

Victory
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April 21
May 10

Official U. S. Bulletin

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GEORGE CREEL, Chairman * * * COMPLETE Record of U. S. GOVERNMENT Activities

Vol. 3

WASHINGTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 28, 1919.

No. 573

FURTHER RELAXATIONS MADE IN REGULATIONS FOR EXPORTS TO THE NORTHERN NEUTRALS

War Trade Board Will Consider Applications for Export Licenses For More Commodities.

The War Trade Board announces (W. T. B. R. 671) that further relaxations have been made with reference to the exportation of the commodities mentioned below to the northern neutral countries. Application for export licenses will now be considered by the War Trade Board for the shipment of these commodities to the countries mentioned if accompanied by the proper import certificate number.

Norway: Tobacco.

Denmark: Fish of all kinds; beef casings.

Holland: Sirup and molasses (except molasses used for fodder).

Tobacco has been removed from the rationed list for Sweden, as published in W. T. B. R. 649, issued March 15, 1919, and licenses therefor will be granted in accordance with the procedure set forth in paragraph 3 of that announcement, regarding licenses for "nonrationed commodities."

DENIES EXISTENCE OF "BASKET CASES" IN ARMY HOSPITALS

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

The Surgeon General of the Army, Maj. Gen. Merritte W. Ireland, denies emphatically that there is any foundation for the stories that have been circulated in all parts of the country of the existence of "basket cases" in our hospitals. A basket case is a soldier who has lost both legs and both arms and therefore can not be carried on a stretcher.

Gen. Ireland says: "I have personally examined the records and am able to say that there is not a single basket case either on this side of the water or among the soldiers of the A. E. F. Further, I wish to emphasize that there has been no instance of an American soldier so wounded during the whole period of the war."

Whether malicious or not, the rumor of such mutilations has been persistent. It comes from passengers on trains, from strangers in hotel lobbies, and even from war workers of known patriotism. Such stories may now be stopped with an absolute denial.

Questionnaires Sent Out in Hunt For Fraudulent Stock Promoters

The Federal Trade Commission, cooperating with other Government departments to curb the present nation-wide activities of fraudulent stock promoters, has sent out searching questionnaires to some 200 firms and individuals it was announced yesterday.

Some hundred additional questionnaires are being mailed this week.

Firms are asked to give in detail the extent and nature of their operations and other information designed to establish the character of their business.

Three Arrests Made for Murder Of American Citizen in Mexico

Acting upon instructions to investigate the killing of Oscar Wallace, an American ranch manager who was kidnapped by Mexican bandits at the Hacienda Encinas, near Progreso, where he lived, Vice Consul Cornelison, has reported to the State Department that he has made investigation and that three men are under arrest or Progreso charged with the murder.

War Finance Corporation Makes Advances to Three Railroads

The War Finance Corporation announces that it has granted to railroads advances on the security of the certificates of the Director General of Railroads as follows:

Lehigh Valley	\$2,400,000
Wheeling & Lake Erie	618,000
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh	208,800

New \$100,000,000 French Credit; \$3,858,930 Granted to Greece

A credit of \$100,000,000 has been established in favor of France, and \$3,858,930 in favor of Greece, making a total for France of \$2,617,477,800 and for Greece \$43,412,966, and a total for all the allies of \$9,036,289,590.75.

Additional Army Organizations Designated for Early Convoy

The War Department authorizes publication of the following:

The following organizations have been assigned to early convoy:

Ambulance Company No. 161, Field Hospital No. 153, and Headquarters of 1st Corps Sanitary Train; 326th Bakery Company, 333d Ambulance Company; Evacuation Hospital No. 32; Convalescent Camp No. 10.

5,500 AMERICAN SOLDIERS STILL COUNTED AS MISSING AND MAY BE AMONG DEAD, GENERAL PERSHING CABLES

NAMES ALREADY SENT

Reburials Resulting in Identification of Many Heretofore Listed as Missing—British Missing 161,000 and Those of France 290,000.

The War Department authorizes publication of the following cabled communication from the commander in chief of the American Expeditionary Forces, in reply to an inquiry concerning the present process of rechecking all grave registration and chaplain reports not previously identified as casualties:

Additional Identifications.

No accurate estimate of unreported deaths can be given. There are, however, approximately 5,500 missing to be accounted for, all of whom have been reported to Washington as missing. Reinterment of bodies removed from isolated graves to centralized cemeteries is furnishing additional identification of deaths hitherto reported as missing. This is especially true of reburials of bodies originally buried by allied units to which American troops were attached, identification being either incomplete or imperfectly registered at interment. Deaths of American soldiers in French hospitals, of which only meager and often incorrect records on file, are likewise disclosed by reburial of these bodies, resulting in complete identification. Access to sites of prison camps in Germany and to territory formerly within enemy's lines is leading to discovery of many American graves and identification of casualties previously reported as missing.

Orders to Companies.

"Each company or other unit of the American Expeditionary Force have heretofore been furnished a complete list of officers and men carried as missing up to February 1. All units are required to display such list in place accessible to members of command, for the purpose of securing casualty information from every possible source. This expedient is resulting in locating hitherto unknown

graves and identification showing present status and whereabouts of many battle casualties. Consideration should be given to fact that method of warfare as well as the extent of terrain fought over lent exceptional difficulties to discovery and burial of dead. Burial parties frequently completed their mission under heavy fire, and often could only be done under cover of darkness, thus making identification difficult and often impossible. Reburials are now furnishing means of identification in a great majority of such cases.

Reports Being Investigated.

"For this reason grave registration and chaplain reports are being again investigated. A small percentage of such reports investigated are proving to be cases of American dead previously unreported as such. As rapidly as identification can be completed from information originally filed or subsequently obtained from every possible source, correct present status of each case is being reported by cable. In this connection attention is called to the fact that in the British Army there are 161,800 officers and soldiers whose whereabouts are unknown. Of this number, it is presumed that 97,000 are dead, leaving 64,800 to be accounted for.

Presumption of Death.

"The presumption of death in case of British officers and soldiers rests entirely with the British war office. The minimum period of time allowed to elapse is 26 weeks for officers and 30 weeks for enlisted men, and in practice a considerably longer period often elapses before death is presumed by the British war office. In the French Army there are approximately 290,000 still missing. The French Government has not as yet determined what period of time should elapse before an officer or soldier is presumed dead.

"PERSHING."

WEEKLY ARRIVALS OF TROOPS SAILING SINCE NOVEMBER 11

The statistics branch, General Staff, War Department, issues the following statement regarding arrival of troops which have sailed from overseas since November 11:

Arrivals reported weekly.

Week ended—	Week.	Cumulative.
1918.		
Nov. 22.....	703	703
Nov. 29.....	810	1,513
Dec. 6.....	1,625	3,138
Dec. 13.....	13,438	16,576
Dec. 20.....	13,168	29,744
Dec. 27.....	32,603	62,347
1919.		
Jan. 3.....	12,234	74,581
Jan. 10.....	33,235	107,816
Jan. 17.....	17,735	125,551
Jan. 24.....	23,343	148,894
Jan. 31.....	26,850	175,744
Feb. 7.....	39,620	215,364
Feb. 14.....	18,496	231,860
Feb. 21.....	48,620	280,480
Feb. 28.....	38,196	318,676
Mar. 7.....	36,148	354,824
Mar. 14.....	59,454	414,278

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

Distinguished Service Medals Awarded By Gen. Pershing to Foreign Officers

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

Pursuant to authority granted by cable A-2830, I have awarded the distinguished-service medal to the following-named foreign officers, who have performed meritorious services for the American Expeditionary Forces and our common cause:

BRITISH.

Gen. Sir Henry Hughes Wilson, G. C. B., D. S. O., chief of the imperial general staff.
Gen. Sir John S. Cowans, G. C. M. G., K. C. B., M. V. O., quartermaster general to the forces.
Lieut. Gen. Sir George M. W. Macdonough, K. C. M. G. C. B., adjutant general to the forces.
Lieut. Gen. Sir William Furse, K. C. B., D. S. O., master general of the ordnance.
Maj. Gen. Sir Charles H. Harington, K. C. B., D. S. O., deputy chief of the imperial general staff.
Maj. Gen. P. P. DeB. Radcliffe, C. B., D. S. O., director of military operations.
Maj. Gen. William Thwaites, C. B., director of military intelligence.
Maj. Gen. R. Hutchinson, C. B., D. S. O., director of organization.
Lieut. Gen. Sir T. H. J. C. Goodwin, K. C. B., C. M. G., D. S. O., K. H. G., director general, army medical services.
Brig. Gen. O. H. Delano-Osborne, C. M. G., director of movements (transportation).
Gen. Sir William R. Robertson, G. C. B., K. C. V. O., D. S. O., A. D. C., commander in chief, Great Britain.
Maj. Gen. F. G. Bond, C. B., C. M. G., director of quarterings.
Maj. Gen. Sir Hugh Montague Trenchard, K. C. B., D. S. O., chief of air staff.
Lieut. Gen. The Earl of Cavan, C. G., Tenth Army in Italy.
Maj. Gen. Evan Carter, director general, forage and supplies, B. E. F.
Maj. Gen. H. J. Elles, commanding tank corps.
Brig. Gen. C. A. Foulkes, director British chemical warfare service.

Col. R. B. Campbell, deputy inspector of bayonet and physical training, B. E. F.
Lieut. Col. G. C. B. Overton, liaison officer, American rest camp, Winchester, England.
Lieut. Col. B. R. Peal, in charge British aviation office at Paris.
Lieut. Col. P. H. L. Playfair, C. O., 13th wing, R. A. F.
Lieut. Col. Thomas Cunningham, instructor, army staff college.
Lieut. Col. H. Needham, instructor, army staff college.
Lieut. Col. H. W. Holland, British censorship and publicity section.
Maj. R. G. Glynn, instructor, army staff college.
Maj. C. F. Atkinson, instructor, army intelligence school.
Maj. Rennison, instructor, army school of the line.
Maj. D. V. G. Blake, C. O., 3d Squadron, Australian flying corps.
Maj. C. G. Boyce, attached as staff officer, units of R. F. A., serving with 2d U. S. Army Corps.
Maj. C. A. Ladbury, attached 2d U. S. Army Corps.

FRENCH.

Lieut. Col. R. Becq, chief du service photographique, 2 me Armee, French.
Commandant Louis H. J. Badre, French military mission, forestry officer, attd. G. H. Q., A. E. F.
Commandant P. C. Barrillon, Chef du service d'exploitation militaire des ports.
Capt. Edouard Barrand, instructor, army intelligence school.
Capt. Georges Borelli, liaison officer, 158th U. S. F. A. Brigade, and operations officer, 55th U. S. F. A. Brigade.
Capt. F. Batalliard, French prevot, 1st U. S. Army Corps.
Lieut. DeV. P. R. I. Ardon, instructor, Val-dahon training camp.

ITALIAN.

Col. Aldo Rymont, chief of group of allied missions in Italy.
Col. Rodolfo Ragioni, Italian military delegate for British and American troops.
Maj. Lorenzo Allegretti, C. O., Arditi assault battalion.
Maj. Filippo Molteni, chief of Paris section, Italian foreign military aeronautical mission.

PERSHING.

Progress of Demobilization in the U. S. Air Service Since November 11

The statistics branch, General Staff, War Department, issues the following:

According to reports received from the Air Service the net decrease in the total commissioned and enlisted strength from the date of the armistice to March 13 was 57 per cent.

The following table shows the distribution and per cent of net decrease to March 13. The strength figures include only officers and men not yet ordered discharged; they do not include men at demobilization camps awaiting discharge.

	Nov. 11.	Mar. 13.	Per cent net decrease.
Cadets.....	5,775	1,187	79
Officers.....	20,586	7,631	63
Enlisted men.....	164,266	72,460	56
Total.....	190,527	81,278	57

During the two weeks from February 27 to March 13 the strength of the Air Service overseas decreased 5,140 men, against 4,440 during the previous four weeks. The strength of the Air Service

in the United States and overseas is shown for various dates in the following table:

	In United States.	Overseas.
Nov. 11.....	111,846	78,788
Dec. 2.....	115,216	78,081
Dec. 26.....	99,010	59,817
Jan. 30.....	46,919	57,527
Feb. 27.....	38,649	53,067
Mar. 6.....	33,088	50,783
Mar. 13.....	33,331	47,917

Three Flying Field Fatalities In the Week Ending March 20

The War Department authorizes publication of the following statement of fatalities which occurred at flying fields, camps, etc., in the United States during the week ended March 20, 1919:

	Number of fatalities
Carlstrom Field, Arcadia, Fla.....	1
Ellington Field, Houston, Tex.....	2
Total.....	3

FIVE MORE CANNED VEGETABLES ADDED TO THE ARMY RATION

The War Department authorizes the following statement from the office of the Director of Purchase and Storage:

Upon the recommendation of Maj. Gen. H. L. Rogers, Quartermaster General of the Army, the Secretary of War has authorized the following articles to be issued as a part of the Army ration: Canned corn, canned peas, canned string beans, canned pumpkin, canned squash. The canned tomato portion of the ration has also been increased. This order goes into effect April 1.

Candy and Tobacco.

Candy and tobacco were added to the ration issued to our soldiers in France upon the recommendation of Gen. Rogers. Candy and tobacco have not been made a part of the ration issued to troops in the United States. However, provision has now been made whereby organizations can have purchased and issued to them candy, ice cream, or any reasonable amount of anything else they may desire. The regulations provide that the quartermaster, upon request of the organization commander, will expend 25 per cent of the value of the ration for articles of food or refreshments desired by the organization and not furnished by the Government.

Larger Variety to Messes.

The addition of canned goods to the ration will give a larger variety to the messes. Previous to the issuance of these orders, all articles except the set ration were known as "extras" and had to be purchased for the mess out of the company funds. The regulations now in effect, coupled with the addition of canned vegetables, provide the means whereby an energetic mess sergeant and cook can provide a varied and attractive bill of fare. The addition of the canned vegetables will also help to solve the problem of utilizing any surplus canned goods, which may have been accumulated as the result of provision for an Army of 4,000,000 men.

DISCHARGE OF ENLISTED MEN SINCE NOVEMBER 11, BY WEEKS

The statistics branch, General Staff, War Department, issues the following list of discharges of enlisted men since November 11, by weeks.

The figures for recent weeks are subject to revision, as reports are still incomplete.

Incomplete daily reports through March 19 bring the total to 1,381,698.

Discharges reported weekly.

Week ended—	Week.	Cumulative.	Week ended—	Week.	Cumulative.
Nov. 23.	6,051	6,051	Jan. 25.	90,338	904,221
Nov. 30.	37,362	43,413	Feb. 1.	85,971	990,192
Dec. 7.	96,705	140,118	Feb. 8.	79,753	1,069,945
Dec. 14.	194,957	335,075	Feb. 15.	71,048	1,140,993
Dec. 21.	152,736	517,811	Feb. 22.	54,113	1,195,106
Dec. 28.	74,307	592,118	Mar. 1.	52,548	1,247,654
Jan. 4.	65,696	657,804	Mar. 8.	54,143	1,301,797
Jan. 11.	78,819	736,623	Mar. 15.	55,497	1,357,294
Jan. 18.	77,260	813,883			

OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE ON PEACE CONFERENCE

The following official communiques on the peace conference were issued at Paris:

"March 26.—The first subcommittee was appointed to deal with urgent problems required for insertion in the preliminary peace with Germany, and meets daily to discuss such questions as the reapportionment of the German public debt, the question of German state property in territories ceded at the peace treaty, and the order in which the obligations of Germany shall be imposed."

"March 26.—The commission on the international regime of ports, waterways, and railways met this afternoon at 3 o'clock at the ministry of public works. The commission heard the representatives of the Dutch Government in regard to a regime to be applied to the Rhine. The Dutch point of view was presented by Johnker Vanexing, professor at the University of Leyden.

"M. Claulle, minister of public

works, reported to the commission the protocol conveying to the representatives of the interested nations a new transportation agreement destined to assure relations between England, France, and Italy to the Orient by railroad without passing through territory of the central empires. To this end a train de luxe, called the 'Simplon-Orient express,' will run between Paris and the Orient via Lausanne, Simplon, Milan, Venice, Trieste, Raybach, Amran, and Vinkovce, branching there to connect with Bucharest, Constance, and Odessa on the one hand and with Belgrade, Constantinople, and Athens on the other hand. The train will connect at Paris with the London-Calais-Paris train and at Milan with a fast train. Part of this program will be put in operation commencing April 15, and the other part commencing May 1.

"The commission continued the investigation of a clause to be inserted in the treaty of peace in regard to ports under international control."

PRODUCTION, SHIPMENT, AND USE OF DE HAVILLAND PLANES OVERSEA

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

The following table shows the status of production, shipments and use overseas of De Havilland 4-service planes at the date of the armistice:

	Number.	Percent of total production.
Produced.....	3,227	100
Floated.....	1,885	58
Received at French ports ¹	1,185	37
Assembled overseas.....	1,025	32
Put into service overseas.....	964	30
Put into service at front.....	628	19
In commission at front ²	457	14

¹ To Nov. 1, 1918.

² Nov. 3, 1918.

The following is a summary of the value of cancellations and suspensions of contracts to March 19, 1919:

	Value.	Percent of total.
Engines and spare parts.....	\$250,400,862	52
Airplanes and spare parts.....	167,554,386	35
Chemicals and chemical plants.....	19,852,370	4
Instruments and accessories.....	13,832,902	3
Balloons and supplies.....	10,071,035	2
Fabrics, lumber and metals.....	7,968,324	2
Miscellaneous.....	11,041,132	2
Total.....	480,730,131	.....

NEW AMERICAN BANK OPENED FOR BUSINESS AT SHANGHAI

Consul General Thomas Sammons, at Shanghai, China, reports as follows:

The Asia Banking Corporation, organized under the laws of the State of New York, with a paid-up capital of \$2,000,000 and a surplus of \$500,000, and announcing that it is prepared to increase its capitalization according to business requirements, opened for business on February 7 in one of the new, up-to-date office buildings in Shanghai. The head offices of the new bank are at 66 Liberty Street, New York.

Shanghai now has four American banking institutions—the International Banking Corporation, the Asia Banking Corporation, the Philippine National Bank, and the American-Oriental Banking Corporation, with which is associated the Raven Trust Co. The British and Japanese lead in banking activities at Shanghai, with the Americans, at present, holding third place.

AIRCRAFT FOREST FIRE PATROL.

The Secretary of War has informed the Secretary of Agriculture regarding experiments in forest fire patrol with aircraft, that the War Department will be pleased to undertake the experiments that have been suggested, and has directed the Director of the Air Service to institute necessary arrangements for conducting such experiments in cooperation with the Department of Agriculture.

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U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE TO CONTINUE STATISTICAL WORK

Because of the demand for an accurate report indicative of the changing labor conditions and unemployment situation throughout the country, it was announced by John B. Densmore, director general of the United States Employment Service, that with the retention of the labor community boards and more than half of the service's offices, every effort to continue this work would be made.

"Since this barometer of labor conditions is so necessary and its value as a gauge to changing conditions," said Director Densmore, "we shall do the best we can to continue this work in addition to the work of finding jobs for soldiers, sailors, and civilian war workers."

Reports on unemployment throughout the country, received by the United States Employment Service for the current week, indicate a slight improvement of about 2,000, although the area of unemployment remains the same. Reports from 122 cities last week showed a surplus of unemployment aggregating 373,038, while telegraphic reports for the current week show 371,246 unemployed.

Of the 122 cities reporting this week, 9 or 7.3 per cent show a net shortage of labor. Eighty-three or 68 per cent report a surplus, while 24.7 per cent show an equality of labor supply and demand. Compared with the previous week, figures for the current week show 9 cities reporting a surplus as compared to 11 last week; while 83 report a surplus this week to 85 last. Cleveland, with 60,000; Detroit, 22,500; and Buffalo, 20,000, are the three cities reporting the largest surpluses. Baltimore, which has for many weeks been reporting a shortage of 1,500 to 2,000, for the current week is reporting a surplus of 1,000.

CHILEAN COMMISSION IN PANAMA.

Members of the Chilean commission of business men en route to the United States have arrived at Panama. Unable to secure transportation facilities via New York, they will travel on the steamer *Cartago* bound for New Orleans, departing from Panama next Sunday.

NATIONAL BANK STATEMENT FOR WEEK ENDING MARCH 28

Applications to the Comptroller of the Currency during the week ending Friday, March 28, 1919, for authority to organize national banks and to convert State banks into national banks, charters issued, charters extended and reextended, increases and reductions of capital approved, changes of title approved, consolidations of national banks approved, and national banks placed in voluntary liquidation:

APPLICATIONS FOR CHARTER.	
For organization of national banks:	Capital.
The First National Bank of McCabe, Mont.....	\$25,000
The First National Bank of Paris, Ark.....	25,000
The American National Bank of Lake Crystal, Minn.....	30,000
The Powder River National Bank of Broadus, Mont.....	25,000
The Peoples National Bank of Southbridge, Mass.....	100,000
The Farmers National Bank of Ladysmith, Wis.....	50,000
The First National Bank of Red Oak, Okla.....	25,000
The Luzerne National Bank, Luzerne, N. Y.....	25,000
For conversion of State banks:	
The First National Bank of Springer, N. Mex.; conversion of the Bank of Springer	50,000
The Farmers National Bank of Sparta, Wis.; conversion of the Citizens' State Bank of Sparta.....	50,000
Total.....	405,000
CHARTERS ISSUED.	
Original organizations:	
The First National Bank of Menno, S. Dak.....	25,000
The First National Bank of Lepanto, Ark.....	35,000
Conversion of State banks:	
The First National Bank of Mead, Colo.; conversion of the Mead State Bank.....	25,000
Total.....	85,000
CHARTERS EXTENDED.	
The Oystermen's National Bank of Sayville, N. Y.; charter extended until close of business March 28, 1919.	
INCREASES OF CAPITAL APPROVED.	
The Rockingham National Bank of Harrisonburg, Va.; capital increased from \$60,000 to \$100,000.....	40,000
The First National Bank of Tarboro, N. C.; capital increased from \$50,000 to \$100,000.....	50,000
The Coal & Iron National Bank of the City of New York, N. Y.; capital increased from \$1,000,000 to \$1,500,000.....	500,000
The First National Bank of Galva, Iowa; capital increased from \$25,000 to \$50,000.....	25,000
The First National Bank of Smithfield, N. C.; capital increased from \$75,000 to \$100,000.....	25,000
The First National Bank of Tucumcari, N. Mex.; capital increased from \$50,000 to \$100,000.....	50,000
The Exchange National Bank of Long Beach, Cal.; capital increased from \$125,000 to \$150,000.....	25,000
The First National Bank of South River, N. J.; capital increased from \$50,000 to \$100,000.....	50,000
The First National Bank of Hammond, Ind.; capital increased from \$150,000 to \$250,000.....	100,000
The First National Bank of Lake Norden, S. Dak.; capital increased from \$30,000 to \$35,000.....	5,000
The State National Bank of Corsicana, Tex.; capital increased from \$100,000 to \$200,000.....	100,000
Total.....	970,000
CONSOLIDATION.	
The Citizens National Bank of South Bend, Ind., and the South Bend National Bank, South Bend, Ind., under the charter and	

AIR SERVICE FIELDS PURCHASED UNDER ORDER OF MR. BAKER

Under a recent order from the Secretary of War the following Army flying fields are being purchased by the Government:

- March field, Riverside, Cal.
- Mather field, Sacramento, Cal.
- Carlstrom field, Arcadia, Fla.
- Dorr field, Arcadia, Fla.
- Ellington field, Houston, Tex.
- Kelly field No. 2, San Antonio, Tex.
- Park field, Millington, Tenn.
- Souther field, Americus, Ga.
- Selfridge field, Mount Clemens, Mich.
- Chauteau field, Bantoul, Ill.
- Scott field, Belleville, Ill.
- Balloon School, Arcadia, Cal.
- Brooks field, San Antonio, Tex.
- Engine and repair depot, Montgomery, Ala.

Under the same order the following fields will be released June 30, 1919:

- Wilbur Wright field, Dayton, Ohio.
- Taylor field, Montgomery, Ala.
- Payne field, West Point, Miss.
- Eberts field, Lonoke, Ark.
- Gerstner field, Lake Charles, La.
- Call field, Wichita Falls, Tex.
- Fallaferzo field, Hicks, Tex.
- Carruthers field, Benbrook, Tex.
- Barron field, Everman, Tex.
- Love field, Dallas, Tex.
- Rich field, Waco, Tex.

Further orders will define the policy regarding Chapman field, Miami, Fla., and Hazelhurst and Mitchell fields at Mineola, Long Island.

It is understood that the following fields owned by the Government will be retained:

- Army Balloon School, Fort Omaha, Nebr.
- Army Balloon School, Lee Hall, Va.
- Kelly field No. 1, San Antonio, Tex.
- Post field, Fort Sill, Okla.
- Rockwell field, San Diego, Cal.
- Langley field, Hampton, Va.

According to the Assistant Secretary of War, the Army Air Service will abandon Camp John Wise, San Antonio, Tex., and McCook field, Dayton, Ohio.

The status of Bolling field, Anacostia, D. C., has not been definitely decided.

COURSES FOR STUDENT NURSES AT THE CIVILIAN HOSPITALS

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

Arrangements are being made by the Surgeon General of the Army with civilian hospitals for courses of instruction for student nurses not available in military hospitals, by means of affiliations with hospitals offering the desired experience. To be eligible for the diploma of the Army School of Nursing students must complete the courses satisfactorily in both classes of hospitals. The arrangements with the civilian hospital training schools provide that the students in the Army School of Nursing shall be given board, lodging, and laundry and such allowance, if any, as is given their own students. Some schools do not provide an allowance. During the period of affiliation the monthly allowance of \$15 from the Army will be discontinued.

title of "The Citizens National Bank of South Bend:"	
Capital stock.....	400,000
Combined capital of banks prior to consolidation.....	200,000
Increase.....	200,000

COMMISSIONS BY SERVICE ARM AND BY RANK OF COMMISSION

The statistics branch, General Staff, War Department, issues the following:

Commissions granted at line officers' training schools: Figures include 7,321 second lieutenants commissioned in the Officers' Reserve Corps after the signing of the armistice.

At the close of the second series of training camps in November, 1917, the various staff corps and departments were given authority to conduct separate schools for securing their officers. Commissions granted at these staff schools are not included below.

Commissions granted by branch of service.

Branch.	Number.	Per cent.
Infantry	48,908	60.7
Field Artillery	29,291	25.2
Quartermaster	3,087	3.8
Coast Artillery	2,083	2.6
Cavalry	2,032	2.5
Engineer	1,966	2.4
Signal	1,262	1.6
Ordnance	787	1.0
Statistical	152	.2

Total..... 80,568

Commissions granted by rank of commission.

Rank.	Number commissioned.	Per cent of total.
Colonels	2	
Lieutenant colonels	1	
Majors	294	0.4
Captains	5,429	6.7
First Lieutenants	12,397	15.4
Second Lieutenants	62,445	77.5

Total..... 80,568

MALE AND FEMALE HELP WANTED AT ST. ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL

The Department of the Interior issues the following statement concerning male and female help wanted at St. Elizabeths Hospital, Washington, D. C.:

This is a Government institution established for the treatment of soldiers, sailors, and marines suffering from mental diseases incurred in the service of their country. At the present time this hospital is caring for approximately 3,800 patients and is performing a very important service in the restoration of the Nation's disabled fighting forces.

Nature of Employment.

There are a large number of vacancies in the ward or nursing service of the hospital. Previous experience is not necessary. All applicants accepted for this service are given the opportunity of enrolling in the training school for nurses maintained by the hospital. This school presents a two years' course in connection with the regular duties of the employee and is free of charge to those desiring to enroll. Successful completion of the course entitles the student to a diploma.

All employees of this service are furnished free of charge their board, lodging, laundry, and in case of sickness medical attention for a reasonable period. The salaries range from \$32.50 to \$82.50 per month, the lower salary adjustments being based on previous experience and the higher positions being filled by promotion from the ranks of those enrolled in the training school. Those whose services prove satisfactory are promised a salary increase effective July 1, 1919. Applicants must be in sound physical

Value of February Exports and Imports To and from World's Grand Divisions

Total values of merchandise imported from and exported to each of the world's grand divisions during February and the eight months ended February, 1919, compared with corresponding periods of the

preceding year were made public by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, as follows:

	Month of February.		Eight months ended with February.	
	1919	1918	1919	1918
<i>Imports from—</i>				
Grand Divisions:				
Europe.....	\$30,019,958	\$29,044,844	\$187,800,670	\$284,087,652
North America.....	98,052,990	62,737,763	662,768,967	553,427,553
South America.....	32,682,120	52,774,718	371,266,945	370,673,494
Asia.....	57,107,442	52,402,730	532,432,307	514,135,374
Oceania.....	16,370,298	7,203,769	139,871,602	77,858,069
Africa.....	974,310	3,551,707	39,248,017	41,126,913
Total.....	235,187,088	207,715,540	1,933,383,508	1,841,309,090
<i>Exports to—</i>				
Grand divisions:				
Europe.....	376,963,677	259,017,224	2,717,705,082	2,431,872,204
North America.....	85,449,033	72,279,883	888,037,073	770,359,767
South America.....	42,483,732	24,272,339	258,840,087	222,316,442
Asia.....	52,786,219	47,126,095	333,080,663	310,680,757
Oceania.....	22,415,302	6,593,173	135,880,769	83,906,805
Africa.....	7,982,431	2,073,256	52,218,048	37,506,061
Total.....	588,680,394	411,361,970	4,385,851,712	3,861,644,037

Improved Health Conditions Oversea Shown in Statistics Branch Reports

The statistics branch, General Staff, War Department, issues the following:

Improvement in the health condition overseas over the past two weeks is shown in the report for the week ended March 6. Four hundred and fifty-three deaths are reported, the lowest number since August, 1918. Of these only 73 were from injuries; 297 were from pneumonia.

The number of new cases and the annual rate per thousand as compared with the previous week are shown in the following table. A reduction of the rate is shown in each case.

	New cases week ended Mar. 6.	Annual rate per thousand.	
		Week ended Mar. 6.	Week ended Feb. 27.
All diseases.....	25,783	865.80	1,214.50
Veneral disease.....	1,370	46.20	54.65
Pneumonia.....	1,337	41.90	62.92
Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	81	2.72	3.91
Measles.....	65	2.21	3.91
Typhoid fever.....	54	1.81	2.17
Scarlet fever.....	36	1.21	1.84

condition, should have reached not less than their sixteenth birthday, and must be citizens of the United States. Application Form 1059 should be obtained from the superintendent of St. Elizabeths Hospital, Washington, D. C., or the secretary of the fourth civil service district, Washington, D. C., and filed with either of the above-named parties at the earliest possible date.

The steady reduction of the number of noneffectives overseas was interrupted during the last month on account of increased sickness. The report for the current week again shows fewer noneffectives than for any previous week since the armistice. The percentage of reduction is shown for cases of both disease and injury in the following table:

Sick.	Nov. 11.	Mar. 6.	Per cent reduction.
From disease.....	94,405	67,755	32.47
From injury.....	99,043	14,256	85.00
Total.....	193,448	78,011	60.00

Of the net reduction in noneffectives overseas since hostilities ceased, about 70 per cent has been by return to this country. To March 14, 80,837 sick and injured had arrived in this country since November 11; 6,012 arrived last week.

Health in the United States.

Report for week ended March 14 shows continued improvement of health among troops in this country. Ninety-nine deaths are reported for this week, giving a rate of 9.2 as compared with 11.4 for last week. Ninety-four deaths were from disease, 39 from pneumonia, and 20 from tuberculosis.

Of a total Army hospital capacity on March 15 of 86,912 beds, 69 per cent were occupied on that date. The same proportion holds for the hospitals at the ports of debarkation.

Help the Victory Liberty Loan.

URGES RAILROAD MEN TO BUY VICTORY LIBERTY LOAN NOTES

The United States Railroad Administration issues the following:

CIRCULAR No. 83.

WASHINGTON, March 21, 1919.

I earnestly urge that officers and employees on railroads under Federal control subscribe as liberally as their means will permit to the notes of the Victory Liberty loan. During the campaign for the sale of these notes, lasting from April 21 until May 10, every employee will be solicited by railroad committees, but I hope officers and employees will subscribe without waiting to be solicited.

Subscriptions may be made as follows:

1. Through any local bank:
 - (a) By full payment at one time, but not later than May 10, 1919;
 - (b) On the Government installment plan;
 - (c) On any installment payment plan offered by local banks;
2. Through railroad Federal treasurers, on the 10-month installment plan, by deductions on pay rolls, beginning with rolls for the month of May.

Subscribers through Federal treasurers may at any time pay up the unpaid installments and interest due by them in full and receive the notes as promptly thereafter as may be practicable.

Whichever plan subscribers may choose, they are urged to hand their subscriptions to their local railroad committees, that proper credit may be given to the railroad as well as to the communities in which the subscribers reside.

Interest will be allowed at the rate borne by the notes on all installment payments, from which will be deducted the earned proportion of current coupons on notes when finally paid for; resulting in a small payment to or collection from subscribers, as the case may be, when notes are delivered.

As interest is allowed on installment payments, interest coupons falling due before notes are paid for will be detached before delivery of notes, the adjustment mentioned above being made on delivery of the notes to subscribers.

Should employees leave the service before completion of the payments, the amount paid will be refunded without interest.

The money to be raised by these notes is urgently needed to defray the expenses of the war. We carried our part of the hostilities to a victorious termination, and now we must be equally successful in paying our part of the money cost. I appeal to every officer and employee to do his utmost in this remaining part of the task, just as he did his utmost during the fighting.

WALKER D. HINES,
Director General of Railroads.

ESTIMATE OF 1918 LUMBER CUT.

Forest Service Returns Indicate a Total of 32,760,000,000 Feet.

A total lumber production of 32,760,000,000 feet is the estimated cut for the year 1918, on the basis of partial returns received by the Forest Service of the United States Department of Agriculture, from 731 sawmills, each one of which cut

PROGRESS OF DEMOBILIZATION IN THE DIVISION OF MILITARY AERONAUTICS

The statistics branch, General Staff, War Department, issues the following:

According to reports received from the Division of Military Aeronautics the net decrease in the total commissioned and enlisted strength from the date of the armistice to March 6 was 48 per cent.

The following table shows the distribution and per cent of net decrease to March 6. The strength figures include only officers and men not yet ordered discharged; they do not include men at demobilization camps awaiting discharge.

	Nov. 11, 1918.	Mar. 6, 1919.	Per cent of net decrease.
Cadets.....	5,775	1,285	78
Officers.....	18,688	7,078	62
Enlisted men.....	133,644	73,223	45
Total.....	158,107	81,586	48

Demobilization of Overseas Personnel.

The net decrease in personnel overseas since January 30 is approximately

12 per cent, against a net decrease of 25 per cent in the United States.

	In United States.	Overseas.
1918.		
Nov. 11.....	70,321	78,786
Nov. 18.....	80,680	75,973
Nov. 25.....	84,785	75,981
Dec. 2.....	84,844	75,983
Dec. 9.....	89,661	78,660
Dec. 21.....	81,607	81,945
Dec. 26.....	77,140	59,917
1919.		
Jan. 6.....	67,833	59,384
Jan. 16.....	51,821	55,854
Jan. 23.....	46,457	55,123
Jan. 30.....	41,514	52,527
Feb. 6.....	37,537	54,289
Feb. 13.....	35,479	54,282
Feb. 20.....	33,240	52,694
Feb. 27.....	31,111	52,067
Mar. 6.....	30,823	50,765

Aircraft Production.

According to reports received from the Bureau of Aircraft Production, the net decrease in the total commissioned and enlisted personnel from November 15 to March 11 was approximately 94 per cent.

The distribution and per cent of net decrease to March 11 are shown below:

	Nov. 15, 1918.	Mar. 11, 1919.	Per cent of net decrease.
Officers.....	1,898	649	66
Enlisted men.....	30,622	1,382	95
Total.....	32,520	2,031	94

DISCHARGE OF ARMY OFFICERS ACCORDING TO ARM OF SERVICE

The Statistics Branch, General Staff, War Department, authorizes the following:

Discharges of commissioned officers, by services, through March 13.

Branch of service.	On duty Nov. 11.	Discharges week ended Mar. 13.	Discharges Nov. 11-Mar. 13.	Per cent discharged through Mar. 13.
Chemical Warfare.....	1,695	34	1,408	83
Military Aeronautics.....	18,661	197	11,343	61
Aircraft Production.....	1,898	57	1,108	58
Coast Artillery.....	4,580	206	2,700	59
Ordnance.....	5,925	128	2,716	46
Quartermaster.....	10,122	231	4,428	44
Medical.....	39,157	548	15,580	40
Signal.....	2,490	29	909	37
Engineer.....	10,302	66	3,140	30
Adjutant General.....	1,231	17	358	29
Chaplains.....	2,229	19	605	27
Judge Advocate General.....	418	4	112	27
Motor Transport.....	2,912	36	633	22
Tank.....	1,237	6	226	19
Inspector General.....	204	1	20	10
Infantry.....	754	25,499	.....	.....
Field Artillery.....	233	10,783	.....	.....
Cavalry.....	18	692	.....	.....
Miscellaneous.....	33	1,166	.....	.....
Total infantry, etc.....	85,373	1,038	38,115	45
Grand total.....	188,434	2,617	83,409	44

5,000,000 or more feet in the years 1917 or 1918.

In 1917 the total production amounted to 36,000,000,000 feet. The decrease in 1918 is not confined to any one region but is general. It is largest in the Southern and Eastern States and least in the Western States.

CASUALTIES OF ALL TYPES EACH MONTH IN AIR SERVICE

The statistics branch, general staff, War Department, issues the following: Nearly one-third of the United States Air Service casualties occurred in the month of September.

The following shows the number of casualties of all types occurring each month in the United States Air Service flying personnel with the American and allied Armies at the front:

March.....	2
April.....	0
May.....	27
June.....	29
July.....	65
August.....	82
September.....	181
October.....	125
November 1 to 11.....	43

Casualties during the period of the war in the United States Air Service flying personnel with the American, British, French, and Italian Armies are shown by types in the following table:

	Number.	Per cent of total.
Killed in combat.....	171	31
Prisoners.....	135	24
Wounded.....	129	23
Missing.....	73	13
Killed in accident.....	42	8
Miscellaneous.....	4	1
Total.....	554	

Contribute to the Red Cross fund.

LIST OF CITIES IN ASIATIC RUSSIA HAVING FACILITIES FOR BANKING

The Russian Division, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, issues the following:

The following list shows the cities and towns in Asiatic Russia containing banking institutions or branches thereof:

City or town.	Government, Province, or Khanate.
Atchinsk	Yeniseisk Government.
Akmolinsk	Akmolinsk Province.
Andizhan	Ferghana Province.
Aakhabad	Transcaspia Province.
Barabinsk	Tomsk Government.
Barnaul	Do.
Biisk	Do.
Blagovyeschensk	Do.
Bodalbo	Irkutsk Government.
Bokhara	Bokhara Khanate.
Irkutsk	Irkutsk Government.
Ishim	Tobolsk Government.
Kainsk	Tomsk Government.
Kamen (village)	Do.
Kanek	Yeniseisk Government.
Kerki	Bokhara Khanate.
Khabarovsk	Maritime Province.
Kokand	Ferghana Province.
Konstantinovskaya	Maritime Province.
Krasnoyarsk	Yeniseisk Government.
Kargan	Tobolsk Government.
Kustanal	Turgai Province.
Kuyandinsk	Semipalatinsk Province.
Kuznetsk	Tomsk Government.
Kyakhita	Transbaikal Province.
Margolan, Old	Ferghana Province.
Merk	Transcaspia Province.
Minusinsk	Yeniseisk Government.
Namangan	Ferghana Province.
Nertschinsk	Transbaikal Province.
Nikolaiovsk	Maritime Province.
Nikolsk-Ussurisk	Do.
Novonikolaievsk	Tomsk Government.
Novy-Urgents	Khalva Khanate.
Omsk	Akmolinsk Province.
Petropavlovsk	Do.
Saunarkand	Samarkand Province.
Semipalatinsk	Semipalatinsk Province.
Sryotensk	Transbaikal Province.
Staraya Bokhara (Old Bokhara)	Bokhara Khanate.
Tara	Tobolsk Government.
Tashkent	Syr-Daria Province.
Tchardzhui	Bokhara Khanate.
Tchita	Transbaikal Province.
Tobolsk	Tobolsk Government.
Tomsk	Tomsk Government.
Tyukalinsk	Tobolsk Government.
Tyumen	Do.
Troitskosavsk	Transbaikal Province.
Verkneudinsk	Do.
Werny	Semiryetchensk Province.
Vladivostok	Maritime Province.
Yakutsk	Yakutsk Province.
Yeniseisk	Yeniseisk Government.
Zeya	Amur Province.

DISCHARGES OF COMMISSIONED OFFICERS IN FIGURES BY WEEKS

The statistics branch, General Staff, War Department, issues the following statement of discharges of commissioned officers since November 11, by weeks:

Discharges reported weekly.

Week ended—	Week.	Cumulative.	Week ended—	Week.	Cumulative.
Nov. 14..	53	53	Jan. 23..	5,187	57,154
Nov. 21..	90	143	Jan. 30..	4,457	61,611
Nov. 28..	126	269	Feb. 6..	5,101	66,712
Dec. 5..	5,974	6,243	Feb. 13..	4,023	70,735
Dec. 12..	9,676	15,919	Feb. 20..	3,577	74,312
Dec. 19..	9,485	25,404	Feb. 27..	2,843	77,155
Dec. 26..	8,082	34,086	Mar. 6..	3,637	80,792
Jan. 2..	5,225	39,885	Mar. 13..	2,617	83,409
Jan. 9..	6,711	43,396	Mar. 20..	2,552	85,961
Jan. 16..	5,571	51,967			

¹ Total increased by 374, due to corrections in telegraphic reports.

Help the Victory Liberty Loan.

SEALED PROPOSALS INVITED

War Department.

RAW MATERIALS DIVISION.

The Paints Branch, Raw Materials Division, office of the Director of Purchase and Storage, War Department, will receive proposals for furnishing materials to meet the following requisitions:

Requisition 3054, Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., bids receivable until 4 p. m., April 5, 1919:

4,000 pounds niter cake, for use in treating water barrels and pails as a preventative against breeding of insects.

292, Watertown Arsenal, Mass., bids receivable until 4 p. m., April 5, 1919:

5,000 pounds sal soda.

Requisition 26018, P. U. O. Hoboken, N. J., bids receivable until 4 p. m., April 7, 1919:

Five hundred pounds medium chrome yellow paste, in 1-gallon cans.

Four hundred and fifty gallons black enamel, in 1-gallon cans.

Four hundred quarts lemon oil, for polishing, in 1-quart cans.

Five hundred gallons asphaltum varnish, in 50-gallon wooden barrels.

Two hundred and fifty gallons black paint, in 50-gallon wooden barrels.

One thousand gallons buff smokestack paint, in 50-gallon wooden barrels.

Fifteen hundred gallons gray paint, in 50-gallon wooden barrels.

Three hundred gallons orange shellac varnish, in 6-gallon cans.

Seven hundred gallons interior floor paint, in 50-gallon wooden barrels.

Two hundred pounds vermilion dry pigment, in 1-gallon cans.

Five hundred pounds burnt sienna paste, in 1-gallon cans.

Five hundred gallons varnish, in 50-gallon barrels.

Two hundred gallons dark red oxide paint, in 50-gallon barrels.

Requisition 2141, Balboa, Canal Zone, bids receivable until 4 p. m., April 8, 1919:

10 gallons banana oil in 1-gallon tins.

200 pounds burnt amber, dry, in 10-pound tins.

100 pounds vermilion, dry, in 10-pound tins.

500 pounds chrome yellow, medium, dry, in 10-pound tins.

50 gallons buff paint in 5-gallon tins.

500 pounds tuscan red paste in 5-pound tins.

100 pounds raw sienna paste in 5-pound tins.

500 pounds chrome yellow, dark, paste, in 5-pound tins.

500 pounds chrome yellow, light, paste, in 5-pound tins.

100 gallons japan drier in 5-gallon tins.

800 gallons buff smokestack paint in 5-gallon tins.

25 pounds pumice powder.

100 gallons orange shellac in 1-gallon tins.

75 gallons white shellac in 1-gallon tins.

25 gallons mahogany stain in quart tins.

Treasury Department.

SUPERVISING ARCHITECT.

Supervising Architect's Office, Washington, D. C., March 19, 1919.—Sealed proposals will be opened in this office at 3 p. m., April 16, 1919, for changes in the United States post office at Canton, Ohio. Drawings and specifications may be obtained from the custodian or at this office, in the discretion of the Supervising Architect. James A. Wetmore, Acting Supervising Architect.

Supervising Architect's Office, Washington, D. C., March 24, 1919.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 p. m., April 21, 1919, and then opened, for alterations at the United States post office and courthouse, Erie, Pa., in accordance with the specification and drawings mentioned therein, copies of which may be had at this office or at the office of the custodian, in the discretion of the Supervising Architect. James A. Wetmore, Acting Supervising Architect.

Supervising Architect's Office, Washington, D. C., March 26, 1919.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 p. m., April 30, 1919, for remodeling the annex to the United States post office at Brooklyn, N. Y. Drawings and specifications may be obtained from the supervising chief engineer, 731 Custom-House Building, New York, N. Y., or at this office, in the discretion of the Supervising Architect. James A. Wetmore, Acting Supervising Architect.

Supervising Architect's Office, Washington, D. C., March 20, 1919.—Sealed proposals will be opened in this office at 3 p. m., April 17, 1919, for the installation complete of a holstway and electric dumb-waiter in the United States post office and courthouse at Pittsburgh, Pa., in accordance with the drawing and specification, copies of which may be had at this office in the discretion of the Supervising Architect. James A. Wetmore, Acting Supervising Architect.

Supervising Architect's Office, Washington, D. C., March 27, 1919.—Sealed proposals will be opened in this office at 3 p. m., May 8, 1919, for the construction of the United States post office at Mount Pleasant, Tex. Drawings and specifications may be obtained from the custodian of the site at Mount Pleasant, Tex., or at this office, in the discretion of the Supervising Architect. James A. Wetmore, Acting Supervising Architect.

Supervising Architect's Office, Washington, D. C., March 27, 1919.—Sealed proposals will be opened in this office at 3 p. m., May 8, 1919, for the construction of the United States post office at Mount Pleasant, Tex. Drawings and specifications may be obtained from the custodian of the site at Mount Pleasant, Tex., or at this office, in the discretion of the Supervising Architect. James A. Wetmore, Acting Supervising Architect.

Supervising Architect's Office, Washington, D. C., March 27, 1919.—Sealed proposals will be opened in this office at 3 p. m., May 8, 1919, for the construction of the United States post office at Mount Pleasant, Tex. Drawings and specifications may be obtained from the custodian of the site at Mount Pleasant, Tex., or at this office, in the discretion of the Supervising Architect. James A. Wetmore, Acting Supervising Architect.

Supervising Architect's Office, Washington, D. C., March 27, 1919.—Sealed proposals will be opened in this office at 3 p. m., May 8, 1919, for the construction of the United States post office at Mount Pleasant, Tex. Drawings and specifications may be obtained from the custodian of the site at Mount Pleasant, Tex., or at this office, in the discretion of the Supervising Architect. James A. Wetmore, Acting Supervising Architect.

Supervising Architect's Office, Washington, D. C., March 27, 1919.—Sealed proposals will be opened in this office at 3 p. m., May 8, 1919, for the construction of the United States post office at Mount Pleasant, Tex. Drawings and specifications may be obtained from the custodian of the site at Mount Pleasant, Tex., or at this office, in the discretion of the Supervising Architect. James A. Wetmore, Acting Supervising Architect.

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Supervising Architect's Office, Washington, D. C., March 27, 1919.—Sealed proposals will be opened in this office at 3 p. m., May 8, 1919, for the construction of the United States post office at Mount Pleasant, Tex. Drawings and specifications may be obtained from the custodian of the site at Mount Pleasant, Tex., or at this office, in the discretion of the Supervising Architect. James A. Wetmore, Acting Supervising Architect.

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Supervising Architect's Office, Washington, D. C., March 27, 1919.—Sealed proposals will be opened in this office at 3 p. m., May 8, 1919, for the construction of the United States post office at Mount Pleasant, Tex. Drawings and specifications may be obtained from the custodian of the site at Mount Pleasant, Tex., or at this office, in the discretion of the Supervising Architect. James A. Wetmore, Acting Supervising Architect.

Supervising Architect's Office, Washington, D. C., March 27, 1919.—Sealed proposals will be opened in this office at 3 p. m., May 8, 1919, for the construction of the United States post office at Mount Pleasant, Tex. Drawings and specifications may be obtained from the custodian of the site at Mount Pleasant, Tex., or at this office, in the discretion of the Supervising Architect. James A. Wetmore, Acting Supervising Architect.

State, War, and Navy Building.

The superintendent of the State, War, and Navy Building will receive proposals at room 1034, Navy Building, Potomac Park, Washington, D. C., until 2 p. m., March 31, for furnishing the following materials:

Four dozen oval hand-hole gaskets, Kearns or equal; outside diameter 4 1/2 by 3 1/2 inches; inside diameter 3 1/2 by 3 1/2 inches.

Three hundred and twenty-five card holders, brass finish, 1/2 by 4 inches.

Fifty pounds white glue in chip form.

Post Office Department.

Order No. 2023.

Post Office Department, Washington, March 25, 1919.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the purchasing agent of this department until 10 a. m., April 21, 1919, for furnishing paper (including white and colored writing, perforated sheets, book, impression, typewriter, computing, machine, wrapping, manila, carbon, blotting, toilet, and blue print), gum labels, tape, tablets, plain and printed facing slips, examination, index, and guide cards, folders, cardboard, strawboard, offboard, copy and blank books, and tags, as they may be ordered for the use of the Postal Service from time to time during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1919, and ending June 30, 1920. Blanks for proposals with specifications and instructions to bidders will be furnished upon application to the purchasing agent.

A. S. BURLISON,
Postmaster General.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the purchasing agent until 2 p. m., April 10, 1919, for furnishing and delivering the articles named below:

One hundred dozen tapelines, paper, metal ends, 6 feet in length, 1 color, graduated to one-eighth inch, each line folded to form 4 to 6 inches, and securely tied.

Sealed proposals will be opened by the lighthouse superintendent, Kotchikan, Alaska, at 2 o'clock p. m., May 1, 1919, for various classes of provisions for keepers of lighthouses in Alaska. Information upon application to the above office.

Sealed proposals will be opened by the lighthouse superintendent, Kotchikan, Alaska, at 2 o'clock p. m., May 5, 1919, for recharging approximately 1,200 cylinders with pure acetylene gas. Information upon application to the above office.

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The Purchase Information Office, Room 2542, Munitions Building, Nineteenth and B Streets, Washington, gives information to persons desiring to sell material or supplies to the War Department and advises bidders concerning bids and awards.

PLAN FOR REORGANIZATION OF FARM MANAGEMENT OFFICE

Reorganization and expansion of the Office of Farm Management of the United States Department of Agriculture is recommended by the committee of farm management leaders and others appointed some time ago by Secretary Houston to study the work of farm management and outline projects for more extensive studies.

Personnel of Committee.

The committee is made up of the following economists and students of farm crops: H. C. Taylor, agricultural economics, University of Wisconsin; George F. Warren, farm management, Cornell University; Andrew Boss, agronomy and farm management, University of Minnesota; J. A. Foord, agriculture and farm management, Massachusetts Agricultural College; 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.

Basis of Recommendations.

The basic recommendation of the committee is that the office be expanded to include both farm management and farm economics and that it be established as a bureau under the name of Bureau of Farm Management and Farm Economics. This, the committee states, it recommends "in recognition of the work already accomplished in farm economics along with the investigational work in farm management and in view of the great need for still further studies of the farming business."

Would Expand Present Work.

Practically all of the changes recommended are in the nature of expansion and improvement rather than of creation. The system recommended for studies in cost of production is much more comprehensive than that heretofore used. "We have reviewed the projects now under way," the committee says, "and wish to commend their continuance and development." Some projects, it is thought, should be continued under other names. Some that are related to agronomy and some to other subjects, says the committee, "should perhaps be transferred to some other bureau of the department, securing the information or data desired on these lines through cooperative relations rather than independent action." In the projects underway, a great deal of work has been found that, the committee thinks, could be more profitably included under the term "Farm economics."

Work of the Bureau.

The work of the bureau, in the opinion of the committee, should be grouped around the following projects: Cost of production, including financial records, enterprise records, complete cost records, price relations, and basic unit factors; farm organization, including farm business analysis, farm practice, effective use of labor and farm equipment; farm finance, including methods of financing, insurance, and taxation; farm labor, in-

MOTOR VEHICLES DELIVERED TO ARMY AND PER CENT REMAINING ON ORDER

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

Motor vehicles delivered and remaining on order—Status Feb. 1, 1919.

Type.	Total orders less cancellations.	Delivered.	Remaining on order.	Per cent of ordered.	
				Delivered.	Remaining.
Trucks:					
Light delivery and repair.....	13,209	13,209	.....	100	.....
A, 1 1/2 to 3 ton.....	17,413	15,054	2,359	87	13
B, 3 to 5 ton.....	45,239	37,691	7,548	84	16
T, F. W. D., 2 to 3 ton.....	29,232	24,085	5,147	82	18
AA, 1 to 1 ton.....	10,044	6,272	3,772	62	38
Motor cars.....	20,038	20,037	1	100	.....
Ambulances.....	14,073	13,321	752	95	5
Motor cycles.....	39,239	36,832	2,407	94	6
Trailers.....	127,223	23,913	3,310	88	12
Bicycles.....	38,917	33,217	5,700	85	15

Not including 4,847 Ordnance Department trailers.

Distribution of vehicles delivered.

Type.	Overseas.	In United States.	Per cent of total delivered.	
			Overseas.	In United States.
Trucks:				
Light delivery and repair.....	10,849	2,360	82	18
B, 3 to 5 ton.....	21,368	16,505	36	64
T, F. W. D., 2 to 3 ton.....	11,782	12,313	49	51
A, 1 1/2 to 3 ton.....	6,285	8,349	41	59
AA, 1 to 1 ton.....	1,520	4,752	24	76
Bicycles.....	28,419	4,798	85	15
Ambulances.....	8,633	4,638	65	35
Motorcycles.....	23,153	14,689	61	39
Motor cars.....	9,163	10,844	46	54
Trailers.....	5,949	17,964	25	75

cluding supply and movement, trend of population, living and housing problems, creating new productive enterprises for farm labor, and standards of supervision and compensation for farm labor; agricultural history and geography, including trend of agricultural development, shifts of agricultural production, relation of American to foreign agriculture, and supervision of the Atlas of Agriculture; land utilization, including land resources and utilization, land settlement, and land ownership and tenancy; farm life studies, including cooperation and trend of cooperative movements as affecting the farmer's life and activities on the farm, agricultural relations to other industries, agriculture for industrial workers, conditions of farm life as affecting national welfare; extension work, including publications and illustrative material, farm management demonstrations, farm labor supply, and other farm economics demonstrations.

PERUVIAN CABINET OFFICERS.

A State Department dispatch from Lima, Peru, reports that these cabinet appointments have been made:

Minister of Public Works, Dr. Augusto Arrese Vegas.
Minister of Justice, Dr. Federico Panizo Orbegoso.

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

ORDNANCE SCRAP METAL ON HAND REPORTED BY SALES DIRECTOR

The War Department authorizes the following statement from the office of the Director of Sales:

Herewith is a report on ordnance scrap on hand as of February 28, 1919:

	Pounds.
Brass scrap, all kinds.....	5,162,465
Cupro nickel, all kinds.....	700,540
Aluminum scrap, all kinds.....	62,693
Copper scrap, all kinds.....	1,219,218
Machine shop borings and turnings.....	4,640,959
Heavy melting steel scrap.....	1,685,097
Low phosphorus steel scrap.....	6,886,539
Nickel-steel borings and turnings.....	2,867,779
Nickel-steel scrap (heavy).....	5,692,245
Cast and malleable iron scrap.....	1,042,097
High-speed steel scrap and borings and turnings.....	148,454
Rabbit.....	228,428
Mixed and miscellaneous iron and steel scrap.....	1,119,260
Brass sweepings, ashes, etc.....	263,119
Lead scrap, all kinds.....	94,093
Chemicals, acids, etc.....	3,594,793
Miscellaneous scrap (rags, paper, wood, etc.).....	535,949
Burlap.....	33,098
Total.....	35,948,009

A considerable deduction has been made in the total amount of scrap during the month of February. This scrap is being sold at current market prices. The total quantity of Ordnance scrap will probably be entirely disposed of within the next two months.

Reserve Officer Training Corps Units At Certain Educational Institutions

BULLETIN No. 2.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, January 27, 1919.

Establishment of units of Reserve Officers' Training Corps at educational institutions.—By direction of the President, and pursuant to the authority vested in him by the provisions of section 42 of the act of Congress approved June 3, 1916, and in response to the application of the following named educational institutions, the authorities of which have agreed to establish and maintain a two years' compulsory course of military training as a minimum for its physically fit male students, which course when entered upon by any student shall, as regards such student, be prerequisite for graduation, to allot a minimum of an average of three hours per week per academic year to military training and instruction during the first two academic years and to arrange for five hours per week during the remainder of such student's course, and to use their endeavors to promote and further the objects for which the training corps is organized, there is hereby established in the following institutions Infantry units of the divisions indicated of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps:

Alabama: Spring Hill College, Spring Hill, senior division; Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee (colored), junior division.

Arkansas: Little Rock College, Little Rock, senior division.

California: Occidental College, Los Angeles, senior division; San Diego Junior College, San Diego, senior division.

Colorado: State School of Mines, Golden, senior division.

District of Columbia: Howard University, Washington (colored), senior division.

Hawaii: Punahou School, Oahu College, Honolulu, junior division.

Illinois: Northwestern College, Naperville, senior division.

Indiana: De Pauw University, Greencastle, senior division; Wabash College, Crawfordsville, senior division.

Iowa: Coe College, Cedar Rapids, senior division; Cornell College, Mount Vernon, senior division; Morningside College, Sioux City, senior division.

Kansas: Fairmont College, Wichita, senior division; Fort Hays Normal School, Hays City, senior division; Southwestern College, Winfield, senior division; State Manual Training Normal School, Pittsburg, senior division.

Maryland: Mount St. Mary's College, senior division.

Massachusetts—Boston College, Chestnut Hill, senior division.

Minnesota: Gustavus Adolphus College, St. Peter, senior division.

Missouri: Missouri School of Mines, Rolla, senior division; St. Louis University, St. Louis, senior division; Washington University, St. Louis, senior division; William Jewel College, Liberty, senior division.

Montana: Montana University, Missoula, senior division.

Nebraska: Creighton University, Omaha, senior division.

New York: New York University, New York city, senior division.

North Carolina: Davidson College, Davidson, senior division; Trinity College, Durham, senior division.

Ohio: Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, senior division; Wilberforce University, Wilberforce (colored), senior division; Baldwin-Wallace College, Berea, senior division.

Oregon: Oregon University, Eugene, senior division.

Pennsylvania: Bucknell University, Lewisburg, senior division; Duquesne University, Pittsburgh, junior division; Grove City College, Grove City, senior division; Lafayette College, Easton, senior division; Muhlenberg College, Allentown, senior division; St. Joseph's College, Philadelphia, junior division; Temple University, Philadelphia, senior division.

South Carolina: South Carolina A. and M., Orangeburg (colored), senior division.

Tennessee: Vanderbilt University, Nashville, senior division.

Vermont: Middlebury College, Middlebury, senior division.

Virginia: Hampton Institute, Hampton (colored), senior division.

Wisconsin: Campion College, Prairie du Chien, senior division; Ripon College, Ripon, senior division.

By order of the Secretary of War:

PEYTON C. MARCH,
General, Chief of Staff.

Official:

P. C. HARRIS,
The Adjutant General.

The philosophy of the W. S. S. is save, save, save.

Value of Waste Collected June 30, 1918, to January 31, 1919

The War Department authorizes the publication of the following from the Director of Purchase and Storage. Herewith is a summary of waste collections from June 30, 1918, to January 31, 1919, as compiled by the Statistical Division, office of Director of Purchase and Storage:

Material.	Quantity on hand June 30, 1918, and collected to Jan. 31, 1919.			Quantity and value of material disposed of June 30, 1918, to Jan. 31, 1919.						Quantity on hand Jan. 31, 1919, and estimated value.	
	On hand.	Collected.	Total 1 and 2.	Turned over to Army organization.		Sold		Total quantity (4) and (6).	Total value (5) and (7).	Quantity (3) and (8).	Value. ³
				Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
Old metals ¹.....pounds..	5,863,909	4,111,851	9,975,760	443,315	\$80,765	2,328,571	\$355,062	2,771,886	\$435,827	7,203,874	\$864,465
Iron.....do.	30,191,303	34,944,903	65,035,906	2,503,349	23,247	18,245,263	144,036	20,748,612	163,783	44,287,294	221,436
Rubber.....do.	1,121,940	2,196,421	3,321,361	266,510	12,957	868,898	48,338	1,257,398	61,295	2,663,963	103,196
Cotton rags.....do.	4,525,370	13,052,325	17,577,695	441,269	23,813	5,591,253	298,430	6,332,522	322,243	11,245,173	224,903
Woolen rags.....do.	2,373,051	4,485,602	6,858,653	433,027	106,097	434,896	79,330	817,933	184,427	5,990,690	718,883
Rope.....do.	324,802	753,462	1,078,264	23,666	856	460,045	18,642	483,711	19,498	594,553	23,782
Paper.....do.	8,809,552	15,262,492	24,072,044	233,853	1,004	11,992,978	101,641	12,226,631	102,645	11,845,213	29,613
Burlap.....do.	1,169,026	2,078,150	3,247,176	684,568	31,603	354,102	10,410	1,038,670	98,013	2,208,506	132,510
Leather.....do.	1,648,748	1,898,580	3,547,328	120,951	726	153,032	2,933	273,963	3,659	3,273,345	8,183
Hair, horse and mule.....do.	272,510	98,139	370,649	84,960	17,071	70,297	3,345	155,267	20,416	215,392	30,155
New cotton clippings.....do.	980,245	1,478,243	2,458,488	122,033	6,102	1,367,882	80,223	1,439,915	86,330	968,673	48,429
Factory sweepings.....do.	91,521	290,445	381,966	15,125	303	214,875	8,941	230,003	9,244	151,933	3,039
Total.....	57,371,977	80,553,313	137,925,290	5,374,626	353,744	42,502,128	1,153,786	47,876,751	1,507,480	90,048,509	2,408,596
Bags.....each.	7,767,939	8,045,282	15,813,171	1,729,628	321,552	413,937	36,359	2,143,565	357,911	13,669,606	683,430
Glass bottles and jars.....do.	1,895,041	1,481,290	3,376,331	32,047	190	1,003,944	7,258	1,035,991	7,418	2,340,340	11,702
Barrels and boxes.....each.	471,055	1,633,627	2,104,682	200,433	223,720	1,206,760	156,359	1,407,193	379,079	697,489	1,220,606
Bandoleers.....do.	499,481	612,372	1,111,853	37,431	4,111	13,796	61	51,227	4,172	1,060,606	106,061
Lumber.....feet.	3,447,233	5,714,649	9,161,885	2,811,185	42,877	1,578,447	4,843	4,389,632	47,720	4,772,253	35,792
Miscellaneous.....do.	12,263,822	2,112,549	14,376,371	198,773	7,876	13,159,277	171,540	13,358,050	179,416	1,018,321	30,650
Grand total.....	94,040	1,520,156	2,483,196	954,040	1,520,156	2,483,196	2,483,196	2,483,196	2,483,196	4,496,787	4,496,787

¹Includes aluminum, brass, copper, lead, and zinc.

²The estimated value of quantity on hand Jan. 31, 1919, is based on January quotations submitted by the Salvage Division.

³The value of material turned over to Army organizations is based on monthly quotations, submitted by the Salvage Division.

Organization of the Army Tank Corps Summarized by the Director in Charge In Report to the Secretary of War

Following is the full text of the annual report of the Director of the United States Army Tank Corps, Col. I. C. Welborn, as made to the Secretary of War:

On February 18, 1918, the Tank Service of the National Army was authorized and placed under the control of the Chief of Engineers as a branch of that service. For some time previous to that date a general tank project for the United States Army was being formulated under the direction of the commanding general, American Expeditionary Forces, in France, based on the experience gained by the British and French armies in the employment of this new and interesting arm of the service.

To start the organization a regiment of engineers was begun, which was designated the 65th Engineers. The units of this regiment were created at Camp Lee, Va.; Camp Meade, Md.; Camp Upton, N. Y.; Camp Devens, Mass.; and Camp Cody, N. Mex. With the exception of one battalion of three companies which moved overseas in March, the remaining companies of the 65th Engineers were concentrated at Camp Colt, Gettysburg, Pa., during the latter part of March, which place had been selected for general concentration and preliminary training for the Tank Corps.

Organization of the Corps.

Anticipating the rapid growth of this new arm of the service, the Secretary of War, under date of March 6, 1918, directed the organization of the Tank Corps and removed it from under the direction of the Chief of Engineers.

Up to this time Col. H. B. Ferguson, of the Engineers, had been in charge of the organization of the Tank Service under the Engineer Corps. On March 9, 1918, he was relieved by Col. Ira C. Welborn, Tank Corps, formerly lieutenant colonel, Infantry, who was appointed and designated Director of the Tank Corps in the United States. A staff was selected and immediate steps taken toward the organization of the Tank Corps.

Col. Samuel D. Rockenbach, Cavalry, attached to the staff of the commanding general, American Expeditionary Forces, and who had for some time been formulating the tank project, was appointed chief of the Tank Corps. This officer has since been commissioned in the grade of brigadier general.

History of the "Tank."

The fighting machine, originally called by the British the "Tank," had its inception in the caterpillar farm tractor.

For several years prior to the world war the authorities of the British Army had been endeavoring to create some machine highly destructive in its fighting capacity and at the same time affording maximum protection to human life. The Holt Manufacturing Co., makers of the Holt farm tractor, were giving a tractor demonstration in one of the large German cities about 1913. A representative of the British Government who happened to see the exhibit conceived the idea that the caterpillar tractor principle might be

employed in propelling a huge steel fighting machine which would enable a moving fort to negotiate the steepest hills and to move over difficult ground impossible of passage by any other vehicle. This officer immediately brought the tractor to the attention of Gen. E. D. Swinton, of the British Army, who also realized the effective use to which the caterpillar tractor could be put. Extensive experiments were begun under Gen. Swinton, and in September, 1916, the first tanks ever employed in warfare were launched on the British front in France. Current history gives accurate and interesting account of their service, and the establishment in the Army of the United States of an independent corps for the organization, equipment, and training and employment of tank units is sufficient evidence of the effective use of this weapon in modern warfare.

Tank Production and Recruitment.

The Ordnance Department was charged with the task of tank production and Lieut. Col. H. W. Alden, Ordnance Department, assigned in general charge of this undertaking. Since all information relating to tank production is of a strictly secret nature no statements bearing on this subject can properly be made at this time.

On April 15 authority was obtained from the War Department for the enlistment in the Tank Corps of men between the ages of 18 and 40 years, excepting draft registrants, whose voluntary induction for this service was also authorized. Immediately a number of specially selected officers of the Tank Corps were dispatched to various sections of the United States for recruiting duty. They were located at Boston, New York City, Philadelphia, Chicago, Detroit, St. Paul, Kansas City, and Birmingham. From these radial points the adjoining States were reached, and since that date special tours have been made of the South and on the Pacific coast and through the Northwestern States. In this manner exceptionally fine types of men were obtained.

Many Voluntary Enlistments.

The appeal of the Tank Corps has been so strong that over 25 per cent of the enlisted strength of the corps was obtained through voluntary enlistments of men under and over the limits of the first draft law. The men obtained through voluntary induction came into the service voluntarily and chose the Tank Corps for the reason that they desired to enter a strictly fighting branch of the service. This has resulted in the gathering together of a considerable number of men from nearly every strata of life and has established an excellent esprit d'corps. These men came from business and professional life, farm and factory, mill and mine, and the composite type of Tank Corps soldier is representative of the best that typifies American manhood.

Officers of the Tank Corps in the United States have been obtained from various sources. A few transferred from the

EMBARKATION AND THE INLAND TRAFFIC SERVICES COMBINED

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PURCHASE, STORAGE, AND
TRAFFIC DIVISION,
GENERAL STAFF,

Washington, March 11, 1919.

Supply Circular No. 21.

Subject: Establishment and organization of the Transportation Service.

1. Subparagraphs (d) and (e), paragraph 1, Supply Circular No. 80 (1918), are hereby rescinded.

2. Transportation Service.—The Embarkation Service and the Inland Traffic Service are hereby consolidated in one operating service, which is designated as the Transportation Service. Duties: Responsibilities for and authority over the transportation of the supplies and personnel of the Army by rail and water.

3. Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, General Staff, is hereby appointed Chief of Transportation Service.

By authority of the Secretary of War:

GEO. W. BUEK,

Major General, Asst. Chief of Staff.

Director Purchase, Storage, and Traffic.

Regular Army and a considerable number of second lieutenants were selected from among the qualified candidates at the officers' training camps, while others were transferred from other branches of the service.

Due to the scarcity of officers and the fact that abundant officer material existed among the enlisted men of the Tank Corps, an officers' training school was established at Gettysburg on June 15. A number of candidates qualified out of this school and were commissioned second lieutenants, Tank Corps. Subsequent schools have been held with the result that a large number of highly qualified officers for the grade of second lieutenant have been obtained in this

Organization of Training Center.

About July 15 Col. William H. Clopton, Jr., Tank Corps, arrived in the United States with a corps of assistants, both commissioned and noncommissioned, for the purpose of establishing a tank-training center. These officers had been in training in England and France in tank-training centers for the purpose of returning to the United States and establishing a training center here. Tobyhanna, Pa., formerly a field artillery camp and target range in the mountains of Pennsylvania, was selected for a summer training center, and tank units transferred to this camp from Camp Colt at Gettysburg.

Neither of the camps at Gettysburg or Tobyhanna is suitable for winter training. It was necessary, therefore, to select a permanent camp and tank-training center where training may be had the year round. After a thorough inspection of many proposed sites, Raleigh, N. C., was selected, and a camp established about 3 miles from that city. Construction work will soon begin on this camp.

Organization and Material.

Since it is necessary that all data bearing on the subjects of tank organization and tank production be kept secret, it is difficult to formulate an interesting and instructive report without disclosing information valuable to the enemy.

RAILROADS IN EASTERN REGION HANDLING ALL TRAFFIC OFFERED

In marked contrast to conditions which prevailed in the eastern region during the months of January and February, 1918, when the most severe winter weather in history was experienced, the railroads in this territory during the first two months of 1919 were in a position to handle a much larger traffic than was offered. This information is contained in a report from A. H. Smith, regional director for the eastern region, to Walker D. Hines, Director General of Railroads.

Decrease in Business.

While there was a falling off in business in this region due to the signing of the armistice, there was a total of 1,105 special export trains handled from western termini during the first two months of 1919, containing 28,116 cars of export freight. During the month of January there was a total of 15,092 cars of export freight delivered to steamers at New York and in February, 12,590 cars, a total of 27,682 of which 5,802 were flour.

Movement of Live Stock, Etc.

The movement of live stock, dressed beef, provisions, and other perishables from the West was heavy during the period mentioned, the average daily movement for the first 20 days of January being 1,118 cars, the highest average for any similar period except October, 1918. On February 13, 1,146 cars were handed east from Chicago, the largest day's movement of which there is any record.

Mr. Smith reports that 100 per cent car supply was furnished for all business offering in the two months mentioned. He also states that approximately 85 per cent in January and 96 per cent in February of all passenger trains arrived at terminals less than 30 minutes late.

Rules Relating to Deposits of Consolidated Ticket Office Cash

The United States Railroad Administration, Division of Finance, issues the following:

CIRCULAR NO. 4.

Washington, D. C., March 17, 1919.

TO ALL FEDERAL TREASURERS:

It has come to the attention of this office that in some instances it has been the practice of Federal treasurers receiving funds through consolidated ticket offices, and which funds are deposited originally by the agent of the ticket office in a designated depository to the credit of the interested roads in proper proportion, to transfer such funds immediately to other depositories.

Please arrange hereafter that funds so deposited by consolidated ticket offices and placed to your credit in those depositories shall be drawn out in the ordinary course of business, instead of being transferred immediately to your other depositories.

CHARLES B. EDDY,

Associate Director, Division of Finance.

Help your Government and yourself at the same time—buy war-savings stamps.

Perfection of Long-Range Star Shell One of the War Accomplishments of The Bureau of Ordnance of the Navy

The perfection of a star shell that operates at long range and under all conditions at sea and which, it is estimated, increases the fighting efficiency of the American Navy at night about 25 per cent, is one of the war accomplishments of the Bureau of Ordnance of the Navy.

Fitted with a parachute attachment and filled with illuminating material guaranteed to burn in spite of the terrific rush of air it meets when fired, the Navy's new high-power, high-velocity, and long-range star shell is said to be a step ahead of those of any other nation. The Germans began using star shells in 1916 and the British in 1917, but these were used at short and mid ranges and could not be fired most effectively at very long ranges or high velocities.

Result of Experiments.

As the result of extensive experimentation, utilizing the war experience of our allies as well as our own Navy, the Bureau of Ordnance succeeded in developing a shell that overcomes all difficulties and is suitable for firing in the 3-inch, 4-inch, and 5-inch guns which are found on our destroyers and in the secondary batteries of the battleships and armored cruisers.

The value of these star shells, not only for actual combat purpose but for examination of suspicious objects such as suspected submarines or other craft met with at night, can readily be appreciated even by the landsman. Unlike the powerful searchlights which serve the same purpose, the star shells illuminate the enemy as a target for our guns without disclosing the position of our own ships. Great strides have been made in perfecting high-powered searchlights since the invention of the electric arc, and at present vessels of our own and of foreign navies carry searchlights that will illuminate enemy vessels at a distance of several miles.

Disadvantage of Searchlights.

But the use of the searchlight for night battle presents two difficulties. The beam of light on the vessel, no matter how well screened and focused, exerts a confusing and dazzling effect upon observers nearby. More important than this, it indicates the position of the vessel, giving the enemy a clearly defined and steady point of aim rather than the intermittent flash of gunfire which otherwise would be his means of locating his target. The new star shell serves the purpose of illuminating without either of these drawbacks.

Experimental work to determine a satisfactory shell was undertaken in the Navy by the Bureau of Ordnance and the Atlantic Fleet shortly after 1900. Early tests showed that lights burning upon the water tend to concentrate the vision upon the light itself and prevent satisfactory observation of the surrounding area with the subsequent detection of enemy vessels. Likewise lights burning in the area between the observer and the enemy vessel tended to blind the observer and prevent detection of the enemy. It thus demon-

strated that the only satisfactory illumination was a light in the air and beyond the enemy. This enables the eyes of the observers to focus upon the water level, and the water area illuminated shows as a large, bright area against which any object between it and the observer can be clearly marked.

Problem for the Experts.

Thus, the problem the ordnance experts were called on to solve was the construction of a long-range shell that would burn with a sustained light. In 1909 a number of experiments established these fundamentals, but did not produce a satisfactory shell. Experimentation lapsed from that time until it was renewed in 1916, since when it was continued until it resulted in the shell of to-day.

Numerous designs were proposed and examples of several types manufactured and tested by actual firing. The general principle of operation was that the shell should be a tube closed at the rear by its base, and at the nose by a time fuse of standard type similar to those on shrapnel shell. The fuse is set to explode at such time as would correspond to the desired range, with the known initial velocity of the gun. On the explosion of the fuse the interior contents of the shell would be blown out either through the nose or through the base, igniting an illuminating material. This illuminating material might be composed of a single light or "star," or might be a series of smaller lights. On trial it proved that the most satisfactory illumination was obtained by the single light.

Parachute Attachment Required.

In order to produce a strong illumination the star must of necessity be of considerable weight of illuminating material. If left to fall, the time of illumination would be very small. Accordingly, it became necessary to introduce a parachute into the shell, to be freed on the bursting of the shell and to support the star in the air until the illuminating material was entirely consumed.

An idea of the difficulties to be met with in this development may be obtained in realizing that the projectile is fired at velocities in the vicinity of 3,000 feet per second, and that at the moment of firing it is subjected to powder pressure of nearly 17 tons per square inch. When the projectile bursts it is still traveling at a velocity of 1,500 to 2,000 feet per second, and it is necessary that the illuminating material be not put out by this rush of air, and that the parachute function against the strong air resistance and not be destroyed by burning.

This remaining velocity has been reduced somewhat by expelling the contents of the shell through the base, thus acquiring a small rearward velocity, partially compensating for the forward velocity of the shell. All the shell components must, however, be made very strong to resist the "set-back," or shock, of firing in the gun at the very high pressures and velocities.

Use of "Canned Blood" in Surgery A Remarkable Development of War; Many Lives Saved by Transfusion, Especially in Shock or Hemorrhage

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

One of the remarkable developments of war surgery was the use made in the American Expeditionary Forces of "canned blood." The lives of many wounded soldiers were saved through transfusion of blood. "Canned blood" is a colloquialism, for in reality sterile flasks were used to contain tested bloods which were prepared for use in an emergency.

A few years ago treatment by this method would have seemed incredible. Due to the advancement of war surgery, however, many things became possible, and American Army surgeons kept the pace. The unadorned story of the development and technique of blood transfusion in the American Expeditionary Force comes from a Medical Corps officer of the Surgeon General's office who for more than a year was with the A. E. F.

Deaths from Shock and Hemorrhage.

Knowledge gained by experience in other wars has shown that of the many causes of death among wounded soldiers there are two which have stood out prominently as heavy factors—shock and hemorrhage. Shock is a peculiar phenomenon, the exact nature of which has been a mystery. Since the beginning of the war, however, there has been a concentration of effort to solve this mystery, and now, although the true physiological mechanism in the production of shock is not entirely solved, the scientific workers of the allied countries and the United States have gone far in their efforts toward a better understanding of it.

Shock is characterized principally by loss of body heat, prostration and unconsciousness, a lowered blood pressure, and an alteration in the circulation—a stagnation of blood somewhere in the body, most probably in the capillaries. As a matter of fact, for some time medical men have spoken of shock as a condition in which an individual bleeds into his own blood vessels; and, in the sense that there is a loss of blood from the circulation, an analogy does exist between shock and hemorrhage. It has been shown that there are certain predisposing factors in the production of shock, namely, fatigue, hunger, exposure, and excitement. Little need be said about the cause of hemorrhage, because everyone knows that when wounds are inflicted bleeding occurs.

Saved by Blood Transfusion.

Moreover it is a matter of general knowledge that if an individual loses a large quantity of blood, his life can be saved if blood from some other individual can be injected into his vessels; and this procedure was found to apply to the treatment of shock as well as to that of hemorrhage. Such methods are known to medicine as blood transfusion.

Presently the methods of performing operation can be taken up in detail.

Meanwhile some will be interested in the organization that lay immediately behind all of these efforts when put into actual practice.

In order that there might be definiteness of purpose and unity of effort in handling this important phase of field medical activity, it was deemed advisable to organize special teams for resuscitation work. Officers of the Medical Corps who had had medical rather than surgical training were selected for these teams. By using medical men large numbers of surgeons were released for operative work. All of these activities were directed by Col. Walter B. Cannon, M. C., professor of physiology in Harvard University and director of the physiological laboratory at the Central Medical Laboratory. A. E. F. Col. Cannon gave a course of instruction to these officers, impressing upon them the essentials of the physiology of the circulation and the technique of resuscitation methods, including preventive means and actual treatment.

Not a Modern Idea.

Concerning treatment, it is of interest to know that the transfusion of blood is by no means a modern idea, for it was resorted to as early as the fifteenth century. At that time, however, and until very recently, it was a procedure attended with the probability of grave results. Hence it really is perfection of the technique that has made the procedure available for sure and easy use in the Army and elsewhere.

For the use of the Army, medical science offered several different methods of performing a blood transfusion. By the old method, called the "direct," the blood vessels of two individuals are connected by sutures and the blood is allowed to flow from one individual to another. This was improved upon by the use of a specially devised tube to connect the vessels. Any such method, however, has many obvious disadvantages. The element of time, the necessity for great skill on the part of the operators, the possibility of infection, and inaccuracy in measuring the quantity transfused, are some of the prominent difficulties. As a matter of fact, in civil practice, wherein a great deal of blood transfusion work is done, these methods are practically obsolete.

First Step in Development.

The big step in the development of the procedure for common use came with the introduction of the "indirect" methods. In these, blood from one individual is received in a receptacle, and then injected into another individual. The person giving the blood, it may be well to state here, is always called the donor, and the person receiving it, the recipient. In these indirect methods, a very important consideration is the prevention of coagulation of the blood between the time it is drawn from the donor and the time it is infused into the recipient.

In civil medical practice, some men use what is called the "syringe method" in which the blood is removed and injected by means of glass syringes. This procedure requires three persons in order to carry on one transfusion and depends upon the quickness with which they work to avoid the possibility of coagulation of the blood. If pieces of coagulated blood should happen to be injected into any individual, some small vessel in the body probably would become plugged, the damage resulting therefrom depending upon the location of the obstructed artery.

There have been devised, also, special devices for carrying out this method which are more or less complicated and require experience before one is thoroughly competent to handle them.

Prevention of Coagulation.

Another method eliminates the possibility of coagulation by receiving the blood of the donor in a solution of some substance known to prevent coagulation. There are many such substances. A number of these, however, while they prevent coagulation, are poisonous to the body. The substance generally used is a salt known as sodium nitrate.

With the foregoing facts in view, the medical men who were with the American Expeditionary Force decided that whatever method was adopted it would have to be one as simple as might be and which could be taught and learned in a very short time, yet one as faultless as possible. In view of the large number of posts where resuscitation teams would have to be located, it was evident that the sort of apparatus devised would necessarily be one made in such a way that it would be in keeping with the limited market and the lack of labor in France, together with the existing inability to procure sufficient materials from the United States in a limited time.

The indirect method, using sodium citrate to prevent coagulation, was decided upon. Also, a type of apparatus was devised to serve as a model for the standard outfit. This apparatus was made of glass bottles, glass tubing, rubber stoppers, and rubber tubing. Very little skilled work was required in preparing a large number of the sets. At the Central Medical Laboratory the outfits were prepared and put up in carrying cases. Every officer who took the course of instruction there was sent out with a set ready for use.

Possible Harmful Conditions.

In blood transfusion, beside the danger of coagulation, there are other equally important conditions that may be harmful and must be taken into consideration. Of these, two are of principal importance. First, there is the danger of the transmission of disease through the medium of the transfused blood. An individual who is suffering from such a disease, of which malaria and syphilis are examples, must never be used as a donor. Second, there is the possible biological incompatibility between two bloods.

The mechanics of this latter phenomenon is not thoroughly understood, but it is known that the blood serum—one constituent of all bloods—of some individuals will cause the red blood cells of other individuals to break up. This, if it takes place within the body, usually causes death. Some years ago Dr. Moss, of Johns

Use of "Canned Blood" in Surgery Development of War

Hopkins University, showed that it was possible to classify all individuals.

To determine the group to which an individual belongs, a technician is furnished with serums of known groups. He places a drop or two of these various serums upon glass slides, and with the serum of each group he mixes a little blood freshly drawn from the individual whose group he is determining. Thus are formed separate emulsions of the different known serums and the same unknown cells. In cases of incompatibility the cells will clump together—agglutinate; so that the process can be seen even with the naked eye. By this means the group to which an individual belongs can be determined.

Grouping Remains Constant.

Fortunately, the group of any person, once determined, remains constant. Thus determination of the blood group of a potential donor, by trying his blood corpuscles against known serums, can be done months or years before his blood is to be utilized. Consequently, in all the hospitals in France the personnel and convalescent patients were grouped and a list of names with their groups stated thereon was kept in a conspicuous place. In the case of some medical units, and it would have been true of all had the war lasted longer, the blood group of every man was determined before the unit left the United States. For each member of the unit was typed a card reading something like this:

Iso-agglutination group card of:
Pvt. 1st cl. John Jones.

His Wasserman was negative, Feb. 18, 1918. He belongs to Moss agglutination group IV. The card accompanied the man.

Treatment of Shock Victim.

In order to see the machinery in operation let us say that a man in a condition of shock is brought into an evacuation hospital near the battle line. He is unconscious, cold, has a low blood pressure, and has suffered considerable blood loss before the flow had been stopped at the advanced post. He is put in a special shock ward and on a special shock bed. The ward is warm, quiet, restful, and well ventilated. As for the bed, that accentuates these conditions. Over it is extended a frame supporting the bedclothes in a manner that reminds one of a prairie schooner. An alcohol stove, placed upon the floor at the foot of the bed, delivers the heat into the "schooner" by means of a conducting pipe and a fenestra. The man lies under the covers with only his face exposed. It is deemed best to perform a blood transfusion upon the patient. A few drops of his blood are procured, and by means of known serums the blood group to which he belongs is determined. A glance at the list of donors and one is chosen who belongs to the same group. Blood is drawn from the donor into a receptacle containing sterile sodium citrate in the right proportion, and this blood is injected into the wounded man.

Now, to depart from the specific example, occasionally the blood was stored on ice for several days and then used perhaps at the firing line. Such cases were relatively few, however. More often, if donors for almost immediate use could not be procured, or were not to be had

in sufficient number, a condition that arises during big attacks, certain fluid substitutes for blood were employed.

Many Anticoagulants.

Again, as in the case of anticoagulants, there are many such fluids. Of course, any blood substitute must be harmless to tissues and red cells alike. The old standard fluid substitute, which met these requirements, was sterile normal salt solution, and although the immediate effect of intravenous saline is equivalent sometimes to even blood transfusion, the benefit is usually lost in a short time, and an opposite, deleterious effect is produced. This result, it was found could be avoided, and a relatively permanent effect secured by the use of a fluid of the same physical properties as blood. Of the viscous possible fluids, a 6 per cent solution of gum acacia in normal salt was adopted for the use of the American Army. This was sterilized in containers at the central Medical Laboratory and distributed from there. It could be administered almost anywhere. Although it did not have certain properties that are possessed by the blood, it did supply lost bulk, thereby maintaining the blood pressure and giving natural resources an opportunity to assert themselves. When the patient reached a point far enough removed from the firing line for a transfusion to be performed, he had a better chance of being alive to receive the benefit of it.

By these methods many men were returned to their families—men who, in previous wars would have lived but a few hours. Some are still in hospitals and their families are impatient. Heretofore the men would have been dead. Nor was this work experimental. It had passed beyond the experimental stage; was already tried, proved, and established. No better proof of the efficacy of this work can be given than the striking reports of cases in which transfusion was done. It is early to find published reports of results in the American Army. However, since the allied armies worked along the same general lines, three of the many cases reported by Maj. J. Bruce Robertson, C. A. M. C., in the "Annals of Surgery," may be used as illustrations here.

Three Cases Cited.

"Pvt. A. H. C., admitted August 11, 1917, collapsed and almost pulseless; had bled profusely from gaping wound in right popliteal space. Antishock measures had very little effect. Blood transfusion (1,000 c. cm.) done. Immediate improvement. Before transfusion: Pulse, 124; blood pressure systolic, 74, diastolic, 15. After transfusion: Pulse 110; blood pressure systolic, 142, diastolic, 68. Amputation above wound two hours later under gas-oxygen anesthesia. Examination of amputated leg showed complete division of popliteal vein and large tear in popliteal artery. Further progress uneventful. Evacuated to base in good condition on fourth day."

"Pvt. F. McL., admitted July 4, 1917. Buried by a shell seven hours previously. Condition of shock and collapse from intraabdominal injury and fracture of femur. Antishock measures for some hours produced slight improvement. Laparot-

omy done: Abdomen full of bright red blood and urine. Two-inch tear in bladder, lower part of spleen completely torn away, profuse spurring of blood from the remainder at the first touch. Splenectomy and bladder suture. Thomas splint to thigh. During operation pituitrin (1 c. cm.) was given, and saline (30 ounces) introduced into vein. At end of operation patient very blanched and pulse poor. Blood transfusion (1000 c. cm.) done. Before transfusion: Pulse, 180; blood pressure systolic, 89; diastolic, 40. After transfusion: Pulse, 140; blood pressure systolic, 185; diastolic, 80. High systolic pressure evidently due to pituitrin, as seven hours later it had dropped to 136, diastolic being maintained at 80. Further progress uneventful. To base in two weeks. Four weeks after operation a note was received from the base stating that the patient was in excellent condition and recovery was assured."

"Lieut. V., admitted May 17, 1917, wounded seven hours previously. Left leg and knee shattered, popliteal vessels torn, penetrating wounds left thigh, buttock, face. Radial pulse 120, but almost imperceptible; face blanched. Antishock measures, but one hour later radial pulse imperceptible and blood pressure 40 mm. Hg. Death seemed imminent. Blood-transfusion (1100 c. cm.) done. Immediate improvement. After transfusion: Pulse, 130; blood pressure, systolic, 120; diastolic, 90. Half an hour later amputation above the knee and other wounds dealt with. Apart from transient sepsis on the face of the stump, due to amputation having been carried through at the level of other wounds, progress was uneventful. Evacuated to base eight days later in very good condition."

LETTERS FOR MEN WHO REMAIN IN FRANCE AFTER UNITS SAIL

OFFICE OF SECOND ASSISTANT
POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, March 22, 1919.

Units or organizations that have been ordered back to the United States frequently leave behind in France a few officers and soldiers to care for property or to adjust the accounts of the organizations, and these are deprived of their mail when notice is given that the organization is returning if notice is not given the postal authorities of the officers and soldiers remaining abroad.

As it frequently happens that correspondents in this country are informed that friends and relatives are remaining in France, it is therefore requested that in such cases the envelopes of letters and wrappers of packages be marked "Please forward. Addressee still in France."

This special notation on envelopes and wrappers will be necessary only until the card indexes of the War Department are received showing the officers and soldiers left abroad; but, in order to insure all mail going to France that should be dispatched there, the special directions should be used until otherwise requested.

OTTO PRAEGER,
Second Asst. Postmaster General.

Help the Victory Liberty Loan

LIST OF CASUALTIES REPORTED AMONG THE UNITED STATES FORCES OVERSEAS

SECTION 1, MARCH 28, 1919.

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

Died from accident and other causes.....	16
Died of disease.....	31
Wounded severely.....	1
Wounded (degree undetermined).....	12
Missing in action.....	1
Total.....	61

Died from Accident and Other Causes.

- LIEUTENANT.**
MARTIN, Ray A. Mrs. J. A. Martin, Austin, Ark.
- SERGEANTS.**
HERBELEB, George R. Mrs. Grace Herbeleb, 3834 Fairmont Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
KUTZ, Charles N. William H. Kutz, Machusburg, Pa.
RAUE, Carl W. Dr. John F. Raue, 121 North Tenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
- CORPORALS.**
KNOBLAUCH, Paul C. Mrs. Margaret Knoblauch, R. F. D. 2, Cheney, Kans.
PUGH, Horace C. Willie E. Pugh, R. F. D. 2, Concord, Va.
- COOK.**
FOLEY, Frank T. Mrs. Della J. Kennedy, 139 Elliot Street, Boston, Mass.
- PRIVATE.**
BLACKMORE, Edward W. Frank Baker, R. F. D. 1, Kalkaska, Mich.
FIRNSTAHL, Raymond M. Michael Firnstahl, R. F. D. 2, Colby, Wis.
KNOWLES, John W. Mrs. Nate J. Broughton, Entwistle, Alberta, Canada.
MOORE, John W. Mrs. Eugene Moore, R. F. D. 1, Gap, Tex.
OSTMEYER, Joseph. Mrs. Clara Helen Ostmeier, 3835 Kosciusko Street, St. Louis, Mo.
PISANI, Joseph. Mrs. Maria Scallie, 1207 West Twentieth Street, Erie, Pa.
RAUKTIS, Walter A. John Guduskys, 2518 Peoria Road, Springfield, Ill.
REYNOLDS, Jay. Mrs. Mamie Reynolds, R. F. D. 1, box 14, Clifton, Ala.
ST. JOHN, John E. Mrs. E. St. John, 84 Montock Avenue, New London, Conn.

Died of Disease.

- PRIVATE.**
GOREY, Francis L. Mrs. Della Gorey, 19 Center Street, Bridgewater, Mass.
HAYNES, Arthur E. Mrs. Sarah Haynes, 3417 Virginia Avenue, Louisville, Ky.
KERR, George S. John H. Kerr, 834 St. Paul Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
KINSELLA, Michael Stephen. Mrs. Mary Kinsella, 680 Bergen Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
LAMBERT, George B. Mrs. Agnes E. Dixon, 4 Kings Street, North Side, Cohoes, N. Y.
LICHTENSTEIN, Lewis. Isidore Lichtenstein, 1256 Guyon Avenue, Richmond Hill, N. Y.
LODGE, George. Mrs. Janet Lodge, Washee, Mont.
LOKKEN, John A. Elef A. Lokken, Wolf Point, Mont.
LUCAS, Clarence D. Frank Lucas, Nashville, Kans.
MARNZREVRIL, John. Nickoll Marnzrevril, Dubinovka Street, Medwinklovezka, Russia.
MARSHALL, Thomas. Mrs. Harriett Marshall, R. F. D. 2, Seymour, Conn.
MASON, Harry. T. E. Mason, R. F. D. 2, Rocks, Md.
MASSOLI, Giovanni. Giovanni Massoli, Colver, Pa.
MESSIER, Francis J. Mrs. J. C. Messier, 60 Knor Street, Springfield, Mass.
MUSIELEWICZ, Joseph. Mrs. Katherine Musielewicz, 2323 North Hoyne Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
OLESON, Christopher. Andrew J. Oleson, Berlin, N. Dak.
O'NEIL, Thomas. Mrs. Jane Dutcher, 237 Third Avenue west, Rosselle, N. J.

- ORMONDE, Manuel F. Manuel F. Ormonde, San Luis Obispo, Cal.
ORNE, Edward Earle. Mrs. Patrick J. King, 35 Bowen Avenue, Medford, Mass.
PETERSON, Frank A. Mrs. Amenda Foss, 927 Logan Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.
PHILIPS, Walter T. George G. Thompson, Freedom, Nebr.
PRENTISS, Cecil H. Charles W. Prentiss, Antrim, N. H.
THOMPSON, Anugs W. Mrs. Christine Thompson, 334 Main Street, Melrose, Mass.
TRAYLOR, Sam. Mrs. Fannie M. Rodgers, Edna, Tex.
WALSH, Richard F. Mrs. Nora Walsh, 98 Cabot Street, Boston, Mass.
WALSTON, John F. G. W. Walston, Speed, N. C.
WANKEY, Ernest. Charlie Wankey, 1428 Camp Street, Sandusky, Ohio.
WEDDLE, Charles Emmett. Miss Bessie Weddle, Elliston, Va.
WENDT, William E. Carl H. Wendt, 1759 East Forty-fifth Street NE., Cleveland, Ohio.
WILLIAMS, Walter. Mrs. Mary Williams, Hearne, Tex.
WILSON, Claude W. Mrs. Elsie Wilson, Linn Creek, Mo.

Wounded Severely.

- LIEUTENANT.**
GRIFFEN, Russel Freeman. Almond Griffen, 702 Cass Avenue, Grand Rapids, Mich.
- Wounded (Degree Undetermined).**
LIEUTENANT.
KNIGHT, Courtland W. William F. Knight, 392 North Losrobes Avenue, Pasadena, Cal.
- CORPORAL.**
CARLSON, George. Miss Winifred Taylor, 756 Ninth Avenue, San Francisco, Cal.
- PRIVATE.**
CURCIA, Santi. Adolph Curcia, 235 Elizabeth Street, New York, N. Y.
DUNSEATH, William J. Mrs. Margaret Mascott, 331 West Thirty-eighth Street, New York, N. Y.
EYLER, Robert C. Mrs. Minerva Eycler, 230 East Third Street, Frederick, Md.
JONES, James. Mrs. Emma Chappell, 1617 Avenue F, Birmingham, Ala.
KOTCHI, Steve. Miss Gladys Hornbrook, 25 Park Street, Bedford, Ohio.
LARABEE, Bernard H. Henry Larabee, 26 Cherry Street, Potsdam, N. Y.
NYDER, William D. John Beban, 389 East Fordham Road, New York, N. Y.
OWENS, Wheeler H. Jim Owens, Middleboro, Ky.
PERRONE, Nicola. Tony Perrone. Mor-nanno, Province of Cosenza, Italy.
WALSH, Stanley. Charles Walsh, 1820 Wall Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Missing in Action.

- CORPORAL.**
SEEREITER, Edwin M. Mrs. G. M. Seereiter, 46 South Hampton Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

SECTION 2, MARCH 28, 1919.

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

Killed in action.....	8
Died from wounds.....	7
Died of disease.....	25
Wounded severely.....	8
Wounded slightly.....	22
Total.....	70

Killed in Action.

- SERGEANT.**
MALLIBAND, Frank C. John Malliband, 7 Reserve Street, Millvale, Pa.
- PRIVATE.**
FLOYD, Mathews. Mrs. O. M. E. Floyd, route 4, Linneville, Ala.
HIRT, John J. Conrad Hirt, 623 East Eleventh Street, New York, N. Y.

- JARONI, Martin. Mrs. Margaret Jaroni, 923 Beatty Street, Trenton, N. J.
KENNARD, George F. Fanny J. Kennard, Arcadia, Okla.
LARSON, George T. Mrs. T. Larson, 609 Third Street, Minot, N. Dak.
PIOCH, William A. Mrs. Bertha Pioch, R. F. D. 2, Kibbie, Mich.
SEGER, Joseph. Peter Seger, R. F. D. 1, La Salle, Mich.

Died from Wounds.

- PRIVATE.**
JACKSON, Martin A. Marah Hair, R. F. D., Dunn, N. C.
KING, Sidney N. George S. King, Bethune, S. C.
LE CLAIRE, Edgar V. Mrs. Margaret Le Claire, 20 Mechanics Street, Ogdensburg, N. Y.
MCMULLEN, Charles J. Mrs. Ebe McMullen, 1029 Glendora Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.
MORTENSON, Guy P. Mrs. Ella Mortenson, R. F. D. 5, Litchfield, Minn.
O'LEARY, John J. T. O'Leary, 54 Third Street, Long Island City, N. Y.
PENOLI, Necomede. Bob Rossatti, Elk, Cal.

Died of Disease.

- LIEUTENANTS.**
LEEN, Albert E. Morris D. Leen, 317 Tusculum Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
MARTIN, William J. Mrs. M. C. Martin, 636 Trenton Avenue, Wilkinsburg, Pa.
MELASKY, Emanuel. Mrs. N. Melasky, Taylor, Tex.
- SERGEANTS.**
HOLLOWAY, James Anderson. Mrs. Alice Holloway, rural route B, Clarks Hill, Ind.
VALLIER, Charles J., jr. Charles J. Vallier, sr., 513 Superior Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
ZICKERT, Harold A. H. G. Zickert, 500 Dewey Avenue, Watertown, Wis.
- CORPORALS.**
KIRSTEIN, Theodore. Mrs. Katherine Newhouse, 131 Anthony Street, Mount Oliver, Pa.
WHITE, Manuel H. Mrs. Blanche Herstine, 71 Penn Avenue, Uniontown, Pa.
- CHAUFFEUR.**
PIERCY, Robert L. Robert F. Piercy, Andrews, N. C.
- MECHANIC.**
LAKE, Beverly S. Mrs. B. S. Lake, 34 Mawney Street, Providence, R. I.
- SADDLER.**
VOELKL, George J. John G. Voelkl, 279 Ames Street, Rochester, N. Y.

- COOKS.**
CLARK, Harden E. Joe D. Clark, Sweetwater, Tenn.
KRAUSE, Sam. Frank Krause, R. F. D. G, Dallas, Tex.
RICHARDSON, John H. Allen Richardson, 19 Whitford Avenue, Pawtucket, R. I.
- PRIVATE.**
ANDERSON, Will E. Mrs. Nettle Anderson, McCloud, Okla.
AUDET, Olaus J. Joseph Audet, Piercefield, N. Y.
BASSAGE, Roy E. Mrs. Jennie Bassage, R. F. D. 12, Branchport, N. Y.
BESS, Lawrence. Neal B. Bess, R. F. D. 1, Lowell, N. C.
BLACKMAN, John. Mrs. Mag Hatcher Blackman, R. F. D. 3, box 80, Orville, Ala.
BRAZIEL, George. Mrs. Jesse Braziel, Bearden, Ark.
BROOKS, Hardy. Miss Cora Blean, 1100 Twentieth Street north, Birmingham, Ala.
COLE, Enis I. Mrs. Elnora Cole, Wabash, Ohio.
DAVIS, Tom W. Mrs. W. F. Davis, route G, Headland, Ala.
DIXON, Ellotte. Mrs. Clara Dixon, Lawtell, La.
DOUGHTON, William A. Mrs. Martha Doughton, box 21, Woolstock, Iowa.
- Wounded Severely.**
PRIVATE.
CASEY, John J. Mrs. Mae Casey, 226 Lafayette Street, Bridgeport, Conn.
CUSTER, Lawrence H. Mrs. Lilly Hunsberger Custer, Shader Street, Boyertown, Pa.

CASUALTIES REPORTED BY GEN. PERSHING

JORDAN, Edgar. Robert Jordan, R. F. D. 1, Greensburg, Pa.
 JUDAS, Max. Mrs. Rose Judas, 1053 Prospect Avenue, Bronx, N. Y.
 LUDERS, Charles. Mrs. Bertha Luders, 750 Ninth Street SE., Washington, D. C.
 MCALPINE, Arthur. Mrs. Loretta McAlpine, 270 Sixth Street, Detroit, Mich.
 PHILLIPS, Wendell H. Albert T. Phillips, R. F. D. 2, Hup Bottom, Pa.
 WEHRENBURG, George. Mrs. Dora Wehrenberg, R. F. D. 2, West Salem, Wis.

Wounded Slightly.

MAJOR.

LEWIS, William Mitchell. Mrs. William Mitchell Lewis, 1500 Main Street, Racine, Wis.

LIEUTENANTS.

DAVIS, Llewellyn H. William J. Davis, R. F. D., Cayuga, N. Y.
 DICKSON, James B. Mrs. Carrie A. Dickson, box 95, Tuscaloosa, Ala.
 SMITH, Arthur J. Mrs. Georgia Vallando, 563 Forty-fifth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

SERGEANT.

KOON, Teddy D. Mrs. Ruby Lucill Koon, Lott, Tex.

CORPORALS.

KIRKPATRICK, Edward R. Edward R. Kirkpatrick, 310 East Thirty-fifth Street, Portland, Oreg.

LEARNAHAN, Michael. Matt Learnahan, 664 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y.
 LRSLEY, Thomas O. Mrs. Floy Gordon, Pelzer, S. C.

MCCARTHY, James A. Mrs. Rose McCarthy, 405 Chase Avenue, Joliet, Ill.
 MURPHY, Howard F. P. E. Murphy, 4320 Pennsylvania Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PRIVATE.

BURNS, Daniel F. Mrs. Elizabeth Burns, 110 State Street, Medina, N. Y.
 CICOBELELLI, Nazorena. Mrs. Cetemia Cicobelli, Viterbo, Rome, Italy.

EICHOLTZ, Orville O. Mrs. Ella Hatley, Cartersville, Mo.

LACLAIR, Israel M. Mrs. Frank LaClair, 19 Whipple Street, Pittsfield, Mass.
 LEVINE, Isidore. Benjamin Levine, 68 Chester Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

LYUBANOVICH, John. George Lyubanovich, 5351 Standard Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

MACOLI, Joseph. Mrs. Candidita Macoli, Carpenito, Rome, Italy.
 MEDLON, Massod. M. Hassen, 1020 East Fourth Street, Sioux City, Iowa.

MICHAEL, Midlo. Mrs. Rose M. Vittal, 177 Twenty-third Street, Chicago Heights, Ill.
 SCHULTZ, William David. Miss Helen Schultz, 2906 Clybourn Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

SEPULVEDA, Wadau. Juan Sepulveda, Savana Grandi, Porto Rico.
 WIEDMAN, Clem J. Charles A. Wiedman, Effingham, Ill.

CORRECTIONS IN CASUALTY LISTS.

Died of Disease, Previously Reported Died from Wounds.

PRIVATE.

SHANNON, Moses. Mrs. Lucille Shannon, R. F. D. 1, Lugoff, S. C.

Sick in Hospital, Previously Reported Died from Wounds.

PRIVATE.

MURGATROID, John. Mrs. Margaret Murgatroid, 40 Granite Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Returned to Duty, Previously Reported Died from Wounds.

PRIVATE.

AMERENDA, William. Mrs. Mary Amerenda, 18 Frankfort Street, East Boston, Mass.
 BORGER, Fred F. Mrs. Anna E. Borger, 20 South Main Street, Nazareth, Pa.

CROUSE, Victor C. Samuel C. Crouse, Hanover Street, Crouse Park, Littlestown, Pa.

Returned to Duty, Previously Reported Died of Disease.

PRIVATE.

NORRIS, Leon T. Mrs. Laura Norris, R. F. D. 10, Lebanon, Tenn.

Killed in Action, Previously Reported Died.

PRIVATE.

BERG, Jack. Oscar Downing, Danville, Ill.
 BURESH, John H. Mrs. Emma Buresh, R. F. D. 3, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
 CARLIN, Conrad A. Mrs. Maria Carlin, 952 Treat Street, Adrian, Mich.
 ROHWELIER, Randolph I. Mrs. Emma Rohweller, Wahpeton, N. Dak.

Returned to Duty, Previously Reported Died.

PRIVATE.

SLATER, David B. Thomas Slater, 34 Rosslyn Street, Kirkcaldy, Fifeshire, Scotland.

Killed in Action, Previously Reported Wounded Severely.

PRIVATE.

KROPP, Oscar. Gust Kropp, 215 Brockett Street, Kenosha, Wis.

Killed in Action, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

SERGEANT.

MOBLEY, Lotus N. Mrs. R. Page, 219 B Avenue west, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

PRIVATE.

BRUNETT, Theodore. Mrs. Margaret Brunett, 1958 Medary Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

Died, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

PRIVATE.

ALBRECHT, Guss. Ernest Albrecht, 709 Otrego Street, Lansing, Mich.

O'NEILL, James W., jr. James W. O'Neill, sr., 2232 West one hundred and seventh Street, Chicago, Ill.

PICKERING, Clifford. Mrs. Mary A. Pickering, 2636 East Madison Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

RIFFLE, Earl S. Mrs. Mary M. Riffe, McClellandtown, Fayette County, Pa.

RUSSELL, Henry C. Mrs. Annie C. Russell, 636 Oak Street, Franklin, Pa.

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

CORPORAL.

BARRETTE, George W. David R. Barrette, South Burlington, Vt.

PRIVATE.

LAMBOY, Tommie J. Mrs. Emma Lamboy, Madison, Wis.

Sick in Hospital, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

PRIVATE.

BROWN, James F. Mrs. Millie B. Brown, Rutledge, Ga.

Returned to Duty, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

PRIVATE.

KEARNEY, Edward. Mrs. Lillian Kearney, 1910 West Superior Street, Chicago, Ill.

ESSER, Werner J. Werner B. Esser, 627 University Avenue, Madison, Wis.

LANGONE, Lewis. Jim Langone 1282 Illeo Street, Springfield, Mass.

PITTS, Grady B. Augustus A. Pitts, Harvey, Ark.

Killed in Action, Previously Reported Returned to Duty.

PRIVATE.

BAKER, John H. Addison Baker, Ashland, Kans.

Erroneously Reported Killed in Action.

PRIVATE.

ELLIS, John C. Mrs. Clara A. Ellis, 61 Pleasant Street, Fitchburg, Mass.

SECTION 3, MARCH 28, 1919.

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

Wounded (degree undetermined) 10
 Wounded slightly 15
 Total 25

Wounded (Degree Undetermined).

CORPORALS.

HAILLE, John Jacob. Mrs. Kate Halle, 576 Seneca Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

NOVAK, Webster O. Mrs. Josephine P. Novak, 827 Clinton Avenue, Oak Park, Ill.
 PARKES, John. Mrs. Elizabeth Parkes, Cuddy Post Office, Allegany County, Pa.

PRIVATE.

ABBISS, Edward. Abbiss M. Abbiss, general delivery, Detroit, Mich.
 FERZACCA, Nick. Glusseppe Ferzacca, Privincia Auila, Capestrano, Italy.

HERETIS, George E. Stelinos Heretis, Anogin, Greece.

ISOM, William. Mrs. Della Isom, Eddy, Tex.
 NOVARESE, Vizwee. Louis Novarese, 189 Beal Avenue, Memphis, Tenn.

PATTERSON, Charles M. Mrs. Jane Patterson, Lelnarts, Tenn.
 RUSSELL, Frank E. Rufus P. Russell, R. F. D. 1, Ladonia, Tex.

Wounded Slightly.

PRIVATE.

PIEKARSKI, Joseph P. Mrs. Lizzie Piekarski, Berlin, Wis.
 SALSBERRY, Roy W. D. W. Salsberry, 306 East Grant Avenue, Shenandoah, Iowa.

SCPANSKI, Frank. Joseph Scpanski, 44 Prospect Avenue, Bayonne, N. J.

SELF, William A. Joe H. Self, Eldon, Okla.
 SHAFER, Edward. George Riley Shaffer, Minneola, Kans.

SILHA, Frank. John Silha, 2749 South St. Louis Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

SICK, Jacob J. Mrs. Rose Gollash, New Britain, Conn.

SITNESS, Mithias. Mrs. Bertha Sitness, Rumsdalen, Norway.

SMITH, Donald McKinley. Mrs. Corda Bookwalter Smith, Hallsville, Ohio.
 SMITH, Roby V. J. J. Smith, East Tallassee, Ala.

SMITH, William M. William W. Smith, R. F. D. 1, Gainesville, Ga.

TATE, Joseph M. Henry L. Tate, Oxford, Miss.

TURNER, Horace Franklin. Mrs. Rose L. Turner, 114 North Washington Street, Macomb, Ill.

WELSH, William L. Mrs. Sarah Welsh, 44 Mechanic Street, Lawrence, Mass.
 WOOD, Carol L. Andrew J. Wood, R. F. D. 6, Altus, Okla.

SECTION 4, MARCH 28, 1919.

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

Wounded slightly 35

Wounded Slightly.

MAJOR.

DAVISON, Paul Root. Mrs. Carolyn Shannon Davison, 449 Oakwood Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

LIEUTENANTS.

SNOOK, Theodore P. Mrs. Grace S. Snook, Main Street, Athens, Pa.

SPARROW, Ezra. William T. Sparrow, R. F. D. 1, Sinal, Ky.

TALLEY, Banks C. Mrs. Banks C. Talley, 503 Davie Avenue, Statesville, N. C.

SERGEANT.

SNYDER, Jess W. Mrs. Martha Thompson, 400 Van Buren Street, Topeka, Kans.

CORPORALS.

BIZEK, Charles. Frank Bizek, general delivery, Oxford Junction, Iowa.
 MORRIS, Edward John. Fred L. Johns, Platteville, Wis.

NEALE, Robert D. Mrs. Grace Neale, R. F. D. 2, Murrys ville, Pa.

Entire Crew of the U. S. S. Mt. Vernon Win Praise for Their Gallant Conduct

Secretary Daniels has commended the entire crew of the U. S. S. *Mount Vernon* for the splendid manner in which they conducted themselves and performed their respective duties in saving the ship subsequent to its being torpedoed by an enemy submarine at 7.55 a. m. September 5.

The conduct of the entire personnel from the time the ship was struck until she arrived safely in port was such as to uphold the best traditions of the service, according to official reports. Special mention is made of the following:

James Hodge, chief water tender, United States Navy, and Mortimer G. Stambaugh, water tender, United States Navy, for quickly effecting the necessary changes and for their cool action and the fine example they set for the men to follow.

Hodge enlisted in March, 1918; sister, Della Hodge, Kildoyarsart, Ireland.

Stambaugh enlisted in July, 1917; wife, Mrs. Estelle A. Stambaugh, 323 Maujar Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dropped Depth Charges.

Stanley F. Lutomski, chief gunner's mate, United States Navy; Paul Thomas Duffy, gunner's mate (first class), United States Navy; and Charlie M. Nielson, gunner's mate (third class), United States Navy, for efficiency in the discharge of their duties and assisting in dropping five depth charges in a very steady manner.

Lutomski reenlisted in November, 1915; father, John Lutomski, R. F. D. No. 3, Hamburg, N. Y.

Duffy enlisted in June, 1917; sister, Catherine Duffy, 73 Park Avenue, Albany, N. Y.

Nielson enlisted in April, 1917; mother, Mrs. Anna Nielson, Thornton, Iowa.

John J. McManus, chief yeoman, United States Naval Reserve Force, for the excellent and cool manner in which he controlled the fire from his station, picking up and firing at a periscope. The bearing of this chief petty officer as a fire-control officer was of the most excellent order.

McManus enlisted in February, 1917; father, Hugh A. McManus, 77 Grove Street, Lynn, Mass.

Ephraim B. Briggs, seaman, United States Navy, for first sighting the periscope, and the entire gun's crew of No. 1 gun for promptly and accurately firing the first shot.

Briggs enlisted in June, 1917; mother, Mrs. Catherine Briggs, Leeta, Mich.

Francis H. Griffin, chief water tender, United States Navy, and John R. Myers, chief water tender, United States Navy, for courageous conduct and devotion to duty.

Griffin enlisted in June, 1916; father, P. J. Griffin, Rural Hall, N. C.

Myers enlisted in October, 1916; sister, Ida Myers, 317 South Jackson Street, Wilmington, Del.

Special mention is also made of the splendid spirit and excellent work done by the men of the carpenters' detail and the medical department.

Ablaze, Stuck to Duty.

Charles L. O'Connor, chief water tender, United States Navy, who was in No.

8 fireroom, was thrown to the floor plates by the explosion, and instantly enveloped in flame from the burning gases driven from the furnaces; but, instead of rushing to escape, he turned and endeavored to shut the water-tight door leading to a large bunker abaft the fireroom, but the door having been injured by the shock failed to close.

O'Connor reenlisted in June, 1917; father, Jeremiah O'Connor, 32 Seven Pines Avenue, North Cambridge, Mass.

Patrick F. Fitzgerald, fireman, first class, United States Navy, was on watch in No. 6 fireroom working the fires within 30 feet of the explosion, and just below the level where the torpedo struck. A shower of debris, coal, and water accompanied the explosion, followed instantly by an inrush of water. Fortunately he came up near an exit opening in the grating. After landing on the grating and while groping his way through the darkness trying to find the ladder leading above he stumbled over the body of a man lying on the grating. At first he thought the man dead, but on second impulse turned and kicked him twice, and aroused him, telling him to follow him out. The department has recommended Fitzgerald for a gold life-saving medal.

Fitzgerald enlisted in March, 1917; next of kin, Mary Whalen, Boston, Mass.

Machinists' Mate's Heroism.

Secretary Daniels has commended William W. Allen, machinist's mate, second class, United States Naval Reserve Force, for promptness and gallantry displayed by him on August 27 in unhesitatingly jumping overboard to the rescue of a survivor of the U. S. S. C. 209, which was sunk off Fire Island by shell fire from the American steamer *Felig Taussig*.

S. C. 188 on above date was working in hunt group with S. C. 209 and was only 200 yards from the sinking vessel. Some of the shells from the *Taussig* went over S. C. 188, so that on board that vessel they were under the impression that they were also being fired upon. A survivor was seen to throw up his hands and sink some distance from the ship, whereupon Allan jumped overboard and rescued him.

Allan enlisted in May, 1917; father, William Allan, 109 Cross Street, Central Falls, R. I.

Gallant Rescue Overboard.

Secretary Daniels has commended Elmer S. Duryea, boatwain's mate, first class, United States Naval Reserve Force, for the splendid manner in which he conducted himself when the U. S. S. *Mary Alice* was hit by submarine O-13 and sunk in Long Island Sound on October 5.

Duryea promptly came to the assistance of Ensign William A. Golden, who was endeavoring to assist Rear Admiral Gill and Roscoe Edwards, an oiler of the *Mary Alice*, who could not swim, and who had become panic-stricken and was calling for help. Duryea swam with Edwards to a piece of wreckage, and after a hard tussle he was able to set Edwards on top of it. Duryea was forced underwater a great many times, but he never relinquished his charge, even though he

LIST OF OVERSEAS CASUALTIES

(Continued from page 15.)

MECHANIC.

SNOW, Richard. Mrs. Della Snow, 415 West Eleventh Street, Davenport, Iowa.

PRIVATE.

ALUNNO, Augusto T. Blag Cregole, Cortena Provincia, Arezzo, Italy.
ANDERSON, Tom. Mrs. Bell Jennings, Stotts City, Mo.
ARCOLANO, Rossi. None given.
BLACKWELL, John H. J. P. Blackwell, Mc-Niel, Miss.
BURNSTEIN, Henry P. Mrs. Sadie Burnstein, 5022 Calumet Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
DAVIS, Rupert A. Mrs. W. C. Davis, Frisco, Tex.
DAVISON, Chester. A. D. Davison, Stevenson, Wash.
DIVINNEY, Charles Francis. John J. Divinney, 32 East Fourth Street, Bridgeport, Pa.
DIXON, Harry. Mrs. Elizabeth Weber, 102 North State Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
ECHIKO, Joseph, Jr. Joseph Echiko, sr., 115 First Street, New York, N. Y.
FINDLAY, David. David Findlay, The Pines, Bass Lake, Madera County, Cal.
FINEFROCK, Benjamin B. Mrs. Emma How, 245 Franklin Street, Lancaster, Pa.
FISCUS, Pearl H. Mrs. Minnie Fiscus, Siegel, Pa.
FITZPATRICK, James. Mrs. Nanna Fitzpatrick, 729 North Thirty-fifth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
HATHERELL, Archie R. Mrs. Janie J. Hatherell, Salmon, Idaho.
LUHR, George. Jacob Luhr, R. F. D. 1, Columbia, Ill.
LUKEWITZ, Marin. Stanlus Schueth, 57 Liberty Street, Lowell, Mass.
MCCLINTON, John K. Mrs. Nellie McClinton, Oquawka, Ill.
MCDERMONT, Charles. Mrs. Susan Cosgrove, R. F. D. 2, New Brunswick, N. J.
MCNAMEE, Albert J. W. W. O'Donnell, 25 Aberdeen Street, Boston, Mass.
MACKOWSKI, Frank. Miss Victoria Mackowski, 1275 Dubois Street, Detroit, Mich.
MEAD, Robert D. Mrs. C. W. Mead, 832 East Madison Street, Portland, Ore.
MOORE, Howard C. Mrs. Louisa P. Moore, 68 Green Street, Woodbury, N. J.
NARVELLE, Vernie. Mrs. Josephine Narvelle, R. F. D., Greenfield, Ind.
O'BRIEN, John J. Mrs. Marion Montagnon, One hundred and twenty-seventh Street and Seventh Avenue, New York, N. Y.
PETIT, Oscar J. Mrs. Emilia Pettit, 206 Jefferson Avenue, Salem, Mass.

COCOA BUTTER EMBARGO OFF.

Consul General Robert P. Skinner cabled from London under date of March 19 that the Food Controller had announced in Parliament that general license would be issued authorizing from March 17 the sale of cocoa butter, whether home produced or imported, free from all restriction as to price or otherwise heretofore imposed by cocoa butter order in 1918.

was in great personal danger. In due course Duryea was able to get his man aboard a boat, which had come to the rescue.

Duryea enlisted in May, 1917; mother, Mrs. Mary A. Duryea, 612 Decatur Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Rescued a Comrade.

Secretary Daniels has commended William C. Dow, seaman, United States Naval Reserve Force, for his gallant action on January 10 in rescuing Jacob Wallendal, a seaman, who, while opening a box on the deck of the U. S. S. *Vesuvius*, lost his balance and fell overboard. Wallendal, being unable to swim, called for help, and Dow promptly dived overboard to the rescue. The temperature at this time had nearly reached the freezing point.

Dow enlisted in April, 1918; mother, Mrs. Emma Dow, 1206 Park Avenue, Racine, Wis.