



Official Bulletin



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GEORGE CREEL, CHAIRMAN

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No. 57.

ITALY TO RELEASE GOODS TAKEN FROM REQUISITIONED SHIPS

Ambassador Page, in Rome, has transmitted a translated text of a regent's decree providing for the release of merchandise unloaded in Italian ports from ships which have been requisitioned by the State administration. The decree provides for an arbitration board of three members, whose decisions are final.

If the merchandise so unloaded shall not have been withdrawn within 60 days it may be sold at public auction and the proceeds placed to the credit of the owner.

The decree also provides that articles needed by the war administration may be requisitioned for use of the Italian Government. The full text of the decree and details necessary to carry it into effect may be seen in the Department of Commerce or any of its branch offices.

NEW RADIO APPARATUS BREAKS WORLD'S RECORD FOR WIRELESS

A radio division of the office of the Chief Signal Officer has been established to handle radio matters both for the aviation section and the Signal Corps proper. Maj. Nugent H. Slaughter, U. S. R., is designated as officer in charge of this division, which will be located at 1710 Pennsylvania Avenue.

Capt. Charles C. Culver is transferred from the Aircraft Engineering Division to the Radio Division.

Twenty-three airplanes from the Ashburn field, near Chicago, yesterday flew to the Chanute field, Rantoul, Ill. The Tenth Aero Squadron is located at Rantoul for the future, together with an aviation school squadron. The first flight over the field took place upon arrival of the squadron.

The following has been received from Camp Kelly, South San Antonio, Tex.:

All Records Broken.

A number of reserve officers are receiving instruction as acting supply officers of squadrons. Cross-country flying work is scheduled for three days a week and night flying for two days. Varied instruction is being given enlisted men. Consecutive classes are receiving instruction as chiefs of section. Schools are also being conducted in motor overhauling and repair. A sufficient number are also being taught the duties of sergeant major. Satisfactory progress is being made in the school for supply sergeants, disbursing clerks, storekeepers and assistants, and record clerks.

Members of the faculty, together with the wireless experts on duty here, have devoted considerable time to experiments with a new apparatus. Up-to-date results have slightly exceeded the world's record for sending and receiving, both in altitude and distance. The results, however, are not up to the mark set by the designer.

Three Americans Shot During Battle in China Not Seriously Wounded

A telegram to the Department of State from the American minister at Peking states that the Americans wounded in recent fighting by stray bullets were:

"Corporal J. E. Gault, United States Marine Corps; ricochet bullet wound right side of back; doing well; not dangerous. Allen R. Zumbrum, civilian; rifle bullet through lower third of left leg; no bones broken; rifle bullet through left hip; doing well; not dangerous. R. A. White, civilian, of Traer, Iowa; bullet wound left side of back about 2 inches from spine; no wound of exit; condition much improved; not serious."

The minister adds that the report of the execution of Pu Liun is unfounded.

American Schooner Sunk By Submarine; Crew Safe

The Department of State has been informed of the sinking of the American schooner *Childe Harold* in European waters by a submarine on June 20.

The master and eight men, comprising all hands, were picked up and have been landed at Montevideo.

DIPLOMATIC CORPS CHANGES.

Appointments and Transfers by the State Department Announced.

Recent appointments and transfers in the foreign service of the State Department follow:

Frederic Ogden de Billier, secretary of embassy or legation, lately at Buenos Aires, assigned to Santiago, Chile.

Warren D. Robbins, secretary of embassy or legation, lately at the Department of State, assigned to Buenos Aires.

Andrew J. Brewer, a student interpreter in the legation at Peking, to be vice consul at Amoy.

John F. Simons, formerly vice consul at Vienna, to be vice consul at Paris.

Hasell H. Dick, lately vice consul at Jerusalem, to be vice consul at Basel.

Walter E. Bundy, to be vice consul at Basel.

PROBLEM OF STORING ARMY SUPPLIES IS BEING STUDIED

In an effort to eliminate congestion, delay, and double haulage, factors that seriously embarrassed the transportation systems of European countries engaged in the world war, the subcommittee on storage of the General Munitions Board is endeavoring to introduce system into distribution methods pursued by American manufacturers. Its aim is to simplify assemblage and storage of supplies required by the armies or otherwise necessary to the prosecution of the war.

Points of Storage.

The committee will urge upon manufacturers the advisability of storage of necessary products at the point of fabrication, where they will await requisition for forwarding to district storage points. It is proposed to establish points of local assembly at which goods in less than carload lots will be temporarily stored and full carloads made up for shipment.

In the accumulation of stores at these points motor trucks will be extensively used. Warehouses will be established also at points of utilization, such as can-tonments or terminals where cargoes are assembled for loading onto ships.

Task Most Important One.

M. L. Cooke, chairman of the storage committee, said:

"If manufacturers can not make deliveries, they can not draw pay for their work. If terminals are congested and freight embargoes declared, deliveries are delayed. There results a back flood of materials and finished products which swamps the various industries. Therefore, the storage committee of the General Munitions Board has a most important task ahead of it. To take care of the colossal output of munitions, for instance; to so distribute them that when they are called for there will be a steady, uninterrupted flow toward the waiting ships, is no small task. That is merely a part of the work this committee is called upon to perform."

NEW FOREIGN CONSULAR AGENTS.

Provisional Recognition Extended to Four Officials.

The following foreign consular officers in the United States have been recognized recently:

Ricardo Garcia Trevino, provisional recognition as vice consul of Mexico at Tampa, Fla.

Arthur P. Cushing, provisional recognition as acting consul of Chile at Boston, Mass.

Ramon Enriquez, provisional recognition as consul general of Nicaragua at New Orleans, La.

Philip Shore, provisional recognition as being in charge of the vice consulate of Norway at Tampa, Fla.

HUGE SAVING IN PASSENGER TRAIN SERVICE IS EFFECTED

Fairfax Harrison, chairman of the Railroads' War Board, authorizes the following:

The railroads of the United States, as part of their effort, under the direction of the Railroads' War Board, to make available a maximum of transportation energy for the movement of freight necessary for the successful conduct of the war, report the elimination of passenger trains aggregating 16,267,028 miles of train service per year.

This is done by the railroads to save man power, fuel, and motive power, that they may be applied to the transportation of necessities.

Must Save on Passenger Service.

Every ton of coal, every locomotive, every mile of track space, every man whose duties are absorbed by an unnecessary passenger train can be put to effective use in freight service, and nothing is more necessary at the moment to insure the safety and prosperity of the country than that the railroads be able to handle the utmost possible amount of freight. The railroads gave in April some 15 per cent more freight service, with practically the same facilities, as in the same month last year.

The elimination of passenger service already reported will make available for other purposes over 1,120,000 tons of coal. Many railroads, especially west of the Allegheny Mountains, are still to be heard from.

Reduction in East.

The railroad systems in the Eastern Department have cut out 8,598,696 miles of passenger-train service, thus saving 716,113 tons of coal per year. The Pennsylvania system eliminated 3,300,000 miles of train service, thus saving 186,876 tons of coal. The New York Central plans to save 126,000 tons of coal. The Erie has cut out 1,600,000 passenger-train miles; the Baltimore & Ohio, 1,168,596; the Chesapeake & Ohio, 850,000. The Boston & Maine cuts out 2,118,948 miles of service; the New Haven, 1,707,004; and the Maine Central, 442,676. The Pere Marquette and the Wabash, the only roads reporting as yet from the Central Department, have eliminated together 846,600 miles of service and plan to save 49,555 tons of coal. The Southern Railway has cut out 1,900,000 passenger-train miles and will save 97,202 tons of coal.

1,500 NEW ARMY RECRUITS.

Reports to The Adjutant General's office show that enlistments for the Regular Army July 16 amounted to 1,500, making a total of 148,616 accepted enlistments since April 1, 1917.

ENLISTMENTS IN THE NAVY.

Total enlisted men in the Navy July 14	132,469
Net gain July 15 and 16	858
Total enlisted men in the Navy July 16	133,327

MOBILIZATION NEWS RESTRICTED.

The only restriction that the War Department places upon news of the mobilization of the National Guard is that of secrecy concerning train routes and train schedules.

Commander of the Northeastern Department Warns Young Soldiers to Observe Strictly Their Obligations to the Civil Authority

HEADQUARTERS,
NORTHEASTERN DEPARTMENT,
Boston, Mass., July 6, 1917.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 3.

1. On the afternoon of July 1, 1917, a socialistic meeting and procession on Boston Common was broken up by persons acting without legal authority. It appears that a considerable number of men in uniform participated in this illegal action. No arrests of men in uniform, however, were made, and diligent inquiry made by the department commander has failed to reveal the name of a single soldier of the Regular Army or of the National Guard in the Federal service participating therein. Inasmuch, however, as many young soldiers have recently joined the colors, many of whom, particularly in the National Guard, have been, up to the present time, serving under conditions which have made their military training and discipline a very difficult, if not in fact an impossible matter, the department commander deems it advisable at this time to call the attention of all commanding officers to the necessity of impressing upon these young soldiers their proper relations to civil authority while in the military service.

Amenable to Civil Laws.

2. When a man enlists in the United States service, not only does he thereby voluntarily give up many of the prerogatives enjoyed by other citizens, but he assumes, in addition, vast responsibilities toward the Government and the people. He is amenable to the same laws which bind other citizens, but there is imposed upon him, in addition, a military penal code far more drastic than any to which other citizens are subject. The fact that the United States is now at war does not, under present conditions, alter in any degree the peace-time relationship which the Army bears to our civil population. In case of invasion or imminent danger thereof, it may well be that "in the midst of arms the laws are silent," but such conditions do not obtain at the present time in our own country.

3. The one fundamental thing which differentiates an army from a mob is discipline. Military discipline has the same relation to armed forces that hydraulic cement has to the various elements going to make up reinforced concrete. It is the thing which binds them solidly and compactly into one element and insures the cheerful subordination of one's self to the public welfare. It is a pleasure to know that, so far as investigation has been able to discover, no soldier in the Federal service participated in the riot on Boston Common on July 1, and in proportion as our young soldiers are disciplined they will continue in the future to decline to be participants in such lawless proceedings. The young soldier must be taught at the beginning of his military career that under no circumstances is he ever to be the judge of whether civil authorities have erred in granting permission for assemblages and

processions, which may seem to him to violate the very spirit of our institutions. The soldier must be made clearly to understand that if his services are required legal methods have been provided for obtaining them, and when so required his efforts must be directed by commissioned officers, upon whom he must rely, as understanding more fully than himself the responsibilities which the situation imposes.

Uniform a Badge of Honor.

4. The attention of all commanding officers is invited to the provisions of the one hundred and tenth article of war, which requires that certain articles be read and explained to every soldier at the time of his enlistment or muster in, or within six days thereafter, and once every six months during the time that he is in the service of the United States. In those commands in which this article of war has not been strictly complied with up to the present time, commanding officers will take the necessary steps to comply therewith at once, and in addition will explain carefully to all soldiers under their commands the proper relationship which they have and must maintain, with the civil authorities. They must be made clearly to understand that they are subject, not only to all the criminal laws of the land binding upon other citizens, but that they will also be held responsible for their actions under the military penal code. Their uniform, instead of being a badge of immunity, is a badge of honor, imposing higher obligations than rest upon other citizens.

5. While commanding officers are not required in time of war, under the terms of the seventy-fourth article of war, to surrender soldiers accused of crimes or offenses committed within the geographical limits of a State, and punishable by the laws of the land, nevertheless, under the present conditions, they will not insist upon the technical rights of the military in this connection. In order that soldiers may be held continuously to duty with the colors, where they are legally held by the civil authorities for breaches of the peace, commanding officers will endeavor to secure their release through comity by the assurance that they will be tried and punished under the military penal code more severely than they would have been by the civil authorities. If a soldier is arrested by State or municipal authorities, while in the legitimate performance of his Federal duties, he can always obtain his liberty through application to a Federal court for a writ of habeas corpus, but if he lays himself liable to arrest for breach of the peace, not involved in his Federal duties, he must not expect any immunity because of his uniform.

6. This order will be read, and if necessary explained, to every soldier in the Federal service, and a copy posted upon each organization bulletin board.

By command of Brig. Gen. Edwards:

ROBT. L. HOWZE,
Chief of Staff.

NAVY'S NEED FOR \$45,000,000 FOR AVIATION EXPLAINED TO SPEAKER CLARK BY MR. DANIELS

Department Working in Perfect Harmony With Army Officials as to Aeronautics—Receiving Data From Allies.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels has written the following letter to the Speaker of the House of Representatives:

"MY DEAR MR. SPEAKER: There is being transmitted to the Congress an estimate for a deficiency appropriation of \$45,000,000 under 'Aviation, Navy.' In explanation of this estimate I desire to bring to your attention the rapidity of the development almost day by day of material and operation of all classes of aircraft. These facts have, of course, been prominently brought to your attention by the appropriation for the construction and operation of aircraft for the Army.

Working in Harmony With Army.

"Although naval operations in this field are far less in volume than those of the Army, they are of primary importance in the successful prosecution of the war, and the Army and Navy are working in perfect harmony and cooperation as to aeronautics. The information which we receive constantly from abroad, and the maturing of our own war plans, which must of necessity be based on the latest available information and must be shaped in conjunction with those of our allies make it apparent that the existing appropriations for naval aviation, based on the department's earlier estimates, are now inadequate.

"The \$45,000,000 for which I am now asking is needed for the development of our own coast patrol from naval bases for the development of our air scouting service in conjunction with ship operations and for carrying out our plans of cooperative operations afloat with our allies.

Tremendous Expansion Needed.

"The number of machines which will be needed for naval operations in addition to the large number provided for by the Army bill will, of course, necessitate a tremendous expansion in the present available building facilities in this country. In addition to purchasing from existing and prospective private plants, it is my intention to assist in this expansion by providing facilities for building a part at least of the planes we shall need. These facilities will also be available for the most rapid experimental work in order to enable us to keep up with development without interfering with the large-scale production which is essential.

"Funds are also necessary for the expansion and development of our existing air bases and for the establishment of a limited number of additional ones.

"I trust that the above will give you the salient facts which necessitate this deficiency appropriation, and I shall, of course, be prepared to give any detailed information desired at any hearings which the committees of Congress may decide to hold on this matter.

"Sincerely, yours,

"JOSEPHUS DANIELS,
"Secretary of the Navy."

BIDS OPENED BY THE NAVY.

Proposals for the following material were opened to-day by the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, United States Navy, and referred to the proper bureaus and yards:

Anchors, boat, galvanized, miscellaneous; body, bus, 15 passenger, 1; candles, 5,000 pounds; chains, boat, galvanized, 3,502; charcoal, 25,000 pounds; chloride, calcium magnesium, 106,800 pounds; clay, fire, 200 tons; clocks, dynamo and fire room, 86; flour, in export bags, 350,000 pounds; grapnels, boat, 4,451; hooks, single, iron, galvanized, miscellaneous; pumps, handy billy, 200; sand, molding, 1,250 tons; sand, silica, sharp, 600 tons; shackles, anchor, miscellaneous; sockets, wire rope, steel, galvanized, 7,500; Tachometers, hand, portable, 36; thimbles, sail, round, steel, galvanized, miscellaneous; thimbles, wire rope, heavy, miscellaneous; valves, pump, rubber, miscellaneous; brooms, rattan, 10,194; brooms, steel wire, 216; brooms, whisk, 27,000; brushes, casting, steel wire, 48,800; brushes, dust, feather, turkey, 712; brushes, file, steel wire, 7,666; brushes, scrubbing, hand, 129,808.

Cleaners, turbine, tube, hydraulic, 28; cups, oil, grease, brass, miscellaneous; cups, steamer, engine grease, miscellane-

ous; daubers, for bituminous composition, 1,000; glasses, water gauge, boiler, tank, miscellaneous; handles for deck scrubbing brushes, 3,000; handles for deck scrubbing brushes, 98,600; handles, squilgee, 59,000; scrapers, boiler tube, single end, miscellaneous; squilgees, without handles, 60,000; swabs, deck, hand, 63,300; syringes, oil, brass, wood handle, miscellaneous; bells, vibrating, water-tight, 10; buttons, push, 175; buzzers, firing, salvo, 20-volt, 200; buzzers, non-water-tight, 20-volt, 60; fittings, interior, 1,000; guards, portable, nonwater-tight, 1,800; holders, shade, 2,500; sockets, key, bronze, brass, 4,250; screws for 5-ampere switch handles, 3,000; switches, snap, 850; anchors, Navy type, stockless, miscellaneous; burners, oil, commercial size, 5,500; burners, oil, standing light, chimney type, brass, 800; burners, oil, running light, 75; chimneys, bracket and running light, 2,000; domes, lantern, 80; fonts, oil, lantern, deck, signal light, side light, bull's-eye, 1,180; lanterns, oil burning, hand, globe, deck, bull's-eye, 14,560; lanterns, wax burning, hand, globe, 150; lenses, standing light, masthead, etc., miscellaneous; lights, oil burning, standing, signal, running, motor boat, torpedo-boat destroyer, miscellaneous; wicking, wax burning, braided, 1,700 pounds.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS FOR MANY GOVERNMENT PLACES

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

List No. 1. Examinations of the non-assembled type; that is, those in which competitors are not assembled for an examination but are rated upon the subjects of training and experience and corroborative evidence. Applications for these examinations are received at any time: Index and catalogue clerk, War Department; inspector of clothing and equipment, Quartermaster Corps; engineer of tests of ordnance material and assistant engineer of tests of ordnance material, Ordnance Department at Large; junior land classifier, Geological Survey; schedule clerk (male), War Department; laboratory assistant, Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce.

List No. 2. Examinations of the non-assembled type, for which applications must be filed by the dates specified: Specialist in grain standardization, Department of Agriculture, July 31.

List No. 3. Examinations in which competitors will be assembled for scholastic tests: Third-class steam engineer, custodian service (examination held at Milwaukee, Wis., only), July 25; second-class (or assistant) steam engineer, departmental service, July 25; assistant in crop physiology, Bureau of Plant Industry, Sacaton, Ariz., July 25; veterinarian, Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture, July 25; fruit-crop specialist, truck-crop specialist, and field agent, Bureau of Crop Estimates, Department of Agriculture, July 25-26; glass pot maker's helper, Bureau of Standards (examination held at Pittsburgh, Pa., only), July 25; telephone operator (female), navy yard service (examination held at Norfolk, Va., only), July 25; telephone operator, navy yard service (examination held at Pensacola, Fla., only), July 25; mechanical draftsman, Patent Office, August 8-9.

The Civil Service Commission makes the further announcement that until further notice women will be admitted to examinations for draftsmen and copyist draftsmen under the Navy Department. Continuous examinations, for which applications may be filed at any time until further notice, are pending for the position of ship draftsman, mechanical draftsman, electrical draftsman, and marine engine and boiler draftsman, under that department.

U. S. FOOD CALL TO CANNERS.

Packers Asked to Reserve Supplies for Army and Navy Use.

Acting for the Government the committee on supplies of the Council of National Defense has asked the canners of the country to reserve for the use of the Army and Navy, whether sold for future delivery or not, 12 per cent of each canner's pack of peas, 12 per cent of his corn, 18 per cent of his tomatoes, and 6 per cent of his salmon. These percentages are based on the canner's entire pack, not on the unsold surplus.

The request affects fully 2,500 canners in 18 States.

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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.

TO INSPECT SHOE MANUFACTURING.

The depot quartermaster, St. Louis, Mo., or one of his commissioned assistants, will make such visits as may be necessary, not to exceed one per month, to each of the following-named places for the purpose of inspecting the manufacturing of shoes under contract with the depot quartermaster, St. Louis, Mo., and upon the completion of this duty the officer who makes the visit will return to his proper station after each visit: Brookfield, Kirksville, Washington, Columbia, and Moberly, Mo., and Warsaw, Ill.

WOMEN ARTISTS OFFER AID IN WAR.

Women artists of New York City have asked the woman's committee of the Council of National Defense to permit them to participate in war work. At a recent meeting of the Pen and Brush Club the members of that organization offered their services to the committee through a letter to Miss Ida M. Tarbell. The artists suggested that their "bit" should be the making of posters visualizing the work of the woman's committee.

WILL ISSUE EXPORT LICENSES.

The following announcement is made by the Department of Commerce:

The Department of Commerce announces that Mr. Stanley H. Rose, of the export department of the Barber Asphalt Co., of Philadelphia, has resigned his position to take charge of the New York branch office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. This office will be of special importance in the department's work of licensing exports under the espionage act, as most of the applications for licenses from the New York district will be received at the local office and certain classes of licenses will be issued there without consulting Washington.

TRADE COMMISSION IS TO INVESTIGATE REPORTS THAT FOOD IS CHEAPER IN ENGLAND THAN IN U. S.

Secretary Redfield Asked to Find Out from Commercial Attache at London Prices Charged by Hotels and Restaurants and Also Retail and Wholesale Quotations on Staple Articles—Making Searching Inquiry.

The Federal Trade Commission purposes to ascertain the truth of allegations recently made that food is much cheaper in England than here at home. With this end in view the commission has addressed to Secretary of Commerce Redfield the following letter:

"The Federal Trade Commission has noted a statement by Representative Madden, of Illinois, to the effect that despite the fact that London hotels are paying war taxes, and much of the food they serve comes from the United States, it costs four times as much to eat in Washington as in hotels of the same class in London, and that a table d'hote dinner at the Hotel Savoy in London costing \$1.62 can not be duplicated in the United States for \$5, and that steaks costing \$1.50 here are only 35 cents in London.

Making Food Price Inquiry.

"As your department maintains a commercial attache and staff in London, would it be asking too much of you to cable that division for some information for us? We are now engaged in a food-price inquiry and, if it is a fact that food is so much cheaper in England than in this country, it is highly important to learn that fact definitely and the reason thereof.

"Would you therefore be so kind as to request your commercial attache to procure for us at his earliest convenience

the menu cards or cartes d' Jour of the leading hotels and restaurants, as well as those of some of the less pretentious places, and translate the prices into United States currency terms? And ascertain what the hotels and restaurants pay dealers for the meat, flour, lard, butter, sugar, tea, coffee, etc., used, and from what class of dealers these supplies are purchased, whether at wholesale or retail.

Asks Retail Prices.

"Also have him ascertain what prices are demanded and paid at retail for meat, such as beef, mutton, pork; and for flour, lard, butter, dried beans and peas, sugar, tea, coffee; salt and dry smoked fish, tinned fish, tinned vegetables, poultry (live and dressed), potatoes, onions, oatmeal, and such other food as may be on the market.

"We would like to know what are the retailer's prices, and the prices the retailers pay the jobbers, and what the latter in turn pay at original sources, together with such other information as your staff can give as reasons for the very moderate prices alleged to prevail in Great Britain.

"We are now engaged in a searching investigation of these subjects in this country, and this information will be of great value to us in arriving at conclusions and possibly in suggesting remedies."

VENEZUELA TAX REGULATIONS.

Foreign and Domestic Drafts Subject to Same Stamp Rates.

The following has been received from Consul Emil Sauer, at Maracaibo:

The stamp tax on drafts drawn in foreign countries on firms in Venezuela is the same for all parts of this country and varies according to the amount of the draft. The scale of charges is as follows in bolivars, 1 bolivar being equal to \$0.193:

Amount of draft:	Stamp tax.
25 to 50 bolivars.....	0.05
51 to 100 bolivars.....	0.10
101 to 200 bolivars.....	0.20
201 to 300 bolivars.....	0.30
301 to 400 bolivars.....	0.40
401 to 500 bolivars.....	0.50
501 to 1,000 bolivars.....	1.00

For every additional 1,000 bolivars or fraction thereof, face value of the draft, the stamp tax is 1 bolivar additional. In remitting the money to the foreign drawer of the draft, after collection here, the same rate has again to be paid. In other words, foreign drawers of drafts on firm in Venezuela have to count on double the rate of stamp tax outlined above.

Drafts drawn in Venezuela for payment abroad are subject to the same stamp tax as given in the above outline.

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

SCOTTISH LINENS IN DEMAND.

United States Importers Still Send Frequent Orders.

Consul H. Albert Johnson sends the following report from Dundee, Scotland:

"Orders for linen goods, provided they can be delivered early, are still coming from the United States. The demand is believed to be due to the fact that stocks are low in America and that there is a market for linen fabrics notwithstanding high prices. In the home branch of the industry there are some transactions in cottons, but on a restricted scale.

"Yarn prices are still tending upward, and a fair quantity of yarns has been bought recently with a view to covering orders received by manufacturers, and also in view of the likelihood of prices rising still higher. As indicating the increase in the cost of production, 40's line weft, which could be obtained in 1899 at 3s. (\$0.73) a bundle, or shortly before the war at 5s. (\$1.21), is not now obtainable under 17s. (\$4.14)."

SWEDEN EXPORTS CERTAIN FATS.

The American minister to Sweden has reported under date of May 22, 1917, that a royal decree permits the free importation of suet, oleomargarine, and lard. According to an earlier decree, natural and artificial butter were exempted from duty until June 30, 1917.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES BRIEFLY TOLD

SENATE.

A bipartisan conference of leaders yesterday resulted in an agreement to eliminate from the administration food bill Federal control of everything but foods, feeds, and fuel, including petroleum and its products. This will take out of the measure cotton, wool, leather, iron, steel, copper, lumber, hemp, farming implements, and fertilizers, all of which were included by amendment while under consideration in the Senate. The agreement further includes a tentative conclusion to create a board of food administration, to be named by the President and confirmed by the Senate, instead of a single food administrator, as in the House measure. The provision relating to the Council of National Defense and the members of the advisory committees and their connection with contracts is to be modified, but the exact terms of the proposed change have not been agreed upon. The proposed powers of the Government in the matter of licensing also are to be slightly modified. At the first favorable opportunity Senator Chamberlain, in charge of the bill, will submit these agreements to the Senate in the expectation of removing practically all of the objections that have been raised by some Senators who have been prominent in the discussion. There are, however, some Senators who insist that iron and steel and their products be retained under Federal control.

Senator Kenyon, of Iowa, announced that he was preparing for introduction a resolution for an investigation into various contracts said to have been entered into by the committee on manufactures of the Council of National Defense.

The feature of the discussion of the pending food bill yesterday was a continuation of the speech of Mr. Reed, of Missouri, in criticism of Mr. Herbert Hoover, food administrator.

Senator Brandegee introduced a resolution, that was agreed to, calling upon the Secretary of Commerce to furnish official estimates upon which the draft quota of various localities have been based. This resolution precipitated a general discussion in which it was charged by Senators Brandegee, Lodge, Pomerene, and others that the population figures for northern cities were inaccurate. Several Senators suggested amendment of the draft law so that aliens would not be exempt, and called attention to the large alien population in certain northern States and cities. Senator McCumber, of North Dakota, urged negotiations with the allied Governments looking to the drafting of aliens for service against Germany.

Prominent bankers from various sections are expected in Washington this week for conferences with Senators and Representatives and the Finance and Ways and Means Committees to suggest legislation that will protect their investments that are secured by liquor certificates. They propose to take up the amendment to the food bill adopted by the Senate making the commandeering of distilled spirits held in bond, by the President mandatory. They say the banks hold the certificates on this liquor in bond and are fearful that if it is seized by the

Government their banks will be subjected to severe losses.

Chairman Gore of the Agricultural Committee has arranged for a hearing on the food question for a delegation of East Side women who will be brought here from New York City by Miss Helen Todd, a social worker.

Before the Committee on Interstate Commerce, Federal Trade Commissioner Colver said the only solution of the coal problem was for the Government either to pool the coal or fix the cost of production at the mines and follow it all the way through until it reaches the consumer. Gov. Goodrich, of Indiana, said that since the agreement between the bituminous coal operators and the Council of National Defense the price of coal has been enhanced. He testified that the coal operators in Indiana admitted they now had a full car supply but had said they knew of no reason why they should lower the cost of coal to consumers while prices were being maintained elsewhere.

Senator Sherman's resolution for a congressional inquiry of the I. W. W. was referred to the contingent committee for a report on the probable expense of the investigation. Senator Lewis to-day visited the Attorney General to discuss the best method of proceeding against the I. W. W. agitators and running down the sources of their financial backing. Representative Kahn, of California, said that if all other measures failed he would introduce a resolution providing for immediate investigation and prosecution of the organization.

In order to expedite action on the \$640,000,000 aviation bill passed by the House Saturday last the Military Committee will not hold extensive hearings on the subject. The committee held a meeting this morning and decided to make the attempt to pass the bill before the end of the week. In view of the urgent need of immediate commencement of work on the air fleet and the general information Senators have it is hoped there will be practically no discussion and that the measure can be put through with as much expedition as was shown in the House.

The Judiciary Committee ordered an unfavorable report on the resolution of Senator Shafroth for a constitutional amendment for direct election of President and Vice President without the intervention of the electoral college and for changing the date of inauguration.

During debate Senator Townsend, of Michigan, protested against the sending of National Guardsmen from northern States into the southern States for training. He characterized the plan as unnecessarily expensive.

The establishment of a Navy war staff corps of Annapolis graduates now in civil life is proposed in a bill introduced by Senator Weeks, of Massachusetts. These men, under this bill, would be assigned to shore duty to release active naval officers for sea duty.

HOUSE.

The House was not in session to-day. It will meet to-morrow and then adjourn until Saturday. Before the Appropriations Committee hearings have commenced on the \$3,000,000,000 deficiency

appropriation bill. Only minor matters thus far have come before the committee pending the receipt of the estimates from the departments having matter connected with the national defense in charge.

MANY COMMODITIES ADDED TO THE EXPORT CONTROL LIST

In considering applications for export licenses under President Wilson's export-control proclamation, the administrative board of the Exports Council has decided that the following articles are subject to the provisions of the proclamation:

Sulphur, saltpetre, nitrate of potash, benzol, rice, dried beans, peas, condensed milk, structural steel, shapes, and mild steel, including angles, tees, beams, and channels; steel plates of ordinary tank quality, rolled-steel floor plates, rosin and turpentine, washing powder, hand-lantern oil, toluol, lubricating oil, steel plates, malt, tank plates and boiler plates, soap and soap products, and vegetable oils.

Licenses Explained.

On discussing the form and disposition of export-license blanks, officials of the Export Division said:

"The question has been raised as to how a license can be surrendered both to the steamship company and the custom-house. The answer is simple. The exporter receives the license in duplicate, and he turns both copies over to the steamship company in exchange for a steamship permit. The steamship company turns both the original and duplicate over to the customs authorities with its clearance papers.

Balance License To Be Arranged.

"Difficulties arising where goods covered by a license are not forwarded in one lot will be settled in one of several ways. In the first place, a man may apply for and receive as many licenses as he requires. A 'balance license' is being arranged for, to take care of any balance of goods which is not shipped under the original license. A 'blanket license' is being arranged for, to cover specific commodities shipped by specific firms to certain countries.

"In the case of shipments to Canada, exporters are advised that steps have been taken to facilitate such shipments and that they need not apply for a specific license. Shipments to Canada may be forwarded as heretofore."

DEPARTMENT QUARTERMASTER ASSIGNED.

Lieut. Col. Richmond McA. Schofield, Quartermaster Corps, in addition to his present duties, will report in person to the commanding general, Hawaiian Department, for assignment to duty as department quartermaster and in charge of quartermaster depot and Army Transport Service at Honolulu, relieving Lieut. Col. James B. Houston. Quartermaster Corps, of those duties. Lieut. Col. Houston after being thus relieved will proceed by the first available transport to the United States, and upon arrival report by telegraph to The Adjutant General of the Army for further orders.

SIGNAL CORPS LIEUTENANTS ARE ASSIGNED TO ACTIVE DUTY

The following named first lieutenants of the Signal Officers' Reserve Corps are assigned to active duty:

John A. Perry, Robert L. Patton, Willis O. Perry, Luther I. Rose, Lee Murphy, Edward N. Reeves, Walter Keys, Jones H. Kirk, Leo McMahon, Charles T. Botvidson, Jesper S. M. Quist, Edward Jackson, Wesley C. Wright, Jesse T. Robertson, Willie Murphy, Frederick M. McClintic, Guy H. McClure, Albert Garinger, Harold M. Wilson, Charles B. Arrington, Raymond A. Klock, Fred E. Norwood, Robert W. Sherwin, Frederick Luhman, Harry L. Miller, Walter S. Macdonald, Alphons E. Herzberg, Frederick E. Parker, Guy M. Parmelee, Ralph H. Keller, Robert H. MacWhorter, and Edwin Smith.

Hubert Sidney Turner, Harland A. Trax, Edward M. Stannard, George H. Childs, Walter E. Ballard, Daniel B. Burnett, John C. Graham, jr., James M. Riley, Carl G. Schneider, Lawrence Connel, jr., Ted C. Vella, Edwin H. Welch, Fred G. Borden, Cecil York, Harry W. Glensor, Frank J. Clarke, Alonzo W. Helvern, James C. Lewis, John Newington, George C. Pratt, Arthur E. Royal, Donald MacLean, John S. Milam, George R. Hendrickson, Nathan F. Hazen, Edward J. Haines, Ernest F. Brown, Norman R. Baylor, Paul Welles, Marshall C. Wright, Reese H. Hastain, Peter H. A. Flood, Edward G. B. Fox, Harold W. Peters, John D. Pollock, Edward C. Lay, William E. Liggett, George T. Droste, Birt F. Fisher, William C. Burch, Nathan B. Forrest, John A. Hart, Charles McC. Hammond, Calvin H. Burkhead, Edward L. Chapin, Charles E. Creecy, James F. Hudson, Dellmann O. Hood, Frank L. Grant, jr., Duncan E. McKinley, Glenn S. Mathews, Frederick A. Modes, William B. Thompson, Paul L. Rittenhouse, James Twining, Warren C. Taylor, Mortlock S. Pettit, Lyman J. Potter, Raymond T. Pierson, Charles J. Robinson, James J. McCauley, John J. Fanning.

Jules E. Gonseth, William C. Gladstone, John J. Gilbert, David H. Gorman, Charles R. Born, Harold F. Cotter, Louis H. James, Clarence H. Weiser, Hugh B. Craig, Charles E. Auten, Alfred M. Howard, George P. Dixon, William E. Montrose, Victor H. Laughter, Harrison M. Tucker, Alfred Thomas, jr., Joseph J. Shoemaker, Albert J. Robbins, Myron H. Stockberger, Morton Sultzer, Robert A. Miller, Phillip S. Donnell, John J. Dolan, Clarence R. Fischle, Edgar C. Fisher, Jacob Greenfield, Robert F. Hallahan, Arthur W. Huntzinger, Frank H. Van Winkle, William H. Jilbert, Walter H. Johnson, Montgomery S. Hill, Fred G. Gardner, James D. Felsenheld, George G. Evans, Laurence H. Smith, Nathan F. Salisbury, Robert W. Stowbridge, jr., Donald B. Robinson, George H. Foster, John H. Sloan, jr., James M. Schoonover, Harold W. Dutcher, Elwin S. Ferrand, Walter G. Cole, William A. Wallace, Thomas H. Winston, William J. Jones, David L. Moore, Charles D. McClaughry, Phillip M. McCullough, Guy H. Morehouse, Walter A. Schmid, Maurice E. Strieby, Albert L. Schoff, Carl F. Danner, Fred P. Andrews, Harold B. Bergen, Julius O. Klein, Ephraim F. Jeffe.

ENLISTED MEN IN OFFICERS' TRAINING CAMPS RECEIVE SAME PAY AS CIVILIAN CANDIDATES

Adjt. Gen. H. P. McCain has issued the following statement:

When the first instructions were given as to payment of candidates at officers' training camps the payment of \$100 per month was authorized for civilian candidates only. Reserve officers were to receive the pay of their grades and enlisted men of the National Guard and Regular Army the pay of their grades.

It was seen at once that this was not fair to the enlisted men, and this was corrected as soon as it was determined that payment could legally be made to enlisted men at the same rate as to civilian candidates.

On June 19, 1917, it was finally determined that such payment was legal. The necessary orders were issued, and enlisted men of the National Guard and Regular Army at training camps receive exactly the same pay, and the same allowance for rations as civilian candidates, viz, \$100 per month pay, and 75 cents per day for rations.

Lieuts. McClintic, Garinger, Wilson, Arrington, Klock, Sherwin, Luhman, H. L. Miller, Parker, Keller, Edwin Smith, Turner, Trax, Stannard, Childs, Ballard, Burnett, York, F. J. Clarke, Lewis, Newington, Pratt, MacLean, Hendrickson, Hazen, Haines, Welles, Wright, Flood, Fox, Droste, Hart, Burkhead, Chapin, Creecy, Grant, Modes, Rittenhouse, Twining, Taylor, Pettit, Pierson, McCauley, Fanning, Gladstone, Gorman, Cotter, Craig, Stockberger, Sultzer, Robert A. Miller, Donnell, Dolan, Fischle, Hallahan, Van Winkle, Felsenheld, Evans, Salisbury, Stowbridge, Foster, Sloan, Dutcher, Ferrand, Wallace, Winston, W. J. Jones, Moore, Schmid, Strieby, Schoff, Danner, Bergen, and Jeffe will proceed to Monmouth Park, N. J., and report in person to the commanding officer, signal officers' training camp at that place, on July 20, 1917, for duty.

Lieuts. John A. Perry, Patton, Willis O. Perry, Rose, Lee Murphy, Keys, Kirk, Quist, McDonald, Parmlee, MacWhorter, Riley, Connell, Glensor, Helvern, Royal, Baylon, Pollock, Fisher, Hammond, McKinley, Robinson, James, Dixon, Montrose, Tucker, Robbins, E. C. Fisher, Greenfield, Jilbert, Johnson, L. A. Smith, McClaughry, Morehouse, Andrews, and Klein will proceed to the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., and report in person to the commanding officer, signal officers' training camp at that place, on July 20, 1917, for duty.

Lieuts. Norwood, Herzberg, Schneider, Vella, Welch, Borden, Milam, Hastain, Lay, Liggett, Burch, Forrest, Hudson, Hood, Gonseth, Gilbert, Born, Weiser, Auten, A. Thomas, Shoemaker, Huntzinger, D. B. Robinson, Schoonover, Cole, and McCullough will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kans., and report in person to the commanding officer, signal officers' training camp at that place, on July 20, 1917, for duty.

Lieuts. Reeves, McMahon, Botvidson, Jackson, Wright, Robertson, Willie Murphy, McClure, Graham, Brown, Peters, Mathews, Thompson, Potter, Howard, Laughter, Hill, and Gardner will proceed to Leon Springs, Tex., and report in person to the commanding officer, signal officers' training camp at that place, on July 20, 1917, for duty.

Contribute to the Red Cross fund.

MOST OF LOCAL EXEMPTION BOARD LISTS ARE ON FILE

The War Department authorizes the following:

Before noon to-day 3,925 local exemption boards had filed their lists at the Provost Marshal General's office. As there are 4,554 boards in all, this left 629 to be heard from. Figures are coming in rapidly from governors of the various States, and at the present rate all reports should be in early this week. No absolute predictions can be made as to the date of the drawing, however, as the Provost Marshal General has positively decided to take no action until he has been assured by the governors of all the States that the report of every board is in. Such assurance is still lacking from the governors of Alabama, Virginia, Pennsylvania, Ohio, New York, Missouri, Mississippi, Michigan, Kentucky, and Illinois.

The Provost Marshal General's office will not wait for the lists themselves to be sent in in every case, but will accept notification by telegraph from State headquarters giving the assurance that the central board has received complete lists from all its local boards. The Government only wishes to know that the serial numbers are in responsible hands, where they can not in any way be tampered with.

It is probable that the governors of the various States will have their quotas made out and ready for distribution to their local boards by the date of draft.

What changes, if any, in the personnel of the local boards will be made must be decided as emergencies arise during the functionings of the boards.

The exact place where the drawing will take place and the person who will do the drawing have not yet been announced.

As soon as the drawings are over the State officials, acting under Federal control, will become responsible for the details of preparing their quotas for service. Physical examinations will be conducted by the governors' representatives acting through Federal regulation.

Governors will apportion gross quotas to subdivisions of States and will allocate credit for enlistments to subdivisions and thus derive net quotas for subdivisions.

MARINE CORPS OFFICERS ARE ASSIGNED TO VARIOUS DUTIES

The following Marine Corps orders have been issued:

Capt. James J. Meade, detached Office Judge Advocate General, assigned to duty marine barracks, navy yard, Philadelphia.

Capt. Edward B. Cole, detached from headquarters, assigned to duty marine barracks, Quantico, Va.

Maj. John A. Hughes, detached from advanced base force, Philadelphia, assigned to duty marine barracks, Quantico, Va.

Capt. Harold C. Daniels, detached from recruiting district of Minnesota, assigned to duty recruiting district of Boston.

Maj. Harold C. Snyder, Capt. Sydney S. Lee, Capt. Chas. D. Barrett, Maj. Presley M. Rixey, jr., Capt. Philip H. Torrey, detached marine barracks, navy yard, Norfolk, assigned duty at marine barracks, Quantico, Va.

Capt. R. E. Messersmith, detached marine barracks, Paris Island, S. C., assigned duty marine barracks, Quantico, Va.

The following second lieutenants (provisional), Marine Corps Reserve, have been assigned to duty at Marine Corps rifle range, Winthrop, Md.:

John P. Adams, Henry E. Chandler, Louis R. Jones, Claude A. Larkin, Bruce B. MacArthur, Erwin Mehlinger, William B. Crocka, Amos R. Shinkle, Lothar R. Long, Ramond J. Bartholomew, Robert M. Johnson, Harold D. Shannon, Ernest E. Eller, Otto E. Bartoe, Gilbert D. Hatfield, George H. Morse, jr., John Frost, Bruce Gootee, jr., and Wesley W. Walker.

The following midshipmen detached from headquarters and assigned to duty at Marine Corps rifle range, Winthrop, Md.:

Donald Curtis, Arthur H. Page, jr., Julius T. Wright, Samuel J. Bartlett, Andrew E. Creesy, and Jesse L. Perkins.

Second Lieut. (Provisional) Henry T. Dunn assigned to duty at Marine Corps rifle range, Winthrop, Md.

Capt. Frank E. Evans, detached recruiting district of New York, assigned duty at marine barracks, Quantico, Va.

Second Lieut. Charles P. Cushing, detached recruiting publicity bureau, New York, assigned duty at marine barracks, Quantico, Va.

Capt. William Brackett, detached recruiting district of Chicago, assigned duty at marine barracks, navy yard, Philadelphia.

Q. M. Clerk David L. Ford, detached headquarters, Marine Corps, assigned duty at headquarters, advanced base force, Philadelphia.

Second Lieut. John T. Baugh, detached marine barracks, navy yard, Norfolk, Va., to marine barracks, Quantico, Va.

Second Lieut. Vincent E. Healey, detached recruiting district of Chicago, to marine barracks, Quantico, Va.

Second Lieut. (Provisional) Macon C. Overton assigned to duty at Marine Corps rifle range, Winthrop, Md.

ASSISTANT TO MILITARY ATTACHE.

Capt. Barclay H. Warburton, Signal Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will report in person to the military attaché, American Embassy, London, England, for assignment to duty.

REGISTRATION LISTS MUST BE POSTED IN CENTRAL LOCATION.

The War Department authorizes the following:

Because the lists of registered persons in various States have been posted in the offices of local boards, thus creating in many cases considerable inconvenience to the press, the Provost Marshal General has sent telegrams to State governors ordering that these lists shall be posted in some more central location. The telegram follows:

JULY 16, 1917.

Governor of -----,
-----:

Number sixteen hundred sixty, section ten of the Regulations, provides that one list of registered persons with serial numbers shall be made accessible to the press in the office of each local board. In large cities where there are several local boards this is proving inconvenient to the press. In such cities please arrange to have these accessible lists gathered in some safe, central office, such as police headquarters, for the convenience of the press, providing in each case that the list be not removed except under the supervision of an official, who will be responsible that no list is lost or rendered unavailable to the press.

CROWDER.

WORK OF MEDICAL SECTION, DEFENSE COUNCIL, EXPANDING

The Council of National Defense authorizes the following:

The medical section has been occupied during the past week with a continuation of the work previously reported in connection with the offices of the Surgeon General of the Army. Special emphasis has been placed upon securing ophthalmologists and work has been begun upon the selection of an approved list of ophthalmologists.

The newly organized committee on nursing has begun its work and Miss Crandall, secretary of the committee, is devoting all her time to development of the plans outlined.

Research Committee's Work.

The research committee, through the activities organized by Dr. Vaughan in various parts of the country, is encouraging the perfection of many practical methods for the preparations of disinfectants of wounds, throat sprays, used in controlling carriers of diseases communicated by nose and throat secretions, etc. The importance of this work is not limited to the conditions of war only but to industrial conditions as well.

During the coming week more intensive efforts have been planned to increase the number of applications for the Medical Reserve Corps from the more backward of the States.

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

URGES LUMP SUM FOR ARMY AND NAVY MEN IN LIEU OF PENSIONS

The Council of National Defense authorizes the following:

August Belmont, of New York, chairman of the workmen's compensation department of the National Civic Federation, which has been actively cooperating with the committee on labor of the Council of National Defense in the effort to suggest legislation to provide for the dependents of soldiers and sailors, said today that he is in favor of the Government paying a given amount to men of good character, instead of an ordinary periodical pension or compensation payment.

Men Should Have Every Chance.

"After a man has gone to war and risked his life, given up his business and the opportunity to profit by his years of education, he ought to have every chance when he comes back," said Mr. Belmont. "If he desires to accept some sum, say half of the total amount that would be paid him eventually as a pension, to set himself up in business, I think he ought to have it."

Mr. Belmont said that there should be an opportunity for soldiers and sailors or their dependents to capitalize the payments that are to be made to them, as is done under some of the European systems of pensioning. He added that, of course, a man's character should be taken into consideration, and emphasized the fact that all pension and compensation provisions should be taken entirely out of politics and not be a matter for yearly appropriation.

Would Capitalize Pensions.

Mr. Belmont said that he had long entertained the idea that the present pension system could be capitalized after the manner in which England has capitalized its pension system.

"My idea," he said, "is that a pensioner could receive, as the result of an issue of securities which would be carried by the community at large, a certain given amount, if he had a good character and could establish himself in business as a result of this assistance. If he should be wholly an incompetent, then he would receive his fixed pension without any advance at all. Our present pension system involves an annual appropriation by Congress. It is not continuing at all. It rests upon the act of Congress each year as the subject comes up."

John Mitchell, chairman of the New York State Workmen's Compensation Board, said that the suggestion should be carefully weighed, and expressed the opinion that it would prove particularly applicable to the soldiers and sailors suffering from disability.

ORDERED TO PANAMA.

Maj. Clarence O. Sherrill, Corps of Engineers, is relieved from his present duties and will report to the commanding general, Panama Canal Department, for duty as engineer officer of that department.

Maj. Charles B. Gatewood, Ordnance Department, in addition to his present duties, will report to the commanding general, Panama Canal Department, for duty as ordnance officer of that department.

ASSERTS \$500,000,000 IN COAL WAS WASTED IN U. S. LAST YEAR

The Interior Department authorizes the following:

Fully half a billion dollars, or one-fourth the issue of the liberty loan bond, was wasted last year in this country through the inefficient use of coal, according to Van. H. Manning, Director of the Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior.

Mr. Manning further declared that this waste was continuing at an even greater rate and at a much larger penalty to the country because of the increase in the price of coal. "The penalty is not only a heavy tax on the American pocketbook," said Mr. Manning, "but it is also an unpatriotic thing," as for every pound of coal we waste there is that much less available to put into energy to end the war.

Record Output Last Year.

"Last year the United States mined 600,000,000 tons of coal, the greatest production ever witnessed in the world, and of this amount we wasted 150,000,000 tons, or 25 per cent, through inefficient use.

"As an example, in the modern, efficient power plants of the country 20 per cent of the heat in the coal consumed is converted into power, whereas in the small power stations the efficiency frequently drops below 10 per cent. Although the average efficiency of all kinds of steam-power plants in the United States can be only a matter of guesswork, it is quite probable that the average is somewhere in the neighborhood of 5 or 6 per cent of the energy of the coal transformed into useful energy ready for distribution.

Many Economies Possible.

"The Bureau of Mines has for a number of years been engaged in studying this problem and has by this time completed a number of reports that tend to solve many of the difficulties met with in the burning of coal. These reports are not only of extremely great value to the engineers and firemen of power plants, but they are also a practical aid to the householder in keeping up his furnace in an economical manner. Many of the conclusions can be put into operation at once with a great saving of coal and without any expensive new equipment being installed. As an illustration, the substitution of coke for anthracite coal in many localities is very desirable on the score of economy, and the bureau desires to stimulate the use of coke as a domestic fuel because of its cleanliness."

ORDERED TO FORT OGLETHORPE.

The following-named officers of the Medical Reserve Corps are assigned to active duty and will proceed to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., and report in person to the commanding officer of that post for duty and by letter to the commanding general, Southeastern Department:

Capt. Joseph W. Bauman, Wilray P. Blair, Andrew R. Bond, Eugene Davis, Ralph W. Holmes, Randall Hunt, William H. Leet, Thomas P. Lloyd, and John G. Martin; First Lieuts. Oliver W. Alford, James H. Arnett, John E. Boyd, Walter W. Harris, William E. Hart, Charles W. Hoffmann, Samuel G. Hollingsworth, Joel W. Hood, Elmer J. Lambert, John

STATEMENT ON NATIONAL BANK CHANGES FOR THE PAST WEEK

The Comptroller of the Currency authorizes the following:

Applications to the Comptroller of the Currency during the week ending Friday, July 13, 1917, for authority to organize national banks and to convert State banks into national banks; charters issued; charters extended and reextended; increases and reductions of capital approved; and national banks placed in voluntary liquidation.

APPLICATIONS FOR CHARTER.	
	Capital.
For organization of national banks:	
The Farmers National Bank of Pollett, Tex.	\$25,000
The First National Bank of Horicon, Wis.	30,000
The First National Bank of Oakno, Mont.	25,000
For conversion of State banks:	
The First National Bank of Circle, Mont. (Conversion of The Redwater Valley State Bank of Circle)	25,000
Total	105,000

CHARTERS ISSUED.	
Original organizations:	
The Nassau County National Bank of Rockville Center, N. Y.	50,000
First National Bank of Healdton, Okla. (Issued June 23, 1917)	25,000
The First National Bank of Farmersburg, Ind. (Succeeds The Farmersburg Bank, Farmersburg, Ind.)	25,000
Conversion of State banks:	
The First National Bank of Wolf Point, Mont. (Conversion of The Farmers Bank of Wolf Point)	25,000
The Public National Bank of New York, N. Y. (Conversion of The Public Bank of New York City)	750,000
Total	875,000

CHARTERS EXTENDED.	
The First National Bank of Ebensburg, Pa. Charter extended until close of business July 7, 1917.	
The Peoples National Bank of Waynesburg, Pa. Charter extended until close of business July 13, 1917.	
The Mendota National Bank, Mendota, Ill. Charter extended until close of business July 13, 1917.	

INCREASES OF CAPITAL APPROVED.	
	Increase.
The First National Bank of Girardville, Pa. Capital increased from \$50,000 to \$60,000	\$10,000
The First National Bank of Wagener, S. C. Capital increased from \$25,000 to \$30,000	5,000
The First National Bank of Powell, Wyo. Capital increased from \$25,000 to \$35,000	10,000
The Central National Bank of York, Pa. Capital increased from \$125,000 to \$200,000	75,000
The Merchants National Bank of Syracuse, N. Y. Capital increased from \$180,000 to \$300,000	120,000
The First National Bank of Danville, Va. Capital increased from \$200,000 to \$275,000	75,000
Total	295,000

SUMMARY.		
	No. of banks.	Capital.
Applications for charter	4	\$105,000
New charters issued	5	875,000
Applications rejected	2	125,000
Charters extended	3	
Charters reextended	None.	
Increases of capital approved	6	295,000
Reductions of capital approved	None.	
Liquidations	None.	

A. Lightfoot, Edward O. Little, Homer P. Prowitt, Thomas Ragan, Homer Reese, George H. Richards, and George W. Sherouse.

TRADE LETTERS TO AUSTRALIA MUST BE CLEAR AND EXPLICIT

The following communication has been received from Philip B. Kennedy, American commercial attaché at Melbourne:

Circular letters or letters phrased in general terms, sent out broadcast to business firms or Government representatives abroad, may produce serious misunderstanding. Such correspondence will never bring satisfactory results unless the writer knows what he wants to say and says it clearly. The type of circular letter that requires criticism is one that expresses an interest in securing trade but leaves the receiver to draw any conclusion he chooses. Very often, moreover, letters written by a responsible official of an American company directly to a prominent Australian firm in regard to agency representation or direct orders may contain little necessary information. Sometimes also a letter is received from a large American company signed by a subordinate official, wherein it is not clear that he speaks for the firm with authority.

Should Be Definitely Interested.

An American firm which desires assistance in starting or improving its business in Australia should address a letter to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, D. C., giving full information about what is wanted. If the bureau is asked to instruct the commercial attaché to interview leading firms and recommend a policy, it should be clear that all the facts are submitted as well as the assurance that the company is definitely interested.

Business correspondence is an effective way of making favorable arrangements for developing foreign trade. Letters should, however, bear the stamp of individual attention, and should be explicit.

MARINE CORPS ENLISTMENTS.

Commissioned and Enlisted Strength on July 16 was 30,247.

The Secretary of the Navy authorizes the following:

Actual enlisted strength July 14, 1917	26,406
Eighty-five per cent of applicants pending July 14, 1917	748
Eighty-five per cent of applicants procured since July 14, 1917	199
Reenlistments since July 14, 1917	19
Eighty-five per cent of applicants procured in western division for three days for which no reports have yet been received (estimated)	60
Total	27,482
Reserves in service July 16, 1917	1,000
National Naval Volunteers, July 16	885
Retired men on active duty	15
	29,382
Commissioned officers, regular	426
Commissioned officers, temporary	45
Commissioned officers, reserve	358
Commissioned officers, National Naval Volunteers	32
Retired officers on active duty	43
Warrant officers	11
	915
Strength, commissioned and enlisted	30,247

CANNON SALUTES SUSPENDED.

The provisions of paragraphs 399 and 400, Army Regulations, prescribing cannon salutes, are suspended for the period of the war.