



Official Bulletin



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

Vol. 1.

WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1917.

No. 61.

WILL BEGIN POOLING OF COAL AT NEW YORK ON NEXT MONDAY

On the St. George piers, on Staten Island, New York City, a program to pool all export coal and much of that delivered for the city's consumption will be inaugurated next Monday, July 23, according to announcement made by the Tidewater Coal Exchange, which is working in cooperation with the railroad war board and the coal production committee of the Council of National Defense. The St. George piers constitute the shipping terminus of the Baltimore & Ohio and Staten Island Railroads.

Pooling At Other Piers.

On August 1, it was said, other piers supplying much of the coal for New York City consumption and for shipment by water from that port also will put into effect the program for tidewater pooling, in order to hasten boat shipments to New England and other destinations and to release cars as rapidly as possible for other uses. These piers are South Amboy, Port Reading, Elizabeth, and Port Liberty.

The Philadelphia piers on which pooling of coal will take place, beginning August 1, are the Port Richmond, Greenwich, and Jackson Street piers.

The Hampton Roads piers are Lamberts Point, Sewells Point, and Newport News.

The Baltimore piers where pooling likewise will become effective on August 1 are the Canton piers. The program already is in effect on the Baltimore & Ohio and Western Maryland piers, and is said to be working successfully.

To Relieve Congestion.

In each of these instances coal of like kinds will be run on particular tracks, and each shipper will keep a credit and debit balance with the deputy commissioner of the Tidewater Coal Exchange at each port. Vessels or barges arriving at port to take on a load of No. 1 coal, for instance, it was explained, will not have to wait while a particular consignment is extricated from a crowded switchyard, but will take the first cars on No. 1 track.

"The total amount of coal likely to be shipped from the four tidewater ports where pooling is to be put into effect, New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Hampton Roads," Commissioner Rembrandt Peale, of the Tidewater Coal Exchange said, "will amount to 35,000,000 tons. The usefulness of vessels and cars will be greatly augmented thereby."

R. S. Morris Nominated as Ambassador to Japan

The President has sent to the Senate the nomination of Roland S. Morris, of Philadelphia, Pa., to be Ambassador to Japan.

GEN. CROWDER HIGHLY COMMENDED BY SECRETARY BAKER FOR HIS WORK IN CONNECTION WITH DRAFT LAW; DRAWING COMPLETED EARLY TO-DAY

Young Men Called to Colors Flood Office With Questions—Checking Lists to See That They Are Correct.

Having had little or no sleep or rest for 24 hours, Gen. Crowder, Provost Marshal General, and his military and civilian assistants were hard at work to-day clearing up the details in connection with yesterday's drawing for the National Army.

Young men whose numbers were drawn through the Provost Marshal's Office early and kept the officers busy answering their questions.

The last number was drawn at 2,16 o'clock this morning, and another step in the momentous proceeding was concluded. When Gen. Crowder and his force emerged from the Senate Office Building, where the drawing took place, the sun was high in the heavens. A feature of the drawing was that two messengers and two stenographers from Gen. Crowder's own office were among the first to be selected.

An officer connected with the Provost Marshal's Office said they all felt much pride in the fact that the actual number of capsules drawn was the actual number expected. Every precaution had been taken to effect this result. The lists to-day were being checked off to see that everything is absolutely correct.

Early in the forenoon Gen. Crowder went to the office of Secretary of War Baker for a conference with his chief. He said that in all probability he would issue an official statement late in the afternoon bearing on the drawing, which no doubt would be helpful to many of those whose numbers were drawn.

Rationing of American Imports Into Britain

A cablegram from the American consul general at London reads as follows:

"Controller of import restrictions advises that hair, tooth, nail, shaving, clothes, and paint brushes to the extent of one-half imports of 1916 will be admitted from the United States; imitation jewelry and leather manufactures will be admissible to extent of one-quarter 1916 imports. Same concession will be extended to 'Paris goods' as soon as list can be prepared of goods known as such."

Provost Marshal General Prepared Selective Act, Arranged Registration, and Conducted the Big Lottery.

Secretary of War Baker has written the following letter to the Provost Marshal General of the War Department:

"Brig. Gen. ENOCH H. CROWDER,
"Provost Marshal General,
"Washington, D. C.

"MY DEAR GEN. CROWDER: When this letter reaches you, the actual drawing of the numbers selecting the men for the first National Army of 500,000 men will have been completed, and the third stage in your great task brought to a successful conclusion. First, you drafted the law for this great undertaking; second, you perfected with extraordinary accuracy the registration; and third, you worked out, with infinite patience and zeal, the arrangements for the great choice which affects the careers and lives of so many of the young men of our country.

Encountered Many Difficulties.

"It is not necessary for me to recount the embarrassments and difficulties which you have had to face; they would have discouraged, if not appalled, one having less devotion or less clear and serviceable knowledge.

"There remain, of course, the difficulties of applying the exemptions provided by the statute, and to this task I know you will give the same splendid service; but I can not allow this epoch-making achievement to pass even this stage of its accomplishment without tendering you my personal and official thanks and expressing my judgment that the country owes to you the success which has attended the steps so far taken.

Acknowledgment of Service.

"I beg you to convey to those who have been associated with you in the perfection and execution of these plans my grateful acknowledgment of their service, and this expression of my belief that when our country has vindicated the ideals in defense of which it is now at war, and an account comes to be made of those who have contributed to the organization and use of our national strength, it will be an honorable distinction to have been asso-

clated with you in the performance of this splendid piece of work.

"I shall give myself the pleasure of sending a copy of this letter to The Adjutant General, that it may be placed among the other evidences of your long and distinguished record as an officer of the Army.

"Cordially, yours,

"NEWTON D. BAKER,
"Secretary of War."

Career of Gen. Crowder.

While from the time he left West Point down to the present Brig. Gen. Crowder has specialized in law, he has had a varied career. He was graduated from West Point as a lieutenant of cavalry in 1881, and after several years' service on the Mexican border he went to the University of Missouri in his native State as professor of military science and tactics. With the exception of a scouting expedition into New Mexico he was at the University of Missouri until 1886, leaving with a law degree.

He was judge advocate in the Department of the Platte in 1891, became a major in 1895 and lieutenant colonel and judge advocate in 1898. In 1899 he was appointed lieutenant colonel of the Thirtieth Volunteer Infantry, but shortly afterward went back to the staff work.

He was engaged in much important work in the Philippines in the early days of the American occupation. He was a member of the commission which arranged for the surrender of Manila and of the Spanish Army and later was military secretary and legal adviser to the governor. In this position he took an important part in the revision of the laws of the islands. Later he was an associate justice of the Supreme Court of the Philippines.

Military Observer in Manchuria.

In 1903 he went to Manchuria as a military observer and was with Kuroki's army for a year. At this time he was serving with the General Staff. He was sent to Cuba in 1906, where he became head of the department of state and justice and also head of an advisory council which carried through the tremendous task of revising the old laws of the island to eliminate the conflicts with the new constitution of the young republic.

Gen. Crowder was a delegate to the Fourth Pan American Congress. He was made brigadier general and Judge Advocate General in 1911. When the selective draft law was passed he was the natural selection for the mighty job of working the machinery for raising the great National Army. He was given the title of Provost Marshal General.

RECENT CONSULAR CHANGES.

Recent transfers of consuls are announced as follows:

George G. Duffee from the department to Gijon, Spain.

Roger Culver Tredwell from Rome to Petrograd.

North Winship from Petrograd to Milan.

John H. Grout from Milan to Santander.

George Horton from Smyrna to Saloniki.

DeWitt C. Poole from the department to Moscow.

Alfred R. Thomson from the department to Moscow.

FRENCH GUN FACTORIES TO SUPPLY AMERICAN ARMIES SENT TO EUROPE WITH HEAVY FIELD ARTILLERY, THE WAR DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCES

Orders Given to Plants in this Country to the Extent of Their Maximum Capacity—Existing Factories Being Enlarged and New Ones Constructed—Guns Now on Hand Will be Kept in this Country for Training of Troops and Ammunition for Them Expended in Target Practice.

American armies in Europe are to be supplied with large field guns from French gun factories, according to the following announcement, which was prepared at the War Department:

It can be imagined that the supply of fighting material—arms, ammunition, and equipments—for armies of the size which the United States intends to put into this war to see it through to the right conclusion in a long or short time, as may be, has been the subject of the very hardest kind of thinking and of intense activity on the part of the officers of the War Department.

The entry of this country into the war made necessary the completion, in the shortest possible time, of what had previously been a four-year program of equipment of the Army of something like a million men, all told, contemplated by the national-defense act of June 3, 1916. There was on hand a certain supply of small arms and small-arms ammunition, and there were, fortunately, in existence plants of large capacity for the manufacture of this class of war supplies brought into being by the demands of the European nations, which are our present allies, and there were also plants of large capacity for the manufacture of all kinds of field artillery ammunition which can be rapidly made available for our own needs.

Field Artillery Supply Short.

It has long been known to those who have paid any attention to the efforts of our military authorities at preparation for war that the supply of field artillery has been wholly inadequate and has not been growing at a rate which seemed to be sufficient to accord with ordinary prudence. The shortage has been the subject of urgent presentation by the Chief of Ordnance for the past 15 years, but it has been only since the passage of the national defense act that measures have been authorized looking to anything like an immediate correction of the situation. Field guns can not be produced in a short time, and the plants for making the forgings and for afterwards machining and assembling the parts into finished guns require time for their erection and equipment.

Artillery Increase Revolutionary.

In addition to the unsatisfactory stage of advancement of the prewar program, the war itself has brought about an almost revolutionary increase in the use of artillery, both in the number of guns and in the amount of ammunition expended, so that on both accounts the officers of the War Department found themselves in greater straits for supplying the needs of the existing and prospective armies in field artillery than in regard to any other class of war material. The most obvious step, of course, was to give

orders for manufacture such as to occupy the entire capacity of the country, particularly for the production of gun forgings, for which the capacity was the most limited and the requirements the most special, and in addition to provide for the greatest expansion of existing plants which the limits of justifiable dilution of their organizations rendered prudent. This had to be done in such manner as to interfere in the least possible degree with the orders of our allied nations for gun forgings, upon which they were and are still relying for the maintenance in artillery equipment of their armies in the field. After providing for the enlargement of existing plants, it was necessary to take measures for the construction of new plants, making use of the personnel of mechanical industries somewhat similar to that of gunmaking, under the organizations of officials and employees which were conducting them.

Arrangement With France.

Under these circumstances a solution has been found which, fortunately, will go far toward meeting the situation. The gun factories of France have been highly developed, and in the matter of machining and assembling guns and carriages, as distinct from the manufacture of the steel out of which they are made, some surplus capacity has been attained which is now available for other than her own necessities. The ordnance department has taken advantage of this opening and has placed with the French Government orders for the manufacture of an initial supply of field pieces of the most necessary types, and of the most thoroughly demonstrated efficiency, namely, the 75 mm. gun and the 155 mm. howitzer (about 3 inches and 6 inches, respectively, in caliber).

Will Recaliber Guns.

As this artillery can be promptly furnished to the American troops in Europe, and as it is desirable and practicable to have uniformity of ammunition supply, the guns now on hand will be kept in this country for the training of our troops, and the ammunition for them will be expended in the necessary target practice. As the wear of the rifling brings the guns to the point where relining is necessary there will be made during this process the slight change in the caliber which will be necessary to fit them for firing French ammunition, and thereafter ammunition of uniform dimensions for fitting the French calibers will be manufactured both in this country and abroad. All future manufactures of these particular fieldpieces in this country will also be of the French calibers, which, as above stated, are practically the same as our own, although the guns will in other respects probably conform to our own designs, which are modern and satisfactory.

How Federal Reserve System Has Stabilized Nation's Financial Resources in Midst of World War is Outlined by Gov. Harding

How the Federal Reserve System, created four years ago, has stood the test of nearly three years of war, four months of which time the United States itself has been engaged in the great conflict, is outlined in a statement prepared by Gov. Harding, of the Federal Reserve Board. Gov. Harding shows that the Federal reserve banks met the exigencies of the \$2,000,000,000 liberty loan transactions without a strain upon their resources, without an advance in discount rates, and that their total resources now aggregate more than \$2,000,000,000. Gov. Harding's statement follows:

Gov. Harding's Statement.

During the month prior to the entry of the United States into the European war the Federal Reserve Board, recognizing the unsettled and disturbed condition of foreign affairs and the unusual influences to which domestic and financial conditions were subject, devoted special attention to the problem of immediately placing and of maintaining the Federal reserve banks in a strong and liquid condition. To this end the reserve banks were encouraged to refrain from making more than very moderate investments in securities. Even with respect to the purchase of commercial paper they were counseled to observe a policy of conservatism. As a result of the adoption of this plan of action the entry of the United States into the war as an active participant found the Federal reserve banks and, in consequence, the banking system of the whole country in an extremely satisfactory and strong position. On the 30th of March the reserve banks held against deposits a reserve of 82.1 per cent, while the combined national banks of the country held, on March 5, \$813,028,000 of vault reserve, an excess of reserves over legal requirements of \$227,861,000.

Bank Act Amended.

The power of the Federal reserve system to render financial aid has been increased by recent legislation. The President on June 21 signed the bill amending the Federal reserve act, which in its original form had already passed the House of Representatives on May 5 and the Senate on May 9. The broad purpose of the amendments is that of strengthening the gold reserves of the Federal reserve banks, and this end is accomplished in two principal ways. Arrangements are made for transferring to the Federal reserve banks the vault cash heretofore carried at the option of the banks either in their own vaults or with the reserve institutions. At the same time the non-member banks are encouraged to deposit their reserves with the Federal reserve banks by the making of liberal provisions which will enable them to exchange their gold for Federal reserve notes and to carry accounts with the Federal reserve banks for the clearing and collection of their checks. The other method chiefly relied upon to effect the purpose of the amendments is that of rendering the system more attractive to State institutions

in the belief that they will become members of it.

The total resources of the reserve banks now aggregate over \$2,000,000,000, their cash reserves being over \$1,400,000,000.

Supply of Notes Increased.

In another way the Federal reserve system has endeavored to make exceptionally careful preparation for any possible demands that might be brought to bear upon it. The opening of the year had found it with a large stock of Federal reserve notes on hand, but it was deemed a measure of prudence almost to treble the available supply, \$761,000,000 of new notes being ordered. Moreover, in order to render these notes easily available they were distributed throughout the country at the various mints and subtreasuries, where they were held subject to release by telegraph from Washington upon application of the Federal reserve bank nearest situated. Not only a note currency, but a ready means of distributing that currency without delay to the points where it was most needed was thus provided for.

Since January 1, 1915, the Federal reserve banks have been exercising the functions of fiscal agents, holding the funds of the Treasury Department in the 12 Federal reserve cities, other deposits being held in national banks outside those cities. In providing for the exercise of this function of "fiscal agent," the Federal reserve act, however, contemplated the possibility of powers much broader than those involved in the holding of public deposits.

Liberty Loan Offering.

Not long after the declaration of war upon Germany the offering of the liberty loan was decided upon by the Secretary of the Treasury, and the question of organization and method for the placing and distribution of the loan at once presented itself. The Secretary of the Treasury determined to employ each Federal reserve bank as the head of a district organization designed for the distribution of the new bonds, and in each Federal reserve district such an organization was quickly developed about the local reserve bank as a center.

Local bankers and financiers freely gave of their time and assistance to the furtherance of the work, and in each case the Federal reserve bank proved an efficient basis of organization. The several banks have, under instructions issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, received subscriptions to the loan and carried on the immense work of detail resulting therefrom, besides taking charge of the deposits in banks and general banking relationships growing out of the operation.

Sought to Aid Banks.

The Federal Reserve Board itself, besides cooperating closely with the authorities of the Treasury Department in efficiently conducting the loan operations of the Federal reserve banks, further sought to develop a general policy that would support and aid the banking community

at large in taking and distributing the new issue of bonds. For this purpose it first established a special rate of 3 per cent per annum for the discount at Federal reserve banks of the direct 15-day obligations of member banks secured by the temporary certificates of indebtedness which were issued in order to anticipate the proceeds of the sale of the new bonds.

Carrying further this same policy, it later established a 3½ per cent rate of discount at Federal reserve banks intended for the 90-day paper of ordinary bank borrowers, thereby enabling the member banks of the system to extend accommodation to bond buyers in the assurance that they would be able to obtain accommodation from the Federal reserve banks by rediscounting these notes. In order to aid the customers of banks not members of the Federal reserve system, it further authorized the member banks to act as agents for nonmember institutions by rediscounting the notes of bond buyers who desired to obtain assistance from their own banks without being obliged to transfer their business to member banks. Savings banks and trust companies were assured that the board would in every way cooperate with them in avoiding shock or disturbance to existing conditions, and that the Federal reserve system stood ready to extend to them reasonable accommodation in the event of necessity resulting from withdrawals made by depositors in order to purchase or invest in Government bonds.

Confidence Is Established.

In various other ways also rulings were put into effect with the purpose of easing the general monetary and financial situation, the result of which was to establish a general feeling of confidence throughout the country, the banks making loans to their customers at the 3½ per cent rate, paid by the liberty bonds themselves, and obtaining aid from the Federal reserve banks as they needed it at the same rate.

Disturbance to the money market was avoided by permitting funds subscribed by customers of banks to remain on deposit in those banks until such time as they were needed for Government disbursement. Rates on commercial paper remained stable and moderate throughout the whole operation, notwithstanding that it represented a greater transfer and shifting of funds than had ever before been attempted in any like operation in the history of the United States.

The whole process of selling the bonds, receiving subscriptions, transferring them to the credit of the Treasury, and disbursing them upon Government requisition has been carried through with remarkable ease, and constitutes a service to the country at large which would have been out of the question had it not been for the efficient organization and operation of the Federal Reserve System.

The general service performed by the reserve system can best be understood when the financial ease and quiet that have prevailed throughout the country

(Continued on page 5.)

The Official Bulletin

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

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

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

SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY MAIL:

(One year)..... \$5.00
 Daily (Six months)..... 2.00

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

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

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

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

WOODROW WILSON.

April 14, 1917.

LIBERTY BONDS AND SAVINGS.

The habit of thrift has been so greatly encouraged in America by the liberty loan bonds, which appealed strongly to patriotism and at the same time furnished such a splendid opportunity for saving, that it is believed that an era of economy and saving has been well begun in this Nation.

The American people are now thoroughly informed in the matter of Government bonds, and it seems the consensus of opinion of authorities on such matters that the next liberty bond issue will sell more readily than the \$2,000,000,000 issue which has just been oversubscribed 50 per cent.

The opinion is also expressed that the savings-banks deposits in this country will grow as this habit of thrift grows. The small purchasers of liberty loan bonds did not pay for their bonds with money drawn from savings banks, but are now paying for them out of new savings, and the habit of thrift thus brought about will increase savings-banks deposits.

This has been the experience of England. Great Britain has sold since the war began over \$10,000,000,000 in war bonds to her citizens, yet the savings-banks deposits in England and Wales alone increased \$60,000,000 in 1916.

The first issue of liberty loan bonds is not only as President Wilson says "America's endorsement of our entry into the war"; it is evidence of our financial strength and our Nation's solidarity and patriotism and also of American thrift.

STATEMENT ON NATIONAL BANK CHANGES FOR THE PAST WEEK

Applications to the Comptroller of the Currency during the week ending Friday, July 20, 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 Ochiltree County National Bank of Perryton, Tex.....		\$25,000
The Lamar National Bank, Lamar, S. C., to succeed the Peoples Bank of Lamar.....		25,000
For conversion of State banks:		
The First National Bank of Filer, Idaho. (Conversion of the Filer State Bank).....		25,000
Total.....		75,000

CHARTERS ISSUED.		
Original organizations:		
The National City Bank of Kansas City, Mo.....		1,500,000
The Edwardsville National Bank, Edwardsville, Ill.....		100,000
The Malta National Bank, Malta, Mont.....		50,000
The First National Bank of Del Rey, Cal.....		25,000
The First National Bank of Wakarusa, Ind.....		25,000
Conversion of State banks:		
National Farmers Bank of Kasson, Minn. (Conversion of the Farmers State Bank of Kasson).....		40,000
The First National Bank of Leesburg, Fla. (Conversion of the Citizens Bank of Leesburg).....		25,000
Total.....		1,785,000

INCREASES OF CAPITAL APPROVED.		Increase.
The Ottawa County National Bank of Miami, Okla. Capital increased from \$50,000 to \$150,000.....		\$100,000
The Farmers National Bank of Sellsingrove, Pa. Capital increased from \$25,000 to \$50,000.....		25,000
The First National Bank of Thermopolis, Wyo. Capital increased from \$25,000 to \$40,000.....		15,000
The Rockford National Bank, Rockford, Ill. Capital increased from \$100,000 to \$400,000.....		300,000
The Drovers National Bank of Kansas City, Mo. Capital increased from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000.....		500,000
Total.....		940,000

BANKS LIQUIDATING TO CONSOLIDATE WITH NATIONAL BANKS.		Capital.
The Colquitt National Bank, Colquitt, Ga. Liquidating agents: S. M. Watson and H. L. Harrell. Consolidated with the First National Bank of Colquitt.....		\$40,000
The Citizens National Bank of Des Moines, Iowa. Liquidating committee: J. G. Rounds, C. E. Bron-ton, and G. E. Pearsall. Des Moines. (Consolidated with the Iowa National Bank of Des Moines).....		300,000
Total.....		340,000

OTHER LIQUIDATIONS.		
The First National Bank of Crosswell, Mich. Liquidating agent, H. W. Wilson. Crosswell. Succeeded by the First State Savings Bank of Crosswell.....		25,000
The First National Bank of Edwardsville, Ill. Liquidating committee, H. Trares, G. W. Moyer, and S. V. Crossman, Edwardsville. Succeeded by the Bank of Edwardsville.....		100,000

PRESIDENT TAKES OVER LIGHTHOUSE SERVICE OF VIRGIN ISLANDS FOR U. S.

Executive Order.

Whereas the maintenance of lighthouses and other aids to navigation in the Virgin Islands, West Indies, is necessary for the safe navigation of the waters thereof by the vessels of the Navy and of the merchant marine of the United States, and for the promotion of their commercial interests;

Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, by virtue of the authority in me vested, and pursuant to section 1 of the act approved March 3, 1917, entitled "An act to provide a temporary government for the West Indian Islands acquired by the United States from Denmark," etc., do hereby order that all the public property of the former government of the Virgin Islands ceded heretofore to the United States, consisting of lighthouses and the public lands adjacent thereto and used in connection therewith, to the extent of 5 acres, or thereabout, adjacent to each lighthouse, when practicable to obtain so much, the exact location of said land and its metes and bounds to be hereafter determined and defined by the Lighthouse Service, light vessels, lighthouse tenders, beacons, buoys, seamarks and their appendages, and all apparatus, supplies, and materials of all kinds provided therefor, and all the archives, books, documents, drawings, models, returns, and all other things appertaining to any lighthouse establishment maintained by the said former government of the Virgin Islands, be and hereby are taken for the uses and purposes of the United States; and the Secretary of Commerce, through the Commissioner of Lighthouses, is hereby charged with all administrative duties relating to the said lighthouse service; and said Secretary of Commerce shall have estimates prepared by the Commissioner of Lighthouses and submitted to Congress for an appropriation to defray the expenses of the establishment and maintenance of these aids to navigation.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
 July 20, 1917.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF WELLSVILLE, N. Y. Liquidating agent, E. C. Brown, Wellsville. Succeeded by the First Trust Co. of Wellsville.....		Capital.
		\$150,000
Total.....		275,000

SUMMARY.		
	No. of banks.	Capital.
Applications for charter.....	3	\$75,000
New charters issued.....	7	1,785,000
Applications rejected.....	1	25,000
Charters extended.....	None.	
Charters reextended.....	None.	
Increases of capital approved.....	5	940,000
Reductions of capital approved.....	None.	
Banks liquidating to consolidate with national banks.....	2	340,000
Other liquidations.....	3	275,000

ENLISTMENTS IN THE NAVY.

Total number enlisted in the Navy July 18.....	133,825
Net gain July 19.....	314
Total enlisted men in the Navy July 19.....	134,122

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES BRIEFLY TOLD

SENATE.

The Senate this afternoon adopted the Kellogg amendment to the food bill, fixing the minimum price of wheat at \$2 per bushel, instead of \$1.75 per bushel as provided in the measure.

What was expected to be the last day of consideration by the Senate of the administration food bill began at 10 o'clock this morning with every indication favoring the passage of the measure before adjournment for the day. The voting on all pending amendments and the measure itself began at 2:30 o'clock under the unanimous consent agreement. The bill was under consideration in the Senate five weeks. Only one amendment of importance was adopted yesterday. This was the section giving the President authority to buy, sell, and store wheat, flour, meal, beans, potatoes, and fuel, both for the United States and for the allies.

The discussion yesterday was devoted almost entirely to the proposals to give the Government control of the coal industry of the country and authorize a minimum price for wheat. The bill carries a proposal to fix this minimum price at \$1.75 per bushel, but a number of Senators urged that this be increased to \$2 a bushel, and an amendment by Mr. Kellogg, of Minnesota, to that effect was before the Senate. Amendments to appropriate \$2,000,000 for land reclamation and to make all the provisions of the bill operative within the boundaries of the States were rejected. A number of

speeches were made in support of the proposal to give the Government control of the coal industry, and statistics were presented to show that unusually high prices are still being charged at the mines for this commodity.

The President yesterday sent to the Senate the nomination of Roland S. Morris, of Philadelphia, Pa., to be ambassador to Japan.

HOUSE.

The House was in session for a few minutes and adjourned until Monday when the food bill with Senate amendments will be taken up and probably sent to conference. Among members of the Agricultural Committee that framed this legislation in the House there was considerable adverse comment yesterday over the action of the Senate in abandoning the provision for the food administration by a single individual as provided in the House bill and substituting a board of three members.

The Committee on Expenditures in the Post Office Department heard several witnesses regarding charges against the administration of the Post Office Department. The committee has under consideration a resolution by Representative Van Dyke, of Minnesota, providing for an investigation of the Post Office Department. Witnesses who testified yesterday were Thomas F. Flaherty, secretary of the National Federation of Postal Employees; President Ryan, of the Post Office Clerk's Association; and Mrs. Frank Halas, wife of a clerk in the Chicago post office.

CHANGE IN NATIONAL BANK CONDITION CALL ANNOUNCED

The Comptroller of the Currency announces that in future calls for reports of condition, national banks will not be required to make detailed statements of the various classes of money in their vaults according to the schedules heretofore used.

Except when needed for statistical purposes, probably once or twice a year, national banks will only be required to report in their periodical statements of condition to this office the money in their vaults under the following heads: Gold coin, silver and minor coins, clearing-house certificates based on specie and currency (sec. 5192, U. S. R. S.), paper currency.

Under the head "Paper currency" the national banks will include all gold certificates, silver certificates, national bank notes, Treasury notes, United States notes, Federal reserve notes, and Federal reserve bank notes.

When it is desired to secure from the banks a more detailed statement as to their cash holdings for statistical purposes sufficient notice in advance will be given them to make preparation for supplying such data. It is believed that this ruling will materially reduce the labor of receiving tellers and other bank employees.

Federal Reserve System Has Stood Test of War Says Gov. Harding.

(Continued from page 3.)

ever since the opening of the war three years ago are contrasted with the disturbances and uncertainties which have been felt in former times in consequence of events of far less moment than those of the past three years. Panics or runs upon banks have been entirely avoided, while rates of interest throughout the country have been more moderate and uniform than ever before. The process of moving the crops, which in past years has given rise at times to serious stringency and high money rates, is now carried out without the slightest shock or interference with normal conditions. The banks, in general, enjoy a confidence they could not have acquired under any other conditions—a condition which is in itself perhaps the best contribution of the Federal Reserve System to the general public welfare during the financial strain inevitably resulting from the war.

FRAUD ORDER ISSUED.

Postmaster General Burleson has issued a fraud order against T. C. J. Torjusen, American Sales Co., Matthewson Co., National Mailing Bureau, and the Mail Order Bulletin, at Chattanooga, Tenn., charged with conducting a scheme for obtaining money through the mails by means of false and fraudulent pretenses.

Contribute to the Red Cross fund.

STEPS TAKEN TO INSURE COAL SUPPLY FOR THE NORTHWEST

The following statement by the Railroads War Board is authorized:

"The Railroads War Board took further steps to-day to induce shippers and producers to cooperate with the railroads in protecting the coal supply in the Northwest during the coming winter. The railroads engaged in the lake-carrying coal and ore trade in the Pittsburgh district are urged by the war board, as a matter of national necessity to induce all coal operators on their lines having contracts to supply coal to the Northwest via the Lake ports to load during the remainder of the season at least 50 per cent of their daily supply of cars for such ports, there to be transhipped to the Northwest."

Message to Railroads.

Chairman Fairfax Harrison, of the Railroads War Board, in a message addressed to the railroads in the Pittsburgh district, says:

"Although the railroads have in recent months been handling from 23 to 30 per cent more coal than in the corresponding months of last year, a smaller proportion has been shipped to the Lakes than last year, and, in consequence, there is still uncertainty as to whether the Northwest will be supplied with sufficient coal to meet its requirements next winter.

"We deem it now, as we did at the beginning of the Lake season, of the utmost importance that every effort should be made by the railroads involved to satisfy the requirements of the Northwest for water-borne coal.

"On the statistics of performance so far this season, it is apparent that unless efforts are renewed and coal is moved at a greater rate for the remainder of the season than in the past months, the requirements will not be satisfied. At the same time the situation of ore accumulated at the furnaces in the Pittsburgh district for national requirements is involved."

ENLISTMENTS IN MARINE CORPS.

Enlisted strength July 20 (estimated), 27,801.

Strength, commissioned and enlisted, 30,687.

Applicants transferred to recruit depots:

	Paris Island	Philadelphia	Mare Island	Total
Since June 30.....	1,054	124	334	1,512
Eastern.....	25			25
Central.....	73			73
Southern.....	15			15
Western.....			12	12
Total.....	1,167	124	346	1,637

Number of recruits required to reach total authorized enlisted strength of 30,000, 2,199.

APPOINTMENT OF 270 MEN IN MEDICAL RESERVE AS ASSISTANT SURGEONS IN NAVY RECOMMENDED

Members Named Have Passed Their Examinations and Qualified—List of Doctors and States of Which They Are Citizens.

Secretary Daniels has recommended to the President for appointment as assistant surgeons of the Navy 270 members of the Medical Reserve who have passed their examinations and qualified for appointment.

Following is the list of those recommended, and the States of which they are citizens:

William H. H. Turville, Pennsylvania; Francis E. Locy, Illinois; Clarence J. Brown, Wisconsin; Ely L. Whitehead, Virginia; Daniel B. Kirby, Ohio; William J. Corcoran, Oregon; Thomas J. Kennedy, Massachusetts; Howard P. Griffin, New York; Abraham S. Isaacson, Rhode Island; Charles W. Barrier, jr., Texas; Robert W. Belknap, Maine; Maurice A. Berge, Illinois; Benjamin H. Hager, California; Frank A. Williams, Illinois; Gilbert H. Mankin, District of Columbia; William T. McClure, West Virginia; William W. Behlow, California; Spencer A. Folsom, Georgia; Benjamin F. Norford, Tennessee; Leland L. Bull, Illinois; Frank L. Kelly, Missouri; Arthur H. Dearing, Maine; Reubeh A. Barker, Arkansas; Robert N. Hedges, Illinois; Marshall G. Williamson, California; John W. S. Brady, Massachusetts; Gerald Selby, Georgia; Frank J. Anderson, Minnesota; Harry L. Brockmann, North Carolina; Charles G. Terrell, Mississippi; Robert P. Henderson, Florida; George A. Gray, Illinois; Charles K. Reinke, Pennsylvania; Robert B. Miller, District of Columbia; William E. Morse, Illinois; Robert H. McMeans, Texas; Joseph A. Mangiaracina, New York; Herbert V. Thatcher, Washington; Hayes E. Martin, Iowa; Guy D. Callaway, Missouri; Frank R. Bealer, Georgia; Eben E. Smith, Indiana; William T. Gill, jr., District of Columbia; George B. Dowling, District of Columbia; Paul M. Albright, Pennsylvania.

Edwin D. McMorries, Mississippi; James W. Ellis, Colorado; Burton E. Belcher, Florida; John J. Freymann, Nebraska; Frank W. Hartman, Iowa; Einar C. Andreassen, Minnesota; James E. Houghton, Pennsylvania; John M. McCants, South Carolina; Preston A. McLendon, New York; Charles H. Savage, Alabama; Roger M. Choisser, Illinois; Myron G. Wright, Colorado; Silas B. Hull, New York; George P. Carr, New York; Walter A. Fort, Michigan; Erastus M. Hudson, New York; Robert Mueller, Missouri; William R. Jepson, Minnesota; Lewis W. Johnson, Massachusetts; Charles A. Ainslie, California; Robert E. Watkins, Pennsylvania; Harry C. Gebhart, Illinois; Felix P. Kenney, Missouri; David R. Higbee, New York; Norman King, Texas; Harold S. Sumerlin, Indiana; Glen M. Kennedy, California; James R. Thomas, Illinois; Edward R. Guinan, California; John L. Shipley, Missouri; Walter J. Pennell, Maine; Archibald C. Pfeiffer, Michigan; Allen T. Agnew, Minnesota; Benjamin H. Carroll, Virginia;

Frank W. Ryan, South Carolina; Louis Iverson, Illinois; Roy J. Hefferman, Massachusetts; Robert L. Schaefer, Michigan; John M. Huff, North Carolina; Nathaniel C. Rubinsky, Connecticut; Elmer R. Hancock, Illinois; Victor S. Armstrong, Illinois; Robert B. Teague, New York; Charley J. Hutchinson, Minnesota; Cecil M. Burchfiel, Missouri; William T. McAllan, Michigan; Loren W. Shaffer, Pennsylvania; Morris S. Bender, New York; Thomas P. Brennan, Missouri; Eugene D. Hardin, Mississippi; Boles A. Rosenthal, Minnesota; Romeo W. Auerbach, New York; Paul V. Greedy, Colorado; Wallace B. Dukeshire, New York; Edwin P. Bugbee, Massachusetts.

Robert M. Furlong, California; Herbert S. Chapman, California; Francis C. Evers, New York; Walter M. Anderson, Ohio; Leslie B. Marshall, Tennessee; Robert T. Canon, Texas; William A. Neill, Washington; Frank J. Carroll, Connecticut; John W. Vann, Virginia; Toson O. Summers, Virginia; William W. Russel, Missouri; William E. Bryan, Tennessee; Joseph I. Callanan, California; Edward R. Ryan, Wisconsin; Robert P. Parsons, Illinois; John A. McCormick, Pennsylvania; John C. Adams, Alabama; Chester B. Van Gaasbeck, New York; Raymond J. Bower, Pennsylvania; Guy B. McArthur, New York; Jesse J. Hendren, Kentucky; Benjamin S. Davis, Pennsylvania; William C. Becker, Wisconsin; John C. Taylor, North Carolina; DeForest T. Layton, New York; Francis J. McCauley, New Jersey; Raymond M. Kreppe, Pennsylvania; Thomas F. J. Hanlon, Pennsylvania; George O. Hartman, Ohio; Francis D. Gibbs, District of Columbia; Henry N. Winn, Illinois; Charles E. Morse, jr., Vermont; Joseph W. White, Massachusetts; Paul M. Drake, Kansas; Edward C. Meggers, Illinois; Sterling S. Cook, Virginia; John G. Powell, Pennsylvania; Bertram Groesbeck, jr., District of Columbia; Earl Richison, Illinois; Francis C. Hertzog, Virginia; Deane H. Vance, Colorado; James F. Bell, jr., Oregon; William H. Frampton, South Carolina; Waddle P. Jackson, Virginia; James R. Allison, Pennsylvania; Galen E. Meyer, Pennsylvania; John F. Pruett, California; Tracy T. Gately, Louisiana; Harry B. LaFavre, Ohio; John J. Sale, Virginia; Ernest A. Daus, Idaho; Travis S. Moring, Alabama; Henry L. Bockus, Pennsylvania; James H. Royster, North Carolina; William P. Williams, New York; Lloyd B. Greene, Georgia; Raymond B. Storch, District of Columbia; Francis G. Spedel, District of Columbia; Gustave J. Hildebrand, Wisconsin; Boyd Gilbert, Alabama; Hubert W. Harris, Tennessee; William W. Holley, Minnesota; Louis E. Mueller, Wisconsin; Lynn N. Hart, California; Robert S. G. Welch, Maryland; George W. Lewis, Pennsylvania.

Edward A. Mullen, Pennsylvania; Frederick G. Spedel, Kentucky; Jesse B. Naive, Tennessee; Thomas V. Murto, New York; Wilber E. Thomson, Ohio; Robert Lorentz, jr., California; Richard C. Saterlee, Illinois; Frank B. Wallace, Missouri; Herman C. Petterson, Illinois; Frank M. Heacock, Nebraska; Francis J. McCarthy, California; Francis P. Dolan, Virginia; Henry L. Franklin, Texas; Edward J. Lentzen, Michigan; Lloyd E.

Smith, Illinois; Otto W. Grister, Indiana; Wilburt E. Greenwood, Rhode Island; Mathison J. Montgomery, Virginia; Lyman E. Dockry, Wisconsin; Harry B. Lehmburg, Texas; George L. White, Maryland; Carl B. Campbell, Pennsylvania; Samuel W. Trotheway, Pennsylvania; Lawrence G. Beisler, New Jersey; Ernest W. Larkin, Virginia; Winfield B. Anderson, New York; Robert H. Collins, Virginia; Otis Wildman, Indiana; Leonard H. Denny, Illinois; William R. Taylor, Pennsylvania; Marion E. Brown, Louisiana; Robert W. Wimberly, Georgia; Cyrus E. Bush, Colorado; Page O. Northington, Virginia; Russel D. Bussdicker, Ohio; James R. Jeffrey, Illinois; Harold L. Kennedy, Washington; Martin L. Marquette, Indiana; Edward P. Whistler, Kentucky; James O. Fields, Virginia; Carl A. Broadus, Virginia; Joseph E. Malcomson, Michigan; Fairley P. James, North Carolina; Donald R. Davidson, New York; Charles L. Oliphant, Kansas; James F. Hooker, Kentucky; Lester D. Huffman, Indiana; Samuel C. Ketchin, South Carolina; Benjamin G. Nolton, Michigan; Hutchens C. Bishop, jr., New York; Stanley L. Scott, Pennsylvania; John E. Porter, Virginia; William A. Byrnes, Illinois; Joseph A. Owen, jr., California.

George D. Thompson, Indiana; Claude R. Itney, Kansas; Guy B. Taylor, South Carolina; Robert L. Christie, Minnesota; Ramon A. Gilbert, California; William E. Beatty, Michigan; Leslie R. Irgeman, Indiana; William T. Oppenheimer, jr., Virginia; Andrew Sinamark, Nebraska; Rushmer C. Christiansen, California; Claude W. Colonna, Virginia; Bruce F. Holding, North Carolina; Gilbert B. Meyers, Pennsylvania; Waldo E. Golden, Illinois; Wilfred M. Peberdy, Connecticut; Jay Jacobs, California; Francis E. O'Brien, Massachusetts; Wylie G. Mason, New York; Raymond H. Leu, West Virginia; Watie M. Alberty, Oklahoma; Dozier H. Gibbs, Alabama; John F. Hart, Oregon; Dwight H. Murray, Indiana; Kirk C. Brown, Washington; Marvin C. Johns, Pennsylvania; Pliny B. Fiske, New York; Jack W. Jones, Georgia; Herbert L. Shinn, District of Columbia; Mathew L. Carr, North Carolina; Charles S. Norburn, North Carolina; Everett B. Taylor, South Carolina; Paul Keller, Pennsylvania; Wilburn E. Saye, Georgia; Burchard A. H. Winne, New York; Samuel Segal, jr., Massachusetts; Herbert R. Coteman, Kansas; Claude E. Brown, California; Horace R. Boons, Kansas; Samuel A. Fuqua, Illinois; Robert E. S. Kelley, Massachusetts; Fenimore S. Johnson, New Jersey; Clarence N. Meador, Virginia; Albert D. Huffman, Indiana; Hugo F. A. Baske, Virginia; Lionel L. Lapointe, Connecticut; William E. Crooks, Virginia; Victor H. Shields, Maine; Max M. Braff, Massachusetts; Clayton W. Eley, Pennsylvania; Wilbur O. Manning, Pennsylvania.

First Lieut. Earl K. Williams, Ordnance Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will proceed to Washington, D. C., and report in person to the Chief of Ordnance for assignment to duty.

The resignation by Capt. Gervis E. McKenney, Quartermaster Officers' Reserve Corps, of his commission as an officer in that corps is accepted by the President, to take effect this date.

First Lieut. Richard G. Stern, Ordnance Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will proceed to the Frankford Arsenal, Bridesburg, Pa., and report in person to the commanding officer for assignment to duty.

War Department Orders to Officers and Enlisted Men

Col. Winthrop S. Wood, Quartermaster Corps, will repair to this city for consultation with the Quartermaster General of the Army on July 10, 1917, on the subject of supply of leather for the manufacture of harness, etc., and upon the completion of this duty will return to his proper station.

Capt. Roland E. Curtis, Ordnance Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty, and will proceed to the Watervliet Arsenal, Watervliet, N. Y., and report in person to the commanding officer for duty.

First Lieut. Frank R. Wrenn, Medical Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will proceed to Richmond, Va., and report in person to Maj. Alfred L. Gray, Medical Reserve Corps, 312 East Franklin Street, for a course of instruction in military roentgenology.

Maj. Lewis G. Cole, Medical Reserve Corps, now at the Cornell Medical College, New York, N. Y., is assigned to active duty as instructor in roentgenology in New York City.

By direction of the President, Capt. Frank E. Pierce, Medical Reserve Corps, is honorably discharged from the Medical Reserve Corps of the Army, to take effect upon his arrival at his home, his services being no longer required.

Capt. James T. Case and First Lieut. Asa C. McCurdy, Medical Reserve Corps, are assigned to active duty and will proceed to Allentown, Pa., and report in person to Maj. Elbert E. Persons, Medical Corps, Twenty-third and Christian Streets, for duty with Red Cross Ambulance Company No. 11.

First Lieut. Eugene M. Landrum, Forty-third Infantry, now in the Hawaiian Department, will proceed on the first available transport to Manila, P. I., and upon arrival will report to Brig. Gen. Robert K. Evans, United States Army, retired, for duty on his staff.

First Lieut. Henry H. Simons, aviation section, Signal Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will report in person to the commanding officer, Signal Corps Aviation School, Mineola, Long Island, N. Y., for assignment to duty.

First Lieut. Frank M. Kennedy, aviation section, Signal Corps, will proceed from Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., to Fort Omaha, Nebr., and report in person to the commanding officer, United States Army Balloon School, for duty at that school.

First Lieut. George A. LaCroix, Ordnance Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will proceed to the Frankford Arsenal, Bridesburg, Pa., and report in person to the commanding officer for assignment to duty.

First Lieut. Richard G. Stern, Ordnance Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will proceed to the Frankford Arsenal, Bridesburg, Pa., and report in person to the commanding officer for assignment to duty.

First Lieut. Vernon G. Katzenstein, Ordnance Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will proceed to the Frankford Arsenal, Bridesburg, Pa., and report in person to the commanding officer of that post for assignment to duty.

First Lieut. Harold D. Ashton, Ordnance Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will proceed to Watervliet Arsenal, Watervliet, N. Y., and report in person to the commanding officer of that post for assignment to duty.

First Lieut. Robert E. Pate, Ordnance Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will proceed to the Watervliet Arsenal, Watervliet, N. Y., and report in person to the commanding officer for assignment to duty.

First Lieut. Chester L. Kingsbury, Ordnance Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will proceed to the Watervliet Arsenal, Watervliet, N. Y., and report in person to the commanding officer for assignment to duty.

Capt. William E. Ford, Engineer Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty. He will take station at Little Rock, Ark., and report by letter to the Quartermaster General of the Army for assignment to duty in connection with the cantonment division of the Quartermaster Department at Little Rock, Ark.

REFORM IN MORAL CONDITIONS AT CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA, ASKED BY SECRETARY DANIELS

Secretary Daniels said yesterday:

"I have written a letter to Gov. Manning, of South Carolina, calling his attention to conditions in Charleston and giving him a report showing the streets and numbers of houses that are a menace to the young men we have in training there. We will soon have 5,000 recruits at the training station at Charleston. I have asked Gov. Manning, as I did the governors of Rhode Island and Pennsylvania, to cooperate with us in making conditions wholesome for these young men.

"I have not written to the local authorities in any State in regard to this

matter, but in each instance have taken it up with the State authorities."

Asked as to the situation in Newport and Philadelphia, Secretary Daniels said:

"The governor of Rhode Island and the commandant of the naval district write me that conditions in Newport are decidedly improved. Naval authorities will continue their vigilance. Gov. Brumbaugh writes me that he is doing everything he can to improve conditions in Philadelphia. The commandant at Philadelphia had a conference with the mayor and city officials and they pledged cooperation in the effort to rid the city of the objectionable places."

ARMY AND NAVY COMPENSATION BILL APPROVED BY DEFENSE COUNCIL COMMITTEE ON LABOR

Samuel Gompers, chairman of the Committee on Labor, Council of National Defense, announced yesterday at the close of a meeting of the executive committee of the Committee on Labor, that the bill drafted by Judge Julian W. Mack and his associates, covering family allowances for men in the military and naval service, as well as compensation for soldiers and sailors and their dependents, had been submitted and fully discussed. Practically the entire day was devoted to consideration of the measure.

The bill was approved in principle and will be submitted by Mr. Gompers at the next meeting of the Council of National Defense, with a view to early enactment into law of the principles set forth.

Chairman Gompers appointed as a subcommittee of the Committee on Labor Judge Julian W. Mack and Messrs. Frederick L. Hoffman, J. W. Sullivan, James Lord, and F. Spencer Baldwin to participate in the conference called by Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo for Monday morning, July 23, at 11 o'clock.

By direction of the President, Capt. Lloyd R. Fredendall, Twenty-eighth Infantry, is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Quartermaster Corps.

The following-named officers, now detailed in the aviation section, Signal Corps, are rated as junior military aviators: Capt. Thurman H. Bane and Guy L. Gearhart; First Lieuts. Claude K. Rhinehardt, Thorne Deuel, Jr., Harvey B. S. Burwell, Warren P. Jernigan, Norman J. Boots, William P. Peebles, Norman W. Peck, and John E. Rossell.

Capt. Hayden Channing, Quartermaster Officers' Reserve Corps, is relieved from further duty as assistant to the depot quartermaster, Front Royal Remount Depot, Front Royal, Va., and will repair to this city and report in person to the Quartermaster General of the Army for assignment to duty in his office.

First Lieut. Francis H. Baker, Ordnance Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will proceed to the Frankford Arsenal, Bridesburg, Pa., and report in person to the commanding officer for assignment to duty.

First Lieut. Marcus F. Cooper, Ordnance Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will proceed to the Frankford Arsenal, Bridesburg, Pa., and report in person to the commanding officer for assignment to duty.

Capt. Howard Clarke, Medical Corps, now on temporary duty with the Eighth Reserve Engineers, is assigned to duty permanently with that regiment and will report to the commanding officer thereof accordingly.

First Lieut. Frederick D. Manning, Ordnance Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will proceed to the Frankford Arsenal, Bridesburg, Pa., and report in person to the commanding officer for assignment to duty.

First Lieut. George A. LaCroix, Ordnance Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will proceed to the Frankford Arsenal, Bridesburg, Pa., and report in person to the commanding officer for assignment to duty.

First Lieut. Donald C. Bakewell, Ordnance Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will proceed to Washington, D. C., and report in person to the Chief of Ordnance for assignment to duty.

By direction of the President, so much of paragraph 32, Special Orders, No. 145, June 23, 1917, War Department, as relates to First Lieuts. Sidney P. Spalding, Stephen H. MacGregor, and Albion R. Rockwood, Ordnance Department, is amended so as to detail the officers named for service and to fill vacancies in the grade of captain in the Ordnance Department, to date from June 25, 1917.

By direction of the President, so much of paragraph 32, Special Orders, No. 145, June 23, 1917, War Department, as relates to First Lieut. John H. Woodberry, Ordnance Department, is revoked.

First Lieut. Patrick McCue, Ordnance Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will proceed to the Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill., and report in person to the commanding officer for assignment to duty.

Lieut. Col. Edward L. Munson, Medical Corps, will proceed to Allentown, Pa., and New York, N. Y., on official business pertaining to the Medical Department of the Army, and upon the completion of this duty will return to his proper station.

Maj. Paul L. Pierce, Ordnance Officers' Reserve Corps, is appointed an acting quartermaster at the works of the Washington Steel and Ordnance Co., Giesboro Point, Md.

First Lieut. Francis H. Miles, Jr., Coast Artillery Corps, is appointed an acting quartermaster at the works of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Co., Wilmington, Del.

First Lieut. William L. Rich, Jr., Ordnance Officers' Reserve Corps, is appointed an acting quartermaster at the works of the Bartlett-Hayward Co., Baltimore, Md.

The leave of absence granted Capt. Shelby C. Leasure, Infantry, in Special Orders, No. 11, War Department, January 13, 1917, is extended 15 days.

LIST OF NOMINATIONS IN THE WAR AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS SENT TO SENATE BY PRESIDENT

The following nominations have been sent to the Senate by the President:

War.

Lieut. Col. Francis C. Marshall, Cavalry, to be colonel.

Maj. Benjamin B. Hyer, Cavalry, to be lieutenant colonel.

Capt. Alvin C. Gillem, Cavalry, to be major.

First lieutenants, Medical Reserve Corps, to be first lieutenants, Medical Corps: Frank C. Griffin, Henry C. Bierbower, Edgar F. Haines, Frederick H. Mills, and Val E. Miltenberger.

First lieutenant of Cavalry to be first

WEEKLY WEATHER FORECAST.

Indications as to Conditions in Various State Divisions for Next Seven Days.

North Atlantic States.—The coming week will be one of warm and fair weather except for widely scattered local showers and thunderstorms.

Middle Atlantic States.—The coming week will be one of warm and generally fair weather, although local thunder-showers at intervals are probable.

South Atlantic and East Gulf States.—The coming week will be one of moderately warm weather with frequent local showers and thunderstorms.

West Gulf States.—The coming week will be one of warm and generally fair weather, except that local rains are probable at the beginning of the week along the coast and in the lower Mississippi Valley.

Ohio Valley and Tennessee.—Warm weather will prevail during the week except that cooler weather is probable toward its close. The weather will be generally fair except for scattered local thundershowers.

Region of Great Lakes.—The weather will be warm the first half of the week, followed in all probability by considerably cooler after Wednesday. Except for local thundershowers at intervals, the weather will be fair.

Plains States and Upper and Middle Mississippi Valleys.—The first part of the week will be warm, followed by considerably cooler weather over the Plains States and the upper Mississippi Valley on or shortly after Wednesday, and cool weather thereafter to the close of the week. General showers are probable by the middle of the week; otherwise the weather will be generally fair.

Rocky Mountain and Plateau Regions.—There will be a change to cooler weather over these districts by the middle of the week, and cool weather will prevail thereafter to its close. The weather will be generally fair except for widely scattered thundershowers.

Pacific States.—The coming week will be one of warm weather in the interior and moderate temperature on the coast. The week will be one of generally fair weather, although there is some probability of scattered showers in Washington and Oregon by the middle of the week.

E. H. BOWIE, Forecaster.

lieutenant, Field Artillery: Ray W. Barker.

First lieutenants to be captains, Corps of Engineers: Harris Jones, Francis L. Palmer, William F. Heavey, Harold R. Richards, John J. F. Steiner, Daniel Noce, Willis E. Teale, Clark Kittrell, Samuel R. Irwin, and Henry Hutchings, Jr.

Navy.

Medical inspectors to be medical directors: George T. Smith and George A. Lung.

To be assistant surgeon: Asst. Surg. Julius F. Neuberger, Medical Reserve Corps.

To be dental surgeons: Louis F. Snyder, South Dakota; Glen S. Phillips, Pennsylvania; George C. Fowler, District of Columbia; Travis F. Epes, Virginia;

Francis S. Weir, Washington; Russell A. Henry, Pennsylvania; Charles O. Bockey, District of Columbia; Deane L. Chamberlain, Colorado; Clark E. Morrow, Missouri; William B. Taylor, Minnesota; Robert Van Patton, Pennsylvania; James C. Lough, California; John E. Herlihy, Massachusetts; Guy E. Nicholas, Maine; Sidney M. Akerstrom, Massachusetts; Jerold M. Siegel, Michigan; Lindsay H. Brown, Oregon; Leon C. Frost, Ohio; Errol W. Willett, Oregon; Louis N. Benepe, Minnesota; Anthony N. Norkiewicz, Pennsylvania; and De Witt C. Emerson, California.

Lou C. Montgomery, pharmacist's mate, second class, in the Navy, to be dental surgeon.

Passed assistant paymasters to be paymasters: Graham M. Adee, Brantley Mayer, Thomas J. Bright, and Emory D. Stanley.

Assistant paymasters to be passed assistant paymasters: Herman G. Bowerford, Richard S. Robertson, Lawrence A. Odlin, and Charles V. McCarty.

To be an assistant naval constructor: Ensign Richard R. Adams.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN INDEX FOR JULY 16 TO 21.

July 16. Naval promotion board in session; Committee formed at Berne for relief of Americans held prisoners in Germany; American steamer *Grace* torpedoed; Santo Domingo claims commission appointed; Presidents of France and United States exchange messages; 5,120 export licenses considered; Women urged to buy present styles of dresses; Railroads will welcome war transportation aid; Plants to produce nitrates will be built at once; Russian war envoys begin tour; Railroad war board orders embargo; Method for paying American soldiers in France arranged; Task of fixing indemnity for soldiers and sailors outlined; Steps to provide for families of soldiers and sailors taken by committee on labor; Advisory commission named for welfare work in the Navy; No acute shortage of farm labor in West; Law relating to whisky shipments interpreted.

July 17. Italy to release goods taken from requisitioned ships; New radio apparatus breaks world's record; American schooner *Childe Harold* sunk by submarine; Problem of storing Army supplies being studied; Big saving in passenger train service effected; Commander of the North-eastern Department warns young soldiers to observe their obligations to civil authorities; Navy's need for \$45,000,000 for aviation explained to Speaker Clark by Secretary Daniels; Bids opened by the Navy; Civil service examinations; Trade Commission to investigate report that food is cheaper in England than in the United States; Many commodities added to export control list; Enlisted men in officers' training camps receive same pay as civilian candidates; Marine Corps officers assigned to various duties; Work of medical section of defense council expanded; Urges lump sum for Army and Navy men in lieu of pensions; Says \$500,000,000 in coal was wasted in United States last year.

July 18. Nominations sent to the Senate by President; Government urged to insure aviators; Censorship extended to all Atlantic seaboard; Mine operators agree to allotment of Government coal contracts; \$55,394 donated to Red Cross by postal employees; Secretary McAdoo calls conference to discuss war insurance; Embargo list of Provisional Greek Government; Conference on fruit and garden products held; Executive orders issued by the President; Assortment of war posters to be shown; Regulations for forwarding magazines to men at the front; Interpreters in training for Army service; Ground schools for aviation students proving effective; Rear Admiral Arnold and Commodore Reeves dead.

July 19. Exchange of certificates for liberty bonds free; Explanation of drawing men under selective service law; Purchase of immense quantities of Red Cross supplies planned; British restrict selling tobacco and creosote; New organization of At-

lantic Fleet announced; Meeting called to apportion Government coal contract; Railroads hauled 750,323 cars of soft coal in June; More than \$50,000,000 to be spent on storage areas for war supplies; The entire 1917 Army and Navy supply of canned peas arranged for; Sea service bureau created by Shipping Board; Six ports named where export licenses will be issued; Presidential decrees; Federal advice sought for home guard organizations; Doctors aroused to service by General Medical Board; Supplies for guardsmen delivered without a hitch; Appeals for civilian army to end blood money in war; Most of country's aeronautic and communication experts working on war problems; Regular railroad traffic maintained despite movement of large bodies of troops, says Daniel Willard; State councils of defense doing important war work; Food saving address by patriotic and defense societies; Portuguese-American trade organization; Status of women's committees in defense work; 240 Marine Corps second lieutenants ordered to Quantico; Great fleet of United States airships in 1918 would defeat Germany, says French airman.

July 20. Navy asks bids on 2,500,000 yards of uniform cloth; Veterans in Government service will get leave with pay to attend G. A. R. reunion; Government will release ammunition for Mexico; Draft of men for National Army begun; Policy in storage of war supplies explained; Plans for hospitals at 16 Army cantonments completed; Must safeguard railways to solve storage problem; Post exchanges for Army cantonments approved; Battle between armed American ship and German submarine described; Call for stenographers to meet Government demand; 800 students being trained in ordnance schools; Proper form of address for mail for United States expeditionary forces in France; Bankers asked to cooperate in waterway transportation; New system of numbering Army units; Warns against acceptance of trachoma victims for Army; Notice given of proposed purchase of Navy supplies.

July 21. Pooling of coal at New York to begin Monday; Secretary Baker commends Gen. Crowder change in national-bank condition call; first drawing of men for National Army completed; French gun factories to make heavy artillery for American armies; Gov. Harding tells how Federal Reserve System has met the test of war; President issues executive order taking over Virgin Islands lighthouse service; appointment of 270 members of Medical Reserve Corps as assistant surgeons in Navy recommended; more economy in use of freight cars urged; Secretary Daniels urges improvement in moral conditions at Charleston, S. C.; Committee on Labor approves Army and Navy compensation bill; list of Army and Navy promotions sent to Senate.