



Official Bulletin



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GEORGE ORRILL, CHAIRMAN

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PRESIDENT WILSON EXPLAINS POLICY OF EXPORT CONTROL TO BE PURSUED BY THE GOVERNMENT IN PERMITTING SHIPMENTS OF SUPPLIES FROM U. S.; LICENSE SYSTEM WILL BE INAUGURATED; PRICES WILL NOT BE AFFECTED

America's Allies to Be Supplied as Generously as Possible and Neutrals as Much as This Country's Needs Will Permit—The Free Play of Trade Will Not Be Arbitrarily Interfered With.

The President has made the following statement with regard to the policy of export control:

"It is important that the country should understand just what is intended in the control of exports which is about to be undertaken, and since the power is vested by the Congress in the President I can speak with authority concerning it. The Exports Council will be merely advisory to the President.

"There will, of course, be no prohibition of exports. The normal course of trade will be interfered with as little as possible, and, so far as possible, only its abnormal course directed. The whole object will be to direct exports in such a way that they will go first and by preference where they are most needed and most immediately needed, and temporarily to withhold them, if necessary, where they can best be spared.

Duty to Supply Allies Generously.

"Our primary duty in the matter of foodstuffs and like necessities is to see to it that the peoples associated with us in the war get as generous a proportion as possible of our surplus; but it will also be our wish and purpose to supply the neutral nations whose peoples depend upon us for such supplies as nearly in proportion to their need as the amount to be divided permits.

"There will thus be little check put upon the volume of exports, and the prices obtained for them will not be affected by this regulation.

"This policy will be carried out, not by prohibitive regulations, therefore, but by a system of licensing exports which will be as simply organized and administered as possible, so as to constitute no impediment to the normal flow of commerce. In brief, the free play of trade will not be arbitrarily interfered with; it will only be intelligently and systematically directed in the light of full information with regard to needs and market conditions throughout the world and the necessities of our people at home and our armies and the armies of our associates abroad.

Survey of Wheat and Corn Supply.

"The Government is taking, or has taken, steps to ascertain, for example, just what the available present supply of wheat and corn is remaining from the crops of last year; to learn from each of the countries exporting these foodstuffs from the United States what their purchases in this country now are, where they are stored, and what their needs are, in order that we may adjust things so far as possible to our own needs and free stocks; and this information is in course of being rapidly supplied.

"The case of wheat and corn will serve as an illustration of all the rest of supplies of all kinds. Our trade can be successfully and profitably conducted now, the war pushed to a victorious issue, and the needs of our own people and of the other people with whom we are still free to trade efficiently met only by systematic direction; and that is what will be attempted.

WOODROW WILSON.

\$100,000,000 RED CROSS WAR FUND IS OVERSUBSCRIBED

The Red Cross to-day issued the following statement:

The Red Cross war fund of \$100,000,000 has been raised. The even sum was passed some time during the night. To-day's returns continued to boost the sum by the millions. Before noon the grand total was \$104,000,000, with a prospect that \$105,000,000 would be marked up on the big headquarters blackboard before night. All this was without a report from New York City, the tide of whose total has been rising steadily. The more than \$100,000,000 was reached counting yesterday's New York total. The returns from New York to-night were expected to add more millions to the big aggregate.

Campaign Still in Progress.

Hundreds of cities engaged in raising the big humanity fund have refused to stop their campaigns. "The going is still good" is the tenor of the telegrams to the divisional chiefs, and the national leaders are encouraging the local committees to keep up the good work. Some big cities did not start their campaigns until this week. Baltimore, for instance, is one of the large centers just beginning to collect her part of the fund. Her first report showed that she raised \$425,000 in exactly 14 minutes. Atlanta also is just beginning her campaign, with reports that the live southern city will be on hand with a big fund. Syracuse, over which Katharine Stinson, aviatrix, dropped "bombs" of Red Cross circulars, is off on her campaign with a flying start.

The latest figures by sections up to noon to-day were as follows: New England, \$8,610,665; Middle Atlantic, \$19,850,721; South, \$3,633,728; North Central, \$25,422,656; West, \$10,438,045. With New York City's figures of yesterday \$36,000,000, the grand total was \$103,955,815.

Some of the later returns from big cities showed the following figures: Boston, \$2,314,858; Buffalo, \$1,824,170; Chicago, \$4,772,301; Cincinnati, \$1,400,000; Cleveland, \$4,619,576; Detroit, \$2,230,584; Milwaukee, \$653,374; Minneapolis, \$750,000; Newark (N. J.), \$755,000; Philadelphia, \$3,100,000; Pittsburgh, \$3,738,000; Rochester, \$1,531,170; San Francisco, \$746,600.

EXPORT OF GOODS TO NORWAY.

The American consul general at London reports to the State Department as follows:

No new applications will be accepted for 60 days, at least, from June 14, to export cotton piece goods and manufactures to Norway. This announcement does not apply to cotton yarn or thread to Norway.

CONTRACTS LET FOR 10 STEEL, 4 WOODEN SHIPS, AND 20 HULLS

The United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation announces that to date they have executed the following contracts for the construction of merchant vessels in addition to the contracts previously announced:

Moore & Scott Iron Works, San Francisco, Cal. (works, Oakland, Cal.).—Ten complete steel cargo-carrying steamers. Deliveries: First and second in February, 1918; third, in March, 1918; fourth and fifth, in June, 1918; sixth, in August, 1918; seventh and eighth, in October, 1918; ninth and tenth, in November, 1918.

Portland Ship Ceiling Co., 130 Commercial Street, Portland, Me.—Four wooden hulls. Deliveries: February 1, 1918; March 15, 1918; May 1, 1918; June 15, 1918, respectively.

Universal Shipbuilding Co., 25 Broad Street, New York City (works, Houston Ship Canal, Harris County, Tex.).—Twelve wooden hulls. Deliveries: First and second, seven months after completion of the ways; third and fourth, eight months after completing ways; fifth and sixth, nine months after completing ways; seventh and eighth, 10 months after completing ways; ninth and tenth, 11 months after completing ways; eleventh and twelfth, 12 months after completing ways.

McBride & Law, Beaumont, Tex.—Four wooden hulls. Deliveries: First hull on or before March 1, 1918; second hull on April 1, 1918; third hull on May 1, 1918; fourth hull on June 1, 1918.

Newcomb Life Boat Co., Hampton, Va.—Four complete wooden cargo-carrying steamers. Deliveries: First steamer by January 15, 1918; balance, one steamer every 60 days thereafter, so that last steamer will be delivered on or before July 16, 1918.

In addition to the foregoing contracts the following contract for the construction of marine engines is announced:

Ellcott Machine Corporation, Baltimore, Md.—Twelve vertical triple expansion marine engines, size 22-37½=60.

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SUMMARY TO DATE.

Total number of contracts for ships and hulls executed.....	22
Total number of ships and hulls contracted for.....	176
Complete steel ships.....	38
Complete composite ships.....	32
Complete wooden ships.....	34
Total complete ships.....	104
Total wooden hulls.....	72
Total number of contracts for marine engines executed.....	1
Total number of marine engines contracted for.....	12

(Signed) GEO. W. GOETHALS,
General Manager.

UTILIZING UNUSED LAND FOR CROPS.

Many of the station employees of the Bureau of Fisheries are availing themselves of the privilege accorded them by the Secretary of Commerce of utilizing land on the bureau's reservations for the raising of crops. At Bozeman, Mont., a forest ranger who is located near the bureau's station has been allotted an unused piece of ground on the reservation for his gardening operations.

PLEA FOR VOLUNTEERS 'WIRED ARMY RECRUITING OFFICERS.

The following bulletin has been telegraphed to all Army recruiting officers in the United States, with instructions to give it the greatest practicable publicity:

ENLIST NOW!

YOUR PRESIDENT CALLS YOU!

THE ARMY WANTS YOU!

THE COUNTRY NEEDS YOU!

Come on, you loyal Americans, and let's help free the world that our children may live in peace!

H. P. McCAIN,
The Adjutant General.

NAVY AND MARINE RECRUITING.

Enlisted Strength of Former June 25
124,272 and Latter 26,127.

The Navy Department authorizes the following:

Total enlisted men in the Navy	
June 23.....	123,501
Net gain June 24 and 25.....	771

Total enlisted men in the Navy	
June 25.....	124,272

MARINE CORPS RECRUITING.

Estimated enlisted strength June 25.....	26,127
Reserves in service.....	943
National naval volunteers.....	889
Retired men on active duty.....	15
Commissioned and warrant officers and retired officers on active duty.....	851

Strength, commissioned and enlisted.....	28,825
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WOOL FOR NAVY ASSURED.

Agreement Reached Under Which Supply for Civilians Will Be Ample.

Woolen manufacturers representing a number of leading mills have held a conference with officials of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, to arrange for supplying the woollens needed by the Navy. These include serges, flannels, and materials for overcoats and uniforms.

"It was announced at the conference," Paymaster McGowan stated, "that the Navy has arranged for all the wool needed for the manufacture of uniform cloths, and this has been done in a way that will conserve the supply in this country and not reduce the quantity of wool available for the needs of the civilian population. By this means the manufacturers are assured of an ample supply of raw material for the cloth they are expected to make, and this will, it is believed, exercise a stabilizing effect on the market."

The Navy will require, beginning January 1, 1918, approximately 1,000,000 yards of 11-ounce woolen cloth, 1,000,000 yards of 18-ounce, and 50,000 yards of heavy 30-ounce fabric. All the wool needed will be supplied to the mills, thus keeping the Navy requirements out of the market.

QUOTA FOR OFFICERS' CAMPS EXPECTED TO BE EXCEEDED

The War Department authorizes the following:

According to present estimates in the Adjutant General's office the number of men who will apply for admission in the new series of officers' training camps will greatly exceed the quota of 16,000 allowed for the whole country. The response to the call has exceeded all expectations and the quality of the applicants, so far, has been very high.

The War Department is again laying stress upon the "square deal" policy which will be enforced absolutely in fitting men for commissions in the new National Army.

Merit System Pure and Simple.

The system of making officers is a merit system pure and simple. Let a man show his fitness to command soldiers, and who he is and who his friends may happen to be will count for nothing. In the matter of promotion his only friends will sit on the boards who examine on the score of manhood and mentality.

This ideal has already been made plain in a memorandum of information which has been sent broadcast and which includes the following:

"To provide officers for the drafted forces of the National Army, the War Department has adopted the policy of commissioning all new officers of the line (Infantry, Cavalry, and Coast Artillery) purely on the basis of demonstrated ability after three months' observation and training in the officers' training camps. Thus, the appointment of officers of the new armies will be made entirely on merit and free from all personal or other influences."

Capt. Sweeney in Training.

Even resigned officers of the Regular Army are required to work in the ranks at the various training camps, and their likelihood of getting commissions in the new army is entirely dependent upon their making good with the others. They are digging trenches and attending classes as "rookies;" and it is vastly to their credit that they are making no complaints against the great system designed to officer a tremendous force in record time.

Among the men who as officers have seen thrilling service in the European war is to be found the celebrated Capt. Sweeney, who, after a career of brilliant and heroic action in the most intense fighting on the western front, is now uncomplainingly working out his commission at Fort Myer. Capt. Sweeney is patiently doing his bit, with the full knowledge that men capable of leading others must themselves learn respect for discipline and the tiresome details of training. The able commanders of the future are "obeying the law and keeping their mouths shut," and they do not shirk the dull jobs which go into the making of a soldier.

TRANSFERRED FROM CANAL ZONE.

Capt. Harry D. Mitchell, Infantry, Detached Officers' List, is relieved from duty as chief, division of police and fire, Panama Canal, and will proceed to Syracuse, N. Y., and report to the commanding officer, Thirty-eighth Infantry, for duty with that regiment.

ROUMANIAN MISSION NOW IN AMERICA PAYS TRIBUTE TO U. S.

The Secretary of State has received the following:

"The patriotic national mission sent by the Roumanian Government, on touching the soil of the United States of America, made sacred by the spirit of liberty, feels itself compelled to express its sentiments of admiration and great esteem to the great President of the glorious Republic, to his Government, and to his generous people. Your noble and heroic act has produced a mighty feeling of joy and satisfaction throughout the civilized world; it guarantees the final victory of civilization and also the existence and development of the small nations.

"We find it only natural that the Roumanians in Europe and in America, inspired by the example of the great President, take part in the glorious struggle of the civilized nations from which shall result our liberty and national unity.

"Long live the great Republic, her President, and Government. May her glorious Army be crowned with the laurels of victory on land and on sea, for civilization, for liberty, and for the rights of peoples. The Roumanians will follow where you lead.

"(Signed) DR. BASILE LUCACI,
"Chief of Mission."

FIVE NEW WAR POSTER DESIGNS.

**Pictures for Circulation by Railroads
Drawn by Noted Illustrators.**

Well-known illustrators of the country are actively cooperating with the various departments of the Government in the war preparations. Scores of posters have already been produced for the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps.

The artists are now extending their activities into other branches of public service. Kendall Banning, director of the division of pictures of the Committee on Public Information, announces that five new poster designs have just been completed by the Society of Illustrators for circulation by the railroad companies, which will post them in railroad stations and elsewhere throughout the country. The artists who contributed them are Louis Fancher, Charles B. Falls, Charles D. Williams, C. J. McCarthy, and Miss Babcock.

The Society of Illustrators have also furnished poster designs to the Red Cross; among the contributing artists are Harrison Fisher, Frederick Dorr Steele, Wallace Morgan, Arthur William Brown, and George Wright. For Mr. Herbert C. Hoover's food commission the following artists of note have furnished designs: Henry Raleigh, F. G. Cooper, Howard Chandler Christy, Neysa McMein, C. Coles Phillips, Frank Stick, John Sheridan, Converse Wyeth, Clyde C. Squires, and Charles Dana Gibson.

1,451 MORE MEN JOIN ARMY.

Returns from the various Army recruiting stations received at the office of The Adjutant General, War Department, show that 1,451 men enlisted on June 25, the third day of "Recruiting week" designated by the President. The total of acceptances since April 1 is 126,400.

GOVERNMENT NEEDS AVIATORS BY THOUSANDS; IS NOT BEING "SWAMPED" WITH APPLICATIONS

**Signal Corps Proceeding on Enormous Scale to Obtain Flying Force for
Service in France—Scientists Being Employed in Teaching
Recruits—800 Men in Ground Schools.**

The War Department authorizes the following:

Shortly after our declaration of war with Germany a well-intentioned and patriotic story went the rounds and, unfortunately, did the work of many another well-intentioned and patriotic story. Among the sort of spirited and adventurous young men upon whom the Government is now calling for aviation service the rumor spread rapidly and the word was passed from university clubs to college campuses, from automobile factories to garages: "Already over 6,000 men have applied for aviation examinations. The Government is being swamped."

As a result of this popular bit of misinformation a potential army of young men—ideal flyers by physique and temperament—side-tracked their ambition and made a try at other fields. Instead of the aero camps becoming "swamped," as rumor had it, much less needful branches of patriotic effort were badly overdone by young men with a desire to get in and do something for their country. Men between the desirable ages of 19 and 25 began volunteering in droves for the "mosquito fleet," under the idea that if they couldn't get the Germans from the air they could get a shot at a submarine lying in wait off Sandy Hook or outside Boston Harbor. And, as a result, the country is still calling for flying recruits.

The Government System.

The Government, through the services of the Signal Corps, of which Gen. Squier is the chief, is going at it on an enormous scale to teach the young idea how to fly, and it may be a service to the aspirant to give a few facts, showing the system on which the War Department is working to create the largest number of able aviators in the shortest possible time.

About the 1st of May last Prof. Hiram Bingham, of Yale, was offered a commission of major in the Signal Corps. He accepted the offer at once and came to Washington within 36 hours. Maj. Bingham's special work was to organize and conduct the first schools of student aviators and to teach the freshman classes, by intensive methods, the theory of flying and air fighting.

At that time it was decided to locate the "ground schools"—as these first-instruction institutions are called—on the campuses of a half dozen universities. Such sites were chosen with the idea that the college atmosphere would be an ideal environment for the large number of youths coming from home surroundings and needing the guidance of mature men, used to college discipline. The Universities of Texas, California, Ohio, Illinois, Cornell and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology were first selected for this preliminary work, and since then Princeton and the Georgia School of Technology have been added.

Engineering Teachers Enlisted.

In order that this phase of aviator training might be established with the

least possible delay Maj. Bingham got at once in touch with 3 professors from the engineering schools of each of the first 6 colleges. The work of swearing them in as employees of the Government was done by telegraph and the 12 scientific gentlemen reported at once to Maj. Bingham at the Royal Flying Corps School connected with the University of Toronto. Here a brief War College course was given these 12 scientists—a course of intensive instruction lasting only a week. As the professors chosen were all men who had specialized on the theories touching upon aviation and aeronautics, the task of instructing them was, of course, simplified. At the end of the course—which in the vernacular of the airman is now known as the "get-wise-quick" method—the 12 engineering professors reported back to their colleges.

In the meantime officer aviators—one to each college—had been called from their various flying stations and appointed to the position of commandant over the ground schools. One such commandant is now in charge over the training at the eight colleges above mentioned.

800 Students Training.

At the present date there are something like 800 students at the various ground schools. Men are being delegated to the work in the right colleges at the rate of 25 a week for each school, or about 200 a week. After August 25 the Government expects to graduate students into the advanced flying fields at the rate of 200 per week. The number to have been put into active flying by September 8 has been set at 1,408, but the total will probably be less, due to the weeding-out process which is going on continually.

The matter of our six flying camps—which will grow to a total of 24 before the end of next year—is another story. The Government wants aviators and yet more aviators. It wants them by thousands, and it does not intend to turn away any good material. If there is any confusion in the public mind as to places to which to apply, it is a simple matter to state the places where applications are taken. They are as follows:

The Signal Corps, War Department, Washington, D. C.

The Mineola Field, Mineola, L. I.

The Essington Flying Field, Essington, Pa.

Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio, Tex.
North Brothers Island, San Diego, Cal.
Signal Officer, Central Department, Chicago, Ill.

Fort Omaha, Omaha, Nebr.

ORDERED TO INSPECT HOSPITAL.

Lieut. Col. Edward R. Schreiner, Medical Corps, now in this city, will proceed to New York, N. Y., on official business for the purpose of investigating the Columbia University War Hospital, with a view to its use as a receiving and forwarding hospital for the Medical Service, and upon the completion of this duty will return to his station in this city.

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Copies of the OFFICIAL BULLETIN will be furnished without charge to newspapers, all post offices in the United States, Government officials, and agencies of a public character equipped for the dissemination of official news of the United States Government.—E. S. ROCHESTER, Editor.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY MAIL:

Daily	(One year.....)	\$5.00
	(Six months.....)	3.00

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.

CONSULAR APPOINTMENTS.

Designation of Men for Three Posts in Service Announced.

Recent appointments in the Consular Service have been made as follows:

S. Leroy Layton, lately vice consul at Barranquilla, to be vice consul at Hamilton, Ontario, Canada.

William T. Collins, to be vice consul at Tientsin, China.

William E. Padden, to be vice consul at Buenos Aires.

AIDE TO SECRETARY HOUSTON.

Clarence Ousley, of Texas, Gets Temporary Post in Department.

The Department of Agriculture authorizes the following:

The Secretary of Agriculture yesterday announced the appointment of Clarence Ousley, State director of agricultural extension work in Texas, as assistant to the Secretary for a temporary period. Mr. Ousley, among other duties, will supervise, under immediate direction of the Secretary, all the publication and informational activities of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Mr. Ousley has been editor of Farm and Ranch, Dallas, Tex.; managing editor of the Galveston News, Galveston Tribune, and Houston Post; and founder of the Fort Worth Record. He became a member of the American commission in 1913 and made a tour of Europe to study rural cooperation. He has been director of extension work in Texas since 1914. He is a graduate of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Alabama.

DECREASED COTTON AREA IN RUSSIA.

A cablegram from the American consul at Moscow to the State Department states that the area planted in cotton this year in Russian Central Asia was one-half that of last year.

PRESIDENT CREATES EXPORTS COUNCIL

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

By virtue of authority vested in me by Title VII of the act approved June 15, 1917, entitled, "An act to punish acts of interference with the foreign relations, the neutrality, and the foreign commerce of the United States, to punish espionage and better to enforce the criminal laws of the United States, and for other purposes," I hereby vest in the Secretary of Commerce the executive administration of all instructions issued by the President under said Title VII and of the proclamations thereunder, and the said Secretary is hereby authorized and directed to take such measures as may be necessary to administer and execute the same and to grant or refuse export licenses thereunder, in accordance with those instructions.

I hereby establish an Exports Council, to be composed of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Commerce, and the Food Administrator, and I hereby authorize and direct the said Exports Council, thus constituted, to formulate, for the consideration and approval of the President, policies and make the recommendations necessary to carry out the purposes of this act.

(Signed) WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, 22 June, 1917.

MORE THAN 100 AMERICANS WAITING TO LEAVE TURKEY

An undated telegram to the Department of State from Constantinople, via Stockholm, says that all American consular officers are now in Constantinople, together with 49 missionaries from Syria. The missionaries, who arrived on June 13, and 41 Jewish women and children from Palestine, who arrived on June 17, make a total, with the Americans already in Constantinople, of 12 officials with their families and 108 unofficial Americans from the interior.

Permission for the departure of all for Switzerland was granted by the Turkish authorities, and the Austrian Government had agreed in principle to their passage across Austria and Hungary.

At the time of sending the telegram, however, specific and individual permission for such passage had not yet been received from Vienna. The telegram adds that no other Americans are now on their way to Constantinople, but a few more may possibly wish to leave Smyrna and Jerusalem.

GOVERNMENT LOAN IN NORWAY.

Storthing Budget Committee Proposes
Credit of \$21,440,000.

Following is a report received by the State Department:

The budget committee of the Storthing proposes to authorize the Norwegian Government to contract a new loan of 80,000,000 crowns (\$21,440,000.)

The committee reports that the Norwegian banks have contracted total loans of 300,000,000 crowns (\$80,400,000) to foreign governments, and considers that the time has come when the Government should restrict foreign loans, for the State, as well as the communes, is forced to contract important loans in the country.

NEW BRAZILIAN TREASURY LOAN.

Issue of \$4,800,000 Increases Paper Money
Circulation to \$277,806,650.

The American commercial attaché at Rio de Janeiro in a report to the State Department says:

By a decree signed by the President of Brazil on May 9 the secretary of the treasury is authorized to issue an additional 20,000,000 milreis (\$4,800,000 United States gold at exchange of 12d.) of treasury notes in accordance with the law of August 28, 1915, which sanctioned a total issue of 350,000,000 milreis (\$84,000,000) for (a) liquidating the compromises of the treasury prior to 1915, (b) meeting the deficits of the budget, (c) providing aid and preventive measures against drought, and (d) assisting the Banco do Brazil with funds at 3 per cent to develop its operations of discount and rediscount, etc. Of the total amount authorized, 315,000,000 milreis (\$75,600,000) has now been issued.

With this latest issue the amount of paper money in circulation in Brazil now reaches the total of 1,157,527,725 milreis, or \$277,806,650.

ITALY SEIZES WOOL SUPPLY.

The American consul general at Genoa reports to the State Department as follows:

By a decree published in the Gazzetta Ufficiale on May 2 the Ministry of War took over Italy's supply of wool, both that now on hand and the fleece that will result from the 1917 clip. The decree provides for special assembling depots, whither the new-season wool is to be taken, the growers to be reimbursed for the cost of transportation in addition to receiving compensation for their wool.

CAMP CONTRACTS AWARDED.

The cantonment for the divisional camp of the National Army at Des Moines, Iowa, will be built by Charles Weitzel Sons, of that city.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES BRIEFLY TOLD

SENATE.

The administration food bill, referred to the Agricultural Committee, was taken up for consideration by a subcommittee this morning and probably will be reported back to the Senate to-morrow. One of the knotty questions that is expected to cause much discussion is the House amendment in the direction of prohibition.

Yesterday there were a number of conferences, in the course of which certain modifications of the pending measure were agreed upon. These modifications, although not affecting the bill in its vital paragraphs, were claimed to have removed considerable of the general opposition to the measure. Debate continued throughout the afternoon, Senator Reed concluding his speech in opposition to the bill and Senator Ransdell supporting it.

Many amendments to the food bill were introduced yesterday afternoon. Senator Cummins had one that struck out several sections and sought to make others more definite and clear. He would give the President authority, whenever in his judgment he believed it essential to the national defense, to designate by proclamation cereals, sugar, molasses, cattle, swine, sheep, cotton, wool, hemp, oil, coal, metal ores, and lumber, including the product or products of any two or more thereof, as necessities for the successful prosecution of the war. When so designated they would be controlled under the provisions of the food law. This amendment also would give the President authority to fix the quantity of export of any necessities, and if at any time there should be a combination among buyers for export as to unreasonably affect prices, the President is authorized to establish a single purchasing agency by forbidding all exports except under such regulations as may be prescribed. If, despite all these provisions, the President finds that prices, compared with wages and other fixed incomes, result or may result in the impairment of the health and efficiency of the people by reason of their inability to provide these necessities, the President would be empowered "to requisition and take over any such necessities wherever they may be found and, through such agencies as he may establish, sell the same to the people at a fair, reasonable price."

Senator Ransdell offered as an amendment the preferential shipment bill which already has passed the Senate. Senator Borah submitted as a further amendment his bill to increase the productive agricultural area of the country by reclaiming arid and swamp lands. Senator Curtis, by request of the National Forward-to-the-Land League, offered an amendment appropriating \$5,000,000 to develop a practical standard for several colonies and to establish such, under terms required to secure the Government against loss, and for the dependent families of soldiers of the United States.

Senator Walsh offered his land leasing bill which would throw open to citizens lands containing deposits of coal, phosphates, oil, gas, potassium, or sodium, and in the case of coal, oil, or gas, to throw such lands open to qualified municipalities.

Senator Wadsworth offered as an amendment a trading-with-the-enemy bill. Under this proposal the Secretary of Commerce would be directed to establish the duties and fix the salaries of commercial advisers to all neutral countries of Europe, whose duty it would be to render business assistance to exporters and importers having a place of business in the United States. Every exporter intending to ship goods abroad would be required to file full information concerning the shipment with the Department of Commerce. The advisers would then be informed and upon report that there was no reasonable cause to believe the shipment would pass into the hands of an enemy citizen or under the jurisdiction of an enemy country, the Department of Commerce would issue a letter of assurance to that effect. No merchandise could be exported unless accompanied by such letter of assurance.

An amendment introduced by Senator Lewis, of Illinois, would authorize the President to make rules concerning the "government of and distribution of all food necessary for the public welfare of the citizens and soldiers of the United States." Such regulations would provide "a method for the control of all foods and foodstuffs in the United States which the President upon information believes is being held for the purpose of monopolizing the food, or the unjust increase of the price of the same with the object of speculation and profit to the holders." The President would be authorized under regulations to provide for distribution of the foods through such methods as he might adopt or recommend to such citizens or soldiers as the public welfare would require. Provision is made for punishment of violations of the regulations, which are given all the force and effect of law; for proper recompense for property taken, and for the creation of a board through which to control and distribute foodstuffs.

Senator Fletcher introduced a bill to repatriate Americans who are fighting in the armies of the allies in Europe.

The Judiciary Committee ordered a favorable report on the nomination of Lester H. Woolsey, of New York, to be solicitor of the State Department.

Secretaries Baker and Daniels before the military committee strongly urged the adoption of the program for the construction of a strong and effective fleet of aeroplanes for use in Europe. They approved the plan to expend \$600,000,000 in the construction of machines, the training of aviators, and the other incidental expenses attendant upon the creation of a gigantic fleet of flying machines. Both Secretaries expressed opposition to the bill to create a separate department of aeronautics. They favored the creation of a board to develop this branch of the service, and during the hearing the names of Gen. Squiers, Admiral Taylor, and Howard Coffin, of the National Defense Council, were suggested as the probable board.

Ambassador Bakhmetieff and members of the Russian mission received an ovation when they visited the Senate this morning. The ambassador delivered an address in which he spoke of the aims and purposes of the Russian people and

expressed his gratitude for the aid that was being extended by the United States. Vice President Marshall made a patriotic address in presenting the mission to the Senate. At the conclusion of the address of Ambassador Bakhmetieff Senators were presented personally and shook hands with the members of the mission.

HOUSE.

The rivers and harbors appropriation bill was under consideration throughout all of yesterday and again to-day. The leaders expressed the hope this afternoon that the measure might be finished before adjournment.

Majority Leader Kitchin expressed the belief that Congress would adjourn the session between the 1st and the 15th of August.

Representative Howard, of Georgia, introduced a bill amending the act prohibiting the exhibition of banners, placards, etc., in the Capitol grounds, so as to make unlawful the display of any banner or flag "designed or adapted to bring into public notice any party or organization or movement therein" in or about any public building or on any street adjacent thereto.

Under the terms of an amendment to the Army draft bill introduced by Representative Britton, of Illinois, if enacted into law, men of German or Austrian descent drafted into the National Army would be exempt from service abroad, but not from military duty within the United States.

A resolution was introduced by Chairman Flood, of the Foreign Affairs Committee, authorizing a diversion of 20,000 cubic feet of water per second from the Niagara River for water-power purposes until July 1, 1918. Meanwhile the Secretary of War is to make an investigation of water-power conditions and report to Congress whether the legislation shall be made permanent.

Representative Tinkham, of Massachusetts, has introduced a bill to create a government "Board on Military Engines." The board would consist of from seven to nine Army and Navy officers whose duty it would be to investigate, pass upon, and encourage war inventions and develop the same. An appropriation of \$200,000 is asked.

Representative Emerson, of Ohio, introduced a resolution to extend the thanks of Congress to the men and women who are working to make the \$100,000,000 Red Cross campaign a success.

As a war emergency measure \$400,000 to deepen the Rouge River at Detroit to 21 feet for 4 miles was added to the rivers and harbors bill. The purpose is to facilitate transportation of iron ore to motor plants. An item for dredging the outer harbor at Lorain, Ohio, where war materials also are being manufactured, was agreed to.

With a view to stimulating recruiting a bill was passed to permit promotion of Army Medical Corps men to the rank of captain without the five years' service now required by law. The physicians to be promoted will make way for a number of new doctors whose services are needed by the Army.

SUPPLIES FOR MILLION SOLDIERS, FROM BEEF TO SHOESTRINGS, BEING PROVIDED BY ARMY MEN

Huge Task of Quartermaster General is Set Forth in Figures— 343 Items on Supply List.

The War Department authorizes the following:

Supplies for a million men—a year's needs of everything from beef to shoestrings, and from cots to candy—is a measure of the task which Q. M. Gen. Sharpe's office has in providing for America's new armies.

Nearly 200,000 tons of fresh beef (397,638,240 pounds) is one item, and besides that there is canned corned and canned roast beef, totaling nearly 8,000,000 pounds more, without including the canned corned beef hash, also among the items.

All told, 343 different items of supplies appear in the Quartermaster General's list of rations for issue and sale of clothing and of equipage. The figures given here are on the basis of supplying soldiers located in the United States, so give no help in computing additional needs of this country resulting from military participation in the war.

Forty-nine Items on Ration List.

Regular rations of Uncle Sam's soldiers call for a list of 49 items. In it are over 29,600,000 pounds of coffee, four kinds of tea, and over 25,000 tons of granulated sugar; over 866,000 gallons of cucumber pickles; over 3,800,000 cans of black pepper and cinamon, cloves, ginger, and nutmeg, totaling 372,000 cans; over 480,700,000 pounds of potatoes; over 55,200,000 pounds of onions; over 300,000,000 pounds of flour, besides hard bread; nearly 1,000,000 gallons of cane syrup; lemon and vanilla flavoring extracts; over 8,200,000 pounds of lard, and over 7,300,000 pounds of butter; canned and dried fish, canned vegetables, evaporated apples and peaches, etc.

Variety of Fare Possible.

The variety of fare possible in regular rations is increased by a list of items for sale to soldiers at cost. The sale list totals 165 items, largely foodstuffs, but including also shaving mugs, pencils, pins, pens, shoe polish, letter paper (22,320 quires), 48,360 pipes, 22,320 razors, toilet articles (among which are 148,800 cans of talcum powder and 3,720 bottles of toilet water), 11,160 spools of thread, etc.

The foodstuffs in the sale list include canned mushrooms, a variety of canned fruits, vegetables, fish and meats, pickles, maple sirup, ginger ale, sauces, sausage, 305,000 pints of effervescent water, etc.

Twenty-nine Articles of Clothing.

Regular articles of clothing are 29 in number. These are figured on initial requirements and upkeep for the first nine months. Here are a few of the items: Belts, 2,000,000; coats, cotton, 2,400,000; coats, woolen, 1,270,000; service hats, 1,825,000; shoe laces, 7,200,000; overcoats, 1,675,000.

Equipage includes 90 articles. Among them are 130,500 axes, 3,450,000 blankets, 23,000 bugles, 1,900,000 cots, 1,440,250

tents of seven kinds, over 1,000,000 gross of buttons, 39,000,000 yards of cotton cloth, etc.

Estimating quantities needed is only a step in the task of supplying an army. Things must be bought—quality tested, contracts made, prices determined, delivery—and then come the problems of transportation, storage, and distribution.

This shows a part of the country's great war work, on which thousands of people are daily working "to make the world safe for democracy."

GOVERNMENT BUYS MORE LAND FOR EASTERN FOREST RESERVES

The National Forest Reservation Commission has approved the purchase of 51,916 acres of land in the White Mountains and Southern Appalachians for inclusion in the national forests of those regions. The two largest and most important tracts whose purchase was authorized are one of 11,000 acres on the White Top National Forest in Smyth County, Va., and another of 10,000 acres on the Savannah National Forest on the Tallulah River in Rabun and Habersham Counties, Ga. The purchase of three additional tracts, with a total of 1,203 acres, was authorized on the Savannah National Forest.

White Mountain Purchase.

On the White Mountain National Forest 11,270 acres, chiefly in Carroll and Grafton Counties, N. H., were approved for purchase. By the acquisition of this land the purchases which have heretofore been made in the White Mountains are connected and rounded out.

The purchase of 40 different tracts comprising approximately 7,750 acres on the Alabama National Forest in Lawrence County, Ala., was ordered. This will raise the total Government holdings on this forest to about 30,000 acres. In Rockbridge, Amherst, and Botetourt Counties, Va., 7,454 acres were approved for purchase on the Natural Bridge National Forest. On the Cherokee National Forest in McMinn and Monroe Counties, Tenn., the acquisition of 1,586 acres was decided upon.

The remainder of the land approved by the commission consisted of tracts of varying size in Yancey and McDowell Counties, N. C., on the Mount Mitchell National Forest; in Shenandoah County, Va., on the Massanutten National Forest; in Randolph and Hardy Counties, W. Va., on the Monongahela and Potomac National Forests; and Fannin County, Ga., on the Georgia National Forest.

With the addition of the tracts approved by the commission to-day, the total amount which the Government has purchased or is acquiring under the Weeks law is raised to 1,456,200 acres.

The State Department has received the following cablegram from the American consul general at Paris:

Order of June 18, published to-day, authorizes export to usual allies and American countries of felt and wearing apparel other than cotton or linen.

NATIONAL GUARD ARTILLERY ORDERED TO TRAINING CAMPS

The War Department authorizes the following statement:

National Guard Field Artillery units, comprising an equivalent of six regiments, have been assigned by the Militia Bureau of the War Department to the various officers' training camps in order to provide material and additional instructors for the training camp batteries. Those units not already in the Federal Service are called to the colors.

List of Assignments.

Orders have gone out from The Adjutant General's office making the following assignments:

First New York Field Artillery, officers' training camp Plattsburg, N. Y.

Second New York Field Artillery, regimental headquarters and one battalion, Fort Niagara, N. Y.; one battalion, Madison Barracks.

First Battalion Virginia Field Artillery, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.

First Battalion Georgia Field Artillery, Fort McPherson, Ga.

First Battalion Ohio Field Artillery and First Battalion Indiana Field Artillery, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.

First Illinois Field Artillery, Fort Sheridan, Ill.

First Battalion Iowa Field Artillery, Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark.

Minnesota Field Artillery, regimental headquarters and one battalion, Fort Snelling, Minn.; one battalion, Fort Riley, Kans.

One battalion California Field Artillery, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.

Purpose of Order.

Students at the officers' training camps entered upon the second half of their intensive course little more than a week ago, applicants for commissions in Field Artillery organizations being grouped together for instruction purposes into batteries.

The National Guard units called into service are to be used primarily to provide material for these student batteries. National Guard officers will serve as instructors in addition to the regular officers assigned to the training camps, and at the same time the National Guard batteries will have the advantage of intensive training and practice while in camp.

Inasmuch as the call for these National Guard units came earlier than was expected, commanding officers have been authorized to grant furloughs where necessary for men to straighten out their business affairs.

BRITISH SAVING WASTE MATERIAL.

The State Department has received the following report from the American consul at Bradford, England:

The Central Local Government Board in London, having supervisory powers over numerous rural and urban district government boards, has secured the effectual cooperation and assistance of municipal and county officials in the collection and use of waste materials. A series of circulars has been issued calling attention to the various methods by which waste may be reduced and economy enjoined upon the people.

NATION-WIDE REGISTRATION OF WOMEN TO AID IN SERVING THE COUNTRY WILL BEGIN SOON

The Council of National Defense authorizes the following:

Registration of women, which will tabulate every grade of service, trained and untrained, will begin within the next few days. The registration blanks are now being printed, at Government expense, the Council of National Defense having decided at a recent meeting upon a maximum expenditure of \$2,000 for that purpose.

The blanks will be in white and one other color to differentiate between trained and untrained service. The committee has made a thorough study of the methods used in the recent State registrations and gives its list of questions as the "latest word" in getting inside information concerning the working force of the women of this country. The woman registered will give her age, color,

occupation, references, desire to work, time pledged for service, citizenship, education, persons dependent upon her, and her training, whether in agricultural, clerical, domestic, industrial, professional, relief, social-service work, or whether she has any knowledge or skill of possible value to the Government. The registration will also show whether she has any physical defects and the condition of her eyes, ears, and voice.

"When we have finished this registration," said Mrs. Joseph R. Lamar, of Georgia, member of the woman's committee of the Council of National Defense, "we will know definitely what each woman in the country will be best able to do to help with the national defense. Of course, we will not let the relief work, which is rather in the economic side, interfere with the work of the Red Cross."

LABOR DEPARTMENT STATEMENT ON PROPOSAL TO INCREASE THE HOURS OF WORK IN MINES

The Department of Labor authorizes the following:

Anent the suggestion to increase the number of hours from eight to nine per day in the anthracite coal mines, the Department of Labor has prepared the following table, showing the relative productions in this industry during the calendar years 1915 and 1916:

Anthracite coal production.

	1915	1916
Number of workmen employed:		
Contract miners.....	41,757	39,390
Contract miners' laborers..	32,595	24,957
Other inside labor.....	44,609	40,806
Outside labor.....	40,230	37,756
Total.....	159,391	142,909
Production of coal in gross tons.....	72,279,944	71,248,807
Average number of days worked.....	230	253
Man-days worked by miners and miners' laborers.....	17,067,087	16,180,303
Man-days worked by all labor.....	35,599,300	34,524,266
Output per man-day for miners and miners' laborers, gross tons.....	4.08	4.20
Output per man-day for all labor, gross tons.....	2.03	2.06
Increased production per man-day, 1916, over 1915, for miners and miners' laborers, per cent.....		2.90
Increased production per man-day, 1916, over 1915, for all labor, per cent.....		1.40

The agreement to establish an eight-hour day was entered into on May 5, 1916, and the eight-hour workday went into effect on May 9 following. The eight-hour workday was therefor in effect for 7 months and 23 days and the nine-hour workday for 4 months and 8 days during the year 1916. The nine-hour workday was in effect during all of the year 1915.

The deficit in total production in 1916 as compared with 1915 was due to the fact that fewer men were engaged in

mining operations during 1916 than in 1915.

It is interesting to note that the production in 1917 is materially in excess of the production for 1916. The production in May of this year was 6,917,525 tons, as against 5,547,899 tons for May last year, and the production in 1917 up to and including May was 30,618,056 tons, as against 27,794,690 tons for the like period last year.

From these figures it would appear that no gain in production would result from increasing the hours of labor in the anthracite mines at the present time. If greater production is to be obtained, it would seem that some other method must be devised than increasing the number of hours per day.

CAN END THE WAR BY RULING AIR, SAYS ORVILLE WRIGHT

The Committee on Public Information has issued the following:

When Orville and Wilbur Wright built and flew the first man-carrying flying machine they believed they were making wars impossible. Now, with the greatest war in history at a deadlock because of the equality of aerial equipment, a great increase in the allied aerial forces is the one way to end it, Orville Wright asserts. In endorsing the program of the aircraft production board, Mr. Wright declares that "if the allies' armies are equipped with such a number of airplanes as to keep the enemy planes entirely back of the line, so that they are unable to direct gunfire or to observe the movement of the allied troops it will be possible to end the war."

Building Aviation Field.

"When my brother and I built and flew the first man-carrying machine," said Mr. Wright, "we thought that we were intro-

RECRUITING GAINS FOR NATIONAL GUARD NOT IN FEDERAL SERVICE

Consistent recruiting gains for the 10 days between June 10 and June 20 are shown for National Guard organizations not in Federal service in reports now being received by the Militia Bureau of the War Department, as follows:

State.	June 20.		June 10.		Gain.	Loss.
	Off-cers.	Men.	Off-cers.	Men.		
Alabama.....	3	46	3	48		2
California.....	112	3,118	113	3,035	82	
Connecticut.....	72	1,917	73	1,656	260	
Delaware.....	16	275	15	231	45	
Dist. of Col.....	23	651	22	605	47	
Florida.....	55	1,347	46	1,326	30	
Georgia.....	42	1,035	35	935	107	
Hawaii.....	237	5,021	237	3,100		79
Illinois.....	411	10,089	407	9,580	513	
Iowa.....	187	6,131	181	5,736	401	
Kansas.....	136	4,918	135	4,300	589	
Kentucky.....	12	302	17	311	4	
Maine.....	50	1,639	50	1,631	8	
Maryland.....	93	2,708	91	2,597	113	
Massach'ts.....	290	9,739	200	9,055	684	
Michigan.....	160	4,388	157	4,036	385	
Minnesota.....	149	3,495	146	3,088	410	
Mississippi.....	29	762	12	503	276	
Missouri.....	138	4,228	139	4,772		145
Nebraska.....	67	1,553	64	1,266	290	
N. Hampsb.....	79	2,118	84	2,077	36	
New Jersey.....	130	2,744	122	2,490	253	
New York.....	809	24,248	432	23,321	1,298	
N. Carolina.....	164	4,115	165	3,913	201	
N. Dakota.....	25	638	33	565	65	
Ohio.....	513	14,244	474	11,550	2,733	
Oklahoma.....	25	739	25	726	13	
Oregon.....	73	2,084	73	2,004	80	
Pennsylvania.....	571	14,547	552	13,897	669	
Rhode Island.....	106	2,937	119	3,333		409
S. Carolina.....	77	1,926	78	1,924	1	
Tennessee.....	70	1,655	74	1,459	192	
Texas.....	20	784	21	816	33	
Utah.....	51	990	33	890	118	
Virginia.....	80	2,147	77	2,032	118	
Washington.....	80	2,033	77	1,960	76	
Wisconsin.....	191	6,559	181	6,337	232	
Wyoming.....	19	751	18	690	62	

ducing into the world an invention which would make further wars practically impossible. Nevertheless, the world finds itself in the greatest war in history. Neither side has been able to win on account of the part the airplane has played. Both sides know exactly what the other is doing. The two sides are apparently nearly equal in aerial equipment, and unless present conditions can be changed the war will continue for years.

Must Blind the Enemy.

"However, if the allies' armies are equipped with such a number of airplanes as to keep the enemy planes entirely back of the line, so that they are unable to direct gunfire or to observe the movement of the allied troops—in other words, if the enemy's eyes can be put out—it will be possible to end the war. This is not taking into account what might be done by bombing German sources of munition supplies, such as Essen, which is only about 150 miles behind the fighting lines. But to end the war quickly and cheaply, the supremacy in the air must be so complete as to entirely blind the enemy.

"The program laid down by the aircraft production board, if carried out, will obtain this result. The business organization and manufacturing equipment of our country offer the facilities for carrying out this program, and I believe that by no other method can the war be ended with so little loss of life and property."

LIST OF THE CLAIMS RECENTLY ALLOWED BY THE UNITED STATES PENSION BUREAU ANNOUNCED

The Department of the Interior announces the following claims for pensions allowed by the Pension Bureau:

Arkansas—Elizabeth Kirby, Heber Springs, \$12.

California—Ermina F. Sipe, Los Angeles, \$12; Ida E. Armstrong, Oakland, \$12; Amelia A. Mar. Baker, Sacramento, \$20; Bridget McGorray, Los Angeles, \$12.

Colorado—Martha Watson, Rocky Ford, \$12.

Connecticut—Jane D. Chapman, Mystic, \$12; Emerett Skinner, New Haven, \$20; Ann A. Monroe, New London, \$20; Marilda A. Keeler, Norwalk, \$20.

Delaware—Josephine Blizzard, Georgetown, \$12.

Illinois—Lucinda Dougherty, Centralia, \$12; Nannie C. Bell, Chicago, \$20; Elender Eyre, Mount Vernon, \$20; Frances M. Jameson, Wadsworth, \$12; Martha A. Julg, Castleton, \$12; Sarah J. Jones, Patterson, \$20; Mary J. Kinnett, Taylorville, \$20; Margaret M. Eite Miller Lied, Freeport, \$12.

Indiana—Gulie W. Elliott, Kennard, \$12; Florence S. Shaler, Indianapolis, \$12; Lena Sanders, Grammer, \$12; Mary Shupp, Plymouth, \$12; Nancy E. Dodge, Elkhart, \$12; Rebecca J. Rupe, Richmond, \$20; Clara Black, Lafayette, \$12; Louisa J. Wagner, Williamsport, \$12; Mary A. Teltoe, Edinburg, \$12; Emma A. Wells, Rising Sun, \$12; Sylvia M. French, Jeffersonville, \$12; Margaret Kiser, West Point, \$12; Bridget Goodwin, Indianapolis, \$12; Charlotte A. Bush, Kentland, \$12; Sophia C. Ebersole, Warsaw, \$12; Anna C. Dunlap, Indianapolis, \$12; Florence R. Gosnell, Lewis, \$12; Olive J. Martin, Centerville, \$20; Mary E. Parker, Adams, \$20; Alice F. Yandell, Bedford, \$12.

Iowa—Josephine D. Welty, Hampton, \$12; Malinda Byers, Olin, \$20; Fannie Bonner, Clear Lake, \$12.

Kansas—Mary J. Stewart, Reserve, \$12; Cora Nye, Paola, \$12; Catherine L. Eskridge, Leavenworth, \$20; Mary Alice Hoover, Onaga, \$12; Clara Downer, Atchison, \$12; Barbara Mensendick, Fort Scott, \$12; Marilda J. Cooney, Clay Center, \$12; Ellen Johnson, Savonburg, \$20; Maria E. Drennon, Edwardsville, \$12; Eva M. Frisk, Independence, \$12.

Kentucky—Anna Manss, Louisville, \$12; Polly Fields, Yerkes, \$12; Emma Crane, Maysville, \$12; Margaret A. Myres, Crayne, \$12; Alice P. Brafford, Newport, \$20; Lutitia Robinson, Tanksley, \$12.

Louisiana—Susan Adams, Port Allen, \$12.

Maine—Georgia H. Graham, Bangor, \$12; Aurilla M. Brown, Foxcroft, \$20; Harriet T. Hill, Kennebunk, \$12; Hattie B. Vail, Houlton, \$12.

Maryland—Elizabeth Rudiger, Overlea, \$12.

Massachusetts—Lucy A. Tucker, South Essex, \$12; Adella C. Miles, Natick, \$20; minors of Franklin L. Bennett, Somerville, \$12; Eugenia S. Willis, Arlington, \$20; Minerva Chapman, Winchester, \$20; Mary A. W. Metcalf, Sheldonville, \$20; Charlotte Patten, Lynn, \$12; Lucy I. Barlow, Warren, \$12.

Michigan—Ida Reinhart, Detroit, \$12; Emma Kimmell, Flushing, \$12; Lillian

Townsend, Grant, \$12; Elsie D. Barber, Mount Morris, \$20; Mary A. Clark, Bellevue, \$20; Susie A. Cook, Stockbridge, \$12; Josephine Freund, St. Joseph, \$12.

Minnesota—Sadie B. Norton, Princeton, \$20.

Mississippi—Emma S. Stern, Greenville, \$12.

Missouri—Josephine W. Durfee, Joplin, \$12; Sarah L. Dallas, Pleasant Hill, \$20; Margaretha Abrell, St. Louis, \$12; Rhoda E. Robertson, Crosstimbers, \$20; Henrietta Eckhardt, St. Joseph, \$12; Mary E. Shields, Moody, \$20; Sallie R. Bryant, Kansas City, \$12.

Montana—Armina Shadwell, Lewistown, \$20.

Nebraska—Emma M. Johnson, Lincoln, \$12; Nora L. Williams, Omaha, \$12; Mary E. Hutchinson, Lincoln, \$12.

New Jersey—Lizzie Bigler, East Rutherford, \$12; Emma E. Demarest, Jersey City, \$12; Margaret Allen, Milford, \$12.

New York—Harriet C. Lockwood, Buffalo, \$20; Mary H. Stansfield, Yonkers, \$12; Rewina Ellsworth, Long Eddy, \$20; Mary Jane Ackley, Altmar, \$20; Elizabeth A. Johnson, Albany, \$20; Lydia C. Annable, Mount Vernon, \$20; Celia Decker, Chateaugay Lake, \$12; Sarah M. Allen, Ardena, \$20.

Ohio—Mary Helsley, Phalanx Station, \$20; Hannah M. Kent, Clyde, \$12; Drusilla Carpenter, Coal Run, \$20; Iona L. Clark, Hendrysburg, \$12; Catharine E. Ratliff, Greenville, \$20; Anna M. Willett, Belle Center, \$20; Fletta E. Dewstoe, Lakewood, \$12; Pauline J. Harrison, Hamilton, \$12; Sarah E. Robenalt, Findlay, \$12.

Oklahoma—Fannie J. Curtis, Alva, \$20; Martha Swift, Muskogee, \$12; Sarah L. Martin, Cleveland, \$12.

Oregon—Sarah A. Stambaugh, Portland, \$12.

Pennsylvania—Elizabeth Fenstermacher, Orefield, \$12; Hannah Wack, West Conshohocken, \$12; Rachael A. Moyer, Lock Haven, \$20; Juliet Collins, Harrisburg, \$20; Catherine Stuber, Allentown, \$12; Laura A. Hunt, North Warren, \$20; Susan Dress, Philadelphia, \$12; Ellen Gunton, Bloomsburg, \$20; Ella M. Jonts, Carlisle, \$20; Catharine Schlipp, Birdsboro, \$20; Lillie A. Ginther, Philadelphia, \$12; Jennie F. Boone, Germantown, \$12; Margaret A. Gates, Colwyn, \$12.

Rhode Island—Sophia A. Smith, Providence, \$20; Mary E. Green, Chepachet, \$12.

South Dakota—Lettia P. Ferguson, Wessington Springs, \$12.

Tennessee—Lydia B. Spence, Huntingdon, \$20; Nancy E. Lewis, Clinton, \$20; Rinda McLaurine, Delrose, \$12; Sarah Jane Garner, Clinton, \$12; Mary A. Gardiner, Ipe, \$12; Maria Thompson, Charleston, \$12.

Virginia—Charlotte S. Albertson, East Falls Church, \$20.

Washington—Fannie C. Percival, Cheney, \$12; Caroline Bourdon, Puyallup, \$12; Philena Phillips, Woodinville, \$12.

West Virginia—Elizabeth F. Carter, Clarksburg, \$12.

Wisconsin—Alfretta Smith, Barron, \$12; Esther E. Gilbert, Milton Junction, \$12.

Canada—Sarah Ann Buchanan, Picton, Province of Ontario, \$20.

COAL PRODUCTION FIGURES FOR MAY SHOW BIG INCREASE

The following statement was authorized by the Committee on Coal Production of the Council of National Defense after a meeting of the full committee:

"The primary purpose of the Committee on Coal Production, as outlined when it was created, is to increase coal production so that an adequate supply will be available. How well it has accomplished this purpose is shown by the following figures:

"Bituminous coal loaded at the mines in the United States for rail movement amounted in May to nearly 40,000,000 tons, or over 7,000,000 tons more than was loaded in May a year ago, and 4,000,000 tons more than in April of this year. Anthracite shipments in May were over 1,300,000 tons more than for May a year ago. This mine activity probably makes a record month for rail shipments to the consumers, and figures already reported for the first half of June show that a still further increase is going on which is expected to make June exceed May by a substantial tonnage. So far this year, therefore, the mines have been surpassing previous records."

List of Those Present.

Those present at the meeting were:

F. S. Peabody, Chicago, chairman; F. C. Baird, commissioner, Lake Erie Bituminous Coal Exchange, Cleveland, Ohio; E. B. Chase, Berwind-White Coal Mining Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; George W. Elliott, secretary, National Committee on Gas and Electric Service, Washington, D. C.; William Green, secretary, United Mine Workers of America, Indianapolis, Ind.; Frank Hayes, vice president, United Mine Workers of America, Indianapolis, Ind.; W. W. Keefer, president, Pittsburgh Terminal Railroad & Coal Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.; H. L. Kerwin, Department of Labor, Washington, D. C.; J. L. Lewis, statistician, United Mine Workers of America, Indianapolis, Ind.; James Lord, president, Mining Department, American Federation of Labor, Washington, D. C.; Van H. Manning, director, Bureau of Mines, Washington, D. C.; C. M. Moderwell, president, United Coal Mining Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. L. Pierce, vice president, Semet Solvay Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; Erskine Ramsey, vice president, Pratt Consolidated Coal Co., Birmingham, Ala.; George Otis Smith, director, United States Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.; James J. Storrow, chairman, Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, Boston, Mass.; S. D. Warriner, president, Lehigh Valley Coal & Navigation Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; J. F. Wellborn, president, Colorado Fuel & Iron Co., Denver, Colo.; D. B. Wentz, president, Stonega Coal & Coke Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; John P. White, president, United Mine Workers of America, Indianapolis, Ind.

ORDER TO MAJ. A. E. WILLIAMS.

Maj. Alexander E. Williams, Quartermaster Corps, will proceed to Anniston, Ala., on official business in connection with the construction of machine-gun target range on Government reservation at that place, and upon the completion of this duty will return to his proper station.