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 GEORGE CREEL, CHAIRMAN

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No. 58.

ENTIRE OUTPUT OF STEEL AVAILABLE FOR WAR NEEDS

Secretary of War Baker to-day authorized the following statement:
 "At the conference this morning between the committee of the American Iron and Steel Institute and the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, Chairman Denman of the Shipping Board, and Mr. Bernard M. Baruch, of the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense, further discussion was had of the prospective demand upon the steel industry of the country for supplies of various steel products for carrying on the war. The steel men repeated their assurance that their entire product would be available for the need, and that they were doing everything possible to stimulate an increased production and speed deliveries.

"The price to be paid for the iron and steel products furnished was left to be determined after the inquiry by the Federal Trade Commission is completed, with the understanding that the price, when fixed, would insure reasonable profits and be made with reference to the expanding needs of this vital and fundamental industry.

"The representatives of the Government assured the committee of the steel institute that it was the intention of the Government to distribute the war requirements over the entire iron and steel producing capacity of the country."

Steel Men in Attendance.

The heads of a number of the largest steel and iron companies in the country were present, the following attending the conference:

- Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the United States Steel Corporation.
- James A. Farrell, president of the United States Steel Corporation.
- Charles M. Schwab, chairman of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation.
- E. G. Grace, president of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation.
- J. A. Burden, president of the Burden Iron and Steel Co.
- E. A. S. Clarke, president of the Lackawanna Steel Co.
- H. G. Dalton, president of Pickands, Mather & Co.
- A. C. Dinkey, vice president of the Midvaie Steel and Ordnance Co.
- J. A. Topping, president of the Republic Iron and Steel Co.
- James B. Bonner, representing American Iron and Steel Institute.

SWEDISH TRADE PROHIBITION.

The following cablegram has been received from the American minister at Stockholm:
 Information received from the British minister that Sweden agrees to prohibit fish exportation of all kinds, and Great Britain therefore will give letters of assurance permitting shipment of two cargoes of lubricants to Sweden.

APPLICANTS FOR ARMY APPOINTMENTS URGED TO BE MORE SPECIFIC.

The War Department experiences difficulty in determining what kind of an appointment is desired by many who are applying for appointment in the Army. If each candidate who applies and if every person recommending some one for appointment would be careful to specify exactly what kind of an appointment is desired, the work of the War Department would be facilitated.

There are appointments in the Regular Army, in the Officers' Reserve Corps, in the National Army, and in the National Guard. There are provisional appointments as second lieutenants in the Regular Army, there are temporary appointments as first and second lieutenants in the Regular Army, and if any person writing to the War Department requesting information in regard to these appointments would specify exactly which kind of an appointment is desired the War Department would be enabled to place the letter in the correct channel at once and action could be had thereon without a search being made as to which kind of an appointment is desired.

CHAPLAIN TO BE NAMED FOR EACH NEW REGIMENT.

Must Accompany Unit to Which Assigned Wherever It May Go—Rank Pay, and Allowances Are Those of First Lieutenant Mounted.

The regiments composing the forces to be sent to Europe will be accompanied by chaplains belonging to them, and there will also be appointed a chaplain for each of the new regiments to be organized for temporary service.

Under existing law, which authorized the appointment of regimental chaplains, such chaplains when appointed are immediately assigned to regiments and accompany them wherever they may go.

The rank, pay, and allowances of a chaplain in the Army are those of a first lieutenant mounted.

The pay is \$2,000 per annum, and \$150 is allowed for the maintenance of one horse.

Allowances include quarters, light and heat, and mileage when traveling under orders.

All officers must purchase their uniforms, food, and horses.

Quarters are furnished at military posts for the use of officers and their families, but in the field there is no provision for the accommodation of their families.

Candidates for appointment as chaplain must pay their own traveling expenses to and from the place of examination.

AMERICAN SHIP KANSAN SUNK; 4 OF CREW BELIEVED LOST.

The Department of State is advised of the sinking of the American ship *Kansan*. The master and survivors of the crew and the armed guard have been landed. All of the armed guard are safe.

The following members of the merchant crew are now considered as lost: First Assistant Engineer J. M. Kurphy, American; F. Aguirre, English; A. P. Kua, of Honolulu; and C. Hanan, of Singapore.

The *Kansan* was owned by the Hawaiian-American Steamship Co. and chartered by the France and Canada Steamship Co. of New York.

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

ENLISTMENTS IN THE NAVY.

Total Gain of 350 Men on July 11—
 Marine Corps Strength.

The Navy Department authorizes the following:

Total enlisted men in the Navy	July 10	130, 663
Net gain July 11		350

Total enlisted men in the Navy	July 11	131, 013
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Enlisted strength of the Marine Corps:	
Enlisted strength (estimated) July 11	26, 948
Reserve in service	873
National Naval Volunteers	885
Retired men on active duty	15
Commissioned and warrant officers	907

Strength, commissioned and enlisted— 29, 788

997 NEW ARMY RECRUITS.

Reports to the Adjutant General's office show that enlistments for the Regular Army July 11 amounted to 997, making a total of 144,117 accepted enlistments since April 1, 1917.

LICENSE CONTROL OF EXPORTS IN EFFECT MIDNIGHT SATURDAY

The Division of Export Licenses, Department of Commerce, authorizes the following:

President Wilson's export control proclamation becomes effective at 12 o'clock midnight Saturday, July 14. Ships which have not received clearance papers from an American port prior to that time will be held up until export licenses provided for in the proclamation are obtained for every shipment in the entire cargo.

Exporter Must Make Application.

The Division of Licenses has ruled that applications for licenses must be made by the American principal participating in the foreign transaction. The bona fide exporter must apply for the permit to ship. Applications may not be made by forwarding agents or shipping companies.

Applications for licenses to export continued to pour in upon the division today, but, with a smoothly running organization already effected, there is no anticipation among officials of the division of a swamping that might result in undue delay of shipment.

Working to Speed Shipments.

Every effort is being made to facilitate shipments of supplies to the allies. Representatives of M. Tardieu, the French purchasing commissioner, and of Conop Guthrie, British purchasing commissioner, have called on the officials of the division and urged the necessity of expediting cargoes designated for their countries. A large number of applications for export licenses for shipments which they desire to make immediately after the proclamation becomes effective were filed by both the British and French agents.

COLLEGE BUREAU GIVING AID.

Highly Trained Men Being Supplied Various Government Offices.

The Intercollegiate Intelligence Bureau, which was organized last February with general offices in this city, is assisting the Government materially in the war operations by supplying the various Government offices with highly trained college men who are specialists in their lines of work.

The bureau is closely connected with about 200 universities and technical and agricultural schools throughout the country. When any Government office reports the need of men for any particular line of work the bureau furnishes a list of college graduates who are especially fitted to fill those positions. In its work it endeavors to give thorough support to the civil service, since its success depends upon the requirements for properly trained men. The bureau is being conducted by men who have given their services voluntarily to the Nation.

WESTERN UNION GIFT TO RED CROSS.

The Red Cross war council announces a gift of \$250,000 to the American Red Cross from the Western Union Telegraph Co., through its president, Newcomb Carlton. Mr. Carlton is a member of the executive committee of the New York County Chapter of the American Red Cross and has taken a very active part in the work of the society.

ABSENTEE EXEMPTION CLAIMS AND EXAMINATIONS.

The Provost Marshal General has issued the following:

The question now most commonly asked at the Provost Marshal General's office relates to whether it will be necessary for an absentee, if drafted, to return to his home for physical examination and for a hearing on his exemption claim. This point is covered by section 29 of the exemption regulations:

"Sec. 29. Local boards may order the physical examination of any person called and the hearing on a claim for exemption or discharge transferred to another local board. When the order in which a person is liable to be called for military service has been determined and the notice that he has been called for service mailed as required by section 15 hereof if it is shown to the satisfaction of the local board having jurisdiction of his registration card that because of his permanent removal or necessary absence it is impracticable for him to be physically examined by or to file a claim for exemption or discharge and the affidavits in support thereof with such local board an order may be entered directing his physical examination and the hearing of any claim for exemption or discharge filed by or in respect of him to be made and determined by another local board to be designated in such order.

"However, no such application may be filed or no such order entered until after the order in which he is liable to be called for military service is determined by the local board having jurisdiction of his registration card and until after the notice that he has been called for service has been mailed as required by section 15 hereof.

"The local board designated in any such order shall thereupon take and have jurisdiction to examine him physically, and such local board and the district board having jurisdiction shall take and have jurisdiction to hear and determine claims by or in respect of such person as though his registration card were in the possession of such designated board.

"However, the local board so designated and the district board having jurisdiction shall consider at all times such person as one who has been called for service by the local board having original jurisdiction, and unless such person is exempted or discharged, he shall be certified to the adjutant general of the State, Territory, or District, as the case may be, in which he registered as one not exempted or discharged. Thereupon the adjutant general shall order him to report for military service at a specified time and place to be fixed pursuant to advices from The Adjutant General of the Army, and he shall be considered in all respects as having been certified as not exempted or discharged by the district board having jurisdiction of the area in which the local board having possession of his registration card is located."

RED CROSS TO BUILD HOUSES FOR CONVALESCENT SOLDIERS

As part of its program for looking after the men in the Army training camps, the Red Cross war council has voted to build houses for convalescent soldiers in the camps at Fort Oglethorpe and Fort McPherson, near Atlanta, Ga. At Fort Oglethorpe the Red Cross is also taking over a stone quarry which is to be converted into a bathing pool large enough to accommodate 600.

Will Provide Recreation.

The buildings for the convalescents will be used for men able to leave the hospitals but still unfit for duty. Here amusement and recreation will be provided, not only to break the monotony and irksomeness of the recuperation period but to aid in speedy recovery. Large lounging rooms, writing rooms, and wide porches will be features of these houses which will supplement the recreation rooms maintained by the Y. M. C. A.

Wife of Gen. Wood Aiding.

Mrs. Leonard Wood, wife of Maj. Gen. Wood, commander of the southeastern military district, is stimulating Red Cross activities in the camps under Gen. Wood's charge. At her suggestion estimates were prepared for converting the quarry into the bathing pool.

The pool is to be ready for use August 27, when the second officers' training camp opens. Col. Herbert Slocum will be in charge of its construction.

JAPAN'S GOLD RESERVE.

Has Increased Since the War Started by 150 Per Cent.

Consul General George H. Scidmore reports the following from Yokohama:

Japan's reserve of gold specie on June 2, 1917, totaled 860,000,000 yen (\$428,280,000), according to the returns of the Department of Finance published in the Japan Chronicle, 303,000,000 yen (\$150,894,000) being held at home and 557,000,000 yen (\$277,386,000) abroad. Compared with the figures for May 23 last, this shows an increase of 56,000,000 yen (\$27,888,000) in the portion held at home, but a decrease of 34,000,000 yen (\$16,932,000) in that abroad, or an aggregate increase of 22,000,000 yen (\$10,956,000).

The considerable increase at home with a marked decrease abroad is a new feature, bespeaking a great influx of gold, both on account of exports and the sudden increase in transferring of gold held abroad.

At the end of July, 1914, or just before the outbreak of the war, Japan's gold specie amounted to 353,000,000 yen (\$175,794,000), 133,000,000 yen (\$66,204,000) being held at home and 220,000,000 yen (\$109,590,000) abroad.

Over these figures the latest returns show an increase of 170,000,000 yen (\$84,660,000) in the portion held at home and of 337,000,000 yen (\$167,826,000) in that held abroad, or 507,000,000 yen (\$252,486,000) in the total. In other words, Japan's gold specie has increased by 150 per cent since the war started.

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

Patriots Can Not Think of Profits in Nation's Time of Need, Nor Grow Rich by Shedding of Blood of Its Soldiers on Distant Battle Fields, President Tells Mining Men and Manufacturers

President Wilson has issued the following address to the mine operators and manufacturers of the United States:

My FELLOW COUNTRYMEN:

The Government is about to attempt to determine the prices at which it will ask you henceforth to furnish various supplies which are necessary for the prosecution of the war and various materials which will be needed in the industries by which the war must be sustained. We shall of course try to determine them justly and to the best advantage of the Nation as a whole; but justice is easier to speak of than to arrive at, and there are some considerations which I hope we shall all keep steadily in mind while this particular problem of justice is being worked out. I therefore take the liberty of stating very candidly my own view of the situation and of the principles which should guide both the Government and the mine owners and manufacturers of the country in this difficult matter.

Must Pay Just Price.

A just price must, of course, be paid for everything the Government buys. By a just price I mean a price which will sustain the industries concerned in a high state of efficiency, provide a living for those who conduct them, enable them to pay good wages, and make possible the expansions of their enterprises which will from time to time become necessary as the stupendous undertakings of this great war develop. We could not wisely or reasonably do less than pay such prices. They are necessary for the maintenance and development of industry; and the maintenance and development of industry are necessary for the great task we have in hand. *But I trust that we shall not surround the matter with a mist of sentiment. Facts are our masters now. We ought not to put the acceptance of such prices on the ground of patriotism. Patriotism has nothing to do with profits in a case like this. Patriotism and profits ought never in the present circumstances be mentioned together.*

It is perfectly proper to discuss profits as a matter of business, with a view to maintaining the integrity of capital and the efficiency of labor in these tragical months when the liberty of free men everywhere and of industry itself trembles in the balance; but it would be absurd to discuss them as a motive for helping to serve and save our country. Patriotism leaves profits out of the question. In these days of our supreme trial, when we are sending hundreds of thousands of our young men across the seas to serve a great cause, no true man who stays behind to work for them and sustain them by his labor will ask himself what he is personally going to make out of that labor. *No true patriot will permit*

himself to take toll of their heroism in money or seek to grow rich by the shedding of their blood. He will give as freely and with as unstinted self-sacrifice as they. When they are giving their lives will he not give at least his money?

No Driving of Bargains.

I hear it insisted that more than a just price, more than a price that will sustain our industries, must be paid; that it is necessary to pay very liberal and unusual profits in order to "stimulate" production; that nothing but pecuniary rewards will do it—rewards paid in money, not in the mere liberation of the world. I take it for granted that those who argue thus do not stop to think what that means. *Do they mean that you must be paid, must be bribed, to make your contribution, a contribution that costs you neither a drop of blood nor a tear, when the whole world is in travail and men everywhere depend upon and call to you to bring them out of bondage and make the world a fit place to live in again amidst peace and justice? Do they mean that you will exact a price, drive a bargain, with the men who are enduring the agony of this war on the battlefield, in the trenches, amidst the lurking dangers of the sea, or with the bereaved women and the pitiful children before you will come forward to do your duty and give some part of your life, in easy peaceful fashion, for the things we are fighting for, the things we have pledged our fortunes, our lives, our sacred honor to vindicate and defend—liberty and justice and fair dealing and the peace of nations? Of course you will not. It is inconceivable.*

High Ocean Freight Rates.

Your patriotism is of the same self-denying stuff as the patriotism of the men dead or maimed on the fields of France or else it is no patriotism at all. Let us never speak, then, of profits and of patriotism in the same sentence, but face facts and meet them. Let us do sound business, but not in the midst of a mist. Many a grievous burden of taxation will be laid on this Nation, in this generation and in the next, to pay for this war; let us see to it that for every dollar that is taken from the people's pockets it shall be possible to obtain a dollar's worth of the sound stuffs they need.

Let me turn for a moment to the shipowners of the United States and the other ocean carriers whose example they have followed and ask them *if they realize what obstacles, what almost insuperable obstacles, they have been putting in the way of the successful prosecution of this war by the ocean freight rates they have been exacting. They are doing everything that high freight charges can do to make the war a failure, to make it impossible.* I do not say

that they realize this or intend it. The thing has happened naturally enough, because the commercial processes which we are content to see operate in ordinary times have, without sufficient thought, been continued into a period where they have no proper place.

I am not questioning motives. I am merely stating a fact, and stating it in order that attention may be fixed upon it. The fact is that those who have fixed war freight rates have taken the most effective means in their power to defeat the armies engaged against Germany. When they realize this, we may, I take it for granted, count upon them to reconsider the whole matter. It is high time. Their extra hazards are covered by war-risk insurance.

Knows What Response Will Be.

I know, and you know, what response to this great challenge of duty and of opportunity the Nation will expect of you; and I know what response you will make. *Those who do not respond, who do not respond in the spirit of those who have gone to give their lives for us on bloody fields far away, may safely be left to be dealt with by opinion and the law, for the law must of course command these things.* I am dealing with the matter thus publicly and frankly, not because I have any doubt or fear as to the result, but only in order that in all our thinking and in all our dealings with one another we may move in a perfectly clear air of mutual understanding.

And there is something more that we must add to our thinking. The public is now as much part of the Government as are the Army and Navy themselves; the whole people in all their activities are now mobilized and in service for the accomplishment of the Nation's task in this war; it is in such circumstances impossible justly to distinguish between industrial purchases made by the Government and industrial purchases made by the managers of individual industries; *and it is just as much our duty to sustain the industries of the country, all the industries that contribute to its life, as it is to sustain our forces in the field and on the sea.*

What Prices Mean to America.

We must make the prices to the public the same as the prices to the Government. Prices mean the same thing everywhere now. They mean the efficiency or the inefficiency of the Nation, whether it is the Government that pays them or not. They mean victory or defeat. They mean that America will win her place once for all among the foremost free nations of the world, or that she will sink to defeat and become a second-rate power alike in thought and in

(Continued on page 7.)

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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.

THE NEXT LIBERTY LOAN.

It recently was explained before the New York State Bankers' Association that England's first war loan of one billion and three-quarters was subscribed to by 100,000 subscribers. To her last great victory loan of \$5,000,000,000 in 1917 there were 8,000,000 subscribers. What, it was asked, was it that caused this tremendous increase in national interest, this wonderful financial support from every part of the nation in the prosecution of the war? It was thrift, the habit of saving and investing; a habit formed by a whole people working with one definite end in view.

America's first war loan was much larger than England's first loan and was subscribed to by a great many more people. America's next issue of liberty-loan bonds, which later will be offered for sale, it is believed will be subscribed for by a greater number than subscribed to England's last loan. Thrift and American patriotism will accomplish this result—thrift because the people have been awakened to its necessity and patriotism because it has been aroused in a higher measure by the fact that our soldiers soon will be fighting on the battle front in Europe.

NAVAL ACADEMY IMPROVEMENTS.

The Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, has opened proposals for building the extension to Bancroft Hall and addition to Sherwood Hall at the Naval Academy, Annapolis. These improvements will cost about \$2,500,000, and will largely increase the accommodations of the academy.

INCREASE IN THE NET REVENUE OF 178 RAILROADS IN U. S. DURING MAY SHOWN BY I. C. C. ADVANCE FIGURES

The Interstate Commerce Commission has compiled the following advance figures from the reports of operating revenues and expenses of 178 railroads for the month of May:

Item.	May, 1917.	May, 1916.
Average number of miles operated.....	227,514.05	227,199.97
Railway operating revenues.....	Dollars. 337,869,250	Dollars. 294,517,994
Railway operating expenses.....	233,147,873	193,348,746
Net revenue from railway operations.....	104,721,377	101,169,248
Revenues per mile.....	1,485	1,207
Expenses per mile.....	1,025	851
Net revenue per mile.....	460	446

HEALTH SURVEYS NEAR CAMPS.

Public Health Service Experts Taking Steps to Protect U. S. Fighting Forces.

Extensive surveys have been made in regard to the health conditions in the districts immediately surrounding the training camps at Little Rock, Ark.; Memphis, Tenn.; Petersburg, Va.; Quantico, Va.; and Louisville, Ky. At Columbia, S. C., operations are still in full swing and plans have been made for similar work around all other camps.

The nature of the work to be accomplished varies at each camp, but generally includes such measures as water supply, drainage, extermination of flies and mosquitoes, and the general health of the neighborhood. In every case the work is done in cooperation with the State and local health boards, and outside of each camp will be placed a sanitary unit with medical specialists.

The Public Health Service is in need of additional men and funds for the carrying on of this work and is depending for this help on the passage of a bill now pending in the House of Representatives.

FRENCH BAR AUTO IMPORTS.

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

Decision of minister of armament and war material, upon advice of interministerial committee on woods, metals, and war material, published July 1, provides that no further import permits for lorries (trucks) and automobiles will be granted, except to manufacturers producing proof that vehicles were shipped directly to France and Algeria before publication of decision.

FRENCH AFTER BRITISH MARKETS.

Consul H. Abert Johnson, at Dundee, Scotland, reports that a French consular representative in that city advertised in the leading daily paper, informing commercial houses and agents who wish to replace, as soon as circumstances will permit, Austro-German productions with French productions, that they may apply to his consulate. This is cited as an indication that French manufacturers are making timely efforts to capture as large a share as possible of the British markets.

SOUTH AFRICAN RAILWAYS.

Estimates of Receipts and Expenditures for Year Ended March 31, 1918.

The estimates of the expenditures of the main services of the South African railways during the year ended March 31, 1918, are given at \$50,815,000 and the revenues at \$66,927,000. The expenditures of the subsidiary services are estimated at \$2,431,000 and the revenues at \$2,361,000.

RATES OF EXCHANGE IN TEHERAN.

Vice Consul Ralph H. Bader reports the following from Teheran, Persia:

The following were the buying and selling rates of exchange between Teheran and London, New York, and Paris on May 1, 1917: London—buying, 28.50 krans per £1; selling, 29.50 krans. New York—buying, 5.90 krans per \$1; selling, 6.30 krans. Paris—buying, 1.08 krans per franc; selling, 1.13 krans. These are the quotations given for sight drafts.

WAR LOAN DATA FOR PRESS.

Notice to Editors Tells How Much They Aided Treasury Department.

W. F. Keohan, acting director Liberty Loan Publicity Bureau, Treasury Department, has issued the following to the editors of the country:

To THE EDITOR: The success of the first issue of liberty loan bonds was due in large measure to the splendid work of the patriotic newspapers of America. The campaign of education which you and your fellow editors carried on was widespread, and it has met with a great response. More than four million Americans, some of them readers of your paper, subscribed to liberty bonds as a result. Naturally, these subscribers, in addition to many who did not participate in the first issue, are interested in all matters concerning liberty bonds, not alone of the first issue but of the further issue, to be announced later by Secretary McAdoo.

Consequently in answer to many requests, this bureau will continue to send weekly press matter to the newspapers of the country so that you, the subscribers to liberty bonds, and those desiring to take part in the coming issue will be thoroughly informed.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES BRIEFLY TOLD

SENATE.

After laboring with the prohibition section of the food bill the Agricultural Committee finally reached the decision that the unanimous-consent agreement under which the Senate voted on that subject did not justify it in attempting to make any change in the substitute measure now under consideration. This section with the Smoot amendment providing for the commandeering of distilled liquors at cost plus 10 per cent will be kept in the bill. If the Senate agrees to this the subject will go to conference, where an attempt will be made to iron out the differences in a satisfactory manner. Sentiment in the committee developed in favor of the general plan of the Gore substitute, which would restrict the scope of the bill in its essential features solely to food, feed, and fuel. Whether it will be submitted as coming from the committee was not determined. Chairman Gore may offer it on his own account and inform the Senate that it has the unofficial sanction of the committee. The committee informally approved amendments extending Federal licensing provisions to fuel, limiting absolute Government control to wheat and fuel. The committee continued its consideration of the subject this morning.

The Democratic steering committee also met this morning to discuss the situation. These leaders are anxious to see to it that the measure is put into such shape that it can command the votes of a majority of the Senate, and to do that they are bending their energies toward removing some of the features against which objections have been aimed in debate. Discussion continued throughout all of yesterday and to-day on the original bill, which is still before the Senate as the unfinished business. After a hard fight and over the protests of Republicans an amendment was accepted permitting appointment of food administration employees without regard to the civil service rules and regulations. The Senate also retained the House provision providing that persons employed in the administration of the food law shall not be exempt from military service.

During the debate on the food bill Senator Penrose charged that abuses have been committed by the Federal authorities giving military commissions to persons performing purely civilian duties. The Pennsylvania Senator asserted that this had led to political favoritism. He announced his purpose of introducing a resolution at the proper time calling upon the Secretary of War for a list of civilians who have been given military rank although not performing any military duty whatever. Chairman Chamberlain, of the Military Committee, said he would aid in bringing such a resolution before the Senate "if the military authority was being abused."

Among the nominations sent to the Senate were the following: W. E. Thomas, of Valdosta, Ga., to be United States district judge for the southern district of Georgia; Maxwell Blake, of Missouri, to be consul general at Tangier, Morocco; William H. Berry, William M. Croll, and Charles R. Kurtzer, all of Philadelphia, to be respectively collector of customs, naval officer, and surveyor of customs for

district No. 11; Justus S. Wardell, of San Francisco, to be collector of internal revenue for the first California district.

Complaint having been made that the price asked for ground at Cape May, N. J., for the proposed naval aviation base is exorbitant, Senators Phelan, Broussard, and Poindexter, representing the Naval Committee, have gone to Cape May on an investigating trip to look the property over.

Senator Weeks, of Massachusetts, has announced his intention of offering as an amendment to the food bill his plan for the creation of a joint congressional committee on the conduct of the war.

HOUSE.

Without the formality of a roll call, the House yesterday passed the trading-with-the-enemy bill. It must still be acted upon by the Senate. Broad powers are conferred upon the President to punish commercial intercourse with Germany or her allies, in order to cut down, so far as is consistent with treaty obligations, the commercial benefits that may accrue to Germany from the business transacted in the United States. The bill provides for the use in the United States of German-owned patents. Necessity for this in connection with certain medicines was emphasized in the course of the debate. This feature of the bill was urged by the Public Health Service, the Commissioner of Patents, and by many of the medical profession.

The Military Committee decided to reopen the hearings on the administration bill to create a great air fleet in order to hear Secretary Baker to-day on questions of administration policy in connection with aviation. Every member of the committee favors the proposed legislation, but it is the desire of the committee and of the department to safeguard all military secrets in the language of the proposed measure. Secretary Baker will be consulted regarding the language that should be employed in framing the legislation. Representative Kitchin, majority leader, announced on the floor yesterday that the aviation bill would be reported to-morrow and expressed the belief that it could be passed Saturday.

The Committee on Rivers and Harbors has tentatively agreed to join the Senate committee in a trip of inspection of southern waterway projects to be made in November. Local interests in various southern points have urged this visit upon the two congressional committees. The plan is for the joint committee to leave Washington early in November and assemble in New Orleans for two days' inspection of the Head of Passes of the Mississippi. After that they would go to Texas, visiting Orange, Beaumont, Port Arthur, Houston, Freeport, Waco, Corpus Christi, and through the inland waterways to Galveston. Then the party would go to Mobile, Key West, and Miami, arriving at the latter port on November 27, at the opening of the annual convention of the Atlantic Deep Waterways Association.

Garabed Giragessian, of Boston, is to be given an opportunity by Congress to have a test made of a mysterious source of power by which he claims to be able to generate power that would take the larg-

est flying machines from the United States to Europe and back without carrying fuel of any kind. The Patents Committee has reported favorably on a bill providing for a test to be made. If it is proved satisfactory to a board of five scientists, the discoverer is to be accorded full Government protection of his secret.

Congress was asked by Secretary Daniels to enact a law under which officers and enlisted men of the Navy and naval crews on armed merchantmen would be reimbursed for property losses sustained by them at sea either in fighting or in shipwreck.

Representative Kahn, of California, said he was preparing a resolution intended to disclose the reasons for the advanced cost in uniforms and equipment of Army officers. He said the present cost of equipment of officers is so high that much of the initial pay of the new officers will be absorbed in obtaining their outfit. His resolution of inquiry will be addressed to the Secretary of War.

A favorable report has been made by the Irrigation Committee on the bill whereby occupants of Government reclamation projects can get the benefit of the farm-loan law. The measure has been indorsed by Secretary of the Interior Lane.

Representative Dyer, of St. Louis, Mo., announced yesterday that he purposed requesting the Postmaster General to issue an executive order changing the name of the post office at East St. Louis, Ill., where the recent race riots occurred. Mr. Dyer said the residents of St. Louis, Mo., are suffering from the prevailing belief that the two cities are one.

Jerry South, Clerk of the House, has recovered the original journal of the Twenty-fourth Congress, bearing the long-hand report of the proceedings of the House during the Jackson administration. It was brought to the Capitol by a junk man, who endeavored to sell it. Clerk South took possession of it as being Government property that must have been stolen some time in the past. The junk man claimed it had been given to him by a woman, who told him it had been handed down in her family for many years.

Secretary McAdoo has sent to the House the draft of a bill to extend to the Virgin Islands, formerly the Danish West Indies, the United States customs laws and apply the net revenue collected for the benefit of the island government.

The Military Committee tabled the bill to repatriate Americans now fighting with the allies in Europe and another bill to repatriate Americans who have fled to Canada and other countries to escape conscription.

The House was not in session to-day. It will meet to-morrow.

MEXICO PROHIBITS EXPORTS.

The American Embassy at Mexico City has sent the following cablegram:

By presidential decree just published the exportation after July 1 of Spanish peas, beans, lentils, bran, sugar, cattle, and horses is prohibited without express permission of the Department of Hacienda, and the exportation of corn, rice, kidney beans, wheat, and flour is absolutely prohibited.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS FROM CIVIL LIFE ARE APPOINTED AND ASSIGNED TO REGIMENTS IN VARIOUS ARMS OF THE SERVICE

The appointment of the following-named second lieutenants from civil life, with rank from June 5, 1917, and their assignment to regiments or other organizations are announced:

Engineers.

Second Lieut. Lenox Riley Lohr, Coast Artillery Corps; Truman Minor Curry, Jr., Frank Melvin S. Johnson, Simes Thurston Hoyt, Clarence Malcolm Fuller, Harry Allen Skerry, John Francis McSweeney, Giovanni Battista La Guardia, Fred Craig Albert, Don Russell Cather, Sylvester Emery Nortner, John Riley Donaldson, and Julian George Guiteras.

Cavalry.

James Booth Lockwood, Sixteenth Cavalry.

First Lieut. Lionel Leopold Meyer, First Infantry, Louisiana National Guard, Fourteenth Cavalry.

Frederick Harold Leroy Ryder, Tenth Cavalry.

Wallace William Crawford, Third Cavalry.

Theodore Besson Apgar, Eleventh Cavalry.

Jefferson Bartow Osborn, Fifth Cavalry.

Mortimer Heth Christian, Seventeenth Cavalry.

Marcus Roger Monsarratt, Fourth Cavalry.

Fabius Busbee Shipp, Twelfth Cavalry.

James Jay Cecil, Thirteenth Cavalry.

James Madison Shelton, Tenth Cavalry.

Albert Russell Kuschke, Twenty-first Cavalry.

George Albert Moore, Seventh Cavalry.

George William Gay, Second Cavalry.

Forsyth Bacon, Fifteenth Cavalry.

Ralph Leslie Joyner, Sixteenth Cavalry.

Roscoe Stewart Parker, Tenth Cavalry.

Heywood Shallus Dodd, Second Cavalry.

Kent Craig Lambert, Twenty-second Cavalry.

Private George Edward Huthstelner, Headquarters Company, Second Field Artillery, Ninth Cavalry.

Richard Bennett Lloyd, Eighteenth Cavalry.

Maurice Morgan, Twenty-first Cavalry.

Gilbert Edwin Bixby, First Cavalry.

Eugene Burnet, Eighth Cavalry.

Second Lieut. Charles Frederick Houghton, Second Company, Coast Artillery Corps, Maine National Guard, Second Cavalry.

Field Artillery.

Second Lieut. Henry Joseph Macpeake, Philippine Scouts, Second Field Artillery.

Frank Warren Lykes, Thirteenth Field Artillery.

Capt. Richard Terrell Guthrie, Nebraska National Guard, Seventeenth Field Artillery.

Ittai Albert Luke, Tenth Field Artillery.

Roger Griswold, Fifteenth Field Artillery.

Henry Lockwood, jr., Eighth Field Artillery.

Alan Lockhart Campbell, Twelfth Field Artillery.

Oscar Blount Ralls, jr., Sixteenth Field Artillery.

John Herman Larkin, Fourteenth Field Artillery.

Douglas Rubison Coleman, Third Field Artillery.

George Peterson Winton, Eighteenth Field Artillery.

Robert Nelson Getty, jr., Eleventh Field Artillery.

George Jackson Downing, Twenty-first Field Artillery.

Christiancy Pickett, Thirteenth Field Artillery.

Rush Hawkins Rogers, Twentieth Field Artillery.

John Cooper Adams, Nineteenth Field Artillery.

Arthur Carroll Waters, Seventeenth Field Artillery.

Ernest Terrill Barco, Second Field Artillery.

First Lieut. Lester Amiel Daugherty, Coast Artillery Corps, California National Guard, Fourteenth Field Artillery.

Sergt. Walter Gordon Witt, Medical Department, Tenth Field Artillery.

Joseph Earle Takken, Twelfth Field Artillery.

Raymond Jerome Watrous, Twenty-first Field Artillery.

Jerome Jackson Waters, jr., Fifteenth Field Artillery.

Thomas Grafton Hanson, jr., Nineteenth Field Artillery.

Bertram Neumann Rock, Twentieth Field Artillery.

Alexander Shepherd Quintard, Eighth Field Artillery.

Coast Artillery.

Henry Fred Grimm, jr., Henry Linsert, Donald Langley Dutton, Leland Adrian Miller, Arthur Nolan Harrigan, Percy Clayton Hamilton, Robert Alexander Laird, Porter Prescott Lowry, Stuart W. Griffin, Joseph William Hazell, John Briggs Day.

Infantry.

Second Lieut. Richard Wilmer Cooksey, Philippine Scouts, Thirteenth Infantry.

Homer Smith Youngs, Sixteenth Infantry.

Edwin Wolsey Grimmer, Thirty-fifth Infantry.

William Harold Clark, Fifty-fourth Infantry.

Frank Eugene Haskell, Third Infantry.

Lloyd Davidson Brown, Twenty-sixth Infantry.

Roy Carter Hilton, Sixty-first Infantry.

Raymond Edward O'Neill, Fifty-sixth Infantry.

Pvt. Justin Stanley Hemenway, United States Marine Corps, Thirty-seventh Infantry.

William Almond Shely, Twenty-first Infantry.

Corwin Crittenden Smith, Eighteenth Infantry.

John Elliot McKenney, Sixtieth Infantry.

John Urban Ayotte, Thirty-sixth Infantry.

Charles Heyward Barnwell, jr., Twenty-third Infantry.

Second Lieut. Henry Alfred Schwarz, Company H, Fourth Infantry, Maryland National Guard, Fourth Infantry.

Corpl. Edward George Herlihy, Fifth Recruit Company, General Service, Infantry, Thirty-eighth Infantry.

Arnold John Funk, Seventeenth Infantry.

George Marvin Ferris, Sixth Infantry.

Edwin Lockwood MacLean, Thirty-ninth Infantry.

Norman Minus, Forty-third Infantry.

Ernest Newman Stanton, Fifty-ninth Infantry.

Thomas Gerald O'Malley, Fiftieth Infantry.

Newell Rodney Fiske, Seventh Infantry.

Philip Braham Harrigan, Twenty-second Infantry.

John Downing Hill, Forty-third Infantry.

Frank Wiltshire Gano, Fifty-eighth Infantry.

John Leonard Pierce, Forty-ninth Infantry.

Donald Kent Mason, Forty-seventh Infantry.

Lowell Warde Rooks, Fifty-first Infantry.

Claude Jacques Hayden, Eleventh Infantry.

Samuel Davies Bedinger, Forty-eighth Infantry.

Alpheus Evans Willson Harrison, Ninth Infantry.

Malcolm Vaughn Fortier, Forty-second Infantry.

Outram Willett Sherman, Fifty-fifth Infantry.

Ivan Neal Wadron, Nineteenth Infantry.

John Joseph Atkinson, Thirty-seventh Infantry.

Edward Christopher Allworth, Sixtieth Infantry.

Roland Winfred Wittman, Forty-first Infantry.

Julian Rockwood Orton, Twenty-second Infantry.

Reginald Nichols Hamilton, Thirty-fifth Infantry.

John Walter Nicholson, Twenty-sixth Infantry.

Thomas Allan Young, Eighteenth Infantry.

Charles Haines Lee, Forty-seventh Infantry.

Ray Bradford Conner, Thirty-sixth Infantry.

James Stanley Moore, jr., Sixty-fourth Infantry.

Franklin Hayes Woody, Fifty-ninth Infantry.

Herbert Louis Landolt, Forty-first Infantry.

Samuel Walter Sowerbutts, Sixth Infantry.

Will Van Sycle Parks, Twenty-eighth Infantry.

Charles Bernard Kelly, Fifty-sixth Infantry.

Malcolm McGregor Maner, Twenty-first Infantry.

John Lloyd McKee, Seventh Infantry.

Glenn Luman Allen, Thirty-fourth Infantry.

Charles Rouse Jones, Twentieth Infantry.

NAMES ASSIGNED TO CANTONMENTS IN EASTERN DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY BY ITS COMMANDER

Names have been assigned cantonments in the Eastern Department of the Army as follows:

Second National Army Division, Camp Long Island (Yaphank, L. I., N. Y.).
Third National Army Division, Camp Wrightstown, N. J., (Wrightstown, N. J.).
Fourth National Army Division, Camp Admiral, Md. (Annapolis Junction, Md.).

Willard Stewart Paul, Sixty-third Infantry.

Moritz Augustus Rust Loth, Forty-ninth Infantry.

Robert Henry Chance, Twenty-fourth Infantry.

Claude Wallace Shelton, Thirty-eighth Infantry.

Harry Grant Hodgkins, jr., Fifty-fifth Infantry.

Samuel Rufus Ward, Eleventh Infantry.

Vincent Paul Rousseau, Thirty-ninth Infantry.

March Hugo Houser, Fifty-seventh Infantry.

Lamont Davis, Twenty-third Infantry.

James Brown Golden, Fourth Infantry.

Edwin Blair Banister, Thirtieth Infantry.

Willfred Rowell Higgins, Forty-fourth Infantry.

Eldon Paul King, Sixty-second Infantry.

First Lieut. Frederick Stone Matthews, Company A, Fourth Infantry, Maryland National Guard, Fortieth Infantry.

Arthur Pleasant Sibold, Fifty-first Infantry.

Francis Maynard Lasseigne, Ninth Infantry.

Walter Hellmers, Twelfth Infantry.

Jesse Plez Green, Third Infantry.

Howard Winthrop Turner, Forty-fifth Infantry.

William Audley Taber, Sixty-first Infantry.

Philip Barbour Peyton, jr., Fiftieth Infantry.

Henry Garner Sebastian, Tenth Infantry.

Wesley Crowell Brigham, Forty-second Infantry.

William Major Goldston, Fifty-eighth Infantry.

Cyrus Higginson Searcy, Fourteenth Infantry.

Sergt. Theodore Kelly, Motor Truck Company 15, Quartermaster Corps, Twenty-first Infantry.

Leon Edward Norris, Forty-sixth Infantry.

David McAllister Hunter, Fifty-fourth Infantry.

J. Harold Fleischhauer, Seventeenth Infantry.

Tasso Wadsworth Swartz, Fifty-third Infantry.

Edward William McCaskey, jr., Forty-sixth Infantry.

Luis Felipe Clanchini, Victor Emanuel Domenech, Antonio Andres Vasquez, and Juan Eugenio Guzman, Porto Rico Regiment.

Each of the officers named within the continental limits of the United States, except those now at a citizens' training camp, assigned to the Cavalry, Field Artillery, and Infantry will report in person not later than July 15, 1917, to the com-

Fifth National Army Division, Camp Virginia, Va. (Petersburg, Va.).

Mail, telegrams, express, and freight for the cantonments should be addressed by the camp designation, except that freight for Camp Long Island is still to be billed Yaphank, L. I.

Naming the cantonments has been entrusted to the several departmental commanders.

mandant of the Army Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth, Kans., for duty.

Each of the officers named within the continental limits of the United States, except those at a citizens' training camp, assigned to the Coast Artillery Corps will report in person not later than July 15, 1917, to the commandant of the Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., for duty.

Each of the officers named stationed in the Philippine Department and the Hawaiian Department will report in person to his department commander for duty.

Each of the officers named assigned to the Cavalry, Field Artillery, and Infantry, and now at a training camp, will proceed to join the organization to which assigned upon the close of the training camp.

Each of the officers assigned to the Corps of Engineers within the continental limits of the United States, with the exceptions of Lieuts. Lohr and Johnson, will report in person not later than July 15, 1917, to the commandant of the Army Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth, Kans., for duty.

Lieuts. Lohr and Johnson will proceed to join the regiments to which assigned.

Lieut. Hoyt will report to the commanding general, Hawaiian Department, for assignment to duty with the portion of the Third Regiment of Engineers stationed in that department.

COPIES OF EXEMPTION RULES SUPPLIED LOCAL BOARDS.

The Provost Marshal General authorizes the following:

"Copies of exemption regulations have been supplied to each local exemption board in the United States.

"Information as to the exemption requirements will be given by these boards. Copies of the exemption regulations may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents at 10 cents a copy."

ACTIVE DUTY FOR LIEUT. COL. GREEN.

By direction of the President, Lieut. Col. Frank Green, 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 by telegraph to the Chief Signal Officer of the Army for assignment to duty as property officer, Signal Corps, general supply division, Fort Mason, Cal., relieving First Lieut. Donald B. Sanger, Infantry, Detached Officers' List, of that duty.

TWELVE GENERALS ASSIGNED TO VARIOUS ARMY COMMANDS

The following assignments of general officers of the United States Army are ordered:

Maj. Gen. Charles G. Morton to the command of troops at Syracuse, N. Y.

Maj. Gen. John F. Morrison to the command of troops at Chickamauga Park, Ga.

Brig. Gen. John W. Ruckman to the command of the South Atlantic Coast Artillery District, Charleston, S. C.

Brig. Gen. Adelbert Cronkhite to the command of the Panama Coast Artillery District, Ancon, Canal Zone.

Brig. Gen. Joseph T. Dickman to the command of troops at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.

Brig. Gen. Augustus P. Blocksom to report to the commanding general, Southern Department, Fort Sam Houston, Tex., for assignment.

Brig. Gen. Henry T. Allen to the command of troops at Fort Riley, Kans.

Brig. Gen. Chase W. Kennedy to the command of troops at Gettysburg, Pa.

Brig. Gen. Edwin F. Glenn to the command of troops at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.

Brig. Gen. Henry C. Hodges, jr., to the command of troops at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.

Brig. Gen. William H. Sage to the command of troops at Fort Snelling, Minn.

Brig. Gen. Samuel D. Sturgis to report to the commanding general, Southern Department, Fort Sam Houston, Tex., for assignment.

Each of the officers named will join the command to which he is assigned.

Patriots Cannot Think of Profits, President Tells Mining Men

(Continued from page 8.)

action. This is a day of her reckoning, and every man among us must personally face that reckoning along with her.

The case needs no arguing. I assume that I am only expressing your own thoughts—what must be in the mind of every true man when he faces the tragedy and the solemn glory of the present war for the emancipation of mankind. I summon you to a great duty, a great privilege, a shining dignity, and distinction. I shall expect every man who is not a slacker to be at my side throughout this great enterprise. In it no man can win honor who thinks of himself.

SEND FLAG TO PERSHING.

Recently the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America requested from the Secretary of War permission to present a flag to the first American troops sent abroad to serve in the present war. The request was granted, and on the 27th of June the Quartermaster General sent the flag direct to Gen. Pershing. The idea is that the emblem furnished by this historic patriotic society shall be carried into battle by the vanguard of the "Sam-mies." The presentation was made on behalf of the society by its president, Mrs. Joseph R. Lamar.

LEADERS OF "MOVIE" INDUSTRY CONFER WITH OFFICIALS ON WAR PROGRAM FOR FILM WORLD

Chairman Brady Announces Completion of Plan for Great Organization by States to Bring into Close Cooperation Every Factor of the Industry. National Committee Designated.

The Committee on Public Information has issued the following:

Masters of the motion-picture industry of the country who form the war co-operation committee, of which William A. Brady is chairman, by appointment of the President spent a busy day in Washington yesterday conferring with various officials of the Government on their plans for making the motion-picture film a great agent for the education of the world as to the aims and purposes of America in the world war.

The members of the committee arrived early in the morning and held their first conference of the day with George Creel, chairman of the Committee on Public Information, with which organization the motion-picture men will work in close cooperation. Mr. Creel made a brief speech of welcome, in which he pointed out to the committee that the motion picture could carry the message of America farther than any printed word, because, as the President said in his letter to Mr. Brady, "it speaks a universal language."

Mr. Brady replied for the National Association of the Motion Picture Industry, of which he is president. He said that motion-picture men are fully alive to the great responsibility and opportunity for service which the war has brought to them and that they could be depended on to the limit of their resources.

List of Those Present.

Mr. Brady was accompanied by these members of the executive committee:

Representing producers' branch committee, Adolph Zukor, William L. Sherrill, and Arthur S. Friend.

Representing distributors' branch committee, Richard A. Rowland, W. W. Irwin, and P. A. Powers.

Representing exhibitors' branch committee, Lee A. Ochs, Louis F. Blumenthal, and L. L. Levine.

Representing supply and equipment branch committee, J. E. Brulatour, Walter J. Moore, and J. H. Hallberg.

Representing general division, William A. Johnston, John Wylie, and Arthur James.

Others who came were Marcus Loew and Frank H. Elliott.

Following the meeting in Mr. Creel's office, the committee went to the Red Cross Building for a conference with Evan Evans, of the Red Cross, on the work that is to be done by the motion-picture women to aid that organization. At 11 o'clock they met with Herbert Hoover, food administrator, at his office in the Department of the Interior building, and held a noon-hour conference with Howard Coffin, of the advisory board of the Council of National Defense.

Guests of H. P. Davison.

The members of the committee were guests of Henry P. Davison, chairman of the Red Cross war council, at a luncheon

at the Metropolitan Club, and the afternoon was taken up with conferences with Raymond Fosdick, in charge of the recreation plans for the great cantonments, Secretary McAdoo, and the Council of National Defense, the day winding up with an exhibition of a new Metro war film, "The Slacker," at the Arlington Hotel.

Chairman Brady announced that the committee had completed the outline of a plan for a great organization, by States, which will bring into close cooperation every factor of the great industry.

The War Cooperation Committee, under the plan worked out by Mr. Creel, will assign to each division of the Government a representative whose duty it will be to discover needs and devise the most effective method by which the motion-picture industry can meet those needs. It is a direct contact that will not only carry the purpose of the United States to all parts of the country, but to every corner of the world.

War Cooperation Committee.

The full membership of the War Cooperation Committee is as follows:

Hiram Abrams, Paramount Pictures Corporation.

Harry E. Aitken, Triangle Film Corporation.

William A. Brady, World Film Corporation.

Donald J. Bell, Bell & Howell Co.

J. A. Berst, Pathe Exchange, Inc.

William Brandt, Albany Theater.

Louis F. Blumenthal, National Theater.

Harry Bauman.

J. Stuart Blackton, Vitagraph Co. of America.

J. E. Brulatour, Eastman Films.

Albert H. T. Banzhoff, Legal and Legislative Committee.

James Beccroft, Exhibitors Herald.

I. E. Chadwick, Ivan Film Productions.

Paul Cromelin, Cosmofotofilm Co.

W. H. Clune, Clune's Amusements.

Jos. F. Coufal, Novelty Slide Co.

Merritt Crawford, Exhibitors Trade Review.

Lynde Denig, Dramatic Mirror.

W. D. Donaldson, Billboard Publishing Co.

Joseph W. Engel, Metro Pictures Corporation.

Arthur S. Friend, Famous Players-Lasky Corporation.

Samuel M. Fields, Mutual Film Corporation.

John R. Freuler, Mutual Film Corporation.

William Fox, Fox Film Corporation.

Ricord Gradwell, World Film Corporation.

Walter E. Greene, Aircraft Pictures Corporation.

Samuel Goldfish, Goldwyn Pictures Corporation.

D. W. Griffith, D. W. Griffith Enterprises.

H. M. Herkheimer, Balboa Amusement Picture Co.

J. H. Hallberg, United Theater Equipment Co.

Siegfried F. Hartman, Legal and Legislative Committee.

Gabriel Hess, Goldwyn Pictures Corporation.

Thomas H. Ince, Los Angeles, Cal.

Walter W. Irwin, Vitagraph, V. L. S. E.

Arthur James, Associated Motion Picture Advertisers.

Aaron Jones, Jones, Linick & Schaefer, Chicago.

C. Francis Jenkins, president Society Motion-Picture Engineers.

William A. Johnston, Motion-Picture News.

A. H. Kessel, New York Motion-Picture Corporation.

George Kleine, K. E. S. E.

Geoffrey Konta, L. J. Selznick's Enterprises.

Jesse L. Lasky, Jesse L. Lasky Feature Play Co.

Carl Laemmle, Universal Film Manufacturing Co.

Marcus Loew, Loew's Enterprises.

Louis L. Levine, Regent Theater.

S. A. Lynch, Triangle Distributing Co.

Tracy Lewis, Morning Telegraph.

E. J. Ludvigh, Legal and Legislative Committee.

Mitchel H. Marks, Strand Theater.

Stanley Mastbaum, The Stanley Co.

Walter J. Moore, H. C. Miner Lithograph Co.

Louis B. Mayer, American F. F. Co.

James Cowden Meyers, Legal and Legislative Committee.

Theodore Mitchell, D. W. Griffith Enterprises.

Lee A. Ochs, president Motion-Picture Exhibitors' League of America.

P. A. Powers, Universal Film Manufacturing Co.

Henry Pollock, Legal and Legislative Committee.

Richard A. Rowland, Metro Pictures Corporation.

Sam. L. Rothapfel, Rialto Theater.

Gustavus A. Rogers, Legal and Legislative Committee.

J. Robert Rubin, attorney Exhibitors' League.

W. R. Rothacker, Rothacker Film Manufacturing Co.

Joseph M. Schenck, Norma Talmadge Film Corporation.

Louis J. Selznick, Louis J. Selznick Enterprises.

William Sievers, Grand Central Theater.

William L. Sherrill, Frohman Amusement Corporation.

George K. Spoor, Essanay Film Manufacturing Co.

William N. Selig, Selig-Polyscope Co.

A. E. Smith, Vitagraph Co. of America.

Walter N. Sellsgburg, Triangle Film Corporation.

L. F. Talley, 833 South Broadway.

Samuel H. Trigger, president of New York Exhibitors' League.

Edwin Thanhouser, Thanhouser Film Corporation.

A. E. Tugwell, 1811 West Twenty-fifth Street.

L. D. Wharton, Wharton (Inc.).

Williams Wright, Kalem Company.

Paul H. Woodruff, Motography.

John Wylie, Moving Picture World.

Nathan Vidaver, chairman of legal and legislative committee.

Adolph Zukor, Famous Players-Lasky Corporation.