

Victory
Loan

April 21
May 10

Official U. S. Bulletin

Buy
Victory
Bonds

PUBLISHED DAILY under order of THE PRESIDENT of THE UNITED STATES by COMMITTEE on PUBLIC INFORMATION
GEORGE CREEL, Chairman * * * COMPLETE Record of U. S. GOVERNMENT Activities

VOL. 8

WASHINGTON, MONDAY, MARCH 31, 1919.

No. 575

INCREASED TELEGRAPH RATES ANNOUNCED IN NEW SCHEDULE FOR ALL DOMESTIC MESSAGES

ADDS TWENTY PER CENT TO TOLLS

*Order Issued by Postmaster General
Effective April 1—Government
Telegrams Included, as Are "Day
and Night Letters."*

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, March 29, 1919.

Order No. 2940.

The following schedule of domestic commercial telegraph rates shall be effective from April 1, 1919, and continue until otherwise ordered:

Present rate.	New rate.
25-2	30-2.5
30-2	36-2.5
35-2	42-2.5
40-3	48-3.5
50-3	60-3.5
60-4	72-5
75-5	90-6
100-7	120-8.5

Day letters and night letters shall be computed as at present, but charged for on the basis of the above rates. Night messages will be charged for at an increase of 20 per cent over existing night-message rates. Commercial and Government leased wires shall be charged for at an advance of 20 per cent over existing leased-wire rates, whether such wires be furnished by a telegraph or telephone system under Government control. The telegraph rates for domestic United States Government telegrams are increased 20 per cent over the present Government rate.

The rate increases herein ordered are made necessary to meet the increased cost of operation occasioned by wage increases now in effect made during the past year, and are barely sufficient for the purpose.

A. S. BURLESON,
Postmaster General.

NOTICE TO BULLETIN SUBSCRIBERS.

The Committee on Public Information announces that publication of the OFFICIAL U. S. BULLETIN will be suspended with the issue of Monday, March 31, 1919. While there has been a very insistent general demand for continuance, owing to the importance of the service that has been rendered, the Committee on Public Information has not been able to make such arrangement with any permanent division of Government.

SOLDIERS OVERSEAS ASKING FOR MORE READING MATTER

The American Red Cross issues the following:

The boys overseas are asking for more reading matter. Gen. Pershing has cabled the request that more magazines be sent to the Americans on duty in France and in other countries in Europe. The General says the boys need interesting reading matter as never before.

The supply of magazines has been reduced from 10 to 2 tons a month, due to misapprehension of the public that magazines could not be sent under the 1-cent postage ruling. Some magazines inadvertently dropped the line announcing that publications would be carried overseas under a 1-cent stamp. The ruling is still in force and magazines are being asked to print it again in the upper right-hand corner of their first page.

Red Cross divisions and chapters are urged to stimulate renewed interest in the sending of magazines abroad by acquainting the public with the fact that the 1-cent privilege still exists; also to dwell upon the statement of Gen. Pershing that American Expeditionary Forces, with the excitement of fighting campaigns gone, are greatly in need of interesting reading while waiting for the day when they will receive word they are to be sent home.

In order that the shortage may be quickly overcome individuals are asked to double and triple the number of magazines they previously were accustomed to send.

ADVANCES TO THREE RAILROADS BY WAR FINANCE CORPORATION

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:

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.	\$4, 000, 000
Erie Railroad Co.	2, 500, 000
Missouri Pacific Railroad Co.	1, 120, 000

Also an advance of \$2,000,000 to the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co. secured by that company's refunding and general mortgage 6 per cent gold bonds, series "B."

AGITATORS ARRESTED IN SPAIN.

The arrest of approximately 2,000 agitators, including the director of a German bank charged with distributing funds to syndicalists at Barcelona, is reported in a Madrid cablegram to the State Department. The situation throughout Spain, however, is, on the whole, quiet and the military authorities of Spain have a firm control.

INFORMATION ON RETENTION IN THE SERVICE OF OFFICERS FOUND TO BE QUALIFIED AND PLACED IN THIRD CLASS

RULES ARE STATED

War Department Circular Explains Status of Men Desiring Commissions, Provided Program for Army of 500,000 Goes Through—Lower Grades in Time of Peace.

The War Department authorizes publication of the following circular:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, March 27, 1919.

Circular No. 148.

INFORMATION AS TO RETENTION IN THE SERVICE OF OFFICERS PLACED IN CLASS THREE.

1. At the beginning of demobilization instructions were issued dividing emergency officers into classes according to their desires and suitability for future service. Officers of the third class were those officers desiring and found qualified for future appointment in the Regular Army, should legislation provide an increase in the permanent establishment. This is to be the last class of officers discharged. Subsequently boards of officers were convened wherever possible to determine the suitability of class three emergency officers for retention with a view to appointment in the permanent establishment.

2. During the period of classification of officers it was uncertain whether present law requiring that officers in the various staff corps of the Army be provided by details from the line would or would not be embodied in new legislation. Applications for appointment in all arms and branches of the Army were therefore received and examining boards were not limited to the line of the Army in passing upon the fitness of applicants. The applications for future examination with a view to appointment in the permanent establishment now on file consist therefore of approved applications for practically all branches of the present Army. Due to uncertainty as to future legislation, no maximum age limit has been set

for applicants for appointment in the permanent establishment.

3. In December, 1918, instructions were published that officers of class 3 would not be discharged, but, when they became surplus, would be reported to the War Department with a view to their assignment where needed. Practically all officers of this class are therefore still in the service. Their retention is contemplated so long as there is need for their services but is in no way to increase the total number of officers held in service.

4. As no legislation concerning the permanent establishment has been enacted, and as there appears to be no prospect of any such legislation in the immediate future, many matters pertaining to the future appointment of class 3 officers in the permanent establishment are still in doubt. The election of an officer to remain in class 3 is a matter of considerable importance to the individual and each officer is advised to consider fully the following matters in arriving at his decision whether to continue as a class 3 officer or request reclassification with a view to discharge when his services can be spared:

a. In the classification of an officer there is no promise expressed or implied that he will receive a future appointment in the permanent establishment. It is the hope of the War Department that such officers will be made a preferred class in filling such vacancies, if any, as future legislation may provide.

b. The appointment of such officers in the permanent establishment must be subject to their eligibility under such legislation as may hereafter be enacted. Examinations for appointment in the past have been academic as well as practical in order to establish the ability of the appointee to meet the requirements of the military service in the matter of professional education and improvement.

c. The present system of commissioning all officers in the Cavalry, Field Artillery, Coast Artillery, Infantry, Engineers, or Medical Department, and the filling of vacancies in other staff corps by a temporary detail from time to time of officers of the above branches (Medical Department excepted), may or may not be continued. An officer who has been found suitable for appointment in one of the above branches, or for appointment in either one of the above branches or a staff corps has therefore a much greater chance of appointment than an officer who has been found suitable for appointment in the staff corps only.

d. In the absence of legislation should the number of class 3 officers in service become in excess of the number required for duty, the discharge of surplus class 3 officers will, in the interests of economy, become necessary. Should such officers be discharged, their applications, if they so desire, will be retained on file for consideration should future legislation provide vacancies to be filled in the permanent establishment.

e. During the emergency officers have, in general, been advanced to grades above those which they could expect to hold under normal conditions, and a general reduction in grade of class 3 officers upon entering the perma-

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

Chief of Staff authorizes release of the following information:

The transport *Mount Vernon* sailed from Brest March 27, and is due to arrive at Boston April 4, with the following troops:

26th Division Headquarters, Camp Devens, 41 officers, 59 men, 4 field clerks.

26th Division Headquarters Troop, Camp Devens, 2 officers, 280 men.

26th Division Military Police Company, Camp Devens, 2 officers, 182 men.

52d Infantry Brigade Headquarters, Camp Devens, 5 officers, 21 men.

101st Engineers, less Company C, 57 officers, 1,326 men, divided as follows: Camp Devens, 48 officers, 973 men; Camp Dix, 1 officer, 44 men; Camp Upton, 1 officer, 30 men; Camp Sherman, 1 officer, 84 men; Camp Custer, 2 officers, 57 men; Camp Pike, 53 men; Camp Dodge, 1 officer, 39 men; Camp Lewis, 3 officers, 46 men.

One hundred and first Engineers Train, Camp Devens, 2 officers, 78 men.

ment establishment therefore appears probable. Regulations governing the grade to which officers are to be appointed and their relative rank in such grade have not been and can not be formulated until legislation authorizing appointments is enacted. While due credit will be given for service rendered during the war, officers can not expect to retain the grades attained by them under war conditions.

f. Should legislation for an increase in the permanent establishment not be enacted or be unduly delayed, the discharge of all officers holding emergency commissions may become necessary. Under present law the emergency Army will go out of existence four months after proclamation by the President announcing the treaty of peace. The War Department has submitted a bill providing for a permanent establishment of approximately 500,000 enlisted men and 28,000 officers, thereby indicating the opinion of the department as to size of the establishment believed necessary. Action upon the matter having been indefinitely delayed, all officers who have been classified with a view to filling these vacancies must fully realize that economies forced upon the department may require their discharge at any time regardless of the desire to hold them in service with a view to examination for appointment.

5. Many letters are being received in the War Department indorsing officers for future appointment in the permanent establishment. In general, such letters are from persons not in military service and have but little bearing on the mental, moral, or professional fitness of the candidate. Such letters are filed with the officer's application, but can have no effect upon his application unless pertinent to his qualifications and from a writer in position to know the qualifications of the candidate. Officers should therefore refrain from increasing the work of the department by causing letters in their behalf to be forwarded unless such letters are of real value in determining the fitness of the officer. In general, the writers of such letters apparently do not understand that the War Department is being requested to appoint the candidate to a

vacancy that has not yet been created and that can only be created by legislation increasing the size of the permanent establishment. There are no vacancies in the present permanent establishment to be filled at this time and should there be any in the future in the absence of new legislation they must necessarily be filled by appointments in the lowest grades and subject to conditions of existing law. There is no provision of law for transfers of officers from the emergency army to the permanent establishment.

One hundred and fourth Infantry, complete with 93 officers, and 3,572 men, is divided as follows: Camp Devens, 48 officers, 1,890 men; Camp Upton, 13 officers, 156 men; Camp Dix, 137 men; Camp Jackson, 3 officers, 35 men; Camp Gordon, 2 officers, 68 men; Camp Meade, 69 men; Camp Sherman, 2 officers, 487 men; Camp Custer, 3 officers, 92 men; Camp Grant, 8 officers, 102 men; Camp Pike, 3 officers, 55 men; Camp Dodge, 1 officer, 139 men; Camp Funston, 1 officer, 66 men; Camp Bowie, 4 officers, 89 men; Camp Lewis, 1 officer, 41 men; Camp Kearney, 4 officers, 175 men.

Casual Companies as follows: No. 2920, New York, 3 men; No. 753, North Carolina, 9 men; No. 754, California, 12 men; No. 762, scattered, 1 officer, 13 men; Special Casual Company No. 263, furlough, 1 man.

Twenty-two casual officers divided as follows: Air Service, 2; Coast Artillery, 1; Field Artillery, 1; Engineers, 4; Infantry, 5; Marines, 1; Medical Staff, 7; General Staff, 1.

Other casualties: Enlisted men, 7; field clerks, 4; civilians, 28.

Included in above is Maj. Gen. Harry C. Hale, Commanding 26th Division.

By order of the Secretary of War:
 PEYTON C. MARCH,
 General, Chief of Staff.

Official:
 J. T. KERR,
 Adjutant General.

EXECUTIVE ORDER CONCERNING PANAMA CANAL ZONE CONTROL

General Orders, No. 36.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
 Washington, March 10, 1919.

I. Executive order—Control of Canal Zone.—1. The following Executive order is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

By virtue of the power and authority vested in and conferred upon me by the Panama Canal act approved August 24, 1912 (37 Statutes at Large, 560, 569), the Executive order, dated April 9, 1917, placing the Panama Canal and all its adjuncts, appendants, and appurtenances, including the entire control and government of the Canal Zone, under the jurisdiction and authority of the officer of the Army commanding the United States troops stationed in the Canal Zone, is hereby terminated and shall be no longer in force.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
 25 January, 1919.

2. Section I. General Orders, No. 44, War Department, 1917, is rescinded.
 [323.341, A. G. O.]

OVER 2 MILLION FEET OF FILM TO BE USED IN THE CAMPAIGN IN BEHALF OF VICTORY LOAN

"PRICE OF PEACE" THE FEATURE

*Dramatization of Pictures Made
On Battle Fields By Signal Corps
Stellar Attraction—Other Reels
Donated By Movie Actors.*

The Treasury Department authorizes the following:

The most extensive propaganda campaign ever conducted in the movies will be the motion-picture campaign in behalf of the Victory Liberty Loan. More than two million feet of film will be employed in putting across the Victory Loan appeal.

Supplied at Actual Cost.

All of this film has been supplied to the Treasury Department by the motion-picture industry at the actual manufacturing cost of the film itself and without profit to any individual or any concern in the motion-picture business. The exhibition of all the Victory Liberty Loan appeals will be made by the theaters without charge to the Government. Motion-picture stars have donated their talent in the production of special films, and producing companies have donated the services of their scenario writers and executives in the execution of the campaign.

"The Price of Peace."

The stellar feature in the Treasury Department's motion-picture campaign in behalf of the loan will be a 5,000-foot feature film entitled "The Price of Peace." This is declared to be the greatest war film yet shown. It is an animated story of the great war, showing where the Liberty loan billions went. This feature contains the hottest fighting scenes yet shown on the American screen. In it are released many pictures heretofore banned by the censor. It contains the pictorial record of the first American attack at Chateau Thierry; shows a German plane being destroyed in the air; shows a fieldpiece with its crew being wiped out by an exploding shell, and registers the American soldier keeping watch on the Rhine.

Filmed by Signal Corps.

"The Price of Peace" was filmed by the United States Signal Corps photographers, one of whom was killed in battle while taking it. Of this great feature film 150 prints have been made by the Treasury Department, and these pictures will be shown throughout the United States without admission charge. This feature will not be shown in the theaters.

Another important motion-picture feature which has been provided by the War Loan Publicity Bureau consists of the dramatization of 10 of the best deeds of heroism of American soldiers. From official description of these heroic deeds reproductions were staged at Camp Dix, using actual American soldiers as movie actors. Battle scenes were staged under the direction of officers who have seen foreign service, and a complete motion-

PLACES FOUND FOR 4,000,000 BY U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

More than 4,000,000 persons have been placed in employment through the United States Employment Service since its reorganization in January, 1918, the Department of Labor announces. Approximately 3,000,000 were men and women found for war industries up to the signing of the armistice, while the other million has been mostly soldiers, sailors, and civilian war workers placed in peace-time jobs.

Contributions of funds and personal services received during the past week, the department also announced, assures that the United States Employment Service can continue at least 60 per cent of its former offices until Congress appropriates funds. The latest returns show that in every State one or more offices of the service will be maintained, while in a number of States no curtailment at all will be necessary. These outside funds come from State and city treasuries, welfare and church organizations, chambers of commerce, labor organizations, soldiers and sailors themselves, and private individuals.

DANIELS VISITS BATTLE FIELDS.

Secretary and Party at Chateau Thierry and Belleau Wood.

The Navy Department has received a dispatch from Paris stating that the Secretary of the Navy Daniels and his party on Saturday visited the battle fields near Paris and Rheims. The party devoted most of the time going over the ground at Belleau Wood and Chateau Thierry where the Second Division, composed of marines and soldiers, stemmed the German tide toward Paris.

The Secretary and his party were accompanied by Brig. Gen. Feland, of the Marine Corps, and Maj. Charles W. Busbee, who were assigned by Gen. Pershing to accompany them. Both officers served with the Second Division and took part in the engagements which took place on the fields the party visited.

picture record of these 10 achievements made. Two hundred copies of each of these have been made.

Donated by Actor.

Douglas Fairbanks has produced a new film and donated it to the Treasury Department to help in the Victory Liberty loan. A new film has also been produced by Julian Eltinge.

Liberty loan films made by 27 motion-picture stars for the fourth Liberty loan have been altered and retitled. These films were not shown in many sections of the United States during the fourth loan because of the influenza epidemic.

A committee of the biggest motion-picture producers is cooperating with the Treasury Department in this film campaign in behalf of the loan and has issued appeals to all of the exchange men and exhibitors in the United States to provide the fullest cooperation. Film committees, representing the 12 Federal reserve loan organizations, are collaborating with the picture interests in each Federal reserve district.

PLAN TO ASSIST DISCHARGED STRANDED SAILORS TO HOMES

*Navy Officer in New York Arranging
Transportation for Those Who
Are Without Funds.*

Secretary Roosevelt authorizes the following:

The Navy Department has been advised that a few discharged sailors are stranded in New York without funds to purchase railroad tickets to their homes, resulting in personal appeals to charitable organizations for assistance.

Law on the Subject.

Upon the discharge of enlisted men of the Navy, who enlisted for four years or for the present emergency, subsequent to the signing of the armistice, there was no way by which they could be furnished transportation to their homes. To date the department has released only such men as may have requested release, and has not demobilized any men who desire to remain in the Naval Service. The act of Congress, approved February 28, 1919, authorized furnishing transportation at the rate of 5 cents per mile to enlisted men of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps upon discharge under honorable conditions, which authority is retroactive to November 11, 1918. Such men as may have been discharged subsequent to the approval of the above act have been furnished sufficient funds to purchase tickets to their homes, together with the \$60 bonus authorized in the revenue bill, and the Railroad Administration has provided a 2-cent per mile rate to their homes in the cases of men who present discharges or releases within 48 hours.

Officer to Give Relief.

To correct this situation in New York City, a commissioned officer of the Navy has been assigned as transportation officer in New York City. Headquarters have been established at 1244 Broadway, and any man in New York City released from the Navy, under honorable conditions, between November 11, 1918, and February 28, 1919, who has not sufficient funds to purchase a ticket home, upon application to the transportation officer will be given a Government transportation request for railroad ticket to his home together with cash for meals en route, upon presenting his discharge papers. The Railroad Administration has consented to allowing the 2-cent-per-mile rate to this class of men, and the department will be billed accordingly. The men concerned will be instructed in the proper method of submitting claim to the Navy Department for transportation at the rate of 5 cents per mile, the cost of the transportation and subsistence furnished being deducted from the amount to which they are entitled; and they will also be provided with blank forms on which to submit claim for the \$60 bonus authorized in the revenue bill.

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

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payable to THE OFFICIAL U. S. BULLETIN.

FRENCH AND AMERICAN DEAD ARE HONORED IN MADAGASCAR

From far-off Madagascar a mail report has been received by the State Department giving an exchange of tributes to the French and American dead in the great European War, the occasion being French Memorial Day, November 2, last. The American consul, James G. Carter, at Tananarive, wrote to the Governor General of Madagascar this tribute to the French:

"To-day, 'All Souls' Day,' it is an honor and a duty for me to beg you to kindly accept an expression of my sympathy and appreciation, not only for what your great nation has contributed, but also for what it is now contributing through the lives of its heroic sons and through the sacrifices being made by its men, women, and children, in common with those of my Nation and our noble allies for the triumph of right, liberty, and justice.

"It is with much pride and devotion that Americans join with Frenchmen this day throughout the world in doing honor to your dead, from among whom we recall the immortal memories of the Lafayettes, Rochambeaus, d'Estainings, and others who gave their lives that America and the liberty and justice for which our two nations are triumphantly fighting in unison might live."

Governor General Schrameck, in reply, sent this message to the consul:

"I have the honor to send you, with my personal thanks, the assurances of the deep gratitude of the entire French colony.

"The veneration we have for our dead extends to the valiant sons of your Nation who, in great numbers, have come by the side of our sons to defend, with the French soil, the liberty of the world.

"Only this the greatest trial our civilization ever had to undergo, and the hardest struggles which we ever fought in common in order to defend it, could have drawn any nearer to-

WHOLESALE PRICES IN U. S. SHOW DOWNWARD TREND IN NEW YEAR

The United States Department of Labor issues the following:

"Wholesale prices in the United States showed a downward trend with the beginning of the new year, the bureau's weighted index number standing at 202 for January as compared with 206 for December, 1918," says an article in the Monthly Labor Review for March of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

"Marked decreases in the two months took place in several of the commodity groups, food, etc., dropping from 207 to 204, cloths and clothing from 246 to 231, and metals and metal products from 183 to 172. Smaller decreases are shown in the groups of farm products, fuel and lighting, lumber and building materials, and chemicals and drugs. The index for articles classed as miscellaneous registered an increase from 204 to 206, while there was no change in the group of house furnishing goods.

"Among important articles whose wholesale prices averaged less in January than in December were cotton, flaxseed, corn, oats, hay, hides, tobacco, butter, cheese, eggs, rye flour, lard, corn meal, bacon, hams, cotton and woolen goods, raw silk, bar iron, copper, pig lead, pig iron, steel, zinc, oak and poplar lumber, linseed oil, glycerine, ammonia, caustic soda, soda ash, rope, rubber, and wood pulp. Hops, cattle, sheep, peanuts, poultry, apples, lamb, mutton, oleo oil, potatoes, Douglas fir and maple lumber, wrapping paper, laundry soap, and whisky averaged higher in price, while barley, hogs, canned goods, fish, beef, veal, milk, rice, salt, sugar, tea, vinegar, leather goods, and coal remained practically unchanged in price.

"Comparing prices in January, 1919, with those of a year ago, it is seen that the index number of farm products increased from 205 to 220, that of food articles from 188 to 204, and that of cloths and clothing from 209 to 231. In the same period the index number of fuel and lighting increased from 169 to 181, that of lumber and building materials from 136 to 160, and that of house furnishing goods, which is built on a limited number of tableware articles, from 188 to 233. The index number of miscellaneous articles, including such important commodities as cottonseed meal, jute, malt, lubricating oil, newsprint paper, rubber, starch, soap, plug tobacco, and wood pulp, increased from 178 to 206. On the other hand, the index number of chemicals and drugs decreased from 216 to 179, and that of metals and metal products from 173 to 172."

gether our countries, so closely united.

"On the day when our just cause triumphs we feel more completely the price of a secular friendship which, so pleasant to our hearts, has doubled the force of our arms."

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

"MATCH THE NAVY" CHALLENGE IN VICTORY LOAN CAMPAIGN

The first shot in the Victory Liberty Loan campaign, which will be opened officially April 21, was fired by Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, just before he sailed for Europe. Thus the Navy, as is fitting, has, several weeks before the regular campaign begins, started off the Victory Liberty Loan, setting a patriotic example for the rest of the country to follow.

"Subscribe for \$5,000 worth of bonds for me," Secretary Daniels told Rear Admiral T. J. Cowie, United States Navy, the day he sailed. At the same time he revived the stimulating slogan used so successfully in the Fourth Liberty loan, "Match the Navy." With our far-flung Navy holding safe the seven seas, the "Match the Navy" appeal, made originally by Admiral Cowie to Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, did much to popularize the loan and carry it to success. Now, in the face of our Navy's brilliant achievements, Secretary Daniels's revival of the "Match the Navy" idea takes on an added significance and will serve as a boost for the loan all over the country.

Secretary Daniels's Letter.

The first subscription to the Navy's Victory loan was conveyed in the following letter:

"MARCH 13, 1919.

"MY DEAR ADMIRAL:

"I will not be at home when the Fifth Liberty Loan, or rather the Victory Loan, campaign is launched. I have sent an 'alnav' message, and am certain that all in the naval service will heartily respond to your appeals to the Navy in this campaign as in the past and will do so well that the new Secretary of the Treasury can say as the former Secretary said to the country, 'Match the Navy.' You may be sure of hearty cooperation not only from men now in the service, but I know that when you call upon those in the service who are on the inactive list, they will feel just as much interested in subscribing to this loan.

"I wish you would subscribe five thousand dollars (\$5,000) worth of bonds for me.

"I hope to get back to the department before the close of the loan, and if so, I will be ready to speak or do anything that you think will aid in the success of this great undertaking.

"Sincerely,

"JOSEPHUS DANIELS.

"REAR ADMIRAL T. J. COWIE, U. S. N."

Admiral Cowie's Statement.

Rear Admiral Cowie on receipt of the Secretary's letter said:

"It is a fine augury that, even before the campaign has been officially started, the Navy should take its place in the van of progress. There has never been any doubt in my mind but that the Navy will more than do its part in the Victory Loan, as it has done in the four previous loans. I have every confidence, too, that no American citizen will hold back from this victory call to thrift and honor. There is every indication that whatever the amount of the Victory Loan may be it will be largely oversubscribed."

Help the Victory Liberty Loan.

FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD'S WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT

Large reductions in Government deposits, accompanied by substantial gains in members' reserve deposits and in Federal Reserve note circulation are indicated in the Federal Reserve Board's weekly bank statement issued as at close of business on March 28, 1919.

No appreciable change is shown in the amount of war paper on hand, while holdings of other discounts increased about 5.4 millions. Notwithstanding considerable gains reported by the Boston and New York banks, the total holdings of acceptances show a decline of 13.8 millions. Treasury certificates on hand went up 1.3 millions, while total earning assets declined 7.9 millions.

Government deposits declined 117.6 millions, all the Reserve banks outside of New York reporting substantial withdrawals of Government funds. Members' reserve deposits went up 26.4 millions, while net deposits declined 27.2 millions. Federal Reserve notes in circulation increased over 11 millions, all the Eastern banks and Cleveland reporting larger totals than the week before.

The banks show a further gain of 1.9 millions in cash reserves. This, together with the reduction in deposit liabilities, accounts for a rise in their reserve ratio from 51.6 to 51.9 per cent.

BITUMINOUS COAL PRODUCTION FALLS OFF NEARLY 50 PER CENT

Less bituminous coal was mined during the week ended March 22 than during any week since Christmas, the amount being 7,477,000 net tons, according to estimates furnished to the United States Fuel Administration by the Geological Survey.

Last year the output recorded for the corresponding week was 11,121,000 net tons, or nearly 50 per cent more. While the chief cause of the heavy drop in the record was the lack of orders, there was also considerable time lost on St. Patrick's Day.

The loss from full-time production because of "no market" during the week ended March 15 was 42.8 per cent, compared with 41.8, 41.9, and 43 per cent, respectively, for the three weeks next preceding, lost from the same cause. Total losses from full time during the week ended March 15 amounted to 48 per cent.

Anthracite production during the week ended March 22 is estimated at 1,171,000 net tons, as against 1,206,000 net tons the previous week and 2,099,000 net tons for the corresponding week of last year.

U. S. S. SCRANTON DISABLED.

The Navy Department has received a wireless from the U. S. S. *Scranton*, stating that her rudder stock had broken off in the casing, and that the steamer *El Sol* was standing by.

Two attempts to take the *Scranton* in tow failed, the hauser breaking each time. The despatch gave her position as approximately 900 miles east of New York, and asked that assistance be sent.

An ocean going tug has been despatched to her assistance.

INSTRUCTIONS TO COMMANDERS ON THE CONTROL OF DISCHARGE OF PERSONNEL

The War Department authorizes publication of the following circular: Circular No. 152.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, March 28, 1919.

CONTROL OF DISCHARGE OF PERSONNEL.

1. Department commanders and commanding officers of camps, posts, or stations not under the jurisdiction of department commanders are authorized to take final action in the cases of all men under their command which come under the provisions of Circular No. 77, War Department, 1918, as amended.

2. When such men belong to an organization of a staff corps or department, the commanding officers of such organizations will be consulted and due consideration will be given to their recommendations as to whether or not such men can be spared.

3. Department commanders and commanding officers of camps, posts, or stations, not under department commanders, are charged with the responsibility of reducing the personnel of their respective commands under current general and special War Department instructions. In this connection they will consult zone supply officers and the other proper representatives of staff corps and departments with reference to the discharge or disposition of men whose duties are performed under the supervision of such representatives. The needs of each staff corps and department will receive due consideration.

4. The attention of all is again directed to the importance of discharging from

the military service, as rapidly as they can be spared, all men drafted or enlisted only for the period of the emergency. The principles of Circular No. 77, War Department, 1918, as amended, will be observed as a guide in determining the order of merit of men for discharge in organizations in which a certain number of men must be retained, but the lack of reasons for discharge under that circular will not operate to prevent the discharge of a man who can be spared, who desires discharge, and who otherwise is eligible therefor.

5. In case it becomes necessary to utilize any camp, post, or station for storage or other appropriate staff corps purposes, to an extent which will require the retention of men or an increase to a specified number of men in any staff corps or department organization, beyond the number required for the normal operation of the camp, post, or station during demobilization, the chief of the staff corps or department concerned will communicate this fact, and his recommendations with reference to personnel, through The Adjutant General of the Army to the department, camp, post, or station commander concerned.

(220.81, A. G. O.)

By order of the Secretary of War:

PEYTON C. MARCH,
General, Chief of Staff.

Official:

P. C. HARRIS,
The Adjutant General.

DELIVERIES OF CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE PURCHASED OVERSEAS

The statistics branch, General Staff, War Department, issues the following report of clothing and equipage deliveries on overseas contracts. The table includes only certain of the more important items of clothing and equipage on which overseas purchases were made.

	Total deliveries.	Deliveries overseas contracts.	Overseas deliveries in per cent of total.
Mufflers.....	476, 200	184, 200	39
Hats, denim.....	6, 037, 400	611, 400	10
Caps, overseas.....	5, 428, 556	465, 556	9
Stockings, wool, heavy.....	51, 116, 074	3, 781, 074	7
Shoes, field.....	17, 823, 649	1, 114, 649	6
Puttees, wool, spiral.....	14, 046, 200	827, 200	6
Drawers, winter.....	37, 717, 580	1, 736, 580	5
Stockings, wool, light.....	53, 858, 675	2, 022, 675	4
Undershirts, winter.....	32, 537, 206	975, 206	3
Shirts, flannel.....	24, 738, 819	528, 819	2
Melton, 20-ounce.....	67, 002, 954	898, 954	1
Trousers and breeches, wool.....	22, 154, 136	178, 136	1
Blankets.....	20, 718, 112	16, 112	(1)
Paulins.....	139, 142, 350	10, 350	(1)
Trousers, denim.....	11, 183, 405	2, 405	(1)
Melton, 32-ounce.....	28, 452, 000		
Boots, rubber, hip.....	2, 843, 000		

¹ Less than 0.5 per cent.

DISPOSITION OF THE RECORDS OF REGISTERED AND OTHER MAIL

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, March 17, 1919.

Circular No. 130.—Disposition of records and registered and special delivery mail.

1. Records of registered and special delivery mail or mail orderlies will be preserved and filed where they are accessible for answering inquiries in connection with investigations of the disposition of registered and special delivery letters and packages, turned over by the post-office authorities to mail orderlies for delivery.

2. When organizations that have not left the United States are demobilized, registry records will be filed at camp headquarters. When organizations that are returning from overseas are demobilized, registry records will be forwarded to The Adjutant General of the Army with the records enumerated in paragraph 15a, Circular No. 73, War Department, 1918.

3. When camps are discontinued, the registry records will be forwarded with the camp records as prescribed in instructions from the War Department.

By order of the Secretary of War:

FRANK MCINTYRE,

Maj. Gen., Acting Chief of Staff.

Official:

P. C. HARRIS, The Adjutant General.

Coordination of All Aerial Activity Aim of the Reorganization Plan Now Under Way of Army Air Service

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

Coordination of all Army aerial activities under one head—the Director of the Air Service—is the aim of reorganization now under way, that is, the substitution of the fundamental principle which made possible unified operations overseas, for the rather cumbersome methods followed in the United States in the past.

Purpose of Reorganization.

The reorganization is designed to supersede the complicated dual wartime air establishment and at the same time to develop peace-time activities, thereby assuring the full use of industrial, training, and operation gains achieved during the conflict with Germany.

Maj. Gen. Charles T. Menoher, who at the time he was recalled to become director of the Air Service, was commander of the Sixth Army Corps and throughout its long service at the front was in command of the Forty-second (Rainbow) Division, has endeavored to apply to the Air Service the principle of coordination which was followed overseas, not alone by the United States, but by Great Britain and France. He found the air establishment in two parts—Division of Military Aeronautics and Bureau of Aircraft Production. This plan of organization was temporary, destined under the terms of war legislation to pass out of existence six months after the signing of the treaty of peace.

Members of Advisory Board.

Having in mind the problems of the future, Gen. Menoher proposed a reorganization based on the divisional system. As director of the Air Service he assumes the position of responsibility. As an advisory board, each member representing an important branch of the service, he has designated the following: Col. Walter G. Kilner, Col. Arthur L. Fuller, Col. Henry C. Pratt, Lieut. Col. George B. Hunter, Lieut. Col. B. Q. Jones and Maj. Charles R. Cameron.

Dealing directly with him also are the air attaches of foreign Governments, thus enabling him to keep in contact with developments at home and abroad.

As every division overseas has had a general staff, so the new Air Service has an executive organization. To carry out the policies which he alone formulates and to attend to the secretarial duties, the director has designated an executive officer, Col. Milton F. Davis. Where two or more groups are concerned in any action, their activities are coordinated by the executive officer in carrying out the policies dictated by Gen. Menoher.

Division of Duties.

The problem of dividing properly the duties of the various branches was solved by turning once more to the divisional system followed so successfully overseas. The work has fallen naturally into four main channels or groups—training and operations, supply, executive and admin-

istrative, and information, publication, and statistics.

The chief of the supply group has charge of supplies, airplane engineering, production, procurement, inspection, maintenance, and finance disbursement for the entire Air Service, including both the old branches, Aircraft Production and Military Aeronautics.

The chief of the information group gathers and distributes all information, statistics, and publicity. In war time he would have charge of intelligence work for the whole Air Service.

The chief of the training and operations group directs all training and operations.

The chief of the administrative group is practically the Adjutant General of the Air Service, controlling administration and executive work, personnel, office management, the medical section, cables, correspondence, etc.

Training and Operations.

Brig. Gen. William Mitchell assumed charge of the most important activity, that of training and operations. Col.

William E. Gillmore became chief of supply. Lieut. Col. William F. Pearson assumed charge of administration, and Maj. Horace M. Hickam became chief of information. It is to be noted that the supply, administration, and information groups exist practically for the creation and maintenance of the training and operation group. The latter is the most important and has at its head the ranking officer among the branch chiefs—Brig. Gen. Mitchell.

Each branch chief is directly responsible to the Director of the Air Service, and in this manner the activities of the entire service are coordinated in and centered upon the office of the director.

Again, following the overseas divisional system, the director has designated the supply group as first in the organization, information as second, training and operations as third, and administration as fourth. This does not imply rank. Each chief is immediately responsible to the director. The director designates what action is to be taken, lays down service policies and coordinates the activities of all four branches.

The primary purpose of this organization is to develop the Air Service, cooperate in the advancement of commercial aeronautics and promote the principle that the United States deserves a leading place in the air, promised by our original application of the principles of mechanical flight.

SUMMARY OF ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT SALES MADE TO FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS

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

Ordnance Department sales to foreign governments, status March 1, 1919:

Large amounts of ordnance material have been sold to foreign governments by private producers in the United States. A smaller quantity, as summarized below, has been sold directly by the Ordnance Department.

Ordnance Department sales to foreign governments to date have been chiefly replacement material or samples desired for experimental purposes. From the point of view of value of material delivered, the most important items are:

To French Republic:	
Smokeless powder	\$25,108,000
Picric acid	14,140,000
Copper	13,992,000
Nitrate of soda	5,497,000
155-mm. howitzers	2,977,000

To French Republic:—Continued.	
Spelter	\$1,043,000
Steel plates	440,000
75-mm. recuperator forgings	138,000
To British Government:	
Pyro cotton	1,212,000
Nitrate of soda (value estimated)	751,000
Colt machine guns, with accessories and spare parts	251,000
To Czecho-Slovak Government:	
Personal equipment	490,000
Marlin Colt machine guns, with accessories and spare parts	294,000
Defensive hand grenades Mark I	171,000
To Italian Government:	
Colt machine guns, ammunition pedestals, and extra parts	5,721,000
Picric acid	3,187,000
Trinitrotoluol	2,202,000
Ammonium nitrate	946,000
To the Government of The Netherlands:	
Nitrate of soda	686,000

Summary of sales.

Purchaser.	Value of orders.	Value of deliveries.	Amount paid.	Payments due on deliveries.	
				Invoices rendered.	Total.
French Republic	\$155,570,822	\$63,408,467	.....	\$43,647,782	\$63,468,467
British Government	2,369,200	2,369,200	.....	1,605,685	2,369,200
Italian Government	41,335,506	12,056,174	\$11,899,517	156,657	156,657
Czecho-Slovak Government	1,016,249	1,016,249	.....	.....	1,016,249
Liberian Government	14,615	.....	.....	.....	.....
Netherlands Government	685,840	685,840	.....	.....	685,840
Swiss Government	9,444	9,444	9,444	.....	.....
Cuban Government	108,526	6,115	392	4,994	5,795
Total	201,110,202	79,611,489	11,909,353	45,415,118	67,702,155

50,000 Volunteers In Army Will Be Concentrated at Camp Meade Before Being Sent To Join Overseas Forces

Gen. March, in his weekly press interview on Saturday, March 29, replied to questions and made public demobilization statistics as follows:

Question. Will your 48-hour demobilization policy mean that there will be no more parades?

Answer. If any organization which comes from a particular locality and has arrived for demobilization wants to parade, it is the policy of the War Department to authorize the parade and help them all it can, but where organizations are retained in the service for weeks awaiting the arrival of other organizations, that must be voluntary. We are offering the men a chance to be demobilized in 48 hours; that is the policy.

Question. Does the service-abroad order mean that every man who enlists will see service in France?

Answer. Yes; but if men enlist and want to go to Siberia with the expeditionary force out there under Gen. Graves, we will allow them to go there. We are appealing to the feeling that I found to exist quite generally throughout the country on the part of men who had been taken into the Army and into the camps, but had no foreign service. Some of these men have a desire to go to France to see where our men fought, and to become familiar with the country and all that, and if they want to go to France, or to Siberia, we will so far as possible adjust their enlistments in order to let them do it.

Question. Have you heard anything about the Italian situation?

Answer. I have not gotten around to the Italian reports yet. My last impression was that our troops there are being concentrated in Genoa with the idea of bringing them home.

Question. Will not the new 500,000 program require additional legislation?

Answer. At present, of course, we have the 500,000 men, and they are authorized under the laws which were passed for the emergency. The organizations which we are now announcing will be subject to future legislation by the Congress. When Congress gets through with passing a final plan for the Army that will be conformed to. In the meantime, we are having a going concern, we have a definite organization and the divisions have a definite status, etc.

It may be of interest to you to know that the men who have been enlisted are quite evenly divided between the one and three year men. It was a matter of some speculation that the introduction of one-year periods would practically cut out enlistments for the three-year period. This isn't so. Out of the number of men we have gotten now it is about half and half. These men will be assembled and sent over to France in lots of about 1,000 from time to time, and will be turned over to divisions over there. Camp Meade has been selected for the concentration of these people as we get them in from all over the country.

Q. Does the plan of naming the divisions mean that any of the framework of these divisions now abroad or here will be used?

A. The organization of these divisions, allowing them to retain the numerical designations of divisions which had been raised from National Army and National Guard men, does not interfere with the discharge of any officer or enlisted man who wants to get out. It simply keeps the military history of these units, which is always an inspiration. We are going to keep these records as a part of our military history and the location of the division in the section in which it was raised will give the people of the section a natural pride in that organization which is going to stay right with them.

Progress of Demobilization.

Reports show that according to the latest data on hand the following discharges of officers and men have been accomplished. Discharges from returned oversea contingents are included:

Officers.	
Total number of officers, resigned or discharged.....	88, 373
Enlisted men.	
Discharges up to and including Mar. 15, 1919.....	1, 358, 804
Discharges for week ending Mar. 22, 1919.....	65, 074
Early returns, week ending Mar. 29, 1919.....	82, 481
	1, 456, 359
Total discharges, officers and enlisted men.....	1, 544, 732

Detailed reports showing discharges of enlisted men (including those returned from oversea):

Camp or place.	Up to and including March 15.	Week ending March 22.
Beaugard.....	18, 641	675
Benning.....	377	12
Bowie.....	13, 514	1, 479
Cody.....	3, 159	.....
Custer.....	39, 406	1, 986
Devens.....	48, 570	3, 066
Dix.....	66, 494	5, 077
Dodge.....	74, 205	3, 965
Fremont.....	4, 096	161
Funston.....	57, 556	1, 024
Garden City.....	8, 814	909
Gordon.....	35, 021	1, 878
Grant.....	88, 350	3, 820
Greene.....	11, 288	301
Hancock.....	15, 361	1, 055
Hoboken.....	4, 402	207
Humphreys.....	12, 249	528
Jackson.....	23, 678	1, 594
Jessup.....	174	.....
Johnston.....	8, 052	.....
Kearny.....	9, 083	261
Kendrick.....	1, 047	19
Las Casas.....	9, 037	872
Lee.....	42, 098	1, 662
Lewis.....	26, 891	2, 030
Logan.....	8, 325	.....
Mac Arthur.....	9, 602	16
McClellan.....	14, 530	45
Meade.....	43, 940	1, 394
Meigs.....	7, 100	140
Mills.....	1, 261	.....
Fort Monroe.....	2, 852	241
Newport News.....	7, 319	15
Fort Oglethorpe.....	12, 084	115
Pike.....	43, 272	1, 606
Sovier.....	9, 645	389
Shelby.....	11, 924	2, 290
Sheridan.....	7, 714	.....
Sherman.....	61, 313	3, 251
Fort Sill.....	2, 612	147
Syracuse.....	70	2
Taylor.....	72, 204	2, 066
Travis.....	27, 033	1, 221
Upton.....	40, 649	4, 559
Vancouver Barracks.....	11, 600	49
Wadsworth.....	9, 077	648

Camp or place.	Up to and including March 15.	Week ending March 22.
Wheeler.....	9, 245	.....
Central Department.....	86, 256	393
Eastern Department.....	70, 366	1, 548
Northeastern Department.....	16, 890	525
Southeastern Department.....	26, 753	221
Southern Department.....	24, 172	3, 814
Western Department.....	41, 689	4, 645
Hawaiian Department.....	4, 077	.....
Panama Canal Department.....	482	.....
General hospitals.....	3, 703	471
Recruit depots.....	25, 790	207
Arsenals.....	4, 238	346
Disciplinary barracks.....	883	10
War prison barracks.....	36	.....
Miscellaneous.....	10, 845	1, 170
Total.....	1, 358, 804	65, 074
Total for week ending Mar. 22.....	.....	1, 423, 878
Early returns week ending Mar. 29, 1919.....	.....	32, 481
Grand total.....	.....	1, 456, 359

Detailed report showing discharges of enlisted men by weeks.

Week ending—	
November 28, 1918.....	6, 051
November 30, 1918.....	37, 362
December 7, 1918.....	90, 705
December 14, 1918.....	194, 957
December 21, 1918.....	182, 736
December 28, 1918.....	74, 307
January 4, 1919.....	65, 686
January 11, 1919.....	78, 819
January 18, 1919.....	77, 260
January 25, 1919.....	90, 838
February 1, 1919.....	85, 971
February 8, 1919.....	79, 753
February 15, 1919.....	71, 048
February 22, 1919.....	54, 118
March 1, 1919.....	52, 548
March 8, 1919.....	54, 143
March 15, 1919.....	57, 007
March 22, 1919.....	65, 074
March 29, 1919 (early returns).....	32, 481
Total.....	1, 456, 359

Detailed report showing approximate number ordered demobilized (Nov. 11 to date):

Troops in the United States.	
Depot brigades, development battalions, replacements, and casualties.....	421, 000
Industrial furloughs.....	8, 000
Divisional troops.....	199, 000
Corps and Army troops.....	53, 000
Coast Artillery.....	94, 000
Engineers.....	50, 000
Medical Corps.....	20, 000
Ordnance.....	24, 000
Quartermaster Corps.....	35, 000
United States Guards.....	26, 000
Military aeronautics.....	41, 500
Spruce production.....	30, 000
Tank Corps.....	8, 000
Chemical Warfare Service.....	14, 000
Anthracite coal miners.....	6, 000
Special service units.....	14, 000
S. A. T. C.....	160, 000
C. O. T. S.....	39, 000
Attached, local draft boards.....	3, 500
Porto Rico troops.....	13, 500
Hawaiian troops.....	4, 500
Bakery companies.....	4, 500
Construction and labor companies.....	20, 500
Aircraft production.....	3, 500
Signal Corps.....	10, 000
Training center.....	10, 000
Conscientious objectors.....	1, 500
Motor Transport Corps.....	6, 000
Total.....	1, 320, 000

Oversea troops returned to United States.	
Casuals.....	96, 000
Divisional and organizations.....	370, 000
Total.....	1, 466, 000
Grand total.....	1, 786, 000

Does not include 25,000 commissioned officers. Includes 84,000 classed as "sick and wounded," but released for discharge when physically eligible therefor.

REGULATIONS FOR PAYMENT OF TAXES ON CIGARETTE PAPERS AND TUBES

The Treasury Department issues the following:

T. D. 2807. Treasury Department, Office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Washington, D. C.:

To Collectors of Internal Revenue and Others Concerned:

Section 703 of the revenue act of 1918, approved February 24, 1919, provides:

"That there shall be levied, collected, and paid in lieu of the taxes imposed by section 404 of the revenue act of 1917, upon cigarette paper made up into packages, books, sets, or tubes, made up in or imported into the United States and hereafter sold by the manufacturer or importer to any person (other than to a manufacturer of cigarettes for use by him in the manufacture of cigarettes) the following taxes, to be paid by the manufacturer or importer: On each package, book or set, containing more than 25 but not more than 50 papers, $\frac{1}{2}$ cent; containing more than 50 but not more than 100 papers, 1 cent; containing more than 100 papers, $\frac{1}{2}$ cent for each 50 papers or fractional part thereof; and upon tubes, 1 cent for each 50 tubes or fractional part thereof.

"Every manufacturer of cigarettes purchasing any cigarette paper made up into tubes (a) shall give bond in an amount and with sureties satisfactory to the commissioner that he will use such tubes in the manufacture of cigarettes or pay thereon a tax equivalent to the tax imposed by this section, and (b) shall keep such records and render under oath such returns as the commissioner finds necessary to show the disposition of all tubes purchased or imported by such manufacturer of cigarettes."

The section quoted above is made effective on the day following the passage of the act, or on February 25, 1919, as provided in section 1417 of the act.

Said act further provides:

"Sec. 1307. That in all cases where the method of collecting the tax imposed by this act is not specifically provided in this act the tax shall be collected in such manner as the commissioner, with the approval of the Secretary, may prescribe. All administrative and penalty provisions of Title XI of this act, in so far as applicable, shall apply to the collection of any tax which the commissioner determines or prescribes shall be paid by stamp.

"Sec. 1309. That the commissioner, with the approval of the Secretary, is hereby authorized to make all needful rules and regulations for the enforcement of the provisions of this act. The commissioner with such approval may by regulation provide that any return required by Titles * * * VII, * * * to be under oath may, if the amount of the tax covered thereby is not in excess of \$10, be signed or acknowledged before two witnesses instead of under oath."

Under authority conferred by the foregoing sections of the act, the following regulations are issued concerning the payment of internal revenue taxes imposed on cigarette papers and tubes:

TAX AND EXEMPTIONS.

1. The taxes imposed by section 703 of the revenue act of 1918, approved Febru-

ary 24, 1919, upon cigarette paper made up into packages, boxes, sets, or tubes, which became effective February 25, 1919, accrue upon removal of such packages, boxes, sets, or tubes from the place where they are made in the United States, or if they are imported upon release from customs custody, for consumption or use. These taxes will be collected as hereinafter provided.

The rates of tax are as follows:

	Cent.
Cigarette papers made up into packages, books, or sets, containing more than 25 but not more than 50 papers, per package, book, or set.	$\frac{1}{2}$
Cigarette papers made up into packages, books, or sets, containing more than 50 but not more than 100 papers, per package, book, or set.	1
Cigarette papers made up into packages, books, or sets, containing more than 100, per 50 or fractional part.	$\frac{1}{2}$
Cigarette tubes, per 50 or fractional part thereof.	1

The taxes on cigarette paper do not apply to cigarette papers made up into packages, books, or sets containing not more than 25 papers, and cigarette tubes sold and delivered to a manufacturer of cigarettes for use by him in the manufacture of cigarettes, and do not apply, as provided in paragraph (c) of section 1310 of the act, when such articles are sold for export and in due course so exported.

IMPORTED CIGARETTE PAPERS AND TUBES.

2. When cigarette papers made up into packages, books, or sets, or cigarette tubes are imported into the United States, copies of the customs consumption entry or withdrawal for consumption entry, prepared as follows, shall show in detail:

- Number of packages, etc., containing not more than 25 papers each.
- Number of packages, etc., containing more than 25, but not more than 50 papers each.
- Number of packages, etc., containing more than 50, but not more than 100 papers each.
- Number of packages, etc., containing — papers each.
- Number of packages, etc., containing — papers each.
- Number of packages containing — cigarette tubes (taxable).
- Number of cigarette tubes (exempt) to be delivered to a duly registered manufacturer of cigarettes, and the name, address, factory number, district, and State of such manufacturer.

Three copies of such customs entry shall be filed with the collector of internal revenue together with returns on Form 735, in duplicate, under oath, covering each importation. The internal-revenue tax on the cigarette paper in packages, books, or sets, except cigarette tubes, shown by above entries to be due, shall be paid to the collector of internal revenue at the time the entries and returns are filed with him, receipts being issued on forms attached to the returns. The collector of internal revenue shall certify on the copies of the customs entry that the internal-revenue tax on the articles described therein, naming amount, has been paid, and will then deliver one copy, so certified, to the importer to be filed by him with the collector of customs. The articles described in the customs entry

will not be released by the customs officer in whose custody they are without the certificate of the collector of internal revenue, as prescribed. The other two copies will be attached to the respective original and duplicate returns filed in the collector's office.

It will not be necessary for internal-revenue purposes to send the whole of each lot of cigarette papers or tubes imported to the appraisers' stores. If, however, an entire lot imported is sent to appraisers' stores, report in duplicate will be made thereon by the collector of customs to the collector of internal revenue of the quantity imported as ascertained on final examination. Based upon such report, payment of additional tax due, if any, will be required immediately. If payment in any case is in excess of the tax due as ascertained from such report, claim on Form 46 for refund of the excess payment may be filed with the collector.

One copy of the customs entry attached to original return on Form 735 and one copy of the report of the collector of customs on each importation, if made, will be forwarded by the collector at the close of each month to the commissioner with tobacco division Form 23 on which the payment shall be listed.

Stamps of denomination 1 cent will be provided for the payment on and after April 1, 1919, of the internal-revenue tax on cigarette tubes imported, which will be required to be affixed to the packages and canceled by the importer writing his name, customs entry number, and date thereon before such tubes are released from customs custody. Requisition for such stamps will be made on Customs Catalogue 3493 by collectors of customs on the collector of internal revenue for the district in which the customs house is situated.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

3. Every person, corporation, partnership, or association making up cigarette paper into packages, books, sets, or tubes in the United States will be required to keep a book and enter therein each day the number of packages, books, or sets and the number of papers contained therein, and the number of packages of tubes removed for consumption or use under heads, as follows:

- Containing not more than 25 papers each.
- Containing more than 25, but not more than 50 papers each.
- Containing more than 50, but not more than 100 papers each.
- Containing — papers each.
- Containing — papers each.
- Tubes, per 50 or fractional part thereof.

(g) Number of cigarette tubes sold to manufacturers of cigarettes.

A daily record will also be required to be kept of the name, address, factory, and district numbers of every manufacturer of cigarettes to whom tubes are sold, showing separately the number sold tax free and tax paid, respectively, to each manufacturer.

At the close of each month return on Form 734 in duplicate will be required to be made from the book kept by the manufacturer of cigarette paper into packages, books, or sets, or tubes, which will indicate the amount of tax required to be paid by assessment, and such return with abstracts on Form 740 of the record of the number of tax-free tubes delivered

to each manufacturer of cigarettes and tax-paid tubes delivered to the same person will be sworn to, if the amount of tax involved is more than \$10, or signed and acknowledged before two witnesses if the tax is not over \$10, such returns to be filed with the collector of internal revenue for the district on or before the tenth day of the succeeding month. Payment of the tax shown to be due will be required at the time of filing returns.

The payment of the tax on cigarette tubes of domestic manufacture will be evidenced by stamp on and after April 1, 1919. Stamps of the denomination of 1 cent each will be issued and the number required to fully cover the tax shall be affixed to each package of cigarette tubes in such manner as to properly seal such package. The stamps shall be canceled by printing thereon the manufacturer's initials, number of the district, the name of the State, and the date of cancellation before the goods are removed from the place of manufacture.

Cigarette tubes delivered tax free to manufacturers of cigarettes shall be put up in packages containing not less than 500 tubes each. Each such package shall have affixed a label of size not less than 3 by 5 inches, which label shall contain the following legend:

The cigarette tubes herein contained were manufactured by _____ (Name and address), District of _____, for delivery tax-free to _____, manufacturer of cigarettes, _____, (address), District of _____.

EXPORTS.

4. Provision is made in paragraph (c) of section 1310 that the taxes imposed under Title VII, which includes the taxes on cigarette tubes and papers shall not apply when sold for export and in due course so exported; it also provides for the refund of taxes erroneously or illegally collected in respect to such export articles.

The exportation of cigarette papers and tubes without the payment of tax will be made under the same regulations, No. 29, revised, as govern the exportation of tobacco, snuff, cigars, and cigarettes.

Claims for refund on Form 46 may be filed in respect to the amount of tax on cigarette paper or tubes exported on which internal-revenue tax has been erroneously or illegally collected under this act. Refund may be made to the exporter instead of the manufacturer if the latter waives any claim to the amount involved.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.

When a package of cigarette tubes is emptied the stamp thereon must be destroyed and the package must not be used again for such purpose.

DANIEL C. ROPER,

Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Approved March 18, 1919.

CARTER GLASS,

Secretary of the Treasury.

The Selling of Unauthorized Service Badges and Insignia.

General Orders No. 31, War Department, Washington, February 28, 1919:

I. Selling of unauthorized service badges and insignia.—1. It has been brought to the attention of the War Department that post exchanges and similar places are selling insignia, such as unauthorized service ribbons and gold

DEVELOPMENT OF THE RADIO TELEPHONE AND ITS ADAPTATION TO THE AIRPLANE

The Department of Military Aeronautics authorizes the following:

There has been a great deal of publicity given during the last few months to the successful adaptation of the radio telephone to airplanes. Numerous demonstrations of the successful accomplishment of voice-control flying have been given at Washington and other places. It is the desire of Col. Culver that full credit be given to all who had any part in the development, design, or manufacture of the apparatus which has made the accomplishment possible. The airplane radio telephone can not in any sense be termed an invention. It is the adaptation of certain principles to a new field, and the efforts of so many entered into the development, design, and manufacture of this apparatus that no one person should be given credit for the entire accomplishment:

Work of Civilian Engineers.

In order that full credit may be given where due, it is desired that publicity be given the fact that the technical skill and engineering resourcefulness of a number of civilian engineers, particularly those comprising the engineering staff of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. as well as that of various members of the Military Establishment, all combined to make possible the present success of airplane radio telephony. A brief history of chronological development of voice control of airplanes in flight follows:

Synopsis of History.

Communication established by radio telegraph from an airplane in flight to the ground by H. M. Horton (now captain, Air Service) and Lieut. C. C. Culver (now colonel, Air Service) in August, 1910. Capt. Horton built the transmitting set and Col. Culver the receiving set. This communication was accomplished at an aeronautical meet at Sheepshead Bay.

In October, 1910, the idea of giving command by voice to a fleet in the air was first conceived by Col. Samuel Reber and Col. Culver while on duty at the International Aviators' Tournament at Belmont Park.

In August, 1915, Col. Culver was detailed to the aviation school, San Diego, Cal., for the purpose of working on the general program of radio for airplanes, with the development of apparatus to permit of the giving of vocal commands by the commander of an air fleet as the ultimate goal. Development work on this continued through 1915.

In 1916 telegraph apparatus was designed and built whereby communication was established from airplane to ground

over distances up to 140 miles. Means were devised by which reception of radio messages could be accomplished in the airplane in the noise of the motor. On September 2, 1916, a message was transmitted from one airplane to another in flight. About this time development of a radio telephone set for airplanes was undertaken.

In 1917 development continued at San Diego, Cal., until Col. Culver was ordered to Washington in March. In February, 1917, a trial of the radio telephone set resulted in transmission of the human voice from airplane to ground. Col. Culver continued on development work and study of the requirements which the apparatus should meet, being assisted in the latter by foreign officers on duty in this country.

Conference in May, 1917.

May 22, 1917, Gen. George O. Squier, chief signal officer, brought into conference Col. Rees, of the Royal Flying Corps; Dr. F. B. Jewett, of the Western Electric Co.; and Col. C. C. Culver, United States Army. At this conference the problems were discussed of air radio telephone communication, and before it was laid propositions for development of apparatus.

In order to bring these problems in concrete form before the best radio telephone engineers in the country a memorandum was given Dr. Jewett on this date (May 22), covering the general requirements of an air radio telephone set, and requesting that he submit this problem to his engineers.

Development work on both radio telegraph and telephone was continued. In July, 1917, the Radio Development Section of the Signal Corps was organized, Lieut. Col. Slaughter being placed in charge. Col. Culver continued his work with this section on radio pertaining to the air service.

On August 22, 1917, while on a visit to Langley field, Secretary of War Baker, and the Chief of Staff, Gen. Hugh L. Scott, were given a demonstration of telephonic communication from an airplane in flight to the ground, by Col. Culver.

Continuous Progress Made.

In October, 1917, Col. Culver went abroad, taking with him sets of the various types of apparatus, in order to demonstrate to the officers of the United States and allied forces the entire practicability of the idea.

In 1918, since the return of Col. Culver under the immediate supervision and with the whole-hearted support of Maj. Gen. Kenly, there has been continuous progress made in the working out of tactical problems through the use of the wireless telephone and the development of its application to various air service activities.

It was endeavored to make clear that the extent to which this apparatus was used on the front in France was something regarding which there is no definite information in this country. Quantity shipments of this apparatus began in August, 1918, but to what extent it was actually used at the front is not known here.

and silver stars, to be worn on the uniform.

2. Responsible officers will take immediate steps to have such practice discontinued by post exchanges and stores under their immediate jurisdiction. At the same time every effort will be made to influence stores located near posts, camps, or stations to discontinue the practice. (Cir. No. 62, W. D., 1919—421.7, A. G. O.)

Director General's Interpretation Of Questions Arising Concerning Railroad Wage General Order No. 27

The United States Railroad Administration issues the following:

Interpretation No. 8 to Supplement No. 7 to General Order No. 27.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Question 10. With the exception contained in section (e) of Article I, Articles I and II of Supplement No. 7 provide that all employees coming under the provisions thereof shall be paid on the monthly basis. By what method should the compensation be determined for such of these employees who were on an hourly basis January 1, 1918, prior to the application of General Order No. 27?

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

Example (a).—An employee on an assignment of 365 days per year 12 hours per day, received in December, 1917, 32 cents per hour, or \$3.84 per day. Under Article III, Interpretation No. 1, Supplement No. 7, this rate would be figured on the basis of 10 hours per day, or \$3.20, to which would be added the increase of 12 cents per hour, on the basis of 8 hours per day, establishing a daily rate of \$4.16, multiplied by 365, establishing a yearly rate of \$1,518.40—dividing this sum by 12 establishes a monthly rate of \$126.53.

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

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

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

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

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

Decision. No; the increases provided for in Supplement No. 7 are based upon the rates of pay in effect January 1, 1918, prior to the application of General Order No. 27; the authorized rates referred to in section (a) of Article VII were rates established as a result of

special consideration and by order of the director general, and where such rates were higher than established by Supplement No. 7, or interpretations thereto, they are preserved.

Question 13. If three or more employees are used to cover the entire 24-hour period, will it be permissible to establish three 8-hour shifts of 8 consecutive hours each, the employees on each shift to be allowed not to exceed 20 minutes for lunch, ordinarily between the fourth and fifth hour of each shift, without deductions therefor?

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

Question 14. Where, as of January 1, 1918, monthly paid employees were—(a) regularly working less than 8 hours per day, (b) regularly allowed a half holiday on Saturday, (c) regularly required to work less than 8 hours on Sunday, is it the intention of Supplement No. 7 that such employees now be required to work 8 hours per day without additional compensation?

Decision. The provisions of Supplement No. 7 are that overtime will be paid for time worked outside of "8 consecutive hours, exclusive of the meal period." See section (a), Article XI, and Articles I and II of Interpretation No. 1 to Supplement No. 7. It is not the intention of Supplement No. 7 to increase the measure of the recognized hours constituting a day's, week's, or month's work, or to establish overtime rates for less than 8 consecutive hours of service, computed from the regular starting time of a shift.

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

Decision. Continuous service (except as herein provided for in decisions 19 and 20) applies to any portion of the ninth or ninth and tenth hour, and thereafter, computed from the starting time of the 8 consecutive hours (exclusive of the meal period) constituting the standard of a day's work, without a break therein for a second meal period or otherwise. See Article II, Interpretation No. 1, Supplement No. 7. (The word "break" as used in this decision shall not be construed to apply where an employee is allowed pay at applicable overtime rates for time off.)

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

Decision. If an employee is released from duty at the conclusion of the eighth, or any other hour outside thereof, and is notified before such release, or called after being released, to perform work before the starting time or after the quitting time of his regular assignment, such employee shall receive for this service a minimum allowance of 3 hours for 2 hours' work or less, and if held thereafter, at the rate of time and one-half time for each minute held on duty, up to the starting time of the regular assignment, when straight time automatically becomes the rate for the period of 8 hours, exclusive of the meal period. (The word "release" in this decision shall be construed to mean a bona fide release from duty and subsequent return to duty.)

Question 17. Eight consecutive hours, exclusive of the meal period, constitute

Interpretation of Railroad Wage General Order No. 27

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

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

Question 18. If employees are assigned to work 11 hours per day, exclusive of the meal period, prescribed in standard of 8 consecutive hours, how shall such employees be paid for the ninth, tenth, and eleventh hours?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Decision. Personal office forces will vary according to the organization of the railroads, departments, and offices involved. Therefore the positions constituting personal office forces can not be designated for all railroads and offices. They include positions of a direct and confidential nature. The character of the duties and responsibilities should control.

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

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

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

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

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

Decision. From the effective date of Supplement No. 7, and in accordance with the provisions of section (a), Article XIV, "it is not the intention of this order to change the number of days per month for monthly paid employees. The increase per month provided for herein shall apply to the same number of days per month which were worked as of January 1, 1918," and Article V, Interpretation No. 1 to Supplement No. 7, "exclusive of employees whose regular assignment includes Sundays and or holidays, employees notified or called to work on Sundays and or holidays, will be paid not less than the minimum allowance of 3 hours, and where no existing agreement or practice is more favorable, such employees will be paid as per examples (b) and (c) of Article II," the practice is not changed, and such employees are entitled to receive pay for time worked on the days they were allowed off, provided it was the practice to allow additional pay, in excess of the regular salary, when required to work on these days, prior to January 1, 1918. "Additional pay" as used above is not to be construed to mean that because no deduction was made in the regular wage, it must follow that the time off would, under Supplement No. 7, be paid for in addition to the increases therein provided. Interpretation No. 1, Supplement No. 7, prescribes the method of arriving at the proper wage; also defines the standard measure of a day's work and payment for overtime.

WALKER D. HINES,
Director General of Railroads.

RETURN OF AMERICAN ARTILLERY AND AMMUNITION FROM FRANCE

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

RETURN OF ARTILLERY AND ARTILLERY AMMUNITION FROM FRANCE.

The total quantity of guns and ammunition which must ultimately be disposed of by the American Expeditionary Forces is known accurately in the case of guns. In the case of ammunition it is known approximately from the best available in-

formation, and includes ammunition with troops as well as in depots.

	Total to be disposed of by American Expeditionary Forces.	Received in United States to Mar. 1.	Per cent received in United States before Mar. 1.
Artillery matériel:			
8" S. C. gun units.....	3	13	100
75 mm. 6-horse reels.....	761	250	33
8" howitzers.....	220	63	29
3" field gun trailers.....	162	41	25
8" how. carriages.....	220	33	15
10-ton tractors.....	820	112	14
75 mm. 2-horse reels.....	540	58	11
155 mm. guns.....	233	20	9
155 mm. gun carriages.....	233	19	8
20-ton tractors.....	84	7	8
75 mm. caissons.....	6,828	393	6
75 mm. caisson limbers.....	2,842	35	3
5' and 6' S. C. guns.....	98	3	3
75 mm. caisson limbers.....	5,988	139	3
Artillery ammunition:			
155 mm. gun H. E. shell.....	198	140	71
75 mm. shrapnel.....	4,535	2,039	45
37 mm. shell.....	939	392	40
4.7" gun H. E. shell.....	47	16	34
75 mm. gun H. E. shell.....	2,716	802	30
4.7" gun shrapnel.....	119	31	26
3" T. M. shell.....	415	97	23
155 mm. how. H. E. shell.....	688	82	12
9.2" howitzer H. E. shell.....	177	5	3
8" howitzer H. E. shell.....	242	0	0

¹Includes 2 guns per unit.

Rules for Americans Bidding On Mine Equipment for France

The secretary of the American commercial attache office at Paris, France, reports as follows, under date of January 3:

Regarding the matter of reconstruction of the French coal mines, Mr. Cuvellette, director of the coal mine group of the comptoir central, writes this office that all purchases of coal-mining equipment made in the United States will be handled through the Franco-American mission, directed by Mr. Tardieu in Paris and by Mr. De Billy in New York, and that American firms must ultimately address themselves to the office of the latter for the purpose of bidding on coal-mining material.

LIST OF CASUALTIES REPORTED AMONG THE UNITED STATES FORCES OVERSEAS

MARCH 30, 1919.

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

Died from accident and other causes.....	29
Died in aeroplane accident.....	1
Died of disease.....	31
Wounded severely.....	15
Total.....	76

Died in Aeroplane Accident.

LIEUTENANT.

THOMPSON, Hugh A. H. M. Thompson, 2524 North Charles Street, Baltimore, Md.

Died from Accident and Other Causes.

CAPTAIN.

HASTINGS, Thomas William. Michael A. Hastings, 114 West Eighty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.

LIEUTENANTS.

McDERMOTT, John R. Miss Elizabeth McDermott, Allendale, N. J.

THOMPSON, Delbert A. Mrs. Cora Slinde, Red Lake Falls, Minn.

SERGEANTS.

COOK, Ed. L. Mrs. Matah Henrietta Cook, Wauseon, Ohio.

WISE, Wilbur. Mrs. Mary J. Wise, Bentleyville, Pa.

YOUNG, Edward L. Mrs. Jennie Young, 706 Washington Avenue, Moosic, Pa.

CORPORALS.

BRIGGS, Milroy Green. Mrs. Jane Briggs Wright, Worland, Wyo.

SECHRIST, Charles E. Mrs. Evalyn Sechrist, Banning, Pa.

SPRINGER, Dallas. John H. Springer, Haven Avenue and One hundred and eightieth Street, New York, N. Y.

WAGONER.

McCART, Norman J. Mrs. Carrie McCart, 709 East Fort Street, Detroit, Mich.

PRIVATE.

GILLIAM, Isaac. Mrs. Lena Gilliam, route 1, Blackwater, Va.

HUGHES, Charles M. William G. Hughes, 130 Third Avenue, Long Island City, N. Y.

HUNT, Paul. Mrs. Mattie B. Hunt, Centerville, Ind.

JOHNSON, Carl H. Abbe Wolte, 574 Allen Street, Jamestown, N. Y.

KEEL, Allen. Mrs. Cora Keel, Pinewood, La.

McINERNEY, Vincent P. Mrs. Catherine McInerney, 891 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

PARSONS, Charles C. Mrs. Charles W. Parsons, 808 North Sixth Street, Fredonia, Kans.

POORT, Peter H. Henry Poort, 88 Ada Street, Muskegon, Mich.

RUSSELL, Henry B. Mrs. Margaret E. Smith, Green Forest, Ark.

SMEATON, William. Mrs. Elizabeth Smeaton, 980 Rodman Street, Fall River, Mass.

STERN, Milton. Mrs. Rose Stern, 526 West Fifty-first Street, New York, N. Y.

STYGAR, William. Michael Stygar, 36 Carey Hill, Williamant, Conn.

WILLIAMS, Llewelyn E. Mrs. Jennie Williams, 3403 South Wood Street, Chicago, Ill.

YATES, Elmer L. Mrs. Addie Killdoo, Kahoka, Mo.

ALGER, Russell M. Ashley Alger, R. F. D. 1, Mooers, N. Y.

CHRISTOFF, Michael J. John Christoff, 519 West Center Street, Mahanoy City, Pa.

CREMA, Angelo. Mrs. Victoria Crema, Musano, Treviso, Italy.

DONNER, Arno Gustave. Mrs. Augusta Donner, 206 South Forest Street, Merrill, Wis.

DOOLEY, Roy Harrison. Mrs. Ella Dooley, Asherville, Kans.

Died of Disease.

PRIVATE.

BUNCH, Ivan M. Mrs. Ella Bunch, Okobeje, S. Dak.

CARROLL, Leonard. Irvine Carroll, 133 Division Avenue, New York, N. Y.

CHRISTIAN, Wheeler. Joseph G. Christian, Maybank, Tex.

CLANCY, Harry M. Patrick Clancy, 421 Arch Street, Meadville, Pa.

CLOUATRE, William H. Mrs. Agnes Clouatre, 485 Moody Street, Lowell, Mass.

DOWELL, Loranzy B. Mrs. Mary E. Dowell, R. F. D. 1, Van, Mo.

FISHER, John P. George P. Fisher, R. F. D. 6, Grand Rapids, Wis.

FOSTER, Mann. Mrs. Pattie Foster, R. F. D. 1, Louburg, N. C.

GRAGG, Bert. Wylie Gragg, R. F. D. 2, Acworth, Ga.

GRAY, Thomas. Anderson Gray, Lester, Ark.

GRYGO, John. Bronislaw Tekin, 2114 Lincoln Street, Chicago, Ill.

HAUGEN, Oscar O. Ole M. Haugen, Badger, Minn.

HAVENS, George L. Oscar Havens, Harold, Tex.

HERCHONRIDER, Charles H. Mrs. Louis Herchonrider, 402 Ruscomb Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

HERRICK, Vernon M. William M. Herrick, Jackson Street, Suffolk, Va.

HOFMAN, Paul C. Willard Darrell, R. F. D. 2, McHenry, Ill.

JOHNSON, George M. Mrs. Margaret Johnson, Dopero, Wis.

KARL, Frank J. Mrs. Magdeline Karl, R. F. D. 6, Saginaw, Mich.

LESTER, Jesse. Edward Lester, R. F. D. box 4, Smithville, Ga.

McCATHRION, John H. Mrs. Lula M. McCathrion, R. F. D. 1, Lebanon, Tenn.

McGUINNESS, Alex P. Mrs. Lillian Bossidey, 737 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, N. J.

MENTZER, Pearl J. Ray W. Mentzer, R. F. D. 4, Kenton, Ohio.

MURRAY, Brown Dennis. Mrs. Catherine Murray, 1134 East State Street, Johnstown, N. Y.

PERKINS, Walter F. Mrs. Gertrude Perkins, 82 South Street, Rutland, Vt.

PORTLEY, Daniel. Mrs. Lizza Portley, East Main Street, Fonda, N. Y.

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

SHIELDS, Thomas A. Mrs. Mary E. Shields, Bloomington, Ind.

SLACK, William. Mrs. Mirriah Slack, R. F. D. 2, box 8, Rome, Ga.

STRAUCH, George L. George W. Strauch, St. Peter, Minn.

UBRICH, John. George Ubrich, Waterville, Wash.

WRAALSTAD, George E. Steven Wraalstad, Lorado, Mont.

Wounded Severely.

LIEUTENANT.

GROSSMAN, Edgar F. Mrs. Paula Grossman, 36 St. George Street, St. Augustine, Fla.

SERGEANTS.

JOHNSON, Jesse D. James D. Johnson, 700 North Main Street, Celina, Ohio.

LEWIS, Samuel C. Miss Eva Lightcap, Downingtown, Pa.

CORPORALS.

BRAMAN, Louis. T. W. Braman, 27 Rust Street, Northampton, Mass.

ROBERTSON, George Hunter. Mrs. Dorothy Aigus, 181 Gurnsey Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

PRIVATE.

BROWN, Robert. Mrs. Isabella Brown, 19 Irving Place, Yonkers, N. Y.

DELPAPA, Alford. Mrs. Savina Delpapa, Main Street, Tonopah, Nev.

GOODZ, Andrew S. Konstadt Durussel, R. F. D. 1, Munger, Mich.

JACOBSON, Albert A. Hattie Jacobson, 65 Sharon Street, Springfield, Mass.

JASKULSKI, John. Mrs. Francis Jaskulski, 1200 Holt Street, Chicago, Ill.

LOVEITT, Harold G. Jerly W. Lovelitt, Graham Station, Los Angeles, Cal.

MURR, Henry S. John Murr, R. F. D. 6, Clanton, Ala.

PAUL, John W. James Paul, Fairfield, Ill.

SCHIFFMAN, Leo. Mrs. Elizabeth Schiffman, 145 Wilkins Street, Detroit, Mich.

WARRIN, George H. Mrs. Annie E. Braun, 478 Marion Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

SECTION 1, MARCH 31, 1919.

The total number of casualties to date, including those reported below, are as follows:

Killed in action (including 381 at sea).....	32,047
Died of wounds.....	13,390
Died of disease.....	22,100
Died from accident and other causes.....	3,771
Wounded in action (over 85 per cent returned to duty).....	194,083
Missing in action (not including prisoners released and returned).....	5,185
Total to date.....	270,576

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

Killed in action.....	9
Died from accident and other causes.....	14
Died of disease.....	15
Wounded severely.....	12
Missing in action.....	3
Total.....	53

Killed in Action.

LIEUTENANT.

CROWELL, Fleming M. Mrs. Daisy M. Crowell, 2297 Baxter Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

CORPORAL.

CARLSON, Edward Gus. Andrew Carlson, Alta Vista, Kans.

PRIVATE.

BEAM, Guy Herman. James A. Beam, Hayes Center, Nebr.

CHASE, John F. Clark Chase, R. F. D. 2, Gains, Mich.

DRAPER, John T. C. M. Draper, McClure, Ill.

EWELL, Lee R. William Smith Hume, Ill.

KIRBY, John E. Mrs. Vera Kirby, Boston, Tenn.

OESTREICH, Ezra H. William Oestreich, Graytown, Ottawa, Ohio.

SONECZ, Joseph. Kuzma Sonecz, 1343 South Sangamon Street, Chicago, Ill.

Died from Accident and Other Causes.

LIEUTENANT.

DAVIS, Thomas Hart. Gen. T. F. Davis, 612 Pershing Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

CORPORAL.

BALL, E. B. Mrs. S. B. Ball, Kyger, W. Va.

PRIVATE.

BENDER, Charles. Mrs. Louise Casterline, box 214, Butler, N. J.

BOURDEAU, Joseph J. Jermlah Bourdeau, R. F. D. 2, Westerly, R. I.

DORRIS, Patrick J. Patrick J. Dorris, sr., 1129 East Center Street, Mahanoy, Pa.

NIXON, John J. Mrs. Sadie Manning, 98 Bright Street, Jersey City, N. J.

O'MARA, John. Patrick O'Mara, 111 West Forty-third Street, Chicago, Ill.

THOMAS, Edward. Mrs. Sarah Thomas, 1316 1/2 Pennsylvania Avenue, New Castle, Pa.

BRADY, Henry C. Mrs. Mamie Brady, 1817 Tenth Street, Peru, Ill.

GILLIAM, Isaac. Mrs. Leo Gilliam, R. F. D. 1, Fairview, Va.

GRIGGS, Lee. Mrs. Fashion Griggs, 1324 Twenty-fourth Street, Birmingham, Ala.

MEYER, William J. E. Mrs. Rachael Meyer, 836 Linley Court, Denver, Colo.

SEILEY, William A. Mrs. J. R. Whittington, 1520 Kelly Street, Alexandria, La.

WATERSTRAT, Norman A. Albert F. Waterstrat, 121 Williams Street, Tonawanda, N. Y.

CASUALTIES REPORTED BY GEN. PERSHING

Died of Disease.

LIBUTENANT.
VON GOODAT, Nicholas. Mrs. Annie Von Goodat, box 27, Lykens, Pa.

SERGEANTS.
CALLAHAN, Sylvester W. Michael M. Callahan, 40 North Second Street, Greenville, Pa.
CASEY, Partick R., jr. Patrick Casey, 8 White Street, Newport, R. I.
HOUSTON, Joseph A. Mrs. Patrick Houston, 651 South Valley Avenue, Olyphant, Pa.

CORPORAL.
SULLIVAN, Joseph E. Dennis A. Sullivan, 261 Chase Street, Gary, Ind.

ARMY FIELD CLERK.
MATEJA, Frank W. E. Mateja, 3608 East One hundred and fourth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

PRIVATES.
DROUIN, George W. Leon Drouin, 46 Forest Street, Dover, N. H.
HATLESTAD, Joseph. Mrs. Sarah Hatlestad, R. F. D. 1, Fertile, Minn.
OGILVIE, William A. Mrs. Catherine Ogilvie, 1812 Tsculen Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
OMBLIA, Randolph. Mrs. Elizabeth Omella, 1219 Orleans Street, Baltimore, Md.
PETERSON, William J. James C. Peterson, Blooming Prairie, Minn.
QUIMBY, Howard L. Mrs. Emma B. Quimby, South Acton, Mass.
REINKEN, Andrew. Ben Reinken, R. F. D. 1, box 45, Wesley, Iowa.
RIGHTMYER, William M. Mrs. Nellie Gardner, Washington Avenue, Saugerties, N. Y.
SAEGER, Willi. August F. Saeger, R. F. D. 3, Merrill, Wis.

Wounded Severely.

LIBUTENANTS.
BROWN, Charles D. Mrs. Harry Walker, 527 King Street, La Crosse, Wis.
TURCOTTE, Alfred H. Henry W. Turcotte, 254 Milbury Street, Worcester, Mass.

PRIVATES.
DOLAN, Thomas W. Hannah Courtney, 16 Allen Street, Worcester, Mass.
LARSON, Louis Celestine. Mrs. Louis C. Larson, 808 Church Street, Tunnelhill, Pa.
MILLER, Charles. P. A. Miller, Ferndale, Wash.
BURNS, Grant E. Mrs. Mary Burns, Lachine, Mich.
OLSEN, Charles. Mrs. Christine Olsen, 737 Forty-second Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
PATTERSON, Vivian R. Mrs. Mary Patterson, North Elba, N. Y.
SCHOEMACHER, Melvin. Mrs. Lettie Schoemacher, Sawyer, Wis.
SHAVRO, Stephen. Mrs. Susie Shavro, care of U. P. Becke, South Bend, Ind.
STOPKA, Joseph. Anthony Stopka, R. F. D. 2, Tyre, Mich.
TAYLOR, Robert F. Mrs. M. Taylor, 901 West Poplar Street, York, Pa.

Missing in Action.

PRIVATES.
SHAFFER, Charles E. Mrs. Minnie Shaffer, R. F. D. 1, Hunt, W. Va.
SPRANGERS, Michael. John Sprangers, South Kaukauna, Wis.
GILL, Theodore. J. G. Gill, Dyer, Tenn.

SECTION 2, MARCH 31, 1919.

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

Killed in action.....	6
Died from wounds.....	5
Died of disease.....	36
Wounded severely.....	4

Total..... 51

Killed in Action.

Y. M. C. A. SECRETARIES.
BIRCHBY, James A. Y. M. C. A. Overseas Casuals, 347 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.
MARTIN, Winona C. Y. M. C. A. Overseas Casuals, 347 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

PRIVATES.
BURNER, Nelson. Mrs. Mary Burner, Jeffersonville, Vt.

GUZMAN, Jesus. Eusoba Guzman, Corpus Christi, Tex.
STEBBLE, Toney. Charles Smith, general delivery, Grass Lake, Mich.

Died of Wounds.

SERGEANT.
SHANNON, Edward. William Shannon, general delivery, Mapleton, Kans.

CORPORAL.
WELSH, Alfred A. Mrs. James Welsh, 162 West Ninety-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.

PRIVATES.
BLAKE, Harry. Mrs. Annie Blake, Marshfield, Oreg.
BOEGNER, Claude. Louis Boegner, Lapeer, Mich.
TRECHER, Edward B. Miss Duesla F. Trecher, 573 East Street, New Haven, Conn.

Died of Disease.

LIBUTENANTS.
CHANCE, Harold W. Mrs. M. T. Chance, 127 Ellis Avenue, Wichita, Kans.
MEEKS, Charles C. Judge John W. Meek, Pochontas, Ark.

SERGEANT MAJOR.
WRIGHT, William W. Mrs. Annie Powitt, 506 Ury Street, Union City, Tenn.

CORPORALS.
CROWL, Wilton C. Mrs. Ida S. Crowl, 463 Longfellow Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
DALY, George J. T. E. Daly, 102 South Orchard Street, Wallingford, Conn.
DEMBY, David. Mrs. S. Demby, 219 Audubon Avenue, New York, N. Y.
SCHAEFER, Louis C. Miss Freda Schaefer, 625 Cole Street, San Francisco, Cal.
STUBENSZ, Stanley. Mrs. Francis Stubenz, 356 Amherst Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Y. M. C. A. SECRETARIES.

CHAUVIN, Raoul. Y. M. C. A. Overseas Casuals, 347 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.
COLWELL, Joseph E. Y. M. C. A. Overseas Casuals, 347 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.
COLETT, George W. Y. M. C. A. Overseas Casuals, 347 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.
KNIGHT, Alice. Y. M. C. A. Overseas Casuals, 347 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

WAGONERS.
GORMAN, Walter C. Mrs. Walter C. Gorman, 67 Caryl Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y.
SCHREADER, Benjamin Henry. Mrs. Laura Frieda Schreader, 592 Portland Avenue, Rochester, N. Y.

MECHANIC.

JOINER, Patrick H. Mrs. Temple Joiner, Baxley, Ga.

COOKS.

BARKSDALE, Ralph. Lee Barksdale, Fountain, S. C.
BENT, Frank F. Mrs. Margarite Bent, 10820 Avenue G, South Chicago, Ill.

PRIVATES.

DAVIS, Ivor E. Mrs. Jane H. Davis, 127 West Third Street, Niles, Ohio.
DOLAN, Frank W. Mrs. Mary Dolan, 1216 State Street, Utica, N. Y.
DOUGLASS, Clarence E. Thomas E. Douglass, 264 North Water Street, Kent, Ohio.
EARHART, E. M. B. F. Earhart, Saltsburg, Pa.
ESTES, Charles D. Will Estes, Miller, Ark.
FEARS, Julius. Henry Fears, Millerville, Ark.
GRIER, William L. Lawson J. Grier, Seaman, Ala.
HOLLAND, Sidney. Jas. Holland, 2111 D Street, Granite City, Ill.
HOPKINS, Augustus. Augustus Hopkins, Silcott, Wash.
LEE, Robert. Mrs. Berta Lucious, Farewell, La.
MCDONOUGH, John J. P. J. McDonough, 320 Parker Street, Verona, Pa.
MAYER, William. Mrs. Mary Mayer, box 64, Hartsdale, N. Y.
MANN, Arthur. Melvin Mann, Linesville, Pa.
NEALY, Tom. Mrs. Ellen Nealy, R. F. D. 1, box 49, Raymond, Ga.
OLMSTEAD, Cortes R. Alden Olmstead, general delivery, Great Falls, Mont.
REINGOLD, William. Lewis Lipshitz, 14 Windsor Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.
REYNOLDS, Henry. R. H. Reynolds, Capps, Ala.
TAYLOR, Eibert Harrison. Mrs. James Franklin Bell, Greenleaf, Kans.

THACKER, Claude. Mrs. Sallie A. Thacker, R. F. D. 6, Oxford, Miss.

Wounded Severely.

CORPORALS.
PARLETTE, Ellis S. Mrs. Margaret Parlette, 5511 Townsend Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
PROCHITKO, Nestor. Mike Kotava, 1710 West Forty-fourth Street, Chicago, Ill.

WAGONER.
RYAN, John E. Mrs. Nora Ryan, 117 South Eleventh Street, Fort Dodge, Iowa.

COOK.
STONE, Archie H. Miss Marie Stone, 535 Everette Street, Portland, Oreg.

CORRECTIONS IN CASUALTY LISTS.

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

PRIVATE.
RADLOFF, William. Carl Radloff, Lidgerwood, N. Dak.

Wounded Severely, Previously Reported Died of Wounds.

PRIVATE.
LARAMEY, Clarence. Miss Delphi Eu Laramey, Hermosa Beach, Cal.

Killed in Action, Previously Reported Died.

PRIVATE.
PIERCE, Charles West. Mrs. Irene Pierce, 36 East Fifth Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.

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

SERGEANT.
LOUIS, Antonio. Mrs. Angelina Louis, 518 Lincoln Avenue, Blue Island, Ill.

Killed in Action, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

SERGEANT.
ROBARTS, Joseph B. Mrs. Bessie Larendau, Chelsea, Mass.

CORPORAL.
ADAMS, James W. Joseph Adams, R. F. D. 1, Waubun, Minn.

PRIVATES.

AKERSON, Arthur N. Mrs. Matilda Akerson, 3218 Lind Street, Sioux City, Iowa.
CAMERON, Wilbur. Mrs. John Cameron, 742 Berwick Street, Easton, Pa.
CHAMBERLIN, Raymond. Joseph E. Chamberlin, 143 Sutherland Road, Brookline, Mass.
JACOBS, William L. Hans W. Jacobs, San Marcos, Cal.
ROBERTS, Robert L. W. C. Roberts, Erock, Ky.
TRUSHINSKI, Albert. William Trushinski, 208 Brookfield Avenue, Waukesha, Wis.
WORTHIELY, Ernest D. David Worthely, R. F. D. 3, Lakeview, Mich.
YORK, Will. Mrs. Lulu York, Dante, Va.

Died from Aeroplane Accident, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

LIBUTENANT.
GATTON, Cyrus John. Mrs. M. Gatton, 507 West Mendenhall Street, Bozeman, Mont.

Died, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

LIBUTENANT.

BEANE, James D. Winifred Wheeler, 81 Ludbury Road, Concord, Mass.

PRIVATES.

BELL, Jimmie M. Mrs. Sophia Bell, R. F. D. 2, Bethpage, Tenn.
CHARNIN, Nathan. George Charnin, 122 Rockaway Road, Jamaica, N. Y.
GRAY, Grover Cleveland. Mrs. Cora Lee Gray, R. F. D. 4, Leesburg, Va.

Wounded Slightly, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

PRIVATES.

MARTIN, Lynn. Mrs. Anna Martin, Lincoln Street, Westfield, Pa.
MORRISSEY, Martin E. Eugene Morrissey, 421 East Twenty-second Street, New York, N. Y.
ROBINSON, Shafter. Mrs. Minnie Landlin, Malcolm, Ky.

(Continued on page 15.)

SOLDIERS HONORED BY PERSHING FOR HEROISM

The commander in chief, in the name of the President, has awarded the distinguished-service cross to the following-named officers and soldiers for the acts of extraordinary heroism described after their names:

First Sergt. EDWARD J. COX, Company L, 30th Infantry. (A. S. No. 5480206.) For extraordinary heroism in action near Jaulgonne, France, July 23, 1918. Although suffering from severe mustard-gas burns, Sergt. Cox led a platoon through the attack of July 23 with unquestionable initiative, coolness, and courage. Home address, William Cox, father, Valley Falls, N. Y.

Corpl. DAVID STEARNS, Company C, 4th Engineers. (A. S. No. 568697.) For extraordinary heroism in action near St. Thibaut, France, August 6, 1918. Corpl. Stearns was a member of a platoon ordered to precede the infantry, to construct footbridges across the Vesle River. Enemy sniper, machine-gun, and artillery fire was so intense that four attempts of his platoon failed. Acting upon his own initiative, Corpl. Stearns made his way along the river in the face of the deadly fire, and, for one hour, reconnoitered the enemy's positions, reporting back to his commanding officer with information of the greatest value. Home address, J. O. Stearns, father, room 5, Washington Building, Portland, Ore.

Second Lieut. RUFUS B. JACKSON, 370th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near Farm La Follie, France, September 28, 1918. Having been ordered to use his Stokes mortars in wiping out machine-gun nests, which had been resisting the advance of his company, Lieut. Jackson made a personal reconnaissance by crawling to the enemy's lines to locate the nests. Accomplishing his purpose, he returned and directed the fire, silencing the guns. This officer has been returned to the United States with the 370th Infantry, and it is requested that the adjutant general arrange for presentation of distinguished service cross to him. Home address, Mrs. Mary J. Jackson, mother, 912 East Thirteenth Street, Des Moines, Iowa.

Capt. ROBERT VALLOIS (French Army), observer. For extraordinary heroism in action near Thiaucourt, France. Capt. Vallois volunteered to fly with Maj. Lewis H. Breerton on an important reconnaissance mission. On account of poor visibility they were forced to fly at a very low altitude and were continually harassed by anti-aircraft fire. Four enemy monoplane planes (type Fokker) attacked them, and during the combat which followed Capt. Vallois's gun jammed. After withdrawing for the purpose of clearing the jam they again returned to the fight, and, despite the fact that he had been painfully wounded in the face, Capt. Vallois succeeded in dispersing three of the adversaries and fought off the other while his pilot made a landing.

First Lieut. FREDERICK WINANT, Jr., 30th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action at Mezy, France, July 15, 1918. Lieut. Winant was in command of the Stokes' mortar platoon of his regiment at the beginning of the German attack of July 15, when all but two of his guns were blown out of their pits by enemy fire. Changing the location of his two remaining guns, he continued to fire on the Germans as they crossed the Marne, and when he was no longer able to do so he withdrew his men, numbering about 20, and assisted in holding back the enemy, approaching from three sides. Regardless of personal danger, he remained on duty throughout the action, refusing to accept first aid, though he had been twice wounded. Home address, Clinton Gilbert, uncle, 48 East Fiftieth Street, New York, N. Y.

First Lieut. EMERY ST. GEORGE, 30th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near Crezancy, France, July 15, 1918. On duty as assistant regimental signal officer, Lieut. St. George continually exposed himself during the terrific enemy bombardment preceding the attack of July 15 repairing wires and endeavoring to keep the lines in operation. Home address, Mrs. F. L. St. George, mother, 30 Pleasant Street, Plymouth, Mass.

Pvt. CHAUNCEY M. GRIFFITH, Battery F, 10th Field Artillery. (A. S. No. 1039129.) For extraordinary heroism in action near Greves Farm, France, July 15, 1918. Responding to a call for volunteers, Pvt. Griffith, with eight other soldiers, manned two guns of a French battery which had been

deserted by the French during the unprecedented fire, after many casualties had been inflicted on their forces. For two hours he remained at this post and poured an effective fire into the ranks of the enemy. Home address, Miss Bertha Griffith, sister, Amery, Wis.

Corpl. JOHN J. GIBNEY, Battery F, 10th Field Artillery. (A. S. No. 1089050.) For extraordinary heroism in action near Greves Farm, France, July 15, 1918. Responding to a call for volunteers, Corpl. Gibney, with eight other soldiers, manned two guns of a French battery which had been deserted by the French during the unprecedented fire, after many casualties had been inflicted on their forces. For two hours he remained at this post and poured an effective fire into the ranks of the enemy. Home address, Miss Mary Gibney, 311 East Fourth Street, Tucson, Ariz.

First Lieut. JAMES H. GAY, 30th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near Cresancy, France, July 15, 1918. When his small force of about 30 men was almost entirely surrounded by greatly superior forces of the enemy, Lieut. Gay, refusing to surrender, cut his way out by delivering a deadly fire from both his front and rear. He also captured about 150 prisoners, including a major, and his remarkable gallantry aided greatly in breaking up the German drive of July 15. Home address, James H. Gay, father, 345 Pelham Road, Germantown, Pa.

Sergt. FRANK M. FRACY, Battery F, 10th Field Artillery. (A. S. No. 107186.) For extraordinary heroism in action near Greves Farm, France, July 15, 1918. Responding to a call for volunteers, Sergt. Fracy, with eight other soldiers, manned two guns of a French battery which had been deserted by the French during the unprecedented fire, after many casualties had been inflicted on their forces. For two hours he remained at his post and poured an effective fire into the ranks of the enemy. Home address, Mrs. Grace M. Huskins, sister, Rozel, Utah.

Pvt. Frank ELICKY, Battery F, 10th Field Artillery. (A. S. No. 1039122.) For extraordinary heroism in action near Greves Farm, France, July 15, 1918. Responding to a call for volunteers, Pvt. Elicky, with eight other soldiers, manned two guns of a French battery which had been deserted by the French during the unprecedented fire, after many casualties had been inflicted on their forces. For two hours he remained at his post and poured an effective fire into the ranks of the enemy. Home address, Mrs. Teresa Elicky, 338 East Seventy-third Street, New York, N. Y.

Pvt. LAFAYETTE BRAUNGARDT, Battery F, 10th Field Artillery. (A. S. No. 1039102.) For extraordinary heroism in action near Greves Farm, France, July 15, 1918. Responding to a call for volunteers, Pvt. Braungardt, with eight other soldiers, manned two guns of a French battery, which had been deserted by the French during the unprecedented fire, after many casualties had been inflicted on their forces. For two hours he remained at his post and poured an effective fire into the ranks of the enemy. Home address, Mrs. Elizabeth Braungardt, mother, Linfield, Mo.

First Lieut. HAROLD W. BATCHELDER, 30th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near Bois D'Aigremont, France, July 15, 1918. When it seemed impossible for a runner to get through the violent barrage, Lieut. Batchelder volunteered and carried an important message to regimental headquarters, returning with an answer. Home address, E. E. Batchelder, Hardwick, Vt.

Pvt. ELMER V. RICE, Company L, 30th Infantry. (A. S. No. 548068.) For extraordinary heroism in action in the Bois D'Aigremont, France, July 15, 1918. During the intense artillery fire preceding the German attack of July 15, after another runner had been sent with a message from the battalion post of command and had been unable to get through the wood, which was being heavily bombarded, Pvt. Rice volunteered for this seemingly impossible mission and successfully accomplished it. Throughout the night he declined to take cover, but continued to search for wounded men, exposing himself to the heaviest fire. Home address, S. B. Rice, father, Elkton, Mich.

Pvt. (First Class) HARRY A. LUCIA, Company M, 4th Infantry. (A. S. No. 2340082.) For extraordinary heroism in action near Le Charnel, France, July 27, 1918. Pvt. Lucia volunteered to carry an important

message through a heavy artillery barrage, after several other runners had reported that they could not get through. He succeeded in his mission. Home address, Mrs. Mary Lucia, 349 Lindin Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Second Lieut. ALDEN C. PERRINGTON, 30th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near Bois D'Aigremont, France, July 15, 1918. When the German barrage preceding their drive of July 15 was at its worst, Lieut. Perrington volunteered to go through the barrage in Bois D'Aigremont to secure hand grenades for the defense of a wooded ravine after the forward grenade dump was blown up. This was at a time when it seemed impossible for any human being to get through the barrage. Throughout the entire engagement Lieut. Perrington volunteered to lead a number of patrols, both to the front and flanks. Home address, W. M. Perrington, father, Haydenville, Mass.

Pvt. TONY PARADISO, Company D, 102d Infantry. (A. S. No. 64349.) For extraordinary heroism in action Epieds, France, July 23, 1918. Fighting with rare courage at Epieds, Pvt. Paradiso bayoneted several Germans and then discovering two machine gunners in a tree, he crept through the wheat fields alone and killed them. Later he made several trips from Epieds to a dressing station in the woods, traversing a road under constant shell and machine-gun fire. Home address, Louis Paradiso, father, Barra, Italy.

Capt. ARTHUR A. HANSEN, 101st Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near Bois de Warville, France, October 2, 1918. Despite the fact that the support elements failed to arrive at the point of departure, Capt. Hansen, unable to communicate with his superiors, led his troops forward. Encountering a particularly intense enemy barrage, he demonstrated unusual ability by safely conducting his command over the shell-swept area and successfully accomplishing his mission. Home address, Nellie Hansen, wife, 57 Bedford Street, Waltham, Mass.

First Lieut. CARROL F. REECE, 102d Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action in the Bois d'Ormont, France, October 23-28, 1918. In leading his company through four successful actions, Lieut. Reece was twice thrown violently to the ground and rendered unconscious by bursting shells, but upon recovering consciousness he immediately reorganized his scattered command and consolidated his position. On several occasions, under heavy enemy machine-gun fire, he crawled far in advance of his front line and rescued wounded men who had taken refuge in shell holes. Home address, John E. Reece, father, Butler, Tenn.

Lieut. Col. JOHN C. GREENWAY, 101st Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near Verdun, France, October 23, 1918. During a terrific enemy shelling on two of his battalions, and after both his battalion commanders had been wounded, Col. Greenway personally directed the activities and greatly encouraged his forces by his presence. Leading them in attack he demonstrated the utmost valor at the most critical moments, and he was the first of his command to enter the German trench which marked the objective of the day's attack. Home address, Miss C. L. Greenway, sister, Hot Springs, Ark.

First Lieut. DAVID J. BRICKLEY, 101st Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near Verdun, France, October 23-24, 1918. Stubbornly resisting three strong enemy counterattacks, Lieut. Brickley, without aid, went forward and by effective machine-gun fire drove the enemy from and captured a strong pill box which had been raising havoc in our ranks. Home address, Patrick J. Brickley, father, 299 Temple Street, Boston, Mass.

Pvt. JOHN F. LANERGAN, Company B, 101st Infantry. (A. S. No. 600143.) For extraordinary heroism in action near Verdun, France, October 23, and in the Belleu Bois, France, October 27, 1918. While engaged as runner during the attack on Houppy Bois on October 23 Pvt. Lanergan made repeated trips over an area swept by machine-gun and artillery fire. On October 27, after all his superior officers had become casualties, Pvt. Lanergan assembled scattered combat groups and, after reorganizing them, led them in a successful counter attack against the enemy. Home address, Mrs. H. A. Lanergan, mother, 144 Norwell Street, Dorchester Mass.

Pvt. MAURICE SHOMAN, Company D, 101st Infantry. (A. S. No. 60429.) For extraordinary heroism in action near Verdun, France, October 27, 1918. After killing many of the enemy, Pvt. Shoman was left alone in

a shell hole with no more ammunition. Finding himself surrounded by a sudden counter attack of the enemy, he grabbed a light machine gun and held off the enemy until he was rescued by his comrades. The fire from his gun was decidedly instrumental in overcoming the counter attack. Home address, Mrs. Edith Shoman, mother, 1 Main Street, Plymouth, Mass.

Battalion Sergt. Maj. **HERALD E. BOLIN**, Headquarters Company, 363d Infantry (A. S. 2262490). For extraordinary heroism in action at Waerghem, Belgium, October 31, 1918. Seeing a wounded soldier lying in an exposed position, Sergt. Maj. Bolin started to go to the former's assistance, and as he did so was knocked down by a bullet which struck him in the hip. He nevertheless continued on in the face of the dangerous fire and succeeded in moving his wounded comrade to shelter before attending to his own wound. Although he was suffering intense pain, he refused to go to the rear, but remained constantly at his post under artillery and machine-gun fire, having been on strenuous duty and without sleep for two days. Home address, Mrs. Lula Bolin, mother, Wenatchee, Wash.

First Lieut. **ROBERT BLAKE**, 5th Regiment, United States Marine Corps. For extraordinary heroism in action near Bois de Belleau, France, June 6, 1918. When the line was temporarily held up, Lieut. Blake volunteered and maintained liaison with the 49th Company continually crossing and recrossing an open field swept by intense machine-gun fire. Later in the engagement he established liaison with the French unit on the left flank, crossing a wheat field under heavy machine-gun and sniping fire, and returned with valuable information. Home address, Mrs. J. J. Blake, mother, 1148 Amador Avenue, Berkeley, Calif.

Pvt. **JOSEPH PASSAFIUME**, Company G, 307th Infantry (A. S. No. 1706135). For extraordinary heroism in action in the Argonne Forest, France, September 20-30, 1918. Pvt. Passafiume was detailed as a member of a team of runners, four teams having been sent to the battalion companies with a message regarding the extreme darkness, and the fact that the companies had changed positions, all the runners except Pvt. Passafiume reported back being unsuccessful in the mission. Pvt. Passafiume continued on, however, reaching the company to which he had been sent, and thinking that the others may have been unsuccessful found all the other companies, obtaining a signed receipt of the message. He then found his way back and reported to his battalion commander. Home address, John Passafiume, father, Buffalo, N. Y.

LIST OF CASUALTIES OVERSEAS

(Continued from page 13.)

Sick in Hospital, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

PRIVATES.

McGARRAHAN, Thomas P. Mrs. M. M. McGarrahan, 51 Temple Street, Dorchester, Mass.

WARICK, Joseph. Laurence Warick, 248 Third Street, Jersey City, N. J.

Returned to Duty, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

PRIVATES.

DAVIDSON, Earl L. Mrs. Dora Dolan, 803 Front Avenue, Grand Rapids, Mich.

DEVINE, Raleigh C. Mrs. Grace Devine, 1414 South Twentieth Street, Newcastle, Ind.

DOHERTY, Joseph E. Miss Bridget Doherty, Thompsonville, Conn.

PARKS, John Ovet. Mrs. Docia Parks, Cawker City, Kans.

Erroneously Reported Killed in Action.

PRIVATE.

DROPKIN, Isadore. Mrs. Janga - Dropkin, 1427 Wilkins Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Erroneously Reported Died of Disease.

PRIVATE.

CROWL, Harry W. Mrs. H. W. Crowl, 3602 Windsor Mill Road, Baltimore, Md.

Erroneously Reported Wounded (Degree Undetermined).

PRIVATE.

OLSON, Charles A. Henry M. Olson, East End, Saskatchewan, Canada.

SUBSISTENCE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE ARMY

Following is a list of the total May requirements of subsistence supplies for domestic consumption by the Army:

Fish, pickled mackerel, 200 pounds.
Baking powder, No. 1, 4,600 cans.
Beans, issue, 10,000 pounds.
Coffee, issue, R. & G., 30,000 pounds.
Tea, black, E. B., 1-pound, 1,000 packages.
Tea, green, Japan, 120 pounds.
Tea, black, orange pekoe, 1-pound, 1,000 packages.
Allspice, No. 1, 120 cans.
Cloves, No. 1, 240 cans.
Nutmeg, 5,500 pounds.
Lemon extract, 2-ounce, 240 bottles.
Lemon extract, 8-ounce, 6,640 bottles.
Vanilla extract, 2-ounce, 2,640 bottles.
Vanilla extract, 8-ounce, 3,480 bottles.
Apple butter, No. 10, 400 cans.
Ammonia, 144 bottles.
Apple butter, No. 8, 6,000 cans.
Apples, small cans, 1,440 cans.
Beans, lima, 1,800 cans.
Bluing, powdered, 4,520 boxes.
Candy, chocolate, 1-pound, 78,860 cartons.
Candy, lemon drops, 1-pound, 27,540 cartons.
Candy, stick, 1-pound, 28,280 cartons.
Candy, butter-scotch, 1-pound, 1,920 cartons.
Cherries, 60 cans.
Chocolate, plain, 1-pound packages, 32,400 packages.
Chocolate, vanilla, 1-pound packages, 118,240 packages.
Cocoa, breakfast, 5-pound cans, 100 cans.
Cocoa, breakfast, 1-pound cans, 42,960 cans.
Clam juice, 360 cans.
Coffee, R. & G., 2-pound cans, 18,000 cans.
Coffee, R. & G., 1-pound cans, 15,000 cans.
Crabs, deviled, 288 cans.
Crackers, ginger, No. 1, 1,488 cartons.
Crackers, graham, No. 1, 15,432 cartons.
Crackers, soda, No. 1, 3,160 cartons.
Crackers, water, No. 1, 700 cartons.

Currants, 13,980 cartons.
Flour, 4,200 packages.
Flour, buckwheat, 5,000 pounds.
Flour, family, 80,000 pounds.
Hominy, lye, No. 3, 36,300 cans.
Horse-radish, 8-ounce bottle, 1,200 bottles.
Jelly, assorted, 600 cans.
Jelly, currant, 5,160 cans.
Listerine, 1,032 bottles.
Lobster, 3,704 cans.
Macaroni, 75,000 packages.
Milk, condensed, sweet, No. 1, 2,400 cans.
Milk, malted, No. 1, 2,880 bottles.
Mincedmeat, 540 cans.
Molasses, No. 3, 1,200 cans.
Olive oil, 7,000 pint bottles.
Olive oil, 5,280 bottles.
Olive oil, 240 cans.
Olives, 24 pint bottles.
Oysters, No. 2, 5,400 cans.
Pickles, chowchow, 5,124 pint jars.
Pickles, chowchow, 3,800 quart jars.
Pickles, gherkins, 3,144 pint jars.
Pickles, gherkins, 2,900 quart jars.
Pickles, mixed, 14,368 pint jars.
Pickles, mixed, 4,100 quart jars.
Preserves, cherry, No. 2, 240 cans.
Preserves, damson, No. 2, 12,240 cans.
Preserves, orange, No. 2, 244 cans.
Preserves, blackberry, 5,000 cans.
Preserves, raspberry, No. 1, 10,000 cans.
Preserves, strawberry, No. 1, 3,680 cans.
Sauce, chili, 1,248 bottles.
Sauce, tomato catsup, 28,080 pint bottles.
Sauce, worcestershire, 5,668 bottles.
Shrimp, 6,692 cans.
Sirup, maple, 3,960 1-gallon cans.
Soap, powder, 900 pounds.
Soap, scouring, Bon Ami, 4,920 cakes.
Soap, shaving, 5,160 cakes.
Soap, shaving, 4,300 sticks.
Soap, toilet, standard brands, 146,288 cakes.
Starch, corn, 30,000 1-pound packages.
Sugar, powdered, 100 1-pound packages.
Starch, laundry, 1,200 1-pound packages.
Tapioca, 180 1-pound cartons.
Rhubarb, 480 cans.

LABOR DEPARTMENT STATEMENT.

The United States Department of Labor authorizes the following:

In order that the publication of the OFFICIAL BULLETIN may not be discontinued, despite the exhaustion of its present appropriation and the failure of Congress to provide new funds, Roger W. Babson, chief of the Information and Education Service of the Department of Labor, will publish it under the name of the "United States Bulletin" as a public service until such time as Congress makes a new appropriation.

The OFFICIAL BULLETIN has built up a large circulation, for it is a source of absolutely reliable information regarding Governmental activities, and a suspension of publication at this time would not only break down the position it has made for itself, but would deprive a large number of persons of the accurate knowledge of governmental affairs that they require for their own and the Government's good.

Owing to the suspension of publication of the U. S. Employment Service Bulletin, also from lack of funds, and the necessity for accurate information regarding unemployment conditions, the Department of Labor will make a special effort to furnish for the United States Bulletin such matter as it can use along this line. The field of the Employment Service Bulletin will be covered, so far as possible, by the publication while Mr. Babson directs it.

In the following statement, Mr. Babson outlines his plans in connection with the BULLETIN.

"Believing that it would be a great misfortune to have a break in the publication of the OFFICIAL BULLETIN between March 31, 1919, and the time when Congress again provides the funds for its

continuance, I have consented to take over and continue it as a semi-weekly publication, with the profit or loss connected therewith. The BULLETIN will be issued by the same editorial staff and at the same office as heretofore (10 Jackson Place).

"Every important country in the world—excepting the United States of America—has an official bulletin to record systematically and to present to the Nation collectively, without partisanship, the official acts and policies of the National Government. Under order of the President, dated May 10, 1917, such a bulletin was founded for our country. Like so many other good things, the late Congress did not provide for its continuance. Until Congress so provides, I will be its publisher; but whenever Congress shows a willingness to resume its publication I shall insist upon retiring. Moreover, I shall make a great effort to then return the publication, not only with a maximum of subscribers, but also retaining all the official prestige which it now possesses.

"Therefore, in addition to being publisher, I wish to be considered as sort of custodian or trustee, who is publishing the BULLETIN only until such time as Congress may again see fit to carry it on. It is on this basis that I ask the support of every subscriber."

The last number of the OFFICIAL BULLETIN as published under its appropriation appears to-day.

LOCOMOTIVES SHIPPED.

The weekly statement by the United States Railroad Administration on the output of locomotives shows that a total of 56 were shipped to various railroads during the week ended March 22.

LIST OF GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS AND PURCHASE ORDERS

PURCHASE AND STORAGE

The following is a list of purchase orders and contracts passed by the Board of Review, office of Director of Purchase and Storage, War Department:

March 25, 1919.

Purchase orders under \$25,000.

2-19856. New York Last Co., New York, N. Y., 4,053 pairs lasts, iron bottom, hinge, at \$1.75 per pair, f. o. b. Governors Island, N. Y., \$7,092.75.

2-19776. Lowe & Miller, New York, N. Y., 42,261 yards cloth, canvas, padding, 22-inch, weight 6 ounces per lineal yard, at \$0.26 per yard, \$10,987.86.

2893. Supply officer, Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal., 70,944 cans asparagus at \$0.19 per can, \$13,479.36.

2894. Supply officer, Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal., 47,304 cans asparagus at \$0.19 per can, \$8,987.76.

2897. Supply officer, Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal., 97,776 cans pears, No. 2, extra standard, at \$0.20 per can, f. o. b. railroad, Richmond, \$19,555.20.

2900. Supply officer, Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal., 72,000 cans peaches, No. 2, at \$0.19 per can, f. o. b. W. H., Port Costa, Cal., \$13,680.

2902. Supply officer, Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal., 120,000 cans peaches, No. 2, at \$0.19 per can, f. o. b. W. H., Port Costa, Cal., \$22,800.

2899. Supply officer, Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal., 20,004 cans apples, No. 10, at \$0.40 per can, f. o. b. W. H., Port Costa, Cal., \$8,001.60.

2901. Supply officer, Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal., 20,004 cans apples, No. 10, at \$0.40 per can, f. o. b. W. H., Port Costa, Cal., \$8,001.60.

5438. Cincinnati Abattoir Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, 600 pounds dried beef, sliced, at \$0.545 per pound; 1,200 pounds beef hearts, at \$0.0775 per pound; 1,200 pounds beef liver, at \$0.0622 per pound; 600 pounds beef tenderloin, at \$0.29 per pound; 300 pounds beef tongue, at \$0.28 per pound; 1,700 pounds pork, Boston butts, at \$0.245 per pound; 250 pounds pork, ham, boiled, at \$0.435 per pound; 2,000 pounds pork, ham, minced, at \$0.1695 per pound; 1,500 pounds pork, ham, fresh, at \$0.285 per pound; 5,000 pounds pork, loin, at \$0.26 per pound; 500 pounds meat loaf, at \$0.185 per pound; 250 pounds pork, shoulder, at \$0.25 per pound; 2,000 pounds pork, spare ribs, at \$0.14 per pound; 50 pounds pork, tenderloin, at \$0.42 per pound; 8½ barrels pigs feet, at \$6.25 each; 150 pounds ribs of beef, at \$0.36 per pound; 500 pounds pork sausage, smoked, at \$0.21 per pound; 5,000 pounds pork sausage, fresh, at \$0.18 per pound; 3,000 pounds frankfurters, at \$0.17 per pound; 1,200 pounds bologna, at \$0.144 per pound; 300 pounds liver pudding, at \$0.11 per pound; all f. o. b. Camp Sherman, Ohio, \$5,025.55.

Sub. 1840. Dwinell-Wright Co., Boston, Mass., 8,000 cans coffee, White House, 2-pound cans, at \$0.64 per can, \$5,120.

Sub. 1845. Bay State Maple Syrup Co., Boston, Mass., 5,800 cans sirup, maple, 3 gallon, pure Mt. Washington brand, at \$1.475 per can, \$8,555.

GSO-3963-P. Enterprise Manufacturing Co., New York, N. Y., 5,000 choppers (food), No. 703, at \$1.50 each (3 knives to each chopper), f. o. b. Philadelphia, Pa., \$7,500.

GSO-3927-C. Poe Range Co., Chicago, Ill., 24 Poe ranges, double oven, at \$265 each, \$6,360.

GSO-3926-N. Noesting Pin Ticket Co., Mt. Vernon, N. Y., 13,648 gross thumb tacks, 3/4 inch (100 box), 9 cents per box; 8,828 gross thumb tacks, 1/2 inch (100 box), 9 cents per box; 24,084 gross thumb tacks, 3/8 inch (100 box), at 9 cents per box; f. o. b. Government warehouse, New York, N. Y., \$6,034.18.

GSO-3956-B. United States Envelope Co., Rockville, Conn., 3,108,000 envelopes, penalty white, 4-1/8x9 1/2 inch, open side, printed, at \$2.06 per 1000 plus 15 cents per 1000 for overseas packing, \$6,868.68.

GSO-3951-J. Conklin Pen Manufacturing Co., Toledo, Ohio, 7,464 pens, fountain, Conklin self-filling, assorted, at \$1.875 each, \$10,263.4-10267. Bulah Canning Co., Wirtz, Va., 12,120 cans tomatoes, No. 3, at 132 cents per

can; 50,400 cans tomatoes, No. 2, at 82 cents per can, \$6,076.50.

20693. Dean & Co., Bath, N. Y., 300 tons No. 2 timothy hay, at \$28 per ton, f. o. b. Western New York stations, taking 22½ cents rate to New York, \$8,400.

20692. Dean & Co., Bath, N. Y., 600 tons standard timothy hay, at \$29 per ton, f. o. b. Western New York, 22½ cents rate, \$17,400.

20691. Dean & Co., Bath, N. Y., 300 tons No. 1 timothy hay, at \$30 per ton, f. o. b. west, New York, 22½-cent rate, \$9,000.

20656. Keelin Bros. & Co., Chicago, Ill., 240 tons standard timothy hay, at \$25 per ton, f. o. b. Fond du Lac, Wis., rate points, \$6,000.

15459-G. Cummings Canning Co., Conneaut, Ohio, 81,600 cans tomatoes, standard grade, at \$0.125 per can (24 x No. 3), \$10,200.

15458-G. Brighton Canning Co., Brighton, Iowa, 64,800 cans tomatoes, standard grade, at \$0.125 per can, \$8,100.

2831. Ford Motor Car Co., Detroit, Mich., 1 set miscellaneous spare parts for Ford motor cars, \$5,950.40.

Mtrs. 2791. Ford Motor Car Co., Detroit, Mich., miscellaneous spare parts for Ford motor cars, \$7,675.20.

2-19936. American Sugar Refining Co., New York, N. Y., 100,000 pounds granulated sugar, at \$0.0879 per pound, f. o. b. W. F. L., \$8,790.

15470-G. Whitehouse Milk Products Co., West Bend, Wis., 45,024 cans condensed milk, sweetened (14-ounce cans), at \$0.1510, f. o. b. New York, N. Y., \$6,800.50.

2-19930. Manufacturing Co. of America, Philadelphia, Pa., 100,000 tins 2-ounce mints, at \$0.0955 per tin ("U-All-Know"), \$9,550.

2-19929. Runkel Bros., New York, N. Y., 109,500 cakes chocolate vanilla (one-half pound), at \$0.155 per cake, f. o. b. Governors Island, \$16,972.50.

2-19931. Manufacturing Co. of America, Philadelphia, Pa., 200,000 tins (1½ ounces) mints, at \$0.06375 per tin ("U-All-Know"), \$12,750.

20699. Kehlor Flour Mills Co., St. Louis, Mo., 150 tons bran, at \$40 per ton (sacked in 100-pound burlap sacks), \$6,000.

20698. Maney Milling Co., Omaha, Nebr., 150 tons bran, at \$38 per ton (100-pound burlap sacks), \$5,700.

20697. Northwestern Consolidated Milling Co., Minneapolis, Minn., 150 tons bran, at \$39 per ton (100-pound burlap sacks), \$5,850.

20695. Listman Mills, La Crosse, Wis., 210 tons bran, at \$41 per ton (100-pound burlap sacks), f. o. b. Chicago, \$8,610.

1920. O. A. Harlan Co., San Jose, Cal., 180,000 pounds evaporated prunes, 50-pound box, at 10.75 cents per pound, f. o. b. factory, \$19,350.

2076. Rosenberg Bros., San Francisco, Cal., 21,000 pounds evaporated peaches, 5-pound cans; 20,040 pounds evaporated prunes, 5-pound cans, at 14.67 cents per pound each, f. o. b. factory, \$2,940.

1614. Larillo & Lafata, Healdsburg, Cal., 144,000 cans tomatoes, No. 2, extra standard, at 11.25 cents per can, \$16,200.

15478-G. Walter J. Hirsch Co., Chicago, Ill., 300,000 packages peanuts, salted, No. 1 Spanish, 2-ounce package, at \$0.0255 per package, \$8,550.

13-687. Rogue River Canning Co., Medford, Ore., 48,000 cans tomatoes, S. P., No. 2½ cans, at \$13.75 cents per can, \$6,600.

2908. Supply Officer, Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal., 30,960 cans pears, No. 2, extra standard, at \$0.20 per can, f. o. b. warehouse, Richmond, \$6,192.

Purchase orders over \$25,000.

1880. Guggenheim & Co., San Francisco, Cal., 1,200,000 pounds prunes, evaporated, at 10.75 cents per pound, f. o. b. factory, \$129,000.

1879. California Packing Corporation, San Francisco, Cal., 2,500,000 pounds prunes, evaporated, at 10.75 cents per pound, f. o. b. factory, \$268,750.

1921. E. N. Richmond, San Jose, Cal., 2,000,000 pounds prunes, evaporated, at 10.75 cents per pound, f. o. b. factory, \$215,000.

1923. California Prune & Apricot Growers (Inc.), San Jose, Cal., 3,840,000 pounds prunes, evaporated, at 10.75 cents per pound, f. o. b. factory, \$412,300.

1919. Garcia & Maggini, San Francisco, Cal., 1,000,000 pounds prunes, evaporated, at 10.75 cents per pound, f. o. b. factory, \$107,500.

1876. Rosenberg Bros., San Francisco, Cal., 2,180,000 pounds prunes, evaporated, at 10.75 cents per pound, f. o. b. factory, \$234,350.

1924. California Packing Corporation, San Francisco, Cal., 3,000,000 pounds prunes, 50-

pound boxes, at 10.75 cents per pound, f. o. b. factory, \$322,500.

2086. California Packing Corporation, San Francisco, Cal., 120,000 cans tomatoes, No. 3, extra standard, at \$0.154166 per can; 120,000 cans tomatoes, No. 2½ S. P., at 11.25 cents per can, f. o. b. factory, \$32,000.

1922. Rosenberg Bros. & Co., San Francisco, Cal., 3,140,000 pounds prunes, evaporated, at 10.75 cents per pound, f. o. b. factory, \$337,550.

2196. California Packing Corporation, San Francisco, Cal., 324,760 pounds prunes, evaporated, 50-pound boxes, at 10.75 cents per pound; 102,600 pounds prunes, evaporated, 5-pound cans, at 10.75 cents per pound, f. o. b. factory, \$45,941.

2898. Supply Officer, Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal., 225,000 cans peaches, No. 2, at \$0.19 per can, f. o. b. Fort Costa warehouse, \$42,750.

2896. Supply Officer, Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal., 175,008 cans pears, No. 2, extra standard, at \$0.20 per can, f. o. b. Richmond warehouse, \$35,001.60.

GSO-2950-C. National Enameling & Stamping Co., Milwaukee, Wis., 8,000 kettles for rolling kitchen, at \$6.50 each, \$52,000.

PURCHASE TRANSACTIONS APPROVED.

179. Patton Paint Co., Newark, N. J., 4,350 gallons olive-drab paint, at \$1.76 per gallon; 16,250 gallons olive-drab paint at \$1.83 per gallon; former in 8-hoop wooden barrels, latter in 5-gallon cans, \$37,217.60.

184. Sherwood Bros., Baltimore, Md., 3,500 gallons motor gasoline, at \$0.225 per gallon, tank wagons; 50 pounds cup grease, at \$0.1025 per pound, 25-pound tins; 100 gallons heavy motor oil at \$0.37 per gallon, wooden barrels, deliveries by truck, \$829.83.

177. G. F. Erich Co., Allentown, Pa., furnish all labor, machinery, hand tools, and vehicles required to handle, load, and remove surplus anthracite coal, approximately 3,000 tons, at \$5.69 per ton, 2,400 pounds, \$17,070.

PURCHASES APPROVED BY TELEGRAPH.

1577. Alfred W. Otis, Boston, Mass., 15,000 boxes apples at \$4.40 per box; 22,000 boxes apples at \$4.40 per box; 5,200 boxes apples at \$4.25 per box; 1,200 boxes apples at \$3.25 per box; winesaps and pippins, \$95.840.

Supplement to contract 10-17-18. L. J. Upton & Co. (Inc.), Norfolk, Va., \$5,750 increase; 395,000 pounds potatoes from undelivered portion of original contract to be diverted and delivered to Quartermaster sales room; 200,000 pounds at \$2.50 per hundred-weight; Quartermaster, General Ordnance, Md., 75,000 pounds at \$2.80 per hundred-weight; Camp Holabird, Md., 120,000 pounds at \$2.65 per hundred-weight.

The following contract approved by board on February 1, 1919, is reapproved to cover change in prices:

99. Standard Oil Co. of Indiana, Chicago, Ill., 4,000 gallons of kerosene oil at \$0.113 per gallon, f. o. b. Camp Funston, Kans., tank wagons; 10,000 gallons fuel oil at \$0.1475 per gallon, wooden barrels, same fort, \$1,927.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL SUPPLIES.

The following is a list of contracts of the Medical and Hospital Supplies Division passed by the board of review of that division:

M. & H. 355. American Photo Chemical Co., X-ray equipment, \$8,008.94.

M. & H. 351. Isidor Bickman, laboratory equipment, \$5,822.50.

M. & H. 358. Ritter Dental Manufacturing Co., dental equipment, \$140.75.

M. & H. Cont. 353. Eastman Kodak Co., X-ray supplies, \$153,764.80.

M. & H. Cont. 356. Johnson & Johnson, suspensory bandages, \$32,800.

M. & H. 359. H. C. Fry Glass Co., laboratory glassware, \$417.50.

M. & H. 360. Macbeth-Evans Glass Co., laboratory glassware, \$1,058.55.

M. & H. 361. W. H. Newborn & Co., laboratory glassware, \$48.

M. & H. 362. Domestic Electric Co., X-ray equipment, \$56.50.

M. & H. 364. H. D. Dougherty & Co., dressing cabinets, \$9,670.

M. & H. 363. Vinceland Scientific Glass Co., laboratory glassware, \$700.

M. & H. 357. Lee S. Smith & Sons, dental supplies (new purchase authorization issued to cancel unapproved contract GPO 1991), \$642.50.