

**Your Proud Privilege as an American: Own a Liberty Bond.**



# Official Bulletin



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GEORGE CREEL, Chairman

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No. 288

## APRIL 26 NAMED "LIBERTY DAY" IN PROCLAMATION BY PRESIDENT CALLING FOR WAR-LOAN RALLIES

### APPEALS FOR LIBERAL PLEDGES

*Government Employees Who Can Be  
Spared May Be Excused at Noon  
to Enable Them to Participate in  
Liberty-Loan Celebrations.*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES  
OF AMERICA.

#### A PROCLAMATION.

An enemy who has grossly abused the power of organized government and who seeks to dominate the world by the might of the sword challenges the rights of America and the liberty and life of all the free nations of the earth. Our brave sons are facing the fire of battle in defense of the honor and rights of America and the liberty of nations. To sustain them and to assist our gallant associates in the war a generous and patriotic people have been called upon to subscribe to the third Liberty loan.

Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, do appoint Friday, the 26th day of April, 1918, as Liberty Day. On the afternoon of that day I request the people of the United States to assemble in their respective communities and liberally pledge anew their financial support to sustain the Nation's cause. Patriotic demonstrations should be held in every city, town, and hamlet throughout the land under the general direction of the Secretary of the Treasury and the immediate direction of the Liberty loan committees organized by the Federal reserve banks. Let the Nation's response to the third Liberty loan express in unmistakable terms the determination of America to fight for peace, the permanent peace of justice.

For the purpose of participating in Liberty Day celebrations, all employees of the Federal Government throughout the country whose services can be spared may be excused at 12 o'clock noon Friday, the 26th of April.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done in the District of Columbia this 18th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1918, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-second.

[SEAL.] WOODROW WILSON.

By the President:  
ROBERT LANSING,  
Secretary of State.

## CAPTURED U-BOAT'S CREW REACHES AN ATLANTIC PORT

Thirty-Eight Prisoners of War  
Were Taken Last November  
by U. S. Vessels.

Acting Secretary Roosevelt authorizes the following statement:

There have just arrived at an Atlantic port of the United States 38 prisoners of war, being the commanding officer, 4 other officers, and 33 enlisted men of the German submarine U-58, which was captured by the U. S. S. *Fanning*, assisted by the U. S. S. *Nicholson*, in European waters on November 17, 1917.

These prisoners of war have been temporarily held in the custody of the British authorities pending a suitable opportunity to transport them to the United States. This temporary custody is in accordance with an agreement between the British Government and our own. These prisoners will be promptly transferred to the War Department for internment at the Army war prison barracks, Fort McPherson, near Atlanta, Ga. By joint agreement between the Navy Department and the War Department, prisoners of war taken by our naval forces are transferred into the custody of the War Department at the first convenient opportunity.

#### Names of Prisoners.

Following are the names of the prisoners taken from the U-58:

Gustav Anberger, captain-lieutenant; Otto von Ritgen, oberlieutenant zur see; Paul Schroether (Schroether), marine ober engineer; Frederick Muller, lieutenant zur see, reserve; Henry Ropke, warrant officer, navigator and deck; Ernest Rauscher, chief seaman; Albert Sporhase, torpedoman, fireman; Reinhardt Kading, seaman; Peter Schiffers, fireman; Paul Trumpold, shipfitter, fireman; Carl Petersen, fireman; Bernhardt Brauns, seaman; Willie Carl Selberg, fireman; Victor Bronheim, boatswain's mate; Michael Sammuller, chief machinist's mate; Kurt Kretschmer, wireless operator; Herman Thiel, chief seaman; Franz Litwin, boatswain; Hugo Gregen, fireman; Arthur Haupt, boatswain's mate; Ernst Grunert, machinist; Fritz Renz, boatswain's mate; Edward Birk, machinist's mate; Willie Oleschweg, electrician, wireless; Berthold Wittenbechar, chief fireman; Walter Ueckermann, telegrapher, radio; Joseph Steinern, fireman, electrician; Fritz Bachmann, fireman; Fritz Schultz, seaman; Herman Kuhlmann, seaman; Phillip Meyar, fireman, central control station; Henry Wisseman, chief machinist's mate; Herman Rippe, machinist's mate; Han Stoffels, electrician; Ernst Kruger, electrician; Kurt Schneider, machinist; Adolph Simons, fireman, oiler; Adolph Bush, seaman.

## ARKANSAS IS THE THIRD STATE TO COMPLETE ITS BOND QUOTA; FARMERS ARE LIBERAL BUYERS

TOTAL IS NOW \$1,161,510,650

*Treasury Officials Gratified by Big  
Showing Made in Rural Dis-  
tricts—Montana County Doubles  
Its Quota in Three Days.*

Subscriptions to the amount of \$1,161,510,650 have been made to the third Liberty loan, according to the latest information received at the Treasury Department.

Liberty loan officials to-day expressed great gratification over the news that Arkansas is the third State to have completely subscribed its minimum quota. The population of Arkansas is largely rural, and the success of the campaign there following the successes in Iowa and Oregon, also States with large rural population, gives ample evidence that the farmers are giving the third Liberty loan unqualified support. Arkansas's quota was \$15,351,350.

#### Other State Reports.

Southern Indiana—that part of the State lying in the St. Louis Federal reserve district—has oversubscribed its quota, but the remainder of the State has not equalled the record of the southern half.

Mississippi has made aggregate subscriptions of \$6,516,700, which is 92 per cent of its quota, and with some of the counties not yet reporting. Mississippi's showing is considered remarkable.

Kentucky, with sales of \$14,169,000, and a percentage of 89, is rated fourth in the St. Louis Federal reserve district; and southern Illinois, with sales aggregating \$15,000,000, and a percentage of 83, is fifth.

Missouri, outside the cities of St. Louis and Kansas City, has subscribed \$16,797,100, and has a percentage of 80. Tennessee has aggregate sales of \$5,932,160, which is only 62 per cent of its quota.

The city of St. Louis is up to \$17,842,250, which is only 45 per cent of its quota.

#### More Than Doubles Its Quota.

A whirlwind campaign in Butte, Mont., was put over in three days. The allotment for Silver Bow County was \$2,141,000, and at the end of three days the subscriptions totaled \$4,544,000. The women helped to make this campaign a success.

The anniversary of the Battle of Lexington was made the occasion for Liberty

loan rallies in New England. Patriotic meetings were held in nearly every city, and a holiday was declared. New England now has 260 towns and cities over-subscribed, and 200 of these have already been presented their honor flag.

The Cleveland district still maintains its lead in the number of honor cities, its total now reaching 449. Of these Ohio has 374, Pennsylvania 42, West Virginia 3, and Kentucky 30.

## THIRTY-FOUR NEW SHIPS READY TO SAIL OUT OF GREAT LAKES

The Shipping Board issues the following:

Thirty-four new ships, aggregating 105,000 tons, completed during the winter and spring at the Great Lakes yards, have been allocated to the trans-Atlantic trade. With the breaking up of the ice in the Lakes they will be sent through the locks. The first of these new ships are due to move in the coming week.

### Already Taking on Cargoes.

The bureau of operations of the Shipping Board has been notified that cargoes are already being put aboard the new ships.

The Shipping Board requisitioned these vessels in the early stages of their construction. All of them had been contracted for over-seas trade. They are of the *Frederickstadt* type, so called—the well-known lake type ship, averaging about 3,100 tons, 261 feet over all, 43.6 feet beam, and 20 feet in depth. No alterations in them will be required for passage through the locks.

### Moved Before Ice Formed.

Before the ice season set in the Shipping Board moved a total of 43 ships, including 24 of new construction, from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic coast.

## COAL DEALERS AND CONSUMERS CAUTIONED TO PLACE ORDERS

The Fuel Administration issues the following:

The Fuel Administration has been advised that coal consumers in some sections of the country are withholding their orders for coal in the expectation that the zone of distribution may be altered in a way that will broaden their sources of supply. It should be distinctly understood by coal producers, coal dealers, and coal consumers that the regulations carrying out the "zoning order" of the distribution of coal consumption were adopted in conjunction with the Railroad Administration, after the most careful study of the whole problem.

### Possibility of Further Restriction.

Any modifications of the zoning plan that may be made will be in the direction of further restriction rather than toward enlarging sources of supply.

War demands for coal as the year advances may demand still further restrictions of the consumer's freedom to choose coal.

There should, therefore, be no further delay upon the part of coal dealers and coal consumers in placing their orders for their coal supply. Patriotism demands that orders be placed at once in

## MR. M'ADOO ESTABLISHES SHIP LINE SERVICE ON GREAT LAKES TO RELIEVE THE CAR SITUATION

### SEVEN LARGE STEAMERS ASSIGNED

*Line Will Run Between Chicago, Milwaukee and Buffalo—Will Work Day and Night Shifts at Terminals to Speed Up Traffic.*

The United States Railroad Administration authorizes the following:

Director General McAdoo has established a lake-line service between Chicago, Milwaukee, and Buffalo in order to relieve the car situation as much as possible. Cars that have been held up on western railroads by the congestion on central railroads will be immediately released with the opening of lake navigation and the loads moved east by the way of lake and railroad lines east of Buffalo, thereby releasing equipment to the western railroads for the use in their territory and relieving the railroads in the central freight territory of the saving of power, fuel, and cars that can be devoted to other business.

### Seven Ships Assigned.

Shippers of heavy staple commodities from the East, such as sugar, coffee, and manufactured articles, will take advantage of this service, as it will be of a steady and regular movement. There will be assigned to this lake-line service seven large modern, electric-lighted steamships, and it is intended to work day and night shifts at the terminal points so that the ships can be turned rapidly and afford the greatest possible relief to the railroads.

### Common Terminal at Buffalo.

It will be known as the Lehigh Valley Transportation Co., and will serve all eastern trunk lines over a common terminal at Buffalo. Two of the ships assigned were owned by the Lehigh Valley Railroad; the other five were chartered from the Great Lakes Transit Corporation. Additional ships will be added as the service requires. All-rail rates will prevail in both directions, so that in case of congestion on the railroads the freight can be immediately diverted to the lake and given continuous movement to destination; the rates include marine insurance, and the service should be of great assistance to the shipping public.

### SPECIAL SEED-CORN SERVICE.

To meet the shortage of seed corn in 14 of the large corn-producing States between now and June 8, the Federal Government, through the Bureau of Markets, has announced a special seed-reporting service which will assist local organizations and individuals in locating and distributing seed corn to farmers in these States.

order that the railroads may realize the exact transportation movement demanded for coal, and in order that production may be maintained at a maximum.

## STATE COUNCILS OF DEFENSE TO AID WAR-RISK CLAIMANTS

The Council of National Defense, State councils section, has addressed the following circular letter to the several State councils of defense:

The Secretary of the Treasury has recently condemned certain claim agents and other persons who have charged and received compensation for services to beneficiaries under the war-risk insurance law. The War and Navy Departments and the Council of National Defense also regard this practice as unpatriotic.

### Steps Taken to Stop Practice.

Steps have been taken to check these highly reprehensible activities. The Treasury Department has drafted an amendment which will strengthen the law. The American Bar Association has recently written a letter to the Permanent Legal Advisory Boards, calling upon the lawyers of the country to volunteer their services wherever beneficiaries ask for assistance in presenting their claims to the Government.

The State councils of defense can be of great assistance at this time by making known to the community the fact that gratuitous service is available; and they should give the widest publicity to this service.

### Voluntary Aid for Dependents.

The Council of National Defense further urges upon the State councils the desirability of providing, through the legal committees, voluntary aid for the dependents of men in the service in collecting allotments of pay and family allowances, arrears of pay, extra pay, travel pay, and other moneys due the estates of deceased soldiers and sailors. Finally the State councils of defense should endeavor to secure the hearty cooperation of their own local legal committees and all other organizations which are undertaking to supply free service to soldiers and sailors and their dependents.

### Methods of Procedure.

Allotments and allowances under the war-risk insurance law are paid directly by the Treasury Department to the persons entitled thereto; claims for insurance taken out under the law should be addressed to Bureau of War-Risk Insurance, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.; claims for arrears of pay, extra pay, and travel pay of deceased soldiers and sailors and all other claims should be addressed to Auditor for the War Department, Washington, D. C. The departments involved will give applicants full information as to proof required for perfecting claims, and will give to all such claims as prompt attention as the activities of the bureau will permit.

### MEDICAL BOARD APPOINTED.

Special Orders, No. 83:

166. A board to consist of—

Col. George E. Bushnell, Medical Corps, United States Army, retired;  
Maj. Lewis A. Conner, Medical Reserve Corps; and

Maj. Raymond P. Sullivan, Medical Reserve Corps, is appointed to meet in this city at the call of the senior member of the board for the physical examination of such special cases as may be referred to the board by proper authority.

## JAPANESE FIRM IS ORDERED TO STOP DEALING IN FLOUR

The Food Administration issues the following:

The A. F. Takamine Co., a Japanese wholesale firm at Denver, Colo., has been ordered to suspend all flour transactions for the entire period of the war.

At a hearing before the Federal food administrator for Colorado it was shown that the Japanese concern had been violating the "fifty-fifty" rule—selling wheat flour without substitutes.

### Texas Firm Loses License.

Because it failed to fill its contracts the Hyatt Grain Co., of Waelder, Tex., has lost its license to deal in cotton seed, rice, feeds, and grains. The Food Administration announced to-day that the revocation becomes effective April 20.

As a result of an investigation following numerous complaints against the Hyatt Grain Co. the Federal food administrator for Texas reported that the company was financially unable to complete its contracts—was a mere speculator and was a menace to legitimate dealers.

### Approved by Washington.

After a preliminary investigation the Hyatt Co. was given an opportunity to make good its irregularities. It failed to take advantage of the opportunity. The administrator then ordered it to appear for a hearing and, upon failure to answer this summons, recommended that its license be revoked. The recommendation has been formally approved by Food Administration officials in Washington.

### Loses Egg and Poultry License.

As a sequel to the penalization of Swift & Co. and Zinn & Co., the Elmer Wood Co., of Moulton, Iowa, has lost its license to deal in eggs and poultry. The Wood company sold a large consignment of eggs to Swift & Co., receiving an unreasonable price. The revocation becomes effective April 24, the Food Administration announces. In addition to losing its license the Iowa concern will subscribe to the third Liberty loan an amount equal to the excessive profits derived from the transaction with the Swifts, and must donate the bonds to the American Red Cross.

Zinn & Co. and the New York branch of Swift & Co. were recently forced to suspend dealing in eggs in New York City for purchasing eggs at an unreasonable price.

C. A. English, of Ottumwa, Iowa, who acted as an agent for the Elmer Wood Co., but who had no personal interest in the eggs and no place of business in New York, has been directed to subscribe \$100 to the Red Cross.

### NEW EMPLOYMENT DIRECTORS.

The Department of Labor announces the appointments of Ready Kenehan, of Denver, as Federal director of the United States Employment Service for Colorado, and C. E. Connally, of Oklahoma City, as Federal director of the Employment Service for Oklahoma. The opening of new branch offices of the Federal Employment Service at New Haven, Waterbury, and Williamantic, Conn.; Selma, Ala.; Henderson and Paducah, Ky.; and Smithville, Tex., also was announced by the Labor Department.

## ARMED GUARD OF ACTAEON COMMENDED FOR BRAVERY

Secretary Daniels has commended enlisted men of the Navy who formed the armed guard of the steamship *Actaeon*, which was sunk on the night of November 24, 1917.

John A. Carroll and Osmond Park Erskine, seamen, remained at their guns at the time of the torpedoing of that vessel and did not leave them until ordered to abandon the ship.

### Bravery While Adrift.

William J. Hennessey, coxswain, remained by his gun until he found everyone else leaving ship. He is also commended for his subsequent excellent conduct while adrift in a small boat.

Henry E. Earl, seaman, remained by his gun until he found everyone else leaving the ship; Albert Ferdinand Samuelson, seaman, at the time of the torpedoing proceeded to his gun station without waiting for orders. Both Earl and Samuelson were also commended for their subsequent action in the small boat in standing additional watches for the men in the boat who were too sick to perform this duty. The boat was adrift a number of days before reaching shore.

### Home Addresses of Men.

Carroll enlisted at the receiving station, Philadelphia, Pa., December 23, 1913. His home address is 1743 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

Erskine enlisted March 28, 1917, and gave as his next of kin his mother, Mrs. Jessie Erskine, 7 Gerald Street, Bath, Me.

Hennessey enlisted at Baltimore December 22, 1913. His home address is 39 Winter Street, Cambridge, Mass.

Henry E. Earl enlisted March 2, 1916, at Worcester, Mass., and gave as his next of kin, sister, Minnie Blossom Hammond, 14 Union Street, Hopedale, Mass.

Samuelson enlisted at Minneapolis, Minn., February 24, 1917, and gave as his next of kin, mother, Christine Samuelson, 3100 Thirteenth Avenue, Minneapolis.

### NEW LABOR BUREAU OPENED.

Educational Service Installed With Mr. R. W. Babson as Director.

The Department of Labor authorizes the following:

The Department of Labor has opened a special educational service under the direction of Roger W. Babson, of Boston, with an office in room 816, Department of Labor Building, 1712 G Street, Washington, D. C., telephone Main 8474, branch 128.

This office has made a survey of the various lines of work now being carried on in industrial fields. Anyone wishing to get in touch with those working on any special phase of the labor problem, either in Washington or elsewhere, may communicate with this office for suggestions. At the present time the office is open only during the regular hours, but, beginning May 1, it will be kept open until midnight of each day for the benefit of strangers passing through Washington.

Mr. Babson's office is also prepared to advise manufacturers relative to posters and other publicity material for displaying in factories, and will gladly send samples of such posters gratis upon request.

## SCOTCH BASIS FOR MASONS' WAGES DURING THE WAR

Consul Johnson, at Dundee, reports:

At a recent meeting of the Dundee branch of the United Operative Masons' Association of Scotland there was a discussion of the agreement that had been concluded between the employers and the operatives' association engaged in the building trade in Scotland, as the result of a conference held in Glasgow in connection with the question of wages.

### Previous Agreements Suspended.

This meeting, after careful consideration of the question, adopted resolutions that, so far as wages are concerned, all previous agreements associated with the society shall be suspended for the period of the war, and instead of an annual agreement as to wages, they shall be revised every four months. All negotiations on wage questions would be on a national basis and apply to all sections of the building trade.

### Increase to Apply to All.

The procedure would be to have a representative committee put forward a claim on behalf of the whole building trade before the committee of production, and whatever increase was granted would apply to all alike. The agreement would also allow the society to raise the question of districts where the present pre-war rate was considered too low, or where in certain places the increase since the war began was considered too small.

A motion was approved under which the central committee of the association was vested with authority to act on its own initiative during the period of the war in negotiations pertaining to wages, and to offer suggestions as to the amount of increase to be put forward.

## PRICE INSTRUCTIONS SENT TO LOCAL FUEL ADMINISTRATORS

County chairmen of the United States Fuel Administration in every State have now been instructed, through their State administrators, how to proceed in preparing to give to prospective buyers of coal definite prices on all sizes and qualities of coal obtainable in their communities. In its instructions the United States Fuel Administration said:

### Variation of Costs.

"No doubt the most perplexing problem confronting you and your committees has been the great variation between the costs of the different retailers in a given community. Some committees have not realized that the high cost of the inefficient retailers were abnormal costs; and they have so fixed the gross margins that even the dealer with the highest costs realized a substantial net profit. By regulation of retail prices and practices the Fuel Administration can encourage efficiency in handling and delivering coal."

With margins recanvassed and a proper basis of price reached the United States Fuel Administration feels that all indefiniteness in regard to prices will be removed, and that if consumers can not get information as to prices from their local dealer they can get it soon from their county chairman.

## The Official Bulletin

Published Every Week Day, Except  
Legal Holidays, by the Committee  
on Public Information.

Office: No. 16 Jackson Place,  
Washington, D. C. Tel. Main 5606.

Copies of THE OFFICIAL BULLETIN will be furnished without charge to all newspapers and magazines; to every post office in the United States (to be posted daily, for the benefit of the public, under order of the Postmaster General); to officials of the United States Government and all governmental institutions equipped for the dissemination of official news.—EDWARD S. ROCHSTER, Editor.

### RATES BY MAIL.

Daily--	One year.....	\$5.00
	Six months.....	3.00
	One year, postage prepaid to foreign countries.....	8.00
	Six months, postage prepaid to foreign countries.....	4.50
	Make all checks, money orders, and drafts payable to THE OFFICIAL BULLETIN.	

### EXECUTIVE ORDER.

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

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

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

WOODROW WILSON.

April 14, 1917.

### MR. TAFT IN NEW OFFICE.

Former President Quartered in the Department of Labor Building.

The Department of Labor authorizes the following:

Former President William Howard Taft has this week resigned from Yale University and has taken an office in the Department of Labor Building at Washington, D. C. His room will be on the fifth floor, No. 511. When Mr. Taft was President of the United States there was no Department of Labor. The signing of the bill creating this department was one of the last acts which Mr. Taft signed before the inaugural ceremonies of President Wilson. In connection with Mr. Taft's coming to the Department of Labor, Mr. Roger W. Babson states:

"The Taft-Walsh report, which presents a program for employers and employees during the balance of the war, is one of the most remarkable documents of modern times. Its board, with one stroke of the pen, has unanimously established a system of arbitration and recognition between capital and labor which has been fought over for 20 years in Congress, legislatures, and other bodies. Every employer and labor leader should have a copy of this report and use it as his 'chart and compass' from now until the Hun is whipped."

The Committee on Public Information is now printing the report, and it will be ready for free distribution shortly.

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

## LETTER OF SECRETARY BAKER TO FATHER OF SLAIN OFFICER

The Secretary of War authorizes the publication of the following letter:

APRIL 17, 1918.

MY DEAR COL. FEIGL: On my return to Washington I am shocked to learn of the death of your brave and devoted son, Lieut. Jefferson Feigl, killed in action on the 21st of March on the battle fields of France.

Just a few days before his death I saw Lieut. Feigl and learned from him, as I did from other American officers with whom I conversed, the splendid spirit of confidence and courage with which the American Army is inspired. He was in all respects the type and exemplar of the best in American spirit and action. His death is a loss to the Army, but it adds the name of a soldier who died doing his duty fearlessly, to the list of those who are making the great sacrifice in order that freedom may be preserved for the sons of men.

For your personal loss there can be little consolation, but you can rejoice that you have been permitted to make this contribution to the greatest cause in which man can struggle, and that your brave boy knew the worth of the cause for which he fought and counted its dangers as nothing if only the right might prevail.

Cordially, yours,  
NEWTON D. BAKER,  
Secretary of War.

Col. FRED FEIGL,  
New York City.

### DEATH OF CHILEAN AMBASSADOR.

Secretary of State Sends Message of Condolence to Foreign Minister.

The Secretary of State has sent the following telegram:

His Excellency GUILLERMO PEBEIRA,  
Minister for Foreign Affairs,  
Santiago, Chile:

Deeply shocked at the sudden and untimely death of your country's distinguished diplomat and scholar, Ambassador Aldunate, for whom I entertained sentiments of the highest esteem, I extend to you and the Government of Chile my own heartfelt condolences and assurances, and I reflect the sincere sympathy of my countrymen in this great loss sustained by your great and friendly Republic.

ROBERT LANSING,  
Secretary of State of the United States.

The President and the Secretary of State called at the Chilean Embassy.

### SHIPPING BOARD APPOINTMENT.

Frank C. Joubert, manager division of transportation, United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation, announces the appointment of Walker C. Connor, jr., assistant manager for the New York district, with headquarters at 115 Broadway, New York City.

Mr. Connor will look after the handling through the various terminals of the material and supplies going into the construction of ships.

## NATIONAL BANK STATEMENT FOR WEEK ENDING APRIL 19

Applications to the Comptroller of the Currency during the week ending Friday, April 19, 1918, for authority to organize national banks and to convert State banks into national banks; charters issued; charters extended and reextended; increases and reductions of capital approved; changes of title approved; and national banks placed in voluntary liquidation:

APPLICATIONS FOR CHARTER.	
For organization of national banks: Capital.	
The First National Bank of Barrington, Ill.....	\$25,000
The Farmers and Mechanics National Bank of Mobile, Ala.....	200,000
The First National Bank of Des Arc, Ark.....	25,000
The First National Bank of Tracy, Cal., succeeds the Commercial Department of the West Side Bank of Tracy.....	150,000
Total.....	400,000

CHARTERS ISSUED.	
Original organizations:	
The American National Bank of Bridgeport, Ala.....	25,000

INCREASES OF CAPITAL APPROVED.	
	Amount.
The First National Bank of Tulsa, Okla., capital increased from \$125,000 to \$200,000.....	\$75,000
The First National Bank of Alexandria, La., capital increased from \$100,000 to \$300,000.....	200,000
Total.....	275,000

CHARTERS REEXTENDED.	
The Annville National Bank, Annville, Pa., charter reextended until close of business on April 16, 1938.	

VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATIONS.	
	Capital.
The First National Bank of Carsonville, Mich. Liquidating agent, Harvey W. Smith, Carsonville. Succeeded by the First State Bank of Carsonville.....	\$25,000
The First National Bank of Ganado, Tex. Liquidating committee, the board of directors and T. N. Mauritz, Ganado. Bank discontinued business.....	25,000
The First National Bank of Holly Springs, Miss. Liquidating committee, R. L. Tucker, W. H. Fant, and J. C. Tucker, Holly Springs. Succeeded by the First State Bank of Holly Springs.....	50,000
The State National Bank of Bloomington, Ill. Expiration of corporate existence.....	150,000
Total.....	250,000

SUMMARY.		
	No. of banks.	Capital.
Applications for charter.....	4	\$400,000
Charters issued.....	1	25,000
Increases of capital approved.....	2	275,000
Charters reextended.....	1	
Other liquidations.....	4	250,000

### RAILROAD ORDER AMENDED.

Change in Ruling Bearing on Suits Against Carriers.

U. S. RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION,  
OFFICE OF DIRECTOR GENERAL,  
Washington, April 18, 1918

GENERAL ORDER NO. 18-A.

General Order No. 18 issued April 9, 1918, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"It is therefore ordered that all suits against carriers while under Federal control must be brought in the county or district where the plaintiff resided at the time of the accrual of the cause of action or in the county or district where the cause of action arose."

W. G. McADOO

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONGRESS BRIEFLY TOLD

### Acts of the Congress Approved by President

April 15, 1918, the President approved bill of the following number and title:

H. R. 9314. An act making appropriations for the Diplomatic and Consular Service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919.

April 16, 1918, the President approved bill of the following number and title:

H. R. 9504. An act to amend section 4067 of the Revised Statutes by extending its scope to include women.

April 18, 1918, the President approved bill of the following number and title:

H. R. 9901. An act to give indemnity for damages caused by American forces abroad.

### List of Nominations Sent to the Senate

Nominations sent to the Senate April 18, 1918:

Charles J. McCarthy, Honolulu, Hawaii, to be Governor of Hawaii.

George F. Crutchley, of Norborne, Mo., to be collector of internal revenue for the Sixth district of Missouri.

#### SENATE.

Consideration of the Overman bill was resumed yesterday and Senator Overman, in charge of the measure, again gave the Senate notice that he would accept none of the amendments that have been offered intended to modify the provisions of the measure. He gave notice that he would seek a final vote on the bill next week. Late in the day a unanimous-consent agreement was reached to limit debate after 3 o'clock on Wednesday next to 30 minutes' discussion on the bill and 20 minutes on amendments that are pending or which may be offered. In the course of the debate Senator Hoke Smith opposed the measure and declared that even the possibility of interference with the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Federal Trade Commission would be a menace to the country. Senator Lodge also argued that the power granted to the President to reorganize the departments ought to be restricted solely to those that are engaged in the prosecution of the war, and that civil boards and administrative bodies ought to be exempted.

#### Silver Conversion Bill Passed.

The Senate yesterday afternoon passed the Pittman bill providing for the conversion of 350,000,000 silver dollars into bullion and authorizing the Director of the Mint to purchase silver at \$1 an ounce. The bullion is to be sent abroad to meet trade balances.

Contending that supplying the Senate with the mere number of officers of draft age commissioned and not assigned to the command of troops did not comply with the spirit of the resolution previously adopted, the Senate, at the instance of Senator Nelson, yesterday passed another resolution asking the War Department for the names of such officers.

The President returned to the Senate yesterday a bill that had been passed re-

garding the status of chaplains in the Army, on account of its ambiguity. He said the measure might be construed to mean that chaplains should be retired upon reaching the age of 45, whereas the Congress evidently meant that none beyond that age should receive original appointments. The President suggested that the bill be amended specifically to prohibit the appointment of chaplains who are more than 45 years of age.

The housing bill appropriating \$50,000,000 for accommodations for workers in munitions plants and \$10,000,000 for Government employees in Washington was laid aside yesterday until Monday owing to the necessary absence of Senator Swanson, in charge, who was called out of the city to keep a number of Liberty loan speaking engagements.

#### Senator Lenroot Sworn In.

Representative Lenroot was sworn in as a Senator from Wisconsin. He was assigned to the Committees on Commerce and Public Buildings. Senator Baird, who succeeded to the New Jersey vacancy, was assigned to the Committees on Banking and Public Lands. Senator Johnson, of California, was given a place on the Military Committee.

Senator Curtis, having made a point of order against new legislation in the conference report on the Indian bill, it was rejected and sent back to conference.

During a short conference between Senator Chamberlain and Secretary Baker yesterday afternoon arrangements were made for a meeting of the Military Committee next week, when Mr. Baker will talk on his trip abroad. Whether the session will be open to the public had not been decided.

#### Hearing on Espionage Acts.

The Military Committee this morning resumed its hearings on the Chamberlain bill to make certain acts of espionage subject to trial by military court-martial instead of before civil courts. Officers of the Army and Naval Intelligence Bureaus were before the committee.

The nomination of Frederick P. Keppel, dean of Columbia University, to be Assistant Secretary of War, was confirmed last evening in executive session.

#### HOUSE.

After a four hours' debate the House by a vote of 167 to 98 rejected the Senate amendment to the agricultural appropriation bill increasing the guaranteed price of wheat for the 1918 crop to \$2.50 a bushel. An amendment by Mr. McLaughlin, of Michigan, to fix the price at \$2.50 at the terminal markets also was rejected. The agricultural bill was then sent back to conference.

A bill amending the war-risk insurance law so as provide for a compulsory flat allotment from fighting men to their dependents instead of the present sliding scale based on family conditions and the pay of the men, was introduced by Representative Sims, chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee. The measure, which it is understood is urged by the War and Navy Departments, would become effective July 1. The bill provides for a fixed flat rate of \$15 a month

## NIGHT DRIVING OF ARMY MOTOR TRUCK SUPPLY TRAINS BEGUN

The highways transport committee of the Council of National Defense has issued the following statement:

Night driving of motor-truck supply trains from the West to seaboard has just been started by the Quartermaster's Department as a step toward the final training which will best fit men for service in France.

#### Starts from Detroit.

A division supply train, comprising 33 cargo and 2 tank trucks, started last night from Detroit on its 600-mile journey eastward.

The experience gained through this cross-country convoy work now finds the truck companies self-contained and able to travel entirely independent of the countryside. Camps are made at the proper hour no matter where the company is located, with the exception that the point is made of selecting the open country rather than the cities.

#### Important Step in Training.

This driving of motor equipment in regular formation from factory to seaboard has proven a most important step in the training program. Each motor supply train will make two trips, the first trip being made in the daylight and the second at night. At the front most of the motor trucks are run at night, so our drivers will now have the chance to accustom themselves to such operation. This night driving here will tend to decrease the daytime traffic congestion on some of our main highways.

allowance from a man to his wife and children or, where unmarried, to other dependents.

#### Naturalization Bill.

With the approval of the Immigration Committee, which has been considering it, Mr. Sabath yesterday introduced a bill providing for immediate naturalization of all men in the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps, or men serving on any merchant vessel flying the American flag. The bill is designed to meet the cases of thousands of men serving with the American Expeditionary Forces who, without such legislation, might be subject to punishment as traitors if captured.

#### Report on Oil-Leasing Bill.

From the Public Lands Committee a favorable report was made on the oil-leasing bill designed to increase oil production for war purposes. The Judiciary Committee submitted a favorable report on the bill making it a Federal offense to wear the naval or military uniform of the United States "with intent to deceive."

A bill was introduced by Mr. Emerson, of Ohio, to fix the price of raw cotton at 20 cents a pound. The price would apply to cotton sold by the producer to dealers or by the dealers to manufacturers, and would prevail for the period of the war. Under the terms of the bill the President would have power to raise or lower the prices at his discretion. Mr. Chandler, of Oklahoma, introduced a bill imposing a tariff ranging from 2 to 3 cents on all imports of lead and zinc ore and their manufactured products.

## What the Department of Justice Is Doing to Curb Espionage

### Summarized by Attorney General Gregory in a Statement Showing Results as Accomplished Under Limitations of Laws

#### *Criticism of Activities, Based on Unfounded Rumors, Replied to by Giving the Figures on Prosecutions and Convictions—Thousands of Complaints Received, Many of Them Unjustified, but All Carefully Investigated—President's Internment Proclamation Most Efficient Weapon to Combat Disloyalty.*

The Attorney General has requested the publication in the OFFICIAL BULLETIN of the following statement recently given by him to one of the metropolitan daily papers. It is hoped that this authoritative statement will answer many of the questions raised by newspaper contributors and correspondents in various parts of the country.

With the exception of the military establishments, no branch of the Government has been brought into closer contact with war problems than the Department of Justice. Along with other duties, it is exclusively charged with the prosecution of violations of the criminal laws and war regulations of the United States, and with the enforcement of the presidential proclamations in regard to alien enemies. It is its duty to investigate as well as to prosecute.

#### **Duties Vastly Increased.**

To its normal activities in time of peace have been added such responsibilities as enforcing the espionage act, the draft act, the food and fuel regulations, the regulations governing vice and liquor zones around the camps and military and naval establishments, the laws against treason, spies, disloyalty, and conspiracy, and the performance of kindred duties so numerous that to mention them would make this article too long.

To meet these demands we have been compelled to increase many fold the personnel of certain branches of the work, to encourage the organization of patriotic bodies, and to secure the cooperation of these bodies as well as that of national, State, county, municipal, and private organizations, on a hitherto unprecedented scale.

#### **200,000 in One Association.**

One patriotic association has a membership of over 200,000, with branches in over 1,100 cities and towns; it is truly national; it keeps tens of thousands of individuals under observation; it reports disloyalty and other violations of law to the official representatives of the department; it develops the facts involved in hundreds of thousands of complaints; and it does all this and much more at its own expense, with little publicity, and with no desire to subservise any selfish interest or to do more or less than perform a great patriotic service. It is but one of several

such bodies, and when to their membership is added that of the various State councils for national defense, the State, municipal, and county constabulary, and the various other Government intelligence agencies, which are cooperating in the performance of the duties involved, the United States marshals and their deputies, the agents of the Investigating Bureau of the Department of Justice, and individuals who are lending their assistance, the number of men assisting the Government in the capacity indicated aggregates several hundred thousand.

#### **The Bureau of Investigation.**

The Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice works in close cooperation with the intelligence service of the other branches of the Government. If it were possible to give details the public would be amazed at the success of the results secured. This country was never so thoroughly policed in its history, and it is doubtful if any nation in the world is to-day more carefully guarded than the United States.

Sometimes as many as 1,500 complaints come to this department at Washington in a single day. All of these and the additional thousands which reach our various representatives throughout the country are investigated as speedily as practicable, and while the vast majority of these investigations yield nothing of value, it is necessary to consider all in order to develop those which are of real importance.

#### **Prosecutions According to Law.**

In considering the work of the department, it must be borne in mind that this is a country of laws and not of men; that persons can be prosecuted for the commission of only such acts as Congress has declared criminal; that such punishment only can be meted out as Congress has prescribed; that the Attorney General has no control over the sentences which courts impose; that the guaranties of the Constitution are not suspended by a condition of war; and that men can be convicted and punished by the civil branch of the Government only in accordance with well-established rules and regulations.

The character of the department's work is often such that publicity would seriously interfere with the accomplishment of desired results, and the Government is

frequently compelled to silently bear unmerited criticism because the real facts can not be properly revealed. In addition to this, hysterical or irresponsible persons not infrequently father the most scandalous statements.

#### **Baseless Rumors Cited.**

I will mention a few which have been widely circulated and largely accepted as true.

It has been repeatedly charged that German spies had been caught red-handed and released without being prosecuted; that men detected as German spies had been paroled or merely interned; that ammunition had been shipped from this country to Germany after we entered the war; that it had been established that spies had destroyed more than fifty million dollars' worth of property during the last year; that spies were sending to Germany the exact sailing time and routes of Army transports; that 14 spies had been shot by the Government; that German officers disguised in uniforms of our Army had visited and inspected many of our camps and forts; that German spies sent to the United States penitentiaries had frequently escaped.

#### **No Federal Prisoners Escape.**

Not only were all of these charges untrue, but most of them were without the slightest foundation or excuse. The last misstatement quoted furnishes a fair sample of the fabrications indulged in, for during the last year not a single German or prisoner of any nationality convicted of violating any of the laws under consideration in this article has escaped from a Federal penitentiary.

Hardly less unfortunate than the false statements above referred to are the charges of inefficiency in the enforcement of criminal laws and attempts to fix responsibility where it does not rest. One example of this is the statement that the department is responsible for securing a sentence of only six months' imprisonment for German spies convicted of manufacturing bombs to blow up vessels on the high seas.

#### **The Von Rintelen Case.**

This statement is based on misinformation as to the facts in the Von Rintelen case, in which parties who so conspired prior to our engaging in the war were convicted and given the maximum penalty of 18 months' imprisonment and a fine of \$2,000. In the opinion of the Attorney General the punishment was utterly inadequate, and Congress has long since been asked to make the penalty more severe. Another example is the statement that alien enemies and disloyal citizens have with impunity violated the law by advising against and discouraging the purchase of Liberty loan bonds, war savings stamps, and other Government securities. Such acts have not been sufficiently denounced in Federal criminal statutes, and the Treasury Department and Department of Justice have joined in

asking Congress to remedy this defect in our laws.

Another example is the statement that spies freely pass back and forth across our borders without constraint. It is true that many persons who are not alien enemies can not be prevented from so passing, but it is likewise true that the Attorney General has suggested that Congress pass additional laws regulating the coming and going of all persons across our borders, and that the law suggested is now under consideration by Congress. Another example is the statement that female alien enemies are not interned or subjected to the restrictions of the presidential proclamations. This is true; but until a few days ago the law which authorized the issuance of these proclamations restricted their effect to male alien enemies over 14 years of age. It is expected that within the next few days power will be conferred upon the Attorney General to intern women who are alien enemies.

**Shooting of Spies.**

In some instances hysterical persons condemn the Government bitterly because spies are not summarily stood up against a wall and shot, being seemingly forgetful of the fact that the civil branch of the Government has no power to do this, and that the military has that power only under very unusual circumstances.

The duties of the department are too engrossing to permit it to deny or explain the many misstatements and groundless charges made, but in some instances it has summoned the authors before grand juries, where under oath they have admitted their inability to sustain the written or spoken charges. I recall no instance in which the author of vicious statements of the character referred to has added a single material fact to our store of information. Those who publish baseless accusations and nonsensical contentions should take a lesson from the vast body of patriotic men who are seeking to help the Government and maintain its efficiency.

**Work Not Yet Completed.**

Since the declaration of war last April Congress has passed many excellent laws strengthening the arm of the department, but the work has not yet been fully completed. Not all unpatriotic utterances subject the author to criminal prosecution, but with the able assistance of the Post Office Department, sedition is being vigorously dealt with.

The Attorney General does not feel at liberty to state the number of prosecutions now pending for violations of the various laws referred to. As an illustration of the effectiveness of these prosecutions it may be said that during the past year 981 persons charged with violations of the selective-service act have been tried and only 17 acquitted; it has been the policy of the Department of Justice and of the War Department not to prosecute cases of this character where the neglect to register and report has not been wilful, but owing to negligence, ignorance, or other excusable cause.

**Convictions Prior to January 1.**

Out of 180 persons indicted and brought to trial prior to January 1, for violations of the espionage act, only six were acquitted, and out of 120 similarly brought to trial for conspiracies under the war statutes, only 7 were acquitted.

Notwithstanding persistent reports to the contrary, it is a fact that during the past year fires of an incendiary origin have been small in number. It is of interest to note that the total fire loss of the country for 1917 was only 15 per cent greater than for 1913, despite the overtime work, the general rush conditions, the carelessness of green workmen, the vast increase in the volume of property produced, and the largely more than doubled value of property destroyed. Congress has this week passed a law which will severely punish those guilty of burning or otherwise destroying property belonging to or required by the Government for the national defense.

**Internment Most Efficient.**

The most efficient piece of machinery in the hands of the department for controlling alien enemies is furnished by the presidential proclamations authorizing internment for the period of the war of male alien enemies found to be a menace to the public safety. Within a few hours after war was declared on Germany many of these persons (previously carefully selected) were promptly interned, and many hundreds have since been added to the list, and a similar course was pursued when war was declared on Austria-Hungary. These people are not proven German spies, but they are those who might become such if permitted to remain at liberty, and their internment is largely responsible for the fact that since the outbreak of the war there has been no concerted movement by alien enemies living in our midst.

**Laws Vigorously Enforced.**

The laws, especially those relating to national safety, are being vigorously and successfully administered. Good citizens who have any information which will help the Government are urged to promptly report it to the United States district attorneys, marshals, and agents of the Investigating Bureau of the Department of Justice, and to the department itself, with the full assurance that it will be carefully considered. Scores of thousands of men and women suspected of disloyalty are under constant observation throughout the country, and hundreds of thousands of officers and citizens are keeping careful note of their movements and utterances.

T. W. GREGORY,  
Attorney General.

**TREASURY STATEMENT.**

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
Washington, April 18, 1918.

<b>RECEIPTS.</b>	
Customs receipts.....	\$104,097.32
Internal-revenue receipts:	
Income and excess	
profits tax.....	2,408,459.18
Miscellaneous.....	2,663,913.17
Miscellaneous revenue receipts.....	376,056.78
<b>Total ordinary receipts.....</b>	<b>5,552,526.45</b>
Panama Canal receipts.....	
Public debt receipts.....	7,749,505.27
Balance previous day.....	1,014,962,403.02
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,028,264,434.74</b>
<b>DISBURSEMENTS.</b>	
Ordinary disbursements.....	\$20,561,235.93
Panama Canal disbursements.....	53,912.08
Purchase of obligations of foreign governments.....	
Purchase of Federal Farm Loan bonds.....	255,147.26
Public debt disbursements.....	159,065.14
Balance in general fund to-day.....	1,007,235,074.33
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,028,264,434.74</b>

**BUILDERS DELIVER BIG SHIP  
81 DAYS AHEAD OF CONTRACT**

The Shipping Board authorizes the following:

The Skinner & Eddy Shipbuilding Co., of Seattle, seem to have gone into the record-breaking business. Establishing one with the freighter *Seattle*, which they launched 64 days after the keel was laid, they have now delivered the 8,800-ton freighter *Ossineke* in 109 days from the date of keel laying. From the time the keel of the *Seattle* was laid until she was delivered there was a period of 137 days. The company has therefore beaten its *Seattle* record by 28 days. Moreover, it has delivered the *Ossineke* 81 days ahead of the scheduled time of delivery.

**Soon on the High Seas.**

The keel of the *Ossineke* was laid December 26 last. The vessel was launched March 14. The Shipping Board accepted the *Ossineke* on April 14. In all probability, within a few days, she will be on the high seas. In prewar times, a year to 18 months were required to build a freighter as large as the *Ossineke*.

The record-breaking laying of keel and launching is now held by the *West Grove*, a standard 8,800-ton freighter approaching completion at the Columbia Shipbuilding Co.'s plant in Washington. A recent telegram from the company set April 28 for the date of delivery. If the Columbia River plant makes good it will create the new record of 103 days.

**Eastern Yards Speeding Up.**

Eastern shipyards are also beginning to do rapid work. A telegram from Manager H. R. Carse, of the Newark Bay plant, Wednesday, said:

"We are laying 28th keel to-day, which fills all ways of the Newark Bay Shipyard."

During the week ending April 13 two new requisitioned steel ships were accepted by the Shipping Board. They were the transport *Stoney*, 4,500 tons, and the *Westover*, 8,800 tons. The former was built by the Cramps and the other by J. F. Duthie & Co., of Seattle, Wash.

**DETAIL OF COL. C. S. RIDLEY.**

Special Orders, No. 85.

148. The detail by the President of Col. Clarence S. Ridley, officer in charge of public buildings and grounds, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1883, to act as superintendent of the State, War, and Navy Department Building in addition to his other duties, under the direction of the Secretaries of State, War, and Navy, to date from September 24, 1917, is announced.

**890 WORKERS FOR SHIPYARD.**

An average of nearly 890 workers were supplied the Hog Island shipyard at Philadelphia alone last week by the United States Employment Service, the Department of Labor announced last night.

Congress has authorized \$2,034,000,000, of which sum \$1,135,000,000 has been appropriated, for the United States Shipping Board and Emergency Fleet Corporation; on March 1, \$353,247,955.37 of this sum had been expended.

## LARGE WAR-TIME REVENUES BEING PRODUCED IN ITALY

Consul General Wilber, at Genoa, reports:

Il Sole, published at Milan, in its issue of January 6, 1918, contains the following communication from the Italian ministry of finance in regard to the revenues of the State:

In the first six months of the financial year 1917-18 the revenues surpassed by 472,456,749 lire those of the corresponding six months of the financial year 1916-17. They amounted to about 1,869,384,731 lire, and this permits us to infer that the revenues for the entire financial year in course will reach at least 3,750,000,000 lire, with an increase of revenue of more than 500,000,000 lire over those for 1916-17, and about 1,400,000,000 over those for 1915-16. In this event the revenues will be double those of the financial year 1914-15, the last that preceded the war, signifying that in the three financial years of the war the State has assured to the budget by means of duties, taxes, and by State monopolies an additional amount which represents the interest on 37,000,000,000 lire.

### Increase in Ordinary Direct Taxes.

In the six months under examination (July-December, 1917) only three-fifths of the addition is due to direct taxes, but the ordinary direct taxes show a comforting increase. The ground tax has increased about 2,000,000; the building tax (if also the war right on collection of rent is calculated as such) 26,000,000, and the income tax 18,000,000 lire.

All the various taxes on affairs show an increase, except the tax on inalienable property, and that on mechanical vehicles, which have decreased. The major sources are particularly the stamp tax, the registry tax, and the tax on perfumery and medicinal specialties. In all, the increase from taxes on affairs is about 50,000,000 lire.

### Taxes on Food Supplies.

In the field of indirect taxes on food supplies, the increase of about 37,000,000 lire comes almost exclusively from the customhouse revenues, which have increased by about 84,000,000; from the tax on the consumption of coffee (9,000,000), and from the additional tax on wines and alcoholic drinks (11,000,000). The taxes on manufacture, on the other hand, show a loss of 62,000,000 as compared with the preceding financial year, notwithstanding the 13,000,000 increase on account of the new tax on the manufacture of soap. It is scarcely necessary to say that the second place in the ascending scale is held by the State monopolies with 100,000,000 increase, 72,000,000 of which is given by tobacco, and 27,000,000 by matches.

### ASSIGNED TO WASHINGTON.

Special Orders, No. 85.

112. The appointment of William H. O'Beirne as major, Quartermaster Corps, National Army, with rank from April 11, 1918, is announced. He will proceed to Washington, D. C., and report in person to the officer in charge of construction division for duty.

Buy a Liberty Bond TO-DAY.

## Maximum Prices Fixed for Coke at Ovens in Colorado, West Virginia, and Alabama

Maximum prices at which coke may be sold at the ovens are announced by the United States Fuel Administration in an order covering ovens in the State of Colorado and at points in West Virginia and Alabama.

The maximum price at which coke made in the State of Colorado may be

sold is \$8.50 for smelting or furnace coke and \$9.50 for 72-hour selected foundry.

Coke made in Monongalia County, W. Va., may be sold at a maximum of \$6.25 for blast-furnace grade and \$7.25 for the 72-hour selected foundry.

A maximum of \$8.75 was put upon 72-hour selected foundry coke made by the Empire Coal Co. at Empire, Ala. The prices are effective as of April 15.

### SHORTAGE OF WOMEN LABOR.

Thirty-four Cities Report Scarcity, Especially of Domestic.

Reports received from State and Federal employment bureaus by the United States Employment Service, Department of Labor, indicate a shortage of woman labor in 34 cities. The greatest demand is for domestics and, next, factory workers. Twenty of the 34 cities report a scarcity of domestics. Nine report a demand for factory workers.

Four cities report a surplus of women workers — Detroit, Mich.; Muskegon, Mich.; Memphis, Tenn.; and Denver, Colo.

Cities reporting shortage are New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, East St. Louis, Akron, Ohio; Wilmington, Del.; Springfield, Mass.; Worcester, Mass.; Providence, R. I.; Orange, N. J.; Athens, Ohio; Chillicothe, Ohio; Hamilton, Ohio; Lima, Ohio; Marietta, Ohio; Portsmouth, Ohio; Sandusky, Ohio; Steubenville, Ohio; Toledo, Ohio; Baltimore, Md.; Norfolk, Va.; Charleston, S. C.; Joliet, Ill.; Rockford, Ill.; Rock Island, Ill.; Kalamazoo, Mich.; Des Moines, Iowa; Indianapolis, Ind.; Louisville, Ky.; Little Rock, Ark.; Helena, Mont.; and Omaha, Nebr.

### MEDICAL BOARD SUMMONED.

Three Officers to Be Selected from List of Nine Designated.

Special Orders, No. 83:

111. A board to consist of three medical officers, including one surgeon and one internist, to be selected from the following-named medical officers by the senior member of the board, who will act as president of the board, is appointed to meet at the call of the senior member of the board for the purpose of examining such officers of the Army as may be ordered before it by proper authority:

Brig. Gen. William H. Arthur, Medical Corps, National Army.

Col. William H. Moncrief, Medical Corps, National Army.

Lieut. Col. Warfield T. Longcope, Medical Corps, National Army.

Lieut. Col. Frank Billings, Medical Corps, National Army.

Maj. Charles H. Mayo, Medical Reserve Corps.

Maj. William J. Mayo, Medical Reserve Corps.

Maj. Samuel J. Mixter, Medical Reserve Corps.

Maj. Raymond P. Sullivan, Medical Reserve Corps.

Maj. Lewis A. Conner, Medical Reserve Corps.

### THE JEWISH WELFARE BOARD.

Cooperating with Other Bodies in Care of Soldiers and Sailors.

The Jewish Welfare Board in the United States Army and Navy is one of the agencies recognized by the War Department and the Navy Department as a necessary adjunct to the moral and spiritual well-being of the thousands of soldiers and sailors of Jewish faith in the Army and Navy.

This Welfare Board seeks to give the men in the cantonments and on the battle line the comforts of their religion and to show a friendly interest in them. There is no idea of segregating the Jew from his gentile brother in arms. On the contrary, the Jewish Welfare Board is cooperating with the Y. M. C. A. and the Knights of Columbus and supplementing their work. Its purpose is to insure that the Jewish soldiers and sailors shall lack neither the material comforts nor the spiritual solace which they may need in their new environment.

A number of Jewish chaplains have been appointed in the Army and Navy and have been stationed in the cantonments where the percentage of Jewish soldiers is greatest. Representatives of the Welfare Board are now in France, and huts are being built for the Jewish soldiers of all the allies.

In a statement as to the spirit that prompted this movement the Jewish Welfare Board says:

"They do not wish to be the less American because they are the more Jewish; they realize that they are all soldiers of America, fighting, or ready to fight, and die, if need be, in the cause of America. They want to be brothers to the Protestant, to the Catholic, to the men of all faiths who are at their sides."

The Jewish Welfare Board has its offices in New York City, at 19-25 West Forty-fourth Street. Its officers and executive committee are as follows:

Col. Harry Cutler, chairman; Cyrus Adler, vice chairman; Chester J. Teller, secretary; Walter E. Sachs, treasurer; Henry J. Bernheim, Abram I. Elkus, I. Edwin Goldwasser, Maurice H. Harris, Charles Hartman, Louis E. Kirstein, Irving Lehman, Julian W. Mack, M. S. Margolies, Louis Marshall, D. De Sola Pool, William Rosenau, Joseph Rosenzweig, Bernard Semel, Mortimer L. Schiff, Israel Unterberg.

Administration: Executive director, Chester J. Teller; assistant executive director, Harry L. Gluckman.

Field secretaries: Dr. L. B. Bernstein, Dr. Leon W. Goldrich, Rabbi D. De Sola Pool, Rabbi Horace J. Wolf.

## Postmaster General Urges All Employees to Work for Success of Third Liberty Loan

Postmaster General Burleson has addressed the following appeal to all postmasters and other officials and employees of the Postal Service:

When this notice reaches you the Third Liberty Loan campaign will be in full progress. I feel that it is a fitting time to reiterate the great confidence I have already expressed in the loyalty and patriotism of the army of postal officials and employees, and I confidently hope and believe that when the campaign shall have been concluded the results attained by the Postal Service will be highly creditable and gratifying.

### Officials Asked to Aid.

All postmasters and other postal officials are requested to aid all postal employees attached to or paid from their office, or under their jurisdiction, in subscribing for the Liberty Loan bonds, fully explaining to them the value of the bonds as a safe investment and arranging with subscribers for making payments either on terms prescribed by the Treasury Department or on such easier terms as can be arranged for with local banks.

Postmasters and other postal officials will receive from time to time from duly authorized representatives of the Treasury and Post Office Departments, respectively, specific and definite instructions regarding the details of handling the Liberty Loan campaign, to which instructions you are requested to give your whole-hearted and painstaking attention.

### Preserve and Display Posters.

It is suggested that the postmasters constantly be on the lookout for the posters, placards, and literature advertising the Third Liberty Loan, and that, as far as it is practicable for them to do so, they have the posters and placards mounted on cardboard or cloth in order that they may be preserved during the period of the campaign, but in any event do not fail to see that all posters and placards are promptly placed in the lobbies of post office buildings, in post office quarters, and other places where it may be possible to put them

and where they may be seen by the public.

The momentous issues of the struggle in which we are engaged must be as apparent to you as to anyone else. The war can not be conducted without money. The thing for everyone to understand is that it is much better to lend our Government money at a reasonable rate of interest than it would be to raise through taxation the entire amount needed to carry on the war. The former is the democratic way, the way that America has adopted to make it easy for her people to contribute their part to the support of the Government; the latter way would not be nearly as liberal or easy for them.

### Duty to Boys at the Front.

When we are sending our boys to the front to make the supreme sacrifice, nothing that we at home can do will be too much to show our love for them and the noble cause for which they are fighting. It is not only our duty to them and our country to buy bonds of the Third Liberty Loan, but it is vitally necessary for us to do so if we are to win the war. Happily in thus doing our duty, we are encouraging among our people one of the greatest of national virtues, the habit of saving, and, by purchasing bonds of the Third Liberty Loan, making for ourselves and our families the safest investment in the world.

### Buy to the Limit.

Let everyone purchase bonds to the limit of his ability—this is all that in reason can be asked of him, but what is also very important is for him to put his whole heart into the success of the Third Liberty Loan. It is such sympathetic feeling and understanding of the grave responsibilities that rest upon us as Americans and the spreading of this sentiment throughout our respective communities and the whole country that will bring us ultimate victory.

A. S. BURLESON,  
Postmaster General.

## Use of the Red Post Cards by Boy Scouts of America

The Post Office Department issues the following:

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

Renewed attention is directed to the instructions in the Postal Bulletin of February 18 and the March Supplement to the Postal Guide, regarding the use of the "red post cards" by the Boy Scouts of America. The department is advised that in some cases the "red post cards" are being confused with other order post cards containing an order for delivery of war-savings stamps which are returnable to the local war-savings committees. As a result of this confusion in certain sections of the country the "red post cards" are also being returned to local war-savings committees instead of being forwarded to the Boy Scout Headquarters, 200 Fifth Avenue, New York City. The red post cards, the use of which is confined to the Boy Scouts, upon which orders for stamps are received, must not be given to the purchasers when stamps are delivered, but should be returned to the post office. Postmasters and employees charged with this duty will see that the red post cards on which the orders were received are mailed at least once a week to the Boy Scouts of America, 200 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

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

## Montana Farmers Organize to Support Food Program

The following telegram dated at Billings, Mont., March 30, 1918, and signed by Fred Bennion, has been received by Secretary Houston:

"Farmers of Yellowstone County, assembled at Billings, responding to call for organization, this day perfected county-wide farm bureau in hearty accord with the Government; assuring loyal support in all its requirements at this the most serious period of our country's destiny and safety of liberty-loving peoples of the world."

Secretary Houston sent the following reply:

"May I not thank you for the assurance of the loyal support manifested by your farm bureau as indicated in your telegram of April 1? Through the farm bureau your farmers can by organized and concerted action render assistance impossible in any other way."

or rating, if known, and the name of the vessel or station on which he is serving. This information to be in addition to the required address, "Care Postmaster, New York."

### Fullest Publicity Requested.

The fullest publicity should be given to the information contained in the foregoing in order that the public may be able to address and prepare mail matter properly before it is brought to the post office for examination and mailing.

OTTO PRAEGER,  
Second Ass't P. M. Gen.

## PROPER ADDRESS AND WRAPPING OF MAIL FOR PERSONS SERVING IN THE U. S. NAVY

The Post Office Department issues the following:

OFFICE OF SECOND ASSISTANT  
POSTMASTER GENERAL,  
Washington, April 15, 1918.

Because the Navy Department has experienced a great deal of trouble in the last few months with mail that has been insufficiently addressed and with packages containing easily damaged articles and those improperly packed and wrapped, postmasters are hereby directed to exercise care in the acceptance of packages for individuals serving in the United States Navy.

Postmasters will not accept for persons in the Naval Service packages containing fruits or perishable foodstuffs, and they

will require that all packages be securely wrapped, strongly tied, and plainly addressed, preference to be given to packages that are inclosed in strong and suitable boxes or wrapped in sacking, bagging, or cloth, sewed for examination as indicated in section 469, paragraph 3, Postal Laws and Regulations, 1918.

In addressing mail, senders should be informed that as the whereabouts of men in the Navy are not known to the postmaster at New York, letters simply addressed "John Doe, care of Postmaster, New York," can not be dispatched to destination. Each letter or package should bear the full name of the addressee, the branch of the service he is serving in, such as Navy, Naval Reserve, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, his rank

# Health Conditions at the National Guard, National Army and Regular Army Camps as Reported for Week Ending April 12

Herewith is a detailed report on health conditions at Regular Army, National Guard, and National Army camps in the United States for the week ending April 12. The report of the Division of Field Sanitation to the Surgeon General of the Army for that week is as follows:

**General.**—The health of troops continues very good. The admission and death rates are lower than for the preceding week. The highest sick and death rates are reported from National Army cantonments; the lowest rates are in National Guard camps. Pneumonia continues to prevail in all of the larger northern camps. An increase in the number of new cases is noted as compared with the previous week. Little change is noted in the prevalence of other diseases.

**National Guard.**—Camp Hancock has the lowest and Camp Bowie the highest admission rate for all camps of this group. Camp Wadsworth has the lowest and Camp Wheeler the highest non-effective rate. The sick and death rates for all camps of this group are low. One hundred and twenty-one new cases of pneumonia are reported against 111 last week. There are no other diseases which may be called generally prevalent.

**National Army.**—Camp Travis has the highest admission (4,918) and Camp Dodge the highest non-effective rate (120) of all camps of this group. Camp Meade has the lowest sick rates for the week. A few cases of measles were reported from all National Army camps. Camp Taylor leads in the number of new cases with 57 for the week. Four hundred and eight-one new cases of pneumonia

were reported as against 280 last week. Pneumonia epidemics continue to prevail in Camps Dodge, Custer, and Devens, and to a less degree in several other northern camps. In most instances pneumonia has been preceded by influenza. The mortality from disease in National Army cantonments has been relatively high as compared with other groups.

**Regular Army.**—Health conditions in this group show an improvement as compared with last week. Fewer deaths and fewer new cases of the more serious diseases are reported. The recruit depot, Jefferson Barracks, has exceedingly high sick rates (admission, 4,271; non-effective, 125), leading all stations of this group in this respect. The Southern Department has sick rates well above the average of other departments. Aviation camps, National Army, report fewer new cases of pneumonia, but a slight increase in the number of new cases of measles as compared with last week.

Figures given as "sick rate per 1,000" in the following tables are of new cases first reported during the week. The total number of sick and injured per 1,000, whether in hospitals or quarters, is given under the "non-effective rate." The weekly rate for new cases of sickness reported (the "admission rate") is used in the following table:

The non-effective rate for the National Guard in the United States on the last day covered by the report was 37.8 per 1,000 (41.4 on April 5); the admission rate for disease during the week was 23.7 per 1,000 (28.4 the preceding week); deaths from all causes were at the rate of 3.6 per 1,000 per year (6.9 the week before); deaths from disease only were at the rate of 3.4 per 1,000 per year (5.9 the week before). The non-effective rate for the National Army was 55.7 per 1,000

(54.3 on April 5); the admission rate for disease was 37.6 per 1,000 (37.3 for the week before); deaths from all causes were at the rate of 18.1 per 1,000 per year (14.3 the week before); deaths from disease only were at the rate of 17.9 per 1,000 per year (14.1 the week before). The non-effective rate for the Regular Army in the United States, including general hospitals and the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps (National Army), was 44.8 per 1,000 (43.5 on April 5); the admission rate for disease during the week was 28.8 (29.2 the preceding week); deaths from all causes were at the rate of 12.4 per 1,000 per year (14.6 the week before); deaths from disease only were at the rate of 10.3 per 1,000 per year (13.6 the week before).

### List of Camps.

Following is an alphabetical list of camps, showing the location of each:

Camps.	Location.
Bowie	Fort Worth, Tex.
Beauregard	Alexandria, La.
Custer	Battle Creek, Mich.
Cody	Deming, N. Mex.
Doniphan	Fort Sill, Okla.
Devens	Ayer, Mass.
Dix	Wrightstown, N. J.
Dodge	Des Moines, Iowa.
El Paso	El Paso, Tex.
Fremont	Palo Alto, Cal.
Funston	Fort Riley, Kans.
Greene	Charlotte, N. C.
Gordon	Atlanta, Ga.
Grant	Rockford, Ill.
Hancock	Augusta, Ga.
Jackson	Columbia, S. C.
Johnson (quartermaster training camp)	Jacksonville, Fla.
Logan	Houston, Tex.
Lee	Petersburg, Va.
Lewis	American Lake, Wash.
McClellan	Anniston, Ala.
Meade	Admiral, Md.
Merritt	Tenafly, N. J.
Pike	Little Rock, Ark.
Sevier	Greenville, S. C.
Sheridan	Montgomery, Ala.
Shelby	Hattiesburg, Miss.
Sherman	Chillicothe, Ohio.
Stuart	Newport News, Va.
Taylor	Louisville, Ky.
Travis	San Antonio, Tex.
Upton	Saphank, Long Island, N. Y.
Wadsworth	Spartanburg, S. C.
Wheeler	Macon, Ga.

(Continued on page 11.)

Health conditions for the week ending Apr. 12.

Camp or department.	Sick rate per 1,000.	Number of cases of—							Non-effective rate. <sup>2</sup>
		Pneumonia.	Disentery.	Malaria.	Venereal diseases.	Measles.	Menigitis.	Scarlet fever.	
Greene	27.6	9			32 (3)	9	2	3	45.8
Fremont	49.1	3			13 (6)	19	2		78.8
El Paso	32.3	1			11 (11)	1		1	6.7
Johnston	29.0	2	1	1	44 (11)	7	1	1	37.3
Merritt	27.5	20			112 (18)	4	2	14	56.6
Stuart	30.3	19			144 (?)	8	2	1	64.4
Eastern	26.7	10		1	62 (30)	10			33.0
N. Eastern	37.0	6			20 (11)	9		1	45.9
S. Eastern	26.3	9		3	34 (16)	13		1	49.1
Southern	40.8	21	2	2	56 (32)	16		9	55.3
Central	29.8	23	1	1	30 (9)	17	2	23	44.3
Western	24.8	8		1	28 (13)	10		7	27.0
Wadsworth	17.1	4			16 (?)	3		1	44.7
Hancock	12.8	4			32 (?)	10		2	26.8
McClellan	25.4	5			21 (?)	1	2		35.6
Sevier	20.4	10			20(11)	9	2	1	30.0
Wheeler	26.8	3	1	2	23 (4)		2		55.3
Logan	33.3	12		2	32(19)	14		6	35.0
Cody	12.7	26			11 (1)				27.3
Doniphan	21.2								14.9
Bowie	46.2	35			54 (?)				54.0
Sheridan	23.9	6			20(12)		1	2	36.1
Shelby	29.5			1	13 (?)				52.5
Beauregard	29.5	9		13	40 (6)		1		56.0
Kearney	22.5	1		1	2 (2)			11	45.6
Devens	32.1	38			50 (6)	5	2	7	47.0
Upton	17.4	20			50 (?)	17	1	5	32.0
Dix	35.0	5	1		163 (9)	11	1	10	41.2
Meade	12.0	25			15 (?)	5		1	31.4
Lee	35.0	15			179 (7)	14	1		60.2
Jackson	29.9	29			14 (?)	24	2		55.5
Gordon	44.4	26		1	129 (1)	38	1	6	46.3
Gordon	47.2	25	1		184 (10)	9		16	55.7
Sherman	66.4	28			26 (6)	57		3	95.4
Taylor	27.6	72		1	77 (4)	6		12	36.2
Custer	16.7	7			13 (?)	10	1	7	27.4
Grant	54.1	22		3	55 (12)	23	2	6	71.1
Dodge	52.7	90			57 (?)	29		23	120.6
Funston	36.6	31			85 (11)	19		4	83.9
Travis	94.6	21	2	1	41 (4)	28	1		70.4
Lewis	38.6	27			87 (10)	1		17	56.3

<sup>1</sup> First figure in this column for each camp gives the total number of new cases during the week; the figure in parentheses is the number of these cases which were contracted during the week by men in that camp's command at the time of contracting the disease—the difference, therefore, is the number of cases first reported during the week which were either (a) cases brought from civilian life by recruits, or (b) cases brought by men transferred from other camps to the camp under which the case is reported, or (c) old cases which have previously evaded detection. An interrogation point signifies that the report from that camp did not segregate cases contracted at the camp from other cases.

<sup>2</sup> Per 1,000.

### THIRTEEN CHAPLAINS NAMED.

Appointed to National Army With Rank of First Lieutenant.

Special Orders, No. 83:

75. The appointment is announced of the following-named chaplains, National Army, with rank of first lieutenant from the dates set after their names; they will proceed to Louisville, Ky., and report to the commanding general, Camp Zachary Taylor, for duty as students at the Training School for Chaplains and Approved Chaplain Candidates, for the course beginning April 20, 1918:

- Isidore Fosselman, April 1, 1918.
- Gerard Schellinger, April 2, 1918.
- Francis J. Dodd, April 2, 1918.
- Frank Moody Purser, April 4, 1918.
- Hugh Augustine Dalton, April 6, 1918.
- Arthur Le Grand Berger, April 6, 1918.
- George B. Ford, April 6, 1918.
- Joseph A. A. McCaffrey, April 6, 1918.
- Leonard Le Roy Burkhalter, April 8, 1918.

- Marcellus Horn, April 9, 1918.
  - Isidore M. Rafferty, April 9, 1918.
  - Marmaduke A. Seymour, April 9, 1918.
  - William A. Wright, April 9, 1918.
- [352-4, Training School for Chaplains.]

# HEALTH CONDITIONS AT THE ARMY CAMPS AND LIST OF SOLDIERS WHO DIED DURING THE WEEK

(Continued from page 10.)

## Causes of deaths by divisions.

Camp or department.	Number of deaths.	Causes.
Greene.....	3	Pneumonia, 1; measles, 1; homicide, 1.
Freemont.....	1	Meningitis, 1.
El Paso.....	0	
Johnston.....	0	
Merritt.....	7	Pneumonia, 6; cause not reported, 1.
Stuart.....	11	Pneumonia, 8; meningitis, 3.
Eastern.....	5	Pneumonia, 2; injury by firearms, 3.
N. Eastern.....	5	Pneumonia, 2; apoplexy, 1; drowning, 1; delirium tremens, 1.
S. Eastern.....	7	Pneumonia, 2; meningitis, 4; appendicitis, 1.
Southern.....	6	Pneumonia, 3; injury by firearm, 1; burns, 1; fracture of skull, 1.
Central.....	8	Pneumonia, 6; pericarditis, 1; pleurisy, 1.
Western.....	3	Pneumonia, 1; scarlet fever, 1; injury, 1.
Wadsworth.....	0	
Hancock.....	1	Pneumonia, 1.
McClellan.....	0	
Sevier.....	5	Pneumonia, 4; suicide, 1.
Wheeler.....	3	Pneumonia, 2; nephritis, 1.
Logan.....	0	
Cady.....	8	Pneumonia, 5; septicemia, 1; empyema, 1; meningitis, 1.
Doniphan.....	0	
Bowie.....	3	Pneumonia, 2; empyema, 1.
Sheridan.....	1	Pneumonia, 1.
Shelby.....	0	
Beauregard.....	0	
Kearney.....	0	
Devens.....	10	Pneumonia, 7; injury, 1; meningitis, 1; cause not reported, 1.
Upton.....	6	Pneumonia, 5; appendicitis, 1.
Dix.....	2	Pneumonia, 1; alcoholism, 1.
Meade.....	7	Pneumonia, 6; meningitis, 1.
Lee.....	6	Pneumonia, 1; tuberculosis, 2; empyema, 1; pulmonary embolus, 1; delirium tremens, 1.
Jackson.....	5	Pneumonia, 4; meningitis, 1.
Gordon.....	3	Pneumonia, 3.
Sherman.....	19	Pneumonia, 10; measles, 1; meningitis, 1; cause not reported, 7.
Taylor.....	15	Pneumonia, 15.
Custer.....	15	Pneumonia, 10; empyema, 1; pyemia, 1; erysipelas, 1; septicemia, 2.
Grant.....	8	Pneumonia, 6; pleurisy, 1; septicemia, 1.
Pike.....	10	Pneumonia, 6; meningitis, 2; abscess of lung, 1; opedema of larynx, 1.
Dodge.....	34	Pneumonia, 32; septicemia, 1; pericarditis, 1.
Funston.....	11	Pneumonia, 8; septicemia, 1; dilation of heart, 1; suicide, 1.
Travis.....	7	Pneumonia, 5; poisoning, 1; cause not reported, 1.
Lewis.....	7	Pneumonia, 6; rupture, 1.

Deaths <sup>1</sup>		
Regular Army.....	99	Last week..... 119
National Guard.....	21	Last week..... 42
National Army.....	165	Last week..... 139
Total.....	285	300

<sup>1</sup>This is the total of deaths in the Regular Army. Only the divisional camps, departments, and the Quartermaster's Training Camp of the Regular Army are detailed above; the total, however, includes numerous concentration camps, barracks, posts, hospitals, etc., not reported either on page 3 or in the table of deaths.

### Soldiers Who Died Last Week.

List of names of soldiers reported to The Adjutant General's Office as having died in the United States during the week ending April 12, 1918. (Included in this

list are the names of soldiers, not previously published, who died in the United States prior to the week mentioned and subsequent to March 8, 1918. These names are indicated by an asterisk.)

Camp Beauregard, La.—Lawrence J. Porche,\* Clarence F. Ware.\*  
 Camp Bowie, Tex.—Wiley N. Dodd.  
 Camp Cody, N. Mex.—Clyde E. Fouts, Otto F. Jorgenson, Lee McCreary.  
 Camp Custer, Mich.—William T. Boyd, George Briggs, Peter Chirkas, Paul Demitroff, Frank Gauthier, William Hardy, Milo J. Hoadley, Harry L. Klenk, Lawrence Nelson, Joseph Emil Priest, Albert Vandoren, William Weiss.  
 Camp Devens, Mass.—Rolla Brumbaugh, Elmer Campbell, Miller F. Clifton, Roy L. Howell, Frederick Ray Fuson, Thomas\* Herman Larkin, Arlton McDaniel, Stephen Panias, Terranuoba Salvatore, Chester W. Simmons, Jess Warren.  
 Camp Dix, N. J.—Frederick W. Arnold, Irving K. Davis, Philo J. Dutcher, Edward A. Haag, Cecil Tiffany, George Young.  
 Camp Dodge, Iowa.—Clyde N. Albrecht, Richard Francis Anderson, Purl S. Applegate, Irwin Baker, Ira Benson, Carl J. Boardson, Sam Burkhalter, Louis Christensen, William Conner, Ole K. Cox, Oscar Florence, Arthur T. Frase, Harry L. Hanna, Walter Hicks, Al Jones, Patrick J. Keenan, Thorvald E. Lunde, Carl Olsen, Helmer A. Peterson, Herbert A. Quarntstrom, Joseph Reuter, Walter Smith, Henry M. Spilde, Hilko Tjarks, Albert N. Torgenson, Willie J. Walker, Edwin G. Washburn, Will Woodruff.  
 Camp Douglas, Ariz.—Ben G. McClellan.  
 Camp Fremont, Cal.—Charles Arthur Boling, Robert E. Ward.  
 Camp Funston, Kans.—Charles E. Lieson, Michael Stumps, Marion Watson.  
 Camp Gordon, Ga.—Willie Rozier.\*  
 Camp Grant, Ill.—Charles O. Fancher, jr., Clarence A. Lee, Albert Piner.  
 Camp Greene, N. C.—Harry P. Hensler, George Keese, Van Kelley, Frank M. Mitchell, George Schultz, Elmer Sorenson, Otis Viator.  
 Camp Hill, Va.—Robert F. Clark.  
 Camp Jackson, S. C.—Nick Epps, Berkeley L. Murphy, Isaac Russell.  
 Camp Lee, Va.—Smith Blankenship, Jacob H. Klein, Blaine W. Quesenberry, Joseph Sigl, Sullivan Tonti.  
 Camp Lewis, Wash.—Archie S. Campbell, Arthur E. Cox, Arthur G. Halm, Albert H. Joppas, Harry J. Kirby, William P. Power, George W. Reed, jr., Wilford N. Sargent\*, John Simmons, Frank L. Smith.  
 Camp MacArthur, Tex.—Arthur Farning.  
 Camp Meade, Md.—Emmet Corbin, George L. Dixon,\* Percy Fields, Abraham L. Foster, William Hawlett, William C. Moore, Budd Parks.  
 Camp Merritt, N. J.—John M. Costello, Clifford F. Elliott, Robert L. Goss, Max Heinze, Lloyd McGinnis, Sheridan Rodenback, Howard J. Seifreit, Charles A. Taylor.  
 Camp Pike, Ark.—Paul M. Appengard, Henry Campbell,\* Sidney Eckford, Charles Gray, Alexander Halling,\* William Hunsucker, Louis J. Kuebler, William C. Marion, Joe Matzws, John Nichols,\* Taylor Rollins, George Russell, Ed Segars,\* Henry W. Sharkey, Charlie Telfie, Chris M. Weber.  
 Camp Sheridan, Ala.—Neal Richie.  
 Camp Sevier, S. C.—George W. Faulk, John W. Gray, James R. Hawkins, James A. Shaw.  
 Camp Sherman, Ohio.—Oscar Cottrei, Orville Irwin Crawford, Clarence Roy Golden, Fred R. Hannahs, Ralph Hoffman, Joseph Kljun, Joseph H. A. Kothera, Samuel Landon, Rocco Leo, George A. Mace, Daniel Maxwell, Bono Nenadic, Harold Charles Paschall, Samuel Woodman Ralston, Harry F. Untied, William O. Wagonman, Lee Young.  
 Camp Stuart, Va.—Albert Ely, Edgar Garrett, Percy Hames, Nathaniel Jackson, Reuben Jones, James Laddaus, Owen Sharp, Willie Washington, Eugene Wynne.  
 Camp Taylor, Ky.—Hence Caldwell, Herman Cook, Cephas Feltner, Charles Joseph Frames, Albert Generals, William Leo Guthrie, Herbert Nathaniel Huston, John Mathew Jessup, Lewis Marynard, Chapman Moss, Joseph Rice, Roy Wayne Stout, James Sweringon, jr., John Taylor, Charles Thomas, William Chester Thomas.  
 Camp Travis, Tex.—Archie Byrd, Ray O. Dodson,\* Anson H. James, Oscar H. Overturf, Jessie J. Spears, Napoleon B. Waldrop.  
 Camp Upton, N. Y.—Louis F. Bachman, Lionel Boudereau, Delos Green, Harry Mickley, Leary Wooluns.  
 Camp Wheeler, Ga.—Jesse J. Ard, jr., Henry G. Israel, Albert P. Martell, Malcolm Stuart.

Fort Bayard, N. Mex.—Chester A. Bingham, Henry H. Hager, Edward O. Haisley, Mike Markakis, Gerald J. Picard, Burnett E. Strome, James E. Walker.\*  
 Fort Brady, Mich.—Bradley Herd.  
 Fort Caswell, N. C.—Herbert McGuire.  
 Fort Crook, Neb.—Madison R. Busbey, Clare E. Decker, Lawrence Jarrett.  
 Fort Des Moines, Iowa.—John E. Anderson.  
 Fort Flagler, Wash.—Guy A. Cardwell.  
 Fort Hancock, N. J.—Ernest Gallert.  
 Fort Leavenworth, Kans.—Anthony Gallagher.\*  
 Fort Logan, Colo.—Henry Altman, Hugh E. Barrett, Newton B. Claypool, Earnest P. Pierce, George W. Thurmond.  
 Fort McKinley, Me.—Peter Ansa, Stanley Gorecki, Michael James Williams.  
 Fort McPherson, Ga.—Ralph Campitelli, Dan Henson, Earl Hutchinson, Frank B. McGuire, Hamp Richardson.  
 Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.—Claude H. Anson, Frederick N. Henderson, Clint Orren, Edwin Schutte.  
 Fort Preble, Me.—Bertrand Cecil Foss.  
 Fort Riley, Kans.—Stanley Bell, Theonid Boyles, Arthur Cunningham, Donald T. Currie, Raymond T. Estrella, Dan Mason, Charles E. Nielson, Louis Potek, William I. Raines, Harold Seever.  
 Fort Sam Houston, Tex.—Thomas Canning, Arthur S. England, Elsei M. Florence, Frederick J. C. Harbold, Everett Killough, Wilbur Land, Jesse F. Lewis, Francis O'Connell,\* John J. E. Smith, Lynn F. Stonaker, Edwin T. Thyberb.  
 Fort Screven, Ga.—Douglas L. Crosby.  
 Fort Sill, Okla.—George W. Cookson, Milo Davis, Rex B. Jones, Clarence Sexton, Irwin Simpson, Julius F. Troeyml, Starkey L. Williams, Thomas S. Wuerfele, Oscar W. Nelson.  
 Fort Snelling, Minn.—Leonard E. Aigeo, Ernest Frank Quick\*, Clyde E. Walters.  
 Fort Terry, N. Y.—Carl V. Jensen.  
 Fort Worth, Tex.—Jesse R. Blake, Zack T. Lamar, Maurice G. Smith, A. W. Webber.  
 Fort Wright, N. Y.—James Boyle, Fred H. Cook, Tomasz Guzdek.  
 Columbus Barracks, Wash.—Carolos W. Baer, Thurman Dunigan, Victor I. Wyandt.  
 Jefferson Barracks, Mo.—Sanders Dykes, Thomas Pinn, Van D. Thompson.  
 Vancouver Barracks, Wash.—John P. Deprigst, Bradley Hall, John D. Holcomb, Gerstner Field, La.—Mervin C. Grover, Harold Cameron.  
 Kelly Field, Tex.—Elam A. Ankrum.  
 Love Field, Tex.—John William Albert Insinger.  
 Allentown, Pa.—Fred Thomas.  
 Ann Arbor, Mich.—Charles F. Wood.  
 Augusta, Ga.—Glenn L. Paulson.  
 Baltimore, Md.—Amos H. Baylor\*.  
 Berkeley, Cal.—George B. Cook.  
 Buffalo, N. Y.—Solon W. Kirkeby.  
 Cape May, N. J.—Joseph P. Wilson.  
 Chambersburg, Pa.—Norris Singleton\*.  
 Champaign, Ill.—Frank Hall Wright, jr.  
 Charlotte, N. C.—Jerry M. Cameron.  
 Clintonville, Wis.—George James Walters.  
 Deming, N. Mex.—Fay E. Gunnison, Henry V. Hall, Palmer L. Loberg, Leslie Meyers, Elizabeth N. J.—Denton A. McElroy\*.  
 Gastonia, N. C.—Rey H. Sanders\*.  
 Hoboken, N. J.—Elbert D. Coffman, Arthur D. Farris, Walter Lindskog, Charles A. Scholze.  
 Jacksonville, Fla.—John Norton.  
 Lawrence, Kans.—Glenn A. Otis.  
 Little Rock, Ark.—Jesse Williams.  
 Minneapolis, Minn.—Jacob S. Miller.  
 Monterey, Cal.—Lee Wilson.  
 Newport News, Va.—John V. Butts.  
 New York, N. Y.—Kenneth Edmond Yarnell, Charles McDonnell,\* Grover C. Hirsch.  
 Pawtucket, R. I.—St. Clair Suton.  
 Pittsburgh, Pa.—Louis F. Pfingstag.  
 Presidio, Cal.—Charles Mockbee, Arthur D. Corp.  
 Portland, Me.—Emile Flaksal.  
 Portland, Oreg.—L. Jensen.  
 Reidsville, S. C.—Peter Lonergan.  
 Rock Island, Ill.—Martin O'Brien.  
 Spartanburg, S. C.—Francis J. Merritt, Blaine Richards.  
 Vinita, Okla.—Joseph S. Edmond.  
 Washington, D. C.—John E. Bennett, Edward C. Erickson, Herbert Fletcher, Samuel H. Gumbiner, Fred H. James, Charles A. Way.  
 Williamsbridge, N. Y.—William Campbell, Edward R. Erickson, Grover C. Hirsch.

Special Orders, No. 85:  
 149. The appointment of Peter J. Quinn as chaplain, National Army, with rank of first lieutenant from April 3, 1918, is announced. He will proceed to Fort Porter, N. Y., and report to the commanding officer, General Hospital No. 4, for duty at that hospital.

## License Regulations for Mailing Commodities to Foreign Countries

The Post Office Department issues the following:

OFFICE OF SECOND ASSISTANT  
POSTMASTER GENERAL,  
Washington, April 15, 1918.

By the President's proclamation of February 14, it was announced that no commodities were to be exported from the United States and its possessions to any foreign country (by a foreign country is meant any country besides the United States and its possessions) except under export license, and accordingly postmasters shall require an individual export license for each mail shipment except when a general license to cover the shipments is issued by the War Trade Board. One of these general licenses to remain valid until further notice has been issued, effective April 7, and is known as Export License No. RAC-52. This license is to cover shipments of the following classes made through the mail:

### Licensed Shipments Classified.

A. Shipments of any commodity, including samples thereof, not on the official Export Conservation List when such shipments are destined to Abyssinia, Afghanistan, Argentina, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, China, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Great Britain, its colonies, possessions, and protectorates; France, its colonies, possession, and protectorates; Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Italy, its colonies, possessions, and protectorates; Japan, its colonies, possessions, and protectorates; Liberia, Monaco, Nepal, Nicaragua, the colonies, possessions, or protectorates of the Netherlands; Oman, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Salvador, San Marino, Siam, Uruguay (excluding any portion of the foregoing occupied by the military forces of Germany or her allies).

B. Shipments of samples of no commercial value of commodities on the official Export Conservation List when such shipments are destined to:

(1) Great Britain, France, Italy, or Japan, their colonies, possessions, and protectorates (excluding any portion of the foregoing occupied by the military forces of Germany or her allies); or

(2) Any territory occupied by the military forces of the United States or of the nations associated with the United States in the war.

Special License No. RAC-52 does not authorize any shipments to any person on the enemy trading list or in contravention of section 3 of the trading-with-the-enemy act.

### Markings on Packages.

Each package shipped under this license must have plainly marked by the sender on the wrapper thereof:

(1) The license number under which the shipment is made.

(2) A complete statement of the contents of the package.

(3) Names and addresses of the consignor (sender) and consignee (addressee).

Arrangements were made by the War Trade Board to include a copy of the export conservation list of April 8, 1918, and a complete list of the colonies, possessions, and protectorates of Great Britain,

France, and Italy, in an edition of April 13 of the OFFICIAL BULLETIN, issued by the Committee on Public Information, which publication is available for examination in every United States post office. Postmasters are informed that the commodities in the export conservation list include, among a number of articles, the following:

### List of Commodities.

Asbestos; bacon; bags and bagging; barley (flour, meal); beans; beef products (canned, preserved, and fresh); biscuits; blades; bone flour (ground meal); book paper; brass (and all articles containing 10 per cent or more in weight); bread; burlap; butter (and substitutes); camel's hair; canned corn, peas, salmon, tomatoes, tuna fish; castor beans (and oil); cereals; coffee; condensed milk (including powdered milk, evaporated milk, and preserved milk, all kinds); copper; corn (canned, flour, etc.); cotton; crackers; dental gold (and supplies); diamonds and precious stones of all kinds; drills; dyestuffs; farina; feeds; fibers; flax (and all articles containing flax which are manufactured in the United States); flour (barley, bone, corn, dry paste, emery, rice, rye, wheat); foil and composition foil containing tin; gauze, hospital and medical; glass, optical; glucose; glycerine; gold, and articles containing gold; grains; gutta-percha; hair; hams; handles; hemp; hides; jewelry; lacquers; lard; lead; leather; leaves; linen; linseed meal; linseed oil; macaroni; meal; medicines, patented; mica; milk, all kinds; news-print paper; nickel (and all articles containing 10 per cent or more); oakum; oats; oil cake; paper, book, news print, poster, print; postage stamps, canceled and uncanceled; precious stones of all kinds; quinine and its compounds; rags, woolen or worsted; rice; rope; rubber; rye; saccharin; salts; searchlights and parts thereof; silver and articles containing silver; skins; soda; solder; spaghetti; sugar; tin; tomatoes, canned; tools; tungsten; twine; type vermicelli; wheat; wire; wood; wool; yarns; zinc.

### No Extension of Service.

By securing a license for the exportation of parcels of merchandise, no extension of the mail service is therefore provided for beyond the existing mail facilities, and senders should be advised to ascertain what merchandise, if any, is available before applying for licenses, especially for licenses to export by mail to countries with which the United States has no parcel-post convention or agreement for the dispatch of merchandise parcels in the mails.

Senders desiring to secure export licenses shall be referred to the War Trade Board, Washington, D. C., or to any one of its branches at Boston, Mass.; Chicago, Ill.; Detroit, Mich.; Eagle Pass, Tex.; El Paso, Tex.; Galveston, Tex.; Laredo, Tex.; Los Angeles, Cal.; Mobile, Ala.; New Orleans, La.; New York, N. Y.; Nogales, Ariz.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Portland, Oreg.; St. Louis, Mo.; San Francisco, Cal.; Savannah, Ga.; and Seattle, Wash.

On the presentation of an individual license the postmaster shall require the

## QUARTERMASTER OFFICERS ORDERED TO NEWPORT NEWS

Special Orders, No. 67.

251. The following-named officers, Quartermaster Corps, National Army, are relieved from their present duties and will report to the commanding general, Newport News, Va., for duty as follows:

With the 308th Labor Battalion.—Capts. Drew Linard, Ernest L. Guss, John Corrigan, jr., Abner G. Withee, and Daniel McKenzie; First Lieuts. Andrew L. Kelley, Norman R. Halliday, William L. Scott, Thomas Cable, Howard C. Stuck, George V. Long, and Frank W. Osgood; Second Lieuts. Ieland L. Smith, J. Read Joyce, and William Miller.

With the 312th Labor Battalion.—Capts. James T. French, Evan P. Howell, Charles E. Gebhard, Frank E. Bridgetts, and James L. Hunter; First Lieuts. Albert M. Lightfoot, Henry Roeser, jr., Harry C. Turner, J. Ritner Kriechbaum, and Robert S. Soles; Second Lieuts. Chester F. Clark, Thomas F. Standeven, David R. Demaree, Willard F. Eastwood, and William F. McCauley.

With the 313th Labor Battalion.—Capts. Edward J. Maher, Thomas J. Graham, Philip Browne, William R. Johnston, and Millard C. Lawson; First Lieuts. Lispedard P. Close, John H. Van Nort, Philip G. Murphy, Creston O. Cooke, and Theodore H. B. Smythe; Second Lieuts. William J. McKenney, George J. Gladney, William F. Knauer, Patrick O'Grady, and Percy Sanderson.

sender to mark the package with the number appearing in the export license, and also with a statement of the contents of the package, after which he shall compare the export license with its number and the statement on the package, and if the numbers and statements agree he shall place the package in the mails and send the license to the Bureau of Tabulation and Statistics of the War Trade Board, Washington, D. C., after signing the license form and placing an impression of the office postmarking stamp thereon.

The merchandise accepted under a license is subject to inspection and if it is found that the contents do not correspond with what is indicated on the wrapper of the package the package shall be held and the mailer thereof shall be subject to the penalties provided for by law.

### Left Unsealed For Examination.

Unless otherwise specifically provided for in an individual license issued by the War Trade Board, or any of its branches, all packages containing merchandise shall be left unsealed for the necessary examination of the contents.

No license is needed for packages of books or printed matter, nor for shipment of such merchandise as may be allowed by the proper officials of the below-mentioned organization, when addressed to individuals serving in the United States Army, United States Navy, or the American Red Cross, provided such shipments are for their personal use, nor to prisoners of war.

OTTO PRAEGER,  
Second Asst. Postmaster General.

## Manufacture of Clay Products Restricted in Rules Issued by Fuel Administration

The United States Fuel Administration has issued regulations, approved by the War Industries Board, restricting the manufacture of clay products and rearranging and dividing the manufacturing program of this industry in such a way as to place it on the basis of war industry.

Ten orders of this series were signed by Fuel Administrator H. A. Garfield, the products dealt with being arranged in classes and manufacture curtailed on a percentage basis as follows:

Restriction.	Per cent.
Face brick.....	50
Common brick.....	50
Paving brick.....	50
Terra cotta.....	50
Roofing tile.....	50
Floor and wall tile.....	50
Sanitary ware.....	50
Hollow tile.....	25
Drain tile and sewer pipe.....	25
Stoneware (except chemical).....	15

Based on Average Output.

Curtalement in each case is based on the average output of the past three years. It will be noted that the percentage of curtalement is not equal in all classes of clay products. These figures have been reached after careful investigation and represent rates of production which will be for the best interests of the necessary Government work and in general for the interests of the manufacturers involved.

The experience of the last year has brought two facts clearly to the front. First, that as far as possible the new war work must be put into old factories to take the place of less essential production. This method of producing war supplies prevents building problems, housing problems, and transportation problems which necessarily follow the setting up of new plants for war production. Second, that in addition to this transference it will be necessary for many industries to make deliberate sacrifices of a part of their ordinary business in order that there may be transportation, men, and materials enough for war production.

### Months Collecting Information.

The War Industries Board and the Fuel Administration have been for several months obtaining information which would enable them to reorganize lesser essential industries, such as building materials, which tax transportation facilities and fuel supplies to the largest extent.

The Bureau of Standards and experts associated with each industry have placed their services at the disposal of the Government and have aided in reaching conclusions.

In general, the minimum basis of running for the year has been established in each class of clay products. This minimum has taken account of the more necessary requirements outside of strictly war activities as well as the necessities of the Government. Beyond this, it is arranged that whenever the Government departments certify requirements in any of the divisions exceeding the productive capacity of a given district on the minimum basis, such facts will be certified to the Fuel Administration and permits for additional running will be issued.

The aim has been to conserve the larger interests of the trade involved. Equal treatment for all plants is provided wherever possible. Allowance, however, is made in the plan for recognizing individual instances where an abundance of fuel and absence of congestion make it desirable that a large proportion of production be permitted in a given district. The granting of such additional output has been hedged about with safeguards so that general conditions in the different trades will not be seriously affected.

Fuel Administrator Garfield also issued an order dealing with the production of enameled ware. The reduction in this case is 50 per cent.

A country worth fighting for is  
a country worth saving for. Buy  
TRIFLET STAMPS.

## President's Power to Dismiss Navy Officers

[PUBLIC, No. 116, 65TH CONGRESS.]  
[S. 3404.]

An act to authorize the President to drop from the rolls any naval or Marine Corps officer absent without leave for three months, or who has been convicted of any offense punishable by confinement in the penitentiary by the civil authorities, and prohibiting such officer's reappointment.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President is hereby authorized to drop from the rolls of the Navy or Marine Corps any officer thereof who is absent from duty without leave for a period of three months or more, or who, having been found guilty by the civil authorities of any offense, is finally sentenced to confinement in a State or Federal penitentiary: *Provided*, That no officer so dropped shall be eligible for reappointment.

Approved April 2, 1918.

## POST-OFFICE INSTRUCTIONS FOR TRACING MISSING REGISTERED MAIL FOR SOLDIERS

The Post Office Department issues the following:

OFFICE OF THIRD ASST. P. M. GENERAL,  
Washington, April 11, 1918.

Postmasters receiving inquiries concerning missing registered articles mailed at their offices, addressed to a member of a military organization at a post office in the United States, will make inquiry direct to the postmaster at the United States post office of address, using Form 1510, 1516, or 3856 for the purpose.

The postmaster at the office of address will make reply to the inquiry as promptly as possible. If the article was delivered, he will show disposition of it, and, if delivered to other than the addressee, whether the military authorities have receipt showing final delivery to the addressee or one authorized by the addressee to accept the article. If the article has been forwarded or returned to a domestic destination, the inquiry will be promptly transmitted to such destination with particulars of dispatch.

### Reports to Military Officers.

In each and every case where the military authorities can not show final delivery to the addressee or authorized representative, the delivering postmaster will immediately bring the matter to the attention of the proper military officer in order that the latter may institute any investigation he desires without delay. The inquiry should then be promptly returned to the postmaster who made it, marked to indicate the action taken.

Where a registered article has been forwarded to addressee, care Expeditionary Forces, or where the missing article was addressed in the first instance to a member of a United States military organization stationed abroad, the inquiry should be sent to this office for attention and the one making the inquiry so advised.

When the inquiry is returned to the mailing postmaster with the desired in-

formation he will promptly advise the one who originally made it, informing him, if proper delivery was made, to a mail orderly, that after such delivery the responsibility of the Postal Service ceased and that the matter is now one for adjustment between the sender, the addressee, and the military authorities. All papers in the case should then be sent to this office, with the information that the complaint has been appropriately advised.

Unless the preliminary investigation made by a postmaster or by this office through correspondence should develop that a loss occurred while the article was in the Postal Service, other representatives of the department receiving such inquiries should limit their action to referring them to the post office of address of the registered article, if sufficient particulars to identify the article are contained in the inquiry, for the action indicated above, or, if sufficient particulars are not contained in the inquiry, the inquiry should be sent to the postmaster at the mailing office for treatment as herein indicated.

### Minimizing the Work.

Postmasters at the delivering offices can reduce the work in connection with these inquiries to the minimum by preparing and utilizing carbon or multi-graphed inquiries to the local military authorities and reply communications to those making the inquiries.

A. M. DOCKERY,

Third Asst. Postmaster General.

### QUARTERMASTER CORPS MAJOR.

Special Orders, No. 85:

120. The appointment of Luther H. Lewis as major, Quartermaster Corps, National Army, with rank from April 11, 1918, is announced. He will proceed to Washington, D. C., and report in person to the officer in charge of construction division for duty.

## *Report of the Federal Trade Commission's Investigation of Cost and Profit in Wheat Flour Milling and Jobbing*

The Federal Trade Commission issues the following:

The first installment of the report of the Federal Trade Commission's general food investigation has been completed, and the report is in the hands of the President. It is that part of the investigation dealing with wheat-flour milling and wheat-flour jobbing. Further installments, dealing with the packing industry and other branches of the food supplying industries, will follow in the future. The main subjects covered in this investigation were:

Costs and profits of millers and distributors of wheat flour for the last five years.

Marketing conditions and practices of millers and distributors of wheat flour.

### Retail Flour Trade Not Included.

It is specifically stated that the report does not include conditions and practices in the retail flour trade.

The report states that the net profits made by millers increased from 11 cents a barrel in the crop year of 1912-13 to 52 cents a barrel in the crop year of 1916-17. The gross profits of car-lot distributors increased from 22 cents a barrel in the calendar year 1914 to 55 cents a barrel in the first half of the calendar year 1917. The gross profits of small-lot jobbers increased from 52 cents a barrel for the calendar year 1914 to 86 cents a barrel in the first half of 1917.

The investigation was a part of the general food investigation made by the Federal Trade Commission by direction of the President. The results of the investigations have been communicated to the United States Food Administration from time to time, and this report in particular has had the most careful consideration of the various officials who have to do with this subject.

### Principal Findings of Fact.

Following are detailed the principal findings of fact as the result of the investigation into wheat-flour milling and jobbing:

1. There are about 7,000 merchant wheat-flour mills in the country, which have produced for the last three years an average of 116,000,000 barrels of flour annually, but which have capacity sufficient to about double this output. In grinding this flour about 550,000,000 bushels of wheat have been used each year.

2. The simple process of milling and the comparatively low cost of milling equipment have resulted in the erection of a large number of small mills throughout the country. In certain favorably located centers, though, the mills of large capacity have developed, which have some advantages over the small mills in economy of production, but some disadvantages in cost of distribution. In recent years the larger mills have increased in number, while the number of smaller ones has decreased.

3. At least half of the Nation's flour output is marketed at points distant from the place of manufacture, many of the larger concerns having established branch

houses at distant points through which from 30 to 60 per cent of their output is sold, the remainder going to wholesale grocers and jobbers. The smaller millers distribute most of their output, exclusive of local sales, through jobbers and brokers, making very small use for the branch house method.

4. The average cost of production of a barrel of flour for mills covered by the investigation increased in the crop year 1916-17 over the preceding year, due mainly to the increased cost of wheat, while operating profits per barrel as shown by their records increased nearly 175 per cent and their rate of profit on investment increased more than 100 per cent. The increase in profits was due in part to the increased value of unsold stocks carried over from the preceding year and disposed of on a rising market, and also to speculative profits on feed, the prices of which increased greatly during the year.

### Profits in 1912-13,

5. During the fiscal year 1912-13, a fairly normal year, the average net profit of mills covered by the investigation was 11 cents a barrel, yielding nearly 10 per cent on the investment. During the fiscal year 1913-14, when closing inventories were affected by European conditions, the average net profit was 16 cents a barrel, yielding 13 per cent on the investment. Under present regulations, millers are allowed a maximum profit of 25 cents a barrel on flour sales, and also 50 cents a ton on feed sales, equivalent to about 1.7 cents per barrel of flour additional.

6. Expenses of flour distributors and middlemen covered by the investigation increased somewhat in the first half of 1917 over the preceding year, while their profits, gross and net, showed a very large increase. The average net profit per barrel for several large car-lot jobbers increased more than 125 per cent, the average rate of profit on investment nearly doubling. The average net profit of various small-lot jobbers and the average rate of profit on their investment showed a similar increase.

7. The average gross profits of car-lot distributors in 1914 was 22 cents a barrel, and in 1915 half a cent less. The average gross profit of small-lot jobbers was 52 cents in 1914 and 51 cents in 1915. Both were fairly normal years for flour jobbers. Under present regulations the maximum gross profit of car-lot distributors is fixed at 25 cents, and of small-lot distributors at from 50 to 75 cents a barrel.

### Competition Curbed by War.

8. Since the outbreak of the European war the keen competition which formerly existed in the milling industry has been restricted somewhat by the resultant abnormal conditions. Such competitive practices as operation of unidentified controlled companies, forward selling, and guaranteeing customers against price declines, etc., have been discontinued voluntarily or are prevented by the present

regulations. Association activities appear to have affected competition locally in some instances.

9. The price of flour to the public has been affected by these two factors:

(a) Fixation of the price of wheat by the Government, with the consequent elimination of speculation.

(b) Regulation of flour millers' profits by the Food Administration.

The report states, though, that the present regulation of flour millers' profits at a fixed margin above cost has the inherent weakness of not encouraging efficiency in production and of affording unpatriotic millers temptation to dishonesty in cost accounting, difficult to detect or prevent.

### Profit Prospects This Year.

While the actual profit which millers will make during the present crop year can not be finally determined until the end of the period, it appears from the information in the hands of the Federal Trade Commission that the regulations have reduced the profits of most mills below those made during the year 1916-17. This, with the larger reductions secured by fixing the price of wheat—a part of the regulatory plan—has reduced the price of flour to the consumer several dollars a barrel. Wheat and milling regulations have kept flour prices fairly stable in spite of an increasing shortage, due to heavy shipments abroad.

10. Regulations for governing flour jobbers' profits are free from the weaknesses inherent in the regulations for the millers, since they fix only the gross profits that may be made, leaving the jobber free to earn what he can by efficient operation. The margin allowed the jobbers is more nearly in the line with their average margin under normal conditions than is the 25 cents a barrel allowed the millers. As stated in the report, this 25 cents a barrel is the maximum, but taken in connection with the less than normal volume of output is regarded by many millers as "allowable."

### Improvement of Regulations.

11. Consideration is now being given by the Food Administration to the improvement of the present regulations of millers' profits in the light of the experience already gained. The report states that it is the opinion of the Federal Trade Commission that maximum prices of flour might be established, which would cover the cost of wheat and all manufacturing, selling, and general expenses, and in addition would give the miller a reasonable profit. The standardization of flour by the Food Administration renders the plan of fixing flour prices much easier of accomplishment than heretofore. Maximum prices for different sections of the country would, of course, recognize differences in the cost of wheat and also in the other costs of large and small mills. This would make it profitable to the millers to operate more efficiently and keep costs down.

(Continued on page 15.)

# Maximum Prices of Coal in London District Announced by British Controller of Mines

Consul McBride, at London, reports:

The British controller of coal mines has issued rules in accordance with which the maximum prices of coal in the metropolitan (London) distribution area are to be determined. These prices came into force on January 21, 1918, and may be of interest as indicating the method of coal distribution in this country.

### Divided Into Classes.

For the purposes of the rules coal is divided into the following classes: Best selected house coal, silkstone or seconds house coal; Derby brights or bright house, best kitchen, best cobbles, or best nuts; hard cobbles or kitchen nuts; and stove coal.

The determination of the classes to which a particular coal belongs will follow the usual custom and practice of the trade. Coal is to be ordered and sold in accordance with these classes.

Clauses 2 and 14 relating to the maximum prices of rail-borne and canal-borne coal and of gas coke as follows:

### Rail-borne and Canal-borne Coal.

The price of coal delivered into cellar or store in 2-hundredweight (1 hundred-

weight equals 112 pounds) sacks or in bulk, in lots of 4 hundredweight or any even number of hundredweight over 4 hundredweight at one time, shall not, except as otherwise provided, exceed the following per ton:

	Price per ton.
Best selected house coal.....	\$9.61
Silkstone or seconds house coal.....	9.12
Derby brights or bright house.....	8.94
Best kitchen, best cobbles, or best nuts.....	8.54
Hard cobbles or kitchen nuts.....	8.29
Stove coal.....	8.05

### Charge Added on Installment Pay.

Where payment is accepted in weekly installments prior to the delivery of the coal, an additional charge not exceeding the rate of 1s. 6d. (\$0.36) per ton, and after the delivery of the coal an additional charge, not exceeding the rate of 2s. (\$0.48) per ton, may be made.

Where it is necessary to deliver in 1-hundredweight sacks by reason of the difficulty of the delivery, an additional charge, not exceeding the rate of 1s. 6d. (\$0.36) per ton, may be made.

Where the delivery involves carrying upstairs, extending beyond the third floor from the ground-floor level, an additional charge to that last referred to, not ex-

ceeding the rate of 6d. (\$0.12) per ton, may be made.

The maximum prices to be charged for coke shall not exceed those shown below, except as otherwise provided:

	Price.
Per ton at works or depot, loaded in bulk into truck or rail, or into barge.....	\$6.70
Per ton at works or depot, loaded in sacks or in bulk into purchaser's vehicle.....	7.70
Per ton delivered into cellar or store in lots not exceeding 3 hundredweight.....	9.33
Per hundredweight at works or depot for quantities up to and including 3 hundredweight.....	.38
Per hundredweight delivered, up to and including 3 hundredweight (this is maximum trolley price).....	.51
For 28 pounds, loose, collected.....	.12
For 14 pounds, loose, collected.....	.06
For 7 pounds, loose, collected.....	.03

### Carted from Works.

Where the coke is carted from the works or depot at which it is manufactured a distance exceeding 3 miles, or where the coke is moved by rail or barged from the point of production to the depot from which it is sold, the price per ton delivered into cellar or store in lots exceeding 3 hundredweight shall not exceed 40s. (\$9.73) and the price per hundredweight at the depot for quantities up to and including 3 hundredweight, 1s. 8d. (\$0.40), otherwise the above maximum price shall apply.

There shall be no obligation to sell coke in quantities less than 28 pounds where the previous practice has been not to sell in smaller quantities.

### Must Show Price Lists.

Registered coal merchants and dealers and licensed coal retailers are required to exhibit price lists for coal in accordance with those laid down in the order. A purchaser of coal or coke may require the seller to produce evidence as to the correctness of the charges made in accordance with the new rules.

The order contains schedules showing for the various districts the agreed additions to the maximum prices chargeable in respect of railway rate and wagon hire, and for special circumstances.

### NATIONAL ARMY COMMISSIONS.

Three Appointments to be Colonels, Three Lieutenant Colonels

Special orders, No. 82:

306. The following appointments in the National Army, with date of rank as indicated after their names, are announced; they will remain on their present duty:

#### TO BE COLONELS.

Lieut. Col. James B. Gowen, Infantry, National Army (major, Infantry), February 9, 1918.

Lieut. Col. Herbert J. Brees, Field Artillery, National Army, (major, Cavalry), February 16, 1918.

Lieut. Col. Ewing E. Booth, Field Artillery, National Army (major, Cavalry), February 13, 1918.

#### TO BE LIEUTENANT COLONELS.

Maj. Oscar A. McGee, Field Artillery, National Army (captain, Cavalry), February 13, 1918.

Maj. Oliver P. M. Hazzard, Field Artillery, National Army (captain, Cavalry), February 16, 1918.

Maj. Paul M. Goodrich, Infantry, National Army (captain, Infantry), February 1, 1918.

[210.2, A. G. O.—Misc.]

(Continued from page 14.)

12. The Food Administration has created an enforcement division, whose duty it is to prevent infractions of the regulations and rules and prevent profiteering, and this division has accomplished positive results already. The

Federal Trade Commission is cooperating with this division in checking up the accounts of flour millers. The results of its investigations will be made public in the future.

### SUMMARY OF COSTS AND PROFITS OF FLOUR.

Milling for fiscal or crop years 1912-13 to 1916-17.

Year.	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
Number of mills.....	118	128	133	132	128
Flour produced (in 1,000 barrels).....	41,828	45,639	45,726	51,560	43,146
Feed produced (in 1,000 tons).....	1,475	1,638	1,708	1,978	1,786
Wheat used (in 100,000 bushels).....	1,867	2,026	2,071	2,349	1,988
Cost of wheat used per bushel.....	\$0.89	\$0.89	\$1.20	\$1.11	\$1.79
<i>Cost per barrel of flour.</i>					
Wheat.....	\$3.97	\$3.93	\$5.45	\$5.03	\$8.22
Packages.....	.26	.28	.23	.24	.30
Operating and repairs.....	.19	.19	.19	.19	.24
General expenses.....	.09	.09	.10	.10	.13
Selling expenses.....	.19	.20	.21	.21	.27
Total.....	4.70	4.67	6.18	5.77	9.16
Depreciation at 3 cents per barrel.....	.03	.03	.03	.03	.03
Total cost of flour and feed.....	4.73	4.70	6.21	5.80	9.19
Less value of feed produced.....	.69	.77	.85	.78	1.23
Net cost of flour produced.....	4.04	3.93	5.36	5.02	7.96
<i>Sales and profits per barrel of flour.</i>					
Net sales.....	4.20	4.11	5.56	5.26	8.34
Cost of sales, including general and selling expense.....	4.06	3.92	5.31	5.05	7.77
Profit.....	.14	.19	.25	.21	.57
Less interest (except bond).....	.03	.03	.03	.02	.05
Net operating profit.....	.11	.16	.22	.19	.52
Rate of operating profit on net sales..... per cent.	2.7	3.9	3.8	3.7	6.2
Investment per barrel.....	\$1.21	\$1.23	\$1.35	\$1.28	\$1.63
Rates of profit on investment..... per cent.	9.4	13.2	15.8	15.1	31.8

<sup>1</sup> This is the net cost of flour produced, taking into account the difference between the opening and closing flour inventories and also including gains or losses on unfilled orders.

<sup>2</sup> The investment per barrel of flour as revised by the commission is the average investment for the year after deducting all outside investments where shown and also good will, trade-marks, brands, etc., but including the value of rented plants.

## CONDITION OF BRITISH CROPS REPORTED AS SATISFACTORY

Consul General Skinner, at London, reports:

In its monthly report dated March 1 the British Board of Agriculture and Fisheries thus reviews the state of the crops in England and Wales:

The crop reporters of the board, in reporting on agricultural conditions in England and Wales during February, state that the autumn-sown wheat is everywhere looking well and promising, especially in the west, where in a few places it is regarded as being almost too forward. Winter oats are generally also a good and promising crop. Beans are rather more variable, the plant being thin in a few districts, but otherwise healthy and satisfactory.

The weather during February was very favorable to field work, having been universally mild and open, though with rather too much rain in some of the northern districts. Plowing and cultivation accordingly made rapid progress, and much spring wheat was got in under favorable conditions. Wheat sowing is not yet completed, and 10 per cent of the total wheat area probably still remains to be sown, but this work is more nearly finished in the east than in the west. In most districts some oats and barley have also been got in, but the seeding of these cereals is generally only just beginning. Spring work is well forward for the time of year.

Seeds (except in the northeast, where they are often thin owing to the dry summer last year) a good plant, growing well, and giving satisfactory promise. A certain area has in most parts of the country been plowed up for corn, so that it may be expected that the total area under clovers and rotation grasses will be somewhat reduced.

Prospects for lambing are everywhere regarded as satisfactory. Other live stock are generally in fair condition. They are quite healthy, but owing to the shortage of artificial feeding stuffs fattening cattle are making only slow progress. The supplies of home-produced winter keep are proving sufficient in the west, although there is considerably less available in the east and some parts of the north, and occasional reports have been received of the poor quality of the hay or straw.

### EMBARGO ON SOFT CHEESES.

#### Italian Decree Restricting Manufacture and Sale of Certain Kinds.

Consul General Wilber, at Genoa, reports:

The Gazzette Officiale, for February 27, contains a decree of the commissary general for supply and consumption of food, ordering the general requisition of soft cheeses, effective March 10, 1918. The production of soft cheese of any kind is prohibited with the exception of Gorgonzola and Stracchino Quartirolo cheese, seasoned, in the Provinces of Piedmont, Lombardy, and Emilia. After March 10 producers and merchants who hold an excess of 5 quintals of these types of cheese can not sell them without authorization of the commissariat general, and provision is made for a census of the stocks on hand. Collection, seasoning, and distribution of such cheeses are to be

## LIST OF MEN COMMISSIONED IN THE ARMY MEDICAL CORPS

It was announced at the Surgeon General's office that the following have accepted commissions in the Army Medical Reserve Corps:

Name.	Rank.	Address.
Abraham, Henry	Major	Base hospital, Camp Travis, Tex.
Berry, Stanley Francis	do.	364th Ambulance Company, Camp Lewis, Wash.
Clark, William Alexander	do.	Hoboken, N. J.
Gradle, Harry Searle	do.	Camp Grant, Ill.
Heagerty, William Brown	do.	314 Sanitary Training Camp Funston, Kans.
Knewstep, William E.	do.	Port of Embarkation, Newport News, Va.
McConnell, Joseph	do.	Headquarters Twelfth Infantry Camp Fremont, Cal.
Silsby, Don Harry	do.	Camp Grant, Ill.
Barnes, Carl Lewis	Captain	Base hospital, Camp Doniphan, Fort Sill, Okla.
Baskett, Lindsay Wilson	do.	Camp Funston, Kans.
Bauman, Charles M.	do.	Detachment Medical Department 311; Ammunition Train, Camp Grant, Ill.
Belot, Monti L.	do.	Headquarters Camp Funston, Kans.
Biggs, Ivan Lester	do.	Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky.
Bunce, Philip Dibble	do.	51 Gillett Street, Hartford, Conn.
Cameron, Andrew C.	do.	Base hospital, Camp Gordon, Ga.
Carrington	do.	Shanghai, China.
Davis, Daniel William	do.	Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky.
Davis, Thomas Dyles	do.	Base hospital, Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Ga.
Dobbins, Thomas	do.	Fort Riley, Kans.
Doody, Richard Patrick	do.	Camp Hancock, Augusta, Ga.
Dow, William S.	do.	Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky.
Elkin, Cortlandt, W. W.	do.	Hospital Unit 1, Camp Merritt, N. J.
Ernstberger, Lee J.	do.	Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky.
Ervin, Humphrey Newton	do.	Camp Greenleaf, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.
Fisher, Scott Romain	do.	American Rest Camp, England.
Fletcher, Arthur John	do.	Fort Riley, Kans.
Florian, Albert	do.	B. E. F. in the Field.
Goff, William Mitchell	do.	Camp Funston, Kans.
Hauslohner, Austin L.	do.	Camp Grant, Ill.
Hawley, Nelson J.	do.	Camp Greene, Charlotte, N. C.
Holton, Walter B.	do.	Camp Grant, Ill.
Lawton, Franklin Lyman	do.	Hartford, Conn.
Lippincott, Leon Stanley	do.	Camp Gordon, Ga.
Long, Joseph Francis	do.	204 Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Lopez, Louis Vyasa James	do.	Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Ga.
Luckey, William Nicholas	do.	Gallatin, Tenn.
Macpherson, George S.	do.	Asheville, N. C.
McVay, Leon Victor	do.	Camp Gordon, Ga.
Mills, Henry William	do.	Sau Bernardino, Cal.
Miller, Oscar Lee	do.	Camp Gordon, Ga.
Mott, Walter Wesley	do.	43 Waller Avenue, White Plains, N. Y.
Mullin, Raymond J.	do.	Camp Greenleaf Annex, Chickamauga Park, Ga.
Pruitt, Marion Columbus	do.	London, England.
Robbins, Charles Peru	do.	Winona, Minn.
Robinson, Harrison S.	do.	Allentown, Pa.
Rudolf, Solomon F.	do.	Post hospital, Taliaferro Field No. 1, Hicks, Tex.
Shelton, Joseph Harrison	do.	Kingsville, Tex.
Smith, Daniel Clarke W.	do.	Camp Greenleaf Annex, Ga.
Sorensen, Anton Christian	do.	Fort Slocum, N. Y.
Taylor, Fenton	do.	France, B. E. F.
Titus, Elton L.	do.	Camp Greenleaf Annex, Chickamauga Park, Ga.
Walker, Alfred Augustus	do.	Camp Greenleaf Annex, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.
White, Arthur Winford	do.	Portland, Me.
Aiguire, Roy Lee	First Lieutenant	Dallas, Tex.
Barker, Wm. Edward, jr.	do.	New Orleans, La.
Cain, Francis Gendron	do.	165 Rutledge Avenue, Charleston, S. C.
Carr, Lewis Richard	do.	Prairie Depot, Ohio.
Dallen, Carl A.	do.	Boston, Mass.
Deason, Frank	do.	Bush, Ill.
Dixon, David Johnson	do.	Barnwell, S. C.
Dowds, Samuel Clarke	do.	Dunbar, Pa.
Ezell, Wm. J.	do.	Parks, Tenn.
Farmer, Myron Hall	do.	Newman, Ga.
Freligh, Wilfred Protacio	do.	Terre Haute, Ind.
Gattuccio, Bartholomew	do.	Davenport, Cal.
Jackson, John M.	do.	Beaver Falls, Pa.
LaLiberte, Elie Joseph	do.	Fall River, Mass.
Laye, Henry Albert	do.	Galeton, Pa.
Lindow, George Edward	do.	Watertown, Wis.
Lipshitz, Louis	do.	Bayonne, N. J.
Loree, Maurice C.	do.	Ann Arbor, Mich.
Mueller, Clive P.	do.	Honolulu, H. T.
Nickum, John Stanley	do.	Bridgeport hospital, Bridgeport, Conn.
Ogden, Frank Nevin	do.	Sykesville, Md.
Scott, Kinsey Julius	do.	Temple, Tex.
Spiller, William F.	do.	Galveston, Tex.
Turgasen, Francis Edward	do.	Cook County Hospital, Chicago, Ill.
Weiss, Jacob J.	do.	998 Union Avenue, Bronx, N. Y.
Wilder, Russell M.	do.	A. E. F., France.

affected through existing commercial organizations. The governmental commissary shall determine the total amount of cheese which, in proportion to the production, the manufacturer may utilize for the needs of his family or dependents, and

for the carriers of milk, the proprietor of the dairy, etc. It is required that each producer shall every 15 days declare to the governmental commissary the amount of milk worked daily in each dairy and the amount of cheese produced.