

## FOODSTUFFS GOING FORWARD REGULARLY TO CZECHO-SLOVAKIA

Statement Issued at Paris by Food Secretary of Supreme Economic Council on the Situation.

The following statement on the relief of Czecho-Slovakia was issued at Paris March 16 by the food secretary of the supreme economic council:

The director general of relief reports that arrivals of foodstuffs in Czecho-Slovakia began on the 20th of February; that between that date and the 1st of March 1,865 tons of flour were delivered, and from March 1 until March 11 2,770 tons of flour and 500 tons of fats had arrived in Bohemia. This foodstuff has been distributed by the Czecho-Slovak Government equally over the population, giving the German towns the same participation as the Czecho-Slovaks, with particular care to the mining populations, whose production had greatly decreased, due to under nutrition.

### Railway Trouble Adjusted.

Despite the efforts of the Italian railway authorities for transportation via Udine, the shipments have hitherto been restricted, due to the disturbance at Lubian, which resulted in the closing of the main railway line, but this matter having now been adjusted, a direct train service has been established from Trieste to Prague of fifteen hundred tons a day, and it is expected rapidly to increase it to the necessary amount of twenty-five hundred tons daily. Sixty carloads of condensed milk for the children, amounting to 800 tons, are in course of transportation and systematic child feeding is now being organized. Twenty-five thousand tons of foodstuffs are awaiting transportation in Trieste and further cargoes are afloat.

### Agreement at Vienna.

A meeting held in Vienna of the railway representatives of the various states comprising the old Austrian Empire, under the chairmanship of Cols. Causey and Ryan, of the American Army, resulted in an agreement by which the plan of a regular train service in foods ordered by the supreme war council would be put into immediate effect. The first manifestation of this is the establishment of direct service at Prague as above. Arrangements were made with the Germans at Brussels by which, just as soon as the provisioning of Germany begins, shipments may be made to Czecho-Slovakia via Hamburg and the Elbe, thus avoiding much of the present railway difficulties.

### FINLAND RECOGNIZES POLAND.

Helsingfors reports in the Swedish press announce the recognition of the Polish Government by Finland.

## U. S. Soldiers May Wear Chevrons or Badges for Service in Foreign Armies

The War Department authorizes publication of the following circular: Circular No. 123.

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
Washington, March 13, 1919.  
CHEVRONS AND BADGES FOR SERVICE IN  
FOREIGN ARMIES.

Officers and enlisted men of the United States Army, who served in the armies of any cobelligerent with the United States in the present war, are authorized to wear any chevrons or badges denoting such service which may have been awarded to them by the government of the country in whose army they served.

By order of the Secretary of War:

FRANK MCINTYRE,

Major General, Acting Chief of Staff.

Official:

P. C. HARRIS,  
The Adjutant General.

## Must Pay All Income Tax Immediately if Return is Presented After March 15

The following telegram has been sent to all collectors of internal revenue:

MARCH 17, 1919.

To all collectors of internal revenue:

Collectors will accept all delinquent returns presented after March 15 and deposit any payment made therewith. Under law failure to make first payment by March 15 automatically makes whole tax payable immediately. Taxpayers filing income returns subsequent to March 15 must therefore pay in full, but if the taxpayer submits partial payment he will be notified of balance due later in the regular procedure of listing and sending notices. In reference to penalty of 25 per cent additional tax for all delinquents the policy will be to proceed sympathetically in accordance with Regulations 45, which permit a taxpayer if he desires to file affidavit within 10 days explaining cause of delinquency.

### RETURN OF COAST ARTILLERY.

That Branch Leads All Others in Percentage Sailing for Home.

The following statement was prepared by the Statistics Branch, General Staff, War Department:

Of the several branches of service in the American Expeditionary Forces the Coast Artillery leads in the per cent returned. Of its overseas strength November 11, 72 per cent had sailed by March 13. The Tank Corps comes next with 67 per cent, and the Air Service third with 38. Only 1 per cent of the Quartermaster Corps had sailed.

## METHOD FOR FINDING COST OF PRODUCTION ON FARMS RECOMMENDED IN REPORT BY COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS

### THREE GENERAL PLANS

The Accounting, Survey, and Questionnaire Systems All Recognized as Helpful in Securing Data—Benefits of Studies to Farmer and Public.

Cost-of-production studies are of value to the individual farmer and at the same time are helpful in ascertaining the economic status of farming as an industry, says the report of the committee appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture to consider a plan of organization for the office of farm management, and outline the field of operation, and especially methods of procedure in making cost-of-production studies.

### Purpose of Studies.

The primary purpose of cost-of-production studies, says the report, are:

1. To record the details of the farm business for reference.
2. To give an insight into the elements and interrelations of the different farm activities.
3. To furnish information that may enable the farmer to reduce costs, or otherwise increase profits.
4. To make possible a comparison of the profitableness of the different enterprises and combinations of enterprises.

From the standpoint of the public, cost-of-production studies provide the facts which give a basis for intelligent judgment upon the probable effects of any given legislation or other public activity upon the farmer as a producer and as a citizen. Cost-of-production studies are therefore one of the means of providing the basic facts needed by legislators and price commissions in comparing the profits of competing lines of production and estimating necessary price.

### Personnel of the Committee.

Men of ripe experience in various fields of agricultural research constituted the committee. They are: H. C. Taylor, agricultural economics, University of Wisconsin; Andrew Boss, agronomy and farm management, University of Minnesota; J. A. Foord, agriculture and farm management, Massachusetts Agricultural Col-

lege; J. I. Falconer, rural economics, Ohio State University; R. L. Adams, farm management, University of California; G. I. Christie, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture; and representatives of the Bureau of Crop Estimates, the Bureau of Markets, and the office of farm management of the Department of Agriculture.

#### Three Methods Recognized.

The committee recognizes three ways of obtaining cost data—cost accounting, the survey method, and the questionnaire sent by mail. The accounting method is based on complete records of all farm work and business transactions. By the survey method trained investigators obtain the necessary data, some from the farmer's books, some from the books of persons to whom the farmer sells and from whom he buys, some from his bin, silo, and building capacities, and some from estimates made by the farmer.

The questionnaire sent by mail can be used to advantage in securing supplementary data from large numbers of farmers, but, in the opinion of the committee, it should cover only a limited number of cost items, and the questions should be direct and clear.

#### Benefits Individual and Public.

The benefits of cost-of-production studies, the report says, accrue both to the individual farmer and to the public. From the standpoint of the individual farmer the primary purposes are to record the details of the farm business for reference, to give an insight into the elements and interrelations of the different farm activities, to furnish information that may enable the farmer to reduce costs or otherwise increase profits, and to make possible a comparison of the profitability of the different enterprises and combinations of enterprises.

From the standpoint of the public, says the report, cost-of-production studies provide the facts which give a basis for intelligent judgment upon the probable effects of any given legislation or other public activity upon the farmer as a producer and as a citizen.

### Deaths in Navy From Disease and Accident

The Navy Department reports the following deaths:

Sidney John Kelly, ensign, U. S. N. R. F., which occurred at his home, 87 Adelphi Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., on March 13, 1919, as the result of chronic pulmonary tuberculosis. Wife, Mrs. Emma Gus Kelly, 87 Adelphi Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Albert Louis Heal, chief boatswain's mate, U. S. N. R. F., attached to U. S. Submarine Chaser No. 25, lost his life in a boat accident off Smith Island, March 6, 1919. Wife, Mary A. Heal, 228 East Forty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.

Jesse David McWhorter, chief electrician (R), was drowned at Smith Island Inlet in the vicinity of Cape Charles, March 6, 1919. Daughter, Eulah Francis McWhorter, 319 Missouri Street, San Francisco, Calif.

Arthur James Sullivan, coxswain, U. S. N., was drowned March 7, 1919, while attached to the U. S. S. *Princess Matoika*. Mother, Elizabeth Sullivan, 958 Halsey Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Ralph Raymond Kern, watertender, U. S. N., died in San Diego, Calif., March 10, 1919, as the result of burn received on the U. S. S. *Williams*. Sister, Bertha Kelsey, Rural Route No. 3, Wenatchee, Wash.

### Official Communiqué On Peace Conference

The following official statement was issued at Paris on March 15:

The Commission on the International Regime of Ports, Waterways, and Railways met this morning at 9.30 o'clock at the ministry of public works, in plenary session. The commission continued the discussion of clauses to be inserted in the treaty of peace in regard to the navigation of the Rhine.

### ESTIMATED OUTPUT OF COAL DURING WEEK ENDED MARCH 8

The production of bituminous coal during the week ended March 8 is estimated by the United States Geological Survey at 8,058,000 net tons, and is approximately the same as the output of March 1, which was estimated at 8,085,000 net tons. The current week's output, however, falls 3,559,000 net tons, or approximately 33 per cent below the output during the week of March 9, 1918. The daily average per working day during the week of March 8 is estimated at 1,343,000 net tons, as against 1,815,000 net tons for the coal year to date, and 1,758,000 net tons for the same period of last year. Total production for the period April 1, 1918, to March 8, 1919, is estimated at 533,579,000 net tons, and is but 16,613,000 net tons, or approximately 3 per cent, in excess of the output for the same portion of last year.

Anthracite production during the week ended March 8 is estimated at 989,000 net tons, as compared with 1,102,000 net tons during the week ended March 1, and 2,099,000 net tons during the same week of 1918. The daily average per working day is estimated at 165,000 net tons, and is considerably lower than the average production per working day for the coal year to date, estimated at 300,000 net tons, and for the 1918 coal year, ended March 8, estimated at 317,000 net tons. Production of anthracite from April 1 to March 8 is now estimated at 88,111,000 net tons, and is 5,160,000 net tons, or 5.5 per cent, below the production for the same period of last year.

### NEW COMMERCE COMMISSION HEAD.

Mr. Clyde B. Aitchison Elected Chairman for One Year.

Pursuant to the policy adopted January 13, 1911, that the term of office of the chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission shall be for one year, and that the office shall be filled from year to year in the order of seniority of service, Commissioner Clyde B. Aitchison has been unanimously elected chairman for one year, effective March 17, 1919, to succeed Chairman Daniels.

Hon. Clyde B. Aitchison, who has been elected chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, was born at Clinton, Iowa, on February 22, 1875. He was educated in the public schools of Iowa and

### GOVERNMENT REGULATIONS AT THE PORT OF BUENOS AIRES

#### Decree Issued By Argentine President To Meet Conditions Arising from The Strike Situation

The Department of State is advised that the President of Argentina on Saturday issued the following decree for Government operation of the port of Buenos Aires to meet conditions arising out of the strike situation.

Article I provides that the customs authorities provisionally discharge and load vessels now in the port on presentation of proper papers.

Article II provides that the authorities make use of the materials and labor and secure assistance from the Department of Marine and Public Works.

Article III establishes the same rates of charges as have heretofore existed.

Article IV provides for the scale of wages recently agreed to.

Article V provides for collection charges by the customs authorities from the ship agents.

Article VI that captains of overseas ships and coasting vessels who refuse to abide by these provisions to discharge within specified period will receive notification to depart from port within a specified time.

Article VII provides for accidents to workmen.

Article VIII for the furnishing of food, etc., by the customs authorities.

Article IX pertaining to the expenses of same.

Article X for the repeal of laws contradictory to the provisions of the decree.

Article XI provides for the notification of all Argentine consuls.

### Air Service Medical Division Transferred

The War Department authorizes the following statement from the Office of the Surgeon General:

The Air Service Division of the Office of the Surgeon General, created during the war to handle medical problems connected with the aviation service, has been discontinued, effective at once. Business heretofore transacted by this division has been taken over by the Air Service, under the jurisdiction of its chief surgeon.

Nebraska, and graduated from Hastings (Nebr.) College in 1893. He was admitted to the bar in Iowa in 1896, and practiced law at Council Bluffs, Iowa, until 1903.

He went to Oregon in 1903 and engaged in the practice of law at Portland. In the latter part of 1906 he was employed by the general mercantile and lumber interests of Oregon to assist in drafting a railroad commission law. When the Legislature of Oregon enacted the bill prepared by him, he was made one of the original commissioners. He was elected a member of the Oregon commission in 1908 and reelected in 1912. He was appointed a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission by President Wilson, in September, 1917.

# List of Transports and Army Units Sailing From France for United States

The War Department authorizes publication of the following information:

The transport *Von Steuben* sailed from Brest March 15 and is due to arrive at New York March 23 with the following troops:

One hundred and forty-seventh Infantry, Field and Staff, Headquarters, Supply and Machine Gun Companies, 1st and 2nd Battalion Headquarters, Companies A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H, 40 officers and 2,344 men, divided as follows:

Camp Sherman, 35 officers, 992 men; Camp Dodge, 1 officer, 148 men; Camp Upton, 2 officers, 345 men; Camp Grant, 2 officers, 286 men; Camp Dix, 2 officers, 266 men; Camp Bowie, 1 officer, 124 men; Camp Pike, 1 officer, 84 men; Camp Custer, 1 officer, 60 men; Camp Lee, 1 officer, 39 men.

Detachment Headquarters 37th Division, Camp Sherman, 35 officers, 104 men, 5 Army field clerks.

Headquarters Troop 37th Division, 3 officers, 113 men, divided as follows: Camp Sherman, 2 officers, 85 men; Camp Dix, 1 officer, 28 men.

74th Infantry Brigade Headquarters, Camp Sherman, 7 officers, 22 men.

Mail Detachment, 37th Division, Camp Sherman, 1 officer, 16 men.

Casual companies as follows: No. 707, Michigan, 24 men; No. 711, Texas, 3 men; No. 712, Washington, 7 men; No. 719, New York, 17 men; No. 722, Ohio, 15 men.

Special Casual Company No. 724, discharges 5.

Special Casual Company No. 737, discharges 6.

Four casual officers classified as follows: Coast Artillery, 1; Field Artillery, 1; Infantry, 1; Ordnance, 1.

Other casuls: Two enlisted men, 4 civilians.

The cruiser *Montana* sailed from Brest March 15 and is due to arrive at New York March 27 with the following troops:

One Hundred and Twelfth Sanitary Train, complete, 44 officers and 887 men, divided as follows: Camp Sherman, 41 officers, 688 men; Camp Taylor, 2 officers, 147 men; Camp Dix, 1 officer, 62 men.

One Hundred and Twelfth Military Police Company, 5 officers and 295 men, divided as follows: Camp Sherman, 1 officer, 180 men; Camp Grant, 1 officer, 73 men; Camp Dodge, 1 officer, 84 men; Camp Taylor, 1 officer, 24 men; Camp Custer, 1 officer, 84 men.

One Hundred and Twelfth Mobile Ordnance Repair Shop, Camp Sherman, 3 officers, 42 men.

One Hundred and Twelfth Train Headquarters, Camp Sherman, 3 officers, 23 men.

One Hundred and Twelfth Engineer Train, Camp Sherman, 1 officer, 72 men.

Casual companies as follows: No. 737, Texas, 1 officer, 13 men; No. 732, New York, 31 men; No. 738, California, 6 men; No. 739, scattered, 6 men; No. 742, scattered, 27 men.

Sixteen casual officers classified as follows: Air Service, 5; Field Artillery, 1; Infantry, 1; Medical, 4; Motor Transport, 1; Ordnance, 1; Chaplains, 2; Judge Advocate, 1.

Other casuls: Civilians, 2.

Also 20 naval enlisted men.

The transport *Roma* sailed from Marseilles for New York March 15 with the following troops:

Special casual companies as follows:

No. 1927, Marines, 1 officer, 9 men, discharges; No. 1940, Marines, 3 men, discharges; No. 2408, 2 officers, 101 men, discharges; No. 2409, 1 officer 3 men, furloughs; No. 2410, colored, 1 man, discharge; No. 2425, 2 officers, 98 men, discharges; No. 2431, 2 officers, 79 men, discharges; No. 2432, 1 officer 5 men, furloughs; No. 2433, Marines, 5 men, discharges; No. 2435, Marines, discharges, 1 officer, 6 men; No. 2434, discharges, 1 officer, 84 men; No. 2436, discharges, 1 officer, 59 men; No. 2437, furloughs, 1 officer, 3 men; No. 2442, discharges, 2 officers, 147 men; No. 2443, discharges, 4 officers, 2 men; No. 2444, furloughs, 3 officers, 6 men; No. 2450, discharges, 1 officer, 69 men; No. 2462, discharges, 1 officer, 105 men.

Casual Company No. 2403, Kansas, 1 officer, 26 men.

Casual Company No. 2422, West Virginia, 1 officer, 20 men.

Sixteen casual officers, classified as follows: Medical, 1; Field Artillery, 2; Infantry, 2;

Dental, 1; Air Service, 7; Quartermaster, 3. Other casuls: Civilians, 2.

The transport *Mercury* sailed from St. Nazaire March 15 and is due to arrive at Newport News March 29 with the following troops:

Headquarters Seventy-sixth Infantry Brigade, Camp Jackson, 5 officers, 20 men.

One hundred and fifth Ammunition Train, Headquarters Horse Battalion, Companies E, F, and G, 6 officers, 500 men, divided as follows: Camp Jackson, 5 officers, 390 men; Camp Funston, 1 officer, 110 men.

One hundred and eighteenth Infantry, Repair Shop, Camp Jackson, 2 officers, 25 men.

One hundred and eighteenth Infantry, Regimental Headquarters, Headquarters and Supply Company, Ordnance and Medical detachments of Second Battalion Headquarters, Medical Detachment of Second Battalion, Companies E, F, G, H, I, and K, 56 officers, 2,500 men, divided as follows: Camp Jackson, 40 officers, 1,254 men; Camp Pike, 2 officers, 122 men; Camp Travis, 2 officers, 106 men; Camp Dix, 1 officer, 85 men; Camp Lee, 1 officer, 81 men; Camp Gordon, 2 officers, 180 men; Camp Sherman, 2 officers, 126 men; Camp Dodge, 6 officers, 523 men.

Other casuls: Civilians, 3.

Included in the above is Brig. Gen. Larence Tyson, commanding Headquarters Fifty-ninth Infantry Brigade.

The transport *Alaskan* sailed from St. Nazaire for Newport News March 15 with the following troops:

Three hundred and forty-sixth Infantry, Field and Staff, 2d and 3d Battalion, Headquarters Company, Supply Company, less detachment and medical detachment less detachment (sic) Companies E, F, G, H, I, K, L, and M, 40 officers, 2,081 men, divided as follows: Camp Dix, 30 officers, 1,049 men; Camp Grant, 6 officers, 311 men; Camp Upton, 3 officers, 306 men; Camp Dodge, 2 officers, 191 men; Camp Taylor, 1 officer, 73 men; Camp Pike, 51 men.

Casual Company No. 604, scattered, colored, 2 officers, 89 men.

Special Casual Company No. 611, furloughs, 1 officer, 1 man.

One casual officer, Air Service.

Other casuls: Civilians, 1.

The transport *Pastores* sailed from Bordeaux March 14 and is due to arrive at Newport News March 25 with the following troops:

Bordeaux convalescent detachment Nos. 179, 190 to 192 inclusive, 200 to 211 inclusive, 54 officers, 1,150 men, 8 nurses.

Casual Company No. 49, Massachusetts, 5 officers, 194 men, 2 field clerks.

Medical Detachment Casual Company No. 49, Massachusetts, 1 officer, 17 men.

Medical Detachment Base Hospital No. 3, New York, 4 officers, 117 men.

Seven Casual officers classified as follows: Infantry, 1; Ordnance, 1; Quartermaster, 1; Motor Transport, 1; Medical, 2; Sanitary Corps, 1.

Other casuls: Civilians 2, and 3 nurses for duty.

Included in the above are sick and wounded classified as follows: Tubercular, 3 officers and 25 men, of whom 10 men are bedridden; bedridden, 25 men, 3 nurses, of whom 2 nurses are tubercular; requiring no special attention, 51 officers and 1,100 men, 5 nurses.

The transport *West Hampton* sailed from Bordeaux March 14, and is due to arrive March 29, with the following troops:

Detachment A, Casual Company No. 54, Iowa, 1 officer, 18 men.

Two casual officers, classified as follows: Ordnance, 1; Transportation, 1.

Medical detachment for duty, 1 officer, 3 men.

The transport *Manchuria* sailed from St. Nazaire March 14, and is due to arrive at New York March 27, with the following troops:

Six hundred and thirty-sixth Aero Supply Squadron, 3 officers, 140 men.

Three hundred and seventy-third Aero Pursuit Squadron, 4 officers, 152 men.

## SAILINGS OF MEN FOR HOME AS INDICATED BY SERVICES

### Percentage of All Arms Returning to U. S. Given in Statistics Branch Statement.

The Statistics Branch, General Staff, War Department, issues the following, dated March 15:

Sailings from the American Expeditionary Forces, by services.

Sailings reported for the various services are low, due to the large number of casuls whose organizations are not indicated in the cabled reports.

	Strength in A. E. F. Nov. 11.	Sailed Nov. 11-Mar. 13.	Per cent sailed
Coast Artillery.....	75,285	54,057	72
Tank.....	7,495	5,033	67
Air Service.....	70,658	30,090	38
Field Artillery.....	213,846	73,053	34
Ammunition trains.....	49,581	12,696	26
Infantry.....	687,074	89,494	13
Ordnance.....	22,414	2,552	11
Signal.....	35,572	3,905	10
Engineer.....	244,932	16,138	7
Medical.....	141,649	6,084	4
Quartermaster.....	132,176	1,416	1
Misc., casuls, etc.....	259,633	176,516	.....
Total.....	1,949,316	470,736	24

One hundred and forty-eighth Aero Squadron, 11 officers, 183 men.

One hundred and forty-second Aero Squadron, 3 officers, 158 men.

Eighty-ninth Aero Squadron, 4 officers, 146 men.

Thirty-sixth Aero Squadron, 4 officers, 215 men.

One hundred and eighty-second Aero Squadron, 4 officers, 182 men.

Three hundred and forty-first Aero Squadron, 4 officers, 162 men.

Three hundred and fourth Trench-Mortar Battery, 3 officers, 161 men, divided as follows: Camp Dix, 1 officer, 106 men; Camp Pike, 1 officer, 25 men; Camp Sherman, 1 officer, 30 men.

Detachment Base Hospital No. 27, Camp Dix, 2 officers, 111 men, 1 civilian.

Detachment of 307th Repair and Salvage Company, 302d Tank Corps, Camp Dix, 2 officers, 112 men.

Base Hospital No. 7, Camp Devens, 6 officers, 152 men.

Casual companies as follows: No. 180, New York, 3 officers, 107 men; No. 192, New York, 1 officer, 96 men; No. 195, Washington, 1 officer, 88 men, 1 civilian; No. 220, New York, 2 officers, 127 men; No. 200, Illinois, 2 officers, 123 men; No. 601, Ohio, 2 officers, 109 men; No. 603, New Jersey, 2 officers, 105 men.

Three hundred and twelfth Field Signal Battalion, headquarters, supply and medical detachments, Companies A, B, C, 9 officers, 449 men, divided as follows: Camp Dix, 7 officers, 196 men; Camp Dodge, 43 men; Camp Sherman, 1 officer, 68 men; Camp Pike, 1 officer, 86 men; Camp Travis, 41 men; Camp Funston, 25 men.

Transportation (Casual Company No. 3, Camp Dix, 2 officers, 99 men.

Four hundred and twelfth Telegraph Battalion, Headquarters, Supply, and Medical Detachments, Companies D and E, 7 officers, 179 men, divided as follows: Camp Sherman, 1 officer, 44 men; Camp Dix, 6 officers, 135 men.

Seven casual officers, classified as follows: Infantry, 3; Transportation, 1; Adjutant General, 1; Ordnance, 1; Quartermaster, 1.

Other casuls: Civilians, 3.

St. Nazaire Convalescent Detachments Nos. 118 to 124, inclusive, 53 officers, 989 men.

Medical detachment for duty, 9 officers, 8 men.

Included in the above are sick and wounded classified as follows: Mental, 14 men; requiring no special attention, 53 officers, 975 men.

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## VOLUNTEER MEDICAL CORPS BOARD HOLDS FINAL MEETING

The Council of National Defense announces that the final meeting of the central governing board of the Volunteer Medical Service Corps has been held and the board will dissolve April 1. It was reported that nearly 70,000 applications have been received from physicians for membership in the corps, of which 56,540 had been received and coded prior to the signing of the armistice, November 11, 1918. Qualifications of these civilian doctors, classified and coded on cards, will be turned over to the Surgeon General's library, where they will be accessible to all governmental departments for all time to come. With the approximately 40,000 medical officers additional, who are in the Army, Navy, and Public Health Service, practically all the able-bodied, eligible doctors of the country will be listed, available for the Nation's needs.

To about 13,000 doctors whose applications for membership in the Volunteer Medical Service Corps have not been acted upon by their State committees now dissolved, a letter is being sent stating that their patriotic offers of service are recognized and that their qualifications have been transferred to the code cards as part of the record of the war.

Dr. Franklin Martin, chairman of the general medical board, expressed his warm appreciation of the cooperation he has received from the medical profession of the country.

## Base Hospitals at Two Camps to Be Discontinued

The War Department authorizes the following statement:

The base hospitals at Camps Custer, Mich., and Travis, Tex., are to be discontinued, and they will hereafter operate as camp hospitals. No more overseas patients will be sent to these hospitals, and overseas patients now under treatment there will be transferred elsewhere. No more overseas cases will be sent to the hospital at Camp Doniphan, Okla., which will now care for the sick of that command only.

## AMERICAN BOYS AND GIRLS TO HELP SCHOOL CHILDREN OF WAR-SWEPT COUNTRIES

American boys and girls, through the medium of their Junior Red Cross, an organization of 9,000,000 members, are to play an active part in relieving the distress of their brothers and sisters in the war-swept countries. Announcement that the Red Cross children, whose efforts during the war provided so many comforts for our fighting men, are now to share in the work of rebuilding the world came from Red Cross headquarters. Dr. Livingston Farrand, chairman of the central committee of the Red Cross, will determine the best ways in which America's school children can help the little sufferers of the devastated lands.

**School Children in Need.**

As all reports from abroad indicate that the school children in the war areas are in acute need, the most important part of the tentative program provides for the sending of immediate relief by the children of this country. To this end a percentage of the Junior Red Cross fund derived from the 25-cent membership fee is to be forwarded to national headquarters in order that relief work abroad may be started without delay. The program calls for education for the children in the war districts along lines not duplicated by other organizations. Every effort is to be made to bring the school children of the United States into closer touch with the school children of these countries in a way that each will understand the traditions, customs, occupations, and geographical location of the other. The educational advantages on both sides appealed strongly to those outlining the work. An advisory board of representative educators is to supervise the program.

**Statement by Director Studebaker.**

In discussing the movement before the department of superintendence of the National Education Association at Chicago recently, J. W. Studebaker, national director of the Junior Red Cross, said:

"The Junior Red Cross plans to send to the children of America at intervals interesting illustrated reports on the progress of the relief work abroad. Pamphlets telling stories of the life and activities of the American children will be distributed in the schools abroad. It will be the constant aim in the preparation of these reports to make the children of the several nations intimately acquainted with each other and to build up the kind of international understanding which is absolutely essential to the successful administration of a league of nations."

**QUITS FUEL ADMINISTRATION.**

The resignation of William B. Symmes, jr., solicitor of the United States Fuel Administration, effective March 31, was announced yesterday. His release was executed by Fuel Administrator Harry A. Garfield at Mr. Symmes's urgent request to be permitted to resume his practice of law in New York.

When you buy war-savings stamps you do not give—you receive.

## BRITISH COAL TRANSPORTATION RATES FOR THE ADMIRALTY

Consul General Robert P. Skinner, at London, cables as follows:

Shipping Controller is to reduce number of steamers on requisition on charter form T. 99 and announces following arrangements for oversea carriage of coal for Admiralty or War Office account. Such coal will be conveyed on steamers chartered by the Admiralty with fleet option clause, which gives Admiralty option of continuing voyage at equivalent of same rates, viz, 8d. per gross registered ton per day, Government replacing bunkers used while following fleet. In certain cases after delivery of cargo such steamers will be free to proceed at owner's option. The maximum rates which will be paid by the Ministry of Shipping for these coal charters are as follows per ton: Bristol Channel to Gibraltar, 17s. 6d.; to Malta, 22s. 6d.; to Port Said, 22s. 6d.; to St. Vincent, 22s. 6d.; to Dakar, 22s. 6d.; to Sierra Leone, 24s.; to Ascension, 25s. 6d.; to St. Helena, 27s.; to River Plate, 24s. 6d.; to Panama, 22s. 6d.; from Firth of Forth, 2s. 3d. per ton extra; Tyne, 1s. 6d. per ton extra; Mersey, 9d. per ton extra; Clyde, 1s. per ton extra.

## RAILROAD CONDITIONS DURING FEBRUARY IN ALLEGHENY REGION

According to a report from C. H. Markham, regional director for the Allegheny region, made public by Walker D. Hines, Director General of Railroads, transportation conditions in that region for the month of February showed continued improvement. Owing to the mild winter experienced, coal loadings in the region decreased 61,804 cars compared with February of last year. Tidewater coal dumped amounted to 1,660,730 tons, an increase of 104,494 tons compared with February, 1918.

**Clear of Embargoes.**

This region was practically clear of all embargoes on domestic freight by the end of February, and permits were freely issued for grain coming from the West on account of the resumption of overseas movement in this staple.

While passenger travel, both regular and military, was somewhat less in volume than during the month of January, it was greater than for February, 1918. A large number of the passenger schedules have been rearranged, affording better service to the general public.

**Locomotives Received.**

The railroads in this region received 10 locomotives built in their own shops during February, 1919, 13 from the locomotive builders to be applied against the 1918 program and 15 from builders to be applied against the 1919 program, a total of 38 locomotives during the month.

Unifications affected in the region during February of this year resulted in an estimated annual saving of \$81,657. The total saving from this source in the region since the Government took control over the railroads has amounted to \$13,892,027. Satisfactory progress has been made during the month on additions and betterments.

## ENTERTAINMENT OF TROOPS REMAINING IN FRENCH CAMPS

Gen. Pershing in Cable Tells of  
Various Activities to Keep  
Up Morale.

The War Department authorizes publication of the following cabled communication from the commander in chief of the American Expeditionary Forces:

"Immediately on cessation of hostilities, active steps were taken to provide increased entertainment for troops, and particularly suitable entertainment every night in every important center occupied by our troops. This program has been for some time substantially carried out.

"For this purpose, entertainment officers were appointed in every Army corps, division, and corresponding unit of the S. O. S. and in every regiment and similar command, and every assistance was given by details and otherwise in the reorganization of soldiers' entertainment companies. Approximately 500 such companies have now been organized and placed on tour, not including a considerable number of additional companies playing locally.

"Full advantage has been taken of the Y. M. C. A. entertainment department, which rendered valuable service during hostilities, and which now not only furnishes professional entertainments, but is used as a training and booking agency for soldiers' talent. The Y. M. C. A. has appropriated one million and a quarter dollars for entertainment activities during the current six months and other societies have been asked to make corresponding appropriation.

"Welfare officers have also been appointed in every Army corps, division, and corresponding units of the S. O. S. charged with the special duties of supervising, coordinating and assisting all welfare activities. They are also charged with the special duties of studying and taking necessary action upon all other matters connected with the morale of troops.

"Special attention is being given to matters of entertainment and morale at the embarkation camps and base ports. Entertainment activities have materially improved the morale of our troops, especially among those billeted in the smaller towns and villages.

"PERSHING."

## Confirms the Resumption of Trade With Luxemburg

To remove any uncertainty as to the effect of W. T. B. R. 630, issued March 6, 1919, with relation to trade between the United States and Luxemburg, the War Trade Board announces and confirms that all persons in the United States were authorized in said W. T. B. R. 630, subject to the rules and regulations of the War Trade Board, to trade and communicate with persons residing in Luxemburg.

Better than money because they earn money; buy a WAR-SAVINGS STAMP TO-DAY.

## Results of Reconstruction Conference by Mayors and Governors in Washington

The United States Department of Labor authorizes the following:

The reconstruction conference of governors and mayors, recently held in Washington at the call of Secretary Wilson, of the Department of Labor, accomplished a number of important results.

It impressed, first of all, on all the participants that the labor problems of the country must be viewed as they arise with a more complete understanding of the basic conditions. There were men in the conference, chief executives from cities, who arrived with the feeling that such labor disturbances as they had at home were merely local demonstrations which had originated either from the adverse attitude of the employers, or because of some petty incident in local labor circles.

### Exchange of Impressions.

By getting together and exchanging impressions in an executive "town meeting" session with plenty of opportunity for discussion, the men were given a wider vision, and it is certain that those who were disposed to regard labor mix-ups as parochial affairs will now approach them with a clearer understanding and appreciation of the responsibilities. There is no gainsaying that in many cases the possibility that labor disturbances were political rather than mere wage or hour disputes, came as a new idea. No chief executive will be any the worse off because he has learned to carefully size his job and to estimate its full significance in advance.

The formal declaration of Prof. Irving Fisher, the economist, that we are permanently on a higher price level, and that prices will stay up, was sufficiently important a declaration to justify the calling of the session, if no other statement had been made.

The general impression that somehow prices of materials and labor are due for a drop within a relatively short time has been one of the most stagnating features of business life. It is because this feeling is so generally current that billions of work has been held up throughout the country, private and public. It is not that men were anxious to dodge their responsibilities, but they had the natural feeling that if prices were to drop they did not see why they should adventure in advance of that drop on large undertakings. Long before Prof. Fisher prepared his paper it can be said that the experts of the Department of Labor working in the Construction Division had within the last three months reached the same conclusion from a study of conditions following the Civil War.

### The Fisher Statement.

It is interesting to note that although the Fisher statement was one of the declarations glossed over by the newspapers at the time, it is now being reprinted generally throughout the country by banking and economic authorities, and as yet there has been no attempt to upset the conclusions. This declaration has fortified every governor and mayor, who will be able to use it to meet his budget committees who may suggest the delay

in public undertakings until the reduction materializes.

The unanimity of the decision of the conference to indorse outright the Department of Labor policy for the deportation of such aliens as advocate or plot the overthrow of governmental forces was also one of the important achievements of the meeting. This is another problem which, in many cases, was being settled on a local basis, and there is no denying that governors and mayors have been handicapped by the doubt as to how their brother officials might act. Now, after a full discussion by representatives from all parts of the country, the executives present have formally indorsed this method of procedure, and all will feel safer in following this course. The fear that other governors or mayors may perhaps take issue with them has been dissipated.

### Ten Points of Agreement.

Having in mind the diversified political elements participating, that there should be 10 points of agreement is significant. When the conference resolution is reduced to plain, concrete statements, the conference agreed on these propositions:

1. The Department of Labor's policy of deportation for such aliens as advocate or plot the overthrow of the present Government was indorsed.

2. It was agreed that, in all probabilities, the railroads would remain under Government control for 21 months after the signing of the peace treaty; that the Federal Government should go ahead with such railroad improvements and expansions as are essential, if our transportation systems are to approximate their possibilities as an aid to commerce.

3. There should be no hard and fast price fixing by governmental agencies, but these should investigate and make public their conclusions as to fair and equitable prices, permitting public opinion to do the rest.

4. It was agreed that present freight rates on road and building materials are hampering activities in these fields, and a revision of these rates is urged.

5. That there should be no reduction of the labor wage level or living conditions for labor was not only the majority sentiment of the conference but it was, approximately, the unanimous sentiment.

6. It was agreed the Federal Government ought to continue its survey of natural resources, to the end that the conservations imperative in war might be encouraged in peace activities.

7. That the Federal Employment Service ought not to be discontinued during the period of transition.

8. That it would be helpful if demobilization might be effected through local draft boards so that men in the Army would not be released until they were returned to their original communities.

9. That memorials should be undertaken and should be of a utilitarian rather than of a purely ornamental character.

10. That States should be devising a way to force into use such natural resources as are held by speculators.

As a concrete, constructive program for industrial readjustment the foregoing may leave much to be desired, but who will say that two or three hundred men, be their ability and brains however exceptional, in three days may formulate to the last detail the constructive program which will counteract the disorders wrought through four years of war—a contest of unprecedented magnitude which concentrated the ability and brains of the entire world on destruction.

Help the Victory Liberty Loan.

# PROCEEDINGS OF U. S. SUPREME COURT

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Monday, March 17, 1919.

Present: The Chief Justice, Mr. Justice McKenny, Mr. Justice Holmes, Mr. Justice Day, Mr. Justice Van Devanter, Mr. Justice Pitney, Mr. Justice McReynolds, Mr. Justice Brandeis, and Mr. Justice Clarke.

Charles A. Hammer, of Harrisonburg, Va.; Edward C. Stearns, of Reno, Nev.; Ralph B. Evans, of Philadelphia, Pa.; Frank E. Harkness, of Chicago, Ill.; Thomas H. Sheridan, of Chicago, Ill.; Edward T. Burk, of Bismarck, N. Dak.; Abram B. Stratton, of Chicago, Ill.; Walter William Burns, of Washington, D. C.; Francis S. Maguire, of Washington, D. C.; Louis H. Warner, of Northampton, Mass.; and George L. Pendleton, of Baltimore, Md., were admitted to practice.

No. 169. Postal Telegraph-Cable Co., appellant, v. City of Richmond. Appeal from the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Virginia. Decree affirmed with costs. Opinion by Mr. Justice Clarke.

No. 148. Gratiot County State Bank, petitioner, v. D. Lloyd Johnson, as trustee of the St. Louis Chemical Co., bankrupt. On writ of certiorari to the Supreme Court of the State of Michigan. Judgment reversed with costs, and cause remanded for further proceedings not inconsistent with the opinion of this court. Opinion by Mr. Justice Brandeis.

No. 277. The Public Utilities Commission for the State of Kansas et al., appellants, v. John M. Landon, as receiver of the Kansas Natural Gas Co. et al.;

No. 329. Kansas City, Mo.; The Public Service Commissioner of the State of Missouri et al., appellants, v. John M. Landon, receiver of the Kansas Natural Gas Co. et al.;

No. 330. Kansas City Gas Co., the Wyandotte County Gas Co. et al., appellants, v. Kansas Natural Gas Co., John M. Landon, and George F. Sharritt, receivers, and Fidelity Title and Trust Co.; and

No. 353. The Public Utilities Commission of the State of Kansas et al., appellants, v. John M. Landon, as receiver of the Kansas Natural Gas Co. et al. Appeals from the District Court of the United States for the District of Kansas. Decree reversed with costs, and causes remanded for further proceedings in conformity with the opinion of this court. Opinion by Mr. Justice McReynolds.

No. 649. Alvah Crocker et al., trustees, etc., petitioners, v. John F. Malley, collector of internal revenue. On writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the First Circuit. Judgment of the Circuit Court of Appeals reversed with costs, and judgment of the District Court of the United States for the District of Massachusetts affirmed with costs; and cause remanded to the said District Court. Opinion by Mr. Justice Holmes.

No. 10. Original. The State of South Dakota, complainant, v. Charles B. Collins. Judgment for complainant. Opinion by Mr. Chief Justice White.

The Chief Justice announced the following orders of the court:

No. 418. City of Chicago et al., plaintiffs in error, v. Thomas E. Dempsey, as chairman, etc., et al. In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Illinois. Per curiam: The motion of the Chicago City Railway Co., Chicago Railways Co., Calumet & South Chicago Railway Co., and the Southern Street Railway Co., for leave "to withdraw as plaintiffs in error in said case and to discontinue the writ of error as to them" is granted upon the condition that the exercise of the permission to withdraw shall be a consent to a severance and without prejudice to the right of the city of Chicago to prosecute its writ of error to a final conclusion.

No. 373. Supreme Conclave, Improved Order of Heptasophs, plaintiff in error, v. William Marshall Wilson. In error to and on petition for writ of certiorari to the Supreme Court of the State of North Carolina. Per curiam: Dismissed for want of jurisdiction upon the authority of section 237 of the Judicial Code, as amended by the act of September 6, 1916 (chapter 448, 39 Stats. L., 726). Petition for writ of certiorari denied.

No. 226. The Ann Arbor Railroad Co., plaintiff in error, v. Stephen Manoloff. In error to the Court of Appeals, Sixth Appellate District of the State of Ohio. Per curiam: Dismissed for want of jurisdiction upon the authority of section 237 of the Judicial Code, as amended by the act of September 6, 1916 (chapter 448, 39 Stats. L., 726).

No. 239. The Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Co., plaintiff in error, v. Oresta Da Vella, Royal Italian Consul, as administrator, etc. In error to the Supreme Court of the State of

Colorado. Per curiam: Dismissed for want of jurisdiction upon the authority of section 237 of the Judicial Code, as amended by the act of September 6, 1916 (chapter 448, 39 Stats. L., 726).

No. 225. Mrs. M. E. Sims et al., plaintiffs in error, v. W. H. Stark et al. In error to the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Texas. Per curiam: Dismissed for want of jurisdiction upon the authority of Aspen Mining & Smelting Co. v. Billings (150 U. S., 31, 37); Brown v. Alton Water Co. (222 U. S., 325, 332-334). See Red Jacket, Jr., Coal Co. et al. v. United Thacker Coal Co., Point 3, decided October 21, 1918; Omaha Baum Iron Stove Co. v. Moline Plow Co. (244 U. S., 650).

No. —. Original. Ex parte In the matter of Wilfred Tompkins. Motion for leave to file petition for a writ of habeas corpus herein denied.

No. —. Original. The State of Kansas, complainant, v. Albert S. Burleson, Postmaster General, etc., et al. Motion for leave to file bill of complaint herein granted, and process ordered to issue returnable on the first day of the next term.

No. 819. Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co. and Washab Railway Co., petitioners, v. Des Moines Union Railway Co. et al. Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit granted.

No. 820. Des Moines Union Railway Co. et al., petitioners, v. Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co. and Washab Railway Co. Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit granted.

No. 889. Stephen H. P. Pell et al., petitioners, v. W. Gordon McCabe, Jr., and William F. Gray. Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit granted.

No. 846. Iowa Central Railway Co., petitioner, v. J. W. Breen. Petition for a writ of certiorari to the Supreme Court of the State of Iowa denied.

No. 862. The Nulomoline Co., petitioner, v. Julius Stromeyer, trading as Julius Stromeyer & Co. Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit denied.

No. 866. Zenith Carburetor Co., petitioner, v. Stromberg Motor Devices Co. Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit denied.

No. 872. H. M. Luck, executrix, etc., petitioner, v. Abram P. Staples, trustee, etc. Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit denied.

No. 880. New York, Philadelphia & Norfolk Railroad Co., petitioner, v. Lillie Wilkins, administratrix, etc. Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit denied.

No. 891. St. Louis Southwestern Railway of Texas, petitioner, v. Frank Smith. Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit denied.

No. 892. The Bislight Co. and Benjamin Mayer, petitioners, v. One-piece Bifocal Lens Co. Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit denied.

No. 896. Amey Haney et al., petitioners, v. Albert Anderson et al. Petition for a writ of certiorari to the Supreme Court of the State of Oklahoma denied.

No. 903. Frederick H. Clarke and Harry F. Clarke, petitioners, v. The United States of America. Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit denied.

No. 904. Oliver R. Gillespie and Martha Morgan, petitioners, v. E. L. Scott, trustee, etc. Petition for a writ of certiorari to the Supreme Court of the State of Kansas denied.

No. 874. Edward A. Rumley, appellant, v. Thomas D. McCarthy, United States marshal, etc. Motion to advance submitted by Mr. Solicitor General King for the appellee.

No. 881. The United States of America, appellant, v. The Board of County Commissioners of Osage County, Okla., et al. Motion to advance submitted by Mr. Solicitor General King for the appellant.

No. 431. The Brainerd, Shaler & Hall Quarry Co., plaintiff in error, v. Wilson B. Brice, as sole surviving executor, etc., et al. Advanced, under the 32d rule, on motion of Mr. E. D. Worcester for the plaintiff in error, and submitted by Mr. E. D. Worcester for the

plaintiff in error, and by Mr. Bronson Winthrop for the defendant in error.

No. 759. Alex. J. Groesbeck et al., appellants, v. Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic Railway Co. Motion to advance submitted by Mr. John E. Tracy for the appellee.

No. 492. Ohio Valley Water Co., plaintiff in error, v. Ben Avon Borough et al. Motion to advance submitted by Mr. William Watson Smith for the plaintiff in error.

No. 708. The United States, appellant, v. Conrad S. Babcock. Motion to transfer to the summary docket submitted by Mr. George A. King, Mr. William B. King, and Mr. William E. Harvey for the appellee.

No. 915. The United States, appellant, v. Herbert B. Hayden. Motion to transfer to the summary docket submitted by Mr. George A. King, Mr. William B. King, and Mr. William E. Harvey for the appellee.

No. 854. Daily-West Mining Co. et al., petitioners, v. Catherine Savage et al. Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit submitted by Mr. William H. King and Mr. Hiram E. Booth for the petitioner.

No. —. Original. Ex parte In the matter of Christoffer Hannevig and Vidkunn Johnsen, petitioners. Motion for leave to file petition for writs of prohibition, mandamus, and certiorari submitted by Mr. Barry Mohun in behalf of Mr. Frederic R. Coudert and Mr. Howard Thayer Kingsbury for the petitioners.

No. 914. Mark Eisner, as Collector of United States Internal Revenue, etc., plaintiff in error, v. Myrtle H. Macomber. Motion to advance submitted by Mr. Frederick S. Tyler in behalf of counsel for the appellee.

No. 873. Edward E. Gold and Gold Car Heating & Lighting Co., petitioners, v. James T. Newton, Commissioner of Patents. Motion for leave to file brief as amicus curiae submitted by Mr. Grafton L. McGill in that behalf.

No. 250. John E. Roller, plaintiff in error, v. O. B. Cooley. In error to the Supreme Court of Appeals of the State of Virginia. Dismissed with costs, pursuant to the 16th rule, on motion of Mr. C. A. Hammer for the defendant in error.

No. 849. C. C. Calhoun, petitioner, v. Bland Massie. Petition for a writ of certiorari to the Supreme Court of Appeals of the State of Virginia submitted by Mr. John C. Brooks in behalf of Mr. Charles F. Consaul for the petitioner.

No. 852. Southern Railway Company, petitioner, v. Hugh Pettit and Newberger Cottog Company. Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit submitted by Mr. Caruthers Ewing and Mr. H. O'B. Cooper for the petitioner, and by Mr. Julian C. Wilson and Mr. Walter P. Armstrong for the respondents.

No. 853. North American Telegraph Co., petitioner, v. Northern Pacific Railway Co. Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit, submitted by Mr. Royal A. Stone, Mr. Thomas D. O'Brien, Mr. Edward T. Young, and Mr. Alexander E. Horn for the petitioner, and by Mr. Charles W. Bunn for the respondent.

No. 867. Troy Deason, petitioner, v. The United States of America. Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit, submitted by Mr. H. P. Brown for the petitioner.

No. 873. Edward E. Gold and Gold Car Heating & Lighting Co., petitioners, v. James T. Newton, Commissioner of Patents. Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, submitted by Mr. William A. Reading and Mr. Arthur C. Fraser for the petitioner.

No. 875. Arthur L. Blunt, petitioner, v. The United States of America. Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit, submitted by Mr. Charles F. Carusi for the petitioner.

No. 883. J. B. Gray, petitioner, v. Bank of Hartford and Claude Thompson, sheriff of Sebastian County. Petition for a writ of certiorari to the Supreme Court of the State of Arkansas, submitted by Mr. Joseph M. Hill and Mr. Henry L. Fitzhugh for the petitioner, and by Mr. Webb Covington for the respondents.

No. 887. Wilhelm Knauth et al., petitioners, v. John W. Knight et al. Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit submitted by Mr. George T. Hogg for the petitioners and by Mr. Augustus Benners for the respondents.

(Continued on page 7.)

## RULES FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF SUPERVISORS OF CENSUS

The act providing for the fourteenth and subsequent decennial censuses was signed by the President on March 3. The enumeration, which will be made in January, 1920, is now less than 10 months distant; and the Census Bureau already has under consideration the selection and appointment of not to exceed 400 supervisors who will have charge of the 90,000 enumerators. The supervisors' districts will, in most cases, except in the large cities, have the same boundaries as the congressional districts. The supervisors, under the law, are to be appointed by the Secretary of Commerce upon the recommendation of the Director of the Census.

### Instructions to Director.

The following instructions have been given by the Secretary of Commerce to the Director of the Census in regard to the procedure to be followed in making selections and appointments of census supervisors:

"Conforming to the assurances given the President in my letter to him of March 3, you will please be guided by the following instructions respecting appointments to the post of supervisor in connection with the taking of the fourteenth census of the United States:

"A test examination, of which a record will be kept, is to be required for appointment to the post of supervisor. In addition to this, a careful personal inquiry is to be separately made respecting the qualifications of each candidate. Of this inquiry also a record will be kept.

### Making of Appointments.

"In making appointments from those who shall have passed the test examination and the separate inquiry as to qualifications, preference is to be given to those candidates who have had executive, administrative, statistical, or accounting experience, and to those who have had charge of bodies of men as administrators, provided in all cases that men with the experience stated possess the other qualifications necessary.

"You will arrange to give notice to the above effect to every candidate applying for appointment and to his sponsors, and no candidates are to be selected for appointment who do not pass both the test examination and the personal inquiry.

"You are requested to ask the Civil Service Commission to prepare the blanks for the test examination or to cooperate with you in the preparation of them. You will welcome the assistance of the Civil Service Commission in this and in any other respect in which they can be helpful to you.

"It is my earnest desire, as I know it is your own, that this census shall be an example in its quality, as well as in its promptness. I need hardly say that neither result can be had unless the supervisors are selected with special care to their individual fitness for their task. I am depending on you as the responsible officer in immediate charge of the work to see that every precaution is taken to achieve this result. In particular, the appearance as well as the fact of political patronage are to be avoided, and fitness for the work to be done will be the controlling factor in the appointments."

The Director of the Census has already

## DIRECTOR GENERAL'S ORDER CONCERNING DISPUTES AFFECTING EXPRESS EMPLOYEES

The United States Railroad Administration issues the following:

General Order No. 54.—Whereas in Supplement No. 9 to General Order No. 27 the Board of Railroad Wages and Working Conditions were assigned the duty of hearing and investigating matters presented by officers and employees of the American Railway Express Co., or their representatives, affecting wages and working conditions; and

Whereas no tribunal has heretofore been created for the adjustment of disputes arising between the American Railway Express Co. and its employees other than those affecting wages and working conditions:

It is hereby ordered, That the Division of Labor of the United States Railroad Administration will hear and investigate, and recommend adjustments of any disputes between said express company and its employees not affecting wages and working conditions.

Any such dispute shall be transmitted to the Director of the Division of Labor, in accordance with procedure established by him, being substantially as follows:

### Personal Grievances and Controversies.

Personal grievances or controversies will be handled in the usual manner by the individual, his representative, or by committees of employees, up to and including the chief operating officer of the American Railway Express Co., or officer designated by him, when, if an agreement is not reached, the individual, his representative or the chairman of his committee and the officer of the express company will refer the matter to the Director of the Division of Labor.

A complete statement of the cause of complaint will be filed with the Director of the Division of Labor. When an adjustment is not reached through correspondence, a representative will be assigned to investigate, and if by his assistance no agreement is then reached, the matter in controversy will be referred again to the Director of the Division of Labor.

General Order No. 8, issued February 21, 1918, shall also be applicable to employees of the American Railway Express Co., except where the text of same is clearly not applicable. Especial attention is directed to Article 5 of General Order No. 8, as follows:

"No discrimination will be made in the employment, retention, or conditions of

taken steps to carry out the instructions of the Secretary.

The supervisors' duties will occupy their time for the greater part of a year, beginning about July 1, 1919. Their compensation will be \$1,500, plus \$1 for each thousand or major fraction of a thousand of population enumerated. The total compensation in an averaged-sized district, outside a large city, will therefore be between \$1,700 and \$1,800. Clerk hire and other necessary expenses will be paid by the Government.

All candidates for supervisorships should address their applications to the Director of the Census, Washington, D. C.

employment of employees because of membership or nonmembership in labor organizations."

Now that a proper method has been established for the adjustment of controversies, there is no longer any occasion or excuse for employees of the express company adopting other methods for securing what they believe is just treatment. I quote from General Order No. 8 as follows, and urge that the officials and employees of the American Railway Express Co. be governed thereby:

"There must be cooperation, not antagonism; confidence, not suspicion; mutual helpfulness, not grudging performance; just consideration, not arbitrary disregard of each other's rights and feelings; a fine discipline based on mutual respect and sympathy; and an earnest desire to serve the great public faithfully and efficiently. This is the new spirit and purpose that must pervade every part and branch of the national railroad service."

## SUPREME COURT PROCEEDINGS

(Continued from page 6.)

No. 890. Henry A. House, petitioner, v. Laurence W. Luellen. Petition for a writ of certiorari to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia submitted by Mr. C. P. Geipel, Mr. J. J. Darlington, and Mr. J. D. Sullivan for the petitioner, and by Mr. Joseph H. Milans for the respondent.

No. 897. James F. Bishop, administrator, etc., et al., petitioners, v. Great Lakes Towing Company. Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit submitted by Mr. Harry W. Standidge for the petitioners and by Mr. Harvey D. Goulder, Mr. Thomas H. Garry, and Mr. Ralph E. Potter for the respondent.

No. 898. North British & Mercantile Insurance Co., petitioner, v. H. Baars & Co. Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit submitted by Mr. D. Roger Englar and Mr. Oscar R. Houston for the petitioner, and by Mr. Samuel Pasco and Mr. W. H. Watson for the respondent.

No. 907. Otto Higel Co. (Inc.), petitioner, v. Autopiano Co. Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit submitted by Mr. William T. Hall for the petitioner.

No. 231. Capitol Transportation Co., petitioner, v. Cambria Steel Co. Argument concluded by Mr. Francis S. Laws for the respondent.

No. 29. Original. Ex parte in the matter of F. A. Wagner, etc., petitioner. Argument commenced by Mr. H. A. Toulmin, Jr., for the petitioner, continued by Mr. Reeve Lewis for the respondents, and concluded by Mr. H. A. Toulmin for the petitioner.

No. 234. Citizens' Bank of Michigan City, Ltd., plaintiff in error, v. Mary Opperman. Argued by Mr. J. B. Collins for the plaintiff in error, and by Mr. S. J. Crumpacker for the defendant in error.

No. 240. John D. Faxon, plaintiff in error, v. Civil Township of Lallie, Benson County, N. Dak. Argument commenced by Mr. S. E. Ellsworth for the plaintiff in error.

Adjourned until to-morrow at 12 o'clock. The day call for Tuesday, March 18, will be as follows: Nos. 240, 241, 242, 245 (and 731), 247, 249, 251, 252, 253, and 254.

Better than money because they earn money; buy a WAR-SAVINGS STAMP TO-DAY.

## FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD'S WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT

Substantial withdrawals of Government deposits, more than offset by additions to members' reserve deposits, and further increases in note circulation are indicated by the Federal Reserve Board's weekly bank statement issued as at close of business on March 14, 1919.

But little change is reported in the total of war paper held. Other discounts on hand show a reduction of 2.2 millions, while acceptance holdings indicate a net liquidation of 11.4 millions. Interbank discounting accounts for most of the changes in the holdings of acceptances and discounts reported by the Chicago, Minneapolis, St. Louis and Kansas City banks. The gain of 8.5 millions in United States short-term securities represents in part investments in one-year Treasury certificates to secure Federal Reserve bank notes, partly temporary purchases of other Treasury certificates from member and nonmember banks. Total earning assets show a decrease of about four millions.

Government deposits show a decrease for the week of 44.8 millions, while members' reserve deposits show an increase of 49 millions. Net deposits, because of the larger "float" reported this week, show a decline of 32.6 millions. The banks' note circulation went up by 17.5 millions, of which 14.6 millions represents an increase in Federal reserve note circulation reported by the Boston, New York, and Chicago banks, and 2.9 millions an increase in liabilities on Federal reserve bank note circulation. As the result of the considerable decrease in deposit liabilities the banks' reserve percentage remains unchanged at 51.4 per cent, notwithstanding a decrease of 8.7 millions in cash reserves and an increase of 14.6 millions in Federal reserve note liabilities.

### Condition of Member Banks.

Some liquidation of United States war securities and of war paper held and considerable withdrawals of Government deposits are indicated by the Federal Reserve Board's weekly statement of condition on March 7 of 771 member banks in about 100 selected cities.

Holdings of United States bonds other than circulation bonds show a decrease for the week of 20.1 millions, of which 10.3 millions are shown for the member banks in New York City. Aggregate holdings of Treasury certificates fell off about 4.4 millions, New York City member banks reporting a larger decrease under this head of 10.9 millions. Loans secured by United States war obligations (so-called war paper) declined 40.9 millions, almost entirely at the New York City banks. Other loans and investments show a total increase of 30.1 millions, member banks in the 12 Federal reserve cities reporting a larger increase of 35.4 millions.

Aggregate holdings of United States war securities and war paper were 3,803.1 millions, or 65.4 millions less than the week before, and constituted 26.9 per cent of the total loans and investments reported, as against 27.3 per cent the week before. For the member banks in the 12 Federal reserve cities a decline in this ratio from 28.8 to 28.3 per cent,

## List of 64 U. S. Army Medical Officers And Men Receiving Decorations and Medals from the British Government

The War Department authorizes the following statement from the office of the Surgeon General:

Sixty-four American Army medical officers and men have received decorations from the British Government for bravery and distinguished service in the war, according to official advices received by the Surgeon General from the war office in London.

Maj. Emanuel Goldstein, M. C., of New York, and Capt. George Patrick O'Malley, M. R. C., of 7432 Detroit Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio, the latter attached to the 7th Battalion, Royal Sussex Regiment, have been made honorary companions of the distinguished-service order.

The military cross was awarded to the following:

First Lieut. Thomas Eberett Griffith, M. R. C., 16 Fifth Street SE., Washington, D. C.

Lieut. James W. Aldridge, M. R. C., Covington, Ind.

Lieut. Hugo Alexander, M. R. C., 616 River Terrace, Hoboken, N. J.

Lieut. Wilmet Ayres, M. R. C., attached to 15th Battalion, Border Regiment, Bedford, Pa.

First Lieut. Irving Francis Barnett, M. R. C., 3816 Wilton Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Lieut. William Hatfield Calne, M. C., R. F. D. No. 3, Willoughby, Ohio.

First Lieut. William Andrew R. Chapin, M. R. C., attached to 6th Battalion, Royal West Kent Regiment, 6 Maple Street, Springfield, Mass.

First Lieut. Earl Ray Chamness, M. R. C., 818 East Seventy-fifth Street, Chicago, Ill.

Lieut. Edward A. Christoffersen, M. R. C., attached to 2d Battalion, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, 2754 Washington Building, Chicago, Ill.

First Lieut. Milton B. Coffman, M. C., 704 Chamber of Commerce Building, Richmond, Va.

First Lieut. Fred W. Comstock, M. R. C., 552 Howard Avenue, New Haven, Conn.

Lieut. Nell A. Dayton, M. R. C., Burton, Ohio.

First Lieut. Griffith A. Demay, M. R. C., Indianola, Nebr.

First Lieut. Louis W. Desprez, M. R. C., St. Joseph's Hospital, Memphis, Tenn.

First Lieut. Roy A. Douglass, M. R. C., Nashville, Tenn., City Hospital.

First Lieut. John F. Dooling, M. R. C., 943 St. Johns Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Lieut. Thomas L. Doyle, M. C., Hahneman Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.

First Lieut. William B. Evans, M. R. C., attached to 1st Battalion, Grenadier Guards, 418 East Broad Street, Chester, Pa.

First Lieut. Lawrence B. Farrlor, M. R. C., attached to 1st Battalion, Scots Guards, Mobile, Ala.

First Lieut. Roy G. Giles, M. R. C., Belton, Tex.

First Lieut. Alexander J. Glills, M. R. C., 240 West Lanvale Street, Baltimore, Md.

First Lieut. Torrance J. Hanlon, M. R. C., 724 McKean Avenue, Donora, Pa.

Lieut. Allen G. Heard, M. R. C., 1927 Avenue H, Galveston, Tex.

First Lieut. William Y. Hollingsworth, M. R. C., attached to 2d Battalion, Hampshire Regiment, Sparrows Point, Md.

First Lieut. James H. Keeling, M. R. C., attached to 38th Field Ambulance, Royal Army Medical Corps, 140 Washington Avenue, Albany, N. Y.

Lieut. Andrew Knox, M. R. C., 501 East Allegheny Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

Lieut. George S. Lambeth, M. R. C., attached to 24th Battalion, South Lancashire Regiment (Territorial Force), Shelbyville, Ky.

Lieut. Burton Maltby, M. C., Liberty, Mo.

First Lieut. Robert N. MacGuffie, M. R. C., 69 Howe Avenue, Passaic, N. J.

Lieut. Winthrop E. McGinley, M. R. C., New London, Conn.

Lieut. William G. Milholland, M. R. C., attached to 11th Battalion, Royal Scots, Presbyterian Hospital, New Orleans, La.

First Lieut. Daniel J. Murphy, M. R. C., Charity Hospital, New Orleans, La.

First Lieut. Charles Q. Worth, M. R. C., General Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.

Lieut. Charles E. Northcutt, M. R. C., Lexington, Okla.

Lieut. Edward L. Patterson, M. R. C., attached to 15th Battalion, Welsh Regiment, Barnwell, S. C.

Lieut. Oscar H. Peterson, M. R. C., Lamoni, Iowa.

First Lieut. Paul J. Preston, M. R. C., 301 Physicians and Surgeons Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

Lieut. George H. Reddick, M. R. C., attached to 13th Battalion, Liverpool Regiment, Wabeno, Wis.

Lieut. Angus J. Smith, M. C., attached to 2d Battalion, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, Greenville, Fla.

Capt. William Lester Smith, M. C., Toledo, Ill.

Lieut. Fred Oscar Stone, M. R. C., attached to 4th Battalion, Middlesex Regiment, Maynardville, Tenn.

First Lieut. Fenton Taylor, M. C., attached to 1st Battalion, Leicestershire Regiment, 130 East Sixty-second Street, New York, N. Y.

Capt. Lawrence M. Taylor, M. R. C., attached to Tenth Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment, Tuxpam, Mexico.

First Lieut. Cassell C. Tucker, M. C., City Hospital, Boston, Mass.

First Lieut. Roy L. Vineyard, M. R. C., attached to Eighty-eighth Field Ambulance, Royal Army Medical Corps, Amarillo, Tex.

Lieut. Lloyd E. Wurster, M. R. C., Linden, Pa.

The bar to the Military Cross was awarded to the following:

First Lieut. James B. Clinton, M. C., Jefferson Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.

First Lieut. Lawrence B. Farrlor, M. C., Mobile, Ala.

Lieut. Harold E. Foster, M. C., Castle, N. Y.

Enlisted men of the American Army connected with the medical service received the following decorations from the British Government:

Distinguished Conduct Medals to—

Pvt. James K. Faison, Medical Detachment, One hundred and eighteenth Infantry.

Pvt. (first class) Jacob Semberg, Sanitary Detachment, One hundred and sixth Infantry.

The Military Medal to—

Pvt. William H. Coble, Ambulance Company No. 118.

Wagoner William J. Evans, Field Hospital Company No. 119, Dillon, S. C.

Pvt. (first class) Edward D. Jones, Ambulance Company No. 118.

Pvt. William Franklin Jones, Medical Detachment, One hundred and eighteenth Infantry, Abbeville, S. C.

Pvt. Herman W. Keener, Ambulance Company No. 118.

Wagoner Charles B. Logan, Headquarters One hundred and fifth Sanitary Train.

Pvt. Donald Mackay, One hundred and second Sanitary Train.

Pvt. (first class) Harold P. Malley, Sanitary Detachment, One hundred and seventh Infantry.

Pvt. Asher Manheim, One hundred and second Sanitary Train.

Pvt. Arthur Morris, Ambulance Company No. 118, 913 Broadway, Chelsea, Mass.

Pvt. Clyde E. Parazine, Field Hospital No. 118.

Pvt. (first class) Robert C. Rogers, Ambulance Company No. 118.

Pvt. Cecil Trammell, Ambulance Company No. 118.

### AMERICAN HELD IN MEXICO.

A dispatch to the State Department says it is reported that James E. Whetten, an American citizen, and Joseph Bentley, a bishop of the Mormon Church, a naturalized Mexican citizen, were taken by Villa forces at Cruces, 50 miles east of Pearson. No details are given. Pearson was raided by Martin Lopez and Ramon Vega on March 6.

and for the New York City banks a decline from 32 to 31.1 per cent may be noted.

Government deposits decreased 121.9 millions, net demand deposits gained 27.4 millions, while time deposits show but little change. Reserve balances with the Federal Reserve banks went up 9 millions, and cash in vault 8.3 millions.

## Value of Helium Gas for War Balloons Is Revealed by the Navy Department; Had Been Camouflaged as "Argon"

Secretary Roosevelt authorizes the following:

The important part played by the Navy during the war in the production of helium, the balloon gas which during hostilities was camouflaged as argon, is given in detail in a memorandum prepared by the Bureau of Steam Engineering. In view of the fact that in recent articles on this subject, both in technical journals and the daily press, the Navy's work has been largely ignored, the department makes public the following:

### Solved the Zeppelin Problem.

Since helium is noninflammable, an observation or dirigible balloon filled with it can not be destroyed by incendiary bullets. The only effective method of attack would be by driving an airplane bodily through the great gas bag. With the fire risk eliminated, the rigid airship or Zeppelin will hence be one of the most powerful weapons known.

If the war had lasted until next spring, the British and American Governments would have sent helium-filled rigid airships over strategic points in Germany, each capable of dropping a total of 10 tons or more of high explosive either in a single tremendous discharge or in a number of smaller ones during its passage over a fortress or city. These airships would have carried batteries amply sufficient to repel airplane attack.

Just prior to the armistice a shipment of 150,000 cubic feet of helium was sent by our Government to Europe. The problem of an ample supply of helium has therefore been virtually solved by American energy and resourcefulness. And, too, this shipment was made in a relatively brief period after contracts were made for its production.

### High Military Value.

The high military value of helium was recognized by the allies in the early stages of the war, but it was not until the United States began hostilities that methods for obtaining the gas in serviceable quantities could be devised. Helium is a component of some natural gases, and the quality of the richest helium-bearing gases which the British could secure for their early experiments was relatively very poor, having only one-third of 1 per cent of helium. Prior investigation indicated, however, that there were in this country deposits of natural gases far richer in helium than any known to exist in the British Empire. Hence when we entered the war our Government was promptly advised by the British as to the great importance of securing with all dispatch an ample supply of the gas.

The British recommendation was considered by the War and Navy Departments, the Bureau of Mines of the Interior Department, the Joint Army and Navy Board, and the Aircraft Production Board. Eventually, the Secretaries of War and the Navy allotted funds to be expended in experimental work looking to the production of helium under the direction of the Bureau of Mines, acting as agent for these departments.

In allotting these funds, no specific instructions were given to the Bureau of Mines as to the methods to be followed. It was optional with the bureau, therefore, as to whether it should develop existing apparatus or devise a new process for producing helium from natural gas. The Bureau of Mines decided to design its own apparatus, which necessarily involved delay.

This method was not satisfactory either to the Navy Department or to the War Department, but, as the funds had been allotted to the Bureau of Mines without specific instructions as to the details of its expenditure in helium production, that bureau was free to act on its own judgment in the matter.

The Navy's views as to the methods pursued were vigorously outlined and supported by Admiral Griffin, engineer in chief of the Navy, and the matter was brought to a crisis by the visit of two high officers of the British Navy, who urged that everything possible be done to expedite the production of helium. Their arguments were reinforced by emphatic and definite recommendations from Admiral Griffin, Col. Chandler, and other officers of the Army and Navy, who were directly interested in the production of helium.

### Specific Instructions.

As a result, funds were again provided by the War and Navy Departments, and specific instructions were given to the Bureau of Mines, acting as the agent of these departments, that all qualified commercial organizations should be called upon to advise as to helium production, that all methods proposed by these companies and offering a reasonable prospect of success should be tried, and that no funds from this second allotment should be used for the investigation and design of special apparatus undertaken originally by the Bureau of Mines. In addition, the consulting engineer of the Navy Department was appointed as a representative of the War and Navy Departments to supervise the expenditure of the funds allotted and the conduct of the work.

The result of these instructions and allotments was that the Bureau of Mines made contracts with the Linde Air Products Co. and the Air Reduction Co., both of New York, which were operating organizations producing large quantities of liquefied oxygen and nitrogen, and were hence especially fitted to undertake the production of helium, which is obtained by the liquefaction of the other components of natural gas, leaving the helium free.

The Linde apparatus was designed and in operation in less than four months after the signing of the contract, and that of the Air Reduction Co. in five months. The design and construction of the apparatus of the Bureau of Mines covered a period of 13 months.

### The Experimental Period.

During the experimental period of this work, the Bureau of Mines, assuming that the plants designed by its organization

## CHANGES ARE ANNOUNCED IN BRITISH TRADE RESTRICTIONS

Consul General Robert P. Skinner, at London, cables as follows:

Following a statement made in the House of Commons on Monday regarding import and export restrictions, the board of trade issues a notice that there will be no restrictions on exports to countries not included in the blockade area, except as regards goods for naval and military purposes, goods required for home consumption or home manufactures, and goods which are directly or indirectly benefited by subsidy or grant. Pursuant to the pledge that all articles on the list of prohibited imports, when the produce or manufacture of any part of the British Empire shall be permitted to be imported, notice is given that a general license has been issued, permitting such importations. This applies to all goods except gold or articles containing gold, unless consigned to the Bank of England, spirits other than brandy, and rum and hops. In accordance with the agreement stated in the House of Commons that all raw materials would be exempted from the import prohibitions, notice is given that a general license has been issued, permitting the unrestricted importation of all such raw materials. The following are the raw materials that from time to time have been prohibited and are now free: Antimony ore, bladders, casings, and sausage skins, diatomite or infusorial earth, gum copal, gum kauri, wet and dry hides, horns and hoofs, vegetable ivory, jute, soya beans, stones and slates, including sawn and hewn but not dressed stone, sugar cane, unrefined tallow, wood and timber, hewn and sawn, planed, and dressed, of all kinds, hardwoods and sleepers, not including staves, pit props, and pit wood. It is to be noted that the foregoing list is merely a repetition of items previously free, with the exception of diatomite, jute, soya beans, and wood and timber. Any inquiry arising out of doubt whether an article is raw material or a semimanufactured article should be addressed to the Department of Import Restrictions in London for decision.

would soon be in successful operation, advised that the experimental work on the two commercial plants should be stopped. The War and Navy Departments, and particularly the Naval Bureau of Steam Engineering which was concerned with the production of helium, insisted, on the contrary, upon a continuation of the experimentation on these plants. Their judgment was vindicated within a few weeks, when it was shown that helium could be produced in quantity and at a reasonable price by both these plants.

In view of the success which has been won in producing helium, the Secretaries of War and the Navy have allotted funds for the production of the gas on a large scale for the use of those services. It is expected that this plant will be in active operation within a few months. It draws its raw material from a natural gas field which is the largest and richest in helium now known in the world. A 10-year lease of this field is held by the Government for practically the entire output of the field.

## Classification of Certain Federal Railroad Employees As Provided In Supplement No. 7 to General Order No. 27

The United States Railroad Administration issues the following:

INTERPRETATION NO. 8 TO SUPPLEMENT NO. 7 TO GENERAL ORDER NO. 27.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 14, 1919.

Question 1. What method shall be used to determine the proper classification of employees coming under the provisions of Supplement No. 7 to General Order No. 27?

Decision. Reclassify the position in accordance with the majority of the work regularly performed, and apply the proper section or article of Supplement No. 7.

Question 2. What class of employees should be designated as clerks under the provisions of section (a), Article I, Supplement No. 7 to General Order No. 27?

Decision. Employees who regularly devote not less than four hours per day to clerical work.

Question 3. What class of employees come under the provisions of section (a), Article I, regardless of the amount of clerical work they perform?

Decision. The classes specifically named in section (a), Article I.

Question 4. Does section (a), Article I, include ticket clerks and ticket sellers?

Decision. Yes; excepting such as come within the scope of existing agreements or those hereafter negotiated with the railroad telegraphers.

Question 5. Do office employees, referred to as "claim investigators," used in the offices in a clerical capacity, working up and handling the correspondence in connection with claims, come under the provisions of section (a), Article I?

Decision. Yes; such employees are in reality "claim clerks," and shall be so classified.

Question 6. Do station employees known as "red caps" come under the provisions of section (c), Article I?

Decision. The service performed by "red caps" is personal service not a part of the duty of the carrier; therefore neither General Order No. 27 nor Supplement No. 7 thereto apply to them.

Question 7. Do station employees whose regular duties vary to such an extent that they do not devote a majority of their regular assignment to any one of the classes covered by a specific article, come under section (c), Article I?

Decision. Yes; if under 18 years of age; otherwise, apply section (b), Article V.

Question 8. Do employees under 18 years of age, who devote a majority of their time to clerical work, come under section (a), or section (c), Article I?

Decision. If employees under 18 years of age are assigned to perform the recognized work of employees who come under the provisions of section (a), Article I, they shall be so classified and paid; otherwise, section (c), Article I, shall govern.

Question 9. If a new position has been established under the provisions of section (f), Article I, how will the term "where created" be understood to apply?

Decision. The term "where created" shall be construed to apply to the seniority districts established under the provisions of section (b), Article XII.

Question 10. With the exception contained in section (e) of Article I, Articles

I and II of Supplement No. 7 provide that all employees coming under the provisions thereof, shall be paid on the monthly basis. By what method should the compensation be determined for such of these employees who were on an hourly basis January 1, 1918, prior to the application of General Order No. 27?

Decision. To determine the monthly rate of an hourly rated employee coming under the provisions of Articles I and II, Supplement No. 7 to General Order No. 27, establish the daily rate as per example (a), Article III, Interpretation No. 1 to Supplement No. 7, and add 12 cents per hour to arrive at the daily rate, then multiply the daily rate by the recognized number of working days constituting a calendar year (including Sundays and or holidays where they have been considered a part of the employees assignment), and divide by 12.

Example (a). An employee on an assignment of 365 days per year 12 hours per day, received in December, 1917, 32 cents per hour, or \$3.84 per day. Under Article III, Interpretation No. 1, Supplement No. 7, this rate would be figured on the basis of 10 hours per day, or \$3.20, to which would be added the increase of 12 cents per hour, on the basis of eight hours per day, establishing a daily rate of \$4.16, multiplied by 365, establishing a yearly rate of \$1,518.40—dividing this sum by 12 establishes a monthly rate of \$126.53.

It is not the intention of this interpretation to increase the recognized number of days constituting the recognized assignment; in changing an hourly paid employee to the monthly basis, such employees shall be paid the applicable overtime rate (Article XI, section (b), Supplement No. 7 and Interpretation No. 1, Article V thereto) if required to work on days not heretofore included in their recognized assignment as hourly paid employees.

Use example (a), Article I, Interpretation No. 1 to Supplement No. 7 to General Order No. 27 to arrive at the new hourly rate for basis of paying overtime.

Question 11. If an employee specified in Article V, Supplement No. 7, devotes a majority of his time to clerical work, should such employee come under the provisions of section (a), Article I?

Decision. Yes, in accordance with the provisions of preceding decisions, 1, 2, and 10 hereof.

Question 12. Do increases resulting from negotiation by representatives of employees and a railroad, or increases voluntarily granted by a railroad, after January 1, and prior to February 21, 1918, come within the scope of increases that are to be preserved and to which the increases provided for in Supplement No. 7 to General Order No. 27 shall be added?

Decision. No; the increases provided for in Supplement No. 7 are based upon the rates of pay in effect January 1, 1918, prior to the application of General Order No. 27; the authorized rates referred to in section (a) of Article VIII were rates established as a result of special consideration and by order of the director general, and where such rates were higher than established by Supplement No. 7, or

interpretations thereto, they are preserved.

Question 13. If three or more employees are used to cover the entire 24-hour period, will it be permissible to establish three eight-hour shifts of eight consecutive hours each, the employees on each shift to be allowed not to exceed 20 minutes for lunch, ordinarily between the fourth and fifth hour of each shift, without deductions therefor?

Decision. Yes; the lunch period to be governed by the exigencies of the service.

Question 14. Where, as of January 1, 1918, monthly paid employees were (a) regularly working less than eight hours per day, (b) regularly allowed a half holiday on Saturday, (c) regularly required to work less than eight hours on Sunday, is it the intention of Supplement No. 7 that such employees now be required to work eight hours per day without additional compensation?

Decision. The provisions of Supplement No. 7 are that overtime will be paid for time worked outside of "eight consecutive hours, exclusive of the meal period." See section (a), Article XI, and Articles I and II of Interpretation No. 1 to Supplement No. 7. It is not the intention of Supplement No. 7 to increase the measure of the recognized hours constituting a day's, week's, or month's work, or to establish overtime rates for less than eight consecutive hours of service, computed from the regular starting time of a shift.

Question 15. What is the intent of "continuous service," section (a), Article XI?

Decision. Continuous service (except as herein provided for in decisions 19 and 20) applies to any portion of the ninth or ninth and tenth hour, and thereafter, computed from the starting time of the eight consecutive hours (exclusive of the meal period), constituting the standard of a day's work, without a break therein for the second meal period or otherwise. See Article II, Interpretation No. 1, Supplement No. 7. (The word "break" as used in this decision shall not be construed to apply where an employee is allowed pay at applicable overtime rates for time off.)

Question 16. Explain the intent of "when called or notified," section (b), Article XI, Supplement No. 7, which reads: "When notified or called to work, outside of established hours, employees will be paid a minimum allowance of three hours."

Decision. If an employee is released from duty at the conclusion of the eighth, or any other hour outside thereof, and is notified before such release, or called after being released, to perform work before the starting time or after the quitting time of his regular assignment, such employee shall receive for this service a minimum allowance of three hours for two hours' work or less, and if held thereafter, at the rate of time and one-half time for each minute held on duty, up to the starting time of the regular assignment, when straight time automatically becomes the rate for the period of eight hours, exclusive of the meal period. (The word "release" in

## CLASSIFICATION OF CERTAIN FEDERAL RAILROAD EMPLOYEES

this decision shall be construed to mean a bona fide release from duty and subsequent return to duty.)

Question 17. Eight consecutive hours, exclusive of the meal period, constitute the standard measure of a day's work. If employees are assigned to work 9 or 10 hours per day, how are they to be paid for the ninth or tenth and tenth hours of such assignment?

Decision. The ninth or tenth hours of continuous service, irrespective of the hours of the assignment, will be paid for at the pro rata rate, unless the employees received a higher rate, in which case determine the overtime rate for the ninth or tenth and tenth hours of continuous service as per Article II, Interpretation No. 1 of Supplement No. 7 to General Order No. 27.

Question 18. If employees are assigned to work 11 hours per day, exclusive of the meal period, prescribed in standard of eight consecutive hours, how shall such employees be paid for the ninth, tenth, and eleventh hours?

Decision. For the ninth and tenth hours as per the preceding decision No. 17, and time and one-half time for the eleventh hour.

Question 19. Where the service requirements are such that two shifts become necessary and an employee on one shift is required, by proper authority, to work in place of another employee on the opposite shift, how will such employee be paid for this service?

Decision. The employee will be paid overtime at the rate of time and one-half. This will not apply where employees alternate between shifts for their own convenience or due to seniority changes.

Question 20. Where the service requirements are such that three shifts become necessary and an employee is required, by proper authority, to work either a second or third shift, how will such employee be paid for this service?

Decision. If an employee works in the place of another employee on the shift immediately following that of his regular assignment, pay as per preceding decision No. 19; if required to work the third shift, payment therefor will be made as for a call independent of subsequent service performed by the employee on his regular shift. The provisions of this decision will not apply where employees alternate between shifts for their own convenience or due to seniority changes.

Question 21. What is the intent of the word "sufficient" as used in section (a), Article XII, Supplement No. 7 to General Order No. 27?

Decision. The word "sufficient" is intended to more clearly establish the right of the senior employee to bid in a "new position" or "vacancy" as per section (b), Article XII, where two or more employees have adequate "ability and merit."

Question 22. What is meant by "personal office forces" as used in section (a), Article XII, Supplement No. 7 to General Order No. 27?

Decision. Personal office forces will vary according to the organizations of the railroads, departments, and offices involved. Therefore the positions constituting personal office forces can not be

designated for all railroads and offices. They include positions of a direct and confidential nature. The character of the duties and responsibilities should control.

Question 23. What is meant by "each classified department" as used in section (b), Article XII, Supplement No. 7 to General Order No. 27?

Decision. Each classified department shall be construed to mean a general classified department of a railroad, but the provision of section (b) shall not be construed to prevent limiting seniority rights to a subdivision of a classified department or less than an operating division, where such limitations are agreed to by the management and duly accredited representatives of the employees. Sections (f), (h), and (i) of same article shall be construed to conform with this decision.

Question 24. What constitutes a "duly accredited representative"?

Decision. The regular constituted committee representing the class of employees on the railroad where the controversy arises and (or) the officers of the organizations of which that committee is a part, will constitute a "duly accredited representative." On roads where employees are represented on railway boards of adjustment Nos. 1, 2, and 3, the local and general officers of such organization will constitute "duly accredited representatives."

Question 25. Where employees, who come under the provisions of section (a), Article XIV, Supplement No. 7 to General Order No. 27, were, as of January 1, 1918, regularly allowed certain days off without deduction in their weekly or monthly wage, does this practice remain in effect, and if so, shall such employees receive additional pay if required to work on those days?

Decision. From the effective date of Supplement No. 7, and in accordance with the provision of section (a), Article XIV—"It is not the intention of this order to change the number of days per month for monthly paid employees. The increase per month provided for herein shall apply to the same number of days per month which were worked as of January 1, 1918"—and Article V, Interpretation No. 1 to Supplement No. 7—"Exclusive of employees whose regular assignment includes Sundays and (or) holidays, employees notified or called to work on Sundays and (or) holidays, will be paid not less than the minimum allowance of three hours, and where no existing agreement or practice is more favorable, such employees will be paid as per examples (b) and (c) of Article II"—the practice is not changed, and such employees are entitled to receive pay for time worked on the days they were allowed off, provided it was the practice to allow additional pay, in excess of the regular salary, when required to work on these days, prior to January 1, 1918. "Additional pay" as used above is not to be construed to mean that because no deduction was made in the regular wage, it must follow that the time off would, under Supplement No. 7, be paid for in addition to the increase therein provided. Interpretation No. 1, Supplement No. 7, prescribes the method of arriving at the proper wage, also de-

termines the standard measure of a day's work and payment for overtime.

WALKER D. HINES,  
*Director General of Railroads.*

INTERPRETATION NO. 5 TO SUPPLEMENT NO. 4 TO GENERAL ORDER NO. 27—AMENDMENTS, ADDENDA, AND INTERPRETATIONS AFFECTED.

Question.—How should women be classified and paid when assigned, either temporarily or permanently, to perform the same class of work as men coming under the provisions of Supplement No. 4, its amendments, addenda, and interpretations, to General Order No. 27?

Decision.—They shall be given the same pay-roll classification and rate of pay as that of men while on such assignment.

WALKER D. HINES,  
*Director General of Railroads.*

INTERPRETATION NO. 5 TO SUPPLEMENT NO. 7 TO GENERAL ORDER NO. 27.

Question.—Shall overtime be paid to employees covered by Supplement No. 7, after the expiration of the hours (usually four) customarily worked on Saturdays?

Decision.—Supplement No. 7, Article X, provides that—

"Eight consecutive hours, exclusive of the meal period, shall constitute a day's work."

Article XI, Section A—  
"Where there is no existing agreement or practice more favorable to the employees, overtime shall be computed for the ninth and tenth hour of continuous service pro rata on the actual minute basis, and thereafter at the rate of time and one-half time. Even hours will be paid for at the end of each pay period; fractions thereof will be carried forward."

Therefore, overtime does not commence until after eight hours of continuous service (exclusive of meal period) from the assigned starting time.

WALKER D. HINES,  
*Director General of Railroads.*

INTERPRETATION NO. 9 TO SUPPLEMENT NO. 4 TO GENERAL ORDER NO. 27.

### STATEMENT OF FACTS.

On a certain railroad the hours of service for employees paid on an hourly basis were, prior to the application of General Order No. 27, 9½ per day for 5 days in the week and 5½ hours on Saturday, making a total of 54 hours per week, no overtime being allowed after the basic 9-hour day. In order to provide for a basic 8 hours for 6 days per week, 1 hour per day is computed at the rate of time and one-half for overtime, making six hours per week at the overtime rate and 48 hours per week at straight-time rate. That is, 8½ hours for 5 days in the week and 4½ hours on Saturday are computed at straight-time rate.

Question.—Is it permissible to absorb the excess time worked over eight hours per day, five days per week, by an equivalent reduction in time worked Saturday?

Decision.—No.

WALKER D. HINES,  
*Director General of Railroads.*

## LIST OF CASUALTIES REPORTED AMONG THE UNITED STATES FORCES OVERSEAS

### SECTION 1, MARCH 18, 1919.

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

Died from accident and other causes.....	33
Died of disease.....	20
Wounded severely.....	18
Missing in action.....	4
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>75</b>

#### Died from Accident and Other Causes.

##### SERGEANTS.

NYQUIST, Carl W. C. J. Nyquist, 222 Fifty-third Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
WASHINGTON, Howard C. Mrs. Lura V. Washington, 3711 La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

##### CORPORALS.

LEAVENS, Burt D. Mrs. C. E. Leavens, 726 Thurman Street, Portland, Oreg.  
SEBESTA, James J. Mrs. Catherine Mares, 2908 South Union Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

##### BUGLER.

HELM, Curtis S. James S. Helm, Hale, Mo.

##### PRIVATES.

ARNOLD, William E. Mrs. Ada Rowlingson, Leys Avenue, Letchworth, Herts County, England.  
BROOKS, William H. Mrs. Callie B. Brooks, 32 Arthur Street, Lynchburg, Va.  
CONNELLY J. L. Mrs. Julia McClure, 1308 Troost Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.  
CONWELL, Thomas E. William J. Conwell, 244 Lincoln Street, Lewiston, Me.  
DALEY, Daniel E. Mrs. Isabella Daley, New Milford, Conn.  
DEWITT, Lawrence. Lundy Dewitt, South Kentucky Avenue, Carterville, Mo.  
DIAL, Oscar. Miss Maude Dial, Big Creek, W. Va.  
DI VESTO, Matto. Joe Di Vesto, 154 Summer Street, Quincy, Mass.  
GALBREATH, Claude B. Mrs. Bell Galbreath, Lexington, Tex.  
GOFF, Samuel L. Mrs. Ola Bell Goff, Sallisaw, Okla.  
GRIFFIN, Bennie E. Mrs. Annie E. Griffin, Troy, Ala.  
GUTZLER, Raymond L. Charles L. Gutzler, Sheephorn, Colo.  
HOLT, Walter W. Miss Mary Cartallo, 2911 San Fernando Road, Los Angeles, Cal.  
HOWARD, Franklin L. Lucius H. Howard, R. F. D. 2, Toledo, Iowa.  
HUGHES, William S. Mrs. L. T. Ford, Marlon, Ala.  
JOHNSON, Walter P. Mrs. E. J. Baker, Hazen, N. Dak.  
MIDDLETON, David H. David H. Middleton, Colliere, Ala.  
MOORE, Effenger F. Isaac Moore, Crapo, Md.  
OPICKA, Joseph W. Frank Opicka, R. F. D. 6, Kewanee, Wis.  
REYNOLDS, Lester. Mrs. Printha B. Therban, Unionville, Ill.  
REYNOLDS, Lewis E. Mrs. Mattie F. Reynolds, R. F. D. 1, Big Island, Pa.  
RISHBELL, Clarence. Ashley Rishbell, 509 McBride Street, Clearfield, Pa.  
SCHMIDT, Otto F. Louis C. Schmidt, R. F. D. "A," box 306, Chino, Cal.  
SCHMITT, Frank W. Mrs. Josephine Schmitt, 2299 Colerain Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
SCHRYER, Earl J. Christopher Schryer, 606 Rankin Street, Flint, Mich.  
SEARFASS, Benjamin. John Haydt, Palmerton, Pa.  
WEAVING, Philip Sidney. Mrs. Annie Weaving, 53 Actna Street, Naugatuck, Conn.  
WESTBOE, Melvin. Albert Westboe, R. F. D. 3, Elbow Lake, Minn.

#### Died of Disease.

##### PRIVATES.

MATTHEWS, James I. James Houston Matthews, Prosser, Wash.

MENDEL, Harry. Mrs. Mary A. Mengel, 2033 South Nineteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.  
MILLER, Paul Elmer. Simon Daniel Miller, R. F. D. 1, Manns Choice, Pa.  
MITTLAT, William. Mrs. Anna Mittlat, 146 North Third Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
O'HARE, Daniel. Mrs. W. Nolan, 204 West Seventy-eighth Street, New York, N. Y.  
PAYNE, Samuel J. Mrs. Rebecca Payne, 708 Schuylkill Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.  
RIGGAN, Edward C. Mrs. Grace Riggan, Parker, Okla.  
ROTH, William Leo. Edward M. Roth, 3931 Washington Street, Jamaica Plain, Mass.  
SANDERS, John H. Mrs. Thomas Hardwick, R. F. D. 3, Greencastle, Ind.  
SCOTT, Arlo Horace. George Scott, Spencer, N. Y.  
SCOTT, Victor. Mrs. Lottie Ford, 1407 Clay Street, Vicksburg, Miss.  
SUTHERLAND, Clark C. John Sutherland, R. F. D. Ashby, Ind.  
TORPEY, Vincent J. John J. Torpey, 1622 Ridge Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.  
TRYON, Lloyd. Mrs. Mary E. Tryon, Riley, Ind.  
UMBOLTZ, Thomas A. Mrs. Mary Umboltz, Gratz, Pa.  
VAUGHN, Robert. Mrs. Fannie Vaughn, box 3, Murfreesboro, N. C.  
VIRDON, Edward. Mrs. Nora Mugge, Bedford, Okla.  
VEISEN, Edward. Mrs. H. Veisen, 416 South Franklin Street, Titusville, Pa.  
WALKER, Thomas C. Mrs. A. H. Summerline, Jenkins, N. Mex.  
WARBURTON, Harry T. Mrs. Thomas Warburton, 135 River Street, North Adams, Mass.

#### Wounded Severely.

##### LIEUTENANT.

MILFORD, John W. Mrs. Christine A. Milford, 3880 Hartford Street, St. Louis, Mo.

##### SERGEANTS.

LANE, Merson J. Hovis L. Lane, R. F. D. 7, Jacksonville, Fla.  
MURPHY, William J. Eliza Murphy, 342 East Seventeenth Street, Erie, Pa.  
O'CONNOR, Charles W. Joseph M. O'Connor, 11410 Cedar Road, Cleveland, Ohio.

##### CORPORAL.

FREDETTE, Joseph A. William Fredette, 332 Sawyer Street, New Bedford, Mass.

##### PRIVATES.

ANDERSON, Anton S. Mrs. Pernilla Anderson, R. F. D. 3, Everson, Wash.  
BURNS, Paul James. Joseph Monazym, 359 East Congress Street, Detroit, Mich.  
CONWAY, Frank. James Conway, Drapetown, County Derry, Ireland.  
JOHNSON, Earl I. John M. Johnson, R. F. D. 1, Kingston, Ohio.  
MCADAMS, William Q. Mrs. William H. McAdams, 510 Market Street, Trenton, N. J.  
MCFATHER, William R. John B. McFather, R. F. D. 1, Dickey, Ga.  
MANLEY, Frank H. Mrs. Carey Manley, 1119 South Giddis Street, Syracuse, N. Y.  
O'BRIEN, Patrick J. Morrie O'Brien, East Convent Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y.  
PELKY, Donald. Mrs. J. B. Pelky, Winterville, Me.  
PETRINO, Vincenzo. Tony Petrino, 161 West Ninety-eighth Street, New York, N. Y.  
PLOUMBO, George J. Mrs. Mary Plumbo, Bradenville, Pa.  
SMITH, Joseph J. Mrs. Mary E. Smith, Grange, Pa.  
VECCHIO, Carmelo Joseph. Mrs. Rose Vecchio, 312 One hundred and eleventh Street, New York, N. Y.

#### Missing in Action.

##### PRIVATES.

BATEMAN, Tol R. Lee Bateman, Pierce, Okla.  
HANSON, James C. C. E. Hanson, Greenburg, W. Va.  
SARRELS, John H. James Green Sarrels, Vicksburg, Miss.  
STRANG, Wesley H. Robert B. Strang, Garnee, Ill.

### SECTION 2, MARCH 18, 1919.

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

Killed in action.....	6
Died from wounds.....	7
Died of disease.....	52
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>65</b>

#### Killed in Action.

##### LIEUTENANT.

MITCHELL, Robert L. Dillard C. Mitchell, Durham, N. C.

##### PRIVATES.

CROWLEY, Charles E. Mrs. Kate Crowley, 426 Tyler Street, Pittsfield, Mass.  
HAMN, Bernard D. T. J. Jamn, R. F. D. 5, Corinth, Miss.  
NIELSON, Lauritz. Anton B. Grobeck, 1708 Van Camp Avenue, Omaha, Nebr.  
PARISE, Veto. Mrs. Germain F. Parise, 32 Bangleley Street, Rumford, Me.  
RASNAKE, Della J. Mrs. Ethel E. Rasnake, Honaker, Va.

#### Died from Wounds.

##### CORPORALS.

FOOTE, Eugene E. Frederick S. Foote, 467 West Forty-ninth Street, New York, N. Y.  
LUTZ, Harry Edwin. Mrs. Henry Lutz, Holton, Kans.

##### PRIVATES.

HATCHER, Elbert M. Mrs. Margaret Hatcher, Troutville, Va.  
HUMPHREY, Jake Dean. Pickney D. Humphrey, general delivery, Irondale, Mo.  
SINCLAIR, Johnnie W. Mrs. Minnie Stone Sinclair, Mabel, Minn.  
SMITH, George J. Mrs. Bessie Hyde, Yale, Mich.  
WILLIS, Porter E. Miss Stella N. Willis, Heber Springs, Ark.

#### Died of Disease.

##### LIEUTENANT.

PRICE, Charley Eugene. L. A. McDonald, Chestnut Mound, Tenn.

##### SERGEANTS.

FISHERDICK, W. F. W. M. Fisherdk, 108 South Pleasant Street, Amherst, Mass.  
MORGAN, Jesse C. Elyge W. Morgan, R. F. D. 4, Asheville, N. C.  
PADDACK, Clifford D. Edwin F. Paddack, 559 Purcell Avenue, Cincinnati, Pa.  
TORTOROLLE, Leonard N. Christ Tortorolle, 1001 Twenty-fourth Avenue, Melrose Park, Ill.  
WELCH, Henry J. Mrs. Catherine Welch, 116 Boston Street, Dorchester, Mass.  
WILLIAMS, Solomon. Henry G. Williams, 239 Oak Street, Clinton, Iowa.

##### CORPORALS.

BRAND, George Adamson. Mrs. Janet H. Brand, box 16, Sandy, Utah.  
BRUNSLIK, James Karel. Antonio Brunslk, Haugen, Wis.  
DAY, Steever R. Mrs. Agnes Steever, Union Street, Millersburg, Pa.  
FOX, Harry L. Mrs. Mary Fox, 1126 South Fifty-second Street, Philadelphia, Pa.  
OFISOVICH, Mike. Mrs. Lillian Ofsovich, 1027 South Robey Street, Chicago, Ill.  
SKIBBA, Alex Peter. John Skibba, Junction City, Wis.

##### WAGONERS.

KAISER, Walter Henry. Harry E. Kaiser, Western, Nebr.  
OVERLEAS, Elige R. Mrs. Amelia Overleas, R. F. D. 4, Rolla, Mo.  
PATTON, Gussie. R. F. Patton, Poll, W. Va.

##### NURSE.

SCHONHEIT, Charlotte. William Schonheit, 1067 East Willis Avenue, Dogan Hills, Detroit, Mich.

##### COOKS.

BASSARAS, Menillos. John Bassaras, Vendouis, Macedonia, Greece.  
LINKHAUER, Albert J. Jacob Linkhauer, 233 Peter Street, Duquesne, Pa.

# CASUALTIES REPORTED BY GEN. PERSHING

ULLRICH, Wade S. Reuben Ullrich, 201 South Main Street, Lewistown, Pa.

PRIVATES.

ADGER, Luther. Mrs. Marda Adger, R. F. D. 7, Leesville, S. C.  
 ARROW, Titus. Silas Arrow, Hamill, S. Dak.  
 BOOM, Axel T. Brynte Boom, Wheaton, Minn.  
 BOYD, Albert. Mrs. Ada Boyd, Platte City, Mo.  
 BRIENZA, Dominick. James Cataldo, 16 Goodman Place, Hartford, Conn.  
 BROWN, Archie. Mrs. Mary Brown Cowan, R. F. D. 1, box 83, Junction City, Ky.  
 CARREY, Joseph. Clinton Carrey, Great Meadows, N. J.  
 CAVANAGH, Andrew P. Mrs. Bridget Cavanagh, 1705 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 COLEMAN, Abe. Mrs. Panky Coleman, R. F. D. 1, Shortville, Ala.  
 COOK, Henry B. Lewis M. Cook, Westville, S. C.  
 DAVIS, George. Mrs. Vera T. Davis, Cherry Street, Blakeley, Ga.  
 DEL SANGRO, Erminio. Valentine Miraldo, 1115 Second Street, Lorain, Ohio.  
 DIORIO, Antonio. Joseph Rockris, Hills Grove, R. I.  
 DOTSON, Charles L. Harry Dotson, Pemonkey, Md.  
 FREED, Victor. Mrs. Rose Freed, 905 Boylston Avenue, Seattle, Wash.  
 FRENCH, George. John French, Ringling, Okla.  
 FULTZ, Firman L. Mrs. Ida M. Fultz, R. F. D. 1, Slanesville, Va.  
 GORDON, William O. Mrs. Orin Gordon, Salem Depot, N. H.  
 GREEN, Alvis Wade. Mrs. Maggie May Gabriel, Alluwe, Okla.  
 HARDEN, Raymond M. Mrs. Annie Satchell, R. F. D. 3, Easton, Md.  
 HARRINGTON, Leroy W. Mrs. Mary F. Harrington, 388 Eagle Street, North Adams, Mass.  
 HECKER, Harold A. Mrs. Sarah F. Hecker, 306 North Tenth Street, Clinton, Iowa.  
 HENN, Frank J. Charles L. Henn, Broadway, Tippecanoe City, Ohio.  
 HICKEY, James T. Mrs. Mary Hickey, 3254 Archer Avenue, Chicago, Ill.  
 JOHNSON, Fred Julius. John E. Johnson, Bison, S. Dak.  
 KENDRICK, Clarence D. Clarence E. Kendrick, 146 Main Street, Worcester, Mass.  
 KENNEDY, William F. Allen J. Kennedy, 271 Nassau Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 KEUNE, Carl. Mrs. Emelle Keune, Laclede, Mo.  
 KIRSCHENHEITER, Charles F. Mrs. Mary Kirschenheiter, 321 East Ninetieth Street, New York, N. Y.  
 LEATH, Oebra. Eddie Leath, 122 Monroe Street, Little Rock, Ark.  
 LEWIS, Walter A. Alvin S. Lewis, R. F. D. 2, Worthville, Ky.  
 MALLOY, John L. Mrs. Catherine Malloy, box 7, Hawk Run, Pa.

## CORRECTIONS IN CASUALTY LISTS.

Died of Disease, Previously Reported Killed in Action.

PRIVATE.

NELSON, Axel. Per Nelson, R. F. D. 1, Ronneby, Minn.

Wounded (Degree Undetermined), Previously Reported Killed in Action.

PRIVATE.

SZYCHLINSKI, Anton. Felix Szychlinski, 1001 Eighth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.  
 WALLACE, Fred Marion. Mrs. Florence Wallace, 59 Gregory Street, Rochester, N. Y.

Died, Previously Reported Died of Disease.

PRIVATE.

GRUBER, Oscar H. Mrs. Bella Gruber, 439 South Fifty-seventh Street, West Philadelphia, Pa.

Killed in Action, Previously Reported Died.

PRIVATES.

BALES, Harry. Grant Carter, R. F. D. 1, Lawrenceburg, Ind.  
 BRACKEN, Robert Walker. Miss Emily Bracken, 531 Linden Street, Bristol, Pa.  
 PERRY, Walter. James Perry, Kermit, W. Va.

Killed in Action, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

PRIVATES.

BARRETT, Russell. W. L. Crowell, Wapato, Wash.  
 BERKSHIRE, James E. Mrs. Alice Emily Berkshire, 421 Henderson Avenue, Newark, Ohio.  
 HAGER, Carl. Mrs. Jewell Hager, Alderson, Okla.  
 KERR, Maurice. Mrs. Pauline Kerr, 1274 Payne Avenue, St. Paul, Minn.  
 SEIFRIED, Frederick. August Seifried, 579 Grand Street, New York, N. Y.

Died, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

LIEUTENANT.

SKILLING, John G. Mrs. Jessie R. Skilling, 118 East Main Street, Loaconing, Md.

PRIVATES.

DENIG, George L. Joseph J. Denig, 186 India Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 DOMINGUEZ, Joaquin. John Dominguez, Yuma, Ariz.  
 DUNCAN, Henry C. Miss Agnes Duncan, Clayton, Cal.  
 DYSART, Charles Edgar. Mrs. W. W. Dysart, 322 North Main Street, Lenoir, N. C.  
 GLENN, James E. William T. Glenn, Gadsden, Ala.

Wounded Severely, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

PRIVATE.

HUNTER, Robert M. Mrs. J. D. Hunter, Nordmont, Pa.

Wounded Slightly, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

PRIVATE.

FUDO, Nicodemo. Dominic Fudo, Mamola Province, Calabria, Italy.

Wounded (Degree Undetermined), Previously Reported Missing in Action.

PRIVATES.

AYERS, Charles A. Robert W. Ayers, 413 Hancock Street, Toledo, Ohio.  
 CAPASSA, Raffaele. Salverio Capassa, 118 Mott Street, Trenton, N. J.  
 DI LUCIA, Giovanni. Mrs. Aseunta Vigliotti, Santa Maria-Aelco, Provincia Caserta, Italy.  
 FRASCA, Concetto. Frank Frasca, 389 State Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.  
 KENYON, Walter E. Clarence Kenyon, Rockfalls, Conn.  
 LASSILA, Monroe. Henry Lassila, Deep River, Wash.  
 NEIBERT, Albert. Mrs. Caroline Neibert, 119 Hamer Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Sick in Hospital, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

PRIVATE.

PRELLI, Joseph. Mrs. Rose Prelli, 3655 Finney Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

Returned to Duty, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

CORPORAL.

BUTARA, Joseph. Joseph Butara, 1365 East Fifty-fifth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

PRIVATES.

BUCKENMEYER, Leo J. J. R. Buckenmeyer, R. F. D. 20, Swanton, Ohio.  
 INFANGE, Herman H. Mrs. Harry H. Infange, Terre Haute, Ind.  
 LAPIN, Harry. Mrs. Lena Zukerberg, 47 Withington Street, Dorchester, Mass.  
 MCGOW, Israel. Mrs. Ella McGow, Henderson, Ga.  
 RUMELL, John H. Peter Rumell, R. F. D. 1, Cherry Tree, Pa.  
 THIGPEN, Lloyd M. Nich Joe Thigpen, Chinquapin, N. C.

Erroneously Reported Died from Wounds Received in Action.

PRIVATE.

ROBERTS, Ralph Waldo. Lafe Roberts, Eaton, Ind.

## SECTION 3; MARCH 18, 1919.

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

Wounded (degree undetermined)	23
Wounded slightly	25
Total	48

Wounded (Degree Undetermined).

CORPORALS.

BEARD, Edwin L. Mrs. E. A. Beard, Redfield, S. Dak.  
 BEARDSLEY, Carret S. Mrs. Maude Green, Grandville, Mich.  
 HILL, Roy A. Mrs. Myrtle M. Gardner, 202 West Thurman Street, Porterville, Cal.  
 MURTAGH, Edward D. Miss Ethel Murtagh, Bay St. Louis, Miss.

MECHANIC.

BOGDANOWSKI, Frank Xavier. Mrs. Mary Jevowa, 2008 Tarnow Street, Detroit, Mich.

PRIVATES.

ARSENAULT, Andrew E. Mrs. Selina Arsenault, Holland Road, Prince Edward Island, Canada.  
 AYERS, Alonzo Allen. Mrs. Ellen Ayers, 320 North East Street, Kankakee, Ill.  
 AYERS, Frederick A. Mrs. Letha Crow, 17 Walker Street, Evansville, Ind.  
 BEDWELL, Gerald A. T. J. Bedwell, 708 East Second Street, Indianola, Iowa.  
 BURNS, Charles W. Simeon Burns, Midland, Stanley County, S. Dak.  
 BUSHKIRK, Nathaniel J. George A. Bushkirk, Bloomington, Ind.  
 CANNEY, James J. Mrs. Helen Canney, 8 Carmel Street, Roxbury, Mass.  
 CRAIG, Jesse F. Joseph Craig, Kolin, La.  
 DAWSON, Clifford C. Mrs. Edith Dawson, 688 Hunting Avenue, Roxbury, Mass.  
 FRYE, Bernard C. Mrs. Virginia Frye, 301 S Street NE, Washington, D. C.  
 GRONNING, Hans. A. F. Gronning, 110 West Seventh Street, Bayonne, N. J.  
 MONEA, Patz. Mrs. Francesco Monca, Lorraine de Borelli, per Bellantoni, Province Reggio, Calabria, Italy.  
 MURRY, Doyle. Mrs. Julia A. Murry, R. F. D. 6, Buena Vista, Ga.  
 MURTHA, Francis P. Mrs. Ella Murtha, Brewster, N. Y.  
 PINSKE, Otto C. Herman Pinske, 1244 Murry Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.  
 RIEDEL, Albert J. Mrs. Susan Riedel, R. F. D. 1, Ironton, Ohio.  
 RYAN, Edward Joseph. Mrs. Marie Ryan, Tyndall, S. Dak.  
 SANDERS, Walter B. Jacob D. Sanders, box 177, Smithtown, Long Island, N. Y.

Wounded Slightly.

MAJOR.

BAIRD, Thompson McD. Mrs. Thompson McDonald Baird, 246 Scott Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

LIEUTENANTS.

ARMSTRONG, James Noah. Mrs. Margaret Mae Armstrong, 1002 North Fifth Street, Champaign, Ill.  
 ARON, Benedict. Joseph E. Dubsy, 1001 West Fifty-first Street, Chicago, Ill.  
 ELEVELD, Sidney. Peter H. Eleveld, 102 Caledonia Street NE., Grand Rapids, Mich.  
 NADELE, Theodore C. Mrs. A. L. Nadele, 13 Columbia Street, Hartford, Conn.  
 RINKLIFF, Fred D. George Rinkliff, R. F. D. 1, Chillicothe, Ohio.

SERGEANTS.

BAIRD, John T. Mrs. Eleanor Smith, 323 North Fifty-eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 BAYES, James. James Bayes, 2012 S. Kostner Avenue, Chicago, Ill.  
 BEAN, Ralph E. Mrs. James Healey, R. F. D. Concord, Concord, N. H.  
 BOOKER, William E. Miss Eliza Booker, 60 County Street, Phoebus, Va.  
 CLARK, Harry C. James D. Clark, Dawson, Md.

CORPORALS.

ALBRECHT, Constant. William Albrecht, 94 Cornell Street, Rosindale, Mass.  
 ANDREWS, Ray. Lewis Andrews, Florence, Pa.  
 ARNDT, William Henry. Herman Arndt, R. F. D. 5, Nellsville, Wis.  
 BAHR, William C. Mrs. Amara Bahr, 543 Nineteenth Street, Oshkosh, Wis.  
 BANKS, Philip W. Mrs. F. W. Banks, 424 Burus Ave., Wyoming, Ohio.

# CASUALTIES REPORTED BY GEN. PERSHING

BEATO, John. Anton L. Beato, 2209 North Karlov Avenue, Chicago, Ill.  
 BROWN, Richard G. Mrs. Laura Rusten, 415 Waverly Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 DAY, Clifford L., jr. Clifford L. Day, Main Street, Bedford, Mass.  
 DEARDORFF, Fred. Mrs. Charlotte Hunche, 1014 Third Street, Fort Wayne, Ind.  
 HUTTON, Willis. Mrs. Willis Hutton, box 405, West Branch, Mich.

## PRIVATES.

BIXLER, Herman A. Mrs. Mary Hoover, Avon, Pa.  
 BJORKMAN, Carl H. Mrs. E. Bjorkman, 19 Oak Street, East Braintree, Mass.  
 BLACKWELL, Robert. Mrs. Mary Blackwell, general delivery, Bethel, Tenn.  
 BLADE, William J. James Blade, 920 North Nineteenth Street, Harrisburg, Pa.

## SECTION 4, MARCH 18, 1919.

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

Wounded (degree undetermined).....	5
Wounded slightly.....	87
Total.....	92

## Wounded (Degree Undetermined).

### PRIVATES.

SARAFIAN, Hachig. Miss Ardaches Chelme-  
 kian, 200 Lincoln Street, Ann Arbor, Mich.  
 SAVITZ, John M. Mrs. Sadie A. Savitz, 18  
 South Third Avenue, Bethlehem, Pa.  
 SCHULTZ, Theodore R. Stanley Schultz,  
 Teigen, Mont.  
 SEARLS, Jean. Louis A. Searls, R. F. D. 5,  
 Norton, Kans.  
 SPARGO, George Benjamin. Mrs. Mary P.  
 Spargo, 13 Narragansett Avenue, Westerly,  
 R. I.

## Wounded Slightly.

### MECHANICS.

BANKOFFSKY, Hyman. Mrs. Sarah Bankoff-  
 sky, 491 Alabama Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 DAVIS, Preston. Mrs. Clara B. Fisher, 5358  
 Federal Street, Chicago, Ill.

### WAGONERS.

BAKER, Wendell W. Elijah Baker, 1209  
 South Thomas Street, Pomona, Cal.  
 BLOOM, George. Mrs. Fanny Bloom, 1636  
 Point Breeze Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

### COOK.

ADAMS, Walter R. J. L. Adams, Lewist-  
 on, Mo.

### PRIVATES.

AGNELLI, Joseph. John Agnelli, Otter River,  
 Mass.  
 AGNEW, Thomas A. Mrs. Mary Agnew, 222  
 Willow Avenue, Hoboken, N. J.  
 AGOSTINO, Antonio. Dominico Agostino,  
 Rocofrivione Ascola, Italy.  
 ALBERT, Joe A. Mrs. Julia N. Sullivan, 482  
 Lafayette Street, Aurora, Ill.  
 ALKIN, Joseph. Mrs. Fannie Alkin, 1717  
 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 ALKOFER, Simon Antonio. Mrs. Rose S.  
 Alkofer, Libertyville, Ill.  
 ALLEN, Simon J. Mrs. Nora J. Allen, box  
 89, Wilsonburg, W. Va.  
 ANDERSON, Axel A. Mrs. Catherine Ander-  
 son, 119 Boorem Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.  
 ANDERSON, Bendgt Earling. Edward Ayers,  
 Walworth, Wis.  
 ANDERSON, Beverly J. Joseph G. Anderson,  
 1922 Tenth Avenue, Almoona, Pa.  
 ANDERSON, Carl H. Hamilton W. Johnson,  
 503 North LeClaire Avenue, Chicago, Ill.  
 ANDERSON, Carl O. Swan P. Anderson, 608  
 North Grove Street, Chippewa Falls, Wis.  
 ANNIS, Walter A. Alfonzo Annis, Rock-  
 bridge, Wis.  
 ARLINGTON, Ray. Mrs. Mattie Arlington,  
 331 Vermont Street, Quincy, Ill.  
 ARMSTRONG, William. Thomas Armstrong,  
 108 East Eighty-ninth Street, New York,  
 N. Y.  
 ARNOLD, Charles H. Mrs. Mary Arnold,  
 Ryan, Iowa.  
 ARNOLD, Dewey G. W. T. Arnold, R. F. D. 1,  
 Roebuck, S. C.  
 ARNOLD, Hiram C. Mrs. Mida B. Arnold,  
 2020 Central Avenue, Anderson, Ind.  
 ARNONE, Raffaele. Giuseppe Pascarello, 1741  
 Perry Street, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 ARNTS, Stanley P. W. R. Arnts, 120 Key-  
 stone, Avenue, Sayre, Pa.

ARRANT, Zeallus E. Zeallus E. Arrant,  
 Marion, La.  
 ARROW, Biagiv. Mrs. Catherine Rimald, 188  
 River Street, Cambridge, Mass.  
 ARSENAULT, Carl. Mrs. Adeline Arsenault,  
 Mexico, Me.  
 ARTHUR, James. Bob Arthur, Marmet, W.  
 Va.  
 ARTHURS, Roy Dewey. Mrs. Susan Arthurs,  
 37 Rahway Avenue, Elizabeth, N. J.  
 ARY, Estlie H. George W. Ary, Ansonia,  
 Ohio.  
 BAHL, John H. Mrs. Emily Bahl, 3103 South  
 Racine, Avenue, Chicago, Ill.  
 BAIRD, Joseph Lang. Mrs. Mary Baird, 342  
 Ayers Street, Youngstown, Ohio.  
 BAIRD, Steven H. Henry Munger, West  
 Point, Miss.  
 BAIRD, Wylie T. Sam Baird, Maud, Tex.  
 BAKER, Alfred C. Alfred Baker, Main Street,  
 Yarmouthport, Mass.  
 BAKER, Charles O. George W. Baker, 50  
 Innis Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.  
 BAKER, Doraz. Mrs. Minnie Baker, 426  
 Lilly Street, Chillicothe, Ohio.  
 BALLARD, Edwin A. S. D. Ballard, 658 To-  
 ledo Street, Detroit, Mich.  
 BAUGH, Warren C. Mrs. Emma A. Baugh,  
 12 1/2 Block J, Pueblo, Colo.  
 BAXTER, James J. Mrs. Anna Baxter, 60  
 Cray Avenue, Mount Vernon, N. Y.  
 BEACH, Logan. James Elcm Beach, R. F. D.  
 6, Gainesville, Ga.  
 BEACH, Perry A. Frank Beach, Ohio City,  
 Ohio.  
 BEAL, Percy L. James O. Crossman, 3 Per-  
 kins Street, Peabody, Mass.  
 BEARRER, Kid. Will Peebles, R. F. D. 1,  
 Doddville, Miss.  
 BEASLEY, Wilber M. John Beasley, Pinch-  
 ton, W. Va.  
 BEATON, Joseph. Mrs. Sarah Beaton, R. F.  
 D. 3, Attleboro, Mass.  
 BEATTIE, George A. John Charland, 33  
 Willow Street, Franklin, N. H.  
 BLACKBURN, Toy. Mrs. Amy McGuire, Wil-  
 hamson, W. Va.  
 BLACKBURNE, Thomas. Mrs. Agnes Black-  
 burne, 4141 Third Avenue, New York, N. Y.  
 BLEECKER, Leonard B. Charles L. Bleecker,  
 222 Oakwood Avenue, Orange, N. J.  
 BLEVINE, Earnest. Mrs. Mary B. Johnson,  
 Ashland, Ky.  
 BLEWETT, Francis W. Mrs. Francis Blew-  
 ett, care of Funnell, Waterville, N. Y.  
 BLUEHORN, Frederick R. William Blue-  
 horn, 54 Boulevard, Hartford, Conn.  
 BOGGIANO, Joseph. Mrs. A. Boggiano, 4314  
 West Pine Street, St. Louis, Mo.  
 BOGNA, Peter. Andy Bogna, post-office box  
 195, Fredericctown, Pa.  
 BOLENDER, Charles Webster. Mrs. Mary  
 Bolender, 107 St. Paul Avenue, Jersey City,  
 N. J.  
 BOLES, Fred. Fred Boles, Goreville, Ill.  
 BOLGER, Edward M. Miss Anna Bolger,  
 1885 Third Avenue, New York, N. Y.  
 BOOEN, Robert L. J. C. Booen, Bowman, N.  
 Dak.  
 BOOHEISTER, Aaron. G. W. Gard, Mondvi,  
 Wis.  
 BOOHER, James N. Henry Booher, R. F. D.  
 4, Connersville, Ind.  
 BOOMHOWER, Raymond J. Mervin J.  
 Boomhower, 48 Holly Street, Lawrence,  
 Mass.  
 CAMPER, Allison W. Fred Camper, De Sabla,  
 Cal.  
 CARVER, Samuel S. Mrs. Anna A. Carver,  
 Model Avenue, Hopewell, N. J.  
 CARVIN, Russell T. Mrs. Frank Carvin, 1234  
 South Fifty-third Street, West Philadelphia,  
 Pa.  
 DAVIS, Raymond W. Mrs. Jennie Davis, 120  
 South Fourth Avenue, Zanesville, Ohio.  
 DAY, Irvin. Mrs. Laura Lemon, 222 Lanker  
 Street, Sunbury, Pa.  
 DAY, Irwin T. Mrs. Mary Day, Aledo, Ill.  
 DAY, Isalah. W. A. Day, 7012 Twelfth  
 Avenue NE., Seattle, Wash.  
 DEAN, Thomas B. Mrs. Sarah E. Dean, 915  
 Bookman Street, Paduch, Ky.  
 EDSON, George W. Mrs. Edna Edson,  
 Brighton, Ill.  
 EDWARDS, George P. Charlie V. Edwards,  
 Ethel, Miss.  
 ELLINGTON, John R. John Q. Ellington,  
 Crystal Springs, Miss.  
 ELLIOTT, Asher O. Mrs. Eleanor E. Smith,  
 R. F. D. 1, Georgetown, Pa.  
 FOST, Horace McK. John L. Marsun, Nor-  
 cross, Tenn.  
 HOSEA, Johnnie H. Mrs. Pearl Hosea, Brook-  
 shire, Tex.  
 McCLAIN, Harry E. Mrs. Mollie McClain,  
 2061 West State Street, Sharon, Pa.  
 McCLOSKEY, Charles. Mrs. Margaret Mc-  
 Closkey, 70 Berkley Avenue, Bloomfield,  
 N. J.

NADLER, Fred. Fred Nadler, 701 North  
 Walnut Street, Reedsburg, Wis.  
 NADOLSKI, Harry N. Mrs. Frank Verock,  
 418 West Maple Avenue, Beaver Dam,  
 Wis.  
 NAEGELI, Lother E. Mrs. A. Naegeli, Gib-  
 bon Minn.  
 NEGRO, Battista. Mrs. Margaret Tomase,  
 Hurley, Wis.  
 NAGEL, Charles. F. W. Nagel, Oxford, Ohio.  
 NAGY, John. Mrs. Elizabeth Mona, Division  
 Street, Pittskill, N. Y.  
 NORBURGH, George. Mrs. Ida Norburgh, 57  
 Grove Avenue, Port Richmond, N. Y.  
 SCOTT, Clarence James. Mrs. Cynthia Scott,  
 R. F. D. 1, Rosston, Okla.

## IMPORT EMBARGOES REMOVED IN THE BRITISH COLONIES

A cablegram, dated March 8, has been received from American Consul Leonard in Colombo, announcing that the Ceylon import duty on passenger automobiles has been reduced from 100 per cent to 7 1/2 per cent ad valorem, effective immediately. The rate of 100 per cent ad valorem was imposed in 1917 in order to restrict the importation of passenger automobiles, and did not apply to motor trucks.

The prohibition against the importa-  
 tion into Jamaica of motor cars, motor  
 car parts and accessories, furniture, and  
 perfumery, proclaimed on July 25, 1918,  
 has been revoked by a proclamation of  
 January 16, 1919, reported by American  
 Consul C. L. Latham in Kingston.

## Reports from Trinidad.

Consul Henry D. Baker reports from  
 Trinidad, under date of February 15,  
 1919, that in accordance with a cable-  
 gram received from the Colonial Secre-  
 tary at London on January 16, the Govern-  
 ment of Trinidad and Tobago has re-  
 moved all import prohibitions which  
 went into effect on August 1, 1918. The  
 prohibition applied to the following  
 goods: Arms and ammunition of all  
 kinds; traveling bags, trunks, and val-  
 lises; baskets of all kinds; carriages,  
 carts, and wagons, including bicycles and  
 tricycles of all kinds, motor cars, and  
 motor vehicles; chinaware or porcelain,  
 earthenware, and pottery; clocks and  
 watches; furniture of all kinds; glass  
 and glassware of all kinds; jewelry;  
 musical instruments of all kinds, includ-  
 ing phonographs; perfumery of all kinds,  
 including perfumed spirits; plate and  
 plated ware; and toys and games of all  
 kinds.

The consul adds that as none of these  
 articles has been imported since August  
 1, of last year, the local trade has had  
 to depend upon existing stocks, which  
 to some extent were already low. In  
 several instances, as in the case of motor  
 cars, pianos, and certain kinds of plated  
 ware, the local market is now bare of  
 stocks, and trade has lately been only  
 in second-hand articles. With the re-  
 moval of import restrictions local firms  
 will now place orders for new stocks.

No recent information has been re-  
 ceived as to the present status of the im-  
 port prohibitions applied in the Leeward  
 and Windward Islands, but as they were  
 adopted at nearly the same time and  
 covered the same articles as the restric-  
 tions enforced in Trinidad and British  
 Guiana, which are no longer in force, it  
 is probable that they also have been re-  
 moved.

## LIST OF GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS AND PURCHASE ORDERS

## EMERGENCY FLEET CORPORATION

Following is a list of purchases by the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation:

Bowles Co., Seattle, Wash., ells.  
 Bacon & Matheson Co., Seattle, Wash., blocks, bolts, washers, and turnbuckles.  
 Crane Co., Seattle, Wash., pipe and pipe fittings.  
 Douglas Bros. Co., Aberdeen, Wash., over-board castings for ash ejector.  
 Franklin Tool Works, Seattle, Wash., steel plates and bolts.  
 Grays Harbor Motorship Corporation, Aberdeen, Wash., round iron, mild steel, screws, and lags.  
 Hoffernan Engine Works, Seattle, Wash., pistons, nozzles, brackets, and miscellaneous hardware.  
 Pacific Coast Engineering Co., Seattle, Wash., globe valves.  
 Puget Sound Sheet Metal Works, Seattle, Wash., strainers.  
 F. S. Lang Manufacturing Co., Seattle, Wash., ship range.  
 Steam Supply & Rubber Co., Seattle, Wash., valves and pump governor.  
 Seattle Plumbing Supply Co., Seattle, Wash., pipe fittings.  
 Seattle Hardware Co., Seattle, Wash., hardware.  
 Schwabacher Hardware Co., Seattle, Wash., hardware.  
 Seaborn Shipyards Co., Seattle, Wash., wire rope and turnbuckles.  
 Seattle Brass Co., Seattle, Wash., brass bolts.  
 Seattle Tent & Awning Co., Seattle, Wash., canvas.  
 Fred E. Sohl, Seattle, Wash., capstan bars.  
 Sherwin Williams Paint Co., Seattle, Wash., paint.  
 J. Webb & Kitchen & Co., Seattle, Wash., canvas boat covers.  
 United States Rubber Co., Seattle, Wash., packing.  
 Whitton Hardware Co., Seattle, Wash., hardware.  
 Walworth Manufacturing Co., Seattle, Wash., pipe fittings.  
 Muth Bros. & Co., Baltimore, bichromate of potash.  
 Hirschberg Art Co., Baltimore, blue print paper.  
 F. Weber & Co., Baltimore, blue print paper.  
 The Baltimore Locksmiths, Baltimore, keys.  
 J. Reynier & Sons, Newport News, Va., engine and deck stores.  
 James Walker Co., Baltimore, deck supplies.  
 R. J. Taylor Co., Baltimore, deck and main engine and refrigeration engine supplies.  
 Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, Bethlehem, Pa., piston rings.  
 J. M. Murdock Shipyards, Jacksonville, Fla., bar iron, boat spikes, screw bolts, lead and galvanized pipe, brass flanges, and red lead.  
 Florida Hardware Co., Jacksonville, Fla., shellac, denatured alcohol, and asphaltum paint.  
 S. B. Hubbard Co., Jacksonville, Fla., brass pipe and bar iron.  
 Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Jacksonville, Fla., cement.  
 J. G. Christopher Co., Jacksonville, Fla., braided asbestos packing, galvanized ells, and brass tees.  
 Cameron & Barkley Co., Jacksonville, Fla., rivets, galvanized and iron pipe, brass angle valves, and galvanized bushings.  
 Savannah Supply Co., Jacksonville, Fla., ground joint unions, lead pipe, galvanized unions, and angle valves.  
 Standard Oil Co., Jacksonville, Fla., mobile oil, black oil, gasoline, and faucet.  
 Duval Iron Works, Jacksonville, Fla., galvanized hatch handles.  
 Hatcher Paint Co., Jacksonville, Fla., white lead.  
 Woodward, Wight & Co. (Ltd.), New Orleans, La., pipe, flanges, screws, bolts, fittings, lamp wicking, welding compound, wire screen, thimbles, and packing.  
 Sherwin-Williams Paint Co., New Orleans, La., paint, oil, lead, and turpentine.  
 J. G. Bernhardt Paint Co., New Orleans, La., brushes, paint, and zinc.  
 Lukens Steel Co., New Orleans, La., angle iron, steel plates, and angles.

Schumert-Warfield-Buja, New Orleans, La., stamp and paper clamps.  
 Devoc & Reynolds Co., New Orleans, La., varnish.  
 General Electric Co., New Orleans, La., mazda lamps.  
 Stauffer, Eshelman & Co. (Ltd.), New Orleans, La., cotter keys, bolts, nuts, screws, wood blocks, and padlocks.  
 Electrical Supply Co., New Orleans, La., miscellaneous electrical material.  
 Interstate Electric Co., New Orleans, La., miscellaneous electrical material.  
 New Orleans Stencil Works, New Orleans, La., stamps.  
 Crescent City Cork Works, New Orleans, La., cork.  
 Texas Oil Co., New Orleans, La., oil.  
 Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Co., New Orleans, La., iron pipe, plugs, and valves.  
 Jahneke Service (Inc.), New Orleans, La., linseed oil.  
 Liberty Oil Co., New Orleans, La., oil.  
 Standard Oil Co., New Orleans, La., cup grease.  
 C. T. Patterson Co., New Orleans, La., dies.  
 H. P. Lamphier Co., New Orleans, La., lead.  
 H. W. Johns-Manville Co., New Orleans, La., asbestos covering.  
 Well-Gutmann Supply Co., New Orleans, La., brass pipe.  
 Chicago Pneumatic Tool Co., New Orleans, La., bolt drivers.  
 Chas. Cory & Son (Inc.), New York City, chain and wire sleeves.  
 Ingersoll Rand Co., New York City, valve stems.  
 Medart Patent Pulley Co., St. Louis, Mo., pulley.  
 Magnus Co., Chicago, Ill., bearings.  
 Shipbuilders Pneumatic Tool Co., Portland, Oreg., miscellaneous fittings.  
 Badger State Machinery Co., Janesville, Wis., blades and knives.  
 Beaumont Iron Works, Beaumont, Tex., stanchion castings and machinery rudder bearers.  
 E. L. Wilson Hardware Co., Beaumont, Tex., manila rope, wire rope, thimbles, fittings, black iron, and screws.  
 Houston Mill Supply Co., Houston, Tex., rubber packing and gasket.  
 Texas Carnegie Steel Association, Galveston, Tex., iron plates and fittings.  
 South Texas Grain Co., Houston, Tex., grain sacks.  
 South West General Electric Co., Houston, Tex., refflers.  
 Magnolia Petroleum Co., Beaumont, Tex., oil and grease.  
 James Bute Co., Houston, Tex., red lead, rosin, and brushes.  
 Gulf Refining Co., Houston, Tex., cup grease.  
 Sabine Supply Co., Orange, Tex., clamps, cable, fittings, funnel, water buckets, wire, and top fullers.  
 Norvell-Wilder Hardware Co., Beaumont, Tex., cable clamps, nipples and valves, bung borer, cylinder, roofing paper, lamp wicking, machine bolts, pipe, screws, and oil.  
 F. W. Heltmann Co., Houston, Tex., nipples, coupling, screws, bolts, washers, drills, chuck, and fittings.  
 Rhodes Metal Packing Co., Shreveport, La., parts for air-compression cranes.  
 G. W. Armstrong, Fort Worth, Tex., iron.  
 Texas Builders' Supply Co., Beaumont, Tex., cement.  
 Corpus Christi Hardware Co., Corpus Christi, Tex., sailmakers' needles.  
 Woodward, Wight & Co., New Orleans, La., carriage and machine bolts, wood hasps, tacks, drills, snips, and washers.  
 Alamo Iron Works, San Antonio, Tex., lumber crayons.  
 Moran Bolt & Nut Manufacturing Co., St. Louis, Mo., galvanized and brass lag screws, nails, and nuts.  
 G. Tulane & Son, Philadelphia, Pa., sails and sail covers.  
 George B. Carpenter & Co., Chicago, Ill., material for barges.  
 J. T. Booth Tin Shop, Beaumont, Tex., sheet iron.  
 Texas Co., Houston, Tex., asphalt.  
 J. A. Fay & Egan Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, clutch and shifting arm.  
 Oil City Brass Works, Beaumont, Tex., scuppers and strainers.  
 E. Szafir & Sons, Beaumont, Tex., hand punches.  
 Dameron, Pierson Co., New Orleans, La., stencil paper.

Sherwin-Williams Co., Houston, Tex., paint brushes.  
 American Sheet & Tin Plate Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., sheet metal.  
 Penn Hardware Co., Reading, Pa., hardware for wheelhouse.  
 E. H. Allen, New Orleans, La., brass butts.  
 Black Hardware Co., Galveston, Tex., lag screws.  
 Texas Machinery Specialties Co., Houston, Tex., chipping hammers and pistons.  
 Midland Bridge Co., Houston, Tex., tree-nails.  
 Peden Iron & Steel Co., Houston, Tex., hack-saw blades and hose connections.  
 B. F. Goodrich Co., Houston, Tex., inner tube.  
 Oliver Van Horn Co., New Orleans, La., brass and lead wire.  
 Houston Drug Co., Houston, Tex., sulphuric acid.  
 Lidgerwood Manufacturing Co., New York, N. Y., spare parts.  
 Anniston Steel Co., Anniston, Ala., cross-heads and tillers.  
 Union Machine Works, San Francisco, Cal., cross-heads and tillers.  
 American Can Co., New York, N. Y., paraffin paper molds.  
 A. Lietz Co., San Francisco, Cal., compass.  
 American Steel & Wire Co., Philadelphia, Pa., basket weave cable.

## PURCHASE AND STORAGE

The following is a list of purchase orders and contracts, passed by the Board of Review, Office of Director of Purchase and Storage, War Department, under date of March 13, 1919:

Purchase orders under \$25,000, made on open market purchase or let to lowest bidder, and submitted to the board for consideration after execution and delivery:  
 Sub. 1808, Walter Baker & Co. (Ltd.), Boston, Mass., 52,800 cakes chocolate, plain, 3-pound, at 13 cents each, f. o. b. factory siding, Dorchester, Mass., \$7,920.  
 Sub. 1807, Massachusetts Chocolate Co., Boston, Mass., 55,000 cakes chocolate, vanilla, 3-pound cakes, at 15 cents each, f. o. b. Burlington, Vt., \$7,150.  
 S-932, Goodwin Preserving Co., Louisville, Ky., 41,664 cans jam, assorted, at 27 cents per can (No. 2 cans), \$11,249.28.  
 3916, Fouton United Cleaning & Dyeing Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, 10,636 hats, service, cleaned, blocked, new ribbon bands and sweatbands, and tie cords, at 67 cents each f. o. b. Camp Wadsworth, S. C., \$7,126.12.  
 15294-G, Fred C. Mansfield Co., Johnson Creek, Wis., 40,800 cans condensed milk, sweetened, 14-ounce cans, at \$0.16624 per can, \$6,783.  
 Mtrs. 2654, The Four Wheel Drive Auto Co., Clintonville, Wis., miscellaneous set of spare parts, \$8,924.81.  
 Mtrs. 2648, Gummer Manufacturing Co., Detroit, Mich., miscellaneous assortment of spare parts for maintenance of 3,000 each model A. C. 5 1/2-ton trucks for six months, including extra charge for overseas boxing, \$21,824.20.  
 Mtrs. 2639, Splittorf Electrical Co., Newark, N. J., 180 sets miscellaneous assorted spare parts as part maintenance of 3,000 Mack model A. C. 5 1/2-ton trucks for six months, \$5,358.60.  
 12058-PH, Wilson & Co., Chicago, Ill., 35,000 pounds ham, picnics, 6 to 12 pounds, at \$0.2720 per pound, f. o. b. Nebraska City, Nebr., \$9,520.  
 2674, Kings County Packing Co., Armona, Cal., 134,400 cans tomatoes, No. 23, solid pack, at \$0.137 per can; 12,210 cans tomatoes, No. 10, solid pack, at \$0.453 per can; 42,840 cans tomatoes, standard, at \$0.453 per can, \$43,711.25.

PURCHASE TRANSACTIONS APPROVED.  
 Contracts over \$25,000.  
 I. A. Gillinsky Fruit Co., Omaha, Nebr., 900,000 pounds potatoes, at \$0.0307 per pound; 3,450,000 pounds potatoes, at \$0.0312 per pound; 1,500,000 pounds potatoes, at \$0.0217 per pound, \$121,020.  
 25, Armstrong Packing Co., Dallas, Tex., 96,900 pounds fresh beef, ser. No. 1, at \$0.24

pound; 246,500 pounds fresh beef, ser. No. 1, at \$0.245 pound, \$33,967.25.  
at 25004-PH. Boston Food Products, Boston, Mass., 30,000 8-pound cans of fresh roast beef, at \$2.75 per can, f. o. b. Boston, Mass., \$82,500.

#### SUPPLEMENTAL CONTRACTS.

First Sup. to 1475. United States Hat Co., Danbury, Conn., cleaning and renovating and blocking service hats, provides an increase in the amounts of hats to be cleaned from 12,000 to 64,138.

Sup. 136 to Mtrs. 131. Auburn Auto Co., Auburn, Ind. Standard Class AA militia trucks, provides an extension in the time of deliveries on 500 Class AA trucks, f. o. b. Auburn, Ind.; time limit originally, Dec. 31, 1918; now extended to Feb. 28, 1919.

Sup. 138 to Mtrs. 134-500. Saxon Motor Car Co., Detroit, Mich., Standard Class AA militia trucks, provides an extension of the contract, which calls for 500 Class AA militia trucks, and the time limit originally was Dec. 31, 1918, and is now extended to Feb. 28, 1919.

Second Sup. No. 107 to Mtrs. 132. Hupp Motor Car Co., of Detroit, Mich., "trucks." This contract was returned not approved March 3, 1919, by the board of review. The dates have been changed so that this supplement will come within the life of the contract; also Schedule X attached to this supplement has been slightly changed so as to make it clear that the amount of \$7.09 is to be deducted on 800 chassis, so there will be no confusion in the amount of increase; total, \$49.

#### PURCHASES APPROVED BY TELEGRAM.

7506-C. Slawik Fur Co., St. Paul, Minn., "mackinaws." Mackinaws, 3,600, manufactured at price not to exceed \$1.75 each, as shall be readjusted and reduced according to cost of same by manufacturing branch, \$6,300.

Sup. to contract, Oct. 7, 1918, L. J. Upton & Co. (Inc.), Norfolk, Va., Ordnance Department, Curtis Bay, Md., 75,000 pounds potatoes, at \$2.60; Camp Holabird, Md., 120,000 pounds potatoes, at \$2.65; quartermaster storehouse No. 7, Washington, D. C., 300,000 pounds potatoes, at \$2.50; Camp Johnston, Fla., 60,000 pounds potatoes, at \$2.79; Camp Hancock, Ga., 400,000 pounds potatoes, at \$2.79; United States Army General Hospital No. 17, Azalea, N. C., 38,000 pounds potatoes, at \$2.85; Charleston port terminal, 50,000 pounds potatoes, at \$2.79 per 100 pounds.

15436-G. Reid Murdock, Chicago, Ill., 200,016 cans preserves, pure fruit, assorted No. 2, enamel-lined cans, 6 cans each, at 29 cents a can; 28,008 cans jelly, pure fruit, assorted, at 28 cents a can, \$65,840.88.

### CONSTRUCTION DIVISION

The Construction Division of the Army has awarded contracts as follows:

Camp Jackson, S. C., distiller and purifier, Arctic Ice Machine Co., Canton, Ohio, \$235.

Camp Bragg, N. C., cast-iron fittings, Lynchburg Foundry Co., Lynchburg, Va., \$7.50.

Norfolk Quartermaster Terminal, valves, Nelson Valve Co., Philadelphia, Pa., \$55.46.

Government Siding, Grove, Va., valves, Nelson Valve Manufacturing Co., Philadelphia, Pa., \$140.40.

Fortress Monroe, Va., cement, Lehigh Portland Cement Co., Allentown, Pa., \$16,300.

Fort Clark, Tex., valves, Nelson Valve Manufacturing Co., Philadelphia, Pa., \$11.55.

Camp Bragg, N. C., automatic scales, Fairbanks Co., Washington, D. C., \$400.

General Hospital No. 13, New York, N. Y., hand hose cart, Peter Pirsch & Co., Kenosha, Wis., \$90.

Portsmouth Water Development, steam pipe, Simmons Pipe Bending Co., Newark, N. J., \$263.50.

Fort Monroe, Va., hardware, Shelby Spring Hinge Co., Shelby, Ohio, \$73.35.

Fort Monroe, Va., hardware, Penn Hardware Co., Reading, Pa., \$405.65.

Philadelphia Quartermaster Terminal, spikes, W. Ames & Co., Jersey City, N. J., \$646.

### ARCHITECT OF TREASURY

The Supervising Architect of the Treasury has awarded the following contract:

Fort Stanton, N. Mex., sanatorium: New engine generator, Ridgway Dynamo & Engine Co., Ridgway, Pa., \$7,460.

## Avoiding Complaints in the Postal Service

OFFICE OF SECOND ASSISTANT  
POSTMASTER GENERAL,  
Washington, March 13, 1919.

1. Sack all parcels except those that may become damaged or damage other mail if sacked.

2. Keep outside mail bags such parcels as umbrellas, canes, maps, etc. They are easily damaged in sacks because of shape.

3. Keep outside mail bags eggs (see section 475, P. L. & R. as amended May 23, 1918), wooden boxes of fruit, heavy merchandise, such as castings, machinery parts, etc.; berries, soft fruits, cut flowers, liquids in large cans.

4. Use good judgment. Keep out of mail bags any parcel which may become damaged or damage other mail. Sack all other parcels.

5. Do not place a "Fragile" tag on sack unless sack actually contains fragile articles. Remove "Fragile" tag when emptying sack. If empty sack unfortu-

nately comes to you with "Fragile" tag attached, remove it before using.

6. If you can help avoid complaints by rewrapping or retying packages that are in bad shape, do so.

7. Report to proper division superintendent, Railway Mail Service, with detailed information:

(a) Receipts of articles outside of mail bag which should have been placed in bag.

(b) Receipt of articles inside of mail bag which should have been sent outside.

(c) Receipt of mail sack with "Fragile" tag attached but no fragile mail inclosed.

(d) Receipt of mail sack without "Fragile" tag attached in which fragile matter is found.

(e) Receipt of any article marked "Fragile" which should not have been so marked.

OTTO PRAEGER,

Second Assistant Postmaster General.

## NEARLY 12 MILLION TELEPHONES IN USE IN THE UNITED STATES

### Number of Calls in Year 1917 Estimated at Nearly Twenty- Two Billions.

The number of telephones in use in the United States at the close of the calendar year 1917 was 11,713,228—1 to every 9 persons, or every two families; and the number of calls made during the year is estimated at 21,842,000,000, an average of more than 200 for every man, woman, and child in the country. These are among the interesting features of a preliminary report on the telephone industry of the United States, just made public by Director Sam. L. Rogers, of the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce. This report was prepared under the supervision of Mr. Eugene F. Hartley, Chief Statistician for Manufactures.

#### Percentages of Increase.

In addition to statistics for 1917, the report presents comparative figures for 1912 and 1907, with percentages of increase. The statistics for 1917 cover the Bell Telephone System—comprising all lines operated by the American Telephone and Telegraph Co. and its associated companies; independent telephone systems reporting annual incomes of more than \$5,000; and independent telephone systems, including rural lines, reporting incomes of less than \$5,000. They do not, however, include data for telephone lines maintained by steam and electric railways for use in connection with the operation of their roads; private lines in hotels, factories, etc.; or lines operated by Federal, State, or municipal offices.

Considerable increases are shown for both five-year periods, 1912-1917 and 1907-1912, covered by the report. The increase in the amount of business done was considerably greater during the later five-year period than during the earlier, but the increase in the wire mileage and the number of telephones was proportionally, though not absolutely, greater during the earlier period. During the five-

year period 1912-1917 the number of systems or companies increased from 32,233 to 53,035, or at the rate of 64.5 per cent, as against 40.3 per cent for the preceding five years.

#### Wire Mileage Increase.

The wire mileage increased during the same period from 20,248,326 to 28,827,091, or by 42.4 per cent, as against 53.8 per cent for the preceding five-year period. The number of telephones increased from 8,729,592 to 11,713,228, or at the rate of 34.2 per cent, as compared with 42.7 per cent for the five years 1907-1912. The estimated number of messages or talks increased from 13,736,000,000 to 21,842,000,000, or by 59 per cent, as compared with 20.8 per cent for the five years preceding. The total number of employees in 1917 was 262,622, an increase of 43.2 per cent as compared with 1912; and their salaries and wages aggregated \$175,668,299, an increase of 82.9 per cent over the 1912 figure. The income from all sources in 1917 amounted to \$391,476,926, an increase of 53.5 per cent over 1912; and the expenses and fixed charges were \$319,116,293, or 56.6 per cent more than in 1912. The total value of plant and equipment in 1917 amounted to \$1,492,230,081, an increase of 32.8 per cent as compared with 1912. For the 10-year period 1907-1917 the percentages of increase in the more important items covered by the table were: Salary and wage payments, 157.3; expenses and fixed charges, 126.6; wire mileage, 121.8; total income, 112.2; number of messages or talks, 92.1; number of telephones, 91.4; number of employees, 82.2; value of plant and equipment, 80.8.

The Bell Telephone System reported, for 1917, 62.6 per cent of the total number of telephones, 80.3 per cent of the total wire mileage, and 76.4 per cent of the total value of plant and equipment. In addition to the 7,326,862 telephones directly owned by this system, there were 3,164,902 independently owned telephones which were connected with the Bell lines and exchanges for the interchange of local and long-distance service. The Bell service, therefore, reaches 10,491,764 telephones, or 89.6 per cent of the total number reported.