



Official Bulletin



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

Vol. 1.

WASHINGTON, TUESDAY, JULY 31, 1917.

No. 69.

NEW WAR INDUSTRIES BOARD TO BEGIN ACTIVITIES AT ONCE

Frank A. Scott, chairman of the newly created war industries board of the Council of National Defense, which is to have general supervision over the war-industrial activity of the Nation, announces that the new board will be organized at once. Two or three of the members are out of town and messages have already been sent them urging their presence in Washington at once to assume their new duties.

"Nations, not armies, are the units of modern war," Mr. Scott said in discussing the task before the board. "Nothing less than the full power of our country must be exerted. Every resource, human and material, must be placed at the disposal of our Government. In war, time is of the essence, and this applies as well to the production of the things necessary for the soldier as to the movements of armies. This thought the American people must take home.

Preliminary Stage Passed.

"If it can be said that there has been a preliminary stage of our share in the war, it is over now. Our troops are already in France and we have begun the actual raising of a huge army here at home to be sent abroad when the time is ripe. It was hard at first to realize that the country had actually entered the struggle. That time has passed and we are facing the actual fact of participation. It is for us here at home in civil life, for American industry, to make it plain that we see clearly what we are facing and that we give our fighting men the support due them. We have passed the period of expectation—we are waging war.

"Only a part of modern war is fought on the battle field. An important part is fought in the mines and workshops, in the harvest fields and shipyards. Efficiency and economy in producing and distributing the Government's requirements are as necessary to success as courage and intelligence in battle. The slacker at home is as contemptible a figure as the coward in the presence of the enemy. The luxuries of peace must give way to the necessities of war.

"Speed" Must Be Watchword.

"We must standardize, economize, and then produce, produce, produce. This country has the three great necessities for making modern war—men, metal, and machinery. We must make them all available now. Until we can claim the victory "SPEED" must be our watchword.

"Artillery, ammunition, aircraft manufactured to-day may save the lives of countless American soldiers. If we love our country, if we love our sons, now is our chance to express it in action. Days saved now in the production of war needs will mean lives saved hereafter when our troops take the field."

AMERICANS IN SWITZERLAND ON WAY FROM CONSTANTINOPLE

A telegram to the Department of State from Berne says that 50 persons arrived in Switzerland from Constantinople on July 26. Among them were members of the American Board of Foreign Missions, of Boston, as follows: Isabelle T. Merrill and two children, Lucille Foreman. Elvesta Leslie and one child, Ruth Parmales, Isabelle Harley, Grisel McLaren, Myrtle Shane, Mrs. H. S. Atkinson and three children, and Elizabeth Webb.

The following are from the Syrian Protestant College, at Beirut: William H. Hall, wife, and four children; Mary Alice West and three children, Archibald Crawford, Joseph Forrest Crawford, George N. George, Alfred B. Day, wife, and three children; Robert B. Reed and wife, Ernest Fischer, John R. Roberts, Ethel H. Moore and three children, Louis Boettiger and wife, and E. St. John Ward.

The following are from the Christian Missionary Alliance at Jerusalem: Mary A. Butterfield, A. Elizabeth Brown, Anna J. Gemmoe, Mabel West, Charles Anderson; from Roberts College, Constantinople, the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, New York, Rachel Tolles.

MAY SEND LETTERS C. O. D.

Soldiers, Sailors, and Marines in Europe Given New Postal Privilege.

OFFICE THIRD ASS'T P. M. GEN.,
Washington, July 27, 1917.

Letters of soldiers, sailors, and marines who are members of the United States expeditionary forces in Europe, which are indorsed in the manner set forth in paragraph 2, section 406, P. L. and R., or which, in lieu of such indorsement, bear the postmark of the United States Army Postal Service, may be dispatched without prepayment of postage to any place in the United States or its possessions and only the single rate of postage shall be collected on delivery.

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

ENLISTMENTS IN MARINE CORPS.

Enlisted strength July 30 (estimated)	28,813
Reserves in service July 30	1,048
National Naval Volunteers	880
Retired men on active duty	15
Commissioned officers:	
Regular	428
Temporary	87
Reserve	454
National Naval Volunteers	32
Retired officers on active duty	43
Warrant officers	4
Strength, commissioned and enlisted	31,804
Number of recruits necessary to bring the corps up to its full authorized enlisted strength	1,187

ENLISTMENTS IN THE NAVY.

Total number enlisted men in the Navy July 28	136,264
Net gain July 29 and 30	392
Total number enlisted men in the	

WOULD PERMIT FOREIGN SHIPS TO ENTER COASTWISE TRADE

The Department of Commerce authorizes the following:

With the approval of the Secretary of Commerce the United States Shipping Board has submitted to the Merchant Marine Committee of the House of Representatives a draft of a joint resolution empowering the President to permit vessels of foreign registry to engage in the coastwise trade. The suggested resolution reads:

"Resolved, That during the present war or emergency the President may, if in his opinion the interests of the United States so require, permit by proclamation vessels of foreign registry to engage in the coastwise trade of the United States, within such limits and under such conditions as he may deem wise."

Statement by Mr. Redfield.

Secretary of Commerce Redfield authorized the following statement regarding the resolution:

"The chief purpose of the resolution is to allow Canadian vessels on the Great Lakes to do coastwise business between American ports. The Canadian Government very handsomely acted on the matter some time since as concerns us, allowing the coastwise privilege to American vessels in Canadian ports.

"There is urgent necessity for the employment of all possible tonnage on the Great Lakes in the coal and iron ore hauling. Owing to the very late spring the navigation season opened some three weeks late. Also, the railroad situation at that time was complicated by some confusion and car shortage. Consequently the stocks of coal at lake distributing points are thousands of tons short of what they should be. If we have an early winter and consequent closing of lake navigation there would be caused much suffering, and damage to industry in the Northwest on account of shortage of coal.

Must Use Every Ship.

"So it is important to get every possible bottom carrying coal to the northwestern points before navigation is stopped. The vessels in this trade bring cargoes of iron ore back to American ports and then take coal on the outbound trip. The unprecedented demand for iron and iron ore makes the need for additional ore carriers acute; almost as much so as for more coal carriers. Also these vessels will bring grain down in addition to iron ore. There are numerous Canadian vessels that will engage in this trade if the present restrictions are removed during the war emergency.

Need Greater Freedom.

"We need greater freedom in coastwise trade. Suppose for instance a British vessel discharged cargo at Norfolk and was ordered to Galveston for

TASK CONFRONTING ARMY ENGINEERS IN MAKING READY FOR OPERATIONS OF AMERICAN FORCES IN FRANCE OUTLINED IN OFFICIAL STATEMENT

Will Take From United States Equipment for Railroads—Will Erect Power Plants Under Ground.

The following statement relative to operations, projected and under way, to accommodate American armies on their foreign expeditions was to-day authorized by the Office of the Chief of Engineers of the Army.

The value of railroad materials and rolling stock alone, now being purchased to provide in advance for the needs of the American Army is about five times that of all purchases made annually in this country for the Panama Canal during the last four or five years.

American engineers must undertake large operations in the construction and repair of bridges in France. They must repair and maintain the roads and highways over which our supplies will be brought up to the battle line. Much of the later work will be done within range of the enemy's guns. To accomplish this work the same kind of street and road equipment as is used in our leading American cities will have to be shipped to the front.

Will Equip French Terminals.

Our engineers will equip the wharves and piers in France utilized by American forces, with the terminal facilities required by our armies. The lumber for this work will be cut from European forests by regiments of American foresters. This method will save burdening our ships with lumber from the United States. One regiment of foresters is being organized and several more will be raised. They will carry with them complete lumbermen's outfits, including sawmill equipment.

Experts will install electric plants which will furnish lights to the trenches, dugouts, storehouses, etc. The power houses will be "dug in" in such a way as to protect them from shell fire.

Will Furnish Water Supply.

It is the duty of the Corps of Engineers to furnish an adequate water supply for the large bodies of men suddenly placed in localities where the entire water supply is already needed for the small civilian population. Our experts are already in France studying this problem. Well-driving apparatus, pipe, and all necessary supplies will be sent over. Settlements in which our troops will stay will be piped as is done under an American city system. Material for extensive standard-gauge and narrow-gauge railroads will be sent to Europe, to enable the Engineers to carry out their task. The lines to be built will both transport our troops to the front and handle all transportation behind the firing line. The lines running up to the front will remove wounded and salvage gathered from the field. Lines of this type are broad-gauge, feeding numerous narrow-gauge spurs which radiate from the main line and accommodate supply trains, often hauled by gasoline engines.

The Engineer Corps will carry its own rolling stock to the theater of war. This in itself will be a gigantic operation.

Special mining companies will be formed for the purpose of carrying on the intricate operations involved in modern trench warfare. For this work expert miners will be chosen.

The engineers will go into the study of battle map making on a large scale. They will study this work under expert British and French instructors, who have made a specialty of the fields of battle since the war began. The present war has brought into being a vast number of appliances hitherto unknown. Battlefield illumination with searchlights, trench lights, flares, star bombs, and rifle grenades will be handled by our engineers. Appliances for this work will be of American manufacture.

Will Apply Camouflage.

Camouflage, the modern war art of reducing the visibility of objects, must be applied for the protection of our troops, artillery, etc. In France and our engineers are making this subject their special study. Well-known artists and experts in color effects will precede the engineers and study out the problem of obscuring our operations from the enemy. The actual work will be done by sign painters and soldiers trained in the craft.

The engineers will attend to the construction of all buildings for the housing of troops. They will build hospitals, refrigerating plants, machine shops, and other structures incident to the care and supply of the army in France.

The purchasing and supply department of the Engineer Corps faces the task of buying the equipment that must be shipped to the front. The item of intrenching tools is in itself a considerable one as the destruction in this one particular has been very large in the French and British armies. Wrecking cars and all the paraphernalia which goes with them must be supplied. Complete equipment for the making of concrete must also be provided.

The engineers must construct at harbors in the United States wharves, piers, and storehouses of sufficient capacity to handle all materials and supplies to be shipped to France. Every effort is being made to put through the work on hand without clogging the machinery. It will be the endeavor of the engineers to prepare accommodations ahead of troops as fast as they are sent over to the front, but they will not try to provide for our entire Army all at once.

ACTIVE DUTY FOR AVIATORS.

Reserve Officers Ordered to Various Points for Service.

The following-named officers of the Aviation Section, Signal Officers' Reserve Corps, are assigned to active duty and will comply with the following orders:

First Lieuts. Paul E. Baker, William F. Banks, Russell H. Carpenter, Robert C. Disque, Thomas D. Dixon, Frank Evans, Morris E. Knight, Joseph G. B. Molten,

MAY CALL EYE, EAR AND THROAT SURGEONS INTO ARMY SERVICE

The Council of National Defense authorizes the following:

Under the direction of the general medical board of the Council of National Defense, the subcommittees on otolaryngology and ophthalmology have sent out to practically every eye, ear, and throat surgeon in the country a questionnaire to learn the willingness of these surgeons to enter military medical service if a call were made for them. Both committees report that they will have a sufficient number of men to supply the needs of the Surgeon General.

With the idea in view that injuries to the head seldom involve one structure, the subcommittee on ophthalmology determined some weeks ago to join action with the subcommittee on otolaryngology for the purpose of devising the best means of bringing all head subjects under one section. To bring about this result, the executive committee added to the personnel of the subcommittee on otolaryngology an oral surgeon, and to the subcommittee on ophthalmology a brain surgeon.

These committees, acting as a joint body, have made an exhaustive study, and as a result recommended to the Surgeon General, through Maj. Lyster, the advisability of the establishment of sections on surgery of the head in the base hospitals. Maj. T. C. Lyster was assigned to make a thorough study of the whole situation.

Would Permit Foreign Ships to Enter Coastwise Trade

(Continued from page 1.)

a cargo of cotton. Suppose also that there was need of coal at Galveston and this vessel could carry a considerable amount and had cargo offered. It could not take that cargo without subjecting itself to heavy penalties as matters now stand. As badly as coal is needed in New England for stocks the vessel could not proceed from Philadelphia to Boston with coal. It could not take lumber for shipyards, or anything else.

"The Secretary of Commerce has the right under the law to remit these heavy penalties and has been doing so in particular instances, but the Shipping Board thinks, and I heartily concur, that to have the coastwise penalties suspended generally will prove of considerable benefit."

Percy Pierce, Franklin Robbins, Eugene R. Scroggie, Julius C. Tips, jr., Henry Weinstein, Edwin E. Weise, and Reynolds D. Wilson.

First Lieuts. Baker and Dixon will proceed to San Diego, Cal.

First Lieuts. Banks and Evans will proceed to Mineola, Long Island, N. Y.

First Lieuts. Carpenter, Disque, and Molten will proceed to Rantoul, Ill.

First Lieuts. Knight and Weinstein will proceed to Dayton, Ohio.

First Lieuts. Pierce and Weinstein will proceed to Mount Clemens, Mich.

First Lieuts. Scroggie, Tips, Weise, and Wilson will proceed to Fort Sam Houston, Tex.

Desires of the Government, With Respect to Concealing Military Information of Value to the Enemy, Are Set Forth

The desires of the Government with respect to the concealment from the enemy of military policies, plans, and movements are set forth in the following specific requests. They go to the press of the United States directly from the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, and represent the thought and advice of their technical advisers.

For the protection of our military and naval forces and of merchant shipping, it is requested that secrecy be observed in all matters of:

1. Information in regard to the train or boat movements of troops. Such information is at all times and under all circumstances dangerous and should be scrupulously avoided.

2. Information tending directly or indirectly to disclose the number or identity of troops in the expeditionary forces abroad.

3. Information tending to disclose the names of line officers in expeditionary forces and reference to individual units of these forces. Only names of staff officers are permissible.

4. Information calculated to disclose location of the permanent base or bases abroad.

5. Information that would disclose the location of American units or the eventual or actual position of the American forces at the front.

6. Information of the movement of military forces toward seaports or of the assembling of military forces at seaports from which inference might be drawn of any intention to embark them for service abroad; and information of the assembling of transports or convoy; and information of the embarkation itself.

7. Information of the arrival at any European port of American war vessels, transports, or any portion of an expeditionary force, combatant or noncombatant, until announcement is authorized by the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy.

8. Information of the time of departure of merchant ships from American or

European ports or information of the ports from which they sailed.

9. Information indicating the port of arrival of incoming ships from European ports, or after their arrival indicating or hinting at the port at which the ship arrived.

10. Information as to convoys and as to the sighting of friendly or enemy ships, whether naval or merchant.

11. Information of the locality, number, or identity of warships belonging to our own Navy or to the navies of any country at war with Germany. Papers published in ports should with especial care refrain from giving information to enemy agents in regard to ships stationed or calling at such ports. Because dangerous news is known locally, it does not follow that it can be safely published. Nonpublication of dangerous news obliges the enemy to rely on spies actually in the localities concerned, thus adding difficulties and delay in its transmission.

12. Information of the identities of American merchant ships' defending themselves against submarines and the identities of their captains, their gun crews, and crews. No matter from which side of the ocean comes the news, it is asked that this information be withheld from publication. Editors will appreciate the importance of cooperation to withhold from the enemy such information as might expose the officers and men of merchant ships to the danger of cruel and outrageous reprisal.

13. Information of the coast defenses of the United States. Any information of their very existence, as well as the number, nature, or position of their guns is dangerous.

14. Information of the laying of mines or mine fields or of any harbor defenses.

15. Information of the aircraft and apparatuses used at Government aviation schools for experimental tests under military authority.

16. Information of all Government experiments in war material.

17. Information of secret notices issued to mariners or other confidential

instructions issued by the Navy or the Department of Commerce relating to lights, lightships, buoys, or other guides to navigation.

18. Information as to the number, size, character, or location of ships of the Navy or of the merchant marine, ordered laid down at any port or shipyard, or in actual process of construction; or information that they are launched or in commission.

19. Information relating to dry docks and to all classes of work, repairs, alterations, or construction performed in connection therewith.

20. Information of the train or boat schedules of traveling official missions in transit through the United States.

21. Information of the transportation of munitions or of war material.

Photographs.—Photographs conveying the information specified above should not be published.

Full Statement of Secrecies.

Repeated and serious violations of the voluntary censorship have been attempted to be excused on the score of misunderstanding or lack of positive information. Pains have been taken to make this restatement of necessary secrets so complete and explicit as to leave no room for honest ignorance or dishonorable evasion. Neither do the requests go forth with any time limit. Their application covers the period of war. At no point do they touch opinion or criticism, being concerned entirely with the protection of the lives of America's defenders and the success of military plans.

These requests go to the press without larger authority than the necessities of the war-making branches. Their enforcement is a matter for the press itself. To the overwhelming proportion of newspapers who have given unselfish, patriotic adherence to the voluntary agreement the Government extends its gratitude and high appreciation.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC INFORMATION,

By GEORGE CREEL, *Chairman.*

40 STATES HAVE ORGANIZED A BOYS' WORKING RESERVE

The Department of Labor authorizes the following:

Forty States have now organized a boys' working reserve, under the national director, William E. Hall. The following State directors have recently been appointed: Mr. R. K. Bliss, of the extension service, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa; Mr. B. Harvey Allred, director of farm markets, Boise, Idaho; Mr. Paul H. McKee, State secretary of boys' work, Omaha, Nebr.; Mr. W. C. Trotter, attorney at law, Winona, Miss.

The State of Maryland is being rapidly organized under State director F. W. Holden, and the indications are that there will be a greater demand for the boys than it is possible to supply. There is a great

shortage in the supply of cannery labor, and the boys' working reserve will furnish boys for this industry, provided the cannery will make the work safe for the physical and moral welfare of the young men. The State council of defense has provided funds for the State director to carry on a State-wide campaign.

Enrolling District Boys.

The District of Columbia is enrolling boys rapidly and sending them out to the farms in Virginia and Maryland where a shortage is being felt.

Indiana held a recent conference of its State Council of National Defense, at which the county councils of defense were in attendance, and the boys' reserve, under the direction of Mr. Isaac D. Straus, State director, has placed a county director in every county in the State. At the conference telegrams were received from Hon. William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor and Herbert C. Hoover, food

administrator, calling attention to the importance of a well-organized campaign of enrollment for the Boys' Working Reserve.

Wisconsin Mobilizing.

Wisconsin is mobilizing its boy labor under the direction of Dean Louis E. Reber, assisted by Mr. H. B. Wells, in an efficient manner. A State-wide campaign is being carried on, and the State director is calling for badges in large quantities.

The following directors have come to Washington recently and conferred with National Director William E. Hall concerning the organization in their respective States: W. C. Futrall, Arkansas; W. C. Trotter, Mississippi; Charles H. Weaver, Virginia; F. W. Holden, Maryland; Dr. Stratton D. Brooks, Oklahoma. At the request of Mr. W. C. Futrall, representing the State council of defense, Mr. W. J. Jernigan, of Little Rock, Ark., was appointed State director in his stead.

The Official Bulletin

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

Office: No. 16 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) 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.

DUTY AND INTEREST.

Every holder of a liberty loan bond and every prospective purchaser in the next issue of the liberty loan bonds should bear in mind that the purchase of a liberty loan bond helps the Government of the United States, helps the citizens of the United States, and helps the purchaser as a citizen as well as being at the same time a splendid private investment.

Moreover, every purchaser of a liberty loan bond serves humanity itself.

One can not serve his country or serve his fellow citizens without serving himself, his family, and posterity. The purpose of the liberty loan bond is to make the world safe for democracy, and every purchaser of a bond does something to that great end by which not only the present but future generations are benefited.

VENEZUELA BUYING FROM U. S.

Relying Upon America for Construction Machinery and Materials.

Venezuela is now relying largely upon American manufacturers for her supplies of construction machinery and materials, but a report made public to-day by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, warns that effective measures will have to be taken to prevent much of this business going to Europe when the war is over.

Although construction work is not being carried forward with special energy at this time, says the bulletin, the field is worth the closest attention because there is certain to be a marked development in the future. A careful and judicious cultivation of the market is essential to the maintenance of the favorable position now enjoyed by the United States.

OFFICERS IN VARIOUS ARMS ARE ASSIGNED TO FIELD ARTILLERY

The following transfers of officers to the Field Artillery arm, July 13, 1917, under the provisions of an act of Congress approved June 3, 1916, are announced:

Names.	Transferred from—	Assigned to—
Lewis S. Ryan.....	Capt., C. A. C.....	14th Field Art.
Walter D. Smith.....	Capt., Cav.....	Field Art.
Creed F. Cox.....	Capt., Cav.....	Field Art.
Walter H. Smith.....	Capt., Cav., det. Q. M. C.....	Field Art.
E. R. Warner McCabe.....	Capt., Cav.....	17th Field Art.
Chas. H. Patterson.....	Capt., C. A. C.....	4th Field Art.
Donald C. McDonald.....	Capt., C. A. C.....	2d Field Art.
Clifford L. Corbin.....	Capt., C. A. C.....	8th Field Art.
Henry H. Pfeil.....	Capt., C. A. C.....	16th Field Art.
James L. Collins.....	Capt., Cav.....	Field Art.
Thomas D. Sloan.....	Capt., C. A. C.....	29th Field Art.
Harold Geiger.....	Capt., C. A. C.....	Field Art.
Ronald D. Johnson.....	1st Lt., Cav.....	14th Field Art.
Robt. S. Donaldson.....	1st Lt., Cav.....	19th Field Art.
Horace H. Fuller.....	1st Lt., Cav.....	11th Field Art.
Belton O'N. Kennedy.....	1st Lt., C. A. C.....	29th Field Art.
Francis H. Miles, jr.....	1st Lt., C. A. C.....	Field Art.
Herolt A. Dargue.....	1st Lt., C. A. C.....	16th Field Art.
Avery J. French.....	1st Lt., C. A. C.....	2d Field Art.
Wm. C. Harrison.....	1st Lt., C. A. C.....	18th Field Art.
Byron Q. Jones.....	1st Lt., Cav., det. Av. Sec.....	Field Art.
Robt. N. Bodine.....	1st Lt., C. A. C., det. Ord.....	Field Art.
Stephen M. Walmsley.....	1st Lt., Cav., det. Sig. Corps.....	Field Art.
John K. Boles.....	1st Lt., Cav.....	Field Art.
Richard B. Barnitz.....	1st Lt., Cav., det. Av. Sec.....	Field Art.
Paul D. Carlisle.....	1st Lt., Cav.....	3d Field Art.
Casey H. Hayes.....	1st Lt., Cav.....	19th Field Art.
Harvey B. S. Burwell.....	1st Lt., Cav., det. Av. Sec.....	Field Art.
Alfred E. Larabee.....	1st Lt., C. A. C., det. Sig. Corps.....	Field Art.
Cuyler L. Clark.....	1st Lt., Cav.....	14th Field Art.
J. H. Woodberry.....	1st Lt., Cav., det. Ord.....	Field Art.
W. A. Robertson.....	1st Lt., Cav., det. Av. Sec., Sig. Corps.....	Field Art.
Joseph B. Treat.....	1st Lt., Cav.....	21st Field Art.
S. D. Downs, jr.....	1st Lt., Cav.....	12th Field Art.
Orlando Ward.....	1st Lt., Cav.....	16th Field Art.
J. S. MacTaggart.....	1st Lt., C. A. C.....	19th Field Art.
W. S. T. Halcomb.....	1st Lt., Cav.....	21st Field Art.
Walter W. Hess, jr.....	1st Lt., C. A. C.....	16th Field Art.
Thomas J. Brady.....	1st Lt., C. A. C.....	17th Field Art.
Herbert R. Corbin.....	1st Lt., C. A. C.....	12th Field Art.
Jos. D. Coughlan.....	1st Lt., C. A. C.....	17th Field Art.
Harry A. Harvey.....	1st Lt., Cav.....	18th Field Art.
Norman J. Boots.....	1st Lt., Cav., det. Av. Sec.....	Field Art.
Hugh P. Avent.....	1st Lt., Cav.....	29th Field Art.
Leo A. Walton.....	1st Lt., Cav., det. Av. Sec.....	Field Art.
Arthur A. White.....	1st Lt., Cav.....	11th Field Art.
Fred. J. Williams.....	1st Lt., C. A. C.....	15th Field Art.
J. A. Pickering.....	1st Lt., C. A. C.....	4th Field Art.
William Spence.....	1st Lt., Cav.....	Field Art.
John W. K. Kirby.....	1st Lt., Cav.....	8th Field Art.
R. B. Mc Bride, jr.....	1st Lt., C. A. C.....	2d Field Art.
Paul V. Kane.....	1st Lt., C. A. C.....	13th Field Art.
W. H. Curston.....	1st Lt., Cav.....	18th Field Art.
Fay B. Prickett.....	1st Lt., 10th Cav.....	13th Field Art.
Roland P. Shugart.....	1st Lt., Cav.....	19th Field Art.
Craigie Krayenbuhl.....	1st Lt., Cav.....	4th Field Art.

Each of the officers named, unless subject to other orders, will join the regiment to which assigned.

QUOTE BRITISH EXPORTS F. O. B.

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

Board of trade advises British exporters shipping to neutral European countries the desirability of concluding all contracts on f. o. b. instead of c. i. f. basis.

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

RECENT EARTHQUAKE IN SAMOA SEVEREST ON RECORD THERE

The earthquake and tidal wave which occurred at Samoa on June 25 was the severest on record there, Commander J. M. Poyer, governor of American Samoa and commandant of the naval station at Tutuila, states in a letter received by the Navy Department to-day.

Gov. Poyer's report follows: "About 6.30 p. m., June 25, an earthquake and moderate tidal wave occurred here. Earthquakes are somewhat frequent here, but this was the severest one that has occurred, according to old residents. No one was injured. A few buildings on the island were injured, notably two churches, one in Leone and one in Pago Pago, which were so badly damaged that their further use is dangerous and has been forbidden. There was no damage at the naval station.

"The observatory at Apia broadcasted the following information by wireless:

"The observer here places the center of the disturbance about 75 miles southwest of Samoa and considers it was due to a submarine landslide. No serious damage done. Earthquake violent for about minute and a half, and minor shakes were experienced throughout the night at intervals. Tidal waves about 3 feet high were experienced on south coast of Savali, Upola, and Tutuila, causing minor damage but no loss of life."

"The rise and fall of water in Pago Pago Bay exceeded that reported from Apia. The bay is much narrower at its head than at its mouth, with the result that at the head of the bay the water rose and fell between 5 and 6 feet above and below normal.

"Many of the natives were frightened and sought refuge in the mountains for the remainder of the night."

COAL INQUIRY PROGRESSING.

Cost of Production Being Determined by Trade Commission.

Determination of the cost of producing coal is progressing rapidly, according to a statement authorized by the Federal Trade Commission.

A large corps of expert accountants. It was said, is busy at the tremendous task of ascertaining coal costs in the different localities.

The statement follows: "The report that will be sent to the President will be based on careful cost determination of wages, maintenance, overhead and material charges. Depreciation is carefully considered, as are investment and other factors.

"The work entails careful study of many sets of books and inspection at the mines frequently of special factors bearing on costs. As the reports come to the commission the information is correlated and each report is carefully analyzed and checked up. All apparent exceptions are investigated. The result will be that when the report is sent to the President it will have been done with such complete thoroughness that a 'fair and just' price can be determined on the basis of the cost determination only, not the price determination, that the commission is concerned with."

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES BRIEFLY TOLD

SENATE.

Conferees on the administration food bill have reached a full agreement on all disputed items but the Senate amendment providing for a joint congressional committee on war expenditures. The agreement of the Senate conferees to recede from their amendment providing for a three-man board to administer the food law, instead of a single individual, as adopted by the House, followed a conference at the White House yesterday morning between the President and Senator Chamberlain, representing the Senate conferees, and Chairman Lever, of the House committee. The President expressed the strong belief that the best administration of the law could be had through a single administrator. It is understood there will be some severe criticism of the Senate conferees for yielding when the report comes up in the Senate, but despite the vote of the Senate on the original proposition, it is expected that the report will be agreed to. Senators Chamberlain, Smith of South Carolina, Democrats, and Warren and Kenyon, Republicans, voted to recede, while Senators Gore and Smith of Georgia, Democrats, and Page stood out for the Senate amendment.

Wheat Price Board.

In agreeing upon a single food administrator the conferees adopted a compromise provision that a board of three shall administer the section relating to the guaranteed minimum price of \$2 a bushel for wheat for next year's crop. This board is to be appointed by the President, one of whom shall be an agricultural college president. The individual administrator of the general food law is not to be subject to confirmation by the Senate.

At the White House conference, it was stated, the President reiterated his firm opposition to the proposed joint committee on war expenditures. After agreeing to the food administrator proposals of the House the conferees adjourned last evening, to take up the war-expenditures amendment this morning. The impression about the Capitol is that the one remaining amendment in dispute will be settled as the President wishes it. The conferees hope to be able to conclude their session and have the conference report submitted to the House, where it must first go, to-morrow.

Drafting of Aliens.

As between the proposal reported by the Military Committee to enact a law drafting allied aliens not protected by treaty regulations, and the foreign relations resolution authorizing the President to enter into negotiations with the allied countries to permit this to be done, the administration has approved the Foreign Relations Committee resolutions and Senator Stone will press it at the first opportunity. The administration views were laid before the committee in a letter from Frank L. Polk, Acting Secretary of State. The statement was made in this letter that the President believed the alien draft question required diplomatic negotiations before legislative action could be taken. The McCumber resolution, pending before the Foreign Relations Committee, Mr. Polk said, "is not

to the President most appropriate in the circumstances, as, in his opinion, the matter is properly one for negotiation with the countries concerned."

The Senate is engaged in the discussion of the Sheppard nation-wide prohibition constitutional amendment, with an agreement to vote on the resolution to-morrow afternoon. The vote is expected to be very close. A poll made by the proponents of the resolution is the basis for their claim that it will be about 62 to 26, which would be more than the requisite two-thirds.

Considering Revenue Bill.

With the purpose of increasing the revenues to be derived from war taxes from \$1,670,000,000, as provided in the bill recently reported, to \$1,943,000,000, the Finance Committee is now sitting daily devising ways and means to accomplish this task. There will be a substantial modification of the so-called Jones amendment, which levies a 15 per cent tax upon corporation's undivided surplus. Much of the additional revenues needed will be obtained from increasing the taxes on corporations and individuals having incomes of \$20,000 and upwards. There probably will be no increase in the normal rate on individuals, but an increase, perhaps to 6 per cent, in the case of corporations. The tentative plan also looks to further increasing the tax on whisky, beer, and wines, and a slight increase in consumption taxes, which will include sugar, coffee, tea, glucose, cocoa, and the possible addition of a few other items. The committee is considering as a possible source of revenue the imposition of a tax on petroleum products, including gasoline. The committee in one of its conclusions has decided to change the basis of war-profits taxation to include under the exemption clause certain concerns in existence before the war.

Richard E. Marine, of Indiana, was nominated to be examiner in chief of the Patent Office and Walter H. Sholes, of Oklahoma, to be a consul of class 7.

Migratory-Bird Bill Passed.

A bill to put into effect the recently negotiated treaty between Great Britain and the United States for the protection of migratory birds between the United States and Canada was passed yesterday afternoon.

Senator Wadsworth has announced that he and his colleague, Senator Calder, would not oppose confirmation of Bainbridge Colby, of New York, nominated to be a member of the United States Shipping Board. The Commerce Committee last week, at the request of the New York Senators, withheld making a favorable report, and now the report will be made and confirmation will speedily follow.

A special flag to float over every house that furnishes a man for the Army or Navy is proposed in a bill introduced by Senator Pomerene, of Ohio.

HOUSE.

Before the House Naval Committee Secretary Daniels yesterday urged the enactment into law of pending bill creating new naval ratings the ranks with

enlisted men and others for personal property lost in the service; and to raise the daily food allowance from 30 cents to 40 cents on account of the increased cost of living.

Secretary Baker, before the Appropriations Committee, explained the needs of the War Department as set out in the estimates for that branch of the service in the \$5,000,000,000 deficiency bill. The committee will devote all of this week considering this bill and will have before it all important bureau chiefs to explain the estimates.

Free postage on letters to and from United States soldiers in France is provided in a bill introduced by Representative Lamerigan, of Connecticut.

Representative McLaughlin, of Pennsylvania, addressed the House in support of his pending resolution for recognition of the Irish nation.

The establishment in the United States of the metric system of weights and measures is provided for in a bill introduced by Representative Dillon, of South Dakota.

Representative Hulbert, of New York, has introduced a resolution to clothe the regular Committee on Expenditures in the War Department with the powers proposed to be conferred on a joint congressional committee in the Senate amendment to the food bill and directing that committee to undertake a full investigation of war expenditures.

NEW VENEZUELAN RAILWAY.

American Company to Construct Road and Deep-Water Port at Castilletes.

The following has been received from Consul Homer Brett, at La Guaira:

An American company has just obtained a concession for a railway from deep water to its mining property in the Goajira Peninsula. The contract approved by the Venezuelan Congress calls for the construction of a port at Castilletes capable of admitting vessels drawing up to 35 feet at all times and provides that no port charges of any kind shall be collected. There is now about 16 feet of water at Castilletes.

From the port a railway 150 kilometers (93 miles) long and with branches of 50 kilometers (31 miles) in length is to be constructed. The line is to be of standard American gauge and is to have a one-way capacity of 10,000 tons daily. The maximum freight charges permitted are lower than the minimum now charged on existing lines in Venezuela.

The coal on the property of this company is said to be of the very best quality and to exist in large quantity. The port of Castilletes will be only 595 miles from Colon. Its establishment as a free port in so far as port charges are concerned will probably affect adversely the prosperity of Curacao and will bring changes to Maracaibo. Should the construction of the port and railway and the development of the mines be carried out according to the program announced, this will be the most important industrial event that has occurred in Venezuela for many years.

RULINGS OF PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL TO GUIDE LOCAL AND DISTRICT BOARDS AND STATE OFFICIALS IN APPLYING SELECTIVE SERVICE LAW

OFFICE OF PROVOST
MARSHAL GENERAL,
Washington, D. C., July 24, 1917.

No. 1.

To governors, adjutants general, and members of local and district boards:

To secure uniformity of interpretation, compiled rulings of the Provost Marshal General on questions concerning the execution of the selective-service law will be published from time to time and forwarded to the governors of the several States for distribution to local and district boards. Ten copies of each should be sent to each board. These compilations will be numbered in a series beginning with the present compilation, which is No. 1.

E. H. CROWDER,
Provost Marshal General.

(a) Correspondence, requisitions, and requests for rulings.

To secure uniformity and to minimize correspondence it is prescribed that all correspondence intended for the Provost Marshal General, all requests for rulings or information concerning the selective-service law, all requisitions for blank forms and supplies, and all questions concerning expenditure be addressed to the office of the governor of the State in which the inquiry or request arises and not to the Provost Marshal General. Such questions as can not be answered at State headquarters should be summarized and forwarded to the office of the Provost Marshal General, by telegram when the necessity for a ruling is urgent and immediate; in other cases, by mail.

(b) Registration to be accomplished by local boards.

Local boards are required by regulation to continue the functions of registration boards. Local boards will therefore accomplish the registration of persons who for any reason have not been registered on or since June 5. See section 8, Regulations for Local Boards, and section 40, Registration Regulations.

(c) Lost registration certificates.

When registration certificates are lost copies may not be furnished, but the proper local board may furnish a statement showing the date and place of registration, red ink serial number of registration card, and order of call.

(d) Mailed registration cards which have not reached destination.

Where persons have attempted to register by mail and it appears that their registration cards have not reached their destination they should promptly cause themselves to be registered.

(e) Persons who have registered in the wrong jurisdiction.

Where a person through error is registered in a jurisdiction not that of his home he may apply to have his examination transferred as provided by section 29, Regulations for Local Boards; but if not exempted or discharged he will be called for military service by the board which has jurisdiction of his registration card.

(f) Registration of recently arrived aliens.

Persons not citizens of the United States who have entered the United

States for the first time since June 5 are not subject to registration.

(g) Local boards may sit outside territorial jurisdiction in certain cases.

In cities and counties for which there are more than one local board the boards may hold their sessions in a central building, such as a courthouse or city hall, although such building may not be in the technical territorial jurisdiction of the boards, if such place is convenient for the persons whose cards are within the jurisdiction of the boards.

(h) Double or multiple registration in same jurisdiction.

Whenever a local board discovers that the same person has two or more registration cards in the jurisdiction of the local board, the case will be reported and all cards forwarded to The Adjutant General as provided in section 9 of the Regulations for Determining the Order of Call (Form 500), and The Adjutant General shall, after verification of the fact of double or multiple registration by reference to the lists in his possession, determine by lot which of the two numbers shall be continued and shall cancel the other and return the uncanceled card to the board with instructions to correct its lists accordingly.

(i) Cancellation of registration of person not subject to registration.

Wherever a claim shall be made to a local board that, through error or fraud, a person is registered who is not subject to registration, the board shall require the person to submit his claim in writing, together with such proof as he may care to submit, and shall forward the claim and the proof to the adjutant general of the State, who shall examine the proof, and, if he is of the opinion that the person was not subject to registration, shall direct the local board to cancel the registration and amend its lists accordingly.

(k) Voluntary enlistment of drafted men.

Registered men may continue to enlist until their names are posted as called for military service, as provided in section 15 of the Regulations for Local Boards (as amended).

Procedure of Local Boards.

(l) No oral argument or appearance by attorney.

Local boards will not permit applicants to appear by attorney, nor will they hear oral argument or receive written legal briefs.

(m) Legal questions.

Cases of doubt on legal questions will be stated in the form of an inquiry and forwarded to the governor. In formulating such questions, the local boards may consult with the county or city attorney.

(n) Proof by affidavit, but board on its own motion may investigate truth of affidavit.

The regulations prescribe that proof of the various claims shall be made by affidavits of a specific tenor. Also in section 17, a, c, d, e, and f, and in section 20, a, b, and i, it is prescribed that applicants may make "presentation by affidavits of such other evidence as may be required in the opinion of the local board to substantiate such claim." These provisions

are intended to expedite proceedings by restricting the presentation of proof by claimants as much as possible to affidavits. Local boards should bear in mind that their procedure is not controversial. On information brought to their attention by claims and affidavits, they are to investigate the merits of each claim. But no person has a vested right to appear personally before a board and urge a claim by argument or to submit other than proof by affidavit of claims to the board. Ordinarily the board should act on the case as presented by the claim and the supporting affidavits; but where the board is not satisfied with the evidence presented it may investigate the facts stated in the affidavits by interrogating the affiants or other persons.

(o) Boards not to make exemptions or discharges in cases where less than the evidence required by regulations is submitted.

The regulations require as a prerequisite to exemption or discharge a certain specific number of affidavits of a specific tenor. In the absence of the required number of affidavits of the required substance, local boards may not exempt or discharge. In the presence of such proof, boards may exempt or discharge if the proof, in the opinion of the board, substantiates the claim. If the board is dissatisfied with the amount or quality of proof, but is still of the opinion that the claim may be meritorious, it may call for further evidence, as outlined in the section (m) hereof; or if the proof, though apparently sufficient, is not believed by the board, it may make further investigation, as outlined in the section (m) hereof. In short, in the absence of the proof required by the regulations the board may not exempt or discharge; in the presence of the required proof the board may exempt or discharge if it thinks that the proof submitted and such other proof as it may call for or obtain substantiates the claim, and not otherwise.

(p) Minutes of reasons for disallowing claim.

When a local board disallows a claim for exemption or discharge and files with the district board, under section 20, the papers concerning the claim, it shall also file therewith a minute of its reasons for disallowing the claim.

(q) Employment of examining physicians.

The physician member of the board is the examining physician, except where additional physicians are necessary. Where such is the case the board should nominate the physician or physicians that it desires to engage to the governor, who may designate the physician or physicians so nominated or others in lieu thereof. The designation by the governor should be in writing and should be addressed to the physician, in care of the board. After having been once so designated by the governor, the physician may be employed by the board as occasion for his use arises. Such extra physicians are not members of the board, and need take no oath. Nor is it necessary that they reside in the area over which the board has jurisdiction. Section 15 of the regulations prescribes the number of examining physicians that may be compensated. Where additional

uncompensated service may be had, additional physicians may be employed if they are nominated by the board to the governor and by the governor designated to perform the service.

(r) **Local board may hold adjourned sessions in different towns where desirable.**

In cases where the territorial jurisdiction of the board is large or where convenience will be served thereby, local boards may hold sessions in such different places in their jurisdiction as will best accommodate the convenience of persons who are to appear before them.

(s) **Officers and other persons in Federal or State service.**

The following ruling governing the status of officers in contemplation of the Regulations for Local and District Boards is to be followed in passing upon claims for exemption or for discharge under section 4 of the act of May 18, and sections 18 and 20 of the Regulations for Local and District Boards.

I. Federal Service.

SECTION 1. EXEMPTIONS (Regulation No. 18, p. 24).—The exemptions extend to all the positions listed below. (In the executive branch they include all positions the appointments to which require confirmation by the Senate. In the legislative branch they include all positions filled by direct election by either House of Congress. In the judicial branch they include all positions filled by direct appointment by the court.)

SEC. 2. A. Executive offices:

1. **Executive Mansion.**—Secretary to the President.

2. **Department of State.**—Secretary of State, Consul for the Department of State, the Assistant Secretary of State, Second Assistant Secretary of State, Third Assistant Secretary of State, solicitor, ambassador, minister, diplomatic agent, consul general, consul.

3. **Treasury Department.**—Secretary, Assistant Secretary, Treasurer, Assistant Treasurer, Deputy Assistant Treasurer, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Comptroller of the Treasury, Assistant Comptroller of the Treasury, Comptroller of the Currency, Surgeon General Public Health Service, captain commandant of the Coast Guard of the United States, Director of the Mint, Register of the Treasury, Assistant Register of the Treasury, auditors for departments, assistant treasurers, collectors of customs, surveyors of customs, general appraisers of merchandise, appraisers of merchandise, assistant appraisers of merchandise, special examiners of drugs, medicines, and chemicals, collectors of internal revenue, mint and assay officers, Federal Farm Loan Board.

4. **War Department.**—Secretary of War, Assistant Secretary of War, Board of Ordnance and Fortifications, Mississippi River Commission, and all persons in the military service (as already defined in sec. 18, par. d, of Regulations for Local and District Boards).

5. **Department of Justice.**—Attorney General, Assistant to the Attorney General, assistant attorneys general, Solicitor General, solicitors for the several departments, assistant solicitors.

6. **Post Office Department.**—Postmaster General, Assistant Postmasters General, purchasing agent, postmasters at offices of the first, second, and third classes.

7. **Navy Department.**—Secretary of the

Navy, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and all persons in the naval service (as already defined in sec. 18, par. d, of Regulations for Local and District Boards).

8. **Department of the Interior.**—Secretary of the Interior, First Assistant Secretary of the Interior, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, Commissioner of the General Land Office, Assistant Commissioner of the General Land Office, Recorder of the General Land Office, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Commissioner of Pensions, Deputy Commissioner of Pensions, Commissioner of Patents, First Assistant Commissioner of Patents, examiners in chief in the Patent Office, Commissioner of Education, Director of the Geological Survey, Director of the Bureau of Mines, recorder of deeds, register of wills, registers of Land Office, receivers of public moneys, surveyors general Governor of Alaska, Governor and Secretary of Hawaii, superintendent for Five Civilized Tribes.

9. **Department of Agriculture.**—Secretary of Agriculture, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, Chief of the Weather Bureau.

10. **Department of Commerce.**—Secretary of Commerce, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, Director of the Census, Chief of Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Assistant Chief of Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Director of the Bureau of Standards, Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries, Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, Commissioner of Navigation, Supervising Inspector General Steamboat-Inspection Service, District supervising inspectors Steamboat-Inspection Service; Coast and Geodetic Survey: Hydrographic and geodetic engineers, junior hydrographic and geodetic engineers, aids.

11. **Department of Labor.**—Secretary of Labor, Commissioner General of Immigration, Commissioner of Labor Statistics, Chief of Children's Bureau, Commissioners of Immigration at the ports.

12. **Presidential boards.**—Board of Mediation and Conciliation, Commission of Fine Arts, Geographic Board, National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.

13. **Interstate Commerce Commission.**—Commissioners.

14. **Civil Service Commission.**—Commissioners (including President).

15. **Federal Reserve Board.**—Governor, vice governor, and members.

16. **Federal Trade Commission.**—Chairman, vice chairman, and commissioners.

17. **Panama Canal.**—Governor, engineer of maintenance, engineer of terminal construction, chief health officer.

18. **Smithsonian Institution.**—Secretary.

19. **Government Printing Office.**—Public Printer.

20. **National Homes for Disabled Volunteers.**—President of board, general treasurer, inspector general, and governors of branches.

21. **Pan American Union.**—Director general.

SEC. 3. B. Legislative offices:

1. **Congress—Senate.**—Vice President of the United States, Senators, Secretary, Sergeant at Arms, Chaplain. **House.**—Representatives, Territorial Delegates, Resident Commissioners, Clerk, Doorkeeper, Sergeant at Arms, Postmaster, Chaplain, Superintendent of Capitol.

2. **Library of Congress.**—Librarian,

SEC. 4. C. Judicial offices:

1. **Supreme Court.**—Chief and Associate Justices, clerk, marshal, reporter.

2. **Court of Claims.**—Chief Justice, Judges, chief and assistant clerk, auditor, bailiff.

3. **Court of Customs Appeals.**—Presiding and Associate Judges, clerk, marshal.

4. **Circuit Court of Appeals.**—Circuit Judges, clerks, attorneys, marshals.

5. **District Courts.**—Judges, clerks, attorneys, marshals.

SEC. 5. DISCHARGE (Regulations No. 20, p. 29).—All persons holding other Federal positions than the above must apply for discharge under Regulations, section 20, paragraph c, as "persons employed in the service of the United States designated by the President to be discharged;" or under section 20 b, as "customhouse clerks;" or under section 20 c, as "persons employed in the transmission of the mails;" or under section 20 d, as "artificers, etc., employed in the armories, etc."

II. State, Territorial, and District of Columbia Service.

EXEMPTIONS (Regulations No. 18, p. 24).—The exemptions extend to the following offices:

SEC. 6. 1. **Supreme offices.**—Governor, members of the Supreme (i. e., highest) Court, members of the Appellate (i. e., intermediate revisory) Court, members of both branches of the legislature.

SEC. 7. 2. **Superior offices.**—(1) All offices, other than the above, filled by popular election for the entire State, and (2) all offices filled by appointment by the governor or by the legislature or by the supreme and appellate courts, for the entire State, and having no intermediate superior between them and the appointing power.

As an example of the kinds of positions which would fulfill ordinarily one or the other of these requirements, the following list will serve as a guide: Attorney general, auditor, commissioner of health, commissioner of public utilities, commissioner of prisons, commissioner of insurance, commissioner of forestry, commissioner of labor, commissioner of railroads, commissioner of workmen's compensation, librarian, lieutenant governor, printer, superintendent of public instruction, treasurer.

Further requirements.—But positions in this class 2 must also fulfill the following requirements: (a) They must form the principal occupation of the incumbent, requiring the substance of his daily work and time; and (b) they must be performed by regular attendance at a building or room furnished by the State, Territory, or District of Columbia.

SEC. 8. DISCHARGE (Regulations No. 20, p. 29).—All persons holding in a State, Territory, or District of Columbia other positions than the above must apply for discharge under Regulations, section 20, paragraph a, as "county and municipal officers" if this description applies to them. If it does not apply, their positions are not within the class for whom either exemption or discharge is authorized.

Capt. Brady G. Ruttencutter, Eighteenth Infantry, is relieved from further treatment at the Walter Reed General Hospital, D. C. He will proceed to Fort Jay, N. Y., and report in person to the commanding officer, Twenty-second Infantry, for assignment to

MAY EXPORT PRICES SHOW DECREASE IN THREE YEARS IN THREE ARTICLES CLASSED AS FOODSTUFFS

The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce has issued the following:

A comparison of the export prices for May of this year with those for May, 1914, reveals a decrease in only three of the articles classed as foodstuffs—green coffee, dried apples, and oranges. According to the Monthly Summary published by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce coffee exported from this country in May, 1914, averaged in value 16½ cents a pound, 16 cents in May, 1916, and 15½ cents in May, 1917. For similar periods the export prices of dried apples were 9 cents, 7 cents, and 8½ cents a pound respectively, and of oranges \$2.30, \$2.12, and \$2 per box.

Breadstuff Prices Soar.

Breadstuffs show large increases in export prices. Corn exported in May, 1914, averaged 76½ cents per bushel against 82½ cents in May, 1916, and \$1.52 in May, 1917, an increase of 82 per cent in the last year. Rice exported in May, 1914, averaged 3½ cents per pound against 4½ cents in May, 1916, and 6 cents in May, 1917. Wheat exported averaged 98½ cents per bushel in May, 1914, \$1.28 in May, 1916, and \$2.58 in May, 1917, an increase of 160 per cent compared with May, 1914, and 100 per cent a year ago. Wheat flour exported advanced from \$4.69 per barrel in May, 1914, to \$5.73 in May, 1916, and \$9.52 in May, 1917, an increase of 100 per cent compared with May, 1914, and 66 per cent compared with May, 1916.

Eggs exported in May, 1914, averaged 19½ cents per dozen against 21½ cents per dozen in May, 1916, and 34½ cents in May, 1917. Canned salmon exported advanced from 8 cents per pound in May, 1914, to 9½ cents in 1916, and 13½ cents in May, 1917. The humble peanut showed a substantial gain, averaging 6½ cents per pound for those exported in May, 1914, but declined to 5½ cents in May, 1916, and advanced to 8½ cents in May, 1917, a gain of 66 per cent in the last year.

All meats show large increases in average export prices. Canned beef exported in May, 1914, averaged 13½ cents per pound against 20½ cents in May, 1916, and 27½ cents in May, 1917. Fresh beef exported averaged 12½ cents per pound in May, 1914, 12 cents in May, 1916, and 14½ cents in May, 1917. The fresh beef exported in May, 1917, was valued at 1 cent per pound less than the fresh beef imported for the same month. Pickled beef exported increased from 9½ cents per pound in May, 1914, to 10½ cents in 1916, and 15½ cents in 1917. Bacon exported advanced from 13½ cents in May, 1914, to 14 cents in 1916, and 22 cents in 1917, an increase of 57 per cent in the period from May, 1916, to May, 1917. Hams and shoulders were exported at an average price of 14 cents per pound in May, 1914, 15½ cents in 1916, and 22½ cents in 1917, an increase of 60 per cent since May, 1914. Lard shows a large advance in the export price, being 10½ cents in May, 1914, 12½ cents in 1916, and 23 cents in May, 1917, an increase of 110 per cent compared with 1914, and 82 per cent compared with May, 1916. Pickled pork exported from 10½ cents per pound in May, 1914, to 13 cents in 1916, and 19 cents in 1917.

Vegetables and Dairy Products Higher.

Dairy products also advanced greatly in export prices. Butter from 22½ cents per pound in May, 1914, to 25½ cents in 1916, and 37½ cents in 1917, an increase of 70 per cent in May, 1917, compared with May, 1914. Cheese exported declined from 18½ cents per pound in May, 1914, to 17 cents in 1916, but increased to 24½ cents in 1917, an increase of 43 per cent in the year. Condensed milk exported in May, 1914, averaged 7½ cents per pound, 8½ cents in May, 1916, and 11½ cents in May, 1917.

Vegetables exported share in the general increase. Onions increased from \$1.35 per bushel in May, 1914, to \$1.41 in 1916, and to \$2.12 in 1917. Potatoes from 80½ cents per bushel in May, 1914, to \$1.22 in 1916, and \$2.87 in 1917, an increase of 135 per cent in the past year.

TO INSPECT MOTOR TRANSPORTATION.

Paragraph 9, Special Orders, No. 157, July 9, 1917, War Department, is so amended as to direct the depot quartermaster, Chicago, Ill., or one of his commissioned assistants, to make such visits as may be necessary during the fiscal year 1918 into the States of Massachusetts and Connecticut, in addition to the visits directed in said order, for the purpose of inspecting motor transportation purchased by the Quartermaster Corps, and to direct the officer who shall make the visits to return to his proper station after each visit upon the completion of the duty enjoined.

MEXICO ADMITS COTTON FREE.

The following telegram has been received from the American consul general at Mexico City:

Importation low grade cotton goods declared duty free August 1 to December 31. Decree in full by mail.

SIXTEEN MAJORS ASSIGNED.

By direction of the President, the following-named officers are detailed for service and to fill vacancies in The Adjutant General's Department:

Cavalry.—Majrs. John M. Morgan, Herbert J. Brees, Charles A. Romeyn, James C. Rhea, and Paul T. Hayne, jr.
Coast Artillery Corps.—Majrs. Frederick W. Stopford, Alfred S. Morgan, and John S. Johnston.

Infantry.—Majrs. James B. Gowen, Detached Officers' List; Joseph F. Janda, Third Infantry; Berkeley Enochs, Eleventh Infantry; Walter T. Bates; William K. Naylor; Campbell King; Robert O. Van Horn; and G. Soulard Turner.

Reports to The Adjutant General's Office show that enlistments for the Regular Army on July 30 amounted to 2,705, making a total of 170,940 accepted enlistments since April 1, 1917.

BIDS INVITED ON SUPPLIES NEEDED FOR PANAMA CANAL

The Panama Canal has issued circulars inviting proposals for the following material to be delivered at Colon (Atlantic port) or port of Ancon (Pacific port), Isthmus of Panama.

Bidders desiring to submit proposals may obtain blanks and information upon application to the general purchasing officer, the Panama Canal, Washington, D. C., or to the assistant purchasing agents, 24 State Street, New York, N. Y.; Audubon Building, New Orleans, La.; and Fort Mason, San Francisco, Cal.; also from the United States Engineer offices in the principal cities throughout the United States.

The following material appears in Circular No. 1156, bids to be opened August 6, 1917:

Electric cable, 37,000 feet; bronze bars, 1,700 pounds; cast-iron car wheels, 500; zinc, 10,000 pounds; Steel wire brushes, 700 pounds; vitrified salt-glazed conduits, 94,600 duct feet; tile duct, 5,000 pieces; automobile tires, 700; asbestos magnesia cement, 15,000 pounds; yellow pine or Douglas fir, 4,348,513 feet b. m.; concentrated lye, 25,000 pounds; beeswax, 600 pounds; cotton rope, 3,600 feet; cotton line, 4,800 feet.

The following material appears in Circular No. 1157, bids to be opened August 15, 1917:

Steel reinforcing rods, 5,133,348 pounds; tie-rods and nuts, 25,700 pounds; steel rail, 226 gross tons; railroad track switches, 25; track frogs, 25; angle bars, 1,280; tie-plates, 12,800; track spikes, 50,000 pounds; switch stands, 25; telephone cable, 25,500 feet; carriage bolts, 17,500; machine bolts, 47,800; cone-head rivets, 14,900 pounds; plate or cut washers, 15,000 pounds; hair felt, 90,000 square feet; canvas, 4,000 yards; refrigerating apparatus for hospital, kitchen, and mess building; dining chairs, 300; alumina sulphate, 500,000 pounds; cypress cross-ties, 10,000.

The following material appears in Circular No. 2142, bids to be opened August 8, 1917:

Electric cable, 6,650 feet; kilowatt transformer, 1; gasoline-driven centrifugal pumps, 2; rotary switches, 150.

POST-OFFICE FRAUD ORDERS.

OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

Washington, July 27, 1917.

Order No. 540 has this day been issued against the National Silk Hosiery Co. and its officers and agents as such, at 487 East Main Street, Columbus, Ohio.

July 28, 1917.

Order No. 553 has this day been issued against the Majestic Squab Co. and its officers and agents as such, at Adel, Iowa.

Order No. 554 has this day been issued against Los Zentrals a l'Agence centrale des loteries, Loterie de la Maison du Peuple, Maison du Peuple, Commission financiere de la Maison du Peuple, Volkshaus-Lotterie, and Volkshausfinanzierung, at Berne, Switzerland.

A. S. BURLISON,
Postmaster General.

Digitized by Google
Contribute to the Red Cross fund.