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GEORGE CREEL, CHAIRMAN

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No. 54.

TWO MORE AMERICAN SHIPS ARE SUNK BY ENEMY VESSELS

The Department of State is informed that the bark *Hildegard*, of New Orleans, was sunk by a German submarine on July 10. The crew was rescued and landed.

The Department of State is in receipt of a report that the American sailing ship *Mary W. Bowen* was sunk by gunfire on July 8. The crew of 11 men has been landed.

The Department of State has received confirmation of the report that the American steamship *Massapequa* was torpedoed and sunk by submarine on July 7. All the crew were saved. The ship had no armed guard.

RED CROSS POLICY IN USE OF WAR FUNDS IS SET FORTH

Henry P. Davison, chairman of the Red Cross War Council, authorizes the following statement:

Morning newspapers yesterday published a report that the American Red Cross is to use in Italy \$10,000,000 out of the \$100,000,000 and more recently subscribed. The report is without foundation and it is important that the policy of the Red Cross in handling these funds be clearly understood.

The Red Cross has appropriated \$1,000,000 to provide immediate necessities in France, to be spent under the direction of the American Red Cross Commission in France headed by Maj. Grayson M.-P. Murphy, a member of the War Council. The Red Cross has also appropriated \$200,000 to purchase medical supplies and instruments, whereby the Red Cross Commission to Russia may take care of more urgent needs upon arrival in that country.

\$200,000 for Roumania.

The sum of \$200,000 has been appropriated to purchase materials to supply most urgent needs in Roumania. The sum of \$100,000 has been appropriated for use in Armenia, and \$6,500 has been appropriated to purchase drugs to be sent to the Russian Red Cross.

Aside from the foregoing no appropriations have been made by the War Council for work in foreign countries. The need in all our allied countries is beyond computation and use can be found for all funds which can possibly be obtained either now or in the future. That very fact imposes upon the Red Cross an extraordinary obligation, which it fully recognizes, to use the funds committed to it only after assuring itself not only that any proposed expenditure will do good, but that it will accomplish the greatest good relative to other needs which are crying to be supplied.

(Continued on page 7.)

Draft Totals Allotted Each State and Territory.

The Secretary of War to-day made public through the Provost Marshal General's Office the following statement giving the total number of men to be drafted, together with the proportion to be drawn according to the population of each State and Territory and the District of Columbia.

Area.	Net quota.
United States.....	687,000
Alabama.....	13,612
Arizona.....	3,472
Arkansas.....	10,267
California.....	23,060
Colorado.....	4,753
Connecticut.....	10,977
Delaware.....	1,202
District of Columbia.....	929
Florida.....	6,325
Georgia.....	18,337
Idaho.....	2,287
Illinois.....	51,053
Indiana.....	17,510
Iowa.....	12,749
Kansas.....	6,439
Kentucky.....	14,296
Louisiana.....	13,582
Maine.....	1,821
Maryland.....	7,096
Massachusetts.....	20,586
Michigan.....	30,291
Minnesota.....	17,854
Mississippi.....	10,801
Missouri.....	18,680
Montana.....	7,872
Nebraska.....	8,185
Nevada.....	1,051
New Hampshire.....	1,204
New Jersey.....	20,605
New Mexico.....	2,292
New York.....	69,241
North Carolina.....	15,974
North Dakota.....	5,606
Ohio.....	38,773
Oklahoma.....	15,564
Oregon.....	7,717
Pennsylvania.....	60,859
Rhode Island.....	1,801
South Carolina.....	10,081
South Dakota.....	2,717
Tennessee.....	14,528
Texas.....	30,545
Utah.....	2,370
Vermont.....	1,049
Virginia.....	13,795
Washington.....	7,296
West Virginia.....	9,101
Wisconsin.....	12,876
Wyoming.....	810
Alaska.....	606
Hawaii.....	000
Porto Rico.....	12,833

ITALIAN PARCEL-POST IMPORTS.

The American consul general at Genoa cables the following:

"Director of customs confirms latest ruling of Italian minister permitting parcel-post importation of all articles save those of prohibited consumption into Italy from England, Spain, Portugal, United States, Switzerland, Tunis, Algeria, without license provided posted before July 20 from European and Mediterranean countries and before August 15 from United States."

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

PRESIDENT AUTHORIZES THE REQUISITION OF SHIPPING

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

By virtue of authority vested in me in the section entitled "Emergency shipping fund" of an act of Congress entitled "An act making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in appropriations for the Military and Naval Establishments on account of war expenses for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, and for other purposes," approved June 15, 1917, I hereby direct that the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation shall have and exercise all power and authority vested in me in said section of said act, in so far as applicable to and in furtherance of the construction of vessels, the purchase or requisitioning of vessels in process of construction, whether on the ways or already launched, or of contracts for the construction of such vessels, and the completion thereof, and all power and authority applicable to and in furtherance of the production, purchase, and requisitioning of materials for ship construction.

And I do further direct that the United States Shipping Board shall have and exercise all power and authority vested in me in said section of said act, in so far as applicable to and in furtherance of the taking over of title or possession, by purchase or requisition, of constructed vessels, or parts thereof, or charters therein; and the operation, management, and disposition of such vessels, and of all other vessels heretofore or hereafter acquired by the United States. The powers herein delegated to the United States Shipping Board may, in the discretion of said board, be exercised directly by the said board or by it through the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation, or through any other corporation organized by it for such purpose.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,

11 July, 1917.

NOTICE BY ADJUTANT GENERAL.

Time of Receiving Applications for Training Camps Extended.

Adj. Gen. McCain issued the following statement to-day on the officers' training camps:

Notwithstanding the high standard set for the second series of camps, the response has been most satisfactory. The quality of the applicants is particularly high. Many of the most successful younger men in the country who have forged ahead through merit have applied for these camps. These are the men the Army wants for officers. There is room for more of them. To give such men a final opportunity to apply, the time for receiving applications has been extended to midnight, Monday, July 16.

MAY BUILD NEW TERMINALS FOR WAR SUPPLY VESSELS

The Council of National Defense authorizes the following:

"The orderly, rapid, and careful loading of vessels with munitions and supplies required by our armies in Europe and those of our allies is one of the immediate and great problems we are now required to meet," M. L. Cooke, chairman of the subcommittee on storage facilities of the general munitions board, said to-day.

"We are working now to insure adequate terminal facilities for all classes of material to be shipped abroad. An advisory committee on terminal facilities has been named, consisting of:

Advisory Committee Named.

"Francis L. Stuart, consulting engineer (formerly chief engineer of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad), chairman, who represents the port of Baltimore.

"B. F. Cresson, consulting engineer, 50 Church Street, New York City, designated by the State of New Jersey to represent the New Jersey sections of the ports of New York and Philadelphia:

"R. A. C. Smith, dock commissioner of the city of New York, and Chas. W. Staniford, chief engineer of the department of docks and ferries of New York City, designated by the mayor of New York to represent that city's water front and the port of New York.

"J. B. Locke, secretary of the Newport News Chamber of Commerce, designated by C. B. Garnett, chairman Virginia State Corporation Commission, and Mayor Moss of the city of Newport News.

"W. A. Cox, secretary and traffic manager of the Norfolk Chamber of Commerce, designated by C. B. Garnett, chairman Virginia State Corporation Commission, and Wyndham R. Mayo, mayor of Norfolk, Va.

"The representatives for New Orleans and Boston are now being selected.

New Terminals Likely.

"This committee will at once begin consideration of its problems.

"Very probably new terminals will be created especially for the assembling and loading of supplies designated for our over-sea forces and those of our allies, so as to relieve existing terminals, which are, in many cases, entirely inadequate for the demands made upon them.

"Solution of the problems of terminals will eliminate unnecessary freight hauls, releasing more cars and locomotives to transport the commerce of the country, and increase our ability at home to 'back up' our troops."

EMIGRATION TO BRAZIL.

Consul Carl F. Deichman, at Santos, transmits the following translation from the "A Tribuna":

According to the statistics gathered by the department of agriculture, census service, the number of immigrants entering Brazil during the period of 1908 to 1916 totaled 926,282. Their nationality was principally as follows: Germans, 33,578; Austrians, 21,843; French, 9,207; Spaniards, 190,767; Italians, 153,950; Japanese, 15,773; Portuguese, 354,820; Russians, 49,477; and Turco-Arabs, 41,534.

NEW COMMERCE COMMISSION ORDER ON CLAIMS FOR DAMAGE

Carriers Required to Report Every Six Months on Payments Made in Adjustment of Misrouting Cases by Ruling.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has adopted the following order relating to the adjustment of claims for damages resulting from misrouting:

It is ordered that all carriers making adjustment of drayage charges as provided in conference ruling 474 (b), as amended, shall report to the commission for the six months ending December 31, 1917, and for each six months thereafter, all payments made in such adjustments; such reports to be submitted not later than 60 days after the expiration of each six-month period and to show as to each shipment involved the point of origin; the consignor; the destination; the consignee; the routing orders given, if any, the particulars in respect of which the shipment was misrouted; by whose fault the misrouting occurred; the amount of drayage actually incurred; the amount which would have been incurred if proper delivery had been effected; the actual payments made to claimants; and the number under which each claim is recorded.

By the commission:

GEORGE B. MCGINTY, *Secretary.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 5.

The commission in conference adopted the following ruling:

Conference ruling 474 (b) amended and ruling 392 rescinded.

In case the consignee elects to accept the shipment at the terminal where delivery has been erroneously offered rather than insist upon delivery at the terminal designated, the shipper or the consignee is entitled to recover damages in the sum of the difference between the expense of drayage actually incurred at a reasonable charge therefor and the expense which would have been incurred if proper delivery had been effected by the carrier. The carrier responsible for misrouting the shipment, resulting in a claim of this character, may reimburse the shipper or consignee entitled to reimbursement wholly at its expense without a specific order of the commission in each case. In pursuing this course carriers must accept full responsibility for the correct application of the rule and must make reports to the commission in accordance with its order of July 3, 1917.

The commission in conference adopted the following conference ruling, rescinding ruling 456:

It is the view of the commission that the provision in the uniform bill of lading requiring that claims for loss, damage, or delay must be made in writing within a specified period is legally complied with when the shipper, consignee, or the lawful holder of the bill of lading, within the period specified, files with the agent of the carrier, either at the point of origin or the point of delivery of the shipment, or with the general claims department of the carrier, a claim or a written notice of intended claim describing the shipment with reasonable definiteness.

FEDERAL TRADE BOARD CAN NOT PROSECUTE FOOD HOARDERS

The Federal Trade Commission authorizes the following statement:

"Protests against hoarding and demands for the prosecution of hoarders, speculators, and dealers in food and other necessary commodities are constantly coming to the Federal Trade Commission. These are sent from all parts of the country. The majority of them deal with purely local situations in the various States.

"The Federal Trade Commission has no power to inaugurate prosecutions, nor can it deal with problems which are clearly intrastate or local. The legal machinery of the Government can not be used to see justice done in local or merely State situations, where there is no interstate principle involved, and where there are adequate means of redress within the States themselves.

State Laws Adequate.

"Nearly every State in the Union has laws which protect its people from hoardings, poolings, price-fixing combinations either express or implied, and from extortions and agreements in restraint of trade. These laws cover practically every situation which has arisen or is likely to arise.

"Each State has its own legal machinery sufficient to cope with such conditions. There is an attorney general, district attorneys, and county and city attorneys or prosecutors. Each county has its grand juries empowered to investigate, to summon witnesses, and force the production of documents and books. If there is sufficient evidence the grand jury will present indictments and public prosecutors will fight the cases through the courts against individuals or corporations violating these laws.

Should Try Self-Help.

"Local communities and States must manifest a larger degree of self-help. Doubtless, in many instances, people do not wish to bring about local antagonisms by becoming active in prosecutions that are really justified. They wish to place the responsibility or ensuing unpleasantness on the representatives of the Federal Department of Justice through the Federal Trade Commission.

"These communities must come to a realization that they should try self-help, and use the laws and machinery of their States. The Federal Trade Commission is ready to cooperate and assist in every instance in which it may legitimately exercise its functions. It is impossible to handle all cases, or relieve the local communities when local remedies are at hand. Those of the larger aspect, wherein interstate principles are involved, will be given prompt attention, but by far the larger portion of complaints arise from abuses in particular communities and are, therefore, local."

ENLISTMENTS IN MARINE CORPS.

The Navy Department authorizes the following:

<i>Enlistments in Marine Corps.</i>	
Enlisted strength June 12 (estimated)	27,016
Strength, commissioned and enlisted	29,805

ADULT MALE VOLUNTEERS TO BE MOBILIZED FOR SERVICE

The Department of Labor announces that it has inaugurated a plan for mobilizing adult male volunteers for service in employments of every kind, public and private, which are necessary to the effective conduct of the war. Those who are willing to engage in such service, whether in a voluntary or wage-earning capacity, are asked to enroll as members of the United States Public Service Reserve. Detailed information as to the qualifications of each member will be secured, studied, and recorded. Arrangements have been made to get prompt information of opportunities for service. Available members will be put in touch with governmental departments and other employers who need men for work of value to the Nation.

Badge for Each Member.

A certificate of enrollment and an appropriate badge or button will be given each member. The application form of the reserve states: "I hereby apply for membership in the United States Public Service Reserve, United States Department of Labor, and request registration in its records of the accompanying description of my training, experience, aptitudes, and capacity for service. I further request the United States Public Service Reserve, whenever it learns of a need, in public or private employment, for service in the national interest of a man of my qualifications, to notify me, with full particulars, including duties and compensation, and thereby afford me an opportunity to assist under the auspices of the reserve. I make this application because I desire a practical opportunity in this war emergency to contribute personal service by doing work that will aid the general welfare."

Many Citizens Eager to Serve.

The success of the Department of Labor in creating the Boys' Working Reserve had led it to organize the United States Public Service Reserve, in order that the many citizens who are eager to give their services to the Nation may be brought in touch with the ever-growing demand for men. Within the past few weeks thousands of applications for advice and direction have been received in Washington from persons who desire to serve the country to the best of their ability, regardless of sacrifice.

The need for such service is growing rapidly. As the country progresses in the prosecution of the war, more and more labor of all kinds, from the unskilled to the most highly trained, must be made available. In order to get the necessary men with the least disturbance of existing industries, all sources not now profitably utilized must be availed of.

Countless Men of Value.

In addition to those whose applications are already on file there are countless men who might be of value in essential occupations who are either not now employed or who are engaged in pursuits which might be laid aside temporarily, and others whose services during vacation might be used.

Offices have been opened by the Department of Labor at 1712 I Street, forms

DIVISION TO REGULATE FREIGHT CAR SERVICE IS CREATED BY INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

The following is authorized by the Interstate Commerce Commission:

The Interstate Commerce Commission has created a division of car service under the authority conferred by the car-service act approved May 29, 1917, amending section 1 of the act to regulate commerce, to deal with the movement, distribution, exchange, interchange, and return of freight cars. Mr. E. H. DeGroot, jr., until recently superintendent of transportation of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad Co., now in the exclusive employ of the Interstate Commerce Commission, has been appointed chief of the division, and with Mr. A. G. Gutheim, attorney examiner of the Interstate Commerce Commission, will take immediate charge of its organization and operation. The commission has also secured temporarily for this work the services of Mr. H. C. Barlow, chairman of the executive committee of the National Industrial Traffic League. During its formative period the division will have the collaboration and advice of Mr. Barlow.

Will Order Compliance.

The Interstate Commerce Commission, through this division, will regulate car service throughout the United States, and, where occasion requires, orders or directions of the Interstate Commerce Commission will issue under the car-service act direct to the carrier or carriers concerned. Subject to this fundamental principle, the division of car service will, as far as practicable, avail itself of cooperative effort on the part of the carriers' commission on car service now located in Washington. This latter body consists of seven members, all superintendents of transportation of different

railroads which territorially cover practically the entire United States. The commission on car service has a large force of assistants under its control in Washington and in the field.

To Handle Complaints.

Complaints and communications regarding car service received by the Interstate Commerce Commission will be handled through the new division. The field service will be developed as occasion may require. It is expected that shippers and receivers of freight will to the fullest extent aid in promoting car service by promptly loading and unloading carload shipments, by capacity loading, where possible, regardless of carload minima, by readily adapting themselves to such modifications in the handling of less-than-carload shipments as may be found necessary, and by hearty cooperation in the other methods which have been or may be devised to meet the transportation problems confronting the country.

Carriers and Shippers Cooperate.

The commission is advised that the carriers have appointed local car-service committees at some 25 points throughout the country, and that the National Industrial Traffic League has appointed similar committees of shippers at the same points, the aim being to secure harmony and cooperation between shippers and carriers. The commission suggests that these committees should meet jointly where necessary to adjust local affairs, any irreconcilable differences which arise may be referred to the carriers' commission on car service or to the division of car service of the Interstate Commerce Commission for adjustment.

CONDITION OF FRENCH CROPS ON JUNE 1, 1917, AS ANNOUNCED BY THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

The following report has been received from Consul General A. M. Thackara, at Paris:

The minister of agriculture in his official figures published July 1, 1917, gives a comparative statement of the condition of the French crops on June 1, 1917 and 1916. In the table given below the average condition of the crops is based on the following figures: 100 in-

dicates very good; 80, good; 60, fairly good; 50, fair; 30, poor; 20, bad.

Crops.	1917		1916	
	Acreeage.	Average condition.	Acreeage.	Average condition.
Beets:				
Distillery....	56,088	73	68,065	75
Forage.....	1,173,832	69	1,224,649	69
Sugar.....	177,475	74	191,520	76
Corn.....	737,903	74	612,123	73
Flax.....	16,020	70	13,195	71
Grapevines....	5,703,503	74	3,938,222	66
Hay and green fodder.....	24,231,627	68	24,768,041	78
Hemp.....	19,425	68	20,037	78
Hops.....	4,260	65	5,382	69
Jerusalem artichokes.....	260,549	75	255,431	71
Potatoes.....	3,539,124	72	3,225,796	73
Tobacco.....	13,471	58	16,924	71
Willow.....	13,435	69	12,852	72
Cider, apples, and pears....	(1)	81	(1)	56

¹ No figures given.

have been prepared, and the work of enrolling members has begun. Applications for membership may be directed to the United States Public Service Reserve, Department of Labor, Washington, D. C.

TO OPERATE CHEMICAL WORKS.

Commercial Attaché William C. Downs reports from Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, that the American Chemical Works (Inc.), with headquarters in Wilmington, Del., has been authorized by the President of Brazil to operate in the Republic. The capital of the company is said to be \$50,000, and the amount set aside for operations in Brazil \$10,000.

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

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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.

LOCATION OF GUARD CAMPS IN SOUTHEASTERN DEPARTMENT

The Secretary of War has decided upon the location of the remaining National Guard camp sites in the Southeastern Department.

A camp had been recommended at Fayetteville, N. C. Upon further study Gen. Wood recommended that that site be not chosen but that Charlotte, N. C., be designated. This was done solely on the ground of the accessibility of an enlarged and adequate water supply. It was apparent from the papers that the present water supply of Fayetteville is entirely adequate for the needs of the city and is of wholesome quality; but in order to supply the large additional population brought by a camp, a new supply would have to be tapped, and this would take considerable time. Gen. Wood's recommendation was therefore approved, and the North Carolina camp will be at Charlotte.

The Secretary of War expressed approval of the hearty cooperation of the people of Fayetteville and their very generous attitude toward the difficulty in which the department found itself in this matter.

The remaining sites will be located at Hattiesburg, Miss., and Alexandria, La.

This decision was delayed only by the consideration of the splendid facilities offered at Jacksonville, Fla., which was rated highly by Gen. Wood. The Jacksonville site is one which has some peculiar advantages and will be considered by the department in connection with further plans.

The decision was made after the consideration of the full written report of Gen. Wood, which goes into detail about the various sites examined and describes many excellent sites which could not be considered because of the limited number of camps to be established.

\$100,000,000 NAVAL EMERGENCY APPROPRIATION IS ASKED OF CONGRESS BY SECRETARY DANIELS

Money Needed to Build More Torpedo Boat Destroyers and Submarine Chasers and Hasten Construction of Ships Now on the Ways, He Explains.

The Navy Department authorizes the following:

Secretary of the Navy Daniels has recommended to Congress an urgent deficiency appropriation of \$100,000,000 under the naval emergency fund. This sum is to provide for the building of additional torpedo boat destroyers; to expedite the completion of those under contract; to make possible the building of additional submarine chasers and the purchase of small craft needed in patrol work; to speed up the work of construction of vessels of the regular program now being built; and to care for the expenditures necessitated by war emergencies.

Only Fund Available.

In a letter to Chairman Fitzgerald, of the House Appropriations Committee, the Secretary points out that this is the only fund available from which ships not specifically appropriated for may be provided. It is also, he adds, the only fund from which multitudinous miscellaneous expenditures necessary in connection with the prosecution of the war which can not be foreseen in sufficient detail to be included in the usual appropriations can be made.

The \$115,000,000 appropriated for these purposes in the naval appropriation act of March 4, 1917, the Secretary says, has already been expended or obligated for.

Secretary Daniels's Letter.

The Secretary's letter to Chairman Fitzgerald reads:

"The department has completed with some builders, and expects to complete with all at an early date, arrangements

for expediting to the utmost degree the completion of all torpedo boat destroyers now under contract. This will require the expenditure of large sums for this purpose from the naval emergency fund and, as stated, this fund is now entirely obligated, thereby creating the urgent necessity for a deficiency appropriation under this fund, unless the work on this vitally important type of vessel is to be delayed. Furthermore, it is probable that the development of the present military situation will require laying down additional destroyers and other small craft especially designed to cope with the submarine as rapidly as the present ways can be vacated and new building facilities can be provided.

Could Place Orders at Once.

"Orders for a limited number of additional vessels of this character could be advantageously placed at once and every effort is being made to provide for the development of additional building facilities. In order to encourage the development of such additional facilities by private enterprise it is necessary that the department be able to assure such companies of contracts at an early date.

"The present and probable future military situation is such as to render imperative a rapid and continuous supply of new destroyers. A failure in this program would seriously embarrass the Government in its plans for the successful prosecution of the war. This program can not be provided for unless funds are available. In view of the above I am submitting an urgent deficiency appropriation of \$100,000,000 under the naval emergency fund."

FOREIGN SERVICE CHANGES.

Appointments and Assignments for Week Ending July 7.

The State Department has recognized the appointment of Leon Huttinot as consular agent of France at St. Thomas, Virgin Islands.

Appointments and assignments in the foreign service for the week ending July 7, 1917:

Charles Campbell, jr., secretary of embassy or legation, lately at Berne, assigned to legation at Lima.

Louis A. Sussdorff, jr., secretary of embassy or legation, lately at Rio de Janeiro, assigned to legation at Asuncion.

Albert B. Ruddock, secretary of embassy or legation, lately at Brussels, assigned to Department of State.

Richard C. Beer, to be vice consul at Nassau, New Providence.

Paul R. Josselyn, lately vice consul and interpreter at Canton, China, to be vice consul and interpreter at Tientsin, China.

Keith Merrill, to be vice consul at London.

Frederick C. Robertson, to be vice consul at Singapore.

SCHOOLS TO TEACH HANDLING OF ORDNANCE STORES STARTED

The Council of National Defense authorized the following:

Schools to teach the handling of ordnance stores, accounting, and supply issuance have been established under the direction of the subcommittee on stores of the General Munitions Board. Between 600 and 700 students are now registered. Every one is a college graduate.

Schools Organized.

The first of these schools was established at the University of Michigan. Others have been organized at Dartmouth, the State College of Pennsylvania, University of Pennsylvania, University of Wisconsin, University of Illinois, and Harvard. The majority of the matriculates are graduates of schools of business administration, industrial engineering, commerce, and the like. Capt. R. H. Hess, of the Quartermaster Department, has been detailed to organize other schools which are to be conducted in connection with summer schools in various institutions of learning.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES BRIEFLY TOLD

SENATE.

Majority leader, Senator Martin, and the chairman of the Finance Committee yesterday had a conference with the President over the differences in the Senate in regard to the pending food bill. Upon their return to the Capitol, without disclosing the character of their conference, the two Senators stated they were hopeful that a measure satisfactory to the President, to Congress, and the country would be enacted by Congress. During the day the Agricultural Committee unofficially gave its support to the substitute prepared by Chairman Gore, but decided not to recommend it to the Senate as the action of the committee. This bill eliminates the proposed Federal control on all articles except food, feed, and fuel. Subsequently Senator Gore offered it in the Senate as his own substitute. The prohibition question remains practically as when the Smoot amendment was agreed to and probably will have to be straightened out in conference.

Debate on the administration food bill continued throughout the day. Senators Hardwick, of Georgia, and Reed, of Missouri, criticized the National Council of Defense and its advisory committee. Senator Thomas, of Colorado, took the position that the injection of the prohibition question in the pending food bill "has proved unfortunate for the country and for the cause." Senator Sheppard made a futile effort to get consideration of the pending joint resolution for a nation-wide prohibition constitutional amendment. When he made the request Senator Penrose objected. The same fate befell the request of Senator Smith, of Michigan, when he sought to obtain consideration for a bill to prevent the cornering of foodstuffs and foods.

Senator Penrose gave notice of an amendment that would prevent the commissioning as officers of the Army of any person connected with the food administration. The text of this amendment reads: "All persons appointed or employed under this act, whether remunerated by salary or any other form of compensation, or acting as volunteers, shall be considered and treated as civilian employees and shall not be commissioned or enlisted in the military or naval service of the United States."

In response to the resolution of Senator New, of Indiana, for information why an Indiana site had not been chosen for the cantonment of the Kentucky-Indiana troops, Secretary Baker transmitted to the Senate military reports dealing with the subject. Maj. Gen. Barry, departmental commander, had recommended Lexington, Ky., and the Army inspection board had recommended the Albany-Jeffersonville, Ind., site. The department selected Louisville, Ky., and this called forth the resolution of the Indiana Senator.

By a unanimous vote the Judiciary Committee yesterday morning ordered a report on the nomination of William E. Thomas, of Valdosta, Ga., to be district judge for the southern district of Georgia, recommending his rejection. Both Georgia Senators opposed the selection. A former nominee for this office

was rejected by the Senate after a like report from the committee.

The Senate passed a bill that will provide suitable rewards for acts of "gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty" for any enlisted man or officer of the new army that is going into this war. The bill provides that for especially distinguished service not sufficient to justify the medal of honor, the President may on the recommendation of the commanding officer, but not in the name of Congress, award a distinguished service medal of appropriate design, and a ribbon, with a rosette or other device to be worn in lieu thereof, to any enlisted man or officer thus distinguishing himself. The bill is retroactive and applies to acts of gallantry performed three years prior to the approval of the bill. It also makes eligible for the award anyone who has rendered exceptionally meritorious service to the Government in a duty of great responsibility, or by extraordinary heroism in the line of his profession. Enlisted men are to receive an additional \$2 a month in their pay, upon being awarded the distinguished service medal and \$2 a month additional for each additional bar they receive for other acts of gallantry.

Senators Hale, of Maine, and Weeks and Lodge, Massachusetts, yesterday protested against sending the troops from New England States to training camps in Southern States, on account of the change in climatic conditions.

Vice President Marshall presented a memorial from the negroes of Washington asking for an investigation by a congressional committee of recent lynchings in Memphis and the race riot in East St. Louis.

HOUSE.

The Military Committee reported the administration bill to create a gigantic air fleet. It will be called up to-morrow and the leaders express the hope that it will be passed before adjournment. Secretary Baker and the French, British, and Italian aviators now in this country appeared before the committee and urged the immediate necessity of largely increasing the air fighting forces of the allies. At the instance of the department the bill is so framed that the language used in the proposed statute will not divulge the character of the proposed construction or disclose the number of aeroplanes and their equipment that will compose the initial fleet.

Secretary Daniels in a communication to Congress has asked for a deficiency appropriation of \$100,000,000. The funds are needed chiefly for additional destroyers and submarine chasers. Much of it will be used in speeding up construction on the general naval building program. A number of new destroyers are approaching completion, and additional orders, it was said, will be placed for more destroyers.

Southern Representatives in the House held a conference and appointed a special committee of members from the cotton-growing States to wait upon the Appropriations Committee and urge the passage

immediately of a \$500,000 appropriation to check the ravages of the pink boll worm. The State of Texas is expected to cooperate with the Federal Government in the matter of making an appropriation. Gov. Catts, of Florida, and other State officials were at the Capitol conferring with the Senators and Representatives from Florida about the cotton-boll weevil situation.

Representative Russell introduced a bill to forbid the payment of pensions to anyone who is or who may hereafter become disloyal to the Government of the United States.

BRITISH MEDICAL CASUALTIES.

Only 195 Doctors Killed in Battle in Nearly Three Years of War.

Col. T. H. Goodwin, of the British Medical Corps, who has been detailed in a consulting capacity to the office of the Surgeon General of the United States Army, has authoritatively contradicted rumors that have been current regarding the casualties among medical officers in France and Belgium. Having cabled to England for the exact information on this point, the following official reply was received by him:

"Total casualties among medical officers on the western front from the beginning of the war to June 25, 1917, are as follows:

Killed.....	195
Wounded.....	707

Total battle casualties..... 902

"In addition, 62 medical officers have died from sickness."

"All statements to the contrary," says Col. Goodwin, "are false, arising from mistake, natural exaggeration, or from a deliberate and malicious attempt to discourage doctors from entering the medical service of the Army."

PUBLIC LANDS RESTORED.

Upon the recommendation of Secretary of the Interior Lane and Secretary of Agriculture Houston, the President on June 30 signed a proclamation excluding certain areas from the Palisade National Forest, in Idaho and Wyoming, and restoring the public lands therein subject to such disposition to homestead entry in advance of settlement or other forms of disposition.

The lands will become subject to homestead entry only on and after 9 o'clock a. m., September 11, and to settlement and other forms of disposition on and after September 18, 1917. For detailed information communications should be addressed to the United States land offices at Blackfoot, Idaho, and Evanston, Wyo.

EMBARGO ON OLIVE OIL IN BULK.

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

"Spanish Government, by royal order published July 5, prohibits until November 15 the exportation of olive oil excepting fine oils exported in tins or bottles, marks (brands) registered before the issuance of order and accompanied by a certificate as to grade."

RED CROSS APPOINTS DIRECTOR GENERAL OF MILITARY RELIEF

As the latest addition to the group of business executives of broad national experience enlisted as volunteers in the service of the Red Cross during the war, Mr. Henry P. Davison, as chairman of the Red Cross war council, announces the appointment of Mr. John D. Ryan, president of the Anaconda Copper Co., to the post of director general of military relief.

Mr. Ryan will succeed Col. Jefferson R. Kean, U. S. Army, who has been recalled from service in the Red Cross, and is to be placed in charge of the 160 U. S. Army ambulance sections in the theater of war in France. In making this appointment Mr. Davison said:

Statement by Mr. Davison.

"It is due to Col. Kean's magnificent work in organizing base hospital units in this country that the Red Cross organization was the first to carry the American flag to France after our entrance into the war. Col. Kean is peculiarly qualified for the great work he is to do abroad.

"The department of military relief, of which Col. Kean has been in charge, is of supreme importance in the work of the Red Cross, and we are therefore most fortunate in obtaining the administrative genius of Mr. Ryan to take charge of this work.

Has Important Tasks.

Cross base hospitals organized by Col. Kean will be one of the largest tasks immediately before Mr. Ryan. Seven of these units are already in service in England and France, and the remainder are subject to call by the War Department at any time.

"Mr. Ryan will also have charge of all Red Cross efforts to supply such medical needs as the Red Cross may be called upon by our Army and Navy anywhere to provide. Very important among these tasks will be service in connection with the 16 Army cantonments now being developed for training our great Army next winter.

"Another very important task which will come under Mr. Ryan will be to direct Red Cross preparations in America to supplement the work of the Army in caring for the health and comfort of the American troops in France.

Work Already Done.

"Before war was declared 26 base hospital units had been formed, and the number has since been increased to 43, with 5 Navy base hospitals, 18 hospital units, and 50 ambulance companies.

"Through the Red Cross and private donations these base hospitals have purchased equipment, including beds, blankets, operating tables, tents, etc., at an expense of at least \$2,400,000."

MEXICO RAISES WOOL DUTY.

According to a telegram received from the American Vice Consul at Piedras Negras, Mexico, now at Eagle Pass, Tex., the Mexican Government has increased the export duty on wool to 40 cents Mexican gold per kilo and 20 cents Mexican gold per kilo on hair, to be effective July 1, 1917.

CAR SITUATION RELIEVED BY POOLING OF TIDEWATER COAL

The Council of National Defense authorizes the following:

To prevent detention of cars at tidewater ports, bituminous coal amounting to about 38,000,000 tons a year will, it is announced by the coal production committee of the Council of National Defense, soon be pooled pending boat shipment at four Atlantic Coast ports—New York, Philadelphia, Hampton Roads, and Baltimore. On next Monday, the 16th, the program will first be applied on some of the Baltimore piers.

Recognizing that detention at tidewater of coal that is held pending shipment now averages about five and one-half days and pointing out that, if this detention could be reduced, the equivalent of about 150,000 cars could be released for other service, the Tidewater Coal Exchange, which is to be maintained at the expense of the railroads, has been created.

Pool Is Established.

A committee of 25 was appointed. This committee accepted the report urging that a tidewater pool be established and suggested that a commissioner be selected, with central offices in Washington, and that four deputy commissioners be selected for the ports of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Hampton Roads.

To Standardize Shipments.

The plan for pooling coal, it is explained, entails sacrifice by many operators. "Coal shipments," it is stated, "will be standardized, so that instead of there being 1,165 different classifications, each of which requires considerable switching when a boat for any particular kind arrives, coal will now be classified into only 45 kinds. Coal of like kinds, after careful inspection, will be pooled—that is, run on one track—so that when a boat arrives to take a cargo of 100 cars, for instance, of a particular classification from Baltimore to Boston, the first 100 cars of that classification will be run on board and dumped.

Similar to Clearing House.

The Tidewater Coal Exchange, it is explained, will be like a bank or clearing house. All tidewater coal will be consigned to it, and each shipper will report shipments to it daily, so that whenever his vessel or barge arrives at Baltimore or any of the three other ports, he can authorize the deputy commissioner in charge to load coal from any track to the extent of his credit, and the commissioner, if he desires to expedite the movement of the vessel, can authorize the movement of an equivalent of the shipper's coal that is in transit.

The deputy commissioners chosen are: For Baltimore, G. F. Maloué, formerly superintendent of car service, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad; for New York, J. W. Searles, formerly general sales manager of the Pennsylvania Coal & Coke Corporation; for Hampton Roads, J. W. Howe, formerly coal freight agent, Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad; and for Philadelphia, Harry Boulton, vice president of the Association of Bituminous Coal Operators of Central Pennsylvania.

The initial tidewater pooling will be put into effect on the Baltimore & Ohio

RECREATION IN ALL TRAINING CAMPS WILL BE AFFORDED

The War Department authorizes the following:

The commission on training camp activities, of which Raymond Fosdick is chairman, has decided to organize recreational activities in all of the military training camps, including the officers' camps. In each camp one or more men will be placed to have general supervision, to form committees among the recruits and officers themselves, organize athletic contests, etc., to do coaching, and in every possible way provide for wholesome use of such leisure time as the men in camp may have.

No Definite Program.

Conditions vary so widely in the camps that no definite program is outlined by the commission. The officers, for example, have much less time, because of the intensification of their training, to spare for recreation, and the possibilities will vary greatly with the location of the camps, the climate, the natural facilities, and so on. In some places winter sports, at least on a limited scale, will be possible; in some of the southern camps swimming will be a feature; and in each case the field space available will have something to do with determining the activities.

The policy everywhere, however, will be to encourage general participation in pastimes which require as little as possible in the nature of special equipment.

To Be Permanent Feature.

How large a staff is placed in the National Army and National Guard camps will depend to a considerable degree upon the availability of men of the high type and qualifications needed. The money for the work is assured, but financing has not been arranged definitely.

The commission on training camp activities has the active cooperation of the Y. M. C. A., and the work of the commission and the association will be interrelated. John R. Mott, of the Y. M. C. A., is a member of the commission. The members, in addition to Mr. Fosdick and Mr. Mott, are Joseph Lee, of Boston, a pioneer in the playground movement in this country; Lee Hanmer, of the Russell Sage Foundation; Dr. Charles P. Neill, former Commissioner of Labor; Thomas J. Howells, a Pittsburgh business man; Maj. Palmer E. Pierce, of the War College; Malcolm McBride, of Cleveland, former Yale fullback; and Dr. Joseph E. Raycroft, of Princeton.

and Western Maryland railway piers at Baltimore.

"The coal exchange began its attempt to accomplish this work after July 1," Commissioner Peale said to-day. "As soon as arrangements are perfected the program will be put into effect at New York, Philadelphia, and Hampton Roads also. We believe that the plan as outlined will greatly increase the supply of coal available for New England, for coastwise movement, and greatly increase the number of available cars for other uses."

OPINION BY ATTORNEY GENERAL ON QUESTIONS DEALING WITH TAXATION OF LIBERTY LOAN BONDS

Queries Put by Secretary of Treasury Relating to Payment of Bonds as Dividends and Their Ownership by Corporations Are Answered.

The Treasury Department has made public the following:

THE HONORABLE THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

SIB: Pursuant to section 356 of the Revised Statutes you ask my opinion upon the following questions arising under the administration of your department:

1. Whether the stockholders of a corporation receiving a dividend declared payable and distributable in bonds issued under the act of Congress approved April 24, 1917, will have to pay an income tax.

2. Whether a corporation owning these bonds would be to that extent exempt from excise taxes, franchise taxes, and other corporation taxes of the United States and of the several States.

I am of opinion that an affirmative answer must be returned to the first question and a negative answer to the second.

The act of April 24, 1917, provides as to the bonds thereby authorized that "the principal and interest thereof * * * shall be exempt, both as to principal and interest, from all taxation, except estate or inheritance taxes, imposed by authority of the United States, or its possessions, or by any State or local taxing authority."

Literal Construction Essential.

Like every exemption from taxation, this provision must be literally construed and can not be extended beyond its precise terms. It protects an owner of these bonds from any tax of whatever character, except estate or inheritance taxes, levied upon them by reason of his possession and ownership; but a tax levied upon one's net income or annual gain can not be evaded because the income or gain happens to be liquidated by the delivery of a certain number of these bonds or other nontaxable securities. Such a tax is upon the income itself as an entirety and not upon the specific articles into which this income is finally transmuted. When these bonds, therefore, are used as a medium of payment, whether in the discharge of a private debt or a corporate dividend, the profit or gain to the recipient is nevertheless subject to income tax.

Similar principles control in answering your second question. I assume that in speaking of "excise taxes, franchise taxes, and other corporation taxes" you refer to those taxes which are laid, not upon the property of a corporation by reason of possession or ownership, but upon the value of the exercise of corporate privileges, a value which may be measured by the size of its annual income, the amount of its capital stock, or such other standard of measurement as the taxing power may select.

Cites Supreme Court Ruling.

Such a tax, for instance, was the special excise tax upon corporations under the act of August 5, 1909 (36 Stat., 11, 112), discussed by the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Flint v.

Stone Tracy Co. (220 U. S., 107), in which the court said:

"It is therefore well settled by the decisions of this court that when the sovereign authority has exercised the right to tax a legitimate subject of taxation as an exercise of a franchise or privilege, it is no objection that the measure of taxation is found in the income produced in part from property which of itself considered is nontaxable. Applying that doctrine to this case, the measure of taxation being the income of the corporation from all sources, as that is but the measure of a privilege tax within the lawful authority of Congress to impose, it is no valid objection that this measure includes, in part at least, property which as such could not be directly taxed." (P. 165.)

The special excise tax levied upon corporations by the act of September 8, 1916 (39 Stat., 756, 789), and measured by the fair value of their capital stock, is a tax of the same general character, imposed with respect to the carrying on or doing business by such corporations, and the rule laid down in the case of Flint v. Stone Tracy Co. applies equally to it. Quoting again from that decision:

"* * * The distinction lies between the attempt to tax the property as such and to measure a legitimate tax upon the privileges involved in the use of such property." (P. 163.)

Respectfully,

(Signed) T. W. GREGORY,
Attorney General.

Red Cross Policy in Use of War Funds Is Set Forth

(Continued from page 1.)

The Red Cross has now at work in France a commission of experts and it has more recently sent to Russia a similar commission. The expenses of these commissions are borne privately and are not a charge on Red Cross funds. It is the purpose of the Red Cross to send similar commissions to Italy and Roumania, and also to appoint a commissioner to Great Britain. No appropriations for use in any country will be made until after investigation, and all except emergency appropriations will be made by the War Council for specific purposes and in specified amounts.

It is also the policy of the War Council to withhold any very large expenditures abroad until it is made certain that every necessary provision has been made to take care of our own soldiers and sailors.

Appropriations as authorized will as far as feasible be made public immediately, and frequent statements will summarize the expenditures of the past and set forth the condition of Red Cross finances.

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

LABOR FOR NAVY YARDS BEING SUPPLIED BY CIVIL SERVICE

The Civil Service Commission authorizes the following:

The civilian mechanical force at navy yards and other naval establishments ordinarily numbers about 25,000. Since the 1st of April this force has been increased to about 35,000, and it is daily being added to. This increase has been effected through the United States Civil Service Commission. Of approximately 10,000 men appointed, 8,500 have registered for employment with the commission's local boards of examiners at the yards and stations, and the remaining 1,500 have been certified through the direct efforts of the commission at Washington and its agents in the field.

These 1,500 men represent skilled occupations in which, owing to the great demand for labor everywhere, the local boards at the navy yards have been unable to obtain sufficient material, and in such cases of shortage the Civil Service Commission has enlisted the effort of its country-wide organization to fill the vacancies.

Employment Agency on Big Scale.

The Civil Service Commission is an employment agency on a large scale, but it goes beyond the functions of the ordinary employment agency in that it tests the fitness of every person it certifies as eligible. Equipped as it is with quite 3,000 representative agencies—that is, local boards of examiners—situated in every part of the country, it is eminently qualified to perform the important service of bringing the man and the job together, so far as the needs of the Government are concerned.

The plan has been adopted of having the Navy Department make daily report of its urgent needs to the commission. This information is distributed broadcast to local boards of civil-service examiners, who keep in touch with local conditions and report to the commission when men who are needed are available. Arrangements are made to give these men the usual tests of fitness wherever they may be, to give them a rating on the spot, and to transport them immediately to the places where their services are required.

Private Enterprise Considered.

Of course, not only the Government is to be considered at this time. Private enterprise engaged in furnishing material to the Government must have the labor necessary to fulfill its contracts, and in order not to interfere with the work of these establishments the commission's agents are instructed not to make an offer of employment in a Government plant to a man engaged upon a Government contract without the consent of his employer.

In addition to meeting immediate calls, the commission has enrolled about 35,000 mechanics whose services are not needed in Government plants at this time, but who have expressed their willingness to accept Government employment if called upon to do so.

971 NEW ARMY ENLISTMENTS.

Reports to The Adjutant General's Office show that enlistments for the Regular Army July 12 amounted to 971, making a total of 145,088 accepted enlistments since April 1, 1917.

MORE SURGEONS FOR MEDICAL CORPS NEEDED BY THE ARMY

Surg. Gen. Gorgas, of the Army, authorizes the statement that in spite of the numerous responses to the call for surgeons the Medical Corps has many vacancies, both in the reserve corps and in the regular service.

The Surgeon General urges upon the profession the country's need to fill these vacancies in time to secure ample training in the duties of the military surgeon and sanitarian.

Those entering the reserve corps serve for the war, while those who go into the regular service form a more permanent connection with the Army.

Examinations for admission to the regular service are held on the first Monday of every month. Applicants for commissions should apply directly to the Surgeon General, who will notify them of the conditions and designate the places for conducting examinations.

Those who wish to enter the Medical Officers' Reserve Corps should apply to the nearest examining board.

HOME DEFENSE ORGANIZATIONS.

War Department Asked to Study Conditions and Suggest Improvements.

The National Committee of Patriotic and Defense Societies is working toward establishing general cooperation and a unity of purpose among the various home defense organizations which now exist over the whole country.

There are, according to a rough estimate, about 400 of these organizations, all of which are working independently, but in most cases for the purpose of having a protection for life and property while the National Guard is in Federal service. The advantages of similar drill regulations and uniforms and of having the different home defense units in constant touch with each other would be appreciable.

The national committee is asking the War Department to appoint an officer to study the conditions of these defense units and to make suggestions for their improvement.

MAKES NEW RAILWAY LAWS.

Venezuela Adopts Liberal Policy to Encourage Internal Development.

Consul Homer Brett, at La Guaira, has submitted the following:

The new law of railway concessions passed the Venezuelan Congress and was signed by the Provisional President June 11. The principal difference between this and the former one is that the provision by which all railways constructed under concessions became the property of the Government after a specified term of years is changed, and railways to be built under the new law will be fully and perpetually the property of the parties constructing them except that such ownership may not be transferred in whole or in part to any foreign Government.

It is hoped that under the more liberal terms of this new law foreign capital may undertake the construction of railways which the country so badly needs for its internal development.

STATE MEMBERS OF NATIONAL MOTION PICTURE COMMITTEE JUST ORGANIZED BY MR. W. A. BRADY

The war cooperation committee of the motion-picture industry, which is preparing to make the motion-picture film an agent for the education of the world as to the purposes of America in the war, has named a representative in each State in the Union, and it will be his work to effect

as complete an organization as possible in his territory, all of these organizations to be brought together under the general control of the war cooperation committee.

The following motion-picture men have been designated as members of the new national committee:

State.	City.	Name.	Address.
Alabama.....	Birmingham.....	A. W. B. Johnson.....	1064 Thirty-second Street South Chestnut Hill.
Arizona.....	Phoenix.....	E. M. Rae.....	Hipp Theater.
Arkansas.....	Little Rock.....	S. S. Harris.....	Royal Theater.
California.....	Hollywood.....	Frank A. Garbutt.....	6284 Selma Avenue.
Colorado.....	Denver.....	Harry Nolan.....	Rocky Mountain Screen Club.
Connecticut.....	New Haven.....	L. Z. Poli.....	Poll Amusement Co.
Delaware.....	Wilmington.....	Theodore Jelenk.....	Victoria Theater.
District of Columbia.....	Washington.....	Harry Crandall.....	Ninth and E Streets NW.
Florida.....	Tampa.....	C. D. Cooley.....	Strand Theater.
Georgia.....	Atlanta.....	William Oldnow.....	Rhodes Building.
Idaho.....	Boise.....	Herman J. Brown.....	Majestic Theater.
Illinois.....	Chicago.....	George K. Spoor.....	Essanay Film Mfg. Co., 1333 Argyle Avenue.
Indiana.....	Shelbyville.....	Frank J. Rembusch.....	
Iowa.....	Des Moines.....	A. H. Blank.....	Garden Theater.
Kansas.....	Wellington.....	C. E. Glammann.....	President Kansas Exhibition League.
Kentucky.....	Louisville.....	Leo Goldberg.....	Mary Anderson Theater.
Louisiana.....	Gretna.....	A. J. Guggoli.....	President Exhibition League.
Maine.....	Rockland.....	Alfred S. Black.....	United Theaters Corporation.
Maryland.....	Baltimore.....	F. A. Hornig.....	2541 Edmondson Avenue.
Massachusetts.....	Boston.....	Lewis B. Mayer.....	60 Church Street.
Michigan.....	Detroit.....	John H. Runsky.....	2206 Dime Bank Building.
Minnesota.....	Duluth.....	Thomas Furniss.....	Brunswick Amusement Co.
Mississippi.....	Natchez.....	Eugene M. Clark.....	Jefferson Theater.
Missouri.....	Kansas City.....	A. D. Flintom.....	922 Oak Street.
Montana.....	Butte.....	Phillip Levy.....	Ansonia Theater, 62 West Park.
Nebraska.....	Omaha.....	H. M. Thomas.....	Strand Theater.
Nevada.....	Carson City.....	W. S. Ballard.....	Grand Theater.
New Hampshire.....	Franklin.....	C. H. Bean.....	Pastime Theater.
New Jersey.....	Jersey City.....	Dr. H. C. Hespe.....	39 Central Avenue.
New York.....	New York.....	Louis J. Selznick.....	729 Seventh Avenue.
New Mexico.....	Albuquerque.....	H. E. Sherman.....	B Theater.
North Carolina.....	Lexington.....	H. B. Varner.....	
North Dakota.....	Mandan.....	H. L. Hartman.....	President North Dakota Exhibition League.
Ohio.....	Cleveland.....	Benj. J. Sawyer.....	511 Williamson Building.
Oklahoma.....	Shawnee.....	A. D. Moman.....	President Oklahoma Exhibition League.
Oregon.....	Portland.....	C. W. Meighan.....	Peoples' Theater, West Park and Adler Streets.
Pennsylvania.....	Pittsburgh.....	James B. Clark.....	Rowland & Clark, 300 Westinghouse.
Rhode Island.....	Providence.....	Chas. Williams.....	Strand Theater.
South Carolina.....	Columbia.....	George C. Warner.....	Ideal Theater, 1327 Main Street.
South Dakota.....	Deadwood.....	H. R. Hurst.....	
Tennessee.....	Chatanooga.....	Newell Graham.....	Lyric Theater.
Utah.....	Salt Lake City.....	Wm. H. Swanson.....	
Texas.....	Galveston.....	E. R. Hulsey.....	Hulsey Theater.
Vermont.....	Burlington.....	E. R. Hutchinson.....	President Vermont Exhibition League.
Virginia.....	Norfolk.....	Jake Wells.....	Wells Theater, 510 Dickson Building.
Washington.....	Seattle.....	Edward J. Fisher.....	Central Building.
West Virginia.....	Wheeling.....	Chas. A. Feinlor.....	Colonial Theater.
Wisconsin.....	Milwaukee.....	Samuel M. Fields.....	
Wyoming.....	Cheyenne.....	M. H. Todd.....	Atlas Theater.

INVENTORY OF AUTOMOTIVE FACTORIES NOW IN PROGRESS

The automotive committee of the Council of National Defense has inaugurated a comprehensive industrial inventory of the automotive industries, including automobile, airplane, and water-craft factories, to make available to the Government all possible information regarding their manufacturing facilities and the possibilities of expansion for Government work. The inventory is being taken by the industrial inventory section of the Council of National Defense and the first replies already have come in. The work will be completed probably within two or three weeks.

Great Demand Foreseen.

The undertaking was inspired by the approaching great demand on the industries for airplane engines, motor trucks, tractors, and motor boats for war purposes.

The new blanks being sent out are much simpler than those formerly used, as experience in war needs has demonstrated the superfluity of some of the details asked for last year.

The inventory will give the Government authorities exact information as to just what can be expected from each plant, and will also give a thorough insight into the requirements of the industries in the way of additional labor and machinery, making it possible to plan accurately and intelligently for expansion.

LIEUT. COL. CLAYTON TRANSFERRED.

Lieut. Col. Bertram T. Clayton, Quartermaster Corps, is relieved from further duty in the Canal Zone and will proceed with the least practicable delay to New York, N. Y., and report in person to the general superintendent, Army Transport Service at that place, for assignment to duty as his assistant.