



Official Bulletin



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GEORGE CREEL, CHAIRMAN

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No. 52.

GOVERNMENT SAFEGUARDED IN ALL CANTONMENT CONTRACTS

Col. I. W. Littell, of the Quartermaster Corps, officer in charge of cantonment construction, has issued the following statement:

Under such headings as "Government hurting business," "Disturbing the labor market," etc., a series of editorials and news items are appearing which are founded almost entirely upon falsehood, and the influence of which is extremely pernicious. They charge in effect that the contractors for the cantonments are paying more for material and for labor than is necessary in order that they may thereby increase the profit to themselves, which is figured upon the basis of a percentage on the cost of the operation; and they imply that this office has taken no precautions and is doing nothing to prevent this deliberate fraud on the part of the contractors.

Such articles are written either with a reckless disregard of truth or a deliberate purpose to hamper the Government in this work. The contractors for building cantonments were chosen with the greatest care; the War Department had the assistance of the Council of National Defense in making the selections, and in every instance the contractors have had the widest experience and enjoy the highest reputation in their communities.

Government Protected.

The War Department has taken every precaution to safeguard the interests of the Government in the carrying out of these contracts. A provision is contained in each contract which prevents the contractor from making any departure from the standard rate of wages being paid in the locality where the work is being done without the consent and approval of the Government. The prices paid for the various materials which go into the construction must, by the terms of the contract, receive the approval of responsible representatives of the Government before any purchase is made.

In the methods adopted by this office in carrying out these contracts all material is carefully inspected both as to quality and amount, and an accurate record of the hours of labor of every employee on the job is made by representatives of this office.

Of course the calling of approximately 100,000 men to build these cantonments must necessarily "disturb the labor market" in the localities from which they are called. Some inducements must be offered employees to do this temporary rush work, which in most cases must be done at a distance from their homes. Consequently an increase in wage is about the only method that can be employed to secure the necessary number of mechanics and laborers. However, it has rarely been found necessary to consent to the increase of wage more than 10 per cent above the prevailing rate in any locality.

Four of Crew of Sunk American Ship Reported Missing.

A telegram to the Department of State says that the master of the American steamer *Orleans*, sunk by a submarine, reports the following missing:

Tamarantes, a Greek; T. Cleary, an Irishman; A. Murillo, a Chilian; and A. Nogot, a Filipino.

The following are reported as saved: A. D. Tucker, J. C. Sorenson, H. Bockins, H. M. Wiemers, E. E. Gabrielsen, H. L. Kelly, S. Ekenes, H. Jacobsen, L. J. Larson, H. Hendricksen, F. Vara, E. Carlson, A. Ronelinsen, M. Romararo, O. Hansen, F. Hill, J. Hutchins, A. Sirigo, F. Constantin Sarakis, J. Chiporopoulos, A. Poligrone Coneweff, J. Mennero, L. C. Hurian, T. Olindo, John Henderson, John Wee, John Cowitas, M. Bernaldez, J. Carpio, John Rojas.

The armed guard were saved.

NEXT SUNDAY LAST DAY FOR TRAINING CAMP APPLICATIONS

The Adjutant General of the Army directs the attention of candidates for the second series of officers' training camps to the fact that the last day set for the receipt of their applications is Sunday, the 15th of July; and all should send in their papers as promptly as possible to avoid any question of delay in the mails.

Applicants can obtain blanks at headquarters of the several military departments. They are as follows:

- Eastern, New York City, N. Y.
- Central, Chicago, Ill.
- Southeastern, Charleston, S. C.
- Southern, San Antonio, Tex.
- Western, San Francisco, Cal.
- Northeastern, Boston, Mass.

Application blanks can also be obtained at the offices of the Military Camps Association, which has offices or committees in practically all towns of any size throughout the country.

Since the 15th of July comes on Sunday, it is probable that applications received on the following Monday may be considered, but it is better to have the application in the mails so that they are delivered on the 14th.

It has been inferred that applications of men under the age of 25 years had not been encouraged by The Adjutant General; but this is not correct, and all persons qualified should take pains to have their papers in before the end of the present week.

A member of the National Guard in Federal service may apply through the regular channels and, if accepted, will be part of his State's quota.

MERCHANTS WILLING TO STOP UNNECESSARY STORE SERVICE

The Council of National Defense authorizes the following:

With the purpose of making ready to meet the man-power situation caused by the enlistment of volunteers, and the still more acute situation that will follow the draft, a conference of merchants from all parts of the country has been held here to discuss the elimination of unnecessary services from retail trade. About 100 dry goods, grocery, clothing, and department store proprietors were present. The conference was called by the National Retail Dry Goods Association as a result of recommendations made recently by the commercial economy board of the Council of National Defense. The board had recommended that deliveries and the return privilege allowed by retail stores be curtailed.

Question for Retailers.

"In this country," A. W. Shaw, chairman of the board, told the meeting, "perhaps one-third of the men engaged in delivery and return-goods systems will be called to the front. This question is very flatly up to the retail merchants. When the time comes that these men are called away, are you going to take men from the manufacturing, shipbuilding, agricultural, or mining industries, which must keep going to full capacity, or are you going to readjust your businesses so as to get on without tearing them away from work that is of the greatest importance in the conduct of the war?"

The sentiment of the conference heartily favored following the spirit of the recommendations of the commercial economy board. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolutions Adopted.

"That it is the sense of this meeting that the retail merchants of the United States lend their hearty and active cooperation to the commercial economy board of the Council of National Defense toward bringing about reforms which would result in releasing both men and capital as they may be needed by the United States Government for the defense of the Nation during the war; and further be it

Resolved, That the recommendations made at this meeting be transmitted to all local organizations in the different cities with instructions to use their utmost efforts with a full spirit of cooperation to put these necessary recommendations into effect; and further be it

Resolved, That in such communities where no such organizations exist, a distinct effort be made to bring about cooperation in the work of this board."

Among the other important subjects which came up for discussion looking to the elimination of nonessential services now rendered the customers of retail stores were the reduction of deliveries to

one or, if necessary, two a day in each district; the possibility of making a charge for special deliveries; the question of limiting delivery to purchases amounting to a certain sum; and the limiting of the return-goods privilege to a definite short period.

Speeches on the subjects under discussion were made by Mr. Herbert J. Tilly, of Strawbridge & Clothier, Philadelphia, and Mr. M. L. Wilkinson, of the Scruggs-Vandervoort-Barney Co., of St. Louis.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS 2,175,000 PAIRS OF SHOES FOR THE ARMY

Awards for 2,175,000 pairs of shoes for the Army have just been made by the Quartermaster's Department, at an average price of \$4.73 a pair. Deliveries of these shoes will begin immediately and will be completed before December 31 of the present year.

The awards were made to 21 manufacturers after sealed bids from 59 had been opened. The awards include 950,000 pairs of marching shoes and 1,225,000 pairs of field shoes.

"Prices secured for the Government were very satisfactory," the committee on supplies of the Council of National Defense said to-day. "They were slightly lower than on the opening awards of May 29."

Material Arranged For.

This satisfactory price was due to the "pegging" of an adequate supply of leather and other materials which had been arranged for the manufacturers by the committee of shoe and leather industries of the Council.

"Had these arrangements not been made," a manufacturer said, "the manufacturers would have been forced to go into the open market and bid against each other for materials, and the leather market, which is already high, would undoubtedly have advanced again." This, it was explained, would have resulted in an increased cost to the Government for shoes and an increased cost to all civilians.

The awards were made to the following firms: T. D. Barry Co., Brockton, Mass.; A. J. Bates Co., Webster, Mass.; Brown Shoe Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Churchill & Alden Co., Brockton, Mass.; B. A. Corbin & Son Co., Webster, Mass.; Craddock, Terry Co., Lynchburg, Va.; J. E. Dayton Co., Williamsport, Pa.; Chas. A. Eaton Co., Brockton, Mass.; Fred F. Field Co., Brockton, Mass.; French, Shriner & Urner, Boston, Mass.; R. P. Huzzard Co., Gardiner, Me.; Jos. M. Herman & Co., Millis, Mass.; F. M. Hoyt Shoe Co., Manchester, N. H.; Huntington Shoe & Leather Co., Huntington, Ind.; International Shoe Co., St. Louis, Mo.; E. E. Taylor Co., Brockton, Mass.; E. W. Warren & Co., Somersworth, N. H.; Albert H. Weinbrenner, Milwaukee, Wis.; L. Q. White Shoe Co., Bridgewater, Mass.; J. H. Winchell & Co. (Inc.), Haverhill, Mass.; E. T. Wright & Co., Rockland, Mass.

1,226 NEW ARMY RECRUITS.

Reports to The Adjutant General's office show that enlistments for the Regular Army July 10 amounted to 1,226, making a total of 143,120 accepted enlistments since April 1, 1917.

EXPANSION OF U. S. NAVY YARDS SO THAT 16 WAR VESSELS MAY BE ON WAYS AT ONE TIME BEING RUSHED BY SHIFTS OF MEN WORKING OVERTIME

The shipbuilding facilities of the United States navy yards are being expanded so that eventually 16 war vessels may be on the ways at one time, while fully 32 may be in course of construction. This number does not include submarines and submarine chasers. Secretary of the Navy Daniels has authorized this statement regarding the expansion program:

"With the shipways now being built or projected, United States navy yards will be able to have in course of construction on the ways at one time 16 war vessels, in addition to submarines and submarine chasers. Seven of these could be battleships, two auxiliaries, such as transports, fuel ships, hospital ships, etc., and seven destroyers. Should the needs of the Nation require battle cruisers instead of battleships, it would be possible to substitute these on the longer slips for an equal number of battleships. As much work must be done on vessels before the keels are laid and after launching, there could be under construction at one time in the yards at least double the number of vessels for which slips are available. This construction work is in addition to the repair work and rebuilding of the fleet, which must be carried on.

Three Battleships Building.

"There are now under construction in Government yards three battleships, four destroyers, and a number of submarines and submarine chasers.

"In 1912 the shipbuilding facilities of the navy yards consisted of one way for battleships at New York and one way at Mare Island for auxiliaries.

"At the beginning of the present year the facilities available were: Boston, one auxiliary; New York, one battleship; Philadelphia, one auxiliary; Norfolk, one destroyer; Charleston, one gunboat; Mare Island, one battleship and one destroyer.

"At Portsmouth, N. H., we now have four ways for submarines, which means that from six to eight will be under construction at one time. The navy yard at Boston has one way for auxiliaries.

Facilities at New York.

"The navy yard at New York now has a way for large-sized battleships and a second is being built for battleships. At Philadelphia there will be two ways, one for large battleships or battle cruisers, and another for large battleships. A third, already built, is used for auxiliary vessels.

"Norfolk has one way for destroyers and will have one for large battleships. Charleston will have five ways for destroyers.

"The navy yard at Puget Sound will provide a slip for one battleship, and Mare Island has ways for a large battleship and for a destroyer.

Will Employ Thousands.

"The new building plans involve not only the construction of ways but also machine, electrical, structural, forge, and pattern shops, in addition to foundries, store houses, railroad tracks, and power

plants. We must also secure electrical machinery and tools, as well as employ thousands of skilled and unskilled laborers.

"The increase in building capacity also provides more repair resources, enabling the Government yards to handle all repair and rebuilding work for the fleet as well as much for the new merchant marine. Owing to the fact that we had only a small merchant marine previous to the war, the dry dock and repair facilities of a commercial character were restricted. We had some small commercial docks, but few large enough to care for the big ships in the ocean trades, and none for ships such as the *Lusitania*, *Vaterland*, and *Olympic*. Most of the large ships docked in England or Germany, and when docked here, permission had to be secured for the use of naval docks.

Work Being Rushed.

"There are now three naval dry docks under construction which will be capable of handling the largest ships, and two similar private docks are being built, one at San Francisco, and one at Boston, which is being built by a private company and the State of Massachusetts. These are being encouraged by the Government by annual guarantees for dockage.

"All this work at navy yards is being rushed, the men working overtime and in shifts, and in most cases bonuses are offered for completion ahead of the schedule."

DATE OF NEXT LOAN NOT FIXED.

Secretary McAdoo Denies Report Circulated in New York.

Secretary McAdoo has issued the following:

"My attention has just been called to a report circulated in New York City that the next offering of the liberty loan would be made on the 15th of September, next, and that the amount would be \$3,000,000,000. This report is wholly unauthorized. I have not yet determined when the next offering shall be made nor what the amount shall be. I desire to warn the public against recurrent unreliable reports of this character. When the amount and date of the offering have been determined, official announcement will be made by the Treasury Department."

ENLISTMENTS IN THE NAVY.

The Navy Department authorizes the following:

Total number of enlisted men July 9.	130,213
Net gain July 10	450

Total number of enlisted men July 10	130,663
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BRAZIL ISSUES TREASURY NOTES.

Consul General Alfred L. Moreau Gottschalk reports from Rio de Janeiro, under date of May 23, that by a decree dated May 9 the minister of the treasury has been empowered to issue, in accordance with decree No. 11,693 of August 23, 1915, the sum of 20,000 contos of reis in notes of the Brazilian National Treasury.

PERIL IN FOOD LAW DELAY EXPLAINED BY H. C. HOOVER

American Producers Face Slump in Wheat, He Tells President, Unless Strong Government Measures Are Adopted Speedily.

Expects Glut at Interior Terminals During Considerable Period—Would Protect the Farmer and Consumer From Speculators.

In order to let the country know how serious and far-reaching the consequences may be, both to the farmers of the country and to the consumers, of the present delays in passing the pending food legislation, the President to-day authorized the publication of the following letter from Food Administrator Hoover:

JULY 10, 1917.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: In response to your request I send you herewith the following notes compiled by myself and my associates upon the present situation with regard to wheat:

1. The 1917 harvest promises to yield 678,000,000 bushels. The normal internal consumption and seed requirement (assuming a carry over of same volume in 1918 as in 1917) amounts to about 600,000,000 bushels, thus leaving a theoretical export balance of 78,000,000 bushels. The conservation measures are already having a marked effect and it is not too much to hope that the national saving may be 80,000,000 to 100,000,000 bushels, and therefore the export balance increased to, say, 158,000,000 to 180,000,000 bushels.

Results of Speculation.

2. The experience this year in the rampant speculation, extortionate profits, and the prospect of even narrower supplies than 1916 harvest and carry over, must cause the deepest anxiety. No better proof of the hardship worked upon our people during the past year need be adduced than the recitation of the fact that the producer received an average of \$1.51 per bushel for the 1916 wheat harvest, yet wheat has been as high as \$3.25 at Chicago, and the price of flour has been from time to time based upon this speculative price of wheat, so that through one evil cause or another, the consumer has suffered from 50 to 100 per cent, and the producer gained nothing. After much study and investigation it is evident that this unbearable increase in the margin between producer and consumer is due to not only rank speculation, but more largely to the wide margin of profit demanded by every link in the chain to insure them from the great hazards of trade in the widely fluctuating and dangerous price situation during a year when all normal stabilization has been lost through the interruption of world trade and war. All these factors render it vitally necessary to initiate systematic measures which will absolutely eliminate all possibility of speculation, cure extortionate profits, and effect proper distribution and restriction on exports to a point within our own protection. These measures can not be accomplished by punitive prosecutions of evil-doers, but only by proper and anticipatory organization and regulation all along the distribution chain.

3. During recent months the allied Governments have consolidated their

buying into one hand in order that they might relieve the burden of speculation from their own consumers, and as the restricted exports to neutrals are but a minor item, the export price, if not controlled, is subject to the will of the allied buyer, so that in a great measure the American producer is left to that buyer's judgment and is without voice. Furthermore, in normal circumstances United States and Canadian wheat is moved to Europe largely in the fall months, such shipments averaging about 40,000,000 bushels per month, and relieving a corresponding flow from the farms into the interior terminals. This year, owing to the shortage of shipping, the allied supplies must proceed over a large period of the year and will not during the fall months apparently average over 20,000,000 to 25,000,000 bushels per month. We must, therefore, expect a glut in our interior terminals during a considerable period. The financial resources of the grain trade are probably insufficient to carry this extra load without the help of speculators, and, moreover, the consolidation of practically all foreign buying in the hands of the allied buyer has further tended to diminish the resources of capital available by putting a number of firms out of business and limits the financial capital available in export trade. The net result of this situation is that unless some strong and efficient Government action is immediately settled and brought into play the American producer will face a slump in wheat, and in any event the price of export wheat will be dictated by a single agency, and the American consumer will be faced with the situation that a large part of the essential bread-stuff has passed into the hands of speculators, for some one must buy and hold not only the normal flow from the farmer but this probable glut.

Activity of Mills to Diminish.

4. With great reduction in the consumption of wheat bread, now fortunately in progress, the employment of our mills must be greatly diminished, and with the reduction of domestic flour production and our daily feed from wheat, residues will be greatly curtailed. Therefore, we must induce foreign buyers to accept flour instead of wheat.

5. In order to do justice to the producers who have shown great patriotism in a special effort to increase production in 1917 and to further stimulate the efforts of 1918, it is absolutely vital that we shall protect

the farmer from slump in price this year, due to a glut as above or from the uncontrolled decisions of any one buyer. I am informed that most of the allied countries have fixed the price of wheat to the farmer at \$1.80 per bushel, and many of their producers believe that as allies it is our duty to furnish wheat at a price which delivered to them will not exceed their domestic price; in other words, about \$1.50 per bushel, Chicago. Neither their responsible officials nor I hold this view, because I consider that the stimulation to production, if no other reason, is in the long run in the interest of the allies. There is, however, a limit to price which so trespasses upon the rights of the consumer as to defeat its own object through strikes, rises in wages, and social disturbances in the country. It is with the view to finding a solution to these problems, filled with the greatest dangers to both our producers and consumers, that legislation has been proposed and pressed for speedy enactment.

Many Plans Considered.

6. The proposed food administration has conferred with many hundred patriotic men engaged in production and distribution and has investigated the condition of the consumers in many centers as well. Many plans have been tentatively put forward and abandoned and others have been developed, but, in any case, none has or can be settled until legislation has been completed. Three facts stand out plainly enough from our investigations: First, that in this situation the farmer will need protection as to the price of wheat, and, second, that large masses of people in the consuming centers are being actually undernourished to-day, due to the exorbitant cost of living; and these conditions, unless some remedy be found, are likely to repeat themselves in even more vicious form at this time next year; third, the speculator, legitimate or vicious, has taken a large part of the money now being paid by the consumer.

7. It seems to be overlooked in some quarters that the marketing of this year's wheat is surrounded with circumstances new to history and that the old distributing safeguards are torn away by isolation from the reciprocal markets abroad and the extinction of a free export market and free export transportation. The harvest has begun to move, and from these very causes the price of wheat has begun to drop; and if the farmer is to sell his wheat either the specu-

(Continued on page 5.)

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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.

OUR FINANCIAL STRENGTH.

Two billion dollars is a tremendous sum of money. Yet the American people have loaned their Government that much and have barely touched their resources. The money was raised so easily it only seemed to show the tremendous financial strength of the country.

It is not one-tenth of our bank deposits. It is less than one-eighth of our bank loans for one year. It was less than one-half of our national savings for 1916 and only 5 per cent of our national income for that year according to estimates.

Not only is this first liberty loan bond issue of \$2,000,000,000 much larger than the initial loans of any of the other nations engaged in the war but it was raised in much less time with much less effort and was subscribed to by a vastly greater number of individuals; this too when danger was far from us and the Nation in a calm frame of mind.

The coming second issue of liberty loan bonds, with the great mass of the people of the country much better educated as to Government bond issues and Government finances in general, it is reasonable to suppose, will be disposed of with even greater success than the initial issue.

The oversubscription to the initial issue of over a billion dollars augurs well for the success of the next loan. There are several million more investors in Government bonds in America than there were a month ago. Then there were some 300,000 holders of United States bonds; now there are over 4,000,000. And the thrill of the thought of our soldiers in France will rally the people to the Nation's call.

"MOVIES" INFORMING PEOPLE OF EVERY CLIME ON AMERICAN LIFE, CUSTOMS, AND RESOURCES

The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, authorizes the following:

The vogue of the motion picture in its spread to the far quarters of the globe has been more than a simple means of amusement. It has brought into closer contact the races of differing language, those of climes which have no elements in common, and the peoples of widely divergent social customs. By means of the films those countries which have been active in their production are already familiar places, and the steady gains that have been made by the United States during the past five years toward the leadership in this industry have literally made it possible for the whole world to "see America" on a large scale while sitting in their own home towns.

Interest in American Films.

In the early days of the movies—and that was less than a generation ago—American audiences grew enthusiastic over the French products that were sent across the Atlantic to reveal the wonders of this new art of the camera. Reports received from abroad furnish the information that Europe, Asia, and Africa are now showing equal enthusiasm over the perfected American films. In a single month in Paris out of 13,800 meters of film shown 11,000 were American. A recent report from a continental country which was received by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce stated that even among the pictures that were of European origin many were reproductions of American subjects. From far-off Australia the bureau hears that "films from well-known American companies are in general use." A consular report from South Africa states that "interest in American family and political life has been marked."

Increase in Film Exports.

According to the official statistical volume called "Commerce and Navigation," published by the bureau, the exports of exposed films from manufacturers in the United States increased from 32,192,018 feet in the fiscal year 1913, to 158,751,786 feet in the fiscal year 1916, and that their value increased from \$2,276,460 in the year ended June 30, 1913, to \$6,757,658 in the year ended June 30, 1916. Exports to Europe were 17,762,429 feet, valued at \$1,317,531, in 1913, and 126,749,563 feet, valued at \$4,851,866, in 1916; to North American countries 10,846,522 feet, valued at \$759,544, in 1913, and 17,603,193 feet, valued at \$1,070,823, in 1916; to South America 811,259 feet, valued at \$39,629, in 1913, and 2,638,328 feet, valued at \$126,007, in 1916; to Asia 770,418 feet, valued at \$33,065, in 1913, and 3,336,997 feet, valued at \$119,189, in 1916; to Oceania 1,982,000 feet, valued at \$126,040, in 1913, and 8,380,999 feet, valued at \$583,054, in 1916; and to Africa 9,090 feet, valued at \$651, in 1913, and 42,706 feet, valued at \$6,719, in 1916.

In the last few months about 100 reports have been received from American consular officers in all parts of the world on motion-picture markets. These, with their stories of the amusement realms of

all the other nations, are not lacking in tribute to the excellence of the products of the studios of the United States. Credit has been given for the quality attained to the natural conditions that have favored the sites of various American studios. American humor is winning marked appreciation. Most important of all, the world has learned something about America and wants to learn more.

Imports Dwindling.

Official figures reveal the fact that the producers of this country have been gradually turning the import trade in films from the "manufactured class" to the "raw material." Notwithstanding the immense growth in the scope of such entertainments in the United States, imports of the finished product have been dwindling for several years, but on the other hand our imports of sensitized but not exposed films have shown substantial increase in quantities. Imports of such raw material amounted to 44,717,923 feet valued at \$889,560 in 1914; and to 58,490,768 feet valued at \$750,023 in 1916. The reduction in total value gives this class of goods a unique distinction in an era of high prices.

U. S. Art Spread Broadcast.

Imports of motion-picture "positives" reached the lowest mark of recent years in 1916 when the amount was 6,742,988 feet valued at \$256,332, compared with 14,274,788 feet valued at \$325,983 in 1912, and 20,057,144 feet valued at \$1,000,469 in 1914. Negatives have largely decreased in value with an annual loss since the fiscal year 1913. American art is being spread broadcast throughout the world, while other countries assist in supplying the foundation upon which that art is expressed. Through this medium, the scenery, daily life, work and play, even the character of the American people are made manifest with much greater vividness than the printed page has ever been able to reveal them.

6 KILLED IN NAVY YARD EXPLOSION.

The commandant of the navy yard, Mare Island, has reported to the Navy Department the following casualties as a result of the explosion at that yard on July 9:

Killed:

Chief Gunner A. H. McKenzie,
Mrs. McKenzie and two daughters,
George Stanton, gardener,
N. C. Damsted, ordnance man.

Injured, perhaps not seriously: A. Anderson, T. J. Burns, F. E. Davis, N. J. Fenton, J. W. Hight, F. Dunlap, H. A. Girard, M. Driscoll, William E. Goodrich, Emil Firschebach, J. L. King, John J. Small, C. E. McCultery, J. L. McKenna, R. J. Meeman, Peter Morrissey, H. D. Overman, J. R. Zimmer, C. A. Strode, Margaret Ryan (nurse), W. M. McIntosh, E. J. Slaven, James Burns, Jack Martin, Frank Killey, John E. Nee, F. Dunlap, G. H. Gelvin, R. E. Winton, J. J. Malloy, J. P. Casey, W. Luigan, L. E. Waters, Harry Crandall, C. F. Faber, Mrs. McKenna, A. Engin, Mrs. R. E. Winton, E. F. Ryan, E. J. Huntington, W. K. McBeth, C. R. Plummer, L. S. Wilson.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES BRIEFLY TOLD

SENATE.

After the Democratic steering committee yesterday had made an ineffectual attempt to deal with the situation in which the administration food bill had become involved, and numerous conferences among leaders of both parties seemed to indicate the failure of the legislation because of the way it had been amended in the Senate, drastic action was taken and a special meeting of the Agricultural Committee called to consider the advisability of submitting a revised measure.

With the knowledge that this would be done and many of the objectionable features that had been put in in the shape of amendments eliminated, Senator Chamberlain obtained unanimous consent for a vote on the measure not later than 2.30 o'clock on the afternoon of Saturday, July 21. Beginning on Thursday the 19th speeches will be limited to 5 and 10 minutes.

The Agricultural Committee rapidly went over the bill and Chairman Gore prepared a substitute that will be offered. In a general way it follows the line of the measure originally urged upon the Senate, and eliminates the proposed control over products other than foodstuffs, feed, and fuel. The new bill will make the Secretary of Agriculture and two persons appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate members of a paid board of food administration. This board will have power to cooperate with the representatives of other Governments at war with Germany to buy, sell, store, and distribute foods, feeds, and fuel and "similar necessities essential to the support and maintenance of the armies thereof."

The bill further provides a guaranty of \$1.50 a bushel for wheat, and authorizes governmental purchase of the surplus product. Provision also is made for the Federal purchase and sale of flour, meal, beans, and potatoes with provision for requisition for military purposes. There likewise is a provision for full control of the coal situation through purchase, lease, condemnation or requisition and operation of the mines by the Government for military or other public purposes connected with the national defense. Licensing provisions are rewritten into the bill and hoarding is penalized.

The prohibition feature is solved by prohibiting the manufacture of distilled spirits from any foodstuff or feed. The mandatory commandeering feature is eliminated. The President would be authorized to commandeer them to secure industrial alcohol if in his judgment such was necessary. The President would be authorized to limit or prohibit the making of beer or wines. Better headway in the discussion is expected when the revised bill is submitted, but no plan has yet been suggested to bring the measure to a vote on a day earlier than that set in the agreement of yesterday.

Senators Lodge (Republican) and Simmons (Democrat) made the principal speeches against the added control features of the measure yesterday afternoon. Mr. Lodge opposed the proposed Government regulation of profits, asserting that it would undermine the country's financial foundations. Senator Simmons op-

posed many of the provisions that probably will be eliminated when the revised measure is reported back from the committee. He particularly opposed the commandeering provisions of the prohibition section on account of the great loss in revenue. Senator Smith, of South Carolina, fought the inclusion of cotton in the pending bill.

Among amendments suggested was one by Senator Norris to make the prohibition features, intended to be operative only for the period of the war, permanent. Another, by Senator Smoot, was intended to overcome the objections raised to his commandeering amendment voted into the bill last Saturday. He did not offer it, however.

An amendment was introduced by Senator Lewis, of Illinois, proposing a war tax upon all unused lands, the tax to be equal to the State and local taxes. In presenting the proposal to the consideration of the Senate, Mr. Lewis said it would force the cultivation of lands now lying idle and would greatly add to the productiveness of the country and increase the food supply. He estimated that the proposed tax would yield about \$100,000,000.

In response to a Senate resolution the Federal Trade Commission submitted a supplemental report on the news-print paper situation. The commission again called attention to its recommendations for legislation giving the Government power to take over control of the manufacture of news-print paper and its distribution as the only solution of the question.

The Committee on Commerce reported the rivers and harbors appropriation bill with the amount as passed by the House practically unchanged. Some minor amendments are made, chief among them being for the obtainment by the Federal Government, either through purchase or condemnation, of the Cape Cod Canal as a part of the defense system of the Atlantic coast.

HOUSE.

The proposed espionage features of the trading-with-the-enemy bill were struck out in the discussion yesterday. This was done following suggestions by Minority Leader Mann and Representative Gard that existing law provided ample remedies. An amendment was adopted rejecting language that would have included in the term "enemy" natives of Germany and substituting individuals or bodies of individuals "citizens or subjects of any nation with which the United States is at war."

Under the terms of a bill introduced by Chairman Burnett, of the Immigration Committee, alien slackers subject to military duty in their home countries would be deported from the United States. The bill would apply only to the subjects or citizens of allies of this country who have not declared their intention of becoming citizens of the United States. The bill also provides that alien enemies in the United States between the ages of 18 and 44 may be drafted by the President for mental or physical labor in the United States, and that no subjects or citizens of countries allied with Germany shall be

admitted to the United States except upon the special authorization of the President or his agent.

Representative Jeannette Rankin, of Montana, introduced a bill granting an allowance to dependent families of enlisted men. The wife would receive not less than \$30 a month; if having one dependent child, \$50 a month; if having two dependent children, \$60 a month; if having more than two dependent children, \$75 a month.

Representative Meyer London, of New York, introduced a resolution which, if adopted, would direct the Postmaster General to inform the House what papers have been excluded from the mails for violation of the espionage law; and if so, what reasons have been assigned to publishers for such action. He would also be required to furnish the instructions, if any, issued to local postmasters as to the enforcement of the law.

Hearings on the \$639,000,000 aviation bill before the Committee on Military Affairs were concluded yesterday, and Chairman Dent expects to report the bill to the House before the end of the week. Majority Leader Kitchin said he knew of no opposition to the measure and he believed it could be passed with but very little discussion. The legislation is to be reported in such form that future expansion of the air service can be easily provided for. The personnel provided for in the initial legislation is, in round numbers, 100,000 men.

**Peril in Food Law Delay
Explained by H. C. Hoover**

(Continued from page 3.)

lator must return to the market to buy and carry not only the normal flow from the farmer in excess of domestic and foreign requirements, but also the glut due to the restriction upon the outlet to the latter. He must necessarily charge his toll to the producer and the consumer, and this latter probably upon a more extensive scale than last year, as his risks will be greater. Practically, the export buyer must fix his own price for export wheat from the sole outlook of his own clients, and in execution of his duty he will, in all normal circumstances, follow the market down by buying only his time-to-time requirements, as he can not be expected to carry the load of our domestic accumulation. Or, on the other hand, the Government must buy the surplus wheat at some reasonable minimum price, allowing the normal domestic trade of the country to proceed with proper safeguards against speculation. Nor would the services of the speculator be necessary, for the Government should be able to stabilize the price of wheat without his assistance and can control the price and quantity of export wheat. We are practically helpless to safeguard either the farmer or the consumer until the pending legislation is passed.

HERBERT HOOVER.

THE PRESIDENT.

ARMY ENGINEERS ON ACTIVE DUTY WITH GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

The Director of the Geological Survey authorizes the following statement giving the assignments to duty of the 45 officers of the Engineer Officers' Reserve Corps in connection with military mapping now being done for the War Department.

Maj. R. B. Marshall, as chief geographer in charge of the topographic branch, is instructed to continue general supervision of the topographic surveys now being made for the War Department. His station will be at Washington, D. C.

Maj. Frank Sutton will continue the duties of geographer in charge of the military mapping in the Eastern and Northeastern Departments, reporting to the chief geographer, Maj. R. B. Marshall. His station will be at Washington, D. C.

Maj. W. H. Herron will continue the duties of geographer in charge of the military mapping in the Southeastern Department, reporting to the chief geographer, Maj. R. B. Marshall. His station will be at Washington, D. C.

Maj. Glenn S. Smith will continue the duties of topographic engineer in charge of the Division of Military Surveys in connection with the military mapping, reporting to the chief geographer, Maj. R. B. Marshall. His station will be at Washington, D. C.

Capt. Claude H. Birdseye will continue the duties of topographic engineer in charge of the military mapping in Texas, reporting to the chief geographer, Maj. R. B. Marshall. His station will be at Washington, D. C.

Majs. Robert Muldrow (topographic engineer), Joseph H. Wheat (topographic engineer), William H. Griffin (topographic engineer), and Robert H. Chapman (topographic engineer), Cpts. E. I. Ireland (topographic engineer) and Asahel B. Searle (topographic engineer), First Lieuts. T. Foster Slaughter (assistant topographer), W. H. S. Morey (topographer), Samuel P. Floore (assistant topographer), and Reuben A. Kiger (assistant topographer), and Second Lieuts. Leo. B. Roberts (assistant topographer) and Edwin C. Burt (junior topographer) will continue their work in connection with the military mapping in the Eastern and Northeastern Departments, reporting to Maj. Frank Sutton.

Maj. James H. Jennings (geographer), Cpts. Albert Pike (topographic engineer), Carl L. Sadler (topographic engineer), William L. Miller (topographic engineer), and Eugene L. McNair (topographic engineer), First Lieuts. Thomas H. Moncure (assistant topographer), Luria L. Lee (assistant topographer), and Elmer L. Main (assistant topographer), and Second Lieuts. Oliver G. Taylor (assistant topographer), Wilmer S. Gehres (junior topographer), R. M. Herrington (junior topographer), James M. Rawls (assistant topographer), and Martin A. Roudabush (junior topographer) will continue their work in connection with the military mapping in the Southeastern Department, reporting to Maj. W. H. Herron.

Capt. Herbert H. Hodgeson (topographic engineer) and First Lieuts. Oscar H. Nelson (assistant topographer) and Stuart T. Penick (assistant topog-

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR AVIATION SECTION, SIGNAL RESERVE CORPS.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. ARMY,

(Present address.)

_____, 19____,
(Date.)

CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
War Department,
Washington, D. C.

SIR: I have the honor to apply for examination for a commission as _____, aviation section, in the Signal Officers' Reserve Corps, organized under the authority of Congress.

I have served _____ years in _____.

I have pursued a regular course of instruction for _____ years in _____.

I graduated in the year _____ from _____ after having creditably pursued the course of military instruction therein provided.

I was born _____, 1____, at _____, and am _____ a citizen of the United States. Age, _____, Color, _____, Height, _____, Weight, _____, My business is _____, My experience is _____.

I inclose letters of recommendation and addresses of three citizens who know me, as follows: _____.

Respectfully,

Permanent post-office address: _____.

The correctness of the statements above made was sworn to and subscribed before me _____, 19____.

¹ Insert grade, first lieutenant, captain, or major.

² Insert service in the Regular Army of the United States, or Volunteer forces of the United States, or Organized Militia of any State, Territory, or District of Columbia; also state in what capacity.

³ Insert name and location of the school or college.

⁴ Insert the name and location of the educational institution.

⁵ Insert "not" if in accordance with fact.

⁶ Business or otherwise.
⁷ Oath to be taken before and signature to be made by officer authorized by law to administer oaths.

rapher) will continue their work in connection with the military mapping in the Southern Department, reporting to Capt. Claude H. Birdseye.

Maj. George T. Hawkins (topographic engineer), Cpts. William O. Tufts (topographic engineer), John G. Staack (topographic engineer), and Calvin E. Giffin (topographic engineer) and Second Lieut. Frank A. Danforth (assistant topographer) will continue their work in connection with the military mapping in the Southern Department, reporting to Mr. Thomas G. Gerdine, geographer, United States Geological Survey.

Maj. Albert M. Walker (topographic engineer) is assigned to special duty at

EDUCATIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR ENTERING FLYING CORPS

The office of the Chief Signal Officer, War Department, authorizes the following:

The following instructions relative to the determining of educational qualifications of applicants for commission in the aviation section of the Signal Officers' Reserve Corps are announced:

Paragraph 10, Special Regulations No. 50, Aviation Section, Signal Corps, 1917, prescribes in line 7, "The mental examination may be omitted, but the equivalent of a college education will be required."

Line 14, paragraph 13, of the same order prescribes, "The applicant will be required to establish the fact that he has the equivalent of a college education."

The Chief Signal Officer of the Army directs me to inform you that the following will govern in determining whether or not an applicant possesses the required educational qualifications:

(a) The applicant must have completed a course at a recognized college or technical school or have the equivalent of such an education. In determining this equivalent consideration will be given to the applicant's intelligence, business or other training, travel, tutoring, home study, activity, and military training. In all cases the applicant must have completed a course at a high school or preparatory school of good standing. In each case the examining board must use discretion and judgment as to whether the applicant possesses the requisite training and judgment to enable him to perform the duties of a commissioned officer in the aviation section.

(b) To assist in determining qualifications and to enable this office to review the reports of examination, applicants will be required to fill out in their own handwriting the inclosed form.

2. The minimum age limit has been fixed at 19 years.

By direction of the Chief Signal Officer:
AUBREY LIPPINCOTT,
Captain, Signal Corps.

Washington, D. C., in connection with the assembling of data for use in field mapping in the State of Washington, where he will proceed about July 1 for the purpose of taking up the field work under Mr. Thomas G. Gerdine, geographer, United States Geological Survey.

Cpts. Clyde B. Kendall (topographic engineer) and Bertram A. Jenkins (topographic engineer), First Lieut. John R. Eakin (topographer), and Second Lieut. John H. Wilson (assistant topographer) are assigned to special duty at Washington, D. C., preliminary to their transfer to France for duty with troops, reporting to Maj. R. B. Marshall, Washington, D. C.

Capt. James W. Bagley (topographic engineer), although on active duty, is at present unassigned.

First Lieut. L. S. Leopold (assistant topographer) has been assigned to inspection work of the office, drafting and proof-reading of maps in connection with the military mapping, reporting to the chief geographer, Maj. R. B. Marshall. His station will be Washington, D. C.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.**List of Tests of Assembled and Non-assembled Types Announced.**

The United States Civil Service Commission announces open competitive examinations, as follows:

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

Assistant land classifier, Geological Survey.

Inspector of ammunition packing boxes, navy-yard service and Ordnance Department at large.

Inspector of hats, Quartermaster Corps, etc.

Inspector of shoes and leather, Quartermaster Corps, etc.

Assistant inspector of cloth equipment, Bureau of Ordnance, War Department.

Assistant inspector of leather, Bureau of Ordnance, War Department.

Assistant inspector of small hardware, Bureau of Ordnance, War Department.

Assistant inspector of textiles, Bureau of Ordnance, War Department.

Assistant inspector of leather equipment, Bureau of Ordnance, War Department.

Extension poultry husbandman, Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture.

Extension animal husbandman, Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture.

Subinspectors (mechanical), Navy Department and navy yards.

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

Shot firer, Bureau of Mines, Pittsburgh, Pa., July 17.

Janitor, Subtreasury Service, Chicago, Ill., July 17.

Special mechanic, qualified as machinist, Navy Department, San Francisco, Cal., July 17.

Foreman of kelp harvester, Bureau of Soils, Department of Agriculture, Sumnerfield, Cal., July 24.

Investigator in bulk grain handling, Bureau of Markets, Department of Agriculture, July 24.

Dairy husbandman, Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture, July 24.

Copperplate transferer, Geological Survey, July 24.

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

Topographic draftsman, Coast and Geodetic Survey, July 25, 26.

Junior mechanical engineer, Interstate Commerce Commission, July 25.

Junior signal engineer, Interstate Commerce Commission, July 25.

Junior structural engineer, Interstate Commerce Commission, July 25.

Junior telegraph and telephone engineer, Interstate Commerce Commission, July 25.

Cement inspector, Bureau of Standards, July 25.

Physical laboratory helper, Bureau of Standards, July 25.

Warden, game reservation, Big Lake

ORDERS ISSUED BY PRESIDENT.**Quarantine Station Designated on Island in Philippines.****EXECUTIVE ORDER.**

Designation of anchorage grounds at the quarantine station on Cautit Island, Cebu, Philippine Islands:

Whereas, by Executive order, dated October 25, 1904, Luke E. Wright, civil governor of the Philippine Islands, set aside and reserved the island of Cautit, Province of Cebu, Philippine Islands, "for the use of the Quarantine Service and the Marine Hospital Service," and said island is now used as a United States quarantine station; and

Whereas, the act of Congress approved August 29, 1916, provides that all the property and rights which may have been acquired in the Philippine Islands by the United States under the treaty of peace with Spain, except such land or other property as has been or shall be designated by the President of the United States for military and other reservations of the Government of the United States * * * are hereby placed under the control of the Government of said islands to be administered or disposed of for the benefit of the inhabitants thereof.

I hereby designate, confirm, and set aside the island of Cautit, Province of Cebu, Philippine Islands, for use as a quarantine station under the Treasury Department of the United States.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
28 June, 1917.

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

In order to effect the more expeditious construction of the Post Office Department equipment shops building, Washington, D. C., which is being materially delayed by reason of the fact that the contractors are unable to secure and retain a sufficient number of carpenters and other workmen because the provisions of law prohibiting more than eight hours of labor in any one calendar day apply to these workmen, while such provisions have been suspended in connection with certain other Government work and have no application to contracts between private parties for construction work where large forces of men are employed at and in the vicinity of Washington and are paid bonuses for overtime, and by virtue

Reservation, Ark. (examination held only at cities in Arkansas), July 25.

Shipping commissioner, Bureau of Navigation, Norfolk, Va., July 25.

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

of the authority vested in me by the provisions of the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917, entitled "An act making provisions for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, and for other purposes," whereby it is provided that in case of national emergency the President is authorized to suspend provisions of law prohibiting more than eight hours labor in any one day by persons engaged upon work covered by contracts with the United States, provided further, that the wages of persons employed upon such contracts shall be computed on a basic day rate of eight hours work with overtime rate to be paid for at not less than time and one-half for all hours work in excess of eight hours, I do hereby suspend the provisions of law prohibiting more than eight hours of labor in any one day by persons engaged in the construction of the Post Office Department equipment shops building, at Fifth and W Streets, NE., Washington, D. C. This order shall take effect from and after this date.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
6 July, 1917.

VICE INQUIRY ORDERED.**Conditions in District Near League Island Yard to Be Investigated.**

As part of the general plan of cleaning up vice districts in cities near training camps, Secretary Daniels has ordered an investigation of the moral conditions in the district adjacent to the League Island Navy Yard.

Secretary Daniels said that the League Island inquiry was merely a part of a general effort to establish high moral standards in the vicinity of the yards and stations where Navy men are being trained. He said that no especial significance attached to this inquiry and that it had not grown out of any sensational information as to alleged evils existing in Philadelphia.

COLD-STORAGE MEN TO COOPERATE.

The Department of Agriculture authorizes the following:

At a conference held here to-day and yesterday between representatives of the cold-storage industry, officers of the food administration, and members of the Bureau of Markets of the United States Department of Agriculture, the storage men pledged their support to the Government and offered fullest cooperation in its food survey. It is said that their help will be of particular value in checking up the accuracy of the survey and in doing away with possibilities of duplication of reports.

The organizations represented at the conference included the American Association of Refrigeration, the American Warehouseman's Association, and the American Refrigerating Engineers Association. These associations appointed a committee consisting of Frank A. Horne, chairman, of the Merchants Refrigerating Co., New York; Nemo Old, secretary, Norfolk, Va.; F. M. Shoemaker, Hygeia Refrigerating Co., Elmira, N. Y.; W. B. Mason, Merchants Cold Storage & Warehouse Co., Providence, R. I.; N. A. Hardin, Merchants Ice & Cold Storage Co., Louisville, Ky.

FOOD PRODUCTS HELD IN COLD STORAGE JULY 1 SHOWN IN DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE REPORT

Large Quantities of Beef, Pork, Lard, Lamb and Mutton, Poultry, Butter, Eggs, and American Cheese Held According to Figures.

The monthly report of the Bureau of Markets, Department of Agriculture, issued July 9, shows storage holdings of creamery butter, eggs, American cheese, frozen and cured meats, lard, and frozen poultry on July 1, 1917, as follows:

Frozen beef.—243 storages report a total of 105,174,204 pounds. 171 storages report 88,078,061 pounds, as compared with 55,109,049 pounds on July 1, 1916, an increase of 59.8 per cent. 221 storages report an increase of 4,642,361 pounds, or 4.6 per cent, during June, 1917. 186 storages report a decrease of 18,478,422 pounds, or 25.4 per cent, during June, 1916.

Cured beef.—268 storages report a total of 34,560,268 pounds. 202 storages report 31,342,078 pounds, as compared with 18,915,105 pounds on July 1, 1916, an increase of 65.7 per cent. 239 storages report an increase of 2,690,848 pounds, or 8.7 per cent, during June, 1917. 171 storages report an increase of 9,157 pounds, or 0.1 per cent, during June, 1916.

Frozen pork.—234 storages report a total of 89,990,709 pounds. 158 storages report 78,492,620 pounds, as compared with 82,570,767 pounds on July 1, 1916, a decrease of 4.9 per cent. 206 storages report an increase of 12,901,595 pounds, or 16.8 per cent, during June, 1917. 130 storages report a decrease of 1,603,118 pounds, or 2 per cent, during June, 1916.

Dry Salt Pork.

Dry salt pork.—347 storages report a total of 211,820,000 pounds. 245 storages report 204,088,496 pounds, as compared with 202,087,903 pounds on July 1, 1916, an increase of 1 per cent. 320 storages report an increase of 14,045,455 pounds, or 7.1 per cent, during June, 1917. 213 storages report a decrease of 10,497,802 pounds, or 5 per cent, during June, 1916.

Sweet pickled pork.—430 storages report a total of 398,380,922 pounds. 313 storages report 370,692,021 pounds, as compared with 359,300,186 pounds on July 1, 1916, an increase of 3.2 per cent. 408 storages report an increase of 14,444,622 pounds, or 3.8 per cent, during June, 1917. 280 storages report an increase of 14,846,800 pounds, or 4.4 per cent, during June, 1916.

Lard.—434 storages report a total of 85,567,568 pounds. 307 storages report 77,704,091 pounds, as compared with 87,127,375 pounds on July 1, 1916, a decrease of 10.8 per cent. 382 storages report an increase of 14,906,845 pounds, or 21.5 per cent, during June, 1917. 261 storages report a decrease of 567,368 pounds, or 0.7 per cent, during June, 1916.

Frozen Lamb and Mutton.

Frozen lamb and mutton.—121 storages report a total of 3,995,883 pounds. 81 storages report 3,143,744 pounds, as compared with 1,939,175 pounds on July 1, 1916, an increase of 62.1 per cent. 107 storages report an increase of 730,486 pounds, or 22.4 per cent, during June, 1917. 67 storages report a decrease of 357,798 pounds, or 15.8 per cent, during June, 1916.

Broilers.—108 storages report a total of 3,697,010 pounds. 66 storages report 1,520,929 pounds, as compared with 174,898 pounds on July 1, 1916, an increase of 769.6 per cent. 88 storages report a decrease of 560,667 pounds, or 14.2 per cent, during June, 1917. 54 storages report a decrease of 50,798 pounds, or 23.5 per cent, during June, 1916.

Roasters.—107 storages report a total of 5,066,335 pounds. 63 storages report 2,827,082 pounds, as compared with 842,450 pounds on July 1, 1916, an increase of 579.5 per cent. 89 storages report a decrease of 1,089,717 pounds, or 18.8 per cent, during June, 1917. 49 storages report a decrease of 50,452 pounds, or 13.6 per cent, during June, 1916.

Storage of Fowls.

Fowls.—118 storages report a total of 1,963,771 pounds; 74 storages report 1,247,531 pounds, as compared with 378,293 pounds on July 1, 1916, an increase of 229.8 per cent; 101 storages report a decrease of 743,060 pounds, or 28.7 per cent, during June, 1917; 56 storages report an increase of 52,873 pounds, or 16.5 per cent, during June, 1916.

Turkeys.—117 storages report a total of 3,743,868 pounds; 70 storages report 1,641,256 pounds, as compared with 258,489 pounds on July 1, 1916, an increase of 547.5 per cent; 101 storages report a decrease of 154,478 pounds, or 4.8 per cent, during June, 1917; 53 storages report an increase of 39,675 pounds, or 28.8 per cent, during June, 1916.

Miscellaneous poultry.—161 storages report a total of 89,715,993 pounds; 102 storages report 29,294,821 pounds, as compared with 5,066,542 pounds on July 1, 1916, an increase of 478.2 per cent; 187 storages report a decrease of 5,182,801 pounds, or 11.8 per cent, during June, 1917; 83 storages report a decrease of 334,573 pounds, or 6.5 per cent, during June, 1916.

Total poultry.—[It should be borne in mind that on account of the short crop and unusual demand, including heavy exports, stocks of frozen poultry on July 1, 1916, were exceedingly low and therefore do not show a normal comparison with stocks on July 1, 1917. All poultry holdings not segregated into broilers, roasters, fowls, and turkeys have been placed in the miscellaneous group.]—218 storages report a total of 54,186,977 pounds; 144 storages report 36,031,669 pounds, as compared with 6,215,672 pounds on July 1, 1916, an increase of 479.7 per cent; X storages report a decrease of 7,680,718 pounds, or 13 per cent, during June, 1917; X storages report a decrease of 343,275 pounds, or 5.6 per cent, during June, 1916.

Creamery Butter.

Creamery butter.—289 storages report a total of 47,612,460 pounds; 217 storages report 44,633,595 pounds, as compared with 53,863,273 pounds on July 1, 1916, a decrease of 17.1 per cent; 252 storages report an increase of 37,460,057 pounds, or 426.7 per cent, during June, 1917; 173 storages report an increase of 45,793,569

75 VETERINARY SPECIALISTS FIGHTING SWINE DISEASES

The Department of Agriculture has 75 veterinary specialists engaged in the suppression and control of hog cholera in the following States: Arkansas, Alabama, California, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, North Carolina, Ohio, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia.

These specialists cooperate with and assist the proper State agencies interested in combating hog cholera. The advice and service of these inspectors are available to farmers, stock raisers, and others in the various sections of the States mentioned, and activities along this line for the last few years by State and Federal authorities have reduced hog cholera losses, which have been estimated as high as \$65,000,000 in a single year, fully 75 per cent, and in many of the principal hog-raising States the losses from the disease are now of little consequence.

ALIEN ENEMY PRIVILEGES.

The Department of Justice desires to correct an impression created by certain wording appearing in an item relative to privileges of alien enemies. It would appear from the wording that the granting of a permit to an alien enemy to enter any particular area forbidden under regulation No. 4 of the President's proclamation of April 6, 1917, carries with it the privilege of moving at will within the district of the marshal granting the privilege. Such is not the case. A permit granted to an alien enemy by a marshal to go within any forbidden area or areas carries with it the privilege of going within such forbidden area or areas only and of being engaged while therein in the activities permitted by the permit, such permit giving no right to go within any other forbidden area or areas in the district.

pounds, or 675.2 per cent, during June, 1916.

Egg cases.—360 storages report a total of 6,064,036 cases; 284 storages report 5,631,823 cases, as compared with 5,574,433 cases on July 1, 1916, an increase of 1 per cent; 321 storages report an increase of 1,502,947 cases, or 35.4 per cent, during June, 1917; 224 storages report an increase of 955,449 cases, or 21.3 per cent, during June, 1916.

Frozen eggs.—121 storages report a total of 12,356,962 pounds; 72 storages report 10,843,054 pounds, as compared with 5,409,692 pounds on July 1, 1916, an increase of 100.4 per cent; 105 storages report an increase of 5,200,890 pounds, or 76 per cent, during June, 1917; 63 storages report an increase of 1,049,383 pounds, or 25.4 per cent, during June, 1916.

American cheese.—315 storages report a total of 26,662,430 pounds; 212 storages report 22,600,751 pounds, as compared with 16,356,975 pounds on July 1, 1916, an increase of 38.2 per cent; 292 storages report an increase of 17,289,659 pounds, or 201.2 per cent, during June, 1917; 171 storages report an increase of 8,456,212 pounds, or 136.2 per cent, during June, 1916.