



Official Bulletin



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GEORGE CREEL, CHAIRMAN

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No. 50.

\$45,000,000 FOR AERONAUTICS IN NAVY IS RECOMMENDED

The Navy Department authorizes the following:

The Secretary of the Navy has recommended to Congress the appropriation of \$45,000,000 for naval aeronautics, in addition to the amounts already made available.

Discussing the need of this appropriation, Secretary Daniels said to-day:

Statement by Secretary.

"The value of aircraft has been abundantly demonstrated in the present war, and the Navy is making efforts to build up an air force of sufficient size to operate as scouts from naval vessels, to patrol the waters off the extensive coasts of the United States and our insular possessions, and also to cooperate with naval forces abroad in antisubmarine warfare.

Where Money Is Needed.

"The \$45,000,000 recommended will be required to maintain and expand the existing schools and stations, to establish new stations and training schools, and to purchase the necessary aircraft—seaplanes, dirigibles, and kite balloons—for use on the high seas and from coastal stations at home and in cooperation with our allies.

"The additional personnel required for the operation of the naval aircraft is being enrolled in the Naval Reserve Flying Corps. Applications continue to be received in large numbers, and the successful candidates are being taken into the service as rapidly as possible."

SENDS GREETINGS TO U. S.

Robert Burns Club, of London, Adopts Resolution.

Through the American ambassador at London the Department of State has received the following resolution passed by the London Robert Burns Club:

"The annual meeting of the London Robert Burns Club sends fraternal greetings to the President of the Republic of the United States of America; congratulates the United States on her entry into the war, and expresses confidence that the hearty cooperation of the great Navy and Army of the United States of America with those of the allies will hasten the coming of the universal brotherhood to which Robert Burns gave the first lyrical expression in the history of the world."

ENLISTMENTS IN THE NAVY.

The Navy Department authorizes the following:

Total enlisted men in the Navy July 6	128, 750
Net gain July 7	402
Total enlisted men in the Navy July 7	129, 152

HOW TO ADDRESS CABLEGRAMS TO MEN IN U. S. NAVY ABROAD

A form of address for officers and men of the United States naval forces serving overseas has been approved by the Secretary of the Navy.

"USNAVFORCE, LONDON," is the code address for all cable messages intended for members of the United States naval forces abroad. The first words of the text will be the name of the individual (given name spelled out and middle initial) for whom the message is intended, followed by the message. The name of the ship or station should not be included, and, except in cases of identical names, the rank or rating should not be included.

The following is a sample message:

Address: "USNAVFORCE, London."

Text: "Frank B. Howard. Informed examinations successfully passed."

Signature: "Raymond."

When there is a probability that two men in the service have identical surnames and initials the name should be given in full as "Frank Barrett Smith"; or the rank or rating should be given, as, for example: "Lieutenant Frank B. Smith" or "Frank B. Smith, Ordinary Seaman."

DIPLOMATIC CORPS PROMOTIONS.

List of Secretaries Recently Advanced in Grade.

Promotions of secretaries in the Diplomatic Service have been made recently as follows:

From class 2 to class 1—Arthur Hugh Frazier and Leland Harrison.

From class 3 to class 2—Perry Belden, Edward Bell, Sheldon L. Crosby, and Franklin Mott Gunther.

From class 4 to class 3—Norman Armour, Henry R. Carey, Allen W. Dulles, Oliver B. Harriman, John F. Martin, jr., Ferdinand L. Mayer, Stokeley W. Morgan, Lithgow Osborne, Livingstone Phelps, Robert M. Scotten, Benjamin Thaw, jr., Sumner Welles, Francis White, John C. Wiley, and L. Lanier Winslow.

ACTING AS PRESIDENT OF CHINA.

The Department of State is informed that the Vice President of China at Nanking on July 7 assumed office as Acting President and established the Provisional Government of China in Nanking.

CONDITION OF LEADING CROPS JULY 1 AS SHOWN BY REPORTS

The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Crop Estimates, Department of Agriculture, to-day issued the following statement on grain conditions on July 1:

Corn.

A heavy increase in acreage of corn is noted, amounting to over 14 per cent of last year's area, much of the increase being on land not formerly cultivated and the bulk of the remainder on abandoned wheat land and acreage formerly devoted to hay. The growth is several weeks late, but as the seed was generally of superior quality, stands, color and vigor are generally above the average. There have been some losses on flooded bottom lands and a moderate amount of replanting has been necessary. The crop suffered from drouth in the Gulf Central States, but elsewhere moisture is sufficient or in excess. Cultivation is fair to good in most States, though in some sections excess moisture has interfered. Temperatures were rather too cool earlier but during the latter part of June they have been very favorable. The crop now promised, 3,124,000,000 bushels, is less by a slight margin than the largest previous crop. The crop is slightly below the 10-year average condition due to its lateness.

Wheat.

The stands of winter wheat, especially where thinned by winter killing, have thickened up surprisingly and the heads are in almost all sections heavy. The growth during the month has made an improvement, representing a gain of 29,000,000 bushels, this being far in excess of what was expected or is ordinarily experienced. The improvement was general with the exception of a few States. Practically no insect damage is reported, and the plants are healthy. Early harvested grain in the Southwest has turned out much better than anticipated. Spring wheat has declined in condition materially owing to frost and dryness in North Dakota and unfavorable conditions in some of the Western States. The condition of the winter and spring wheat crops combined gives promise of a yield greater by 22,000,000 bushels than anticipated last month.

Oats.

Oats have improved with winter wheat in all sections except the northern portion of the North Central States, where cold, frost, and drought have interfered, and in some of the Western States. Winter oats in the South are a very small crop, owing to winter damage, and the spring oats crop where grown there, while better, was not large, owing to drought in the Gulf Central States. Stands throughout the main producing sections, other than as noted, are exceptionally heavy, the condi-

(Continued on page 7.)

RULES UNDER WHICH ALIENS MAY SERVE AS SHIP OFFICERS

The Secretary of Commerce has sent the following letter to the Bureau of Navigation and Steamboat-Inspection Service, following the Executive order of July 3, suspending the provisions of the act of August 18, 1914, regarding watch officers of vessels of the United States registered for the foreign trade:

"Citizens or subjects of nations which are engaged in the present war against the Imperial German Government or any of its allies may act as watch officers of vessels of the United States registered for foreign trade (a) in ports of the United States upon presenting themselves before a board of local inspectors and securing the prescribed licenses; (b) in foreign ports upon submitting their foreign license or certificates for visé by the American consul, and such licenses or certificates so viséd shall entitle the bearers to act in the appropriate capacity until their first arrival in a port of the United States, when they shall present themselves before a board of local inspectors for licenses, and thereafter they shall not act unless licensed.

License Requirements.

"(c) Licenses are not required of officers of sail vessels which do not carry passengers. In ports of the United States, foreign licenses or certificates, qualifying the bearers to act as officers on sail vessels not carrying passengers, may be presented for visé to the collector of customs and in foreign ports to the American consul.

"Such citizens or subjects of neutral nations as shall first file in ports of the United States with a board of local inspectors, or in foreign ports with an American consul, affidavits in proper form, shall be entitled to act as watch officers of vessels of the United States registered for foreign trade upon complying with the requirements of paragraphs (a) and (b) and (c) for citizens or subjects of allied nations."

Order to Inspectors.

The Supervising Inspector General of the Steamboat-Inspection Service has issued an order to the inspectors of the service that citizens or subjects of nations now engaged in war with Germany or its allies, already holding "provisional" licenses restricted to certain vessels, may surrender such licenses and receive new licenses bearing the legend in red ink: "Valid only on vessels of the United States, registered for foreign trade and for the duration of the present war against the Imperial German Government."

Citizens or subjects of neutral nations already holding provisional licenses may adopt the same course.

"Local inspectors will exercise good judgment and discretion in the class and grade of licenses issued, as well as in the examinations to which they subject such applicants for license as above described," says the order, "and in case of those applicants who hold licenses or certificates from allied or neutral Governments, it will be necessary only to give such reasonable examination as will enable the inspectors to satisfy themselves that the applicant is qualified for an American license."

VAST GROWTH IN EXPLOSIVES INDUSTRY IN AMERICA; TOTAL EXPORTS IN 1913 \$5,521,077; IN 1916 \$717,144,649

The wonderful development of the explosives manufacturing industry in the United States during the last four years is shown in a report just issued by the Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior.

In the year 1913, which was a normal year, the exports reached \$5,521,077. The following year, in which the European war started, the exports reached \$10,037,587; in 1915, \$188,969,893; and in 1916, when the entire industry had been thoroughly organized, the total was \$717,144,649.

The total production of explosives in the United States during 1916, exclusive of exports, was 252,708 tons, an increase of 22,000 tons over the previous year.

The amount of so-called permissible explosives, those that have passed severe tests of the Bureau of Mines and which are used in dangerous mines because of their degree of safety, was 26,566,521 pounds, an increase of 5,660,000 pounds as compared with 1915.

The production for 1916 is segregated as follows: Black powder, 215,575,025 pounds; "high" explosives other than permissible explosives, 255,154,787 pounds; and permissible explosives, 246,852,240 pounds. These figures represent an increase of 17,852,725 pounds of black powder, 19,326,200 pounds of high explosives, and 7,335,331 pounds of permissible explosives, as compared with figures for 1915.

GOVERNMENT TO SELL FARMS IN SOUTH DAKOTA AT AUCTION

The Department of the Interior authorizes the following:

The Reclamation Service is cooperating with the State of South Dakota in an effort to settle quickly approximately 10,000 acres of excellent land, the major portion of which is embraced in the Belle Fourche irrigation project. About 3,000 acres are public land now available for homesteaders, and with water ready for immediate delivery to each farm unit. The balance is State land and consists of 4,500 acres of irrigable and 3,000 acres of dry land. Both public and State lands are subdivided into units of about 80 acres each.

The lands of the State include some of the choicest tracts in the project, many of which have been held under lease for several years. These farms are surrounded by farms in a high state of cultivation, with excellent roads and first-class schools already established.

On July 31 the department of school and public lands, located at Pierre, S. Dak., will hold a public auction sale at the courthouse in Belle Fourche, at which time these farms will be opened to purchase. The terms of sale are favorable, one-fourth of the purchase price in cash, the remaining three-fourths as follows: One-fourth in 5 years, one-fourth in 10 years, and one-fourth in 15 years, with interest at 5 per cent, payable annually. The appraised value of these lands ranges from \$10 per acre.

Detailed information concerning the public lands may be obtained by addressing the project manager, Newell, S. Dak. Full particulars concerning the State lands, terms of sale, etc., will be forwarded upon request by department of school and public lands, Pierre, S. Dak.

The Government and State lands offer an excellent opportunity for men of moderate means and experience to acquire a home. The cost of preparing the land for a crop of wheat, flax, oats, or corn, is slight, owing to the level character of the country and the absence of heavy growth. The Belle Fourche Valley is located in western South Dakota north of the famous Black Hills.

GOLD IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Reserve Board Gives Figures for Four Weeks Ending June 15.

For the four weeks ending June 15, 1917, according to Federal Reserve Board figures, the total net outward gold movement was \$43,048,000, gold imports during the period amounting to \$3,535,000 and gold exports during the same period, largely to the Far East, to \$46,583,000.

The increase of the country's stock of gold through net gold imports since August, 1914, appears from the following exhibit:

Gold imports and exports into and from the United States from Aug. 1, 1914, to June 15, 1917.

[000 omitted.]

	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of imports over exports.
Aug. 1 to Dec. 31, 1914.	\$23,233	\$104,972	1 \$81,739
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1915.	451,955	31,425	420,529
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1916.	687,715	153,733	529,982
Jan. 1 to June 15, 1917.	388,839	153,810	235,029
Total.....	1,549,792	446,001	1,103,791

¹ Excess of exports over imports.

RESERVE BANK DIVIDENDS.

All Except Boston Institution Distributed Profits in June.

Dividends at the rate of 6 per cent per annum for varying periods were declared during June by all Federal reserve banks except at Boston. The following table gives the periods for which dividends were declared during the present calendar year:

Federal reserve bank of—
 New York, Apr. 1—Dec. 31, 1915.
 Philadelphia, July 1—Dec. 31, 1915.
 Cleveland, July 1—Dec. 31, 1915.
 Richmond, Nov. 1, 1916 June 30, 1917.
 Atlanta, July 1—Dec. 31, 1916.
 Chicago, Jan. 1—June 30, 1916.
 St. Louis, Apr. 1—June 30, 1915, and July 1—Dec. 31, 1915.
 Minneapolis, July 1, 1915—June 30, 1916.
 Kansas City, July 1—Dec. 31, 1915, and Jan. 1—June 30, 1916.
 Dallas, May 1—Oct. 31, 1916.
 San Francisco, Apr. 1—Sept. 30, 1915.

PRESIDENT WILSON ISSUES PROCLAMATION PROHIBITING EXPORTS OF COAL, FOOD, GRAINS, MEATS, STEEL AND OTHER PRODUCTS EXCEPT BY LICENSE

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas Congress has enacted, and the President has on the 15th day of June, 1917, approved, a law which contains the following provisions:

Whenever during the present war the President shall find that the public safety shall so require, and shall make proclamation thereof, it shall be unlawful to export from or ship from or take out of the United States to any country named in such proclamation any article or articles mentioned in such proclamation, except at such time or times, and under such regulations and orders, and subject to such limitations and exceptions as the President shall prescribe, until otherwise ordered by the President or by Congress: *Provided, however,* That no preference shall be given to the ports of one State over those of another.

Any person who shall export, ship, or take out, or deliver or attempt to deliver for export, shipment, or taking out, any article in violation of this title, or of any regulation or order made hereunder, shall be fined not more than \$10,000, or, if a natural person, imprisoned for not more than two years, or both; and any article so delivered or exported, shipped, or taken out, or so attempted to be delivered or exported, shipped, or taken out, shall be seized and forfeited to the United States; and any officer, director, or agent of a corporation who participates in any such violation shall be liable to like fine or imprisonment, or both.

Whenever there is a reasonable cause to believe that any vessel, domestic or foreign, is about to carry out of the United States any article or articles in violation of the provisions of this title, the collector of customs for the district in which such vessel is located is hereby authorized and empowered, subject to review by the Secretary of Commerce, to refuse clearance to any such vessel, domestic or foreign, for which clearance is required by law, and by formal notice served upon the owners, master, or person or persons in command or charge of any domestic vessel for which clearance is not required by law, to forbid the departure of such vessel from the port, and it shall thereupon be unlawful for such vessel to depart. Whoever, in violation of any of the provisions of this section, shall take, or attempt to take, or authorize the taking of any such vessel out of port or from the jurisdiction of the United States, shall be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned not more than two years, or both; and, in addition, such vessel, her tackle, apparel, furniture, equipment, and her forbidden cargo shall be forfeited to the United States.

And whereas the public safety requires that such shall be prevented from reaching the enemy;

Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim to all whom it may concern that, except at such time or times and under such regulations and orders and subject to such limitations and exceptions as the President shall prescribe, until otherwise ordered by the President or by Congress, the following articles, namely, coal, coke, fuel oils, kerosene and gasoline, including bunkers; food grains, flour and meal therefrom, fodder and feeds, meat and fats; pig iron, steel billets, ship plates and structural shapes, scrap iron and scrap steel; ferromanganese; fertilizers; arms, ammunition and explosives, shall not, on and after the 15th day of July, 1917, be carried out of or exported from the United States or its territorial possessions to Abyssinia, Afghanistan, Albania, Argentina, Austria-Hungary, Bel-

SEEKS TO AMELIORATE FOOD CONDITIONS IN U. S.

Immediately after issuing the embargo proclamation, President Wilson made the following statement:

In controlling by license the export of certain indispensable commodities from the United States, the Government has first and chiefly in view the amelioration of the food conditions which have arisen or are likely to arise in our own country before new crops are harvested. Not only is the conservation of our prime food and fodder supplies a matter which vitally concerns our own people, but the retention of an adequate supply of raw materials is essential to our program of military and naval construction and the continuance of our necessary domestic activities. We shall, therefore, similarly safeguard all our fundamental supplies.

It is obviously the duty of the United States in liberating any surplus products over and above our own domestic needs to consider first the necessities of all the nations engaged in war against the Central Empires. As to neutral nations, however, we also recognize our duty. The Government does not wish to hamper them. On the contrary, it wishes and intends, by all fair and equitable means, to cooperate with them in their difficult task of adding from our available surpluses to their own domestic supply and of meeting their pressing necessities or deficits. In considering the deficits of food supplies, the Government means only to fulfill its obvious obligation to assure itself that neutrals are husbanding their own resources and that our supplies will not become available, either directly or indirectly, to feed the enemy.

WOODROW WILSON.

PROCEDURE IN APPLYING FOR LICENSES.

The Secretary of Commerce, William C. Redfield, made the following announcement with reference to the procedure to be adopted by exporters in the United States in applying for export license.

First, applications for licenses may be made by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Division of Export Licenses, 1435 K Street, Washington, D. C., or to any of the branches of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce—New York, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans, San Francisco, and Seattle.

Second, in applying for a license to export any of the commodities covered by the President's proclamation, applicants should give the following information in triplicate form:

- a. Quantity.
- b. Description of goods.
- c. Name and address of consignee.
- d. Name and address of consignor.

Third, the license will be good for

only 60 days and at the expiration of that time must be renewed, and if not shipped within that time a new application must be made.

Fourth, the various branch offices of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce have been given full instructions as to the disposition of all applications for licenses.

It is the desire of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce to minimize the exporter's difficulties as much as possible, and therefore wherever practicable the district offices will be authorized to issue the licenses. It is thought, however, that many of the applications may have to be forwarded to Washington for decision.

In case exporters desire they may telegraph their applications direct to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Division of Export Licenses, 1435 K Street, Washington, D. C.

gium, her colonies, possessions, or protectorates; Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, China, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, her colonies, possessions, or protectorates; Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, France, her colonies, possessions, or protectorates; Germany, her colonies, possessions, or protectorates; Great Britain, her colonies, possessions or protectorates; Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Italy, her colonies, possessions, or protectorates; Japan, Liberia, Leichtenstein, Luxemburg, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Nepal, Nicaragua, the Netherlands, her colonies, possessions, or protectorates; Norway, Oman, Panama, Paraguay, Persia, Peru, Portugal, her colonies, possessions, or protectorates; Roumania, Russia, Salvador, San Marino,

Serbia, Siam, Spain, her colonies, possessions, or protectorates; Sweden, Switzerland, Uruguay, Venezuela, or Turkey.

The orders and regulations from time to time prescribed will be administered by and under the authority of the Secretary of Commerce, from whom licenses, in conformity with the said orders and regulations, will issue.

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

Done at the city of Washington this 9th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1917 and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-first.

[SEAL.] WOODROW WILSON.

By the President:

FRANK L. POLK.

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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.

HEALTH OF NAVY AFLOAT AND ASHORE REPORTED EXCELLENT

Surgeon General Braisted has issued the following statement:

"The health of the Navy afloat and ashore at the various naval stations is excellent. Reports from the fleets and other ships, both at home and abroad, are satisfactory. Measures for the control of certain communicable diseases which were carried to a few of the training stations some time ago by the rapid expansion of the Navy and extensive recruiting among susceptible young men in civil communities where these diseases were abnormally prevalent are progressing desirably and conditions in this respect are approaching the normal. Admission rates have fallen and most of the patients remaining under treatment in naval hospitals are convalescent.

"The enlarged division of sanitation is proving to be of great value and many questions of interest are already being handled, such as the elimination of mental detectives at the training stations, the detection and treatment of those affected with animal parasites, as well as germ carriers of various types. All stations are rapidly being covered by close daily sanitary inspections. Great activity is apparent in new construction to care adequately for the present and future expansion of the Navy."

SAO PAULO HONORS PRESIDENT.

The Department of State is in receipt of a mail dispatch from the American consul general at Rio de Janeiro to the effect that the municipal council of the city of Sao Paulo had changed one of the principal avenues of the city, Avenida Ajhangabahu, to "Avenida Presidente Wilson."

ITALIAN FARMERS MUST MAKE REPORTS ON GRAIN HARVESTED

A report from the American consul general at Genoa describes measures which have been taken to conserve Italian grain crops in accordance with an Italian ministerial decree of May 30, 1917, by which a declaration of wheat, rye, barley, and oats of the 1917 crop is rendered obligatory.

According to this decree the proprietor, lessee, or cultivator must declare the entire amount harvested, including the part designed for seed and the part as compensation to the operator of the thrashing machine. The time limit within which the declaration must be made can in no case exceed 20 days beyond the thrashing period.

Data to Be Given.

The declaration form contains the following data: (a) the commune wherein the property is located; (b) locality and title of farm; (c) amount of cereals harvested; (d) amount necessary for seed; (e) amount as compensation for thrashing; (f) number of members of family and dependents, excluding members under two years of age; (g) location of warehouse; (h) full name and address of the declarer.

Upon the receipt of these data by the appropriate municipal officer a receipt is given to the declarer. The original declarations, accompanied by a summary, must be transmitted on the 1st, 11th, and 21st of every month to the district committee on seizure of cereals.

Thrashers Must Report.

As a check to the declarations of the farmers all operators of thrashing machines must also declare weekly the amount of grain thrashed by them for every farm. These declarations must be made on triplicate forms, of which one goes to the farmer, the second to the communal office, and the third is retained by the thrasher. Should the district committee on seizure of cereals have reason to suspect that improper declarations have been made, they may proceed to visit these places for the purpose of verifying the declarations. Severe penalties are imposed for violation of this decree.

NEW AERO AND SUBMARINE BASE.

The Navy Department has secured an excellent site for a new aviation station and submarine base on Puget Sound in a tract of land fronting on Port Angeles Harbor, Wash., which has been transferred, by an Executive order recently signed by the President, from the Department of Commerce to the Navy Department. It is expected that the transfer, which is temporary, will later be made permanent by act of Congress.

The tract is a part of the lighthouse reservation on Ediz Hook Spit and lies between the Strait of San Juan de Fuca and Port Angeles Harbor.

STRIKE CONCILIATOR NAMED.

Ex-Gov. G. W. P. Hunt, of Arizona, has been appointed commissioner of conciliation by the Department of Labor to assist Commissioner John McBride in bringing about a settlement in the strike in the Arizona copper field.

NEW-BRITISH RESTRICTION IMPOSED ON COTTON TRADING

A telegram to the Department of State from the consul general at London says that further regulations in the cotton trade are imposed by a new defense of the realm order, dated June 28, and by virtue of which "no person shall, without license from the board of trade, purchase raw cotton, nor shall offers be made to sell cotton licenses, in accordance with stated conditions."

The conditions referred to may include conditions as to maximum price, provided that any price so fixed shall not apply to the sale of any particular parcel of raw cotton by a person who had previously entered into a contract for purchase thereof so as to reduce selling price of that parcel below the cost incurred by that person in purchasing the cotton and bringing it to the United Kingdom, together with such margin to cover incidental expenses and profit as the board of trade may think reasonable.

QUANTICO CAMP READY AUGUST 1.

Buildings for Marine Corps Recruits Are Nearly Finished.

The Marine Corps training camp at Quantico, Va., consisting of approximately 250 buildings and capable of accommodating 6,500 men, will, according to present prospects, be completed and ready for occupancy the 1st of August.

Maj. Seth Williams, of the Marine Corps, explains that the buildings are nearly finished and that 2,000 men even now can be accommodated. The camp includes barracks, mess halls, power house, base hospital, and other buildings. Only 50 men will be housed in each building, this arrangement being made to provide against possible spread of contagious disease.

Speaking of the new camp at Port Royal, S. C., Capt. C. R. Sanders says the camp will be prepared within a week to accommodate 9,000 men. All buildings are finished.

EXPORT LICENSE CHIEF NAMED.

C. A. Richards Places Services at Disposal of Government for War Work.

Secretary of Commerce Redfield has announced the appointment of C. A. Richards as Chief of the Division of Export Licenses.

Mr. Richards has been engaged in the export and import trade throughout his business career. He is one of the numerous American business men who have placed their services at the disposal of the Government for war work.

AMERICAN TRADE WITH RUSSIA.

The American consul at Petrograd has forwarded to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce a list of Petrograd firms that have trade connections with the United States and of Russian firms that have applied to the consulate for information with regard to trade with the United States. These lists may be obtained from the bureau or its district or cooperative offices. Refer to file No. 89734.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES BRIEFLY TOLD

SENATE.

The prolonged debate over the prohibition amendment to the administration food bill came to an end late Saturday afternoon when a compromise provision was agreed to by a vote of 45 to 37. Under this amendment, if agreed to by the House in conference, the use of foodstuffs in the manufacture of distilled spirits during the period of the war will be forbidden; importation of distilled spirits will be prohibited; the President would be directed to commandeer all distilled liquors in bond when the act goes into effect, paying therefor the actual cost plus 10 per cent profit. The liquor provision makes no reference to beer or wines, which may continue to be manufactured. The text of the amendment is as follows:

Sec. 12. That from and after 30 days from the date of the approval of this act no person shall use any foods, fruits, food materials, or feeds in the production of distilled liquors, except for governmental, industrial, manufacturing, scientific, or medicinal purposes; nor shall there be imported into the United States during said war any distilled liquors: *Provided*, That the President of the United States be, and hereby is, directed to take over, for and on behalf of the Government of the United States, all distilled liquors that are held in bond at the time this act goes into effect, and he is hereby authorized to pay the owners of such liquors the actual cost of the same plus a profit not exceeding 10 per cent: *Provided further*, That the collection of all excise taxes on distilled spirits in bond at the time of the passage of this act shall be suspended so long as this act is in force, and the distiller in the event that said distilled spirits shall be taken over by the Government as herein provided shall be discharged from all obligations for any and all taxes levied and assessed against said distilled spirits: *Provided, however*, That the owner of the distilled spirits shall not withdraw any part thereof without the payment of the excise tax in force. Any person who willfully violates this section shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not exceeding \$5,000, or by imprisonment for not more than two years, or both.

On Friday last the Senate, by a vote of 45 to 40, adopted the Cummins amendment prohibiting the withdrawal of liquors in bond for use as a beverage, but on Saturday this action was reconsidered and the Senate then rejected the Cummins amendment by a vote of 43 to 39. The vote by which the Senate directed the commandeering of liquors, on the amendment of Senator Smoot, was 65 to 12, and this was reaffirmed later when, by a vote of 52 to 25, the Senate refused to reconsider its action.

There are still many very important features of the food bill to be considered, several of which are expected to lead to protracted discussion. Senator Chamberlain, in charge of the measure, at once endeavored to obtain a unanimous-consent agreement to take the final vote Wednesday or Thursday of this week. Each request was objected to. He then gave notice that he would make a like request late to-day before adjournment, and if unsuccessful, then he would file a motion for cloture.

As a result of the adoption of the provision directing the commandeering of whisky in bond Chairman Simmons, of the Finance Committee, immediately moved that the war-tax revenue bill recently reported by him be recommitted to the Finance Committee. This was done. Mr. Simmons said the action of the Senate would prevent the collection of taxes provided for in the bill and that

the committee would be required to devise other means of raising the revenue. Mr. Simmons in debate opposed the Smoot amendment and said it would mean not only the loss of \$250,000,000 in revenue, but that additional revenues would have to be found with which to pay for the spirits seized. Mr. Simmons placed the entire sum at \$320,000,000, but other Senators in the course of the discussion insisted it would run as high as \$1,000,000,000.

Chairman Simmons announced that the Finance Committee would not report the war-tax revenue bill back to the Senate until the liquor question had been finally disposed of in conference, for the reason that not until the question was settled definitely and finally would the committee know what revenues it would have to raise. The committee met this morning and informally discussed the new situation. Tentative suggestions relating to possible new items of taxation were talked over, but no conclusions of any sort were reached nor will any attempt be made to determine that question for some time.

The Interstate Commerce Committee, which has been investigating the production cost of coal for some time, expects to report favorably an amendment to the food bill that will provide for the Government regulation of the coal industry. Some members of the committee will advocate that power be given the Government absolutely to fix prices for coal. Testimony submitted to the committee, members say, shows that prices charged consumers have been exorbitant and not justified by the cost of production.

The amendments made by the House to the Senate preferential-shipment bill were rejected by the Senate and the measure sent to conference. This bill would give the President power to order preference in shipments of military necessities and supplies and direct the train movement of troops. The House amended the provisions of the Senate bill relating to train movements.

In a letter to Senator McKellar, the President advised against the adoption of an amendment to the food bill prepared by the Tennessee Senator that would prohibit members of any committee in charge of Government purchases from selling to the Government products in the production of which they were in any way interested. The amendment is intended to apply to members of the Council of National Defense or of any of its advisory committees. The President pointed out how such an amendment would hamper the Government, and he emphasized the manner in which the interests of the Government and the people are safeguarded. This, or an amendment of like import that will be pressed, promises to be the cause of much discussion.

Senator King, of Utah, has introduced a resolution for an investigation into the "excessive charges for food products and supplies" in the District of Columbia. If this resolution is adopted, it will be the first congressional inquiry into the food question and the high living cost. The text of the resolution is as follows:

Whereas the Government owns the Center Market, located between Seventh and Ninth Streets, near the Mall, in the District of

Columbia, and it is imperative that foodstuffs be furnished to the people of the District free from excessive prices caused by speculation and middlemen: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Senate Committee on the District of Columbia is hereby requested to investigate and report to the Senate upon the advisability of taking over the Center Market, putting it into the hands of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and authorizing them to either furnish the use of the market free to parties who, under their supervision, will sell the products of the farm with a reasonable profit approved by the commissioners, or, if necessary, authorize the commission to purchase foodstuffs and furnish them to the people of the District at cost.

Resolved further, That if for any reason the Center Market can not be used by the Government, then said committee is requested to consider and report to the Senate upon the advisability of some other action by the commissioners which may free the people of the District of Columbia from excessive charges for food products and supplies.

HOUSE.

After having been practically in recess for 10 days, the House to-day resumed its regular sessions. The trading-with-the-enemy bill was taken up as a special order and will be proceeded with until concluded.

Chairman Dent to-day began the consideration before his committee of the administration bill to construct a great fleet of aeroplanes. In addition to Army and Navy officials, Chairman Dent expects to invite foreign aviation experts now in the United States to appear before the Military Committee and give their views on this great project.

BRAZIL MODIFIES IMPORT RULES.

Consul General A. L. M. Gottschalk, at Rio de Janeiro, transmits the following:

A circular of the Brazilian minister of finance, dated May 19, 1917, materially modifies the stringent requirements regarding consular invoices prescribed by the budget law of 1917. It was provided in the budget law that invoices presented for consular certification after the sailing of the vessel carrying the shipment should be refused and, even if certified, double duties should be collected. Numerous protests were made on the ground that the law was particularly severe in the present abnormal times when many other restrictions were being imposed upon foreign commerce. The present order permits the entry of the goods without the payment of double duties when the consular invoice bears a date prior to that of the arrival of the vessel at the Brazilian port of destination. The new order also provides that no penalty shall be imposed on account of differences between the quantities or amounts stated in the consular invoice and those actually found upon inspection, provided the discrepancy does not tend to diminish the amount of duty payable. Where a larger quantity is found than is shown on the consular invoice, however, double duties will be levied upon the difference.

MEXICAN EXPORT DUTY ON WOOL.

The following telegram has been received from the American vice consul at Piedras Negras:

Effective July 1, Mexican Government has increased export duty on wool to 40 cents Mexican gold per kilo and 20 cents Mexican gold per kilo on hair.

INFORMATION FOR PERSONS REGISTERED UNDER THE SELECTIVE SERVICE LAW

The War Department has issued the following bulletin of information for persons registered:

Local boards.—In every county in the United States and for every city of over 30,000 there are one or more local exemption boards. Each of such boards is in charge of the registration cards of persons registered in the area over which the board has jurisdiction, and has jurisdiction of all claims for exemption except those based on industrial grounds. Find out what board has your card and where the office of that board is.

District boards.—In every Federal judicial district there are one or more district boards having appellate jurisdiction over a number of local boards and having original jurisdiction of claims for exemption on industrial grounds. If you intend to make a claim on industrial grounds, including agriculture, learn what district board to apply to.

Red-ink serial numbers.—Every board has numbered the cards in its jurisdiction with red ink in a series running from 1 to the number representing the total number of cards in its jurisdiction. Lists showing the names of persons in the jurisdiction of each board and the red-ink number of each card are open to inspection at the office of each board.

Inspect the list and inform yourself of your red-ink serial number.

Order of liability.—These red-ink numbers are to be drawn by lot to determine the order in which registered persons are to be called by the various local boards. As soon as the drawing is complete lists showing the order in which these red-ink numbers are drawn will be published in the press and will be posted at the office of each local board.

Go to your local board and find out the order in which you stand for call.

Call for examination.—As soon as quotas are assigned to each State and each board, each board will call upon persons whose cards are in its jurisdiction instructing them to present themselves for examination. This call will be posted at the office of the local board, and the papers will be requested to print it. A notice will also be mailed to you, *but the posting of the list at the office of the board will be deemed sufficient notice to charge you with the duty of presenting yourself.* The law therefore makes it your duty to inform yourself when you are called. The mailing is for your convenience, but if the letter never reaches you, you can not make that an excuse.

Watch the lists at the office of your board and see when you are called for examination.

Physical examination.—You must report for physical examination on the day named in your call.

(a) If you are found physically disqualified the board will give you a certificate which will explain to you what your further duties are.

(b) If you are found physically qualified and file a claim for exemption within 7 days after your call you will be given 10 days after filing your claim of exemption to file proof in support of your claim of exemption. See (VII) below.

(c) If you are found physically qualified and file no claim for exemption, or

if you do not appear for physical examination, your name will be posted to the district board as one who was called for military service and was not exempted or discharged. On the eighth day after call, or within two days thereafter, copies of the list of persons so posted to the district boards will be given to the press with a request for publication, will be posted in a place at the office of the local board accessible to the public view, and notice will be mailed to you at the address on your registration card.

Therefore, watch the notices posted in the office of the board about 10 days after the day you were called and make arrangements for the prompt receipt of mail.

Seven days to file claims of exemption or discharge.—(Except for industrial or agricultural reasons.) Note:

(a) No claim of discharge on account of the industry in which you are engaged can be decided by a local board.

(b) Whether you file a claim of exemption or not, you must present yourself for physical examination on the day named in the notice.

From the day notice that you are called is mailed and posted you have seven days in which you may file a claim of exemption or discharge. The form for filing this claim is simple. If you wish to file such a claim—

(a) Go to the board and get Form 110 for exemption or Form 121 for discharge. If the board has not the printed forms ask to consult the form pamphlet and copy the form shown there.

(b) Fill out the proper form and file it with the board.

(c) Do this within seven days of the posting and mailing of notice to you to present yourself.

The following are the only grounds for exemption:

1. That you are an officer, legislative, executive, or judicial, of the United States, a State or Territory, or the District of Columbia.

2. That you are a regular or duly ordained minister of religion.

3. That you were on May 18, 1917, a student preparing for the ministry in any recognized theological or divinity school.

4. That you are in the military or naval service of the United States.

5. That you are a subject of Germany, whether you have taken out papers or not.

6. That you are a resident alien who has not taken out first papers.

In addition to claims for exemption, claims for discharge may be made on any of the following grounds, which are the only grounds for discharge by a local board:

1. That you are a county or municipal officer.

2. That you are a customhouse clerk.

3. That you are employed by the United States in the transmission of mails.

4. That you are an artificer or workman employed in an armory, arsenal, or navy yard of the United States.

5. That you are employed in the service of the United States (under certain conditions). See paragraph (c) of section 20, Regulations.

6. That you are a licensed pilot regu-

larly employed in the pursuit of your vocation.

7. That you are a mariner actually employed in the sea service of any citizen or merchant within the United States.

8. That you are a married man with a wife or child dependent on you for support.

9. That you have a widowed mother dependent on your labor for support.

10. That you have aged or infirm parents dependent upon your labor for support.

11. That you are the father of a motherless child under 16 dependent upon your labor for support.

12. That you are a brother of an orphan child or children under 16 dependent on your labor for support.

13. That you are a member of any well-recognized religious sect or organization organized and existent May 18, 1917, and whose then existing creed or principles forbade its members to participate in war in any form and whose religious convictions are against war or participation therein in accordance with the creed or principles of said religious organization.

These are the only grounds for exemption or discharge by a local board.

Another person can file a claim in your behalf, but must use different forms in filing the claim.

Ten days after filing claim to file proof.—Your claim of exemption or discharge must be filed within seven days of the day on which notice to you that you are called was posted and mailed. But after you have filed your claim for exemption or discharge you have 10 days within which to file proof.

The method of proving claims is very simple, but it is rather exact. If you follow the rules given below you will have done what is required of you.

First. Go to the local board and consult the regulations to find out the form number of the affidavits that you must submit for your particular claim.

Second. Ask the board for the blank affidavits that are necessary in presenting your proof; if the board has not the forms, ask to consult the pamphlet of forms.

Third. Have the affidavits properly accomplished and return them to the board within the time limit assigned you—10 days from the filing of your claim.

Remember:

(a) You must submit your proof in the prescribed form and the board has no authority to exempt or discharge you unless you submit all the affidavits required by regulations.

(b) There will be no argument before the board and no proof other than the prescribed affidavits unless the board calls for other proof, which it will do in only a limited number of cases.

When claims are decided.—Every claim for discharge or exemption will be decided by the local board within three days after your affidavits have been filed.

Certificate of exemption or discharge.—If your claim is allowed a certificate of exemption or discharge will be issued to you.

Remember:

(a) This certificate may be recalled at any time.

(b) If it is temporary or conditional, it becomes of no effect when the time or the condition named are fulfilled.

(c) You have been drawn for military service and when the condition that has postponed your posting to the colors ceases you may be recalled at any time.

(d) Remember that your case may still be appealed to the district board by the Government and on this appeal your certificate may be withdrawn at once. When so withdrawn you stand precisely as though you had been selected for military service by the local board.

Adverse decisions on claim.—If your claim is disallowed by the local board your name will be certified and sent by the local board to the district board as one who has been called for military service and not exempted or discharged. Within two days thereafter, if practicable, a list of those so certified to the district board will be given to the press, with a request for publication, will be posted in the offices of the local board accessible to the public view, and notice will be mailed to the address on your registration card.

Therefore, if you have filed a claim for exemption and proof in support thereof, watch the notices in the office of the local board, beginning about five days after you have filed your proof, to see what disposition was made of your case and make arrangements for the prompt receipt of mail.

How to claim appeals to district boards.—Claims of appeal may be made by a person within 10 days after the day when notice has been posted and mailed that such person's name has been certified to the district board as one who has been called for service and not exempted or discharged.

Therefore if you desire to appeal—

1. Go to the local board and get or copy Form 153 or 154 for filing your claim of appeal.

2. Get or copy also Form 151 or 152 for notifying the district board of appeal.

3. File your claim of appeal (153 or 154) with the local board.

4. Send your notice of appeal (Form 151 or 152) to the district board.

5. Do this within 10 days from the day when notice that your name was certified to the district board was posted and mailed.

Remember:

1. You can only appeal the final order of the board exempting or discharging or refusing to exempt or discharge you. You can not appeal other orders or action of the local board.

Proving your appeal.—You have five days after the district board receives your notice that you have filed a claim of appeal in which to file evidence additional to that filed by you in the local board, but all such evidence must consist of affidavits.

Decisions on appeal.—The decision on your appeal must be made within five days of the closing of proof, and you will be notified by mail of the action of the board on your appeal.

Claims for discharge on industrial grounds.—Only the district board can receive claims for discharge on the ground that you are engaged in industry, including agriculture found to be necessary to the maintenance of the military establishment, the effective operation of the military forces, or the maintenance of national interest during the emergency.

Such claims must be filed with the district board on or before the fifth day after the mailing and posting of notice that you have been certified by the local board as one who has been called for service and not exempted or discharged.

If you desire to file such a claim:

1. Get or copy at the local or district board Form 161 or 161a.

2. Fill the form out properly.

3. File it with the district board within five days after the mailing and posting of notice that your name has been certified from the local board to the district board.

See section 44, Regulations.

Proof in support of industrial claim.—Only affidavits can be used in filing proof before the district board of a claim for exemption on industrial grounds. All such affidavits must be filed within five days after the filing of the claim.

Decisions of district board on industrial claim.—Within five days after the closing of proof in any industrial claim the district board must decide the claim.

If the decision of the district board is in favor of the claim the board will issue a certificate of discharge. If the decision is against the claim the district boards will so notify you.

Remember that you have been called for military service and that the certificate of the district board is only conditional on your remaining in the kind of industrial service on account of which you were discharged. No such exemption shall continue when a cause therefor no longer exists and your certificate of discharge may be withdrawn or modified by the district board at any time that the district board shall determine that the circumstances require it.

Appeals of industrial claim to the President.—Only decisions of district boards on industrial claims for discharge can be appealed.

If you desire to appeal the decision of the district boards to the President, you may do so within seven days of the date of mailing to you of the decision of the district board. To perfect your appeal—

1. Get or copy from the district or local board Form 163.

2. Fill out the form and file it with the district board.

3. Do this within seven days after the mailing of notice to you of the decision of the district board in your case.

How you will be notified that you have been selected for military service.—As soon as your case is finally disposed of, the adjutant general of your State will notify you by mail that you have been selected for military service.

Your local boards will post a list of all persons selected for military service in a place at the office of the local boards accessible to public view. The local board will also give lists of persons selected for military service to the press, with requests for publication.

Notice that you have been selected for military service will not necessarily order you into service.

The notice to report for military service will come when the Government is ready to receive you.

E. H. CROWDER,
Provost Marshal General.

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

NEED U. S. FARM IMPLEMENTS.

Growing Market in Chile and Peru for American Machinery.

The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce authorizes the following:

That the steady development of the agricultural resources of Chile and Peru means a growing market for American farm machinery is the conclusion reached in a report made public by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce.

In several agricultural equipment lines the Chilean market is full of possibilities, states the report. The country is certain to expand, but the development will be slower than in Argentina, because Chile is not receiving a large immigrant population that takes to agriculture. The United States now supplies a large part of the farm equipment imported into Chile.

Peru offers a much more restricted market for such supplies than Argentina, Brazil, and Chile, and the chances for improvement in the near future are not bright.

Copies of "Markets for Agricultural Implements and Machinery in Chile and Peru," Special Agents Series No. 142, may be purchased for 5 cents from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

Condition of Leading Crops July 1 as Shown by Reports

(Continued from page 1.)

tion is high, and at this date the largest crop of record is promised—1,453,000,000 bushels.

Rice.

The acreage of rice has been much increased, but conditions are unfavorable in the Gulf Coast sections of Louisiana and Texas owing to low water in the rivers permitting an inflow of sea water, raising the salt content so high as to make it unsuitable for irrigating rice. The conditions in Arkansas and California are high and the present crop promise is 34,400,000 bushels, being less than the phenomenal crop of 40,700,000 last year, but more than 5,000,000 bushels greater than any previous crop.

Barley and Rye.

The barley promise remains unchanged at the high figure of 214,000,000 bushels, but rye, as a result of unfavorable conditions in North Dakota, has declined almost 4,000,000 bushels to a present promise of 56,100,000 bushels, this being, however, still about 15,000,000 above the average and half that above last year's crop.

MARINE CORPS STRENGTH.

The Navy Department authorizes the following:

Enlisted strength of Marine Corps
July 7 (estimated)----- 26,595
Strength, commissioned and enlisted- 29,361

1,183 ARMY ENLISTMENTS.

Reports to The Adjutant General's Office show that enlistments for the Regular Army July 7 and 8 amounted to 1,183, making a total of 140,589 accepted enlistments since April 1, 1917.

SHIPPING BOARD AGENTS.

District Officers Appointed in Various Territories.

The United States Shipping Board authorizes the following:

To Whom It May Concern:

The following is a list showing the names and addresses, together with the territory covered by the various district officers of the United States Shipping Board, Emergency Fleet Corporation:

W. H. Hand, jr., Customhouse, Boston, Mass. East Massachusetts to Maine, inclusive.

Eads Johnson, 115 Broadway, New York, N. Y. New Jersey (outside the Delaware River), New York and to East Massachusetts.

G. R. McDermott, Room 302, 1319 F Street NW., Washington, D. C., Chesapeake and Delaware, and Atlantic Coast from Philadelphia to Norfolk.

W. C. McGowan, 505 Heard Building, Jacksonville, Fla., North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Coast lines of Florida to and including the Apalachicola River on the west.

Warren Johnson, 817-18-19 Hibernia Bank Building, New Orleans, La. From the Apalachicola River on the east to, but not including, the Mississippi River on the west.

Chas. N. Crowell, 1316 Carter Building, Houston, Texas. Texas and the Mississippi River.

A. F. Pillsbury, 310 Sansome, San Francisco, Cal. Pacific Coast.

John F. Blain (under Capt. Pillsbury), Securities Building, Seattle, Wash. Seattle and vicinity.

BRAZIL NEEDS MACHINERY.

Industrial and Agricultural Revival in That Country Is Reported.

The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce authorizes the following:

The present prosperity of Brazil has led to a renewed interest in modern agricultural methods and to a demand for all sorts of American farm machinery and implements, states a report on the subject made public to-day by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce. It is expected that the industrial and agricultural revival that has taken place in Brazil since the first period of depression that followed the outbreak of the war will make itself felt for many years to come.

Agricultural conditions in each of the Brazilian States is described at length in the report, which is entitled "Markets for Agricultural Implements and Machinery in Brazil," Special Agents Series No. 140, and the point is made that small farms and intensive cultivation are the rule rather than very large farms and extensive methods such as exist in Argentina. The demand for each type of implement is also explained, and there is a chapter on trade methods and suggestions. In all there are 59 pages in the report, including several pages of half tones. Copies can be had at 10 cents each by addressing the nearest district or co-operative office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce or the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

MORE THAN 100,000 MEN ARE STILL NEEDED TO PLACE NATIONAL GUARD ON FULL WAR FOOTING

Gap Will be Filled by Taking Men by the Selective Service Plan—Texas Shows Greatest Increase, Having Enlisted 7,000—Complete Reports Awaited by War Department.

The War Department authorizes the following:

Reports now coming into the Militia Bureau from the States show that the total strength of the National Guard of the country is in excess of 300,000. If the guard is to be organized into 16 full divisions more than 100,000 men are still needed to bring it up to war strength. These vacancies will be provided for by the selective service program.

A gain of more than 30,000 enlisted men is shown for the guard for the last 10 days of June. Only a portion of this number represents enlistments during this period, however, the total being swollen by official Federal recognition of

a number of National Guard units recently authorized and formed.

This recognition was given prior to June 30, that the States might receive full credit for all their men under arms in computing allowances in making the draft.

The most noteworthy increase is shown for Texas, nearly 7,000, a number of recently formed organizations having been given official recognition.

Just how many men the National Guard is short of being at full war strength will not be known until complete reports are received for all organizations in Federal service and in State service.

Following is a comparison of the strength of the guard for June 30 and June 20 from available figures:

	Not in Federal service.				In Federal service.			
	June 30.		June 20.		June 30.		June 20.	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
1. Alabama.....	3	46	3	46			283	5,326
2. Arizona.....							28	627
3. Arkansas.....		4,715	56	1,849			55	1,200
4. California.....	99	2,847	112	3,118			177	2,200
5. Colorado.....	167	3,395	127	2,808	28	555	28	500
6. Connecticut.....	81	2,026	72	1,917	121	3,599	100	2,500
7. Delaware.....	16	614	16	275			15	300
8. District of Columbia.....	28	739	23	651			69	1,500
9. Florida.....		2,273	55	1,347			15	300
10. Georgia.....		650	42	1,035			121	4,300
11. Hawaii.....	236	3,048	237	3,021				
12. Idaho.....							53	1,000
13. Illinois.....			411	10,089	166	4,621	164	4,400
14. Indiana.....		4,865	168	4,231	56	1,284	49	1,200
15. Iowa.....	177	6,233	187	6,131	54	1,570	49	1,200
16. Kansas.....		8,144	136	4,918				
17. Kentucky.....	12	291	12	302			108	2,500
18. Louisiana.....	3	500	4	175	167	4,783	72	1,500
19. Maine.....	56	2,208	50	1,439			62	1,200
20. Maryland.....	94	2,743	93	2,708	57	2,011	167	2,500
21. Massachusetts.....	309	9,801	200	9,739	163	5,822	163	4,500
22. Michigan.....	178	5,281	160	4,388	55	1,036	65	1,500
23. Minnesota.....	112	2,748	149	3,495	57	1,925	57	1,500
24. Mississippi.....		2,995	29	762			51	1,000
25. Missouri.....	208	8,436	138	4,228	110	3,380	111	3,500
26. Montana.....		29					45	1,000
27. Nebraska.....		2,669	67	1,553	50	1,369	47	1,000
28. Nevada.....								
29. New Hampshire.....	79	2,347	79	2,118	3	109	8	100
30. New Jersey.....		2,697	130	2,744			331	1,500
31. New Mexico.....							44	1,000
32. New York.....	845	24,859	809	24,248			848	25,000
33. North Carolina.....	159	4,095	164	4,115			69	1,500
34. North Dakota.....			25	638	14	521	14	500
35. Ohio.....	521	15,595	513	14,244	160	4,063	153	4,000
36. Oklahoma.....		852	25	739			51	1,000
37. Oregon.....	85	2,233	73	2,081			67	1,500
38. Pennsylvania.....	889	15,839	571	14,547			262	4,500
39. Rhode Island.....	103	2,914	106	2,937	16	445	16	400
40. South Carolina.....	79	2,062	77	1,926			55	1,200
41. South Dakota.....	91	2,886	87	2,720	15	607	15	300
42. Tennessee.....	78	3,155	76	1,555			60	1,200
43. Texas.....	192	7,845	20	781			179	3,500
44. Utah.....		1,578	51	990				
45. Vermont.....		10			55	1,548	54	1,500
46. Virginia.....		1,879	80	2,147			107	2,000
47. Washington.....	95	2,186	80	2,033			58	1,200
48. West Virginia.....		18			113	3,168	115	2,000
49. Wisconsin.....	165	7,073	191	6,359	57	1,648	59	1,500
50. Wyoming.....	22	1,118	19	751			18	500
Total.....	(1)	189,747	3,787	157,830	(2)		4,199	104,299

¹ Has no National Guard.

² Incomplete.

Second Lieut. S. Stephen Da Costa, Philippine Scouts, retired, is relieved from temporary duty at Fort Wayne, Ind., and will return to his proper station.

Capt. Marshall G. Bandol, Seventeenth Field Artillery, now at Syracuse, N. Y., is transferred to the Twelfth Field Artillery, and will join that regiment at Fort Myer, Va.