

PRESS REGULATIONS DURING CRISIS GIVEN OUT BY GOVERNMENT

Withholding of Information Which Would Harm Public Interest Is Object.

OFFICIALS TO GIVE NEWS

Doubtful Matter, Says Statement, Should Be Submitted to Government Agent for Approval.

Washington, March 24.—(U. S. N. S.)—Regulations were laid down today for the government of the press of the United States during the present crisis. These regulations were prepared by the representatives of the state, war and navy departments. They were considered today at a conference participated in by Secretary of the Navy Daniels, Secretary of War Baker, Counsel of the State Department Polk, representatives of the leading press associations and the editors of the three departments. The regulations, as completed, were issued this afternoon by the navy department in the form of the following statement:

In view of the desire of the press of the country to refrain from the publication of information harmful to the public interest, and with the intention of securing the maximum publicity with the least injury thereto, the following regulations are hereby issued for its guidance, which it is earnestly requested be closely observed:

Text of Regulations. 1.—No information reports or rumors should be published which tend to disclose the military and naval policies of the government of the United States. This regulation is directed against the publication of any news or comment which might reveal the strategic disposition or operation of the fleet or its subdivisions, or the fleet or its subdivisions, any measures which might be adopted in consonance with the department of state for the maintenance of American defenses. In general, any plans for the use of the army and navy during the existence of a national emergency.

2.—No information reports or rumors should be published which tend to disclose: (A)—Movements or employment of armies and their subdivisions, fleets and their subdivisions.

Marine News Is Included. (B)—Movements of vessels of the navy, or their arrival or departure from any port.

(C)—Departure of merchant vessels should not be mentioned and it is desired that the name of the port of arrival be omitted.

(D)—Assignment or movement, whether as groups or individuals, of officers or men of the military and naval establishments.

(E)—Transportation of mail, supplies or munitions.

(F)—Information of any design, invention or test thereof, or of manufacture, transport or distribution of implements of war.

(G)—Concentration of military or naval supplies, or location of such supplies.

(H)—Activities in or about arsenals, fortifications, army posts, naval magazines, navy yards, naval bases and radio stations.

Officials Will Decide Questions. 3.—Publication of any maps, diagrams or photographs which in any way might seem of military or naval value.

4.—No moving pictures should be displayed which might be of military or naval value.

5.—Any doubtful matter should be submitted to the authorized representative in the department concerned who shall give an immediate decision thereon, and keep the inquiry made strictly confidential.

6.—It is requested that no information, reports or rumors circulating a policy to the government in any international situation, not authorized by the president or the cabinet, be published without first consulting the department of state.

(Note: The above regulations shall not be in force in any matter officially given to the press by properly authorized officials.)

Japan Cultivates Brazilian Trade

Rio de Janeiro, March 24.—(U. P.)—Japanese manufacturers are making a bid for Brazilian trade. Advertising letters and circulars showing a system of propaganda have been sent to all the importers and big buyers of this city. Recent proposals to inaugurate a Japanese steamship service between this country and Japan and the colonization of Brazilian states have met with encouragement here and it is very evident that the Mikado's subjects mean to gain every advantage to gain a commercial foothold.

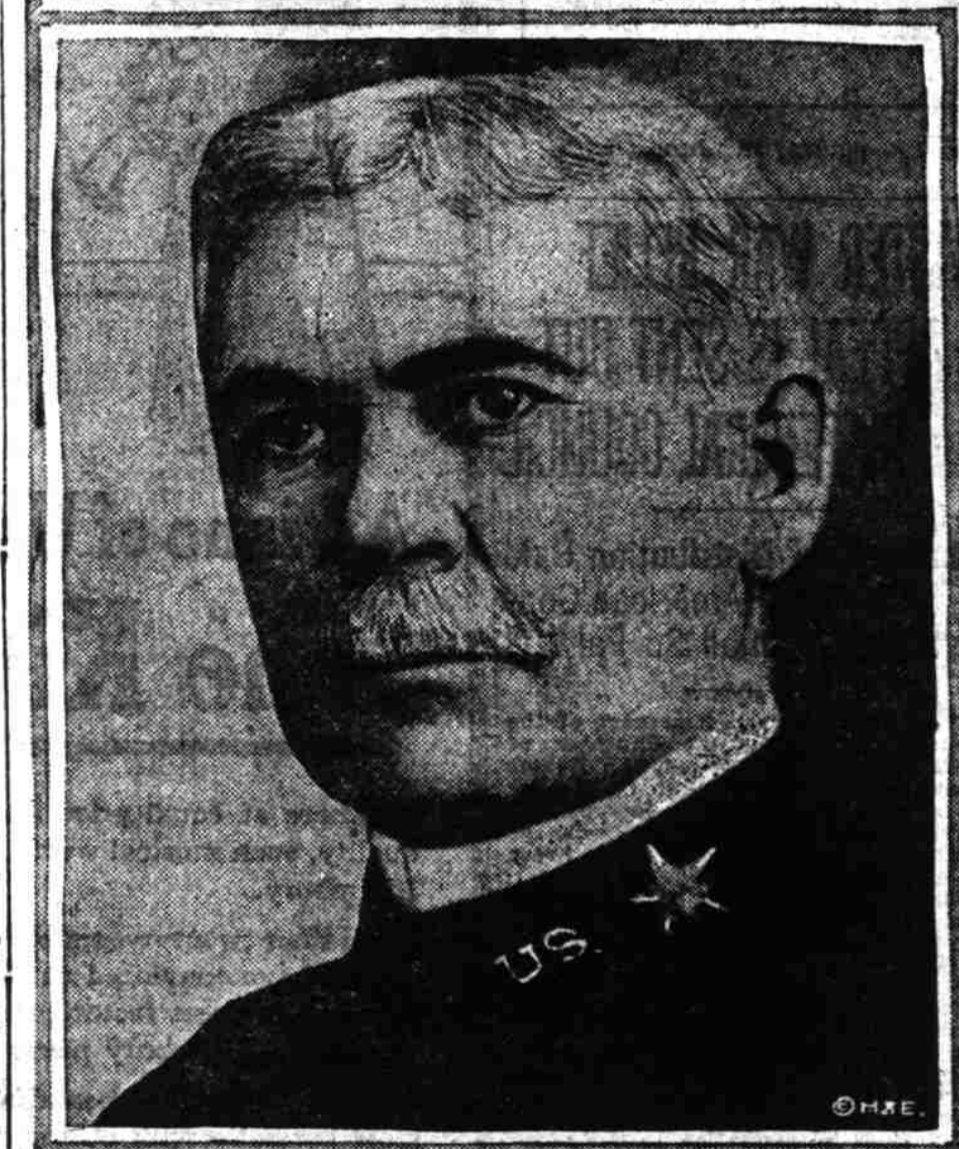
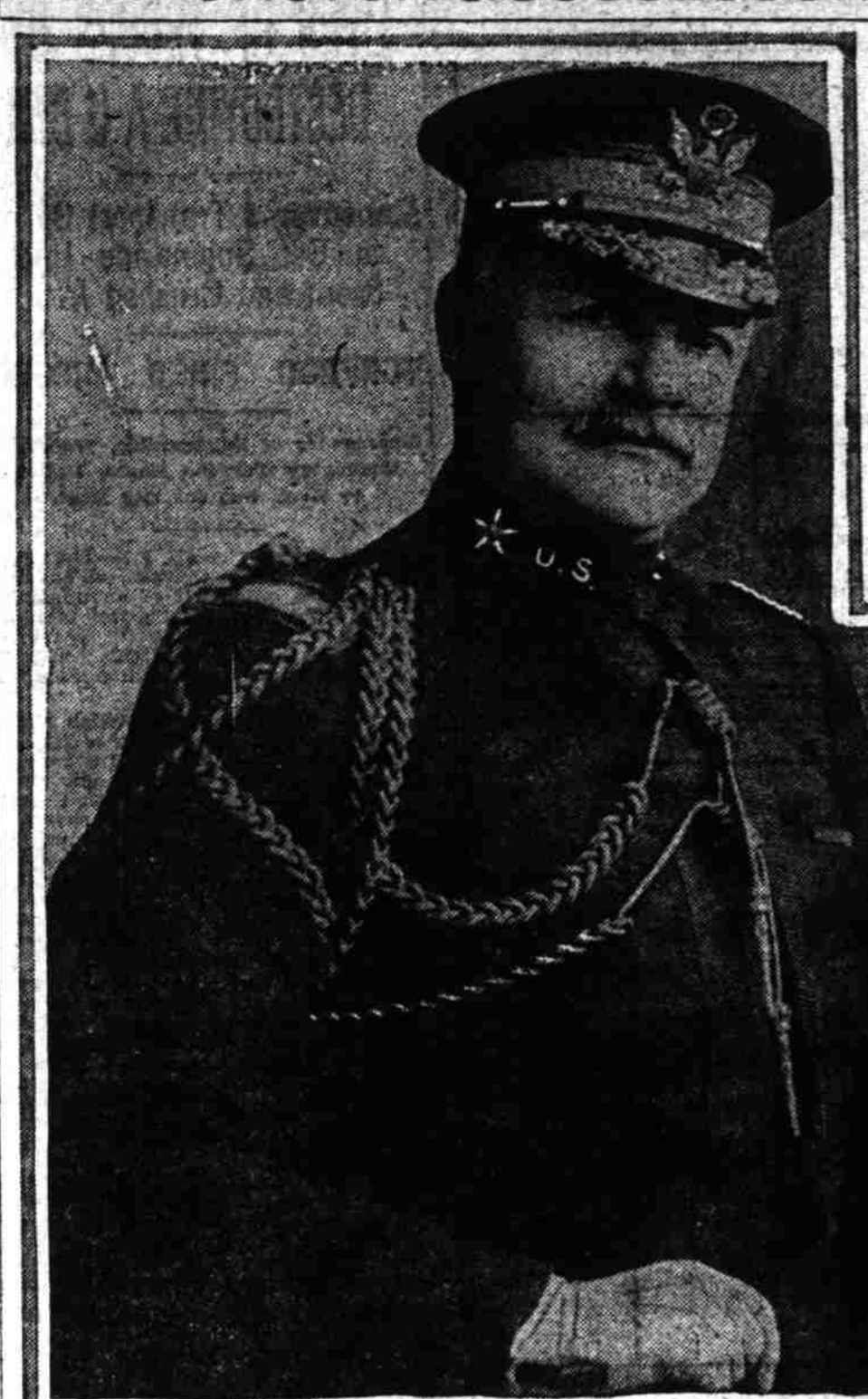
A Coated Tongue?—What It Means

(By Dr. L. C. Babcock)



The liver acts as a guard over our well-being, sifting out the cinders and ashes from the general circulation. A blockage in the intestines piles a heavy burden upon the liver. If the intestines are choked or clogged up, the circulation of the blood becomes poisoned and the system becomes loaded with toxic waste, and we suffer from headache, yellow-coated tongue, bad taste in mouth, nausea, or gas, acid dyspepsia, languor, debility, yellow skin or eyes. At such times one should take a pleasant laxative. Such a one is made of hay-apple, leaves of aloe and put into ready-to-use form by Dr. Pierce, nearly fifty years ago, and sold by all druggists as Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets.

GEN. FUNSTON'S SUCCESSOR



Above—Major General Hunter Liggett, U. S. A., a brigadier general since 1913, whose promotion followed the death of Major General Funston. Below—Brigadier General Francis J. Kernan, U. S. A., whose promotion from a colonelcy followed General Liggett's advancement in rank.

Greek Crown Prince Kept Well Informed

Athens, March 14.—Crown Prince George of Greece has been present at each of the numerous crown councils of the kingdom as well as the cabinet councils presided over by the king. It is felt in government circles that the life of King Constantine is in constant peril; and it is held the part of wisdom to keep the heir to the throne as thoroughly informed on the current business of the kingdom as possible.

Desecrates Flag, Is Made Its Custodian

New York, March 24.—The Stars and Stripes stream gaily above the main entrance of the Tombs prison these days and the custodian of the flag is Houck White, pastor of the Church of the Social Revolution, who is doing time for desecration of the flag. His assistants in raising and lowering the bunting are Edward R. Ames and August Henkel, who played prominent roles in the symbolic melting pot ceremony that caused their conviction and imprisonment. "When we had White in the Tombs last June," the warden said, "for circulating a cartoon desecrating the flag, he proved to be a poor hand at ordinary prison work, so I decided that he certainly could perform this light and pleasant task. We found last June that when we put him to work with the scrub gang he lowered the efficiency of the others about 25 per cent. They were too much inclined to listen to the doctrines of their spent their time arguing with him. He was too slow to be a good painter and he showed no capacity for making beds. We think that now we have something that he can do well."

Portland Medical Student at Paris

A cablegram announcing the safe arrival in France of Junius W. Jarvis, Portland medical student, was received yesterday by his father, E. W. Jarvis, of 453 1/2 Hall street. Young Jarvis sailed from New York, March 11, on the French liner Rochambeau, to join the American ambulance service. He has studied medicine and surgery at both the University of Oregon and the San Francisco College of Physicians and Surgeons. Jarvis is a graduate of Lincoln High school and was at one time a Journal carrier.

Food Dictator Has Troubles. Berlin, March 24.—"Food Dictator" von Batocki is having a hard time of it lately, as dissatisfaction with his methods grows and protests pour in from all sides.

Harvard Student Would Have Rivals Forced to Enlist

Washington, March 24.—(U. P.)—Many and varied are the arguments advanced to President Wilson for universal military service in the United States. For example, one Harvard student wired today that such a service should be inaugurated, "to prevent unpatriotic fellows from landing all the choice girls while the patriotic men are serving their country." The boys, the student said, who are long on piano playing and short on response to calls from their country will get girls because they stay at home—girls who otherwise might wish to marry those who are called away.

ARMY MEDICAL CORPS AFFORDS CAREER OF THE WIDEST ACTIVITY

Problems of Sanitation and Hygiene Are of Chief Concern to Officers.

PREVENTIVE MEASURES

Recognition Made of Fact That in Past Disease Has Cost Armies More Men Than Shot and Shell.

To what extent the army and navy medical service is prepared for war is to the average layman a matter of total mystery. He knows that the corps did astounding things in cleaning up the fever-ridden Panama canal zone under the direction of Brigadier General William C. Gorgas, surgeon general of the United States army, but beyond that knows nothing. To show the situation W. H. Newcomb has written for the New York Medical Journal a description of the service as it exists today.

"It may be stated that the army and naval medical departments are unimpaired," he writes. "As in England, the medical corps was inadequate when the army was immensely enlarged. Therefore civil practitioners were called upon as they have been called upon to a much less extent in this country. However, it is not the intention here to criticize the organization of either the army or navy medical service, even if such criticism were justified. The medical department of the army now consists of the medical corps, the medical reserve corps, the dental corps, the hospital corps and the nurse corps.

The Medical Corps. The medical corps consists of a surgeon general with the rank of brigadier general, 22 colonels, 24 lieutenant colonels, 160 majors and 800 captains or first lieutenants with the rank, pay and allowance of officers of

corresponding grades in the cavalry branch of the service.

"An applicant for appointment in the medical corps of the army must be between 22 and 32 years of age, a citizen of the United States and a graduate in medicine of a reputable medical school."

After a thorough examination and appointment, if successful, the applicant is appointed to the medical reserve corps and ordered to the Army Medical School at Washington, D. C., where he is instructed for his candidacy into the medical corps. The applicant agrees to serve five years if admitted to the army.

"The course of instruction at the Army Medical School," says Dr. Newcomb, "is of eight months' duration, commencing on March 1 next succeeding the preliminary examination. It is both theoretical and practical."

"The final or qualifying examination of graduate candidates for appointment in the medical corps will be held by the army medical board immediately after the close of the term of the Army Aviation School."

Pay Is Liberal. "The pay is generous. A first lieutenant receives \$2000 a year. At the end of five years he is promoted to captain and receives \$2400 a year. In two years more he gets \$2840 yearly, so that after 10 years' service the pay will be \$2880 annually. The pay attached to the rank of major is \$3000 a year, which, with 10 per cent added for each five years' service, becomes \$3600 after 10 years' service, \$3900 after 15 years' service and \$4000 after 20 years. The monthly pay of lieutenant colonel, colonel and brigadier general is \$275, \$416.66 and \$500 respectively. Officers in addition to their pay proper are furnished with generous quarters according to rank, either in kind, or where no suitable government building is available, by commutation.

Research Encouraged. "Medical officers are encouraged to carry on any special line of professional study which appeals to them and which tends to fit them better for their work as medical officers."

"Before discussing the possibilities and potentialities of army medical service as a career, it will be quite apposite to say a few words with regard to other possibilities. The most important part of the duties which fall within the province of the military surgeon is undoubtedly that of hygiene. It is no exaggeration to say that since 1870 surgery and preventive medicine have become new sciences, but it is especially in the development of preventive medicine that the greatest strides have been made. There are said to have been

31,000 cases of enteric fever in the American volunteer camps during the Cuban war, and all wars have had similar accompaniments. The ancient saw that 'prevention is better than cure' cannot be more aptly applied than in the case of the magnificent medicine. Up to the time that military hygiene had attained its present work done by military preventive high degree of excellence disease exacted by far a greater toll of human life than shot and shell. It is accordingly upon the preventive side of their work that the medical officers of an army mainly rely. The principles of good sanitation put into practice with seal tempered by discretion will effect more in the saving of life and prevention of disease than any other means. "In modern warfare every mode of treatment must be provided for, from dentistry to massage. War surgery is no longer by more or less straightforward affair dealing with the dressing of wounds.

Dental Corps Important. "The dental corps of an army is of the utmost consequence and the truth of this statement has been most clearly demonstrated by the manner in which plastic surgery has developed during the progress of the war in Europe. The most appalling injuries to the jaw have been repaired in an almost marvelous way.

"Another notable advance in connection with the reorganization of the army medical service is that a veterinary corps has been established and has become an integral part of the medical department. Appointments are made to the veterinary corps as assistant veterinarians with the rank of second lieutenants. After five years' service a second lieutenant is promoted to first lieutenant. The law provides that after 15 years of service he attains the rank of captain and after 20 years the rank of major.

Work of Nurses. "The reports of the work of the army nurse corps have been highly gratifying and an increase of the corps has been authorized for the coming year. Owing to the mobilization of the regular troops many hospitals have been established on the border, and the appointment of 278 nurses was authorized to meet the emergency.

"The army medical service undoubtedly offers many inducements to the energetic, virile young man. There may not be the big prizes from the monetary point of view that are open to the practitioner in civil life, but, on the other hand, in the army there is an assured income, and on the whole it may be stated that the young army surgeon earns more and has a more congenial life than the struggling young civilian practitioner."

NORTH JETTY WORK WILL BE COMPLETED BY MIDDLE OF JUNE

Two Hundred Thousand Tons of Rock Needed to Finish Project at Mouth of River.

CHANNEL RESULTS SEEN

Depth of 40 Feet at Low Tide Obtained Through Aid of Jetties and the Dredging Process.

About the middle of June the north jetty at the mouth of the Columbia river will be complete, say government engineers. Only 200,000 tons of rock are yet needed to complete the estimates of 2,000,000 tons for the entire task. Sufficient money is remaining from the last rivers and harbors appropriation to pay for the material and work.

The completion of the north jetty marks the completion of the jetty system at the mouth of the Columbia river, for which the government has appropriated \$11,000,000 and upon which it has been engaged since 1896. It is said that the channel at the mouth of the Columbia already is receiving the benefit of complete jetty construction, together with the effect of the dredging which has aided in reaching the present depth of 40 feet at low tide as compared with the 24-foot channel existing at the time work began.

Border Run Hard On Soldiers' Eyes

Atlanta, Ga., March 24.—(U. S. N. S.)—Georgia troops returning from the Mexican border have brought back a very large percentage of defective eyes. This, the soldiers state, was caused by the fierce glare of the border sun. Eyes that were perfect when the soldiers left home have in many instances fallen to a very low rating.

ROCKEFELLER GIVES HEAVILY TO RELIEF WORK IN WAR ZONE

Annual Report of Rockefeller Foundation Shows \$2,500,000 Expended, 1916.

New York, March 24.—A total of \$3,249,088.96 was appropriated by the Rockefeller Foundation for the year ending December 31, 1916, according to an announcement made here this week. Of this sum \$2,500,000 went for war relief, to which end \$4,181,952.64 has been devoted since the beginning of the war.

To the international health board, a subsidiary organization, the foundation during the year appropriated \$11,557.16. The work of this board consists chiefly in demonstration, in cooperation with the governmental health authorities in southern states, in several Latin-American countries, and in many of the British colonies, of methods for the relief and control of hookworm disease. The board has also made a survey of the principal endemic foci of yellow fever with a view to measures for the complete eradication of the disease. Experiments in economical methods for the control of malarial are also being carried on.

The China medical board, another subsidiary, has received from the foundation during the year, \$1,968,147.17. This board is devoted to the promotion of medical education in China. It has assisted some of the best of the medical schools established under American auspices in China and is formulating plans for the building up of medical schools of the first rank in Shanghai and Peking in cooperation with various boards.

Of the total appropriations above stated, the sum of \$2,000,000 was set aside for objects designated by John D. Rockefeller and approved by the foundation as consistent with its corporate purposes, in accordance with the terms of Rockefeller's letter of gift of March 6, 1914.

Among the largest of the single contributions of the foundation to outside agencies was the gift of \$1,000,000 to the New York Palisades Interstate Park commission.

The organization of the medical school in China mentioned above is in direct charge of Dr. Franklin McLean, who formerly was on the faculty of the University of Oregon medical school.

Roosevelt Assailant Is Repentant Now

Oshkosh, Wis., March 24.—(U. P.)—In his cell at Wasupun hospital for the criminally insane here today John Schrank, the man who shot and tried to kill Theodore Roosevelt as he was making a campaign speech in Milwaukee in 1912, declared that he has "forgotten" T. R. and even feels kindly toward him. Schrank has no relatives and no friends. He is destined to remain here while he lives. He is a house painter by trade, else imagine he is a great philosopher and that he will die famous.

Henry Jennings & Sons advertisement featuring furniture, rugs, and a great offer on Brussels Rugs for \$18.85. Includes images of a sofa, armchair, and rug.