WAR WORK

Secretary Baker Arrives in France on Inspection Trip and for Conferences

A cable dispatch from Paris to the Associated Press last night announces the arrival at a French port of the Secretary of War.

For some time Secretary Baker has desired to visit the headquarters of the American Expeditionary forces. He sailed from an American port about February 27.

Secretary Baker has not determined the length of time he will remain in France, but his stay will be long enough to enable him to make a thorough inspection of the American forces abroad and to hold important conferences with American military officers.

It is expected that not only will Secretary Baker visit the American headquarters, but his inspection tour will cover construction projects, including docks, railroads, and ordnance bases, now under way back of the American lines.

The Secretary's visit is military and not diplomatic. It is essentially for the purposes of inspection and personal conference with military officials.

The Secretary of War is accompanied by Maj. Gen. W. N. Black, Lieut. Col. M. L. Brett, and Ralph Hayes, private secretary to Mr. Baker.

Ordered to Increase Coal Shipments to Tidewater

Orders to increase shipments of coal for bunker and other purposes at tidewater have been issued by the United States Fuel Administration to operators of the Pocahontas district of West Virginia.

Operators in that district will consign all of their shipments of coal, except coal for by-product use, to tidewater points until midnight, March 12.

These shipments will include all coal standing on mine sidings at the time the orders were received. The coal is to be shipped to the Tidewater Exchange for account of the United States Shipping Board, except such tonnage as operators intended to ship to tidewater during the period mentioned.

Contribute to the Red Cross fund.

BUSINESS MEN NAMED

Plan Worked Out by Col. Guy Tripp Announced by Gen. Wheeler, Acting Head of Ordnance.

The War Department issues the following statement:

In order to bring about decentralization and closer contact with manufacturers of war munitions Gen. Wheeler, acting chief of the Ordnance Department, has divided the country into munition districts, with headquarters for the different zones at Pittsburgh, Pa., Cleveland, Ohio, Rochester, N. Y., Boston, Mass., New Haven, Conn., Detroit, Mich., Cincinnati, Ohio, Chicago, Ill., New York City, and Philadelphia.

In each of the cities where a district office is to be established one of the leading business executives has been selected to be district chief of the production division of the Ordnance Department.

List of District Chiefs.

At the head of the Pittsburgh office the production division will have Ralph M. Dravo, a member of the firm of Dravo Bros., steel constructors. Mr. Dravo's offices at the present time are in the Diamond Bank Building at Pittsburgh, but he will establish a central office for the production division of the Ordnance Department within the next few days.

For the other district offices the following appointments have been made:

Cleveland district.—Samuel Scovil, who resigned as president of the Cleveland Illuminating Co. to take the position offered him by the production division. His present offices as president of the Cleveland Illuminating Co. are in the Plymouth Building, corner of East Twenty-second Street and Prospect Avenue.

Rochester district.—F. S. Noble, one of the chief executives of the Eastman Kodak Co.

Boston district.—Levi H. Greenwood, of the Wakefield Rattan Co.

New Haven district.—Waldo C. Bryant, president of the Bryant Electric Co., of Bridgeport, Conn.

The Detroit District.

Detroit district.—Fred J. Robinson, president of the Lowrie & Robinson Lumber Co.

Cincinnati district.—Charles L. Harrison, of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce.

Chicago, district.—E. A. Russell, vice

president of the Otis Elevator Co., with present offices at 600 Jackson Boulevard.

New York district.—Samuel G. Allen, chairman of the Lima Locomotive Works. His present offices as chairman of the Lima Locomotive Works are in the Albe-marle Building, 1107 Broadway, New York City.

Philadelphia district.—John C. Jones, of the Harrison Safety Boiler Works, Philadelphia.

Worked Out by Col. Tripp.

Col. Guy E. Tripp, of New York, formerly chairman of the Westinghouse Co. and now chief of the production division of the Ordnance Department, worked out the details of the plan for decentralization and closer contact with the manufacturing districts.

Gen. W. S. Peirce, head of the bureau in which is the finance division of the Ordnance Department, and Col. B. W. Dunn, head of the inspection division, have arranged to follow the same decentralization plan, and will have their field forces in the same district headquarters as the production division.

Col. Samuel McRoberts, formerly vice president and executive manager of the National City Bank, who has been at the head of the procurement division of the Ordnance Department for some time, will cooperate with the district officers.

The plan which has been worked out is one of the logical developments of the reorganization of the Ordnance Department some time ago. It not only brings the Department into direct contact with the munition industries, so that the work can be followed up more closely, but it also assures better inspection facilities, quicker payment for work done, and more exact information as to the progress of the work on all the implements of war.

Territory Carefully Outlined.

The territory covered by the different districts has been clearly outlined by the Department, and the comparatively few industries which are not embraced in these districts will deal directly with the production division in Washington as heretofore.

The various production division districts as at present established cover territory as is outlined below:

The Chicago district comprises the State of Indiana, north of the north boundary line of the following counties: Warren, Tippecanoe, Clinton, Howard, Grant, Blackford, Jay, and the States of Illinois, Wisconsin, and Minnesota.

The Cincinnati District.

The Cincinnati district comprises the State of Ohio, north of the north boundary line of the following counties: Darke, Miami, Clarke, Fayette, Pickaway, Fairfield, Perry, Morgan, Noble, Monroe, and the State of Indiana south of the north boundary line of the following counties: Warren, Tippecanoe, Clinton, Howard, Grant, Blackford, Jay, and the State of Kentucky.

Detroit and Pittsburgh.

The Detroit district comprises the State of Michigan.

The Pittsburgh district comprises the State of West Virginia and that part of Pennsylvania, except Erie, Crawford, and Mercer Counties, lying west of the west boundary line of the following counties:

(Continued on page 7.)

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

The following casualties have been reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces:

Killed in Action.

Capt. Harry C. McHenry.
First Lieut. Louis J. Jordan.
Pvt. William Stoyer.
Pvt. Tony Wroblewski.
Sergt. Walter J. Porsch.
Sergt. James W. Wedding.
Corpl. Dean Parish.
Pvt. Albert E. Hoschler.
Pvt. Edward Nash.
Pvt. Glen E. Pedersen.
Pvt. Clifford J. Worden.
Corpl. Donald H. MacRae.
Pvt. Isaac Davis.
Pvt. Byron Van Raden.
Pvt. Guy O. Worley.
Sergt. Alva F. Eaton.
Pvt. John F. Ellis.
Pvt. Russell L. Selix.
Pvt. Elmer James McDonough.
Pvt. Frank J. Osgood.
Cook Linnie G. Fillingim.
Pvt. Francisco Disabatine.
Pvt. Otis D. Green.

Died from Enemy's Gas.

Pvt. John B. Ernest.
Pvt. John M. Young.

Died from Wounds.

Pvt. Lawrence Wenell.
Pvt. Henry J. Sweeney.
Sergt. Theodore Peterson.
Pvt. Jim F. Edgar.

Wounded in Action.

Sergt. Raymond Quinlan.
Pvt. Nicholas McGaughren.
Pvt. Antoni Kulig.
Pvt. Charles B. Sandridge.

Severely Wounded.

Pvt. Frank A. Coyle.
Pvt. Cyril R. Johns.
Pvt. Hugh I. Hunt.
Pvt. Willie L. Pierce.
Pvt. Homer H. Milam.
Pvt. Mofford C. Breese.
Corp. Marvin Dunn.
Corp. Lewis Allyn Simons.
Corp. Lewis E. Deitz.
Pvt. (first class) Raymond L. Closson.
Pvt. (first class) Dan P. Bracelin.
Pvt. (first class) Fred. A. Heintz.
Pvt. Merrill B. Morrison.
Pvt. Robert L. Clausen.
Pvt. Ira J. Rogers.
Pvt. William T. Smith.
Pvt. Ray C. Walden.
Pvt. Arthur M. Shores.
Pvt. Jerry Shultz.
Pvt. John Vomacka.
Pvt. Emil F. Kraft.
Pvt. Louis Holmes.
Pvt. Joseph Ciechowski.
Pvt. Fred S. Becker.
Second Lieut. Alex W. Terrell.
Pvt. Joe E. Bush.
Pvt. John E. Frayne.
Pvt. (first class) Hancel Van Hoose.
Pvt. Charles Goodisky.

Slightly Wounded.

Pvt. Burton M. Baker.
Pvt. Ernest J. Rooney.

Pvt. Leo J. Miller.
Pvt. Clarence W. Dawson.
Sergt. Pearl Edwards.
Pvt. James F. Albert.
Pvt. Glenn H. Cray.
Pvt. Albin Dernek.
Pvt. Archie R. Kindig.
Pvt. Charles W. McLaughlin.
Cook Charles Danielson.
Pvt. Walter G. Smith.
Pvt. Otto M. Swanlund.
Pvt. Ennis Lewis.
Pvt. Tournay F. Boroughs.
Pvt. Kenmore Thorsen.
Pvt. (first class) Harvey A. McPeak.
Pvt. John A. Bedner.
Pvt. John McGuirl.
Corpl. John A. Rohde.
Pvt. Barney E. Pogue.
Pvt. Paul Skoropelis.
Corpl. Frank Kiviatkowski.
Corpl. Ray Hassett.
Pvt. Edward J. Farrell.
Pvt. Albert J. Carron.
Pvt. Hugh W. Mellon.
Pvt. Ray Moore.
Pvt. Antonio Yenco.
Pvt. Garfield L. Joalyn.
Corpl. Barrett J. Rice.
Pvt. Herbert H. Stevens.
Sergt. Benjamin S. Lipsett.
Pvt. John Hurrell.
Corpl. Morris Jasnow.
First Lieut. John N. Greene.
Corpl. Edward J. Smith.
Pvt. Charles A. Roberts.
Pvt. Floyd R. Leseman.
Pvt. Nazzareno Faghetta.
Pvt. Emery Wolfe.
Pvt. Henry E. Stedman.
Pvt. Elmore Murley.
Corpl. Henry W. Dawson.
Pvt. Walter E. Moore.
Corpl. Herbert L. Livingstone.
Pvt. Joseph Marcyan.
Chief Mechanic Sidney G. Land.
Pvt. Ben A. Kosse.
Sergt. George H. Bradley.
Corpl. Eli G. Whiting.
Pvt. Harold J. Perkins.
Pvt. (first class) Carl R. Hanson.
Pvt. Paul O. Nelson.
Pvt. Verd F. Smith.

Deaths.

Corpl. Harlan C. Wise, automobile accident.
Pvt. Nicholas Daley, cardiac dilatation.
Pvt. Aleck Berry, pneumonia.
Cadet Lloyd Ludwig, airplane accident.
Pvt. James E. Doucette, pneumonia.
Pvt. John E. Freeman, meningitis.
Pvt. George B. Collins, empyema.
Cook Jones E. Fowler, pneumonia.
Pvt. David J. Pugh, pneumonia.
Pvt. Alexander McAlister, scarlet fever.
First Lieut. Frank G. Montgomery, airplane accident.
First Lieut. George Adelbert Ward, paralysis.
Pvt. William Fiyall, pneumonia.
Pvt. Dock Maxwell, pneumonia.
Pvt. Joseph H. Tremblay, uremia.
Sergt. Samuel Torance, ulcer of stomach.
Pvt. William Rhodes, pneumonia.

(Continued on page 7.)

Strategic Center of War Remains in France and Flanders, Says War Department Weekly Review of Military Operations

The War Department authorizes the publication of the following review of the military operations for the week ending March 9, 1918:

In spite of the fact that 120,000 square miles of Russian territory have been invaded during the past three weeks and the enemy now is sweeping forward into the heart of Russia and has reached a point within 70 miles of the capital, nevertheless, the center of gravity of the war remains in the west.

The Germans have for the past three and a half years done all in their power to upset the center of gravity and shift it eastward. This explains the successive blows struck in Russia and later in the Italian theater.

Key Position Remains in France.

Notwithstanding the diversions of the minor campaigns in Mesopotamia, Palestine, and the Balkan front, the key positions of the war are France and Flanders. Here the strategic situation remains relatively constant.

The enemy is completing the redistribution of available forces. There are some new units flowing into the lines in the nature of replacements. Nothing in the situation should lead us to estimate that the Germans have abandoned their plans of a major offensive in the west.

Considering tactical dispositions, we note that the enemy has developed two principal axes of activity, the one pivoting on Rheims, the other in Alsace in front of Luneville.

Allies Alertly Confident.

The allies, while assuming an alert defensive, are resting content with allowing the enemy to break the strength of his assaults against their impregnable line.

The morale of the French and British forces has never been better. They are keenly anxious to give battle to the enemy, confident of their superiority.

Our own forces have been constantly engaged.

The scope of their activities is being daily extended. The number of our detachments in the line is increasing. We now have troops in the trenches at four separate points.

Americans Repulse Raids.

At dawn on March 5 the enemy attempted a strong raid against one of our advance posts farther south. This thrust was repulsed with a loss to the enemy. Our casualties were slight and no prisoners or missing were reported. The French general commanding this sector congratulated our commander on the splendid manner in which our troops repulsed the assailing columns.

We now hold four and a half miles of the battle front in our principal sector.

On March 7, the enemy making use of liquid fire, advanced to the assault against our trenches. This is the first time this weapon has been tried out against our men. The assailing column was repulsed and the Germans were compelled to abandon the flame-throwing apparatus, which was captured and later

brought into our lines. During this attack the liquid fire reached a trench segment which contained none of our men, and little damage was inflicted.

Our own patrols are continuously out on scouting missions, keeping in close contact with the enemy.

Enemy Fresh Units in Toul Sector.

In the Toul sector the Germans are carrying on extensive preparations, continuing to bring up fresh units, and accumulating material, apparently with a view to undertaking more extensive operations.

During the period under review, the French along their front have remained relatively inactive. However, they carried out a very successful surprise attack east of the Meuse against the enemy positions in the Calonne trenches. The French forces, on a frontage of some 1,200 yards, advanced to a depth of 600 yards, and were able to reach the German fourth line positions. The enemy counter-attacked in force on the French left flank, but was repulsed without difficulty, and the French brought in over 150 prisoners.

French units drove the German from positions where they had recently gained a foothold in the vicinity of Fort Pompele, southeast of Rheims. By a fortunate stroke, the French were able to dislodge the enemy and regain complete control of all of their old line.

Twenty Drives in Seven Days.

During the past seven-day period, the Germans conducted no less than 20 hard driven raids along the French front. The greater part of these were repulsed without difficulty, though the enemy was able to capture some 400 prisoners west of the Meuse early in the week, as well as retake part of the trenches in the region of the Butte du Mesnil, which the French had captured in February.

Along the British front, the British continue to hold the initiative and drove forward a series of successful minor raids along the Ypres salient, as well as at many points southward. The Australians carried out a very successful reconnaissance at Warneton, taking a number of prisoners and several machine guns.

Though the attacking forces met with strong resistance, nevertheless, they were able to mop up the enemy trenches in short order, and reached the German second line after repulsing two strong counterthrusts. The English brought in prisoners south of St. Quentin and north of Scarpe. The Germans made raids into the British lines at a large number of points.

Hostile Raiding Increasing.

Along the whole sector hostile raiding is increasing and during two successive nights the Germans undertook no less than 10 operations which were more than mere raids.

More serious fighting took place in the Ypres-Dixmude sector. Here the enemy launched an attack in force on a frontage of over a mile and was able to gain a temporary foothold in the British advance post, south of Houthulst Wood.

Severe fighting ensued and as a result of a very brisk engagement the British units not only repulsed the enemy, but drove forward 300 yards from their original starting point. In the region of Messines a trench element held by the Portuguese forces was assaulted by the enemy, but the Portuguese troops held their ground firmly and drove off the attacking column.

Heavy Enemy Aerial Losses.

As indicative of the intense air activities which now prevail, 214 enemy aircraft were brought down during last month on the western front. The allies lost only 88 machines on all fronts, while the enemy is credited with the loss of 273.

In the Italian theater, heavy snow in the mountain area has prevented further operations. Artillery duels were, however, lively from the Astico to the Brenta and from the eastern slopes of the Monte Grappa to the Piave.

The Italian front remains temporarily quiet. Advices indicate that the enemy contemplates taking the offensive in the mountain area, possibly in an effort to debouch through the Val Lagarina into the plain.

We may look for increased activity in this theater, which will, no doubt, develop spontaneously when preparations have been completed and weather conditions are more favorable.

Italian Forces Reorganized.

In the meantime, Italian forces have now fully recovered from their losses of the campaign of last autumn. Their cadres are reorganized and the Italian Armies are operating in close conjunction with the British and French divisions now at the front in Italy.

In Russia the situation is changing with eruptive rapidity. The Germans continue to advance inland. The lists tabulated by the enemy of terrain captured, of guns, stores, and other war material taken grow daily more voluminous. In Finland the Germans are operating in conjunction with the White Guards against the Red Guards, and are in control of the line north of Tammerfors and Viborg.

The Germans have landed on the Aland Islands which they will probably use as a base for an invasion of Finland.

Advancing in Russia.

The German invasion of Russia is in full swing. One hostile column at least, is now meeting with some opposition. In Esthonia the Russians are holding off the invaders in front of Yamburg. This center, though occupied by the enemy has been retaken by Russian forces.

Advices from Petrograd indicate that 100,000 workmen have enrolled in the Russian army and are rallying for the defense of the capital. Petrograd has been bombarded by German air craft. Two additional invading columns, eight in all, are making some headway along their respective lines of advance. The Livonian column has progressed about 130 miles in 5½ days, capturing many prisoners.

(Continued on page 6.)

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RATES BY MAIL.

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EXECUTIVE ORDER.

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

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

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

WOODROW WILSON.

April 14, 1917.

Three Additional Labor Disputes Are Adjusted

Three more adjustments between employers and employees engaged on war contracts were announced to-day by the Department of Labor. No time was lost in any of the three from strikes.

The principal settlement involved 2,000 cotton-duck weavers engaged in the manufacture of Army equipment in cotton mills of the Mount Vernon-Woodberry Mills, Baltimore. The adjustment was reached after an all-night conference between representatives of the company, the Quartermaster Corps of the War Department, officials of the Textile Workers Union of America, and Gen. Robert McWade, of the Labor Department. Under the terms of the settlement the 9-hour day becomes immediately effective. Increase of 12½ per cent in wages was granted at once. This makes a total increase of 69½ per cent since 1916.

An adjustment in a plant of the Liberty Ordnance Co., at Bridgeport, Conn., was also reached. This plant is manufacturing munitions.

The third settlement involved tool-makers and machinists of the American Graphophone Co., at Bridgeport.

REQUISITIONS WIRE NAILS.

British War Office Takes Possession of All Stocks Imported.

A cablegram from American Consul General Robert P. Skinner, at London, states that the war office has taken possession, from February 25, of all stocks of wire nails imported or to be imported into the United Kingdom.

Silver Stars in the Service Flag for Wounded Discharged Soldiers

Lieut. Col. Nathan William MacChesney, judge advocate, National Army, of the Central Department, Chicago, has transmitted the following correspondence to the OFFICIAL BULLETIN:

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., March 5, 1918.

Maj. NATHAN WILLIAM MACCHESNEY,
Dept. Judge Advocate, Central Department, Chicago.

DEAR SIR: Owing to numerous inquiries of late concerning the significance and use of service flags I take the liberty to write you as the authority on the subject. One class of men who have been brought to our notice seem not to have been provided for in the directions given in your article in the January 21 OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

Are men who have been invalided back home entitled to a star on the service flag? They are not subject to call any longer, but have done all in their power for the service of the country. Is there such a thing as a silver star for such men? It seems to me that there should be some distinction between those who are actually in service and those who have served and are unable to do so any longer.

I will appreciate an official statement from you on this subject. We will be most glad for some definite information concerning the status of these invalided men.

Yours, very truly,

Mrs. A. W. STRONG,

Chairman, Woman's Committee, Council of National Defense, Minneapolis Division.

Lieut. Col. MacChesney's Reply.

HEADQUARTERS CENTRAL DEPT.,
DEPT. JUDGE ADVOCATE'S OFFICE,
Chicago, March 6, 1918.

Mrs. A. W. STRONG, Chairman,
Woman's Committee,
Council of National Defense,
1245 McKnight Building,
Minneapolis, Minn.

DEAR MADAM: Replying to your letter of March 5:

We understand that it has been customary to represent with a silver star men who have been wounded or invalided home but are still in the service, but do not know whether or not such has been the practice with reference to men who have been discharged from the service. However, it seems to me that your suggestion is a good one, and personally I see no reason why the silver star should not be used for all those who have been in active service and have been discharged because of disability acquired in the service of their country.

You understand that the service flag is not official, but it is in general use and the flying of it is encouraged. Unfortunately, it has been patented by private parties. The matter of having an official service flag not so controlled is under consideration by Congress.

I am sending a copy of your letter and this reply to the OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

Yours, very truly,

NATHAN WILLIAM MACCHESNEY,
Lieut. Col. Judge Advocate, N. A.,
Asst. to Department Judge Advocate.

EXPLAINS PROPOSED CHANGES IN TRADING WITH ENEMY ACT

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

There is nothing in the proposed amendments to the trading-with-the-enemy act now pending before the Senate to change the definition of enemy within the meaning of the law or to change the status of resident alien enemies. I repeat that under the trading-with-the-enemy act the test of enemy character is solely one of residence. Nationality cuts no figure in the matter.

Persons Affected.

The only persons in the enemy class whose property can in any way be affected by the operation of the trading-with-the-enemy act are, first, those persons, firms, and corporations residing and doing business within the enemy territory or within the territory occupied by the armed forces of the enemy, and, second, such resident alien enemies in the United States as have been actually interned under the jurisdiction of the War Department. No action is contemplated which will affect the money, bank deposits, postal savings, or other property of subjects of enemy countries resident within the United States.

WILL TAKE OVER THE ENEMY INTERESTS IN PASSAIC MILLS

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

There are six or seven woolen and worsted mills in Passaic, N. J., in each of which there is an enemy interest. In some cases this enemy interest constitutes the majority holding of stock; in other cases only a minority. The only action contemplated by the Alien Property Custodian is the taking over of the enemy stock in these concerns and the election of members of the board of directors of the companies. No change in the executive management of the companies is contemplated.

Will Cooperate in Management.

The Alien Property Custodian holding large blocks of the stock of these companies is, of course, interested in their continued operation and expects to cooperate with the present managers of the companies to see that production is kept up to full capacity. No sale of the enemy interest in these companies is in present contemplation.

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

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONGRESS BRIEFLY TOLD

SENATE.

The Senate began the week's work this morning with the consideration of the urgency deficiency bill carrying appropriations amounting to about two billion dollars. Late Saturday afternoon, Chairman Martin submitted the amendments reported from the committee giving the Alien Property Custodian power to sell enemy-owned property within the United States and deposit the proceeds in the Treasury for subsequent disposition as Congress may determine, and empowering the President to obtain title to and take over the piers of the North German Lloyd and Hamburg-American steamship companies.

The diplomatic and consular appropriation bill was passed.

The Senate, Saturday afternoon, also agreed to the House amendments to the bill providing for the furlough of enlisted men for farm work. As amended by the House, the enlisted man himself and not others must apply for the furlough. The measure now goes to the President.

German-American Alliance.

Further testimony was submitted to the Judiciary Committee concerning the activities of the German-American Alliance. The treasurer of the organization testified that prior to the entrance of the United States into the war, \$800,000 had been collected through the agency of the alliance for German war sufferers and had been turned over to Dr. Bernard Dernberg. Other witnesses told of the activities of the organization in opposing prohibition, the testimony along this line developing the fact that \$700,000 for that purpose had been raised.

Pacific coast wooden shipbuilders told the Commerce Committee that the Shipping Board was making a vital mistake in its announced policy of curtailing further wooden ship construction. Recent statements before the committee by General Manager Piez, of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, that there was a timber shortage was vigorously denied by these witnesses from the Pacific coast. J. H. Van Duzer, of Portland, Oreg., said the sawmills of the Northwest had not been given enough work to keep them operating at full capacity. In Oregon alone, he said, there was enough timber in sight for building 400 ships within the year.

Inquiry of War Department.

Senator New, of Indiana, introduced a resolution that went over until to-day in which the War Department was called upon for information concerning its reasons for orders said to have been issued prohibiting the publication of the addresses of relatives of men killed or wounded in action in France, or those who die of disease.

An estimate of \$400,000,000 has been submitted to the Appropriations Committee by the War Department to be added to the pending urgent deficiency bill. It is intended for the manufacture of ordnance, principally heavy guns. Members of the committee said that the appropriation probably would be left for the House committee to take care of, as

the funds sought could not be immediately expended.

An agreement was reached to defer action on the pending resolution authorizing the President to fix a date for the registration of alien subjects resident in this country and subject to draft under treaty arrangements, until the Foreign Relations Committee has reported and the Senate has ratified the treaty negotiated with Great Britain and Canada bearing upon this subject.

S. W. McClure, of Utah, secretary of the National Wool Growers' Association, before the Agricultural Committee charged that the Boston wool dealers prevented the growers from getting money in Boston to finance their organization, and that they finally obtained it in Chicago with the aid of the stockyards people. He denied that the packers were interested in the wool growers' association. J. A. Oelfelder, of Wyoming, urging measures to reduce destruction of sheep declared that a million sheep were destroyed every year by dogs, wolves, and coyotes.

HOUSE.

The war finance corporation bill as revised and modified in the Ways and Means Committee was reintroduced by Chairman Kitchin, who gave notice that he would ask the House to proceed with its consideration tomorrow. Representative Moore, Republican, of Pennsylvania, made public the fact that he had received a letter from President Wilson in which the Executive said he was anxious to see this measure passed.

Debate continues on the legislative appropriation bill. On Saturday the House by a vote of 99 to 71 voted to eliminate the subtreasuries at Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, New Orleans, Philadelphia, St. Louis, and San Francisco.

The House was in special session yesterday for the purpose of eulogies on the life and character of the late Representative Henry T. Helgesen, of North Dakota.

The contest of D. L. Baumgarten, Sr., for the seat now held by Victor Heintz, Republican, of the second Ohio district, was referred to the Committee on Elections.

NICKNAMES OF DIVISIONS.

HEADQUARTERS 31ST DIVISION,
Camp Wheeler, Ga., Feb. 25, 1918.

Editor, THE OFFICIAL BULLETIN:

It is suggested that a compilation of the nicknames of those divisions in the United States service which have adopted them would be of interest to your readers.

In this connection the 31st Division, composed of troops from the States of Alabama, Florida, and Georgia, officially adopted the name "Dixie Division" in General Orders No. 33, Headquarters 31st Division, November 16, 1917.

A division emblem was adopted at the same time.

ROBERT S. HENRY,
Captain, F. A., U. S. R.
Division Intelligence Officer.

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

100,000 THIRD LIBERTY LOAN MEETINGS IN SCHOOL HOUSES

Plans to Carry Message to All Rural Districts on Night of April 12.

The message of the Third Liberty loan—its meaning, purposes, and operations—is to be carried to rural residents of the United States through approximately 100,000 schoolhouse meetings on the night of April 12, six days after the official opening of the drive. It will be the first time in history that all rural schoolhouses will have been given over on the same night to a national Government meeting.

A letter sent by Secretary McAdoo to all rural school directors in the Nation, asking them to cooperate with their local Liberty loan organization in arranging Liberty loan rallies for that night has produced a flood of favorable responses. Not a single school official has declined to assist in making the plan a success.

Local Committees to Cooperate.

Local Liberty loan committees will cooperate with the school officials in arranging the meetings. Speakers who understand all of the details concerning the loan campaign will be provided. Schoolhouse bells will be rung, bonfires will be lighted in schoolhouse yards, patriotic songs will be sung, and other devices used to enliven the meetings. Explanatory literature will be distributed, and the hope of the committees is that the meetings will result in a thorough understanding of the vital features of the loan by all who attend.

Among the persons who have accepted invitations to campaign in behalf of the third Liberty loan were William Jennings Bryan, former Secretary of State; Dr. L. S. Rowe, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; Gaylord M. Saltzgaber, United States Commissioner of Pensions; Charlie Chaplin and William S. Hart, motion picture stars; Miss Katherine Synon and Mrs. Hallie Einn Hill, of the woman's Liberty loan committee; and Mrs. Cora C. Lewis, of Kinsley, Kans., who formerly was a member of the Kansas State board of administration of public schools.

Overtime on Scotch Farms so Long as the War Lasts

Consul Johnson, at Dundee, Scotland, reports:

In response to the appeal made by the prime minister and emphasized by the secretary for Scotland, the Forfarshire district agricultural executive committee has recommended to the farmers and farm workers of Forfarshire that they make the following arrangement:

(1) Daylight and weather permitting, so long as the war lasts, a full day's work should be done on all Saturdays and on other week days overtime work should be done, if found necessary.

(2) All work done in excess of the present customary hours or hours already agreed upon should be paid for as overtime at the rate of time and a half (calculated on the cash wage to all classes of farm workers) or paid for by piecework, if practicable.

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT BOND HOLDINGS OF NATIONAL BANKS

The Comptroller of the Currency issues the following statement:

The reports of condition for December 31, 1917, show that the total amount of bonds of foreign Governments held by the national banks of the country on the date named was \$280,653,308, of which only \$709,613 were bonds of the German or Austrian Governments. Other foreign securities held by the national banks on the same date aggregated \$69,990,853, making total of all foreign securities \$350,644,161, against \$297,236,000 foreign securities held November 17, 1916, and \$158,500,000 on May 1, 1916.

Holdings by Sections.

Of the total amount of foreign Government bonds owned, \$20,603,338 were held by national banks in the New England States; \$182,854,947 by national banks in the Eastern States; \$15,294,128 in the Southern States; \$42,057,311 in the Middle States; \$8,101,292 in the Western States; and \$11,742,292 in the Pacific States.

The banks of the central reserve cities owned \$99,549,562 foreign Government bonds. National banks in other reserve cities held \$59,488,751, while the amount held by all country banks was \$121,614,995.

Pennsylvania Leads States.

The State in which the country banks held the largest amount of foreign Government bonds was Pennsylvania, \$31,260,866. Country banks in New York State came next with \$23,701,435, followed by New Jersey with \$8,312,698, Ohio with \$7,719,036, Massachusetts with \$5,898,144, Michigan with \$4,286,262, Virginia \$3,411,536, Connecticut \$3,305,188. In no other State did the amount of foreign Government bonds held by country national banks amount to as much as \$3,000,000.

GENERAL REVIEW OF COAL PRICES IS WELL UNDER WAY

The general review of coal prices undertaken by the United States Fuel Administration is well under way, and will be completed by April 1. New prices for the bituminous coal fields in Iowa were announced Saturday.

The maximum prices for coal at the mines in the Marion, Boone, and Appanoose fields as fixed in the order are as follows: Run of mine, \$2.75; prepared sizes, \$3.10; slack or screenings, \$2. Ninety-one per cent of the coal produced in these fields is prepared sizes. The former prices were: Run of mine, \$3.15; prepared sizes, \$3.40; slack or screenings, \$2.90. No change was made in the prices for the Des Moines and Albia fields over those fixed by the President in his proclamation. These prices were: Run of mine, \$2.70; prepared sizes, \$2.95; and slack or screenings, \$2.45.

Reductions in Colorado.

Summer reductions in the price of coal at the mines in Colorado will apply only to prepared sizes on both domestic and steam coal. This was announced by the United States Fuel Administration in

STATEMENT BY P. O. SOLICITOR CONCERNING N. Y. MAGAZINE

William H. Lamar, solicitor for the Post Office Department, on Saturday authorized the following statement with reference to the status of the Metropolitan Magazine:

My attention has been called to statements published in this morning's newspapers to the effect that the March issue of the Metropolitan Magazine had been barred from the mails and that the department is considering the revocation of the second-class mailing privilege of this publication. Neither of these statements is correct. The facts are that in the latter part of February the March issue of the Metropolitan Magazine was accepted in the mails and regularly dispatched by the New York City post office and distributed throughout the country. Shortly thereafter a number of complaints were received from its readers complaining that an article which appeared therein under the heading "Is America Honest?" by William Hard, was in violation of the espionage act.

Ruling Not Thought Necessary.

In view of the fact that this issue had already passed through the mails a ruling as to the mailability of this article was not thought necessary, but March 1 the attention of the postmaster at New York was called to the complaints received. I sent the following telegram to the postmaster at New York to-day:

"I learned over phone from Mulker to-day that Metropolitan Magazine was notified by you that March issue was held nonmailable by this office in my letter of March 1. That letter may have been so unfortunately worded as to fully warrant such notice to the publishers. Complaints had been received from the public against the article by William Hard appearing in that issue, and my intention was simply to put you on guard and have you in future examine this and other publications before dispatch."

This disposes of the matter so far as the Post Office Department is concerned.

Knew Nothing of Notice.

Until I talked with Mr. Mulker, the superintendent of the division of second-class mails in the New York City post office today, I knew nothing of the notice sent to the publishers by the postmaster at New York and have been surprised at the numerous telephone calls by members of the press with respect to this matter within the last 24 hours.

POST OFFICE FRAUD ORDER.

OFFICE OF POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, March 5, 1918.

Order No. 1161 has this day been issued against Alley's Royal Rabbitry and E. R. Alley, at Grinnell, Iowa.

J. C. KOONS,
Acting Postmaster General.

connection with the order issued Friday fixing maximum prices for Colorado mining operations.

There will be no reduction in price during the summer months as to run of mine and slack or screenings produced in that territory. The reductions on prepared sizes will apply only to the domestic Trinidad fields specified.

424 COMPLAINTS RECEIVED OF FUEL ORDER VIOLATIONS

A report filed by the legal department of the United States Fuel Administration shows there have been 424 complaints received of violations of the orders promulgated by the administration since its organization. This number does not include violations of the order of January 17, 1918.

Criminal prosecutions were instituted in 83 cases. Two hundred and eighty-one violations are under investigation and pending, and 18 have been dropped, because investigation disclosed no violation.

Funds Refunded by 42 Persons.

In 42 instances persons engaged in various branches of the coal trade were compelled by the Fuel Administration to refund sums aggregating \$34,000 which had been improperly collected by them in the conduct of their business.

A systematic examination is being made by the legal department of all sales reports being filed with the Federal Trade Commission. Agents of the Department of Justice and of the Federal Trade Commission are supplementing this examination by investigations in the field.

Check on Violations.

Officials of the Fuel Administration believe that by these methods it will be able to obtain evidence of sales in excess of the Government prices, and of violations of the regulations of the Fuel Administration. This evidence will be made the basis for prosecutions under the Lever act, in all cases in which such action is deemed advisable.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE WAR

(Continued from page 3.)

The column advancing on Smolensk has arrived on the Dneiper and reached a point 78 miles from this city.

Two new columns under Austrian control are bearing down through Pedolia into northern Bessarabia. Three Russian infantry divisions are said to have surrendered to the Austrians.

In Siberia it is reported that the ex-German war prisoners are armed and drilling in the vicinity of Irkutsk, and that throughout Siberia, German and Austrian prisoners of war are being assisted by certain Russian elements.

Railway bridges east of Lake Baikal and in the vicinity of Chita have been destroyed as a result of the rumor of Japanese intervention.

A detachment of American engineers is en route for Harbin.

British Pursuing Turks.

In Mesopotamia the British are in constant contact with the Turks and have taken a number of prisoners in the vicinity of Hit.

In Palestine the British are pushing steadily forward, particularly along and west of the Nablus road.

Cavalry encounters east and north of Jericho are reported.

In Macedonia a Bulgarian raid was repulsed southwest of Seres and intermittent artillery action is noted in the vicinity of Monastir.

DIRECTOR GENERAL'S AIDS SEVER RAILWAY CONNECTIONS

All Members of Staff Devoting Themselves Exclusively to Service of United States.

Director General of Railroads McAdoo has made the following announcement:

Walker D. Hines, assistant to the director general, has tendered his resignation as chairman, general counsel, and director of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway.

Carl R. Gray, director of the Division of Transportation, has tendered his resignation as president, chairman, and director of the Western Maryland Railway Co. and as chairman and director of the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railway Co.

Quits the Santa Fe.

Edward Chambers, director of the Division of Traffic, has tendered his resignation as vice president of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co.

As heretofore stated, R. S. Lovett, director of the Division of Additions and Betterments, has already severed his connection with various railroad companies.

Staff Gives Up Railroad Connections.

The Director General said that all members of the staff of the Railroad Administration at Washington had severed their connections with all railroad companies and other corporate or private interests and were devoting themselves exclusively to the service of the United States.

TEN MUNITIONS DISTRICTS

(Continued from page 1.)

Tioga, Lycoming, Mifflin, Juniata, Perry, Cumberland, and Adams, and Belmont and Jefferson Counties, Ohio.

The Boston district comprises that part of Massachusetts lying east of the west boundary line of Worcester County, and the States of Rhode Island, Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont.

The New Haven district comprises the State of Connecticut and the following counties in western Massachusetts: Berkshire, Franklin, Hampshire, and Hampden.

The Cleveland District.

The Cleveland district comprises that part of the State of Ohio lying north of the north boundary line of the following counties: Darke, Miami, Clarke, Fayette, Pickaway, Fairfield, Perry, Morgan, Noble, Belmont, and Jefferson, and the following counties in Pennsylvania: Erie, Crawford, and Mercer.

The Rochester district comprises the State of New York except the following counties: Green, Columbia, Ulster, Sullivan, Dutchess, Orange, Putnam, Westchester, Rockland, Nassau, Suffolk, and Greater New York.

New York and Philadelphia.

The New York district comprises that part of the State of New York lying south of the south boundary line of the following counties: Rensselaer, Albany, Schoharie, and Delaware, east of the west State line of New Jersey, and north of the north lines of the following counties in New Jersey: Mercer and Ocean, and

Voices of 25,000 Four-Minute Men to Be Heard Throughout the Land, Warning All to Make Tax Returns

Twenty-five thousand Four-Minute Men will start out to-day on a nation-wide campaign to impress upon the American public their patriotic duty promptly to file their income tax return and pay their taxes. The period for filing ends April 1. Taxpayers have 17 days, not counting Sundays, in which to comply with this provision of the law. The penalty for failure is a fine of not less than \$20 nor more than \$1,000 and an additional assessment of 50 per cent of the amount due.

The Four-Minute Men will appear in theaters, moving picture houses, and public gatherings. Special meetings will be held by chambers of commerce, boards of trade, rotary clubs, luncheon clubs and business clubs and business organizations to hear the addresses. "Don't delay" is the warning that will be given by the speakers. Taxpayers will be urged to protect themselves and aid the Government by being prompt. It will cost the Government money and trouble to hunt down the man who dodges the income tax, but the word has gone forth from headquarters that this will be done. The "slacker" will be shown no leniency.

"Do It To-day," the Slogan.

The man whose intentions are good, but who is inclined to put off until to-morrow what should be done to-day will be urged not to procrastinate, but to get his blank and file his return at once.

In every address the Four-Minute Men will lay stress upon that provision of the law which requires a return from every unmarried person whose net income for 1917 was \$1,000 or more and from every married person whose net income was \$2,000 or more. They will be supplied with facts and figures to show that the rich man and the man of modest income alike are made to bear a just share of the common burden. Tables will be produced comparing the rate of tax in the United States and Great Britain. Here the married man with an income of \$2,500 pays \$10.

Tax Here and in Great Britain.

In Great Britain the man with an income of \$2,500 pays a tax of \$225 and \$300 if his income is not earned but is from

interest on bonds or the like. As the income increases the difference between American and British taxes become less and finally, when million-dollar incomes are reached the amount paid in this country is greater than in Great Britain.

The normal rate of tax under the war revenue act of 1917 is 2 per cent on the net income of unmarried persons in excess of \$1,000 and on the net income of married persons in excess of \$2,000. Under the act of September 8, 1916, which remains in force, the normal rate of tax is 2 per cent on the net income of unmarried persons in excess of \$3,000 and on the net income of married persons in excess of \$4,000.

Subject to a Surtax.

Incomes under the 1917 act are subject to a surtax which ranges from 1 per cent on incomes between \$5,000 and \$7,500 to 50 per cent on incomes in excess of \$1,000,000. The surtax under the 1916 act ranges from 1 per cent on incomes between \$20,000 and \$40,000 to 13 per cent on incomes in excess of \$2,000,000. The multi-millionaire is assessed 67 per cent on his income in excess of \$2,000,000, while the man with a \$2,500 income pays 2 per cent on his income in excess of \$2,000.

These and other facts and figures will be used to refute the statement of German sympathizers that this is a "capitalists' war."

All of Us "Capitalists."

"We must learn to realize," says a bulletin issued to the Four-Minute Men by the Committee on Public Information, "that all of us who pay our mite are really capitalists. A capitalist is simply a person who has a claim on a bit of the world's stored-up wealth. The unmarried man and woman earning \$1,000 a year is by no means 'poor'—with rare exceptions he or she has something laid by in a bond, real estate or a few dollars in a savings bank. An income of \$1,000 is considerably above the average.

"And after all, what is a \$4 tax, your share if you are single and make \$1,200, and what is a \$10 tax to a married man earning \$2,500? Surely we, as Americans, will pay that much cheerfully."

west of the State lines of Massachusetts and Connecticut.

The Philadelphia district comprises the eastern half of the State of Pennsylvania lying east of the west boundary line of the following counties: Tioga, Lycoming, Mifflin, Juniata, Perry, Cumberland, and Adams, and the following counties in New Jersey: Mercer, Ocean, Gloucester, Burlington, Cumberland, Atlantic, and Cape May, and all of the State of Delaware.

ORDERED TO SAN DIEGO FIELD.

Special Orders, No. 51:

54. Maj. Henry L. Watson, Aviation Section, Signal Corps, will proceed from Washington, D. C., to San Diego, Cal., and report to the commanding officer, Rockwell Field, for duty.

CASUALTIES IN OVERSEAS FORCES

(Continued from page 2.)

Wagoner John C. Collins, fractured skull.

Pvt. Fell Hall, meningitis.
Sergt. C. Howard Peck, jr., pneumonia.
First Lieut. Arthur J. Perrault, accident.

Pvt. James Magee, pneumonia.
Pvt. Herman Pape, pneumonia.
Pvt. Thomas J. Cate, pneumonia.
Pvt. George Glenn, pneumonia.
Pvt. William R. Taylor, appendicitis.

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

Rules Relating to Registration of War-Savings Certificate Stamps Are Called to Postmasters' Attention

OFFICE OF THIRD ASSISTANT
POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, February 28, 1918.

The department is receiving inquiries as to whether the name of the owner may be written upon war-savings certificate stamps.

The regulations as to what may be written upon these stamps provide only that the number of the post office and the registrant's number shall be written thereon, and there is no room for additional writing.

The rules relating to registration of war-savings certificate stamps (sections 18 and 19, pages 9 and 10, Instructions Form 3343) are clear and should not be misunderstood, but for the information of postmasters they are repeated below:

Application for Registration.

1. The applicant for registration shall give in his own handwriting on card form WS 110 his name, address, age, occupation, name of parents, whether married or single, and by whom employed. In the case of a lodge, society, corporation, etc., its name shall be written on the line for "Name of applicant," and in addition the application card shall be filled out as to the street address, city, and State of the lodge, society, or corporation, and the date of the application. The name of the officer or agent filing the application and to whom payment of the certificate shall be made (for example, "John Jones, treasurer"), shall be signed on the line for "Signature or (X) mark of applicant."

2. If unable to write, the applicant shall have the application filled out for him, and shall make his mark in the presence of a disinterested witness, who may be a post-office employee.

3. If a child who can not write is the applicant, the name of the child shall be signed by a parent, guardian, or by the person with whom the child resides; for example, "Mary Smith, by John Smith, her father."

Completion of Application by Postmaster.

1. The postmaster or his representative shall write the name of the applicant and the serial number of the registration on the line provided therefor in the right-hand margin of card form WS 110.

2. The registration number on card form WS 110 shall correspond with the registration number placed on the back of the war savings certificate.

Registration of Certificates.

The postmaster or his representative shall proceed as follows in the registration of war savings certificates:

1. The number of the post office shall be written or stamped in the space provided on the back of the certificate for that purpose.

2. Each certificate registered shall be given a registration number in the space provided on the back of the certificate for that purpose. These numbers shall run consecutively in each post office, irrespective of the serial numbers of the certificates.

3. The date of registration and the initials of the postmaster or clerk making the registration shall be noted on the back of the application form WS 110 in the spaces numbered to correspond with the spaces on the certificate to which the registered stamps are affixed.

4. The number of the post office and the registrant's number shall be written or stamped across the face of each war-savings certificate stamp affixed to such registered certificate.

5. Whenever, after any registration, an additional war-savings certificate stamp or stamps shall be affixed to such certificate, the certificate may be presented for further registration, and the postmaster shall note the additional stamp or stamps on the back of the application card and shall mark each additional stamp as provided above. Any registration of additional war-savings certificate stamps affixed to a registered certificate must be made at the same post office where such certificate has been registered, but any owner of two or more certificates may have them registered at different offices. No payment will be made for a registered war-savings certificate stamp unless affixed to the registered certificate bearing corresponding numbers.

6. The registration cards form WS 110 must be carefully preserved in the permanent files of the post office, as they are the only record of registrations.

A. M. DOCKERY,
Third Asst. Postmaster General.

Presidential Postoffice Classification Changes

OFFICE OF FIRST ASSISTANT
POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, January 15, 1918.

Section 1108 of the act of October 3, 1917, reads as follows:

"That the salaries of postmasters at offices of the first, second, and third classes shall not be increased after July first, nineteen hundred and seventeen, during the existence of the present war. The compensation of postmasters at offices of the fourth class shall continue to be computed on the basis of the present rates of postage."

The Comptroller of the Treasury has ruled that while the increases of the salaries of postmasters at presidential post offices are suspended under this act during the period of the war, it does not prevent the advancement of post offices to higher grades should the receipts justify such advancement. Postmasters will be advised, therefore, on or about May 15, next, as to the change in classification of their offices, effective July 1, 1918, based on receipts for the four quarters ended December 31, 1917.

J. C. KOONS,
First Assistant Postmaster General.

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

P. O. ORDER ON DISPLAY OF U. S. FOOD POSTERS

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

Postmasters:

The United States Food Administration has prepared a poster which is headed "Do not be fooled by the lies of the enemy," copies of which will be mailed to all post offices in the United States. The posters contain the statement that the United States Government is not taking away from the people, and will not take away from them in the future, any of the canned goods, preserves, home-grown food, or usual stocks of provisions bought and kept in the pantry or cellar for family use, and is issued for the purpose of attempting to counteract certain wrongful impressions which have been disseminated by the enemies of the country.

Postmasters are directed to display the poster conspicuously where it will be seen by the people for whose notice it is intended.

J. C. KOONS,
First Asst. Postmaster General.

War-Stamp Tax Does Not Apply to Parcels Mailed by United States or States

OFFICE OF THIRD ASSISTANT
POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, February 25, 1918.

Referring to paragraphs 7 and 8, amended section 456, Postal Laws and Regulations, and the instructions issued in connection therewith (see art. 37, p. 8, January, 1918, Supplement to the Postal Guide), relative to the war-stamp tax on fourth-class or parcel-post matter, postmasters are informed that such tax does not apply to parcels mailed by the United States, or by any State or political subdivision thereof, when sent in the exercise of strictly governmental functions.

Therefore, parcels of fourth-class matter on which the proper postage is paid, sent by officers or employees of the United States, or of any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, or political subdivision thereof, in the discharge of governmental functions, may be accepted for mailing and delivered without payment of any war-stamp tax or the affixing of internal-revenue stamps to the parcels, provided they bear in the upper left corner of the address side of the wrapper or label the official designation or name, together with the address of the department, office, or officer by whom sent, as evidence of their being transmitted in the discharge of the governmental functions of the United States, or of a State or political subdivision thereof, and consequently exempt from the war-stamp tax.

A. M. DOCKERY,
Third Asst. Postmaster General.

Special Orders, No. 51:

239. Col. LeRoy T. Hillman, Ordnance, National Army, is detailed as a member of the Cavalry Equipment Board, vice Col. George W. Burr, Ordnance Department, relieved.