



Official Bulletin



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GEORGE GREEL, CHAIRMAN

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No. 48.

NEW RUSSIAN ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO PRESIDENT

The new Russian ambassador, Mr. Boris Bakhmeteff, on presenting his credentials to the President yesterday, said:

"Mr. President, I have the honor of presenting to you the letters by which the Provisional Government of Russia is accrediting me to the Government of the United States of America as its ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary.

"My Government has directed me to express to you its profound gratitude for the noble act of prompt recognition by your Government of the new order established in Russia and to convey to the Government and to the people of the United States the feelings of sincere sympathy and friendship.

"At the present time the historical paths of the United States and Russia have been drawn close in the common struggle for freedom and lasting peace of the world, and in this strife the new-born Russian democracy is being guided by the same unselfish aims, the same human and democratic principles, as this great Republic.

Necessary to Cooperate.

"The success of our mutual task makes essential the firm establishing of the democratic régime in Russia, as well as the consolidation of Russia's fighting power. To that end are tending the efforts of the Provisional Government which is awaiting to find a source of new strength in the hearty spirit and brotherly support of the United States. For such attainments the Provisional Government is endeavoring to establish a full understanding and a close cooperation with the Government of this country, whose immense resources and unlimited energy can contribute most effectively to the achievements of our cause. To bring such cooperation into effect and to establish means of common activity on the most practical lines and with no loss of time, the Provisional Government has considered it necessary to bestow on me exceptional powers to treat and decide, on behalf of my Government, all manifold questions in which such cooperation should have to reveal itself.

New Delegates Sent.

"To secure unity of action the Provisional Government has concentrated under my supreme guidance the activities of various Russian institutions and representatives in this country, and has provided for amplified efficacy by sending a number of new competent delegates who have accompanied me on my mission.

"Confident that the natural sympathy of the two nations will grow now into bonds of solid friendship, I look forward with the greatest hopes to the results of

(Continued on page 5.)

MEN UNDER 31 WANTED FOR OFFICERS' TRAINING CAMPS; LACK OF MILITARY EXPERIENCE NO BAR TO AVAILABILITY, SAYS THE WAR DEPARTMENT

STATEMENT BY ADJUTANT GENERAL.

Adj. Gen. McCain has issued the following statement:

"The statement that mature men will be given preference for the second series of officers' training camps seems to have been misunderstood in some quarters. This preference will only apply where qualifications are equal. There is no intention to bar out applications by men under 31. In fact, examining officers have been instructed to regard the ages 25 to 35 as the most suitable. There is also some misunderstanding about the necessity of previous military experience. The Government is looking primarily for intelligent and forceful men, and military experience, though desirable, is not strictly necessary."

HURRY PREPARATIONS TO PICK MEN FOR NEW NATIONAL ARMY

The War Department authorizes the following:

District No. 2 and district No. 32, both of Philadelphia, Pa., are rivals for the honor of being the first to send to the Provost Marshal General their complete registration lists. John P. Dwyer, chairman of the board in district 32, got off his list with great promptness and made certain that it would reach the Provost Marshal General yesterday. The same mail, however, brought the list from district 2 in the same city.

All over the country the boards in the various districts are working to complete the preliminaries to the actual selection of the men for the National Army. The actual date of the draft can not be definitely settled at present because of the somewhat indefinite delay necessarily attendant on marking the registration cards with serial numbers, according to the plan decided upon. Furthermore, when all the cards are marked with the numbers, it is considered of the utmost importance that time be allowed for the publication of names and numbers so that there will be a public record as a safeguard against shifting names and numbers after the drawing.

The date chosen for the final drawing of the names will not be given out until all the boards have sent their lists of names, each name duly marked with its serial number, to Washington.

General Misunderstanding as to Type of Candidates Sought is Found. Working to Disabuse Public Mind.

The War Department authorizes the following:

On June 4 The Adjutant General's Department sent broadcast throughout the country a call for men to send in their applications for the second series of officers' training camps, to be held between August 27 and November 26, 1917. Half a million sets of instructions were published and mailed. The expectation was that the response would be as overwhelming as in the call for the first training camp, which, after only 18 days of preparation, produced 160,000 applications. Despite the fact, however, that the auspices for the second course seemed better than for the first, only about 20,000 men have applied so far for entrance into the schools.

General Misunderstanding Found.

The comparative weakness of the response is due, it has been found upon investigation, to a general misunderstanding. The rumor has gone forth that the second series had been planned exclusively for older men and for men of previous military experience. A certain clause in the instructions stating that "preference will be given to men over 31 years of age, other things being equal," has been misinterpreted to mean that young men need not apply.

The War Department wishes to put the greatest possible stress on the fact that men under 31 years of age are what they particularly want in this camp. The lack of military training will be in no way a bar to the applicants' availability. If an applicant has been a soldier at some previous time in his life, well and good. He may require a shorter time to "learn the ropes" than would the inexperienced student. But what the Government wants above all other things is brains, courage, and physical ability to stand the test of war.

Campaign to Correct Errors.

The Military Training Camps Association is carrying on a vigorous campaign to disabuse the public mind of errors concerning the requirements for the new camps. In Chicago the association has given a luncheon to 20 or 30 of the older and more prominent applicants to discuss the situation and enlist their immediate cooperation. The sentiment expressed here was to the effect that men below 31 had been given to believe that they had no chance to get in. It was agreed that special encouragement should be given to men from 25 years up, and even younger

men if they are excellent material with executive experience or qualities of leadership or experience at construction work or civil engineering.

Business men's clubs in Chicago are going systematically to work to have their membership circularized, and in an appeal are calling especial attention to the fact that previous military experience is not required by the War Department.

Working in New York.

In New York, where 10,000 blanks were distributed and only 750 responded to, the training camps association is working with equal vigor to make good the deficit. They report that the men who have applied so far are of the very highest quality.

Philadelphia has gone at the work by means of display advertisements in the newspapers. The details and requirements have been "scare headed" in the columns of the press, and in the largest black-faced type the words NO PREVIOUS MILITARY TRAINING NEEDED have appeared everywhere.

Applications for these camps will close on July 15.

GAINS IN ENLISTMENTS.

Navy and Marine Corps Announce Figures.

The Secretary of the Navy authorizes the following:

Total enlisted men in the Navy	
July 3	127,492
Net gain July 4 and 5	897

Total enlisted men in the Navy	
July 5	128,889

The following are the enlistments in Marine Corps:

Enlisted strength July 5 (estimated)	26,407
Reserves in service July 5	969
National naval volunteers	886
Retired men on active duty	15
Commissioned and warrant officers	859

Strength, commissioned and enlisted	29,136
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FRENCH EXPLORER HONORED.

National Monument to Verendrye Created in North Dakota.

The Department of the Interior authorizes the following:

Upon the recommendation of Secretary Lane President Wilson has created by proclamation the Verendrye National Monument, near Sanith, N. Dak. This reservation, which embraces 253 acres, surrounds a lofty eminence locally known as Crowhigh Butte, the second in height in North Dakota to the well-known Sentinel Butte. It rises from the left bank of the Missouri River at Old Crossing, one of the most important fords of the Missouri, over which hunters, trappers, and explorers have passed from the earliest times.

The significance of this monument is that it marks the first recorded visit of white men to the vast territory which includes North Dakota. Verendrye, the celebrated French explorer, starting from the north shore of Lake Superior, passed westward and southwestward into the unknown regions of the Great Plains and Rock Mountains about 1730. The records of the journeys made by him and his two sons are the subject of conflicting interpretations, but there is no question that the Verendrye party was the first to enter North Dakota and to look upon the Missouri at this point.

ADVICE TO EXPORTERS.

Contracts Should Be Made Contingent on Shipping Space.

The Department of Commerce has authorized this statement:

"In view of the fact that public necessity may in the future require the requisition of vessels by the Government, and as this may be done quickly with but little time for adjustment, it is advisable that exporters, in making contracts for export, should state in the contracts that shipment is to be contingent on their obtaining shipping space. Attention is again called to the fact that exporters will save themselves much annoyance and possible claim for damages if a clause is inserted in bills of sale, stating that the sale is made subject to the seller's ability to secure an export permit, if such permit is required."

MOTORCYCLE ENGINEERS MEET.

Standardization of Parts Considered at Conference Here.

Acting at the suggestion of the War Department, which urges that the parts of motorcycles for use in war be made as completely interchangeable as possible, motorcycle engineers representing almost the entire American motorcycle industry have held a meeting here under the auspices of the Society of Automotive Engineers, acting with the cooperation of the automotive transport committee of the Council of National Defense. The engineers agreed upon numerous immediate steps toward ultimate interchangeability of parts in motorcycles intended for use abroad.

These parts will all be brought to stated dimensions. It was also explained that no effort will be made to enforce these standards upon motorcycle manufacturers, but that the standards set up will afford a goal toward which the industry as a whole can work.

The War Department desires large numbers of motorcycles for dispatch work and transportation of machine guns, on official of the motorcycle engineers explained. The department has suggested to the engineers that ultimately the United States will have one standard war motorcycle and also one standard truck.

DOMINGO FREIGHT RATES RAISED.

Consul Arthur McLean, at Puerto Plata, Dominican Republic, reports as follows:

The Dominican Central Railroad, which connects Puerto Plata with Santiago, a distance of 42 miles, with an extension to Moca of a further 17 miles, has raised its freight rates, effective June 18, 10 per cent on commodities of the first class and 25 per cent on all classifications. The management has given as a reason for the increased freight rates the high cost of coal and other materials required by the railroad. The Dominican Central Railroad is owned and operated by the Dominican Government.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE REVIEW BY U. S. BUREAU OF MARKETS

The Bureau of Markets, Department of Agriculture, has issued the following:

Shipments of new potatoes for the week June 26 to July 2, inclusive, were approximately 1,000 cars less than the previous week and even less than the corresponding week last year, despite the fact that early potato plantings this year were far heavier than those of last year at this time.

Peaches, cantaloupes, watermelons, asparagus, early cabbage, and onions are more abundant than last year.

Prices of most fruits and vegetables are generally lower than during the previous week, but are on a higher level than for the corresponding time last year.

Wholesale potato prices took a violent drop of \$2.50 to \$3.25 per barrel during the past week, but are now holding quite firm, with shipments reduced, at \$4 to \$5.50 per barrel. Potato prices are still about \$1.50 to \$2.25 higher than last year, when they sold for \$2.50 to \$3.25 per barrel.

Cantaloupe shipments from California for the past week were 1,173 cars, as compared with 550 cars last year. Jobbing prices California cantaloupes are \$1 to \$1.50 lower than previous week, and about the same as last year for corresponding date. Prices of California cantaloupes are now \$2.25 to \$3.50 standard-size crate.

The peach movement is far heavier than for the previous week and prices are weaker. However, Georgia peaches are selling at \$2.50 to \$3.50 per crate in large lots, as compared with \$1.75 to \$2.75 for the corresponding week last year.

Tomato shipments for the past week were heavier than those of last year, due to the heavy movement from Mississippi and Texas. The Tennessee crop is also starting to move. Prices are now on the decline, although still higher than a year ago. Texas and Mississippi tomatoes are now selling at \$1 to \$1.85 per four-basket crate, as compared with 50 cents to \$1 last year.

Watermelon shipments were nearly twice as heavy the past week as the week previous. However, with warmer weather the demand has improved and prices remain firm.

Onion prices continued to decline, and the movement of Texas stock, much of which is arriving in poor condition, is very draggy.

New apples are now appearing from Illinois and Tennessee. Total shipment of apples for the past week were 30 cars, or about double those of the corresponding week last year.

MAJ. BARTON RETIRED.

Maj. Frank A. Barton, Twenty-fifth Cavalry, having been examined by a board of officers and found physically disqualified for the duties of a lieutenant colonel of Cavalry by reason of disability incident to the service, his retirement by the President from active service as a lieutenant colonel is announced, to date from May 15, 1917, the date upon which he would have been promoted to that grade by reason of seniority if found qualified. Lieut. Col. Barton will proceed to his home.

FLYING TO BEGIN THIS WEEK ON ILLINOIS AVIATION FIELD

Flying will begin this week on the first of the big new Government aviation training fields, at Rantoul, Ill., Howard Coffin, chairman of the aircraft production board of the Council of National Defense, announced on his return from a visit to the training fields now under preparation at Rantoul, Dayton, Ohio, and Mount Clemens, Mich. There will probably be 20 fliers on the ground at Rantoul this week and all three fields will be completed by July 15.

"The construction work on Chanute Field at Rantoul has broken all records," Mr. Coffin said. "A half million dollars' worth of buildings have been put up practically within a month. They form a village a mile long and the speed with which they have virtually sprung out of the ground has been deeply impressive. A few weeks ago the big mile-square space was simply a collection of corn-fields.

No Disagreement Among Men.

"The explanation for the speed with which the work has been done is the spirit which has filled the men engaged in it. Union men and nonunion men are working side by side in the effort to advance the national interest. The only outward distinction is that the union men are working behind a big American flag which is advanced as the job progresses. The sole idea which has occupied the minds of the workmen has been the desire to break all records on this war work. There are 2,000 men on the job and there has not been a disagreement or row of any kind since it started. I was impressed with the fact that these men were doing their part in the Nation's service just as earnestly as though drilling in the ranks with guns on their shoulders.

Work on Other Fields.

"There are 3,000 men working on the Wilbur Wright Field at Dayton and 2,000 on the Selfridge Field at Mount Clemens. The Dayton field is the most impressive, as it is more than twice the size of the others. It is intended to accommodate four squadrons instead of two and is about 1½ miles wide and 2½ miles long. Orville Wright is actively superintending the work at Dayton.

"The preliminary training schools now training cadets will be prepared to send quotas of students to the training fields as soon as the fields are ready and the work will be in full swing by the last of July. Arrangements have already been made for training planes and although the full quota of machines will not be available by the 15th the shortage will not be serious."

NEW ZEALAND EXPORT EMBARGOES.

The following cablegram has been received from the American consul general at Auckland:

Exportation of wheat and flour prohibited, also meat, hides, pelts, wool, and rabbits except by permission of minister of customs, New Zealand importing 1,500,000 bushels of Australian wheat.

Show your patriotism by contributing to the American Red Cross Fund.

ACREAGE AND CONDITION OF THE COTTON CROP IN VARIOUS STATES ARE SET FORTH IN DETAIL

The condition of the growing cotton crop on June 25 and the acreage in each State are given by the Crop Reporting Board, Department of Agriculture, as follows:

State.	Area under cultivation a year ago (revised estimate).	Area June 25, 1917 (preliminary estimate).		Condition.				
		Per cent compared with 1916.	Acres.	June 25.			Change May 25 to June 25.	
				1917	1916	Ten-year average.	1917	Ten-year average.
Virginia.....	42,000	112	47,000	82	90	83	+ 7	- 4
North Carolina.....	1,490,000	99	1,475,000	67	76	79	+ 4	- 3
South Carolina.....	2,950,000	100	2,950,000	71	74	78	+ 1	+ 1
Georgia.....	5,450,000	95	5,178,000	69	80	80	0	+ 1
Florida.....	201,000	95	191,000	79	83	84	+ 3	+ 1
Alabama.....	3,469,000	72	2,498,000	65	79	79	+ 4	0
Mississippi.....	3,310,000	85	2,814,000	68	85	79	+ 2	- 1
Louisiana.....	1,269,000	105	1,323,000	74	84	78	0	0
Texas.....	11,525,000	101	11,640,000	72	81	81	- 2	+ 2
Arkansas.....	2,630,000	98	2,577,000	67	89	81	+ 3	0
Tennessee.....	895,000	99	886,000	70	84	82	+ 7	+ 1
Missouri.....	136,000	110	150,000	75	74	82	+ 2	- 2
Oklahoma.....	2,614,000	105	2,745,000	74	84	80	- 3	- 1
California.....	55,000	120	69,000	93	100	*87	+ 11	*+3
Arizona.....	12,000	.....	45,000	87	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other.....	13,000	.....	15,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States.....	36,052,000	96.0	34,600,000	70.3	81.1	80.0	+0.8	+0.9

* Seven-year average.

CIVIL-SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.

List No. 1.—Examinations of the non-assembled type, that is, those in which competitors are not assembled for an examination, but are rated upon the subjects of training and experience and corroborative evidence. Applications for these examinations are received at any time:

Inspectors of harness, lumber, musical instruments, miscellaneous supplies, subsistence supplies, all of the Quartermaster Corps.

Gauge checker, Bureau of Ordnance, War Department.

List No. 2.—Examinations of the non-assembled type for which applications must be filed by the dates specified:

Test assistant, navy-yard service, July 10.

Assistant inside superintendent of material, navy-yard service, July 17.

Specialist in community organization, Bureau of Education, July 17.

Associate physicist (qualified in electrical engineering), Bureau of Standards, July 17.

Laboratory attendant, Hygienic Laboratory, Public Health Service, Washington, D. C., July 17.

Assistant biochemist, Public Health Service, July 17.

Map printer, Geological Survey, July 17.

Lithographic pressman, Geological Survey, July 17.

Specialist in apple insect investigations, Bureau of Entomology, Department of Agriculture, July 17.

Assistant in agricultural education, States Relations Service, Department of Agriculture, July 17.

Milk specialist, Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture, July 17.

List No. 3.—Examinations in which competitors will be assembled for scholastic tests:

Laboratorian, qualified in strength of materials, navy-yard service, July 11.

Telephone operator, departmental service, July 11.

Apprentice map engraver, Geological Survey, July 11.

Research assistant, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, July 11.

Stenographer and typewriter, Panama Canal service, July 24.

Assistant in forest pathology, Bureau of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture, July 25.

Junior bacteriologist, Bureau of Entomology, Department of Agriculture, July 25.

Assistant in poisonous plant investigations, Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture, July 25.

Insect delineator, Bureau of Entomology, Department of Agriculture, July 25.

Scientific assistant, Bureau of Fisheries, July 25.

Press feeder, Government Printing Office, July 25.

Farmer, Indian Service, July 25.

Full information concerning the above-named examinations may be obtained upon application to the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.; the secretary of the United States civil-service board, post office, Boston, Mass.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Atlanta, Ga.; Cincinnati, Ohio; Chicago, Ill.; St. Paul, Minn.; Seattle, Wash.; San Francisco, Cal.; Customhouse, New York, N. Y.; New Orleans, La.; Honolulu, Hawaii. Old customhouse, St. Louis, Mo. Administration building, Balboa Heights, Canal Zone. Or to the chairman of the Porto Rican Civil Service Commission, San Juan, Porto Rico.

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(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.

INSURANCE COMMITTEE NAMED.

War Indemnities to Officers and Men to Be Studied.

The Treasury Department authorizes the following:

Secretary McAdoo, in accordance with the suggestion of the conference of life insurance representatives held in Washington on July 2, has appointed an insurance committee with the following membership: George E. Ide, president, Home Life Insurance Co.; Edward D. Duffield, vice president, Prudential; Louis F. Butler, president, Travelers Insurance Co.; Arthur Hunter, president, Actuarial Society of America; John T. Stone, president, Maryland Casualty Co.; George B. Woodward, vice president, Metropolitan Life; Franklin B. Meade, secretary, Lincoln Life Insurance Co.; T. W. Blackburn, secretary, American Life Convention; and I. I. Boak, president, National Fraternal Congress of America.

To this committee it is the purpose of the Secretary to submit for constructive suggestions problems relating to the plan of insurance and indemnification for the officers and men in the Army and Navy who have enlisted for the war with Germany.

AMERICAN BANK IN DOMINGO.

Consul Arthur McLean, reporting from Puerto Plata, Dominican Republic, says:

The International Banking Corporation has just taken over the old-established banking business of Santiago Michelena, in Puerto Plata, Dominican Republic. The corporation has branches in San Pedro de Macoris and Santo Domingo, and expects to open another within the next few months in Santiago de los Caballeros.

The International Banking Corporation is the second bank to enter this field since the first of the year, the Royal Bank of Canada having opened a branch in Puerto Plata in February.

PUBLIC LIBRARY FOR EACH OF 32 ARMY CANTONMENTS

The American Library Association has been asked by the War Department's Commission on Training Camp Activities to furnish public library facilities to the 32 cantonments and National Guard training camps to be opened by the War Department about September 1, and the association has undertaken to render the desired service.

Raymond B. Fosdick, chairman of the Commission on Training Camp Activities, in a recent letter to Dr. Herbert Putnam, Librarian of Congress, and chairman of the association's preliminary committee to make plans for this service, wrote as follows:

"Because your organization can call to its service the trained abilities of all the librarians of the United States, it seems natural to ask you to administer this problem for the Government. We approach you with more assurance of your attitude, perhaps, than we would otherwise be justified in feeling, because of your evident willingness to undertake this task, as expressed in the resolutions adopted by your organization in Louisville last week.

"Briefly, we have in mind the erection in each camp of a suitably equipped central library which will be under your management and direction. The funds for the erection and equipment of these buildings will have to be provided from private sources, and I trust that your organization will be successful in obtaining ample financial support."

Library Facilities for All Soldiers.

The American Library Association in carrying out its plans will endeavor to supply thoroughly modern public library facilities for all soldiers in training. This service will be furnished through separate library buildings in all the principal camps and cantonments, and by the utilization of Young Men's Christian Association, Knights of Columbus, and other similar buildings as branch distributing agencies in the larger camps and as the only or principal distribution points in the smaller camps.

To carry out its plans the association will need to secure funds for the erection of 32 library buildings, at a cost that may reach \$320,000, and for the purchase of the necessary books for stocking these libraries with 10,000 volumes each, at a possible cost of \$300,000. In addition, funds will be needed for incidental expenses, to meet which the association solicits funds either as single gifts or on the monthly payment basis. Subscriptions may be sent to Frank P. Hill, chairman, committee on finance, 28 Brevoort Place, Brooklyn, N. Y. The association will shortly issue and appeal for gifts of books and magazines to be sent to local libraries for sorting and forwarding when the proposed library buildings are erected.

The association decided to undertake this service at its recent annual convention held in Louisville, Ky., when a library war service committee was appointed, as follows:

J. I. Wyer, jr., chairman, director, New York State Library, Albany; Edwin H. Anderson, director, New York Public Library; Arthur E. Bostwick, librarian, St. Louis Public Library; Gratia A. Country-

STEAMBOAT INSPECTORS TO AID MERCHANT SHIP RECRUITING

The Steamboat-Inspection Service of the Department of Commerce has authorized the following:

"A letter has been addressed to the supervising inspector of the first, second, third, fifth, ninth, and tenth inspection districts to cooperate with the efforts made by the United States Shipping Board to obtain recruits for the various schools for watch officers that have been started under the auspices of the board in order to increase the number of available men for the merchant marine. These schools previously in operation are under the supervision of Dean Burton, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and are located at Machias, Rockland, Boothbay, and Portland, Me.; Boston, Mass.; New Bedford, Mass.; and Greensport, N. Y.

New Navigation Schools.

"Navigation schools will be opened in the next few days at Atlantic City, N. J.; Cape May, N. J.; Crisfield, Md.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Baltimore, Md.; and Norfolk, Va.

"Navigation schools will probably be started very shortly in the following places: Charleston, S. C.; Jacksonville and Pensacola, Fla.; Mobile, Ala.; New Orleans, La.; Galveston, Tex.; Los Angeles, Cal.; San Francisco, Cal.; Portland, Ore.; Seattle, Wash.; Duluth, Minn.; Chicago, Ill.; Cleveland, Ohio; and Buffalo, N. Y.

"Engineer schools have been authorized and will be started under the direction of Prof. Miller, head of the department of steam engineering of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Six such schools were opened July 2 at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston; Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, N. J.; Case School of Applied Science, Cleveland, Ohio; Armour Institute, Chicago; Tulane University, New Orleans; and the University of Washington, Seattle.

"It is the desire of the recruiting service that the Steamboat-Inspection Service assist in this work to the extent of approving applications of candidates for admission in the above-referred-to nautical schools.

"In the case of all the above schools the applicants are obliged to sign and swear to an application blank quite similar to those used in the Steamboat-Inspection Service, and the local inspectors are to pass on the applications."

man, librarian, Minneapolis Public Library; Electra C. Doren, librarian, Dayton Public Library; Matthew S. Dudgeon, secretary, Wisconsin Free Library Commission, Madison; and Frank P. Hill, librarian, Brooklyn Public Library.

Other committees include Clarabel B. Barnett, librarian, United States Department of Agriculture, on food information; H. H. B. Meyer, chief bibliographer, Library of Congress, on Federal documents of interest to libraries; Carl H. Milam, director, Birmingham Public Library, on a library war week; and George F. Bowerman, librarian, Washington, D. C., Public Library, on a library war manual.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES BRIEFLY TOLD

SENATE.

It is probable that the vote may be taken on the question of prohibition in connection with the administration food bill late this afternoon. Late yesterday evening an agreement was reached in the Senate under which consideration of the prohibition section was to begin at 2 o'clock to-day, with a limitation upon debate. This limitation will consist of five and ten minute speeches, but the opportunity to present innumerable amendments may postpone action into the following day. With the liquor question out of the way Senator Chamberlain, in charge of the measure, said last night he confidently expects the bill to be finally acted upon by the middle of next week.

As reported to the Senate by the Agricultural Committee on a vote where the proponents of it had only a majority of one vote, the Gore amendment is the pending proposition. This would have the effect of eliminating whisky for the period of the war and place in the jurisdiction of the President the power to stop the brewing of beer or the making of wines if at any time he believes that action should be taken. Administration leaders, however, will center their fight to obtain adoption of a substitute that Senator Robinson has introduced. Under the terms of this substitute the use of foodstuffs of all kinds in the manufacture of distilled spirits would be prohibited, but nothing would be said at all with respect to beer and wines. Leaders last evening said the Robinson substitute would be adopted by a comfortable majority.

Senator Gronna has introduced a new form of prohibition amendment. It would prohibit the use of any food materials or feeds in the manufacture of alcoholic liquors, but permit the President to allow the making of vinous liquors from perishable fruits only during the present year. This amendment would

have the effect of stopping the brewing of light beers.

An amendment offered by Senator Kenyon and adopted yesterday in the judgment of Senators will have the effect of broadening substantially the authority of the President under the bill. In addition to foods, feed, and fuel the Kenyon amendment authorizes the Federal Government to buy and sell at minimum prices fixed by the Government all other "necessities" named in the bill. This amendment Senators in debate contended would go far toward suppressing the evils of speculation and tend to bring prices down to a reasonable basis.

The Commerce Committee, which has been considering the rivers and harbors appropriation bill, has reached a tentative conclusion to recommend that negotiations be commenced looking to the purchase by the Federal Government of the Cape Cod and the Delaware & Chesapeake Canals as a part of the system of defense for the Atlantic coast.

In debate yesterday Senator Pomerene, of Ohio, spoke at length, urging Government regulation of the coal industry. He cited figures to show what Ohio coal operators have done in increasing prices to such figures that the city of Cleveland had to increase its tariff upon citizens for public-utilities service.

Senator Sherman in debate denounced conditions that he said brought about the riots in East St. Louis, placed the blame upon the saloon, and announced that henceforth he would be a "bone-dry" Senator.

Senator Thomas deplored the disturbance in Illinois and thought it an evidence of the social unrest in certain portions of the country. He emphasized the fact that colored men were loyal to their country and that their services would be needed in the present war. Affairs like the recent riot he thought would have injurious results.

In a speech yesterday Senator Bankhead, of Alabama, condemned protracted discussion in the existing emergency. He said that while Senators were discussing the constitutional limitations of power American sailors "are being murdered." He denounced food speculators and suggested their trial "by drumhead court-martial" and their "hanging without benefit of clergy" would be the proper punishment.

HOUSE.

The House met in accordance with its agreement, transacted no business, and adjourned until Monday at noon.

Chairman Dent, of the Military Committee, introduced the administration bills to authorize the construction of a great American air fleet. One carries an appropriation of \$639,000,000 and the other deals with personnel and organization. Hearings will be heard on both bills. Under the plan of Gen. Squier, Chief of the Signal Corps, and Rear Admiral Taylor it is planned to build 22,625 aeroplanes and 45,250 engines the first year. This construction is estimated to cost \$363,140,000. The remainder of the great appropriation will be expended upon organization and personnel.

In a report to the Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands Secretary Lane gives his intorsement of the bill to enable owners in Federal irrigation districts in the West to obtain loans under the Federal farm-loan law. There are 32 such districts in Western States. "I regard this measure," said Secretary Lane, "as an emergency bill for the reason that the successful application of farm loans to reclamation projects is of urgent public necessity, since it will result in a great increase in the productivity of lands on these projects in 1918 and subsequent years." The Farm Loan Board also has indorsed the proposed legislation.

New Russian Envoy Presents Credentials to President.

(Continued from page 1.)

united efforts of the two great democracies, based on mutual understanding and common ends."

The President's Reply.

Following is the reply of the President:

"Mr. Ambassador, to the keen satisfaction which I derived from the fact that the Government of the United States was the first to welcome, by its official recognition, the new democracy of Russia to the family of free States is added the exceptional pleasure which I experience in now receiving from your hand the letters whereby the provisional Government of Russia accredits you as its ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the United States and in according to you formal recognition as the first ambassador of free Russia to this country.

"For the people of Russia the people of the United States have ever enter-

tained friendly feelings, which have now been greatly deepened by the knowledge that, actuated by the same lofty motives, the two Governments and peoples are co-operating to bring to a successful termination the conflict now raging for human liberty and a universal acknowledgment of those principles of right and justice which should direct all Governments. I feel convinced that when this happy day shall come no small share of the credit will be due to the devoted people of Russia, who, overcoming disloyalty from within and intrigue from without, remain steadfast to the cause.

Can Count on U. S. Friendship.

"The mission which it was my pleasure to send to Russia has already assured the provisional Government that in this momentous struggle and in the problems that confront and will confront the free Government of Russia that Government may count on the steadfast friendship of the Government of the United States and its constant cooperation in all desired appropriate directions.

"It only remains for me to give expression to my admiration of the way in which the provisional Government of

Russia are meeting all requirements, to my entire sympathy with them in their noble object to insure to the people of Russia the blessings of freedom and of equal rights and opportunity, and to my faith that through their efforts Russia will assume her rightful place among the great free nations of the world."

TIN SUPPLY INCREASING.

The Department of Commerce has authorized this statement:

"The committee on the conservation of tin plate recommends to the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of Commerce that inasmuch as the patriotic and hearty response to the previous recommendations of the committee regarding the use of tin plate has resulted in material relief in providing cans for the early crop of perishables, tin-plate manufacturers no longer refrain from shipments of plate to those packers making their own cans, when such cans are likely to be used for the packing of nonperishable food products. And also that can makers no longer withhold shipments of cans to be used for the conserving of such food products."

LIST OF NAVAL MACHINISTS, PAY CLERKS, AND PHARMACISTS - PROMOTED

The names of the chief machinists, chief pay clerks, and chief pharmacists, included in the list of warrant officers promoted to commissioned ranks and grades in the line and staff of the Navy, just made public, follow:

Chief Machinists.

James H. Morrison, Elkview, Pa.; John E. Cleary, 149 Chambers Street, Newburgh, N. Y.; Harold I. Lutken, 1156 Pacific Street, Bremerton, Wash.; Charles H. Hosung, 93 Logan Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Robert J. Vickery, 939 Washington Street, Norwood, Mass.; Ralph F. Nourse, 234 South Albany Street, Ithaca, N. Y.; David Purdon, 53 Webster Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Clarence M. Wingate, Lakehurst Cottage, National Park, N. J.; Charles A. Rowe, 46 Manton Street, Fall River, Mass.; William B. Stork, 134 Main Street, Andover, Mass.; Thomas O'Donnell, 258 Birch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.; Charles Hammond, San Francisco, Cal.; Daniel Mullan, 1494 Ninth Street, Oakland, Cal.; Samuel L. Wartman, 488 South Fourth Street, Reading, Pa.; Lemuel T. Cooper, 5401 Catherine Street, Philadelphia, Pa.; Francis P. Muga, 41 Trask Street, Providence, R. I.; George C. Ellerton, 700 Sixteenth Street, Norfolk, Va.; Murray S. Holloway, 416 Marlborough Road, Brooklyn, Mass.; Ernest Evans, San Francisco, Cal.; Clarence R. Johnson, 212 High Street, Newburyport, Mass.; William James, 26 Franklin Street, Newport, R. I.; Patrick Fernan, 222 Bard Street, Ellizabeth, N. J.; Frank Risser, Manette, Wash.; Llewellyn H. Wentworth, Wolfebow, N. H.; Henry E. White, 188 Washington Park, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Ellwood W. Andrews, 1505 Irying Street, Washington, D. C.; Adolph A. Gathemann, 1187 Maple Square Avenue, Chicago, Ill.; Edw. G. Affleck, 4853 Page Boulevard, St. Louis, Mo.; James J. Cotter, 1 Porter Street, Woburn, Mass.; Edw. G. Higgins, Warrington, Fla.; Matthias A. Thormahlen, 3501 South Washtenaw Street, Chicago, Ill.; John I. Ballinger, Wendell, Idaho; Carl Johanson, 469 Fourth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.; William T. Robinson, 3219 West Oxford Street, Philadelphia, Pa.; Fred F. Ingram, 723 Marin Street, Vallejo, Cal.; Herbert E. Fish, 141 Beale Street, Wollaston, Mass.; Barnett B. Bowie, 48 Randall Street, Annapolis, Md.; John P. Richter, 1337 Crooks Street, Green Bay, Wis.; John R. Likens, Washington Street and Broughton Avenue, Belle Harbor, L. I.; Frank O. Wells, 588 East Seventh Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Raymond L. Drake, R. F. D. 1, Box 59, Santa Cruz, Cal.; William Herzberg, 1729 North Forty-second Avenue, Chicago, Ill.; Zenas A. Sherwin, Grand Haven, Mich.; Otto Boldt, 567 Forty-eighth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Arthur H. Hawley, 1134 Congress Street, Chicago, Ill.; Charles S. Wolf, 689 First Street, Milwaukee, Wis.; Olav Johnson, 650 Howland Avenue, Kenosha, Wis.; Byron G. Howard, 192 Dartmouth Street, Boston, Mass.; Francis G. Randall, 4250 Ninth Avenue NE., Seattle, Wash.; Henry I. Edwards, 312 Market Street, Gloucester, N. J.; Willis Dixon, Vienna, Va.; Adolph Peterson, 761 Hyacinth Street, St. Paul, Minn.; Axel V. Hettels, 140 Boylston Street, Boston,

Mass.; Albert A. Hooper, 906 Franklin Street, Melrose Highlands, Mass.; Charles Dunne, 778 Aubert Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.; Walter Collins, 2 Graham Terrace, Quincy, Mass.; Edwin W. Abel, 820 North Ninth Street, Manitowoc, Wis.; George L. Russell, Box 129, Riverside Road, Sacramento, Cal.; Otto T. Purcell, 314 Eldert Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Joseph R. Bradshaw, 205 Rochelle Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.; William M. Miller, 7 Albemarle Street, Boston, Mass.; Bernard Christensen, 192 South Thirty-second Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Louis E. Miller, 908 Sanford Street, Peoria, Ill.; Charles Franz, 248 East Thirtieth Street, Erie, Pa.; Paul B. Cozine, 1628 Twentieth Avenue, Seattle, Wash.; John R. Burkhardt, 4305 North Market Street, St. Louis, Mo.; Newton R. George, care H. C. George, 55 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.; James J. Cullen, 1066 Forty-eighth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Ralph G. Moody, 210 South Main Street, Orange, Mass.; Walter S. Falk, 1705 South Thirteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.; Robert G. Greenleaf, 1308 Fifty-third Avenue, Oakland, Cal.; George Crofton, 229 Bute Street, Norfolk, Va.; Frank R. King, 458 Burwell Street, Bremerton, Wash.; James McIntyre, 644 Fifty-third Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Stephen H. Bodgett, Jackson Hill, N. C.; Walter M. Shipley, 5 Otis Avenue, Kittery, Me.; Walter Lau, 10 Clifford Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Charles D. Welker, 1335 South Twenty-second Street, Philadelphia, Pa.; John E. Burger, 1283 Park Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Jannis V. Jacobson, 35 Brewer Street, Newport, R. I.; George W. Johnson, 700 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.; John Bryce, 142 West Ninety-ninth Street, New York, N. Y.; Rasmus Iverson, 343 East Fifteenth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Charles C. Holland, 708 Twelfth Street, Norfolk, Va.; Cornelius J. Collins, San Francisco, Cal.; William C. Gray, 1011 West Fayette Street, Baltimore, Md.; John A. Oliver, 812 K Street SE., Washington, D. C.; Arthur A. Smith, Rockaway Road and Locust Avenue, Jamaica, N. Y.; John L. Barnswell, 713 North Sixty-third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.; Louis C. Higgins, Warrington, Fla.; Augustine D. Devine, Los Angeles, Cal.; Fred W. Cobb, 1209 Thirteenth Street, San Diego, Cal.; James L. McCormack, 228 East Thirty-first Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Henry Lobitz, 59 Woodville Street, West Everett, Mass.; Jerrard E. Jones, 251 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Paul R. Fox, 129 Nichols Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.; John B. Martin, Seventh and Pike Streets, Seattle, Wash.; David W. Harry, 105 North Dewey Street, West Philadelphia, Pa.; George R. C. Thompson, 70 Church Street, Charleston, S. C.; Ole P. Oraker, 1156 Pacific Street, Bremerton, Wash.; William S. White, 1601 Wharton Street, Philadelphia, Pa.; Franz J. H. Barduhn, 1107 North Hermitage Avenue, Chicago, Ill.; Arthur W. Bird, 44 Schuyler Street, Belleville, N. J.; Charles Allen, 310 Ridgewood Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Frederick T. Lense, 3720 Francis Avenue, Cheviot, Ohio; John W. Merget, 706 North Adam Street, Peoria, Ill.; Harry Champeno, 7414 Park Avenue, Swissvale, Pa.; George J. Lovette, 600 Thames Street, Newport, R. I.; Frederick

W. Teepe, 51 Harbor View Avenue, Winthrop Beach, Mass.; Albert C. Byrne, Bremerton, Wash.; Orin R. Hewitt, 737 East Platte Street, Colorado Springs, Colo.; William R. Gardner, 178 North Pearl Street, Buffalo, N. Y.; George W. Fairfield, 5 Casey Street, Newport, R. I.; Joseph C. Stein, 5601 Cedar Street, South Takoma, Wash.; Robert E. Huggard, 71 Williams Street, Hartford, Conn.; Earl E. Holmes, Eastport, Me.; Frank Smith, 230 North Monroe Street, Baltimore, Md.; John McN. D. Knowles, 53 Bedford Street, Quincy, Mass.; Charles F. Beecher, 33 Smith Street, Bangor, Me.; William H. Hubbard, 5020 Kingessing Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.; Ernest W. Dobie, 1420 Jackson Street, Oakland, Cal.; Jonathan H. Warman, Box 315 Cedar Street, Bound Brook, N. J.; John C. Parker, 22 Hardenburgh Avenue, Auburn, N. Y.; Robert B. Sanford, Jr., 1142 Twenty-fourth Street, Newport News, Va.; Rufus H. Bush, 151 Gloucester Street, Annapolis, Md.

Chief Pay Clerks Promoted.

The following named chief pay clerks are promoted to assistant paymasters: Otis F. Cato, 84 Kilsyth Road, Brookline, Mass.; Fred E. Crossman, 1602 McDaniel Street, Portsmouth, Va.; Archy W. Barnes, 629 Fifth Street, Bremerton, Wash.; Frank Hunt, Fayette National Bank, Lexington, Ky.; George A. Wilcox, 941 North Twenty-seventh Street, Omaha, Nebr.; Alpheus M. Jones, 941 Oak Street, Jacksonville, Fla.; Carroll F. Bennett, 109 Middle Street, Portsmouth, Va.; John H. Rauch, Warrington, Fla.; John M. Holmes, 400 DuBose Avenue, San Francisco, Cal.; William Craig, 500 Broad Street, Portsmouth, N. H.; Nils B. Olsen, 740 Forty-second Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.; William H. Crap, Cresskill, N. J.; George W. Masterton, Portland, Me.; Walker A. Settle, 1502 Sixth Avenue, North Quincy, Ill.; Timothy J. Mulcahy, 12 Whitehall Street, Newport, R. I.; Dayton Fisher, 128 Convent Avenue, New York City; Helmer H. Koppang, Florence, Oreg.; Samuel H. Knowles, 589 Walsworth Avenue, Oakland, Cal.; Harry Price, 4 Southgate Avenue, Annapolis, Md.; Rudolph A. Ashton, 1345 L Street NW., Washington, D. C.; Malcomb D. Stuart, 135 Vestal Avenue, Binghamton, N. Y.; Joseph Reay, 336 High Street, Pottstown, Pa.; Theodore F. Howe, 15 Summer Street, Ipswich, Mass.; Emil E. Artols, 2716 North Twenty-ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.; Edward W. Boore, 1722 Channing Way, Berkeley, Cal.; James E. Reed, Fredericksburg, Va.; Frank H. Baasen, 223 North German Street, New Ulm, Minn.; Richard R. Bolles, 1419 East First Street, Long Beach, Cal.; George P. Seifert, St. Johns, Mich.; Ambrose J. Barnum, Medford Hillside, Mass.; Orlo S. Goff, Angelica, N. Y.; Oscar J. Phillips, Cambridge, Md.; Edgar L. Cary, Hopkinsville, Ky.; Arthur Hesford, 210 Claremont Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.; John J. Lynch, 509 Paris Street, San Francisco, Cal.; Joseph A. Rebutisch, 915 Nashville Avenue, New Orleans, La.; Thomas M. Schnotela, 5340 Angora Terrace, West Philadelphia, Pa.; Charles R. Stes, 1805 Grady Street, Davenport, Iowa; Charles R. Sandgren,

630 Fifty-third Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Philip A. Caro, 1110 East Gadsden Street, Pensacola, Fla.; James Gately, 3 Brayman Court, Newport, R. I.; Miles Gilman, Rehoboth, Mass.; Lewis S. Sutliff, 72 Meeting Street, Charleston, S. C.; Charles H. Breyer, 613 Napa Street, Vallejo, Cal.; Thomas A. Culhane, 531 York Street, Vallejo, Cal.; Andrew J. McMullin, 324 Parrott Street, Portsmouth, N. H.; Noble R. Wade, Bremerton, Wash.; Frederick Scherberger, jr., 1053 Leckie Street, Portsmouth, Va.; William T. Williams, Eastport, Me.; Burnice W. Shumaker, Bayard, W. Va.; Harry Mack, 66 R Street NW., Washington, D. C.; Edward R. von Preissig, Philadelphia, Pa.; Carl E. Beaty, Valdosta, Ga.; Frank D. Foley, 3808 Market Street, Oakland, Cal.; Harry A. Hooten; Arthur W. Babcock, 2506 South Seventeenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.; Gerald A. Griffin, 3616 Spring Garden Street, Philadelphia, Pa.; William C. Wood, 902 Pennsylvania Avenue SE., Washington, D. C.; Henry L. Battle, Charleston, S. C.; Charles W. Charlton, 54 Howard Street, Reading, Mass.; Alvah B. Canham, 306 Austin Street, Portsmouth, N. H.; Ross B. Deming, Rocky River, Ohio; Effinger E. Hartline, Amsden, Ohio; Henry E. Brown, 127 South Rosemont Street, Dallas, Tex.; Charles E. Rappolee, Birdsville, Ky.

Chief Pharmacists.

The following-named chief pharmacists to be assistant surgeons: Edward R. Noyes, 1014 South Carolina Avenue, Washington, D. C.; Oscar G. Ruge, 1507 Decatur Street NW., Washington, D. C.; Richard F. S. Puck, 54 Third Street, San Francisco, Cal.; Charles E. Alexander, 1344 Oak Street NW., Washington, D. C.; Howard E. Sausser, Annapolis, Md.; Lawrence O. Schetky, 4901 Cedar Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.; Paul J. Waldner, Olney, Pa.; Maury D. Baker, 1218 Swissvale Avenue, Wilksburg, Pa.; Carl B. Furnell, Wilton, Me.; Stephen Wierzbicki, 1436 Meridian Place, Washington, D. C.

TO EXAMINE LICENSE RECORDS.

The following is authorized by the Steamboat-Inspection Service of the Department of Commerce:

"Instructions have been issued to the supervising inspectors of the first district (Pacific), second (including New York, Philadelphia, New Haven, and Albany), and the tenth (Gulf of Mexico and including San Juan, P. R.) to examine the license records issued from January 1, 1910, and ascertain the names addresses, and class of license held by all masters, mates, and engineers of ocean and coast-wise steamers who have been licensed in that period. These men will be described exactly and with great accuracy, what their qualifications are, and a list of all licensed officers will be made and forwarded in triplicate to Washington office. This information is desired by the recruiting service of the United States Shipping Board in connection with the mobilization of all licensed officers of the classes referred to in the American merchant marine."

1,319 ARMY ENLISTMENTS.

Reports to The Adjutant General's Office show that enlistments for the Regular Army on July 5 amounted to 1,319, making a total of 138,837 accepted enlistments since April 1, 1917.

MARINE CORPS ASSIGNMENTS AND TRANSFERS OF OFFICERS

The Navy Department has made public the following Marine Corps orders:

June 29—Capt. Paul O. Marmion, detached from Indian Head, Md., and assigned to duty at Norfolk, Va.; Capt. Theodore A. Secor, detached from naval ammunition depot, Dover, N. J., and assigned to duty at Norfolk, Va.; Maj. Earl H. Ellis, detached from headquarters and assigned to duty at Quantico, Va.; Lieut. Col. Benjamin R. Russell (retired), assigned to active service on general court-martial, New York, N. Y.; Second Lieut. Thomas J. Curtis, detached from rifle range, Winthrop, Md., and assigned to duty at Quantico, Va.; Capt. John J. Dooley, Marine Corps Reserve, assigned to active service, marine detachment, Savage Arms Co. The following second lieutenants (provisional), Marine Corps Reserve, have been ordered to active service at Marine Corps rifle range, Winthrop, Md.: Charles I. Emery, Sidney W. Wentworth, William A. Eddy, Lemuel A. Haslup, and John McHenry, jr.

June 30—Capt. Roy S. Geiger, detached from Naval Aeroplane Station, Pensacola, Fla., and assigned to duty at navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The following second lieutenants detached from Norfolk, Va., and assigned to duty at Winthrop, Md.: William B. Black, Franklin A. Hart, Norman S. Hinman, Donald R. Fox, Allen W. Harrington, William McN. Marshall, George H. Scott, Louis E. Woods, Maurice G. Holmes, James W. Webb, Stanley M. Muckleston, Evans O. Ames, William H. Davis, Alexander Galt, Paul R. Cowley, William E. Williams, Wethered Woodworth, Edward R. Rhodes, William W. Scott, jr., and George Faunce Adams.

July 2—Midshipman Andrew E. Creesy, detached from Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., and assigned to duty at headquarters. The following second lieutenants (provisional), Marine Corps Reserve, have been ordered to active service at Marine Corps rifle range, Winthrop, Md.: Joseph A. Hagan, Galen M. Sturgis, Clyde N. Bates, Bernard Dubel, Harold St. C. Wright, John B. Bowling, jr., and Antonio Moschella.

July 3—Maj. Henry W. Carpenter (retired), detached from Recruiting Office, Washington, D. C., and assigned to duty in Office of Judge Advocate General. The following second lieutenants (provisional), Marine Corps Reserve, have been ordered to active service at Marine Corps Rifle Range, Winthrop, Md.: Joseph A. Hagan, Galen M. Sturgis, Clyde N. Bates, Bernard Dubel, Harold St. C. Wright, John B. Bowling, jr., and Antonio Moschella.

July 5—Second Lieut. (provisional) Albert Skelton, Marine Corps Reserve, assigned to active service Mare Island, Cal. The following second lieutenants (provisional), Marine Corps Reserve, have been ordered to active service at Marine Corps Rifle Range, Winthrop, Md.: Mordcaid G. Chambers, George C. Dickey, and Samuel M. Noblitt. The following second lieutenants have been detached from Marine Barracks, San Diego, Cal., and assigned to duty at Marine Barracks, Quantico, Va.: K. O. Cuttle, P. E. McDermott, R. M. Montague, F. L. Shannon, J. M. Wallace, C. J. Single, C. F. Byrd,

NAVAL BIDS ARE OPENED.

Proposals for Large Amount of Materials Are Received.

Paymaster General of the Navy McGowan has opened proposals for the following materials:

Tubing, admiralty metal, seamless, 55,600 pounds; tubing, brass, seamless, 500 pounds; tubes, condenser, admiralty metal, various; tubes, evaporator, admiralty metal, 28,500 pounds; tubing, seamless, brass, 20,000 pounds; pipe, steel, welded, galvanized, and casing, steel, lap-welded, miscellaneous; pipe, copper, 17,200 pounds; one 10-foot radial drill, two forging hammers, air operating, three machines, milling and turret, brass, bar, plate, naval rolled, miscellaneous; brass, plate, naval rolled, 7,440 pounds; brass, rod and sheet, 4,200 pounds; bronze, phosphor, 1,000 pounds; bronze, torpedo, miscellaneous; copper, rod, hard-drawn, round, 5,000 pounds; copper, rolled, soft-drawn, bar, miscellaneous; copper, sheet, spring, 36 inches wide, 542 pounds; lead, sheet, 25,200 pounds; monel metal, round bars, 600 bars; steel, sheet, annealed, 40,000 pounds; cups, copper, annealed, 5,000; locks, brass, 240; name plates, brass, 1,000; thimbles, wire rope, 4,000; boat chains, galvanized, 20; dot-ers, 4-inch, 80; ebonite, ground, 300 pounds; fire extinguishers, 2,206; gauges, air pressure, 600; gasket, gum, sheet and strip, 109,500; gaskets, rubber, 24,500; mica, clear, 25 pounds; trucks, 5-ton trailers, 2.

After opening and recording, the proposals were sent to the several bureaus and divisions for comparison and award.

BRITISH IMPORT PROHIBITIONS.

Permits Required Before Certain Articles Can Be Admitted.

A cablegram from the American consul general at London, says:

"Minister of munitions gives notice of withdrawal of general permit to purchase or negotiate for purchase of machine tools and machinery driven by power for metal working, and now requires that all applications for permit to purchase or enter into negotiations for such machinery should be made to executive officers of area clearing house boards, whose addresses may be obtained from director central clearing house, ministry of munitions, Charing Cross Buildings."

Additional items are included in a notification from the commercial adviser of the British Embassy here, as follows:

"It has been decided to prohibit as from June 28 the importation into the United Kingdom of the following goods: Carbons for arc lamps and for searchlights; cartridges of all kinds and parts thereof; electric dry cells and carbons therefor. Applications for permits to import such goods should be addressed by the British importer to the controller, department of import restrictions, 22 Carlisle Place, Westminster, London, S. W. 1."

G. T. Hall, W. E. Lawson, F. C. Young, Shaler Ladd, L. I. Tolman, C. B. Dysart, G. L. Maynard, and J. B. Wilson.

OVER 3,500,000 MOTOR CARS REGISTERED IN UNITED STATES

The Department of Agriculture has issued the following:

In 1916 there were 1,067,832 more motor cars registered in the United States than in 1915. This was an increase of 43 per cent. The gross total of registered cars, including commercial cars, was 3,512,996; the number of motorcycles registered was 250,820. The several States collected in registration and license fees, including those of chauffeurs and operators, a total gross revenue of \$25,865,369.75. Of this amount, 92 per cent, or \$23,910,811, was applied directly to construction, improvement, or maintenance of the public roads in 43 States, according to figures compiled by the Office of Public Roads of the United States Department of Agriculture in Circular 78, "Automobile registrations, licenses, and revenues in the United States, 1916."

The figures for 1916 correspond very closely with the annual percentage increase of motor-car registration of the last three years. This yearly increase has averaged 40 per cent in the number of cars and 50 per cent in revenue.

When viewed over a period of years, the increase in motor-car registration and gross revenue has been remarkable. In 1906 the total State registrations were approximately 48,000 cars, on account of which the several States collected in fees and licenses a total gross revenue of about \$190,000. Only a small part of this was applied to road work. In 1916 the \$25,865,369.75 collected formed nearly 9 per cent of the total rural road and bridge revenues of the States.

Recent years have shown an increasing tendency to put the spending of the motor-car revenues directly in the hands of the State highway departments. Of the total amount applied to road work in 1916, 70 per cent, or \$18,411,520, was expended more or less directly under the control or supervision of State highway departments. Only 13 States did not exercise any direct control over the expending of the net automobile revenues.

MEDICAL EXAMINING BOARDS.

Boards of medical officers as herein-after constituted are appointed to meet on July 9, 1917, at the places indicated for the purpose of conducting the preliminary examination of applicants for appointment in the Medical Corps of the Army:

Washington, D. C.—Lieut. Col. Champe C. McCulloch, Jr., Medical Corps.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Maj. Elijah H. Siter, Medical Reserve Corps.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—First Lieut. John W. Boyce, Medical Reserve Corps. Lieut. Boyce is assigned to active duty for the purpose indicated. Upon the completion of his duty as a member of the board Lieut. Boyce will stand relieved from active duty in the Medical Reserve Corps.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo.—Capt. Frank N. Chilton, Medical Corps.

Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, Cal.—Col. Guy L. Edie, Medical Corps; Maj. Lloyd L. Smith, Medical Corps.

Columbus Barracks, Ohio.—Col. Charles Willcox, Medical Corps; First Lieut. George D. Chunn, Medical Corps.

SUFFICIENT SUPPLIES FOR NATIONAL GUARD AND NATIONAL ARMY IN GOOD TIME ASSURED

Since Last of March More Troops Have Been Outfitted Than During Entire Spanish-American War—U. S. Soldiers in France Have Six Months' Supplies With Them.

The Council of National Defense authorizes the following:

Sufficient supplies for the National Guard and National Army are assured by the time these troops are in the Federal service. Since the last of March more troops have been outfitted than during the entire Spanish-American War and more than were supplied to meet the Mexican trouble. Furthermore, the troops sent to France took six months' supplies with them. About 300,000 men have been supplied since the last of March—between 200,000 and 225,000 Regulars, about 80,000 National Guardsmen, and enough Engineers, Hospital, and Medical Corps to make up the rest.

The action of Secretary Baker in ordering the department to go ahead and order supplies when there was no money is the thing that saved the day. The adjournment of Congress March 4, without passing the urgent deficiency bill, left the War Department without money to pay for the supplies for future needs, but the orders were placed and a great saving of time effected.

Clothing and Tentage.

Clothing and tentage have offered the most difficult problems. At times it has appeared that the country's capacity production of khaki and tent canvas would be insufficient. Cooperation of the Supplies Division of the Quartermaster General's office, the committee on supplies of the Council of National Defense, and manufacturers have, however, met the difficulties.

The committee on supplies announced that the tentage duck situation had improved so materially through the development of new sources of supply and the expansion of existing manufacturing facilities that it will be possible, if the War Department so desires, to place at least half a million of the new Army under tents by September 1. Deliveries of an amount of tentage sufficient for 500,000 men before that date have already been arranged. This is considerably more than the National Guard will need even if all should go under canvas.

The original plan to build 32 wooden cantonments for the accommodation of the new army was based on the belief held at first that tentage could not possibly be secured for any large part of it.

Fort Logan, Colo.—Capt. Leonard S. Hughes, Medical Corps.

Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark.—Col. Charles M. Gandy, Medical Corps; First Lieut. James E. Ash, Medical Corps.

San Juan, P. R.—Lieut. Col. Basil H. Dutcher, Medical Corps.

Mobile, Ala.—Capt. John O. Rush, Medical Reserve Corps. Capt. Rush is assigned to active duty for the purpose indicated. Upon the completion of his duty as a member of the board Capt. Rush will stand relieved from active duty in the Medical Reserve Corps.

When it was discovered later that the shortage was less severe than at first supposed, the number of cantonments was reduced to 16, with an increase in the size of the cantonments, and the men in charge of securing tentage are now confident that there will be no difficulty in filling the Army's needs under the new plan.

Contracts for all supplies, such as blankets, shirting, uniforms, overcoats, shoes, and other clothing essentials needed by the initial army of a million, have now been arranged for by the committee on supplies and orders have been placed by the Quartermaster Corps. Deliveries on these have been promised prior to the 1st of September.

Comment by Mr. Rosenwald.

In commenting on the work, Julius Rosenwald, chairman of the committee on supplies, said:

"Through doing away with the system of competitive bidding in the open market we have been able to indicate where orders should be placed for uniforms and equipment at prices varying somewhat in different localities, but nearly always at a figure below that which the private wholesale buyer would have to pay, and giving only a fair margin of profit to the manufacturer. Through personal conference with the manufacturers the market has remained comparatively steady, eliminating the dangers of price inflation which a big Government project usually brings in its wake when bids are advertised in the open market. The result has been not only a big saving to the Government in its supply contracts, but what is of far greater importance, the prices which the general public has had to pay have not been materially increased as a result of the Government's purchases."

Supplies for Guardsmen.

Each National Guardsman will receive clothing, shoes, hat, gun, etc., before he leaves his State. Incidentals not immediately needed will be sent direct to the mobilization camps in the South. Clothing, etc., will be distributed at the armories to those National Guard units which are held at armories while being mustered into Federal service. The distribution will be made at the State mobilization camps in the cases of those States which have arranged to concentrate all their National Guard units at one place before they leave the State.

The dates given for mustering into Federal service—July 15, July 25, and August 5—are the dates upon which it is planned to start the units toward the southern camps, where they will be further trained. If the final decision is to bring all the units into the country's service on one date, the same plan of starting them for the southern concentration camps will be adhered to. Although this will make the transportation problem somewhat more difficult, plans are worked out in detail to assure prompt movement of the mustered-in troops.