

shall be for the period of the emergency, unless sooner terminated by discharge or otherwise. The President is hereby authorized to discharge any officer from the office held by him under such appointment for any cause which, in the judgment of the President, would promote the public service; and the general commanding any division and higher tactical organization or territorial department is authorized to appoint from time to time military boards of not less than three nor more than five officers of the forces herein provided for to examine into and report upon the capacity, qualification, conduct and efficiency of any commissioned officer within his command other than officers of the regular army holding permanent or provisional commissions therein. Each member of such board shall be superior in rank to the officer whose qualifications are to be inquired into, and if the report of such board be adverse to the continuance of any such officer and be approved by the President, such officer shall be discharged from the service at the discretion of the President with one month's pay and allowances.

Section 10. That all officers and enlisted men of the forces herein provided for other than the regular army shall be in all respects of the same footing as to pay, allowances and pensions as officers and enlisted men of corresponding grades and length of service in the regular army; and commencing June 1, 1917, and continuing until the termination of the emergency, all enlisted men of the army of the United States in active service whose base pay does not exceed \$21 per month shall receive an increase of \$15 per month; those whose base pay is \$24, an increase of \$12 per month; those whose base pay is \$30, \$36, or \$40, an increase of \$8 per month, and those whose pay is \$45 or more, an increase of \$6 per month. Provided, that the increases of pay herein authorized shall not enter into the computation of the continuous service pay.

Section 11. That all existing restrictions upon the detail, detachment and employment of officers and enlisted men of the regular army are hereby suspended for the period of the present emergency.

Section 12. That the President of the United States, as commander in chief of the army, is authorized to make such regulations governing the prohibition of alcoholic liquors in or near military camps and to the officers and enlisted men of the army as he may from time to time deem necessary or advisable. Provided, that no person, corporation, partnership or association shall sell, supply or have in his or its possession any intoxicating or spirituous liquors at any military station, cantonment, camp, fort, post, officers or enlisted men's club which is being used at the time for military purposes under this act, but the secretary of war may make regulations permitting the sale and use of intoxicating liquors for medical purposes. It shall be unlawful to sell any intoxicating liquor, including beer, ale or wine, to any officer or member of the military forces while in uniform, except as herein provided. Any person, corporation, partnership or association violating the provisions of this section or the regulations made thereunder shall, unless otherwise punishable under the articles of war, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and be punished by a fine of not more than \$1,000 or imprisonment for not more than twelve months, or both.

Section 13. That the secretary of

war is hereby authorized, empowered and directed during the present war to do everything by him deemed necessary to suppress and prevent the keeping or setting up of houses of ill fame, brothels or bawdy houses within such distance as he may deem needful of any military camp, station, fort, post, cantonment, training or mobilization place, and any person, corporation, partnership or association receiving or permitting to be received for immoral purposes any person into any place, structure or building used for the purpose of lewdness, assignation or prostitution within such distance of said places as may be designated, or shall permit any such person to remain for immoral purposes in any such place, structure or building as aforesaid, or who shall violate any order, rule or regulation issued to carry out the object and purpose of this section, shall, unless otherwise punishable under the articles of war, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and be punished by a fine of not more than \$1,000 or imprisonment for not more than twelve months, or both.

Section 14. That all laws and parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby suspended during the period of this emergency.

Approved May 18, 1917.

**ROOSEVELT FREES HIS VOLUNTEERS**

An Oyster Bay, N. Y. dispatch, dated May 20, says: Col. Theodore Roosevelt announced tonight that all men who had volunteered to serve with him under the American flag in France had been absolved from all further connection with the movement, and that the only course open to them now is to enter the military service in some other way if they are able to do so, and if not to serve the country in civil life.

**Loyally Obey Decision**

"As good American citizens," said Colonel Roosevelt, in a formal statement, "we loyally obey the decision of the commander in chief of the American army and navy. The men who have volunteered will now consider themselves absolved from all further connection with this movement."

"Our sole aim," the statement continued, "is to help in every way in the successful prosecution of the war and we most heartily feel that no individual's personal interest should for one moment be considered save as it serves the general public interest."

"We rejoice that a division composed of our regular soldiers and marines under so gallant and efficient a leader as General Pershing is to be sent abroad. We have a right to a certain satisfaction in connection therewith."

"I wish," said Colonel Roosevelt, "respectfully to point out certain errors into which the President has been led in his announcement. He states that the purpose was to give me an 'independent command.' In my last letter to the secretary of war I explicitly stated that if I were given permission to raise an army corps of two divisions to be put under the command of some general like Wood, Pershing, Barry or Kuhn, I desired for myself only the position of junior among the eight brigade commanders. I would not have been 'independent.' I would have been in precisely the position of all the other brigade commanders except that I would have ranked after and been subordinate to the rest of them."

"The President alludes to our pro-



**The Eyes of America Turned on Her Farmers**

At last the American farmer occupies his rightful place in the esteem of the world. Manufacturers, merchants, bankers and city dwellers of all kinds heretofore have taken their food for granted and have overlooked the man behind the plow—the man who feeds them.

Conditions today are such that the producer of foodstuffs is recognized as the mightiest force—not only in the welfare and prosperity of the nations of the world but in the very existence of nations and their peoples.

A noticeable feature of the situation, which has shown the American farmer to be on a high moral plane as well as holding an important industrial place is the fact that he has not taken advantage of conditions to extort unreasonable prices from his fellow Americans. He has patriotically increased his production in order to prevent famine prices instead of keeping production down to force prices up.

He has shamed the food speculator—though unfortunately his example has not been followed by all manufacturers—particularly among the makers of so-called luxuries; though

many big manufacturers in this country have followed the farmer's lead.

One of the most noticeable cases among those who have kept faith is that of the makers of Coca-Cola. In spite of the enormously high price of cane sugar—the principal ingredient of Coca-Cola—and in spite of the higher cost of its other ingredients the Coca-Cola Company have not raised the price to consumers nor lowered the quality of that delicious and refreshing beverage one iota. Like the farmers they have kept faith with the people to their own cost.

Perhaps the lessons of fair-dealing and helpfulness that the heads of that institution learned as boys on the farm (for they are products of the soil) have strengthened them to stand firm in this crisis. So let us remember that the beverage Coca-Cola, known as the National Beverage because of its great popularity, has proved itself indeed national by doing its bit to keep down the cost of living.



posed actions as one that would have an effect 'politically' but not contributing to the success of the war and so representing a 'policy of personal gratification or advantage.' I wish respectfully, but emphatically, to deny that any political considerations whatever or any desire for personal gratification or advantage entered into our calculations. Our undivided purpose was to contribute effectively to the success of the war.

"The President," continued the colonel, "says in effect that to comply with our offer would be mischievous from the military standpoint and adds that the regular officers whom I had asked to have associated with me are 'some of the most effective officers of the regular army' who 'can not possibly be spared' from the 'duty of training regular troops.'"

"One of the chief qualifications for military command is to choose for one's associates and subordinates 'the most effective officers' and this qualification the President has stated I possess. As for my withdrawing them from the 'much more pressing and necessary duty of training' the troops, I wish to point out that I have asked for about fifty regular officers from lieutenant colonels to second lieutenants for the first division.

"This would be only about one-

tenth of the number who would go with General Pershing's division, which the President announced is to be composed exclusively of regulars. Therefore, the recent plan will take from 'pressing and necessary duty' about ten times as many regular officers as would have been taken under our proposal. It has been stated that the regular officers are opposed to the plan. As a matter of fact 'the most effective' officers have been eager to be connected with or to have under them the troops we proposed to raise.

"The President condemns our proposal on the ground that 'undramatic action is needed,' action that 'is practical and of scientific definiteness and precision.' There was nothing 'dramatic' in our proposal. It is true that our division would have contained sons and grandsons of men who in the civil war wore the blue or the gray; for instance, the sons or grandsons of Phil Sheridan, Fitzhugh Lee, Stonewall Jackson, James A. Garfield, Simon D. Buckner and Ada Chaffee. But these men would have served whether in command or in the ranks, precisely like the rest of us; and all alike would have been judged solely by the efficiency, including the 'scientific definiteness' with which they did their work and served the flag, or their loyal devotion."