

JUL 13 1917



Official Bulletin



PUBLISHED DAILY UNDER ORDER OF THE PRESIDENT BY THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC INFORMATION
GEORGE CREEL, CHAIRMAN

Vol. 1.

WASHINGTON, TUESDAY, JULY 10, 1917.

No. 51.

ALIEN ENEMY CONDITIONS IN NEW YORK ARE EXPLAINED

Attorney General Gregory authorizes the following statement relative to the alien enemy situation in New York City:

"The enforcement of the President's proclamation restricting the activities of alien enemies is receiving proper attention in New York City. The problem is a large one and will of necessity take time to complete. The force handling the work has been augmented.

"Until the list of applications for permits has been completed it will be impossible to determine which alien enemies have permits to reside or work within the city and which have not.

Given 70,000 Application Blanks.

"United States Marshal McCarthy was furnished, at his request, with 70,000 applications. This number was to meet the demand made not only by alien enemies residing in his judicial district, but to supply also alien enemies who reside in other judicial districts and work in New York and to replace large numbers of blanks which were filled out incorrectly by applicants.

"Alien enemies who may be found within forbidden areas without a permit are at any time liable to arrest, and will be so arrested without hesitation whenever such action may be deemed to the best interests of the United States.

Possession of Arms Forbidden.

"Any alien enemy who retains arms or ammunition in his possession does so at his peril and is subject to arrest. The department would appreciate having any instance in which this provision of the proclamation has not been complied with called to its attention promptly. In a number of instances alien enemies voluntarily surrendered arms. Immediately following the promulgation of the proclamation the police authorities of New York City were requested, as were the police of other cities, to assist in the enforcement of this provision of the proclamation.

"The Department of Justice feels that the situation is in good shape."

DOMINICAN BANDIT KILLED.

Outlaw Leader Shot by Guard While Trying to Escape from Prison.

Secretary Daniels announces that dispatches telling of the death of the Dominican bandit leader, Vicentico Evangelista, have been received by the Navy Department from Admiral Knapp, at San Domingo City.

After surrendering with his band of about 225, Evangelista was taken to Macoris. He attempted to escape from there on July 6 and was instantly shot by the guard. Shortly before his surrender he murdered two American engineers near La Romana plantation.

PLAN TO FACILITATE BUYING OF MEAT FOR ARMY AND NAVY

The Council of National Defense authorizes the following:

In order to facilitate the purchase of meats by the War and Navy Departments, a meeting has been held between Julius Rosenwald and O. E. Heyl, of the committee on supplies of the Council of National Defense, and 35 representative packers, both large and small, from all parts of the country. This meeting was held in Chicago, and Brig. Gen. A. L. Smith and Lieut. Commander Paymaster Hancock, of the Navy, were present.

The Government has been unable to get sufficient quantities of bacon and of other meats for the Army and Navy. Investigation by the committee on supplies demonstrated that in many instances the difficulty could be traced to differences existing between Government specifications and packers' standards. "The specifications which have governed the purchase of fresh, cured, and canned meats," it was explained by the committee on supplies, "have been, in many cases, extremely exacting. These specifications have made it difficult for the industry to serve the Army and Navy economically and have often handicapped the Army and Navy in securing promptly their needs in various meat lines."

Hard to Meet Specifications.

It was pointed out at the meeting that the Government specifications called for cuts and quality of bacon better than the best packers have been able to furnish the best trade under their most highly advertised brands. The result has been that the industry has been quoting only limited quantities, at very high prices. It has also been customary for the Army to demand a specially packed can of corned beef containing 32 ounces net weight, although the standard size commercially—the one that can be put up by machinery most economically—contains only 24 ounces. "The result is," it was pointed out, "that the Government has had to pay for the extra 8 ounces enough extra to double the price per pound for the other two pounds. Moreover, this extra demand always results in a delay in delivery on account of the special preparation necessary of cans and cases."

Changes Agreed Upon.

At the meeting it was agreed by the representatives of the Army, Navy, committee on supplies, and packers that production of bacon, corned beef, and fully a dozen more items would be greatly expedited and that great saving would be made in money and material if the Government specifications were made to conform more nearly to commercial practice, and the changes were accordingly agreed upon.

It was also agreed, in order to facilitate and to distribute to best advantage

(Continued on page 8.)

PRESIDENT ORDERS 87 GERMAN VESSELS TAKEN OVER FOR U. S.

Executive Order.

Whereas the following joint resolution adopted by Congress was approved by the President May 12, 1917:

"Joint resolution authorizing the President to take over for the United States the possession and title of any vessel within its jurisdiction which at the time of coming therein was owned in whole or in part by any corporation, citizen, or subject of any nation with which the United States may be at war, or was under register of any such nation, and for other purposes.

"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to take over to the United States the immediate possession and title of any vessel within the jurisdiction thereof, including the Canal Zone and all territories and insular possessions of the United States except the American Virgin Islands, which at the time of coming into such jurisdiction was owned in whole or in part by any corporation, citizen, or subject of any nation with which the United States may be at war when such vessel shall be taken, or was flying the flag of or was under register of any such nation or any political subdivision or municipality thereof; and, through the United States Shipping Board, or any department or agency of the Government, to operate, lease, charter, and equip such vessel in any service of the United States, or in any commerce, foreign or coastwise.

"Sec. 2. That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to appoint, subject to the approval of the President, a board of survey, whose duty it shall be to ascertain the actual value of the vessel, its equipment, appurtenances, and all property contained therein, at the time of its taking, and to make a written report of their findings to the Secretary of the Navy, who shall preserve such report with the records of his department. These findings shall be considered as competent evidence in all proceedings on any claim for compensation."

And whereas the following vessels were, at the time of coming into the jurisdiction of the United States, owned in whole or in part by a corporation, citizen, or subject of the Empire of Germany, a nation with which the United States is now at war, or were flying the flag of or under the register of the Empire of Germany, or of a political subdivision or municipality thereof:

Vaterland, Amerika, Kaiser Wilhelm II, President Grant, Pennsylvania, Bulgaria, Prinzess Irene, Hamburg, Neckar, Bohemia, Rhaetia, Wittekind, Armenia, Adamsturm, Willehad, Serapis, Allermania, Nassovia, Mala, Neptun, O. J. D. Ahlers, Prinz Waldemar, Loongmoon,

Gouverneur Jaeschke, Darvel, Princess Alice, Wiegand, Bochum, Carl Diederichsen, Coblenz, Esslingen, Lyceum, Pong-tong, Sachsen, Suevia, Steinbeck, Elsass, Indra, Arnoldus Vinnen, Ottawa, Grunewald, Sachsenwald, Staatssekretar Solf, Aroa (lighter), George Washington, Kronprinzessin Cecile, President Lincoln, Cincinnati, Grosser Kurfurst, Barbarossa, Friedrich der Grosse, Rhcin, Konig Wilhelm II, Koln, Prinz Oskar, Ockenfels, Arcadia, Pisa, Prinz Joachim, Harburg, Portonia, Clara Mennig, Pommern, Selos, Holsetia, Staatssekretar Krackke, Borneo, Marudu, Tsintau, Andalusia, Camilla Rickmers, Clara Jebson, Elmshorn, Johann, Mark, Rajah, Sambia, Tubingen, Dalbeck, Magdeburg, Matador, Kurt, Andromeda, Prinz Sigismund, Savoia, Arni (lighter), Argus (lighter).

It is therefore ordered that through the United States Shipping Board there be taken over to the United States the possession and title of the aforementioned vessels. The United States Shipping Board is further hereby authorized to repair, equip, and man the said vessels; to operate, lease, or charter the same in any service of the United States, or in any commerce, foreign or coastwise; and to do and perform any and all things that may be necessary to accomplish the purposes of the joint resolution above set forth.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
30 June, 1917.

CHANGE IN MIGRATORY BIRD REGULATIONS ARE PROPOSED

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has proposed for adoption regulations amendatory of the regulations for the protection of migratory birds approved by the President August 21, 1916. A period of three months is allowed in which the proposed amendments may be examined and considered before final adoption, and will become effective on or after October 15, next, whenever approved by the President.

Daily Closed Season.

The proposed amendments prescribe a daily closed season on all migratory game and insectivorous birds from sunset to half an hour before sunrise, instead of a closed season from sunset to sunrise, as prescribed by the present regulations.

The following changes relative to the waterfowl seasons are proposed:

Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, Nevada, Idaho, and that portion of the States of Oregon and Washington lying east of the summit of the Cascade Mountains. Open season, September 16 to December 31, both dates inclusive.

Why Changes Are Suggested.

The changes are suggested to unify the seasons on waterfowl in the northern zone, and in most instances are made to conform with the open seasons under State laws.

In response to numerous inquiries the department has advised that the Federal migratory bird regulations are not to be construed to authorize the killing of migratory birds at any time when it is unlawful to kill them under State laws.

WORK AT BUREAU OF ENGRAVING PLACED ON EIGHT-HOUR BASIS

Secretary McAdoo has ordered that the operations of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing be placed upon an eight-hour basis, both for men and women, six days a week. This action was taken after the receipt of the following report from the committee appointed by the Secretary on July 5 to investigate the conditions and hours of labor in the bureau:

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

SIR: The committee named by you on Thursday, July 5, charged with the duty of investigating the conditions and hours of labor in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, have, after an investigation, come to the conclusion that, in view of the advanced stage of all of the emergency work recently imposed upon the bureau, it is now feasible to place the operations of that bureau on an eight-hour basis both for men and women.

The operations connected with the liberty loan have imposed enormous and unprecedented demands for the preparation of various certificates and bonds and in quantities which could not be accurately predetermined. The number of documents of a given kind that would be required could be made known only after subscriptions were in; but nevertheless, large preparations had to be made on the basis of assumptions concerning the different denominations and terms of payment that would be subscribed by the public. Since June 15 some information on this subject was at hand, but not accurately in many respects until after June 28, the date of the first installment for payments. The very great discrepancy between some of the anticipations in these respects, and the actual results have caused shortages of one kind or another in these papers, and the bureau has been subjected to many instant demands from various Federal reserve banks to meet the exigencies of the situation thus created. There have also been extraordinary demands for Federal reserve bank notes, United States currency, checks of the various disbursing officers, Philippine silver certificates, and stamps for both internal revenue and the Postal Service. Some of the orders placed with the bureau have been subtle to private plants on account of the impossibility of meeting the urgent demands of the Government by the bureau, even when working its force overtime.

Conditions similar to those now existing as to overtime were stated by various witnesses to have existed in certain emergencies in the past, as, for example, in bringing out the Spanish War loan of 1898. Yet none of these periods of stress were as acute as that through which the bureau has just passed.

We find, however, that all pressing orders are now so well in hand that, while certain inconvenience and an increase of expense may result in some branches of the work, it is deemed by the committee best to have the whole plant operated now (say with a delay of two days for adjustment of service conditions) upon an eight-hour basis for six days a week.

It remains, however, that certain other matters, such as allowance of Saturday

STILL NEED APPLICANTS FOR OFFICERS' TRAINING CAMPS

"Bring in the man you would like to fight beside" is the war slogan which the Military Training Camps Association is spreading broadcast by telegrams, letters, and advertisements in their campaign to arouse interest among younger men eligible to enter the second series of officers' training camps.

There is quite a serious shortage still in the number of applicants and, since the lists close July 15, every possible effort is urged to increase the number applying before that date.

The central department of the association, which has headquarters in Chicago and covers a territory comprising six divisional areas made up of 15 States, reports that the outlook is brightening, but that far below the desired number have yet been listed.

Can Accept 16,000.

Applicants for the first series of camps totaled 160,000—four times the number which could be accepted. Present indications are that those applying for the second series of camps, which open August 27, will total little over the actual number which can be accepted—16,000. A large number of applications is desired, so that the men admitted may be picked carefully, and thus the highest possible quality of officers for the new National Army assured.

Reports from the southeastern department, which includes nine States, show that the total is still more than 400 below the quota for that section. The total of applications is 2,400 and the quota is 2,812.

Boston reports 500 applications from Massachusetts, which is above its quota, and New York City has 1,300 applications, while its quota is 972.

MOTOR CARS IN UNITED STATES.

Iowa Leads in Proportion to Population, With One Auto to Every 11 Persons.

Iowa led the United States in 1916 in the number of motor cars registered in proportion to population. She had one car for every 11 persons. California was a close second with one car to every 12 inhabitants. Nebraska and South Dakota had one for every 13. Arkansas could show but one for every 116.

The average for the United States is one car for every 29 persons, according to figures presented by the Office of Public Roads, United States Department of Agriculture, in Circular 73, "Automobile Registrations, Licenses, and Revenues in the United States, 1916."

half holidays, revocation of leave of absence, and permission to take civil service examinations for employment in other branches of the Government service, are yet to be inquired into and made the subject of a supplemental report.

Trusting that these views will meet your approval, we are,

Very respectfully,

OSCAR T. CROSBY,

O. A. PRICE,

J. L. WILMETH,

Committee.

NEW CHINESE PRESIDENT AND PREMIER REPORTED CONFIRMED

The Department of State has received information that the Republican Government at Nanking has, in accordance with the constitution, announced the confirmation of Gen. Feng Kuo Chang as President and Tuan Chi Jul as premier. According to this information a decision has been reached to banish the Emperor, the Imperial family, and the monarchist princes from Peking. It is stated that Chang Hsun in Peking is negotiating for guaranties of personal safety.

A second telegram to the Department of State from the American minister at Peking says that regular railroad communication between Tientsin and Peking was restored on July 8. Gen. Chang Hsun had withdrawn his troops to the Temple of Heaven and the Imperial City. At the time of the sending of the dispatch, which was the afternoon of July 9, Peking was surrounded by Republican troops.

EXPEDITIONARY MAIL ORDER.

Postmasters Given Directions on How to Make Up Packages.

OFFICE OF SECOND
ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, July 9, 1917.

Referring to directions as to the manner of addressing mail to members of the United States expeditionary forces in Europe, issued by the Postmaster General June 18, 1917, and published in the Daily Bulletin of June 27, 1917, postmasters and railway postal clerks are hereby directed to make up all such mail into separate letter packages to be labeled "Expeditionary mail, Grand Central Terminal R. P. O., New York." The paper sacks containing such mail to be likewise marked. When the quantity is sufficient, this mail should be made up by companies, regiments, etc. These instructions are to apply to mail due to reach New York, N. Y., on and after July 15, 1917.

OTTO PRAEGER,
Second Assistant Postmaster General.

MOTOR FEES VARY WIDELY.

States Lack Uniform Basis for Registration and License Charges.

It cost motor-vehicle owners in the United States in 1916 an average of \$7.36 per car for registration and license fees, according to figures compiled by the Office of Public Roads, United States Department of Agriculture. New Hampshire secured in 1916 a gross revenue of \$19.67 and Vermont \$19.02 for every motor car, while Minnesota, where the registration is for a three-year period, received only about 50 cents annually for each car. In South Carolina and Texas no annual registration fees were required.

No well-developed and definite basis exists for determining the fees to which different cars shall be subject. In some States the fee is based on the net weight of the vehicle; in others the carrying capacity, the horsepower, or some combination of these factors is used. Requirements for registration or licensing of chauffeurs, owner operators, and dealers vary widely.

MEANING OF INSIGNIA WORN ON UNIFORMS OF OFFICERS AND MEN OF ARMY EXPLAINED

The War Department authorizes the following:

The War Department is receiving many inquiries from a pardonably curious public as to the meaning of the various insignia worn on the uniforms of the officers and enlisted men of the Army.

The spectacle of so many soldiers in uniform is a new one, and most interest attaches to the little strips of parti-colored ribbon worn on their left breasts.

These little strips, each of a prescribed length of 1½ inches, are Army service ribbons, each ribbon having its own particular significance. The strips are symbols standing for medals and campaign badges which the bearer is entitled to wear.

There are 10 of these honors recognized by the Army. Two are medals of honor, one a certificate of merit, and the others badges of historic campaigns.

Obviously it would be impractical for the possessor to wear his medals and badges on his service uniform, and so wears the little ribbon symbol instead.

Meaning of the Ribbons.

The ribbons are as follows:
Congressional medal of honor—white stars on a field of light-blue silk. This medal is awarded only by Congress for some particular deed of gallantry in ac-

tion. It is the most coveted of all Army honors.

Certificate of merit badge—two red, white, and blue bands separated by a thin band of white, the blue being outermost in each instance. This honor is conferred by the President.

Philippines Congressional Medal—Blue band in center flanked by stripes of white, red, white, and blue, the blue on the outermost edges of the ribbon. This ribbon is worn by those men who stayed in the service after the conclusion of the Spanish-American war to put down the Philippine insurrection.

Civil War—Campaign ribbon of equal sized bands of blue and gray.

Indian Wars—Bright red, with narrow edges of deeper red.

Spanish Campaign Insignia.

Spanish Campaign—Alternating stripes of yellow and blue. This is the most familiar of all campaign ribbons.

Philippine Campaign—Blue band in center, flanked by narrower bands of red, blue edges.

Cuban Occupation (time of Spanish war and several years thereafter)—Blue in center, flanked by narrow yellow stripes, then broader red stripes, and finally blue borders.

Cuban Pacification (indicating service in Cuba during the period 1906-1909, when the United States straightened out governmental affairs for the new Republic)—Broad olive drab center, flanked by three narrow stripes of red, white, and blue, the red on the outermost edges.

China Campaign (indicating service in the march to Peking)—Broad band of yellow with narrow borders of blue.

Ribbons for gallantry in action are worn farthest to the left, followed by campaign ribbons in chronological order.

Plan to Facilitate Buying of Meat for Army and Navy

(Continued from page 1.)

the huge quantities of beef and bacon required by the Army and Navy, that it would be advisable to centralize and coordinate the various purchasing agencies into one agency. It was suggested that, since Chicago is the meat-packing center, it should be made the place of the central purchasing agency.

Gen. Smith, of the Quartermaster Department, suggested the appointment in the food section of the committee on supplies of a committee through which the industry could make its contracts with the Government, the purchases being allotted by the special committee among the packers, both large and small. No conclusion was reached on this point.

COL. KERR GIVEN ACTIVE DUTY.

By direction of the President, Col. James T. Kerr, United States Army, retired, is placed on active military duty under the provisions of the next to the last proviso of section 24, act of Congress approved June 3, 1916. He will report in person to The Adjutant General of the Army for duty in his office.

CAMPAIGN FOR ARMY RECRUITS URGED BY DEFENSE COUNCIL.

The Council of National Defense has sent the following to the several State councils of defense:

On June 14 and 22, respectively, we addressed to you a "night letter" calling your attention to the urgency of securing recruits for the Regular Army of the United States.

In spite of the designation by the President of a special week for recruiting and the efforts of the Government and the respective State councils, the Regular Army is still short of its full strength by approximately 50,000 men.

It is important that these men should be secured at an early date, as the Regular Army is fully prepared and equipped to receive recruits and to fit them for service abroad in the shortest possible time.

The War Department has asked us to make it clear to the respective State councils that, despite the fact that the week designated by the President has gone by, the work of recruiting will continue and the State councils should not cease in their efforts to aid in this work.

We rely upon you to do all that is possible to such end and shall be glad to be of any assistance to you in the work.

W. S. GIFFORD,
Director.

GEORGE F. PORTER,
Chief of Section on Cooperation with States.

The Official Bulletin

Published Every Week Day, Except
Legal Holidays, by the Committee
on Public Information.

Office: No. 10 Jackson Place,
Washington, D. C.

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

SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY MAIL:

Daily { One year \$5.00
Six months 3.00

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

I hereby create a Committee on Public Information, to be composed of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and a civilian who shall be charged with the executive direction of the committee.

As civilian chairman of the committee I appoint Mr. George Creel.

The Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of the Navy are authorized each to detail an officer or officers to the work of the committee.

WOODROW WILSON.

April 14, 1917.

COMMENDS FIVE MEN IN NAVY.

Deeds of Daring and Gallantry Praised by Secretary Daniels.

Secretary Daniels has commended Ensign W. S. Hactor and George F. Schad, coxswain, of the *Hancock*, and G. C. Legg, chief boatswain's mate of the *Potomac*, for their efficient work in towing the steamship *President* from San Juan, P. R., to Philadelphia, Pa.

Ensign Hactor was commended for his excellent seamanship; Schad for his general excellent work and for his action in standing by the anchor engine, risking death in order to prevent the bitter end of the cable from passing out from the chain pipe; and Chief Boatswain's Mate Legg for his work in getting the starboard anchor ready for letting go after the port anchor had been lost and the ship was adrift without steam and headed for the beach.

Ensign Hactor is the son of Mrs. J. M. Hactor, 1408 Thirty-first Street, Washington, D. C. Schad is from Buffalo, N. Y., where his mother, Mrs. Susie Latzer, lives at 320 Goethe Street. Legg is from Macomb, Ill., where his mother, Mrs. Catherine Legg, resides at 1105 East Adams Street.

Secretary Daniels also has commended Walter B. Werner, coxswain, and Paul V. Quintero, gunner's mate, third class, for gallantry in jumping overboard from the *Michigan* and saving a shipmate who was trying to commit suicide by drowning.

While the water was smooth, the men exhibited promptness and courage in that the man they attempted to save fought his rescuers and had to be subdued by force.

1,296 ARMY ENLISTMENTS.

Reports to The Adjutant General's office show that enlistments for the Regular Army July 9 amounted to 1,296, making a total of 141,885 accepted enlistments since April 1, 1917.

TEXT OF LIBERIA'S NOTE TO GERMANY SEVERING RELATIONS BETWEEN THE TWO GOVERNMENTS

The Department of State has received the following text of the note, dated May 5, from the Liberian Government to the German consul at Monrovia, which severed diplomatic relations between Liberia and Germany:

"SIR: As the policies of a nation must always be adjusted to meet new conditions affecting its vital interests, as they arise from time to time, so the transpiring of certain events, in connection with the great European war which has staggered humanity in its ruthless operations and stupendous financial output, have rendered necessary a change of Liberia's attitude of strict neutrality, hitherto assumed and consistently maintained. I refer to the new German submarine program, drawn up by the Imperial German Government and put into execution on the 1st day of February of the present year, the detailed operations of which you are very well conversant with and informed.

Endeavored to Stand Aloof.

"While Liberia has endeavored to stand aloof from a conflict, the original causes of which were of purely European concern and interest, yet the method adopted by the Imperial German Government and its allies to vindicate what they conceive to be their national rights and honor and to bring to their arms a speedy and successful victory by such means as the sinking of unarmed ships of their enemies and neutrals without warning, the bombardment of undefended towns and villages, and the violation of the rights of small neutral States, are such flagrant violations of the rules of civilized warfare as to justify create on the part of Liberia grave apprehensions and fears of the eventual permanent establishment of the doctrine of "might" over "right" in the realms of international relations, which doctrine, if allowed to obtain, can only result in the complete subjugation and elimination from the sisterhood of nations of all small and weak States.

BROCKTON GIFT FOR RED CROSS.

Representative Richard Olney, of Massachusetts, has received the following telegram:

BOSTON, July 10.

HON. RICHARD OLNEY,
Washington, D. C.

I have the honor and great pleasure to inform you that the directors of the Brockton Agricultural Society, conducting the largest agricultural fair in this country, unanimously voted yesterday to give the net profits accruing from the fair October 2, 3, 4, and 5, next, to the American Red Cross war fund.

WALTER RAPP,
Vice President.

Representative Olney stated that under favorable circumstances the net profits of the fair would amount to \$100,000.

Lives of Citizens Menaced.

"Hence the Government and people of Liberia can not any longer, in their own interest, continue to view with indifference and unconcern the present world's cataclysm, especially since the new German submarine program seriously threatens the lives of Liberian citizens traveling on the high seas as passengers and crew on allied and neutral ships.

"Although Liberia is fully conscious of her utter inability to enforce, upon any of the belligerent nations, respect and due regard for the rights and safety of her citizens, yet that fact will not deter her from protesting, by the most effective means at her disposal, against any attempt to infringe upon her sacred international rights—in spite of the veiled threats made by the acting Imperial German consul in his published statement of 'war news,' issued and circulated in this city, under the official seal of his Imperial Government on the 21st of April, to the effect that powers of the third and last importance will be held to strict accountability for all damage done to German interest, the bill for which will be presented and payment thereof enforced after the happy issues of the war.

Severance of Relations.

"The Liberian Government is therefor constrained, as an earnest protest against the continued enforcement of the new German submarine program, which threatens the lives of Liberian citizens, as well as grave financial and economic embarrassments to the Republic, to sever relations with the Imperial German Government, and to revoke the equator granted to Germany's official representative at this capital.

"With assurances of my high esteem and profound respect, I have the honor to subscribe myself,

"Your obedient servant,
(Signed) "C. D. B. KING,
"Secretary of State."

ENLISTMENTS IN THE NAVY.

The Navy Department authorizes the following:

Total enlisted men in the Navy July 7	129,152
Net gain July 8 and 9	1,061

Total enlisted men in the Navy July 9	130,213
---------------------------------------	---------

MAJ. BOLLING REQUESTS LEAVE.

Maj. R. C. Bolling, who heads the aeroplane board sent by the United States to France, has requested leave from service as chief solicitor, or head of the legal department, of the United States Steel Corporation. Maj. Bolling has, during the past six years, been deeply interested in aviation. He supplied his own aeroplane and got his first training at Mineola, L. I., which was later supplemented by actual Army training.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES BRIEFLY TOLD

SENATE.

Finding himself unable to obtain any unanimous-consent agreement to vote on the administration food bill at any time he suggested, although he proposed various dates, Senator Chamberlain just before adjournment last night filed his cloture petition. Under the rules it must go over a day and can not come up until to-morrow. Whether adopted or not, Senator Chamberlain said it would disclose those who are unwilling that the food bill should be promptly disposed of.

When the Senate reconvened yesterday the fact was disclosed in debate that many Senators were beginning to think a mistake had been made in adopting an amendment commandeering distilled spirits and attempting by law to fix the price at which it should be taken over by the Federal Government. Opposition to the measure also has developed because numerous amendments have been voted into it that include articles not contemplated by those responsible for the measure to be placed under governmental supervision. Under this situation leaders of both parties supporting the administration's plan became convinced the bill was in danger of defeat. With a view to considering the whole subject the Democratic steering committee met this morning to endeavor to smooth out the situation. Republican leaders also met to give the subject careful study. Material changes in the bill, in the direction of eliminating many of these added articles, probably will be suggested, to the end that the measure might be transformed into what it was originally intended to be, a bill to conserve the food products of the country and provide for Government regulation in the interest of the people, the Army and the Navy, and of the allies.

The debate on the measure yesterday showed that some of the lawyers of the Senate held to the view that the amendment directing the President to take over the stock of distilled spirits in bond at the time the law goes into effect and pay therefor the cost plus 10 per cent profit is unconstitutional. Others contended that it was without the power of Congress to go into a State and seize a product unless solely for war purposes and as a war measure, and they held that no court would hold that the seizure of distilled spirits already on hand was a war measure. Under the unanimous-consent agreement by which the vote was taken on the prohibition amendment, it will not be in order to offer any amendments when the bill gets out of committee of the whole and into the Senate. If, however, the bill is recommitted, the whole subject may again be reopened. General debate on other features of the bill continued yesterday.

The Senate adopted the committee amendment empowering the Government to take over and operate packing houses, oil and gas wells and pipe lines, in addition to mines and factories and other plants, if necessary to secure adequate supplies for the Army and Navy. An amendment also was agreed to permit the Board of Conciliation and Mediation to pass upon the question of wages to be paid employees of plants commandeered.

Messrs. Colver and Fort, members of the Federal Trade Commission, conferred with members of the Interstate Commerce Committee in an effort to agree upon an amendment that would provide for Government control and regulation of coal and railway supplies. The committee has such an amendment before it, and it probably will be favorably reported before the bill is concluded.

Senator Penrose yesterday introduced the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and is hereby, directed to send to the Senate copies of the official dispatches, including the report of Rear Admiral Gleaves, relating to the alleged encounter of the American fleet with submarines, as described in a statement issued under authority of Mr. George Creel, chairman of the Committee on Public Information; and he is further directed to furnish the Senate with the names of all persons employed by such Committee on Public Information and the salaries received by them and the character of duties performed by each, together with a full statement of the rules regulating press censorship and the reasons for frequent changes in the same, especially concerning cable messages."

Under the rules this resolution went over one day.

A favorable report was made from the Judiciary Committee on a bill for the Federal incorporation of the American Academy of Engineers, of which one of the incorporators would be Maj. Gen. Goethals.

The Committee on Commerce has completed consideration and is ready to report the rivers and harbors bill. It will include in a modified form the plan of Senator Newlands for the coordination and cooperation of all departments of the Government in the matter of the improvement and development of the waterways of the country. A commission would be appointed to take charge of the whole question, with a view to eliminating in the future projects that are controversial and of questionable value to the Government. The bill also authorizes a survey and investigation by the War Department of the advisability of purchasing the Cape Cod and the Delaware and Chesapeake Canals as a part of the eastern coast-defense plans.

A joint resolution introduced by Senator Shafroth was adopted. It provides for suspending for the period of the war the requirement that not less than \$100 worth of labor or improvements shall be performed on each mining claim during each year for all owners who, in lieu of such assessment work, expend the sum of \$100 in the production of products necessary for the support of the Army, the Navy, or the people, or who shall perform 25 days of labor in any beneficial capacity.

A favorable report was made by the Judiciary Committee on the nomination of Frederick M. Brown to be United States district judge for Alaska; also on the nomination of Constantine J. Smyth to be chief justice of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia.

Senator Swanson made a favorable report from the Committee on Public Build-

ings and Grounds on the bill appropriating \$1,250,000 for the erection of an annex building for the Treasury Department on Pennsylvania Avenue immediately opposite the Treasury Building on the site occupied for many years by the Department of Justice.

HOUSE.

Consideration was begun of the trading-with-the-enemy bill, with the expectation of finally passing the measure by Thursday. There was some opposition to certain features of the bill on the ground that they violated international law. The debate developed that the committee believed it wise to still further strengthen the hands of the Government against the spy menace. Into this bill has been written an amendment under which it will be a criminal offense to send or attempt to send into an enemy country or the country of any ally of an enemy any communication of any character whatever. The text of this amendment is as follows:

"That it shall be unlawful for any person in the United States to transmit or take, or attempt to transmit or take, out of the United States, in any manner, any letter, document, writing, message, picture, diagram, map, or other device or form of communication addressed to or intended to be delivered or communicated to any enemy or ally of enemy, with knowledge or reasonable cause to believe that the intended recipient is an enemy or ally of an enemy."

Hearings were begun in secret session by the Military Committee on the bill to create a gigantic air fleet for use on the western front in Europe. Gen. Squiers explained that when the allies have the control of the air through the aid of the United States, the most effective support would be rendered. He explained that it would cost about \$363,000,000 to construct 22,625 aeroplanes with their engines, and that the remainder of the proposed appropriation, \$276,000,000, would be necessary to man the fleet and provide ammunition and supplies. The personnel of the air army will be about 75,000 men. Secretary of War Baker and British and French experts in aircraft and air service also will appear before the committee. Chairman Dent hopes to report the bill to the House by the end of the week.

Establishment of a 1-cent first-class mail rate for the American Red Cross and the issuance of a distinctive Red Cross stamp is proposed in a bill introduced by Chairman Moon of the Post Office Committee. Red Cross officials had sought unsuccessfully to get the franking privilege. The rate proposed would be solely for the business of the Red Cross organization.

A joint resolution looking to a congressional investigation of the recent riots in East St. Louis, Ill., was introduced by Representative Dyer, of Missouri. The proposed committee would consist of five members of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate and House, charged with the duty of determining the cause of the riots, fix the responsibility, and if necessary recommend legislation to meet such occurrences in the future and prevent their repetition.

NATIONAL GUARD UNITS IN MANY STATES CALLED INTO FEDERAL SERVICE

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the United States of America and the Imperial German Government are now at war, and having in view the consequent danger of aggression by a foreign enemy upon the territory of the United States and the necessity for proper protection against possible interference with the execution of the laws of the Union by agents of the enemy, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the laws of the United States and through the governors of the respective States, call into the service of the United States as of and from the dates hereinafter respectively indicated all members of the National Guard and all enlisted members of the National Guard Reserve of the following States, who are not now in the service of the United States, except members of staff corps and departments not included in the personnel of tactical organizations, and except such officers of the National Guard as have been or may be specially notified by my authority that they will not be affected by this call, to wit:

On July 15, 1917, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Nebraska.

On July 25, 1917, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Illinois, Montana, Wyoming, Idaho, Washington, and Oregon.

The members of the National Guard of the various States affected by this call will be concentrated at such places as may be designated by the War Department.

II. And, under the authority conferred upon me by clause 2 of section 1 of the act of Congress "to authorize the President to increase temporarily the Military Establishment of the United States," approved May 18, 1917, I do hereby draft into the military service of the United States as of and from the 5th day of August, 1917, all members of the National Guard and all enlisted members of the National Guard Reserve of the following States, except members of staff corps and departments not included in the personnel of tactical organizations, and except such other officers of the National Guard as have been or may be specially notified by my authority that they will not be drafted, to wit:

New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Illinois, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, Indiana, Kentucky, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas, Missouri,

Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, California, and Wyoming.

III. All persons hereby drafted shall on and from the 5th day of August, 1917, stand discharged from the militia, and, under the terms of section 2 of the act of May 18, 1917, be subject to the laws and regulations governing the Regular Army, except as to promotions, so far as such laws and regulations are applicable to persons whose permanent retention in the military service on the active or retired list is not contemplated by law.

IV. The members of each company, battalion, regiment, brigade, division, or other organizations of the National Guard hereby drafted into the military service of the United States shall be embodied in organizations corresponding to those of the Regular Army. The officers not above the rank of colonel of said organizations of the National Guard who are drafted and whose offices are provided for in like organizations of the Regular Army are hereby appointed officers in the Army of the United States in the arm, staff, corps, or department, and in the grades in which they now hold commission as officers of the National Guard, such appointments to be effective, subject to acceptance, on and from the 5th day of August, 1917, and each of them, subject to such acceptance, is hereby assigned as of said date to the organization in the Army of the United States composed of those who were members of the organization of the National Guard in which at the time of draft he held a commission. The noncommissioned officers of the organizations of the National Guard the members of which are hereby drafted are hereby appointed noncommissioned officers in their present grade in the organizations of the Army composed of said members and shall in each case have the same relative rank as heretofore; and all other enlisted men are hereby confirmed in the Army of the United States in the grades and ratings held by them in the National Guard in all cases where such grades and ratings correspond to grades and ratings provided for in like organizations of the Regular Army, all such appointments of noncommissioned officers and confirmations of other enlisted men in their grades to be without prejudice to the authority of subordinate commanders in respect of promotions, reductions, and changes in enlisted personnel.

V. Each organization of the military force hereby created will, until further orders, bear the same name and designation as the former organization of the National Guard of whose members it is composed.

VI. All necessary orders for combining the organizations created by embodying therein members of the National Guard and National Guard Reserve hereby drafted into the military service of the United States into complete tactical units will be issued by the War Department.

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 3d 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:

ROBERT LANSING,
Secretary of State.

AIR CORPS OF 150,000 MEN NEEDED, SAYS HOWARD COFFIN

Mr. Howard E. Coffin, of the advisory commission of the Council of National Defense and chairman of the aircraft production board, has issued the following statement:

Dominance of the air has become vital to the success of any and all military operations. Both batteries and troops are, under the modern conditions of war, wholly dependent for effective direction upon the eyes of the air service looking down upon the field of operations from thousands of feet up in the clouds. This dominance of the air is vital, but may be achieved only through the presence of aircraft of all kinds and in overwhelming numbers. This dominance may be achieved only when pilots are available of proper quality and in sufficient numbers. Moreover, manufacturing equipment for quantity production of machines must be available.

America Last Great Reservoir.

America is the last great reservoir in the world, not only for men of the right quality but for the materials and the equipments for quantity production as well. The permanent supremacy of the air must be America's greatest single contribution to the cause.

Whatever we do must be done quickly. All world's records for industrial development in a new art must be broken. Whatever of crimes there may be later laid at the door of the aircraft production board, that of inaction must not be one of them. Minor mistakes here and there because of speed may be forgiven, but lost time through inaction, never.

Must Have 150,000 Men.

One hundred and fifty thousand officers and enlisted men, an army of the air great as our standing army of only a few months ago, will be needed. The task before us is a stupendous one. It is a task which appeals to our American people. All problems to be solved are industrial ones. The resources to be called into play are not such as will be used to any great extent in other lines of war work. American industry can make no greater contribution to the cause than through the establishment of the supremacy of the air.

AMERICAN BEER FOR FRANCE.

The following has been received from Consul General Thackara at Paris:

The Paris papers say that the native beer-brewing industry will have to be aided by imports of barley from America in order to be continued beyond July 1. The French brewers are said to be negotiating with America for supplies. Arrangements are also being made to ship beer to France from the United States. Before the war German products supplied the deficiency.

RULES FOR CONDUCT OF CORRESPONDENCE BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH BETWEEN UNITED STATES AND AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

The War Department authorizes the following:

Instructions covering the conduct of personal correspondence by mail or telegraph between the United States and American military forces in Europe are now being prepared in the form of a bulletin by the War Department, soon to be published.

In substance the rules to be followed are as follows:

Mail addressed to members of the expeditionary forces should bear the complete designation of the division, regiment, company, or other organization to which the addressee belongs.

In the upper left-hand corner of a letter should be placed the usual form of return request and the name and address of the sender.

Station of Units Barred.

Under no circumstances will the location or station of a military organization be included in the address on a letter for a person or organization in Europe.

Postage should be fully prepaid. The rate on letter mail to our military forces in France is 2 cents the ounce or fraction thereof. Newspaper mail is carried for 1 cent for 4 ounces.

Letters, post cards, and printed matter originating in the United States or any of its possessions for transmission to the United States expeditionary forces in Europe are subject to the United States domestic classification, conditions, and rates of postage.

No other than United States postage stamps are available for the prepayment of postage.

How to Address Letter.

The correct manner of addressing a letter is as follows:

Return to -----
Mrs. JOHN SMITH, : STAMP. :
 123 Blank Street,
 New York City.

JOHN SMITH, Jr.,
 Co. X, — Infantry,
 American Expeditionary Forces.

Mail for American military personnel in Europe will not be forwarded in care of The Adjutant General of the Army as a general rule. This may be done, however, in cases where the writer does not know that the addressee has actually embarked.

Letters Written by Soldiers.

Mail addressed to persons in the United States or any of its possessions will be addressed in the usual way, but nothing will be written in or on a letter to indicate the place or station of the writer, or any person or organization of our own forces or those of our allies.

The United States mail service established in France is prepared to sell postage stamps, post cards, etc., to our military forces. In cases where the soldier may be unable to purchase stamps to prepay postage the letter may be indorsed by the proper officer and forwarded to its destination, where the single rate of postage will be collected on delivery. This is provided for in the postal regulations.

Mail from Europe may bear the name and organization of the sender in the upper left-hand corner. It is subject to domestic rates and to the use of United States postage.

Money Orders Payable.

Money orders payable at the United States postal agency or its branches in Europe will be sold to purchasers in the United States or its possessions, and money orders payable in the United States or its possessions will be sold to purchasers at the agency or its branches in Europe, under regulations provided by the Post Office Department at domestic rates.

Money and valuables will not be accepted for transmission by registered mail. Important papers which can be duplicated if lost may be accepted for registration, but indemnity will not be paid for lost registered mail. Postal money orders should be used.

There is no provision at present for Parcel Post Service between our forces in Europe and the United States or its possessions.

How to Send Cablegrams.

Private telegrams to be cabled to members of the American Expeditionary Force in Europe will be addressed "*Amexforce, London,*" with the addressee's name and the official designation of the unit to which he belongs appearing as the first words of the text. When so addressed they will reach an official who knows the location of the various American units and who will forward the message by mail to the proper destination.

Under no circumstances will the location or station of a unit be designated in the address or body of a telegram.

Examples are given as follows:

A telegram to Capt. John B. Jones, Medical Corps, United States Army Base Hospital No. 10, American Expeditionary Forces, would be in the following form: *Amexforce, London,*
 John B. Jones, Base Hospital Number 10.
 Have followed your instructions.

MARY JONES.

Or, for Pvt. H. K. Smith, Company K, Forty-seventh United States Infantry:

Amexforce, London,
 H. K. Smith, Co. K, Forty-seventh U. S. Infantry. Will not change address.

JANE SMITH.

Messages in Plain Language.

To comply with European censorship regulations all messages must be written in plain language (English or French) or in an international code, and must be intelligible to the censors. The use of two codes or two languages or of combinations of code and plain language in the same message is forbidden. Telegrams without text or with but one plain language text word are not admitted. Code language may be used only in full-rate messages.

Codes authorized by the British censorship are: A. B. C. 5th; Scott's 10th; Western Union; Lieber's; Bentley's Complete Phrase Code (not including the oil and mineral supplements); Broomhall's Imperial Combination Code; Broomhall's Imperial Combination Code, Rubber Edi-

tion; Myers Atlantic Cotton Code, 39th Edition; Riverside Code, 5th Edition.

Code Messages.

In case of a code message the name of the code must be designated when the message is filed. It is pointed out that it is useless to make use of codes unless the person to whom the message is addressed is stationed in a city where he may have access to a code book.

The War Department is considering the feasibility of authorizing the use of the Army and Navy Code, which has been in use for trans-Pacific messages, in addition to the nine codes mentioned.

Every telegraph message must be signed. The surname alone may be used, but such a signature as "John," "Mary," "Mother," etc., will not be passed.

Attention is called to the fact that there are three classes of service available—full rate, deferred rate, and week-end rate.

It is the intention of the War Department to detail an officer specially to care for Army mail matters.

NAVAL BIDS RECEIVED.

Proposals on Large Number of Articles Are Opened.

The following proposals have been received and opened by Rear Admiral McGowan, Paymaster General of the Navy, and sent to the respective bureaus for allotment:

Bands, rotating cupro nickel, 1,500,000 pounds; woven fabric belting, miscellaneous; galvanized boat chains, 3,502; collision mat chains, 30; glass tube fuses, 500,000; rubber gaskets, 150,000; boat grapnels, 4,451; galvanized iron hooks, miscellaneous; fire and flushing pump, 1; force pumps, various; handy billy pumps, 200; anchor shackles, miscellaneous; galvanized steel wire rope sockets, 7,500; round steel nickel, 400 pounds; common black rod steel, 30,000 pounds; steel, special, bright, 700 pounds; hexagon screw steel, 7,050 pounds; sail thimbles, miscellaneous; thimbles, wire rope, miscellaneous; white floor tiling, 20,600 square feet; brass base treads, 3,800; cast-iron base treads, 1,500; seamless steel tubing, 7,000 pounds; life line turnbuckles, 660; Letzendraht wire, 800,000 feet; rattan brooms, 10,194; steel wire brooms, 216; whisk brooms, 27,000; brushes, steel wire casting, 48,800; dust brushes, miscellaneous; turkey feather brushes, 712; steel wire file brushes, 7,666; hand scrubbing brushes, 129,808; paint brushes, miscellaneous; steamer engine grease cups, miscellaneous; daubers, 1,000; handles, 3,000; handles, 98,600; handles, squilgee, 59,000; squilgees, no handles, 60,000; deck swabs, 63,000.

STRENGTH OF MARINE CORPS.

Enlisted strength of Marine Corps July 9 (estimated) 26,770. Strength, commissioned and enlisted, 29,536. Applicants transferred to recruit depots since June 30: Paris Island (Port Royal), 399; Philadelphia, 94; Mare Island, 142; total, 635.

GOVERNMENT RAILROAD IN ALASKA EXPECTED TO PLAY IMPORTANT PART IN SOLVING THE WAR PROBLEMS NOW CONFRONTING UNITED STATES

The importance of the early completion of the Government railroad in Alaska in helping the United States to meet the burdens of war is set forth in a statement authorized by the Secretary of the Interior. The railroad, it is pointed out, will hasten the development of Alaska's vast resources; will encourage the production of foodstuffs, thus reducing the Territory's dependence upon the United States for supplies; will furnish coal in unlimited quantity for the Navy, obviating the necessity for the transcontinental shipment to the Pacific of fuel for Government vessels, and at the same time release thousands of cars for the transportation of war materials and foodstuffs. The statement follows:

Purposes of Road.

On March 12, 1914, the Alaskan railroad act was approved by the President. This act authorized and directed the President to locate a railroad in the Territory of Alaska not to exceed in the aggregate 1,000 miles. The purposes of the road, as set forth in that act, were as follows:

1. To connect one or more of the open Pacific Ocean harbors on the southern coast of Alaska with the navigable waters in the interior.

2. To connect with the coal fields so as best to aid in the development of the agricultural and mineral or other resources.

3. To provide transportation of coal for the Army and Navy, transportation of troops, munitions of war, the mails, and for other Governmental and public uses, including the transportation of passengers and freight.

The primary purpose of the railroad system authorized in the act was to develop the mineral resources of Alaska, particularly its coal.

Parts Under Construction.

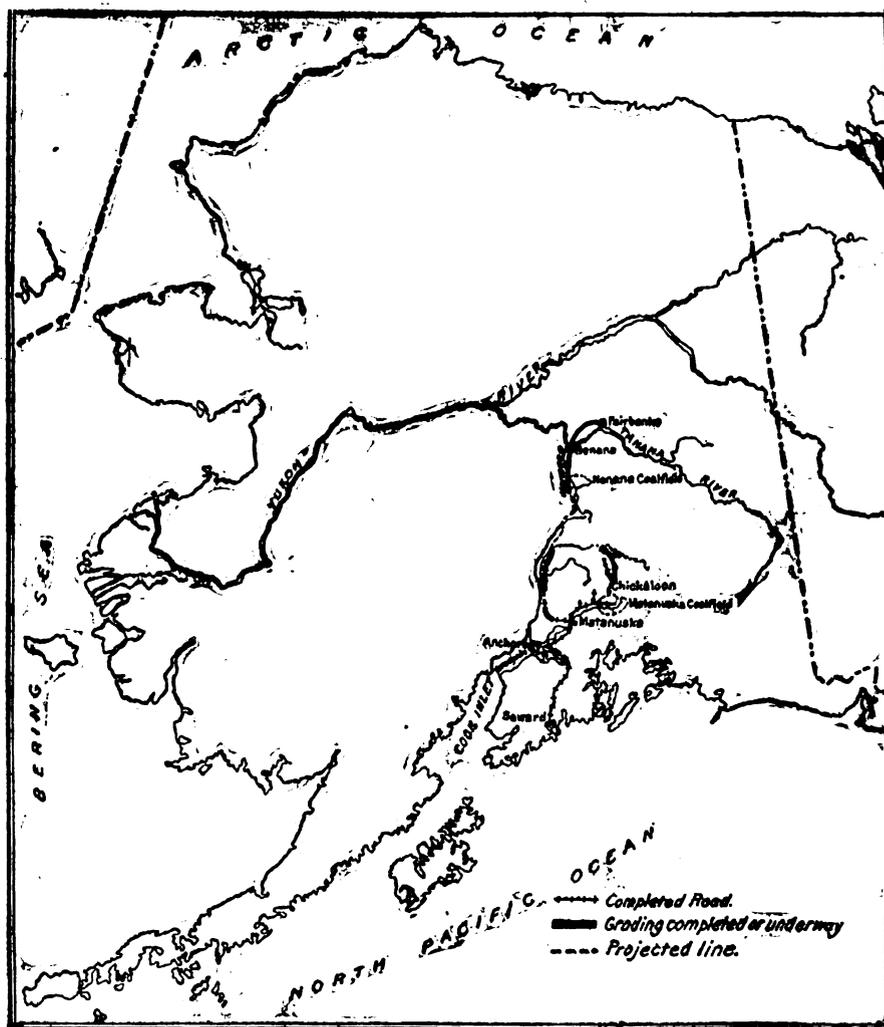
The main line of the road is now under construction from Seward, on the Pacific coast, inland for 470 miles to Fairbanks, on the Tanana River, a large and navigable tributary of the Yukon. There is now in operation 150 miles. The accompanying map shows the line of the road.

The road taps two large coal fields, the Matanuska and the Nenana. The coal in the Matanuska field has been tested by the Navy and found to be excellent for steaming purposes. The Nenana coal was recently tested by the Bureau of Mines and found to be a fair grade of lignite. It is estimated that the supply in both of these fields is practically inexhaustible. By September of this year the branch line will be completed to the heart of the Matanuska coal field. Dredging is under way at Anchorage, the nearest tidewater port to the coal fields, in order that deep-draft ocean vessels may be loaded at the docks. When the gap, about 25 miles in length, along Turnagain Arm, between Anchorage and Seward, is completed, coal can be shipped from the latter port. It is planned to close this gap early in 1918.

Now Using Matanuska Coal.

The commission in charge of the railroad work is now using coal mined from the Matanuska field in the construction of the line. Construction work is being pushed as rapidly as possible, and it is

NEW MAP SHOWING THE PROGRESS OF CONSTRUCTION OF GOVERNMENT RAILWAY TAPPING RICH ALASKA COALFIELDS



estimated that at the present rate Matanuska coal can be delivered for the needs of the Navy and for general use on the Pacific coast in the early summer of 1918.

The railroad is also being constructed southward from Fairbanks to tap the Nenana field, making the coal here available for the development of such mineral deposits as copper, antimony, and gold in this part of the country. Mining here is practically at a standstill, owing to the lack of suitable fuel. The Nenana coal will also be made available for use on the railroad locomotives and on the river steamers of the interior.

Rich Valleys Traversed.

The railroad traverses several rich agricultural valleys, the development of which will add to the increase of our food supply, in that it will supply Alaska's needs and obviate the necessity of making shipments of food products from the States. Along the many streams adjacent to the railroad is found a plentiful

supply of cottonwood and spruce, from which large quantities of pulp for paper making can be derived.

The importance of immediately completing this railroad can more readily be appreciated when it is seen that the Navy could then be supplied with fuel on the Pacific coast, without having it shipped across the continent by rail, thus releasing thousands of cars for the transportation of war materials and food; and would also release the ocean tonnage which is now required to carry from the States practically all of the coal consumed by the mining, fishing, and other industries in Alaska.

RECLAMATION CONTRACT GIVEN.

The Secretary of the Interior has authorized the Reclamation Service to award a contract to the F. C. Austin Drainage Excavator Co., of Chicago, for furnishing a trenching machine for use on the Grand Valley Irrigation project, Colorado, at a price of \$6,900.