



Official Bulletin



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

Vol. 1.

WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1917.

No. 65.

OFFICERS IN CHARGE OF GUN CREWS ON 3 SHIPS ATTACKED BY U-BOATS ARE REWARDED

COMMENDED FOR BRAVERY IN ACTION

Andrew Copassaki, Harry Waterhouse and William J. Clark are to Be Made Gunners and Boatswain.

Secretary Daniels makes the following announcement:

"The Navy Department, after carefully considering the reports of engagements between American armed merchant ships and German submarines, has decided to substantially reward the chief petty officers in charge of certain gun crews. Three chief petty officers, Andrew Copassaki, Harry Waterhouse, and William J. Clark, will be tendered temporary warrants as gunners and boatswain, in addition to having received from the Navy Department letters of commendation for their gallantry in action.

Fight of Moreni Gunners.

"Andrew Copassaki, chief boatswain's mate, recently transferred from the U. S. S. *Arizona*, was in charge of the gun crew of the steamship *Moreni* when that ship was sunk by a German submarine on the morning of June 12, 1917. Not only did this crew put up such a splendid fight that they elicited words of admiration from the officer of the German submarine, but Copassaki, himself, when the ship was in flames fore and aft, rushed through the fire to the forward gun and continued to fire against the submarine until this gun was completely put out of commission.

"Copassaki was born in Greece. He has been in the service of the United States Navy about 20 years, and his wife, Mrs. Anna Copassaki, lives at 2096 Dally Avenue, New York.

Award to Harry Waterhouse.

"Harry Waterhouse, chief turret captain, recently transferred from the U. S. S. *New York*, was in charge of the armed crew of the *Petrolite*, which was sunk by a German submarine on June 10, 1917. The merchant ship sank so rapidly that the use of the guns was impossible, aside from the fact that the submarine herself was not sighted. The Navy men, however, under the command of Waterhouse, assisted in getting out the boats and lowering them and getting the crew to safety, although the ship went over on her beam ends in less than a minute. No member of the armed guard left the sinking ship until ordered to do so by Water-

(Continued on page 3.)

Americans Can Not Enter Russia Unless They Have Passports Visaed in U. S.

A telegram to the Department of State from Stockholm says that many Americans are arriving at the Russian frontier with passports valid for Russia but without the visa of the Russian consul general in New York. The Russian frontier authorities send them back to Stockholm where the Russian consul general has positive instructions not to grant visas except for passports of persons domiciled in Sweden. All persons bearing American passports valid for Russia should procure visa from the Russian authorities in America in order to avoid inconvenience and delay.

CANADA TO FLOAT \$100,000,000 LOAN IN THE UNITED STATES

Secretary McAdoo has issued the following statement:

"Sir Thomas White, minister of finance of the Dominion of Canada, called on me recently to ascertain if there would be any objection on the part of our Government to Canada's seeking a short-time credit of \$100,000,000 in the American market. I stated to Sir Thomas that, in view of the fact that the balance of trade between the United States and Canada was running strongly in favor of the United States, I realized that it was desirable for Canada to establish credits in our market to meet these adverse balances. Therefore there would be no objection on the part of this Government to the proposed offering, but that we should, of course, have to keep control over our own situation by determining each foreign offering on its own merits and with reference to the financial conditions prevailing at the time.

"It is important that our commercial and financial relations with Canada shall be conserved in every reasonable way. The proposed transaction is intended for that purpose."

MARINE CORPS ENLISTMENTS.

Enlisted strength July 25 (estimated) -	28, 226
Reserves in service.....	1, 042
National Naval Volunteers.....	885
Retired men on active duty.....	15
Commissioned officers, regular.....	428
Commissioned officers, temporary.....	45
Commissioned officers, reserve.....	444
Commissioned officers, National Naval Volunteers.....	32
Retired officers on active duty.....	43
Warrant officers.....	45
Strength, commissioned and enlisted.....	31, 205

\$1,500,000 APPROPRIATED BY RED CROSS FOR THE PURCHASE OF FOODSTUFFS FOR FRANCE

SHIPPING ARRANGEMENTS ARE MADE

Appeal From Maj. Murphy's Commission For Supplies in Preparation For Winter—J. D. Ryan on Council

The Red Cross Commission in France, headed by Maj. Grayson M. P. Murphy, has cabled to the Red Cross War Council as follows:

"We hope you will use all transportation you can possibly secure to ship to us the following supplies. We must begin to prepare for the coming hard winter, and you can not possibly send us more than we need of the following list, except where definite amounts are specified:

"Twenty 4-ton motor trucks, 50,000 yards of flannel, condensed milk, flour, dried preserved vegetables, corned beef, rice, beans, canned beef, preserved fruits, sugar, heavy shoes, blankets, knitting wool, heavy white cotton sheeting."

In accordance with the foregoing the Red Cross War Council has appropriated \$1,500,000 to purchase foodstuffs for shipment to France at the earliest possible moment. These foodstuffs will be particularly needed for the relief of sick, wounded, and starving people. They will be bought through the purchasing organization of the Commission for Relief in Belgium.

Cargo Space Arranged.

Space for the shipment of these supplies has been arranged through the cooperation of commercial steamship lines to France, and those in charge of the transport service of allied governments. Also, by reason of President Wilson's personal interest in the Red Cross and the cooperation of the shipping board, additional space for Red Cross shipments to France will be available when needed.

When these supplies are landed in France they will not clutter up the already badly congested French railway lines, for a fleet of motor trucks has been purchased by the Red Cross, which will enable it to use its own land transport service to utilize the splendid French military roads and thus secure prompt mobilization of its supplies to the points where they are most needed.

Mr. Ryan on War Council.

President Wilson has notified Henry P. Davison, chairman of the war council, that he had named Mr. John D. Ryan, of Butte, Mont., to succeed Edward N. Hurley as a member of the war council. Mr. Hurley resigns from the war council to become chairman of the Shipping Board.

Mr. Ryan is president of the Anaconda Copper Co. and was only recently named

by the Red Cross as director general of military relief. In his new capacity Mr. Ryan will continue to give, as a member of the war council, special attention to seeing to it that the Red Cross provides adequately to do its part by our own soldiers and sailors at the front or in camps.

In reference to Mr. Ryan's appointment, Mr. Davison authorizes this statement:

"The war council greatly regrets to lose the assistance of Mr. Hurley, but in no way could the vacancy have been filled to the greater advantage of the Red Cross than by the appointment of Mr. Ryan.

"John D. Ryan, like many others, is devoting his whole time as a volunteer to serving the Nation through the Red Cross. It is one of the unique privileges of the Red Cross in this great emergency to be able to command the administrative genius of such a man, for it is the kind of service that no money could buy."

NAVY RADIO SCHOOL AT HARVARD.

Offer of Facilities for Training 1,000 Students Accepted.

President Lowell, of Harvard University, offered to the Secretary of the Navy the facilities of the university for the training and quartering of 1,000 students to be trained as radio operators. This offer has been accepted. The school for the past three months has been used for training the naval-reserve operators for general service. On July 26 the personnel and equipment of the Navy Radio School, Navy Yard, New York, will be moved to the university. The school for electricians other than those doing radio duty for the Navy will be retained at the Navy Yard, New York.

It is expected that the complement of the Harvard school will be filled at an early date and that trained men for service at sea will be principally obtained from there. The United States Naval Radio Training School will be located at the university for the duration of the war. The school will be under naval discipline and instructors, who will have the cooperation of the university authorities.

Order to Postmasters on Delivery of Insured Mail

OFFICE OF
THIRD ASS'T P. M. GEN.,
WASHINGTON, July 25, 1917.

To All Postmasters:

As many postmasters apparently do not understand the instructions relating to the tagless system of insuring parcels, as contained in article 30, page 9, June, 1917, Postal Guide, they are informed that the same restrictions governing the delivery of registered mail apply to the delivery of insured parcels. However, no record is to be made of the insured parcels delivered, record being made *only* when such mail is forwarded or returned to the senders.

Postmasters will please observe the above instructions.

A. M. DOCKERY,
Third Ass't P. M. Gen.

Reports to The Adjutant General's Office show that enlistments for the Regular Army on July 25 amounted to 2,370, making a total of 161,377 accepted enlistments since April 1, 1917.

Special Division is Created to Gather Information About Welfare of Soldiers in France for Their Families and Friends

The War Department authorizes the following:

A plan to enable friends and relatives of soldiers in France to get information as to their welfare as promptly as possible has been prepared by The Adjutant General's office. Collecting this data will require for an army of a million men about 1,200 officers, enlisted men, and field clerks, who will be organized and stationed down through general, divisional, and regimental headquarters and with each organization unit of the forces in France. The service will also extend into the field and base hospitals, to ports of embarkation, and to the camps in this country where the troops are mobilized and trained. Special training is to be given to fit individuals for this work.

Card from Soldier Best Method.

"No system we can devise and operate, unless we used direct cable from France, will get information to friends and relatives of soldiers in France as quickly as a soldier can himself dispatch it by ordinary mail," said Adj. Gen. McCain in explaining the plan. "The plan we are working out is an extension of the statistical work of this office. It should be understood that it is statistical work performed by a statistical organization, and that some time is inevitably consumed in getting information through the channels of the organization. We shall include in the plan the designation of individuals in hospitals to write post cards and letters for soldiers who can not do so themselves. This will enable every soldier to get word to friends and relatives 'back home' as quickly as possible without cabling."

Special Section Necessary.

While the Adjutant General's Department has always maintained complete lists of all officers and enlisted men in the service, it has never been necessary, because of the small size of the Army, to have a special statistical division in The Adjutant General's office charged with the work of keeping in close touch with all the men so that information as to the health, safety, and welfare of individuals might be communicated without delay to their relatives. A special section, known as the Statistical Division, has now been created and assigned to this work made necessary by the great increase in the size of the Army.

Officers for this work will be selected, as are other officers for the National Army, from men from the various officers' training camps commissioned in the National Army and assigned to the Adjutant General's office.

To Have Main Office Here.

The Statistical Division will operate through a main office in Washington and through the organization abroad with sections assigned to each unit of the Army down to each company. This will

mean that every company of soldiers will be accompanied by one or more men who are regularly stationed with it and part of whose job it will be to know the men of the company. This man will report to the regimental Statistical Division which will be specially charged with the preparation and forwarding of casualty lists and data as to wounded and seriously ill. Information will likewise be reported as to all civilians accredited with the Army. The Central Division in Washington will keep in touch with all the camps in the United States, both of the National Guard and the National Army, and with the regular establishment of the Army, in order that it may answer inquiries about any man attached to any unit of the Army of the United States.

Data on War Prisoners.

This Statistical Division is also charged with the work of handling inquiries as to prisoners of war—both prisoners of war held by the United States and Americans who may be held as prisoners in Germany.

The organization of the statistical section with each Army division will be completed by having a regimental section with each regiment. This will be in charge of the regular adjutant, assisted by the chaplain and detail of enlisted men. From this regimental section, in direct touch with the men, one man will be sent to the statistical section with the division to which the regiment belongs—thus placing in each divisional section a man from each regiment in the division to look after inquiries about men in his regiment. The divisional section will maintain touch with the hospitals and with any detached units serving at divisional headquarters.

Suggestions from Pershing.

The training of men to serve in France as officers of the Statistical Division will be in conformity with recommendations made by Maj. Gen. Pershing, so that these men will be prepared to continue work in conjunction with the statistical section already being organized there.

Provisions have been carefully made for handling the work during troop movements. Upon receiving orders for departure from the United States, the regimental representatives assigned to the division statistical section will return to their regiments. The permanent divisional statistical section will accompany the division. Upon arrival in France, the divisional sections will be reorganized with a representative from each regiment as before.

Detail at Headquarters.

There will also be a detail from the divisional section to the big central statistical section at general headquarters. An auxiliary statistical section will be organized at each port of embarkation to gather and report information as to the time of departure and the ship upon which each unit sails.

FIVE MORE NATIONAL GUARD DIVISIONS IN U. S. SERVICE

The War Department authorizes the following:

Five more divisions of the National Guard were called into Federal service yesterday. They are the following:

Division 5, the New England States; division 8, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, and Virginia; division 9, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee; division 12, Illinois; division 20, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, and Wyoming.

Movement of Divisions.

The procedure with these divisions is the same as that followed in the case of the divisions called on July 15. Any States which have provided mobilization camps will send the guardsmen there to await movement to the southern training camps. In States where mobilization camps have not been provided the men will assemble at their armories. They will be provided with such clothing as may be needed—arms and field kit—and will be given final medical examination, disease-preventative treatments, etc. The Federal mustering officer will prepare the records to be forwarded to the Adjutant General's Office, giving the necessary information about each man for the official files.

Will Go to Camps When Ready.

The fact that the guardsmen called on July 15 have not yet moved to their southern training camps will not appreciably affect the movement of this second group. All will move when the camps are ready to receive them, the actual time being arranged between the department commanders of the States from which and to which the troops move. In most cases the movements of troops included in the second lot will be over different routes than those utilized in the July 15 call.

High Cost of Blackberry Jam May Change the Army Ration

Owing to the prevailing high price of blackberry jam, the War Department, on recommendation of the committee on supplies of the Council of National Defense, is considering the advisability of changing the regulation jam ration of the Army from blackberry straight to jams of alternating kinds, including peach, strawberry, and plum.

"It is not difficult to get blackberry jam for 75,000 men," the committee points out in its recommendation, "but it is not practical to attempt to get it for more than 1,000,000 men, particularly when some of the crop has already been put up in other than regulation Army tins. Moreover, other kinds would prove a pleasant change for the men."

The Army's estimate of requirements for 1,300,000 men for one year is 220,642 cases, each of 24 tins.

Secretary Baker Denies Army Officer Just Back From France Has Stated That German Western Line Is Impregnable

Secretary of War Baker has issued the following statement:

"In one of the morning newspapers members of the party of officers just returned from France are credited with an expression of opinion to the effect that the German line on the western front in Europe is impregnable. I have succeeded in reaching all the members of this military mission and am assured that no one of them has expressed such an opinion either to a newspaper man or to anybody else, including his own associates on the mission. The alleged expression therefore is wholly without foundation.

"The members of the military mission were sent abroad to study technical questions. They were accorded the fullest opportunity by both the British and the French Governments to complete their study, and were given opportunity to observe actual conditions at the front. The mission is unanimous in its praise of the splendid morale of the allied forces on the western front, and while it shares the general realization of the gravity of this war, it returned without any pessimistic opinion whatever as to the final outcome.

(Signed) "NEWTON D. BAKER,
Secretary of War."

MORE THAN HALF THE LUMBER REQUIRED TO BUILD 16 NEW ARMY CANTONMENTS HAS BEEN SHIPPED

Records of the lumber committee of the Council of National Defense, based on reports from the emergency lumber bureaus acting under the direction of the committee in different sections of the country to assist in coordinating the supply and expediting shipments, show that more than half the lumber required to build the 16 new Army cantonments has been shipped. The total number of carloads shipped to date is 7,834, out of a total ordered of 12,800, or a proportion of about 60 per cent.

Each carload contains about 20,000

feet, making a total shipment of approximately 160,000,000 feet. The estimated quantity of lumber needed to build the cantonments is about 250,000,000 feet. Since construction began additional needs have developed at several camps, and the total lumber already shipped is, therefore, slightly over half the quantity needed.

The daily record of shipments from July 19 has been as follows: Total reported to July 19, 4,992 cars; July 19, 676; July 20, 412; July 21, 546; July 22, 533; July 23, 675, a daily average of about 600 carloads.

Officers in Charge of Gun Crews on 3 Ships Rewarded

(Continued from page 1.)

house. Waterhouse has been tendered a temporary warrant as a gunner.

"Waterhouse was born in Sunbury, Pa.; has been in the service of the United States Navy about 17 years, and his mother, Mrs. Emma Waterhouse, lives at Catawissa, Pa.

Silver Shell Gunner Commended.

"William J. Clark, chief turret captain, recently transferred from the *Arkansas*, who was in charge of the armed guard on board the *Silver Shell*, which is credited with having been the first ship armed by a naval guard to sink a German submarine, has also been commended.

"The captain of the *Silver Shell* reports that Clark had absolute control over the firing of his gun and that the deliberate shooting and accuracy of the last shots were due entirely to the perfect control that Clark had over his gun crew. The twenty-fifth shot fired by Clark's crew is said to have been the one which ended the career of the submarine. Clark will be advanced to acting warrant gunner.

"Clark was born in Peabody, Mass.; has been in the service of the United States Navy about eight years, and his

WORLD CROP CONDITIONS.

A cablegram from the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, Italy, to the Bureau of Crop Estimates, United States Department of Agriculture, reports the following:

Crop conditions on July 1 were good in Spain; average in Ireland, Italy, and Switzerland; and mediocre in Denmark, Great Britain, and Sweden. Rye was good in Spain and Ireland; average in Italy and Switzerland; and mediocre in Denmark and Sweden. Barley condition was good in Spain, Scotland, and Ireland; average in England, Wales, Italy, and Switzerland; and mediocre in Denmark and Sweden. Oats condition was good in Spain; average in Scotland, Ireland, Italy, and Switzerland; mediocre in Denmark, England, Wales, and Sweden; maize condition was good in Spain, Italy, and Switzerland. Rice condition was good in Spain, Italy, and Japan.

The 1917 crops in Spain were forecast as follows: Wheat, as 141,008,000 bushels, or 92.6 per cent of the 1916 wheat crop; rye, 27,778,000 bushels, or 96.5 per cent of 1916; barley, 76,496,000 bushels, or 88.1 per cent of 1916 crop. The cotton crop of India is estimated as 4,273,000 bales of 400 pounds, or 114.3 per cent of last year.

wife, Mrs. Nellie Clark, lives at 100 East One hundred and nineteenth Street, New York, N. Y."

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.—M. S. ROCHESTER, Editor.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY MAIL:

Daily (One year)..... \$5.00
Six months..... 3.00

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.

ORDER TO POSTMASTERS.

All postmasters are directed to post this BULLETIN daily in a conspicuous place in the lobby or other portion of their respective post-office buildings where the public can read it; and, without expense to the Government, each and every postmaster is earnestly urged to see that this BULLETIN is made available to as many people as possible in the manner suggested.

A. S. BURLESON,
Postmaster General.

LIST OF MEN WHO PASSED DIPLOMATIC EXAMINATION

The following-named men were successful in the diplomatic service examination of June, 1917:

Thomas Hart Anderson, of New York City.

Ray Atherton, of Chicago, Ill.

John W. Belt, of Kentucky.

Philander L. Cable, of Rock Island, Ill.

Joseph W. Carroll, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Frederick C. Chabot, of San Antonio, Tex.

Samuel S. Dickson, of Gallup, N. Mex.

Cornelius Van H. Engert, of Berkeley, Cal.

Charles B. Fennell, of Kansas City, Mo.

Matthew E. Hanna, of Stamford, Conn.

Arthur Bliss Lane, of New York City.

Casper Y. Offutt, of Omaha, Nebr.

T. Donald C. Rodgers, of Rheem, Pa.

Charles H. Russell, jr., of New York City.

G. Howland Shaw, of Boston, Mass.

Walter C. Thurston, of Phoenix, Ariz.

Curtis C. Williams, jr., of Columbus, Ohio.

Harold L. Williamson, of Chicago, Ill.

Prince of Udine and President Wilson Exchange Messages of Felicitation

The following telegrams have been exchanged between the Prince of Udine and the President of the United States:

From the Prince of Udine to the President of the United States:

"ROME, July 15, 1917.

"On our arrival in Italy I and my colleagues of the mission are seized with the desire of expressing to you and the noble American Nation the sentiments of our deepest gratitude for the reception given us in the United States. Not later than yesterday we repaired to the general headquarters and reported to the King the results of our visit and the reception extended to us in your country. We believe that we are faithfully voicing his sentiments in saying that not only has he appreciated all the courtesies lavished upon us, but he is full of admiration for the great effort which, under your wise guidance, the United States is putting forth in the cause of civilization and humanity. Engaged in this war for the same ends, united in the same ideals, the United States and Italy are now forging ahead to the same goal of greatness and progress. We shall never forget the reception that awaited us in the United States of America. It has echoed far and wide in our country and has left in our souls a memory that nothing will efface.

May the humane undertaking mapped out in your message, Mr. President, be accomplished. My colleagues and I can not express our earnest and deep sympathy better than in this wish.

"FERDINANDO DI SAVOIA,

"Prince of Udine."

From the President to the Prince of Udine:

"THE WHITE HOUSE,

"July 21, 1917.

"It is with a feeling of great satisfaction that I learn of the safe arrival of the Italian commission in Italy, and I beg to express to your highness the heartfelt pleasure which the Government and people of the United States have had in receiving you and the other members of your distinguished party, representatives of a great and friendly nation bound to this country by the strongest ties and fighting together in a great war for independence and justice.

"I trust that you will retain memories of your visit as delightful as those you left with us, and I earnestly hope that at some future day I may have the pleasure of renewing our acquaintance.

"I extend my best wishes for your future welfare and happiness.

"WOODROW WILSON."

BROAD INVESTIGATION INTO MEAT INDUSTRY BEGUN BY THE FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION; AGENTS EXAMINE BOOKS OF CHICAGO PACKERS

Commissioner Davies, of the Federal Trade Commission, has returned from Chicago, where he went to inaugurate the investigation into the meat industry of the country. This is being carried on conjointly with the Department of Agriculture.

The Federal Trade Commission has authorized the following:

"The investigation by the Federal Trade Commission has just begun. A force of accountants is examining the books of the large meat packers about Chicago. When that work is finished, they will begin on the books of other packers, both large and small, in various other parts of the country. Another group of special agents is examining into the competitive conditions of the country prevailing in the meat industry. While the work has been started in Chicago, it will extend wherever the facts lead.

Will Ascertain Costs.

"The Federal Trade Commission is cooperating with the Department of Agriculture, and it is intended to ascertain all facts and costs in connection with the meat industry as a whole, from the raising of the animals on the farms and ranges through the local markets, stockyards, packing houses, distributing agencies, and retailers, into the hands of the ultimate consumer.

"There are two main purposes in this investigation; first, to ascertain if this great business is conducted efficiently and economically, and, if not, to point out, if possible, the remedies for any weaknesses or deficiencies. This in order to give the public either better service or to lighten its burdens, or both, if possible.

Second Purpose of Inquiry.

"The second purpose is to ascertain whether or not, in the conduct of the meat business, or in any branch or phase of it, there are any combinations in restraint of trade, any unfair practices that injuriously affect the public regarding prices or supply. If such practices or conditions are found to exist, it will no doubt be the policy of the Government to stop them and administer adequate punishments for those responsible therefor.

"The immediate concern of the public is with the high price it is paying for meat and whether or not those prices are justified; who is responsible for their existence. The investigation made some time ago into the meat industry by another agency dealt with the price of beef alone, and did not consider the by-products or other meats. No broad, thorough, and comprehensive investigation of a constructive character embracing all phases and angles and ramifications of the meat and packing industry has ever been undertaken before."

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES BRIEFLY TOLD

SENATE.

The nomination of Edward N. Hurley to be chairman of the United States Shipping Board was confirmed by the Senate yesterday. The committee made no report on the nomination of Bainbridge Colby. Senators Wadsworth and Calder, of New York, requested that it be held up for a time to enable them to examine the law under which the appointment was made and to ascertain the political status of the nominee. Both Senators stated that the fact they had requested this delay did not imply, necessarily, that there would be objection to confirmation.

Debate continued throughout the day on the rivers and harbors bill, a number of Senators expressing their opposition on the ground that under existing conditions the \$27,000,000 expenditure proposed would be a waste of money. Charges were made by Senators Kenyon, of Iowa, and Jones, of Washington, that the National Waterways Association had started a propaganda against Senators opposing the bill in their home States. This was denied by Senator Ransdell, of Louisiana, president of the association.

The nomination of A. S. Snowden to be postmaster at Paragould, Ark., was confirmed after an animated discussion in the Senate between Senators Robinson and Kirby, of Arkansas. Mr. Kirby opposed confirmation on the ground that the nominee was personally objectionable to him, reasons that usually cause rejection of a nomination. Senator Robinson, the senior Senator from Arkansas, recommended the appointment and strongly urged confirmation, and the Senate followed the request of the senior Senator.

The Foreign Relations Committee began consideration of Senator McCumber's resolution, requesting the President to negotiate with allied powers with a view to obtaining permission to subject their citizens resident in the United States to the draft. A subcommittee, consisting of Senators Stone and McCumber, was appointed to confer with the President on the subject. A subcommittee of the Military Committee also began consideration of the Chamberlain bill, under which alien residents, other than those from Germany, would be subjected to the draft. A majority of the committee is reported to be in favor of this legislation.

Senator Sheppard formally made a request that the Nation-wide constitutional prohibition amendment be voted upon on July 31. Senator Penrose objected.

Before the Committee on Commerce, Senator Frelinghuysen and a constituent, who is an officer of a large insurance company, urged that the trading-with-the-enemy bill be amended in certain respects. They claimed that in its present shape the bill conflicts with the proclamation of the President permitting enemy-controlled insurance companies to continue business in the United States under certain regulations during the period of the war.

The Military Committee reported favorably a bill that would authorize the President to appoint twelve chaplains at large for the Army, to be stationed at base hospitals, and such additional ones as he may deem necessary to be stationed at training camps.

The Finance Committee informally con-

sidered the question of how to raise additional revenues pending the receipt from Secretary McAdoo of the estimates which are promised for the end of the week. The sentiment of the committee seems to be that a considerable increase in the taxes will be necessary, but many members of the committee expressed themselves as opposed to any basic changes in the pending bill. Members said it looked as if the amount to be derived from direct taxation would have to be increased from the \$1,670,000,000 now carried in the bill to at least two billions, with an authorization to cover additional war expenses with a new bond issue. No member would predict when the bill would be ready to submit to the Senate, but it probably will be 10 days or 2 weeks.

HOUSE.

Conferees on the administration food bill began their first session this morning. The items of disagreement over which it is believed the most difficulty will be found in reaching a joint conclusion will be the Senate amendment for a joint congressional committee on war expenditures; the creation of a three-man board to administer the law, instead of a one-man control; the permission for the use of foodstuffs in the continued manufacture of beer and wines; and the fixing of \$2 as a guaranteed minimum price for wheat.

The bill was sent to conference yesterday by a vote of 169 to 101 after the House had formally disagreed to all the Senate amendments. This was accomplished through the aid of a special rule. There were 31 Republicans who voted with the Democrats to demand the previous question, shutting off debate and putting the rule through.

Before the Military Committee, Dr. Joseph Kossuth Dixon, who has made a special study of the Indians, strongly urged passage of the Kahn bill providing for the creation of 10 or more Indian regiments of cavalry, for use either along the Mexican border or for service abroad. Dr. Dixon says he knows the Indians are anxious to enter the Army.

"The Indian," he told the committee, "was never a pacifist. He is a patriot and a fighter. His alleged savagery pales into insignificance when compared with the diabolical deeds of Germany. He has all the qualities of a good soldier—endurance, patience, perseverance, stoicism, courage, and an instinct for scouting. Our best generals found him an incomparable aid during their campaigns in the West."

Representative Tague, of Massachusetts, has introduced a resolution to empower the President to make treaties or other arrangements with foreign Governments to define the military status of their citizens or subjects residing within the United States.

Representative Kennedy, of Rhode Island, in a resolution offered by him proposes that the President express to Great Britain for this country the hope that the future government of Ireland be submitted to a vote of the Irish people. Dealing with the same subject, Mr. McLaughlin, of Pennsylvania, in a resolution, directs

the State Department to make representations to Great Britain looking to the establishment of an Irish Government similar to that of Canada.

Representative Hill, of Connecticut, Republican member of the Ways and Means Committee, announced on the floor that he would, at the proper time, raise the question of the constitutional power of the Senate to consider the questions of taxation and revenue raised by the new estimates that are to be submitted to the Finance Committee by the Treasury Department. He contended that these matters should be first acted upon in the House.

RECLAMATION SERVICE TO HAVE HOSPITAL WARD IN FRANCE

The following circular letter has been addressed to all employees of the Reclamation Service by A. P. Davis, director:

The employees of the Interior Department propose to establish a ward in the base hospital at Neuilly, France. Over 100 men from the Interior Department, and 51 from our own service, have already enlisted in various branches of the Army and Navy, and many more will be drafted. It is to provide for the wounded and sick of our own service that we are now appealing to you. These men are representing us in the trenches on the French front and are fighting our battles in this great war for liberty.

All Should Help.

Can we not do our bit by making small sacrifices to provide comfort and cheer for our own men? The wives of the officials and the ladies of the department are giving unstintingly of their time and energy in making sheets, pillow slips, pajama suits, also knitting socks, sweaters, and helmets. All are to be sent to the hospital at Neuilly and to the trenches. Can you imagine what it will mean to our men when injured or sick in a foreign land to be in a hospital ward supported by and clothed in garments made by their coworkers at home?

Mrs. Franklin K. Lane, who is chairman of the war-relief work of the Interior Department, has kindly consented to take charge of the funds when collected and to arrange for establishing the ward. To maintain a bed for one year costs \$600; a ward of eight beds, \$4,800. These beds will have a brass plate engraved, "Interior Department, Washington, D. C.;" or, if subscriptions justify, we may have the beds marked in the name of the United States Reclamation Service with the money collected in this service.

Opportunity to Contribute.

It is desirable that a copy of this circular reach every employee of the service, so that all may have an opportunity to participate in this voluntary offering for our compatriots. Funds may be turned in to the chief clerks of the project offices and sent by them to Miss Sarah R. Moore, United States Reclamation Service, Washington, D. C.

Contribute to the Red Cross fund.

CAMPS FOR BOYS' WORKING RESERVE TO BE DISCUSSED

The United States Department of Labor authorizes the following:

The future policy of the boys' working reserve, United States Department of Labor, at least as far as it relates to establishment of camps for boys working on farms is concerned, will be guided largely by the result of an important conference to be held in New York to-morrow by leaders in this great national movement. Men prominently identified with boys' work, particularly camping activities, will be present from all parts of the Middle Atlantic and New England States to discuss the question.

Owing to the success which has come in some States to the camp method of caring for city boys going out for farm work, it is the opinion of many of the leaders that this plan should be greatly extended; in fact, nationalized as far as possible.

Problem of Camp Expense.

One of the problems to be discussed will be the establishment of a uniform method, if possible, of providing camp expenses. Up to date this has been accomplished in a variety of ways. Only in rare cases are the boys themselves able to pay for the necessary camp equipment; so it has been furnished frequently by the Young Men's Christian Association, by some body of local business men or other community committee, by the State council of defense, or by some patriotic individual.

To-morrow's conference, which will be informal, will be held at the Yale Club. Among those invited to attend by William E. Hall, national director of the boys' working reserve, are John E. Millholland and R. Bayard Cutting, of New York; Arthur D. Dean, supervisor of vocational training, New York State Military Training Commission; the following State directors of the reserve: Dr. Charles L. Kirschner, New Haven, Conn.; Lewis H. Carris, assistant commissioner of education, Trenton, N. J.; Donald North, Providence, R. I.; and Jefferson C. Smith, Augusta, Me.; Frank G. Thomson, Philadelphia, who established a boys' camp on his farm at Valley Forge; Dwight R. Meigs, head master of the Hill School, Pottstown, where there is a military farm; C. J. Atkinson, executive secretary, and Albert B. Hines, of the boys' club federation, New York; James E. West, chief scout executive, Boy Scouts of America; Dr. Charles C. Heyl, Philadelphia school mobilization committee; Arthur Howe, former Yale football captain, enrolling officer of the boys' working reserve in Connecticut; J. A. Van Dis, secretary of the New Haven Young Men's Christian Association, who started the farm boys' camp idea in Connecticut; Eugene C. Foster, boys' work secretary, international committee, Young Men's Christian Association; and a number of other Young Men's Christian Association workers who have been helping in the establishment of camps.

ENLISTMENTS IN THE NAVY.

Total enlisted men in the Navy	
July 24.....	135, 234
Net gain July 25.....	256
Total enlisted men in the Navy	
July 25.....	135, 490

FIVE KILLED BY EXPLOSION ON U. S. SUBMARINE AT CAVITE

Secretary Daniels gave out the following statement yesterday:

"The Navy Department to-day received dispatches stating that an explosion occurred at 4.40 o'clock yesterday afternoon, July 24, on board the United States submarine A-7, at Cavite, Philippine Islands, with the following casualties:

"Deaths—Lieut. (Junior Grade) Arnold Marcus, Machinist's Mate (first class) H. H. Lang, Gunner's Mate (second class) O. Hopewell, Chief Electrician J. M. Currie, and Machinist's Mate J. A. Kunz.

"Burned on waist and arms—Chief Electrician Schaiblin, Fireman (second class) A. M. Jacobs, and Machinist's Mate (second class) I. P. Hixon.

"The cause of the explosion, from the preliminary examination, appeared to have been a collection of gasoline fumes in a pocket within the boat. The cause of the ignition of these fumes has not, as yet, been determined."

Following are the names, rating, and next of kin of those killed or injured:

KILLED.

Arnold Marcus, lieutenant, junior grade. Wife, Mrs. Ellen C. Marcus, New Valley, Cal.

Harold Holden Lang, machinist's mate, first class. Mother, Mrs. Fannie Witherell, 3 Puritan Avenue, Dorchester, Mass.

Otho Hopewell, gunner's mate, second class. Mother, Mrs. Hattie Hopewell, Brushy Knob, Mo.

Jessie M. Currie, chief electrician. Mother, Mrs. Cora Alice Currie, 307 Nicholson Street, Richmond, Va.

Joseph Anthony Kunz, machinist's mate, first class. Father, A. Kunz, Cameron, Tex.

INJURED.

[Burns on waist and arms.]

Theo. Schaiblin, chief electrician. Mother, Mrs. Alwine C. Schaiblin, Greenwood, Mo.

Arthur Martin Jacobs, fireman, second class. Mother, Mrs. Emma S. Jacobs, Rigby, Idaho.

I. P. Hixon, machinist's mate, second class. Home address not known.

BUY FLOUR IN SMALL QUANTITIES.

False Economy to Hoard, Department Warns Housewives.

The following is authorized by the office of information, Department of Agriculture:

Buy flour in small quantities and protect it carefully from spoilage is the key-note of a suggestion from the Department of Agriculture.

Sound flour milled from standard wheat exhibits very little tendency to decompose when stored in a proper manner. Nevertheless, there is considerable loss of flour through spoilage as a result

FOUR SIGNAL CORPS TRAINING CAMPS WERE OPENED THIS WEEK

The following is authorized by the War Department:

Four Signal Officers' Reserve Corps training camps were opened this week under the direction of the Signal Corps of the Army to fit signal reserve officers for active duty upon the completion of a 13-weeks' course of intensive training.

At the end of the period of instruction it is intended that the reserve officer student shall be well qualified to serve in units of the Signal Corps at home or with the expeditionary forces.

The camps are located at Monmouth Park, N. J.; Fort Leavenworth, Kans.; Leon Springs, Tex.; and the Presidio of Monterey, Cal. The Monmouth Park camp has about 150 students, drawn from the eastern section of the United States. The camp at Leavenworth has about 100 students and serves the Middle West. Leon Springs and Monterey have about 60 students each, drawn from the geographical areas in which they are located.

Instructors from Regulars and Reserves.

Organizations of regular and reserve signal troops are stationed at the camps for the instruction of the student officers, who are not assigned to duty, but are merely in attendance to pursue the prescribed course. Those who demonstrate their ability will be assigned to duty with Signal Corps organizations upon their graduation.

Appointees to the camps include non-commissioned officers of the regular Signal Corps and men holding reserve officers' commissions.

The men appointed from civil life are all technical experts skilled in communication work. Their numbers include radio and electrical engineers, train dispatchers, telephone and telegraph engineers, and construction experts.

To Have Special Duties.

On completion of the 13-weeks' training they will be assigned to special duty or to duty with organizations already in service or to be formed in the future. On the Signal Corps will fall the task of operating the military communication system of the American Army in France.

A total of 625 study hours is outlined for the 13 weeks of the course, which is both intensive and strenuous. The day for the student Signal Reserve officers begins at 5.30 o'clock in the morning and ends at 9.30 at night, four days of the week. Friday he completes his class work at 5 p. m., and Saturday he gets a half-holiday, as at the other officers' training camps. Study work is prescribed for Sundays.

of improper storage, particularly during the summer months.

Housekeepers on the farm and in the city should purchase flour in accordance with their needs only. It is false economy for the housekeeper to purchase larger amounts of flour than can be used within a reasonable length of time. Any storage of flour in excess of the consumer's needs constitutes hoarding, which, under present circumstances, is an unethical and reprehensible practice, of no profit to the individual who practices it, but injurious to the best interests of the people.

Editors in Twenty-Four States Asked By Agriculture Department to Aid in Campaign to Prevent Food Waste

The Secretary of Agriculture has sent the following letter to the editors of daily newspapers in the 24 States in which there has been found to exist a surplus of perishable fruits and vegetables:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, July 21, 1917.

MY DEAR SIR: The department is greatly concerned about the perishable food situation. It wants and needs your help to secure the maximum of consumption and to insure the preservation of surplus fruits and vegetables. It believes that through your aid it will be possible not only to avoid waste, but also the discouragement which will follow if the surplus products are not consumed or conserved. The accomplishment of these purposes will contribute directly to the effective prosecution of the struggle in which we are engaged.

You will recall that the President, at the beginning of the war, issued a proclamation, urging the planting of food crops. This appeal was responded to not only by the farmers and truck growers, but by dwellers in cities and by residents of the suburbs.

I know that you have displayed a sympathetic interest in this campaign and that, regardless of whether you personally planted anything, undoubtedly you have caused many others to do so.

Should Not Waste Crops.

It is of the first importance that these crops shall not be wasted. They must be consumed locally to as large an extent as possible, thereby lessening the drain on our store of staple products and relieving the pressure upon the transportation agencies. I am sure this thought will appeal to you, and I am relying upon the same interest which you have displayed in the upbuilding of your community to aid the department in the campaign for the effective utilization and preservation of these crops.

The harvest season in your State is at hand. I am advised through the department's agencies that there is a surplus of perishable products in your section. It is a matter of national and community importance alike that this surplus shall be conserved. Its conservation can be assured through proper instruction to the housewife who has a surplus from her own garden, as well as to those women who, having no gardens, can be induced to buy perishables on the market at this favorable time, while products are relatively cheap, and preserve them for future use. Thus the proposed campaign will have a 100 per cent news appeal to your women readers. I feel that you can render very definite assistance in this direction, and I take the liberty of submitting for your consideration the following suggestions:

1. Publication by you daily for a period of three weeks or more of a short popular article dealing with some phase of the problem of perishables.

2. Publication also of a short box giving instructions for conservation.

3. Such editorial comment in support of this campaign as you may deem proper and advisable.

4. Assignment by you of a reporter to conduct a daily local campaign.

Other suggestions undoubtedly will immediately occur to you, and I must say that I hesitate even to suggest as much detail as I have indicated. In order, however, that I may convey to you the thought I have in mind, it may not be out of place for me to elaborate somewhat on the above suggestions.

Suggestions Elaborated.

It will be the pleasure of the department to furnish you the advance copy for the articles and the boxes.

In order to facilitate your efforts in this respect, the articles which will be sent to you daily for a period of three weeks or more will be written by special newspaper writers in cooperation with the department's experts. These writers have been selected by Mr. A. D. Lasker and Mr. John Callan O'Laughlin, who are assisting the department in an advisory capacity in the conduct of the campaign.

I feel, therefore, that I can assure you that these articles will have distinct news value and the department, of course, will be responsible for their accuracy. If you care to do so, the department is perfectly willing that you shall use the line "By authority of the Department of Agriculture" or the names which will be supplied to you with each article. These articles will deal with every phase of home consumption, canning, drying, pickling, and preserving.

Instructions to Housewives.

I know that you realize as fully as I do the necessity of giving precise instructions to the housewives. It is hardly necessary, therefore, for me to remind you of the value of the box for catching the eye.

The thought in my mind is this: That local interest be stimulated by interviews, publications of market receipts, and, above all, by demonstrations in conservation under your auspices. I have no doubt that in your community there are many women having knowledge of the art of food conservation—women who are well known for their skill in canning and preserving. If such women could be induced by your reporter to give lectures and demonstrations under your auspices, a definite public service would be rendered and practical instruction of incalculable value for years to come would have been im-

parted to the housewives of your community.

Active Cooperation Desired.

The season for the conservation of foods is a short one, and I feel that daily and intensive reiteration of this subject for a period of three weeks or so at this time not only will be of great news interest to many thousands of your women readers, but will result in direct benefit to them and to everyone concerned. To this end I hope I may have your active cooperation.

Will you not be good enough to favor me with an immediate reply, telling me that I can count on your full cooperation and indicating whether you desire additional information regarding the matter?

The material to be furnished you for publication will be specially prepared, so that, as far as possible, there will be no duplication of the matter which will appear in other papers in your city.

I shall greatly appreciate it if you will send a copy of your paper during the period of your campaign to Mr. W. L. Stoddard, special assistant, under my personal direction, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

This matter will be addressed to the news editor. As it will not come to you personally, will you please direct your news editor to be on the lookout for it?

Very sincerely, yours,

DAVID F. HOUSTON,
Secretary.

MANGANESE MINING ACTIVE.

Domestic Output Expected to Be Trebled This Year.

The Department of the Interior authorizes the following:

Secretary Lane in an interview calls attention to the response of the miners of manganese to the country's need. "Modern steel making demands manganese," said Secretary Lane, "and the shortage of a domestic supply of this ore has been a matter of concern to those of us who wish America to be industrially independent. But now the war requirements for steel have been realized by the manganese operators, for reports already received in the Department of the Interior show that shipments of high-grade manganese during the past 6 months aggregate 28,345 tons or nearly 10 per cent more than the tonnage for the whole 12 months of 1916, which amount in turn was three times the 1915 shipments.

"The manganese situation therefore is most encouraging and the United States Geological Survey estimate for the whole year is 80,000 tons of the high-grade ore. This, however, is less than 20 per cent of the present large demand of the steel industry. Yet it is significant that the shipments of lower grade manganese ore likewise are record breaking, the 6 months of 1917 considerably exceeding the 12 months of 1916, and the present rate of production promises an even larger tonnage for the remaining 6 months."

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

NOTICE GIVEN OF PROPOSED PURCHASE OF LONG LIST OF MATERIALS FOR USE IN THE NAVAL SERVICE BY BUREAU OF SUPPLIES AND ACCOUNTS

The Bureau of Supplies and Accounts of the Navy Department has issued notice of proposed purchases of the following materials.

Bidders desiring to submit proposals should request the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., to send schedules covering the material which they propose to offer, giving schedule numbers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MACHINES AND MACHINE TOOLS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Delivered at navy yard.	Sch.	Articles.	Quantity.	Delivered at navy yard.	Sch.
Boxes, stowage, copper.....	28,000.....	Newport, R. I.....	1364	Drill, radial, universal, 6-foot.....	1.....	South Charleston, W. Va.....	1378
Boxes, valve.....	21.....	Norfolk, Va.....	1363	Grinders, tool and cutter, universal.....	4.....	do.....	1378
Bricks, bath, 2 by 3½ by 6½ inches.....	Miscellaneous.....	Various.....	1373	Lathes, 12-inch, geared head, motor-driven.....	5.....	do.....	1378
Furniture, metal, dining-room tables, chairs, etc.....	do.....	Puget Sound, Wash.....	1362	Lathes, 24-inch, engine, geared head.....	5.....	do.....	1378
Hydrants, 6-inch compression type.....	18.....	Norfolk, Va.....	1363	Machines, vertical drill, 42-inch.....	2.....	do.....	1365
Pipe and fittings, cast-iron.....	Miscellaneous.....	do.....	1363	Machine, grinding, plain, self-contained.....	1.....	do.....	1378
Valves, gate, 8-12 inches.....	4.....	do.....	1363	Machines, milling, constant-speed drive.....	2.....	do.....	1378
ACIDS, CHEMICALS, SOAPS, ETC.				MACHINES AND MACHINE TOOLS.			
Acetone.....	8,500 lbs.....	Various.....	1371	Machine, planing, electrically driven.....	1.....	do.....	1378
Do.....	2,500 lbs.....	Mare Island, Cal.....	1371	Machines, shaping, 15-inch.....	3.....	do.....	1378
Acid, hydrofluoric.....	58,000 lbs.....	Various.....	1370	Machines, milling, vertical, motor-driven.....	2.....	do.....	1378
Acid, muriatic.....	Miscellaneous.....	do.....	1370	Mill, boring and trimming, vertical, 100-inch.....	1.....	do.....	1378
Acid, nitric.....	do.....	do.....	1370	Planer, bevel gear, 24-inch, motor-driven.....	1.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	1377
Do.....	2,000 lbs.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	1372	Press, drill, 3-spindle, motor-driven.....	1.....	South Charleston, W. Va.....	1378
Acid, salicylic.....	Miscellaneous.....	Various.....	1370	Shapers, 6½-inch, vertical, electrically driven.....	2.....	do.....	1378
Acid, sulphuric.....	do.....	do.....	1370	DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS.			
Aluminum sulphate.....	45,000 lbs.....	Boston and Brooklyn.....	1371	Buttons, 22 light white bone.....	25,000 gross.....	Charleston, S. C.....	1366
Ammonia, aqua.....	4,800 lbs.....	Various.....	1373	Buttons, black, metal, fly.....	10,000 gross.....	do.....	1366
Ammonium chloride.....	45,500 lbs.....	do.....	1372	Buckles, metal, japanned, black.....	600,000.....	do.....	1366
Ash, soda, granular.....	Miscellaneous.....	do.....	1371	Cotton, sewing, black, No. 60.....	1,800 cones.....	do.....	1366
Borax, lump; powdered.....	do.....	do.....	1371	Cotton, sewing, black, No. 40.....	600 cones.....	do.....	1366
Calcium chloride.....	17,000 lbs.....	Mare Island and Puget Sound.....	1372	Cotton, sewing, black, No. 36.....	1,800 cones.....	do.....	1366
Calcium phosphide.....	5,750 lbs.....	Various.....	1369	Cotton, sewing, white, No. 36, left twist.....	1,800 cones.....	do.....	1366
Compound, tripoli, cutting, polishing, etc.....	Miscellaneous.....	do.....	1372	Twills, white.....	250,000 yards.....	do.....	1366
Cyanide, potassium.....	do.....	do.....	1371	ELECTRICAL MATERIAL.			
Emery, ground, in 5-pound cans.....	do.....	do.....	1368	Annunciators, water-tight, type B.....	Miscellaneous.....	Various.....	1367
Glass, ground, fine, medium.....	do.....	do.....	1368	Bells, vibrating, water and nonwater-tight.....	do.....	do.....	1367
Glycerine, No. 1, chemically pure.....	22,180 gals.....	do.....	1369	Buttons, push, pear.....	do.....	do.....	1367
Mercury, pure.....	1,600 lbs.....	do.....	1372	Buzzers, salvo firing, portable.....	do.....	do.....	1367
Sal ammoniac.....	Miscellaneous.....	do.....	1371	Cushions, ear, rubber.....	4,400.....	do.....	1367
Silver nitrate, crystals.....	do.....	do.....	1372	Generators, testing, magneto.....	136.....	do.....	1367
Soap, castile, white.....	do.....	do.....	1373	Jacks, telephone, fire-control.....	325.....	Portsmouth, N. H.....	1367
Soap, cleaning and polishing.....	32,800 cakes.....	do.....	1373	Plugs, telephone, nonwater-tight.....	800.....	Various.....	1367
Soap, liquid.....	4,306 gals.....	do.....	1373	Sets, testing, telephone, portable.....	120.....	do.....	1367
Soda, carbonate of.....	31,500 lbs.....	do.....	1372	Sets, ventilating, portable.....	Miscellaneous.....	do.....	1367
Sodium carbonate, anhydrous.....	3,750 lbs.....	Portsmouth and Norfolk.....	1372	Telephones, fire-control.....	550.....	do.....	1367
Sodium fluoride.....	21,200 lbs.....	Boston and Brooklyn.....	1373	Telephones, ships', service.....	Miscellaneous.....	do.....	1367
Sodium silicate.....	67,000 lbs.....	Various.....	1372				
Solution, silver nitrate.....	1,400 ozs.....	do.....	1371				

Dates of opening have been assigned the following schedules, as noted below:

1344 to 1350, inclusive.....	Aug. 7, 1917	1361.....	Aug. 7, 1917
1356 to 1359, inclusive.....	Aug. 7, 1917	1363.....	Aug. 7, 1917

COAL OPERATORS OF 19 STATES MEET TO PLAN FOR DISTRIBUTION OF GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

Representatives of coal operators of 19 States, many of whom have not been represented before in the Washington conferences, met yesterday in response to telegrams from Chairman Peabody, of the coal production committee of the Council of National Defense.

The meeting was called in accordance with resolutions adopted at the conference of operators here on July 17, called to arrange for distribution of coal for Government use. The question of price was not taken up.

Members of the coal production committee pointed out that 6,000,000 of the 8,000,000 tons of coal required by the Government are being drawn from Virginia, West Virginia, and Maryland, and said that, in accordance with the resolutions passed at the preceding meeting, some

plan must be determined upon to be later passed on by the members of the Cabinet who are on the Council of National Defense, whereby all other coal-producing States shall contribute an equitable share to help the operators in these States to supply their regular contracts. A committee of two from each State's representation of seven was appointed to furnish information to the coal production committee, from which some such plan of distribution could be arrived at.

Chairman Peabody said that the anthracite operators, who are to supply the Government with 1,200,000 tons of anthracite coal, had held a meeting and had agreed to take upon themselves the entire burden of seeing that the Government's requirements are equitably allotted and fully supplied.

Will Study Advertising Methods in South America

The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce authorizes the following:

For its forthcoming investigation of the advertising methods in vogue in Latin America, the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, has chosen as its agent Mr. J. W. Sanger, a practical advertising investigator, counsel, and writer of New York.

Mr. Sanger will study all the usual advertising methods in South America, paying particular attention to newspapers and other publications, direct-by-mail advertising, poster, street-car, electric-sign, motion-picture, sampling, novelty, and other advertising.

Manufacturers and others who wish to consult Mr. Sanger may address their inquiries to the Division of Commercial Agents, Room 409, Customhouse, New York City.