

BOLSHEVIST COUP IN HUNGARY IS DESCRIBED IN CABLEGRAMS TO THE STATE DEPARTMENT

WORKMAN ASSUMES PRESIDENCY

Foreign Affairs Minister Former Aid-de-Camp to Trotsky—Some Shooting in Budapest on Friday but Foreigners Believed Safe.

Acting Secretary of State Phillips announces that the State Department has received a dispatch from Belgrade that the Hungarian government was overturned by the Communist Revolutionary element, under Bolshevist leadership, in Budapest on Friday. While telegraph and other communications were cut off, and there was some shooting and other disorders, all the foreigners in Budapest are believed to be safe.

News Through Serbian Sources.

Through Serbian sources, information has come to the department that the Hungarian government had resigned and that the new Magyar government announced hostilities would begin at 6 o'clock last Friday night, Budapest time. The resignation of the old Hungarian government came after the French authorities now in Hungary had directed the Hungarian government to withdraw its army forces to Szegedin-Debreczen boundary, the Roumanians to hold the Aradszat-Marnement line, and the French to occupy the territory in dispute.

The New Government.

A dispatch from Berne, referring to the press reports concerning the situation, says that Alexander Gorbai, who has assumed the presidency of the Revolutionary Government of Workers, Peasants, and Soldiers' Councils, according to the press, is a workman, who at first a conservative Socialist, has now moved to the Left. Joseph Pogony (Pagany?), Minister of War, used to be president of the Soldatenrat, formerly an orderly in the Second Army, and once punished for indiscretion in an army matter. Bohm, who has become Commissioner for Social Affairs, was once Minister of War, and has lately gone to the Left. Belakun, Minister of Foreign Affairs, used to be aid-de-camp for Trotsky in Russia, serving as such four years, and described as a very radical Bolshevist.

Count Karolyi's Reported Statement.

The State Department has received a dispatch from Copenhagen stating that Count Karolyi, heading the Hungarian Provisional Government at Budapest, in a memorandum received at Copenhagen, claimed that Roumanians, Czechs, and Serbs started rumors in entente coun-

U. S. DESTROYER TO LOCATE BASE FOR TRANS-OCEAN AIR FLIGHT

The Barney Ordered to Make Survey of the Harbors Along Coast of Newfoundland.

The Navy Department announces that the U. S. S. *Barney*, one of the modern destroyers, now commanded by Lieut. Commander J. L. Kaufman, has been ordered to proceed to Newfoundland to investigate the harbor facilities all along the coast for the purpose of determining the best base from which to start the proposed trans-Atlantic flight.

On board the *Barney* will be Lieut. Commander P. N. L. Bellinger, United States Navy, and Lieut. E. F. Stone, United States Coast Guard, who have been detailed by the department to make this investigation.

Unless difficulties with ice floes are encountered, it is expected that the *Barney* will return to the United States in about 10 days, when the officers will submit their report at Washington.

Belgium Reimposes Restrictions On the Importation of Tobacco

The War Trade Board announces (W. T. B. R. 666), for the information of exporters in the United States, that they have been informed that the Belgian Government has reimposed the restriction upon the importation into Belgium of tobacco, which restriction was recently removed. For the importation of tobacco into Belgium individual import licenses will now be required.

COLOMBIA DELEGATES TO PARIS.

Will Represent Their Country in Venezuelan Boundary Arbitration.

The Department of State has advices from Bogota, Colombia, that the Colombian delegates to the Conference of Neutrals at Paris are M. Urrutia, as chairman of the mission; M. Restrepo, the legal adviser, and M. Joachim Reyes, as secretary. It is understood that M. Urrutia and M. Restrepo will represent Colombia in the Venezuelan boundary arbitration to be held in May, of which Dr. Julio Garzon Nieto has been named a member and is to proceed to Berne. M. Urrutia and M. Restrepo are now at Paris.

tries that Bolshevism is developing in Hungary and claimed that by these rumors the Roumanians, Czechs, and Serbs hoped they might be allowed to occupy disputed districts of Hungary on the pretext of restoring order and defending their nationals.

COLLECTIONS OF INCOME AND EXCESS-PROFIT TAXES THIS YEAR WILL AMOUNT TO MORE THAN 4 BILLIONS

OVER BILLION NOW IN

First Quarterly Figures, Not Including Hawaii, Issued by Internal Revenue Bureau, Indicate Prosperity Is General Throughout the Country.

The Bureau of Internal Revenue issues the following:

Collections of income and excess-profits taxes this year will amount to more than \$4,000,000,000, as indicated by the first quarterly collection of \$1,001,244,575 from 63 collection districts. The collection district of Hawaii is not included, as it was given an extension of 30 days for filing returns. Four billion seven hundred million dollars was estimated by the Congress from these sources, and the March payment indicates that this figure may be realized, as all of the returns made by corporations are tentative. It is assumed that they estimated the minimum amount of tax to which they will be subjected. The actual amount will be shown in the complete returns, to be filed not later than May 1.

Increase in All Districts.

All the districts reported showed a decided increase over the 25 per cent of last year's income-tax collection, which amounted to \$750,000,000, with the exception of Minnesota, New Mexico, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and West Virginia. On the basis of last year's collections Minnesota's quarterly deposits should have been about \$15,000,000, but they were only \$11,000,000; Philadelphia's should have been \$41,000,000, but they were \$38,000,000; West Virginia's should have been \$11,000,000 and were \$10,000,000, while Pittsburgh's should have been \$80,000,000 and were \$54,000,000.

Later reports, officials of the Internal Revenue say, will show beyond question that all of these districts will exceed all of last year's collections. As to Pittsburgh, it is the opinion that Pittsburgh's payment of first installments will not come up to the \$80,000,000 mark, which was the quarter of last year's total. It is explained by the fact that many of the

big steel companies which paid last year in the Pittsburgh district probably paid this year in the New York district. The fact that New Mexico is behind is due to the congestion of business.

The Leading Districts.

The largest increase in deposits over the quarter of last year's total is shown in North Dakota and the eighth Illinois districts, where there was a 240 per cent increase. The third Iowa shows a 180 per cent increase, and the fourth North Carolina 155 per cent increase; the fifth North Carolina and South Carolina, 125 per cent increase.

General prosperity throughout the country, officials point out, is indicated by the returns. The Bureau of Internal Revenue has collected from all sources since July 1, the beginning of the fiscal year, about two and one-quarter billions of revenues.

Results by Districts.

Districts.	Total deposits including Mar. 21, 1919.	Increase or decrease over one-fourth 1917.
Alabama.....	\$7,419,550	\$1,663,233
Arkansas.....	2,895,265	1,531,378
1st California.....	28,451,619	
6th California.....	10,961,298	
Colorado.....	7,690,879	711,329
Connecticut.....	34,259,841	14,024,187
Florida.....	2,016,681	782,138
Georgia.....	8,424,637	3,981,443
1st Illinois.....	72,089,000	
5th Illinois.....	3,856,316	2,416,615
8th Illinois.....	8,463,595	6,003,105
13th Illinois.....	2,559,456	361,692
6th Indiana.....	7,448,125	1,633,363
7th Indiana.....	3,947,530	2,025,486
3d Iowa.....	11,469,096	7,207,952
Kansas.....	9,708,483	3,060,536
2d Kentucky.....	1,167,244	542,541
5th Kentucky.....	4,859,337	2,158,640
6th Kentucky.....	876,037	42,216
7th Kentucky.....	1,796,072	1,036,472
8th Kentucky.....	621,343	
Louisiana.....	9,072,442	4,454,701
Marvland.....	29,075,000	6,845,544
3d Massachusetts.....	75,203,304	32,635,595
1st Michigan.....	26,751,663	11,675,898
4th Michigan.....	5,839,652	2,647,174
Minnesota.....	11,443,251	3,588,114
1st Missouri.....	19,942,521	8,290,713
6th Missouri.....	8,464,888	4,132,646
Montana.....	2,809,358	
Nebraska.....	5,035,498	2,085,135
New Hampshire.....	10,702,785	5,183,181
1st New Jersey.....	6,242,959	1,988,795
5th New Jersey.....	20,000,000	5,653,258
New Mexico.....	1,375,326	1,684,599
1st New York.....	18,000,370	8,859,478
2d New York.....	145,551,884	
3d New York.....	36,581,048	
14th New York.....	17,123,492	8,346,417
21st New York.....	9,384,125	3,391,110
28th New York.....	23,575,698	9,709,077
4th North Carolina.....	4,318,277	2,649,217
5th North Carolina.....	7,813,254	4,446,845
North and South Dakota.....	3,728,980	2,638,052
1st Ohio.....	17,098,698	6,224,842
10th Ohio.....	9,098,620	3,400,929
11th Ohio.....	6,120,019	1,544,625
18th Ohio.....	44,941,943	4,187,969
Oklahoma.....	6,039,522	785,177
Oregon.....	5,478,562	2,895,692
1st Pennsylvania.....	38,163,750	3,746,148
9th Pennsylvania.....	6,665,548	2,873,049
12th Pennsylvania.....	7,923,931	1,335,203
23d Pennsylvania.....	54,317,333	25,561,910
South Carolina.....	4,885,154	2,690,660
Tennessee.....	7,319,064	3,593,619
3d Texas.....	13,500,000	
2d Virginia.....	5,354,316	2,635,532
6th Virginia.....	4,555,899	1,649,715
Washington.....	11,338,840	6,733,015
West Virginia.....	10,639,011	1,050,814
1st Wisconsin.....	18,338,884	10,242,955
2d Wisconsin.....	3,512,149	1,584,883
Total.....	1,001,244,575	

Decrease.

Better than money because they earn money; buy a WAR-SAVINGS STAMP TO-DAY.

Tribute of Mr. Crowell to 27th Division, Welcomed Home by New York City Today

The Acting Secretary of War, Mr. Benedict Crowell, to-day issued the following statement:

The tremendous ovation which the city of New York is giving to the officers and men of the 27th Division of the triumphant American Army to-day springs from just pride in an achievement worthy of the highest national traditions.

These sons of the metropolis and the Empire State are the heroes of Kemmel Hill, of Peronne, of Bellicourt, of St. Quentin, of Cambrai, of Bony, and Le Catelet.

These men who swing down beautiful Fifth Avenue to-day, resplendent in health and good spirit, each man looking to a future of good citizenship in the safe peace his valor established, are survivors of the historic American drive at the Hindenburg line of last summer and fall. They fought gloriously. They helped win the most stupendous conflict the world has ever seen. The fruit of the victory is now in the hands of the people of all civilized nations, great and small. These men who parade to-day are of the American stuff that heartened the weary British and French heroes in the summer of 1918, and when it came their turn to fight on their own sectors they exhibited strength and ability which swept down the enemy like the wrath of an avenging God. In their last great drive the enemy fell back before them for 13 miles, and some 3,000 prisoners were taken into the lines of the 27th Division.

These feats of glory are being celebrated by the home folk to-day. They will illumine the pages of American history for all time. These men are worthy of the laurel wreath New York so generously bestows upon them.

In the hour of rejoicing we shall not forget the bravest of the brave who may only parade Fifth Avenue to-day in spirit—the comrades who did not return. They died or are suffering in Army hospitals that we might enjoy the security of this day. Our hearts turn to them and to those loved ones who mourn their absence. We see the brilliant spectacle of this parade through tears for them, yet we know that they preferred death and physical torture to dishonorable personal safety.

All welcome to the 27th Division, the old National Guard of New York, brave soldiers and good citizens!

Additional Military Units Assigned to Early Convoy Home

The War Department authorizes the publication of the following information: The following organizations have been assigned to early convoy:

- Sixty-fourth Field Artillery Brigade Headquarters.
- One hundred and forty-first Field Artillery Regiment.
- Base Hospital No. 112.
- Eight hundred and fifty-first and Eight hundred and fifty-third Companies, Transportation Corps.
- Signal Corps Casual Company No. 4.
- Company D, Three hundred and sixteenth Ammunition Train.

Three hundred and fourth Bakery Company; Four hundred and eighth and Four hundred and eleventh Telegraph Battalions; Four hundred and sixty-fifth Ponton Train; United States Army Ambulance Service Sections Nos. 504, 510, 512, 525, 542, 552, 553, 560, 571, 590, 601, 603, 625, 626, 632, 633, 634, 636, 638, 646.

Reports Sentiment in Mexico As Favoring League of Nations

A dispatch to the Department of State from Mexico City says the chairman of the senate committee on foreign relations of the Mexican Congress has publicly announced that sentiment is general in Mexico City that Mexico should join the League of Nations. Newspapers at Mexico City have published favorable comment regarding the league. No official expression, however, has been made by the Mexican Government.

HOSPITAL DISCONTINUED.

Debarcation Hospital No. 52 at Richmond College, Va., is to be discontinued, it being no longer required in the military service.

LOWER FOOD PRICES IN NEAR FUTURE FORECAST BY MR. PEEK, INDUSTRIAL BOARD CHAIRMAN

BUMPER WHEAT CROP EXPECTED.

Returns from New York, Where He Went to Consult Food Administration and Grain Corporation Officials on Policy on Food Prices.

The Industrial Board of the Department of Commerce authorizes the following:

George N. Peek, chairman of the Industrial Board of the Department of Commerce, and William M. Ritter, a member of the board, have returned from New York, where they went to secure from officials of the United States Food Administration and the Grain Corporation a statement of their policy on food prices.

"Food administration officials felt that it was unfortunate that there had been such general misunderstanding of Mr. Hoover's statement that 'we might see wheat at \$3.50 a bushel,'" Mr. Peek said yesterday.

What Mr. Hoover Said.

"What Mr. Hoover said was 'we might see wheat at \$3.50 a bushel, as it was in the spring of 1917, if there is a free market in wheat and uncontrolled prices. So much for the 1918 crop. There can be no free market of 90 per cent of the world's exports. As to the 1919 crop it is of course too early to come to any precise conclusion.'

"It is clear," Mr. Peek continued, "that, as Mr. Hoover says, there can be no free market at present, in the first place because of the unsettled conditions in business—especially in shipping and finance.

Expects Lower Prices.

"Further, the phrasing of the grain appropriation bill clearly indicates that the \$1,000,000,000 appropriation was made by Congress not only to make good the \$2.26 wheat guaranty to the farmers, but to enable the Government to sell wheat and flour at the guaranteed prices, 'or at such other prices and on such terms or conditions as may be necessary to carry out the purposes' of the act, 'and to enable the people of the United States to purchase wheat products at a reasonable cost.' Wheat is the basic food commodity. What is a reasonable cost must be determined by conditions. In July the new wheat crop, estimated at a billion and a quarter bushels, will begin to come to market.

"I believe, therefore, that there is every reason to expect lower food prices in the relatively near future. This view I believe the men in charge of the affairs of the Food Administration will share."

BINDER TWINE TO DENMARK.

The War Trade Board announces (W. T. B. R. 667) that applications will be considered for the exportation of binder twine to Denmark if accompanied by the necessary import certificate.

Marine Corps Casualties 11,309, As Reported Up to March 19 Last

The Major General Commandant of the Marine Corps has issued the following statement of Marine Corps casualties compiled from cablegrams and muster rolls up to and including March 19, 1919:

	Officers.	Men.	Total.
Killed in action.....	48	1,459	1,507
Died of wounds.....	29	694	723
Died of disease.....	18	1,260	2,778
Accidentally killed.....	1	4	5
Died (other causes).....	2	3	5
Total.....	98	2,420	2,518
Wounded (severely).....	92	1,950	2,042
Wounded (slightly).....		578	578
Wounded (degree undetermined).....	146	5,810	5,956
Total.....	238	8,338	8,576
Missing.....		215	215
Total casualties.....			11,309

THE CONSERVATION OF FUEL BY "DAYLIGHT SAVING" PLAN

Million and a Quarter Tons of Coal Saved in Seven Months of Last Year.

Because of the fact that the clocks of this country will be moved forward one hour at 2 o'clock next Sunday morning, March 30, in compliance with the "Daylight saving" law, the United States Fuel Administration to-day called attention to the estimates made last October that 1,250,000 tons of coal were saved during seven months last year through the operation of this law.

Shorter Periods in Europe.

The plan was adopted in the United States after its success had been demonstrated in Great Britain, France, Italy, Germany, Austria, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Portugal, Australia, and Iceland. In European countries the period during which the clock is advanced is in most cases shorter than the seven months adopted as the United States plan, because Europe is farther from the equator than this country, and early sunrise prevails during a much smaller portion of the year.

In England and France.

In Great Britain the plan is operative only during four and a half months, while in France the clocks are moved forward for a period of only three and a half months.

Coal production in this country having been at a low ebb for the last five months, there are fears of a severe shortage next winter, particularly if the weather should be cold and stormy. The economy which will be effected by the "daylight saving" law this year, therefore, may prove to be a direct advantage.

Help the Victory Liberty Loan.

INDUSTRIAL BOARD AS HELPFUL TO INTERNAL REVENUE BUREAU

Mr. George N. Peek, chairman of the Industrial Board, has received the following letter from Daniel C. Roper, Commissioner of Internal Revenue:

MARCH 15, 1919.

HON. GEORGE N. PEEK,
Chairman, Industrial Board,
Department of Commerce,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. PEEK: In response to your inquiry as to the attitude of the Bureau of Internal Revenue toward the work of the Industrial Board of the Department of Commerce, I am glad to assure you not only of my sympathetic interest but of my earnest hope and belief that the board will be helpful to us in a large way.

The bureau is desirous of administering intelligently and constructively the relief provisions of the new revenue act in respect of shrinkages in inventory values, and realizes the difficulty of its task. I am, therefore, following with interest your board's plan to bridge the gap between the inflated prices of the war period and a normal scale of prices for general buying. As I understand it, you intend to accomplish this by joint study on the part of the Government and the basic industries of the Nation, as a result of which a normal scale of prices may be evolved and presented to national commerce as a fair and sound basis for Government buying and the resumption of normal activity.

The bureau will welcome from you evidence which will thus be made available as to post-war prices, and while it can not be bound by the action of another branch of the Government, we will give such evidence the full weight to which it is entitled in administering the tax law.

Your, sincerely,

DANIEL C. ROPER,
Commissioner.

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REDUCED OCEAN FREIGHT RATES TO FAR EASTERN COUNTRIES

The United States Railroad Administration issues the following:

Walker D. Hines, Director General of Railroads, announces the purpose of the Railroad Administration to put into effect as soon as the tariffs can be prepared and filed, new rates on export traffic to China, Japan, Australia, and Philippine Islands, applying from territory Missouri River and east through Pacific Coast ports. The new rates are reductions from the existing rates. The proposed rates follow:

Commodity.	Rate per 100 lbs.
Articles described in Item 5, transcontinental tariff 29-B	\$1.75
Agricultural implements	1.00
Iron articles (general mixture)	.60
Car wheels and axles attached	.60
Boiler iron	.60
Cast iron pipe	.60
Wrought iron pipe	.60
Roofing iron	.60
Machinery, including grading and road-making machinery	1.00
Sewing machines	1.10
Oil, lubricating	.90
Oil well supplies	1.00
Railway equipment (axles, beams, couplers, etc., comb.)	.75
Railway equipment (cars, passenger and freight)	.75
Railway equipment (locomotives, etc.)	.75
Tobacco, manufactured	1.35
Tobacco, unmanufactured	1.40
Automobiles and parts:	
Passenger	3.75
Freight	3.00
Canned goods	1.00
Chocolate	1.50
Cotton piece goods	1.20
Glass:	
Window, etc.	1.10
Plate (no limit as to measurement, not exceeding 120 united inches)	1.40
Iron, pig	.75
Iron castings	.65
Lime, acetate of	.70
Milk, condensed	1.00
Paint, etc.	.70
Paper, etc.	.90
Pig lead	.75
Plumbers' goods	1.50
Roofing, etc.	.90
Wire rope	.70
Scap	1.00
Soda ash, caustic soda, etc.	.60
Spelter	.75
Starch	.90
Steam or hot-water heating apparatus	1.25
Wheelbarrows	1.10
Wood pulp and wood-pulp board	.75
Zinc plates and sheets	.80
Vehicles	1.40
Wax, paraffin	.90

U. S. PRODUCTION OF GASOLINE 85 MILLION BARRELS IN 1918

Peak of War Output Reached During That Year Far Surpassed All Previous Records.

"We floated to victory on a wave of oil," said a British admiral in the first enthusiastic moments following the armistice.

Just how much truth there is in this statement has just been disclosed by Van H. Manning, Director of the Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior, in the yearly statement on the production of gasoline in this country.

In 1916, before the United States entered the war, according to the statement, the production of gasoline was a little short of 50,000,000 barrels. In 1917, when war activity was accelerated by the entry of the United States into the war, the production of gasoline had increased to nearly 68,000,000 barrels, an increase of more than 50,000 barrels a day.

Increased Production in 1918.

It was thought by many that this must be the peak of American patriotic effort, but in 1918, when the war had assumed even greater proportions, the production of gasoline was over 85,000,000 barrels, an increase for the year of more than 17,000,000 barrels. The daily increase for this year over the record-breaking year of 1917 was about 47,000 barrels for each of the 365 days, or almost as much more as the increase of the previous year.

Showed By Export Records.

How this country sent an ever-increasing flood of this gasoline to the allies and to friendly countries is seen in the export figures. In 1916 there were 8,473,102 barrels of gasoline sent abroad. In 1917 this amount had increased to 9,901,877 barrels, an increase of about 4,000 barrels a day. In 1918 these exports had reached a total of 13,312,503 barrels, an increase of nearly 10,000 barrels a day over the year 1917.

It is the opinion of Mr. Manning that no single industry in this country of so important a nature ever made such a showing in a single year and he doubts if the future will ever show such a record of achievement.

MAIL FOR CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.

OFFICE OF SECOND ASSISTANT
POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, March 24, 1919.

Articles of mail, under the Postal Union postage rates, conditions, and classification, will be accepted for Czecho-Slovakia for dispatch from New York to Switzerland for onward transmission to destination.

Postmasters will observe that there is no provision for a parcel-post service to Czecho-Slovakia.

OTTO PRAEGER,
Second Asst. Postmaster General.

Better than money because they earn money; buy a WAR-SAVINGS STAMP TO-DAY.

TIME EXTENSION TO TAXPAYERS TEMPORARILY LIVING IN ALASKA

The Treasury Department issues the following:

T. D. 2810.—Income Tax.

Extension of time in which taxpayers living or temporarily residing in the Territory of Alaska may, pursuant to the requirements of the revenue act of 1918, file returns of income for the year 1918 with the collector of internal revenue for their respective districts.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF
INTERNAL REVENUE,
Washington, D. C.

To Collectors of Internal Revenue and Others Concerned:

Because of the fact that it will be impossible to put into the hands of taxpayers residing or located in the Territory of Alaska the blank forms and instructions prescribed by this department for the use of taxpayers in making returns pursuant to the new revenue act in time for such returns to be filed on or before the due date—March 15, 1919—an extension of time to June 15, 1919, is hereby granted to all taxpayers living or residing temporarily in the Territory of Alaska. This extension shall not be construed as extending the payment of the second installment due June 15, 1919, and subsequent installments, therefore two installments will be due June 15, 1919.

DANIEL C. ROBER.

Commissioner of Internal Revenue.
Approved March 21, 1919.

CARTER GLASS,
Secretary of the Treasury.

WANTS MEN FOR WORK IN DYES.

Department of Agriculture to Make Appointments in Bureau of Chemistry.

The color laboratory of the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, desires to obtain men experienced in the art of dyeing and the use of colors.

The duties will involve examination and testing of dyes with a view to determining their color values and methods of utilization.

A civil service examination to obtain men for this work will be announced shortly. In the mean time appointments of persons suitably qualified can be made on a temporary basis, pending the applicant's qualification under the civil service examination. Salaries will range from \$1,440 to \$2,280, depending upon the education, training, and experience of the applicant.

Applications for temporary appointment should be made to the Bureau of Chemistry, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

ENLISTMENTS IN THE NAVY.

The Navy Department's enlistment report shows that there were 1,204 first enlistments during the week ending March 20, divided as follows: Eastern division, 674; central division, 306; southern division, 146; western division, 78.

TAX REGULATIONS AMENDMENT CONCERNING CREDIT ALLOWANCE

Rules for Personal Exemption and Dependents in Cases of Non- resident Aliens.

The Treasury Department issues the following:

T. D. 2811.

The preliminary edition of Regulations 45 amended (1) by the addition of a new article numbered 307, concerning the allowance of credit for a personal exemption and for dependents to a nonresident alien individual, and (2) by the addition of a new article numbered 316, concerning the allowance of credits to a nonresident alien employee.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER
OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
Washington, D. C.

To collectors of internal revenue and others concerned:

The preliminary edition of Regulations 45 is hereby amended by the addition of two new articles numbered 307 and 316, respectively, and reading as follows:

"ART. 307. Credit for a personal exemption and for dependents in case of nonresident alien individual.—(a) The following is an incomplete list of countries which either impose no income tax or in imposing an income tax allow the similar credit required by the statute: Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Cuba, France, Italy, Mexico, Union of South Africa. (b) The following is an incomplete list of countries which in imposing an income tax do not allow the similar credit required by the statute: Australia, Great Britain and Ireland, Japan, New Zealand. A nonresident alien individual who is a citizen or subject of any country on the first list is entitled for the purpose of the normal tax to such credit for a personal exemption and for dependents as his family status may warrant. (See arts. 302-305.) If he is a citizen or subject of any country on the second list he is not entitled to any such credit. If he is a citizen or subject of a country which is on neither list, then to secure credit for a personal exemption or for dependents or both he must prove to the satisfaction of the commissioner that his country does not impose an income tax or that in imposing an income tax it grants the similar credit required by the statute. (See art. 306.)"

"ART. 316. Allowance of credits to nonresident alien employee.—A nonresident alien employee, provided he is entitled under section 216 of the statute to credit for a personal exemption or for dependents or both (see arts. 301-307, particularly the lists of countries in art. 307), may claim the benefit of such credit by filing with his employer Form 1115, duly filled out and executed under oath. On the filing of such a claim the employer shall examine it. If, on such examination, it appears that the claim is in due form, that it contains no statement which, to the knowledge of the employer, is untrue, and that such employee, on the face of the claim, is entitled to credit, and that such credit has not yet been ex-

List of Transports and Army Units Sailing From France for United States

The War Department authorizes publication of the following information:

The transport *Artegas* sailed from La Pallice Rochelle March 20 and is due to arrive at Newport News April 4, with the following troops:

Special Casual Company No. 58, discharges, 1 officer, 31 men.
Medical detachment for duty, 5 men.
Two casual officers, classified as follows: Medical, 1; Air Service, 1.

The transport *Kentuckian* sailed from St. Nazaire March 21 and is due to arrive at New York April 3, with the following troops:

Headquarters 182d Infantry Brigade, Camp Kearney, 3 officers, 20 men.
Three hundred sixty-third Infantry, Regimental and First Battalion Headquarters Company, Machine Gun Company, Medical Detachment, and Companies A to D, inclusive, 18 officers, 1,462 men, divided as follows: Camp Kearney, 11 officers, 816 men; Camp Sherman, 237 men; Camp Lewis, 5 officers, 80 men; Camp Dodge, 65 men; scattered, 2 officers, 263 men.

Special casual companies as follows: No. 2481, discharges, 2 officers, 111 men; No. 2483, discharges, 1 officer, 65 men.
Chemical Warfare Convoy Detachment No. 18, 1 officer, 2 men.

Casual companies as follows: No. 602, Marines, 1 officer, 48 men; No. 605, Arkansas, 1 officer, 80 men; No. 607, Texas, 1 officer, 81 men.

One casual officer, Transportation.
Included in the above is Brig. Gen. Vernon A. Caldwell, commanding headquarters, 182d Infantry Brigade.

The transport *Huron* sailed from St. Nazaire March 21 and is due to arrive at Charleston, S. C., April 4, with the following troops:

One hundred and nineteenth Infantry, Headquarters and Medical Detachments of Second and Third Battalions, Companies E, F, G, H, I, K, L, and M, 42 officers, 1,779 men, divided as follows: Camp Jackson, 28 officers, 1,003 men; Camp Dodge, 2 officers, 127 men; Camp Gordon, 1 officer, 63 men; Camp Grant, 4 officers, 232 men; Camp Pike, 1 officer, 62 men; Camp Sherman, 2 officers, 97 men; Camp Taylor, 2 officers, 67 men; Camp Upton, 2 officers, 123 men.

hausted, such employer need not, until such credit be in fact exhausted, withhold any tax from payments of salary or wages made to such employee. Every employer with whom affidavits of claim on Form 1115 are filed by employees shall preserve such affidavits until the following calendar year, and shall then file them, attached to his annual withholding return (see art. 367) on Form 1042 (revised), with the collector, on or before March 1. In case, however, when the following calendar year arrives, such employer has no withholding to return, he shall forward all such affidavits of claim, so filed with him by employees, directly to the commissioner (sorting division), with a letter of transmittal, on or before March 1. In all other cases benefit of the credits allowed against net income for the purpose of the normal tax may not be received by a nonresident alien by filing a claim with the withholding agent, but only by claiming them upon filing a return of income as prescribed in article 403."

DANIEL C. ROPER,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.
Approved March 22, 1919.

I. S. ROWE,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

One hundred and thirteenth Machine Gun Battalion, Field and Staff, Headquarters, Ordnance, and Medical Detachments, Companies A and B, 13 officers, 365 men, divided as follows: Camp Jackson, 12 officers, 324 men; Camp Dodge, 1 officer, 41 men.

One hundred and fifth Sanitary Train, Medical Supply Depot, Headquarters Ambulance Section, and Ambulance Companies Nos. 117 to 120, inclusive; Headquarters Field Hospital Section and Field Hospitals Nos. 117 to 120, inclusive, 31 officers, 877 men, divided as follows: Camp Jackson, 27 officers, 699 men; Camp Funston, 1 officer, 50 men; Camp Gordon, 1 officer, 71 men; Camp Devens, 2 officers, 57 men.

Two casual officers, classified as follows: Medical, 1; Field Artillery, 1.
Other casuals: Civilians, 3.

The transport *Edgar A. Luckenbach* sailed from Bordeaux March 22 and is due to arrive at New York April 2, with the following troops:

Casual Company No. 54, Virginia, 1 officer, 93 men.

Fortieth Division Headquarters Troops, Camp Kearney, 2 officers, 121 men.

One hundred and fifteenth Train Headquarters, Camp Kearney, 2 officers, 21 men.

One hundred and fifty-ninth Infantry, Headquarters Detachment, Headquarters Company, Supply Company, Sanitary Detachment, Machine-Gun Detachment, 28 officers, 2,008 men, divided as follows: Camp Kearney, 14 officers, 547 men; Camp Bowie, 1 officer, 75 men; Camp Pike, 1 officer, 80 men; Camp Custer, 1 officer, 40 men; Camp Devens, 1 officer, 84 men; Camp Dix, 1 officer, 157 men; Camp Funston, 1 officer, 154 men; Camp Hancock, 1 officer, 104 men; Camp Taylor, 1 officer, 58 men; Camp Dodge, 2 officers, 346 men; Camp Greene, 1 officer, 86 men; Camp Lee, 1 officer, 84 men; Camp McClellan, 1 officer, 88 men; Regular Army, 1 officer, 95 men.

The transport *Heredia* sailed from Brest March 22 and is due to arrive at New York April 9 with the following troops:

Two casual officers, classified as follows: Field Artillery, 1; medical, 1.

Other casuals: Nurses, 82; civilians, 5.

The transport *Sidney* sailed from St. Nazaire March 22 and is due to arrive at New York April 3 with the following troops:

Three hundred and sixty-third Infantry, Headquarters Second Battalion, Supply Company, and Companies F, G, and H, 39 officers, 861 men, divided as follows: Camp Kearney, 9 officers, 483 men; Camp Lewis, 12 officers, 62 men; Camp Taylor, 1 officer, 28 men; Camp Dodge, 5 officers, 38 men; Camp Funston, 74 men; Camp Sherman, 144 men; scattered, 11 officers, 32 men.

Three hundred and sixty-fourth Infantry, Field and Staff, Headquarters Third Battalion, Ordnance and Medical Detachments, Headquarters Supply and Machine Gun Companies, Companies A, B, I, K, L, and M, of 51 officers and 2,069 men, were divided as follows: Camp Kearney, 20 officers; 1,202 men; Camp Lewis, 12 officers, 125 men; Camp Sherman, 3 officers, 171 men; Camp Taylor, 3 officers, 70 men; Camp Grant, 2 officers, 33 men; Camp Dix, 1 officer, 32 men; Camp Dodge, 5 officers, 145 men; Camp Funston, 149 men; scattered, 8 officers; 142 men.

Casual Company No. 612, New York, 2 officers, 78 men.
Special Casual Company No. 618, furloughs, 1 officer, 1 man.

Special Casual Company No. 619, discharges, 1 officer (white), 3 men (colored).

Two casual officers classified as follows: Infantry 1; transportation 1.

Other casuals: Civilians 2.

St. Nazaire Convalescent Detachment No. 130, 10 officers, 175 men, 1 civilian.

Medical detachment for duty, 1 officer.
Included in the foregoing are sick and wounded classified as follows: Bedridden, 105 men; tubercular and isolated, 1 officer, 1 civilian; requiring no special attention, 9 officers, 70 men.

The philosophy of the W. S. S. is save, save, save.

Mr. Hurley in Report of Observations on Trip Abroad Tells of World Shortage in Ships and Shows Why America Is Potentially the Greatest Maritime Power

Edward N. Hurley, chairman of the United States Shipping Board, has rendered a report to his colleagues of the board on the result of his mission abroad to get information on the shipping situation of the world as a result of the war. Mr. Hurley sailed from New York on November 16 and returned to this country on February 11.

Following is a synopsis of the report as issued by the Shipping Board:

As a result of study of original data, numerous conferences with officials charged with the shipping interests of foreign nations and personal observations, coupled with his knowledge of conditions at home, Mr. Hurley is enabled to give a comprehensive review of present conditions brought about by the war and to speak with authority of the prospects for the rehabilitation and upbuilding of the merchant fleets of the principal maritime nations of the world.

In introducing the subject matter of of his report Mr. Hurley says:

"My observation during the three months spent abroad and in the midst of the great events following the signing of the armistice, have afforded convincing proof that the matter of merchant shipping is now one of universal interest. Every nation is alert to the vital bearing of ships upon their future prosperity. But the chief interest centers on whether America can henceforth maintain her new place upon the seas or whether she must now disband the energies that brought her merchant fleet into being. There is every reason for believing that America has come back upon the ocean—to stay. My observations compel optimism.

United States Takes High Place as Maritime Power

"The war has brought us into a high place as a maritime power. I find the peoples of the world aroused to an intense interest and concern as to the use we are to make of this power now that peace is returned.

In America you have heard much about British competition. In Great Britain I heard a great deal more about American competition. The expressions of British publicists, newspapers, and officials which came to my attention provided no grounds for alarm about the future of our shipping."

"The lesson I learned from the British was not to concentrate too much upon the strength of the competition we must meet. For more than a generation we have heard British seamanship and British operating ability lauded. We have shared this admiration. But in our praise we have been prone to ignore the advantages that lay on the side of the ships that flew the Union Jack. The truth is that our friends across the water are for the first time in many years entering upon a period of actual competition. It is an era regarding which I entertain no misgivings. The obstacles of inexperience will quickly give way before American industrial strength and energy. It is a new age of ocean transportation as well

How the War Affected World's Ship Tonnage

Gains and Losses of Maritime Nations Shown by Figures Compiled from the Report of Chairman Hurley to the United States Shipping Board.

Steam seagoing merchant tonnage of the world, July, 1914.....	Gross tons.	41,225,000
Steam seagoing tonnage of world to-day, excluding 1,000,000 tons for abandonment, etc.-----		37,010,000
Net loss.....		4,215,000
Loss through failure of normal increase by new construction.....		12,000,000
World shortage.....		16,215,000
ALLIES AND NEUTRALS.		
<i>(Losses)</i>		
Gross tons.		
By enemy action.....	12,815,000	
Marine risk.....	2,192,000	
Capture or seizure by enemy.....	211,000	
	15,218,000	
<i>(Gains)</i>		
New construction.....	11,856,000	
Capture or seizure from enemy.....	2,393,000	
	14,249,000	
Net loss.....	969,000	
CENTRAL POWERS.		
<i>(Losses)</i>		
Gross tons.		
By enemy action.....	199,000	
Marine risk.....	424,000	
Capture or seizure by enemy.....	2,393,000	
	3,016,000	
<i>(Gain)</i>		
New construction.....	740,000	
Net loss.....	2,276,000	
NET GAINS.		
United States (500 gross tons and over).....	Gross tons.	3,370,868
Japan (steam, 500 gross tons and over).....		384,538
	Per cent.	125
	Gross tons.	25
NET LOSSES.		
Great Britain (100 gross tons and over).....	3,443,000	18
GROSS LOSSES.		

The figures below give gross losses through enemy action. With the exception of the United States, Japan, and Great Britain, where net figures are available and given above, there is probably small difference between gross and net losses on account of war-time difficulties in replacing lost tonnage.

	Gross tons.	Per cent.		Gross tons.	Per cent.
Portugal.....	92,362	76.4	Sweden.....	201,733	18.1
Italy.....	852,124	50.0	Russia.....	183,852	17.5
Norway.....	1,178,335	47.1	Holland.....	199,975	13.3
Greece.....	337,545	40.3	Uruguay.....	6,889	13.0
France.....	907,168	39.1	Brazil.....	25,464	7.9
Great Britain.....	7,753,746	36.8	Japan.....	127,470	7.5
Denmark.....	239,922	29.2	United States.....	383,087	7.2
Belgium.....	98,874	28.0	Roumania.....	3,688	6.5
Spain.....	167,693	18.7	Argentina.....	4,275	1.9
			Peru.....	1,419	2.7

as of public policy. It is an age in which new conditions will rule and old advantages will become inoperative. It is an age of promise for those who would participate in America's high destiny upon the peaceful seas."

Ships Must Be Built to Carry Commerce of World

After stating that the first thing necessary is to know where we stand, Mr. Hurley gives a summary of the world ship tonnage situation. He calls attention to the fact that many vessels were pressed into service during the war which were considered unfit for service before the war and many others were kept in service long after they would have been abandoned under normal conditions. The fail-

ure of the normal increase in the merchant fleets of the world for the period of the war also must be taken into consideration in computing shortage of ocean tonnage. The only conclusion from the figures is that there is an imperative demand for new ships to carry the commerce of the world, and it will be our effort to be of service in this direction.

How the United States Forged Ahead with Her Merchant Marine

"The United States forged ahead as rapidly as Germany fell behind," says Mr. Hurley. "In August, 1914, at the beginning of the world war, the United States seagoing merchant marine, 500 gross tons and over, included 624 steamers of 1,753,465 gross tons, and 870 sail-

All Maritime Nations Seeking to Replace Their War Losses

ing vessels and schooner barges of 947,852 gross tons, making a grand total of 1,494 seagoing merchant vessels of 2,706,317 gross tons.

"On November 11, 1918, at the end of the war, the steam merchant marine had increased to 1,366 vessels of 4,685,263 gross tons, and the sailing vessels and schooner barges had decreased to 747 vessels of 829,917 gross tons, making a grand total of 2,113 seagoing merchant vessels of 5,515,180 gross tons. This does not include the seized enemy vessels, which at the end of the war aggregated 88 vessels of 562,005 gross tons, of which number 81 of 546,210 gross tons were steamers, and 7 of 15,795 gross tons were sailing vessels.

Total Construction in the U. S. During the War 875 Vessels

"The total construction in the United States added to the merchant marine during the war amounted to 875 vessels of 2,941,845 gross tons. The purchase from aliens of 233 vessels of 833,854 gross tons, the movement to the ocean from the Great Lakes of 66 steamers of 139,469 gross tons, and miscellaneous acquisitions amounting to 31 vessels of 39,219 gross tons are other sources of acquisition.

"The loss of 114 vessels of 322,214 gross tons by enemy action, of 278 vessels of 405,400 gross tons by marine risk, of 130 vessels of 268,149 gross tons by sale to aliens, and of 64 vessels of 149,761 gross tons through sale to the United States Government, abandonment and other causes accounts for the decreases. Losses of 15 seized German and requisitioned Dutch steam vessels, amounting to 112,248 gross tons, are not included in the losses given above.

"To-day we are potentially the greatest maritime power of the earth, for the reason that we possess the greatest shipbuilding instrumentalities."

Great Britain Will Strive Hard to Replace Her Lost Tonnage

Mr. Hurley's report shows an enormous net war loss in merchant tonnage for Great Britain despite her best efforts to replace her losses by new construction, purchases, and the utilization of captured and seized enemy vessels.

Great Britain entered the war with a seagoing merchant fleet of 9,240 vessels of 19,257,000 gross tons. She came out of the war with a merchant fleet of 15,814,000 tons, a net loss of 3,443,000 tons. This figure probably overstates the tonnage available for use due to the fact that many vessels were pressed into service and kept in service during the war which would normally have been written off as losses.

In 1913 British shipyards achieved a record output of 1,900,000 gross tons. The first year of the war, 1914, witnessed a considerable reduction; in 1915 it fell again and the yards turned out only 650,000 gross tons; in 1916 the total output was 540,000 gross tons. By renewed efforts they turned out 1,200,000 gross tons in 1917, and in 1918 mounted to a still higher total.

Mr. Hurley made a survey of the yards of the United Kingdom and reaches the conclusion that under favorable condi-

tions they may reach or even exceed the 3,000,000 gross ton output predicted for 1916.

Who's Who in the Production of the So-Called "Junk Ships"

"I have heard a great deal said about the construction of 'junk ships' in America," says Mr. Hurley, "emphasis thus being laid on the number of small vessels we had under construction. It was sought to convey the impression that our new ships would suffer by comparison with those laid down by our friends and associates overseas.

"It may surprise these critics to hear, as I have heard, that British yards had under construction, October 31, 66 ships of 6,000 gross tons and over. Our program for that date called for 106 ships of 6,000 gross tons or over."

In England, Mr. Hurley finds, the policy is to avoid nationalization of shipping and to withdraw control as promptly as possible. The sale of certain uncompleted standard ships has been arranged by the British Government. The British shipowner, through purchasing ships in course of construction, gains the opportunity of having the standard boats adapted somewhat to his individual needs. About 137 ships were included in the transaction, and some \$100,000,000 is involved. Undoubtedly the ministry is writing off considerable on its construction cost, and the price made to the shipping companies is naturally a satisfactory one.

Other Great Nations Want Losses Replaced and Stronger Fleets

"The study of Shipping Board experts revealed a teeming ambition among other powers to achieve a higher maritime standing," says Mr. Hurley. "In almost every country the desire exists not only to replace war losses but to add new totals to be used in the work of reconstruction and in developing new foreign trade.

"Even Switzerland has not escaped this desire to acquire a merchant marine."

Switzerland, it is explained, intends to construct a merchant navy when canal improvements are made on the Rhine, which will bring raw materials in exchange for manufactured goods.

The ambitions of some of the other great nations in the matter of expanding their merchant marine may be summarized from the report as follows:

France.—In view of her large losses, and the utilization of her shipyards for the production of war materials, thus preventing new construction, France, through her navy league representing shipping companies and shipbuilding industries, has asked President Wilson to approve and support these three proposals:

1. That German and Austrian shipping be given to France to replace her losses ton for ton.
2. That French ship owners be enabled immediately to buy 1,000,000 tons of ships built in Great Britain and 1,000,000 tons of ships built in America.
3. That French ship owners be enabled immediately to construct in American shipyards 2,000,000 tons of cargo steamers.

Italy.—The war loss of approximately 1,700,000 gross tons, more than half her fleet as it existed at the beginning of the war, seems to have inspired Italy with high ambitions for the future of her merchant marine. She is encouraging shipbuilding, and it has been estimated that in three years the Italian merchant fleet will exceed 4,000,000 gross tons.

Japan.—For the period of the war Japan has not only added strength to her own merchant navy, but has undertaken the building of merchant vessels for foreign account. At the crux of the military situation in France the United States, which had already obtained through charter and purchase about 280,000 dead-weight tons of shipping from Japan, gave her yards contracts for 30 more vessels, which are in rapid process of construction. For 1919 Japan has a program of 191 steamers of 1,189,280 dead-weight tons. The maximum capacity of her yards is 1,700,000 dead-weight tons.

Sweden.—At the end of 1918 had 50 ships of approximately 60,000 dead-weight tons under construction, a record in Swedish shipbuilding. Is hampered by lack of raw material, but is prepared to go ahead on enlarged scale when raw materials become available.

Norway.—Several new yards have been built and old yards put in repair. Is now getting necessary raw material, and will endeavor to replace her own losses and expand her merchant fleet.

Other maritime nations among the allies and neutrals are looking to the replacement of war losses and the upbuilding of their merchant fleets through purchase and new construction. Germany, Austria, and Turkey undoubtedly will have to wait upon adjustment of internal conditions and final peace terms before entering upon a program for overseas shipping.

Labor Situation a Big Factor in the Shipbuilding Industry

"The labor situation throughout the world is vibrant," Mr. Hurley reports. "Experience of earlier generations has taught us not to expect a completely noiseless turning back of the war machinery to the uses of peace. Men who have labored under great strain yield their attention more readily to the agitator. The agitators abound. The blight of Bolshevism has been thrown out so that the winds of the earth might waft it everywhere to sap the good strength of humanity. We may count ourselves fortunate that the disruptive forces have gained no more headway. The tendency to disorganization has penetrated the labor unions themselves, notably in England, where strikes have been called without the sanction of the selected leaders.

"The sober common sense of mankind is asserting itself, however, to rule the situation, as we found at Seattle, wherever the undesirable seek to arrogate power. The most optimistic student of the labor situation today, however, must realize that it is a time for alert appreciation of new conditions and new necessities. Men in responsible places must be awake to the new voices that may be heard. They should not cling too long to outworn shibboleths. The matter is at the heart of national prosperity in

All Maritime Nations Seeking to Replace Their War Losses

whatever phase you may view it. It is not saying too much to assert that the handling of the labor situation in any nation you may choose will determine that nation's success in ship building and ship operating as well as in every other material department of her life."

America Not to Recede from High Standards for Seamen

"The future is bright for those Americans who would follow the profession of the sea," is the prediction of Mr. Hurley. "My observations abroad convince me that there are no adequate reasons why America should recede from the very high standards of wages and conditions of life she has adopted for her seamen."

"Here in America there exists an idea that our seamen's wages are incomparably higher than in any other nation. The thought is widely propagated that these rates of pay for the labor of the men who operate our ships render it impossible for us to enter profitably into competition with the other great maritime nations, notably England.

"It is high time that the public mind were disabused of this misconception. I have obtained the facts regarding seamen's pay both in England and France. The facts will dismay those persons who are agitating for a lower wage scale on American ships. The data in my possession indicate, indeed, that the wage question is not an overshadowing one for those concerned with the future of our merchant marine.

"We are paying our seamen \$75 a month. The fact is well known and frequently commented upon. England during the war paid her seamen \$72 a month. That fact is not so well known. The British ships are manned by Englishmen to-day. So much has been said regarding the cheap eastern labor that makes it possible for British ships to operate at great profit that I deem it wise that you should know that practically all the maritime nations have now turned to the conclusion that it is better to operate their own ships with the labor of their own citizens.

"The French and Dutch also are paying high wages to their merchant crews. In Sweden the seamen's wage scale is even higher than in the United States.

"There is scarcely more reason for predicting a return of old and low wage scales among European seamen than of a reduction of American standards. Seamen of the world are well organized. They will never go back to the old order.

"Wages form but a part of the issue of the seaman's standards. Their conditions of living aboard ship and the recognition of their rights as citizens even upon the sea overshadow the wage question. A high and advanced position has been assumed by the Congress in recognition of the rights and prerogatives of seamen. The Shipping Board, on its part, has endeavored to provide quarters for merchant crews which are fit places for Americans to live in. The seamen of other nations, I found during my stay abroad, are intent upon obtaining the same treatment aboard ship."

The commission on international labor legislation, appointed by the peace conference at Paris, of which Mr. Hurley is

a member, has announced the acceptance of two principles: First, the prohibition of labor by children under 16 years of age; and, second, uniformity of seamen's wages.

The American Merchant Marine in Relation to Our Foreign Trade

"Prior to August, 1914, both the foreign trade and the shipping of the United States were to a great extent dominated by British interests, partly through ownership or stockholding but more largely through contractual relations established by the powerful trade and shipping concerns of Great Britain," continues the report of Mr. Hurley.

"It is quite natural that this condition should have existed, because in the face of the long British experience in foreign trade and in shipping, and the British control of desirable connections throughout the world, American traders and ship operators who wished to do business could do so most conveniently through British agencies.

"At the outbreak of the war only a part of the tonnage under the American flag was employed in overseas trade. In 1915, for example, only one-seventh of the foreign trade of the United States was carried in American bottoms.

"The total exports and imports of the United States for the year 1915 were approximately 50,000,000 long tons. With average shipping efficiency the movement of these goods would have required about 9,000,000 gross tons of ships.

"Assuming an annual increase in the foreign trade of the United States equal to the average increase for the five years preceding August, 1914, our foreign trade in 1920 would require a greatly increased merchant tonnage if it all were to be carried in American bottoms.

"It has been an accepted principle since the time of Ben Franklin that a strong maritime power should carry in its own ships at least 50 per cent of the aggregate of its exports and imports. In addition it should expect to handle some of the trade between countries that are not yet in the shipping business. Assum-

ing a total export and import business in 1920 of 70,000,000 long tons, to transport 60 per cent in our own ships would require a fleet of about 7,500,000 gross tons.

"Shipping men generally agree that it is not the total tonnage but the character of the vessels that makes a successful fleet. The country might have 10,000,000 tons of shipping which, if not of the right sort, could not be operated profitably in competition with ships of a better type belonging to other nations.

"One of the types of ship which will be desirable for the new merchant marine is a speedy, effective combination cargo and passenger liner of from 15,000 to 25,000 tons dead-weight, which will be efficient both in the transportation of high-class merchandise and passengers and for rapid mail service.

"In order to modify the construction plan as outlined and on an economic basis, a commission of shipping experts has been appointed to formulate a program.

"The three factors that militate most strongly against the natural and desirable expansion of the foreign trade of the United States are as follows:

1. That in order to distribute American products and to bring in imports through American agencies and largely in American ships, it will be necessary to find or develop seven men who have the experience or training to handle foreign trade, where there was but one in 1914. It is essential that the men so developed shall be thoroughly American in their attitude toward the business, rather than borrowed from other nations, as was so generally the practice in prewar times.

2. The recruiting of an American personnel for the operation of the ships and the handling of the work at the ports.

3. The extension of banking facilities.

"The position of the United States in foreign banking will require sustained development."

COAL PRODUCTION ON DECLINE RESULT OF LACK OF DEMAND

As during recent weeks the output of bituminous coal during the week ended March 15 fell approximately 3,000,000 net tons below the production for the same week of 1918, the chief cause of decline being lack of demand. The output was 8,065,000 net tons, according to the estimate furnished the United States Fuel Administration by the Geological Survey.

In the same estimate it is predicted that the close of the coal year on March 31 will show that the production will not exceed that of the previous coal year by more than 8,000,000 net tons, although it stood at an excess of more than 40,000,000 net tons on November 1.

It is estimated that the actual production for the coal year will be approximately 558,000,000 net tons, as compared with 585,885,000 net tons during the calendar year 1918.

Production of anthracite during the week ended March 15, estimated at 1,206,000 net tons, was approximately 20 per cent in excess of the output of the previous week. The same week of a year ago the production was 2,099,000 net tons. Total production for the coal year to March 15 is estimated at 89,317,000 net tons, as compared with 95,370,000 net tons during the same period of the previous years.

During the four months from November 1, 1918, to March 1, 1919, the production of anthracite and bituminous coal combined has been from twenty-three to twenty-nine million tons less than during the same months one, two, and three years previous.

During the week ended March 8 the total loss by all causes from full-time production of bituminous coal was 47 per cent, of which "no market" (lack of orders) comprised 41.9 per cent; mine disability, 2 per cent; car shortage, 1.4 per cent; labor shortage, 0.7 per cent; and all other causes, 1 per cent.

LIST OF CASUALTIES REPORTED AMONG THE UNITED STATES FORCES OVERSEAS

SECTION 1, MARCH 25, 1919.

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces:

Killed in action.....	3
Died from wounds.....	3
Died of disease.....	31
Total.....	37

Killed in Action.

CORPORAL.

KENNY, Bernard F. Mrs. Pat Kenny, Hemlock, Mich.

PRIVATES.

SAMOLINSKI, Ignatius. Ignatius Samolinski, 803 Becher Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
ZUCKERMAN, Jacob. Mrs. Richard Zuckerman, 233 Penn Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Died from Wounds.

PRIVATES.

ANTONELLI, Guido. Mrs. Lucia Antonelli, Via Urbana, 25, Rome, Italy.
POHLMAN, William J. Mrs. Matilda Pohlman, Prairie du Chien, Wis.
STEVEN, William A. Alexander W. Steven, York, Nebr.

Died of Disease.

LIEUTENANT.

GREENE, Rodger Edward. Albert W. Greene, Princeton, Ill.

SERGEANTS.

ARMISTEAD, Charles F. Mrs. Dixie Armistead, Sierra Madre, Cal.
DANE, Elmer W. Miss Hazel Lewis, 31 Kenefic Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.
DORN, James. Miss Margaret Dorn, 361 California Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
SWAIN, Edwin. Mrs. Alma E. Swain, box 425, Rome, N. Y.
WILLIAMS, Frank. Mrs. Easter Williams, Crichton, Ala.
WOODARD, Jacob. Mose Summerlin, R. F. D. 2, Wilson, N. C.

CORPORALS.

COLE, Robert. Mrs. Sara M. Cole, Naughtright, N. J.
COWGILL, Roy E. Mrs. Phebe L. Cowgill, Edna, Tex.
LA BUFF, Jay. Mrs. Carol La Buff, Cato, N. Y.
PRINZ, Mathias. Mrs. Anna Hoffmeister, 5650 South Ashland Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

WAGONER.

DREW, Walter T. Mrs. Mildred Drew, 21 Beacon Street, Concord, N. H.

CHAUFFEUR.

PAUL, Fritz R. Robert Paul, R. F. D. 3, Kimmswick, Mo.

SADDLER.

BARBARY, Frank. Miss Nancy Brown, 609 Twentieth Street, Newport News, Va.

Y. M. C. A. SECRETARY.

DUVALL, Frank B. Y. M. C. A. overseas casuals, 347 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

COOK.

BRYANT, Clinton. Loveless Bryant, R. F. D. 1, box 644, Walthams, Ala.

PRIVATES.

BROWN, George E. James A. Brown, Star Route, Chuckey, Tenn.
BROWN, Harry Alfred. Mrs. Myra H. Brown, 279 Plantation Street, Worcester, Mass.
BROWN, Jessle. Mrs. Margaret Brown, R. F. D. 3, Richmond, Va.
GERONE, Pietro. Nicotemo Gerone, Montaquilla, Compobaso, Italy.
CONROY, Michael J. Michael Conroy, 5309 Dreelison Way, Pittsburgh, Pa.
DAVIS, Ward R. James A. Davis, Clara, Miss.
DUPEE, Charles H. William O. Dupee, Police Station 17, West Roxbury, Mass.
EINARSON, Gunnar Johann. Steve Einarson, Bantry, N. Dak.

FARTHING, Raymond C. Mrs. Nona B. Farthing, R. F. D. 1, Wilt, Va.
FELDTMANN, Roy E. Mrs. Mollie Feldtmann, 546 Fortieth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
FOWLER, Bennie Archibald. Mrs. Jennie Fowler, 107 Fourth Avenue, Pratt City, Ala.
HARDEN, Grady. Mrs. Mandy L. Wilys, R. F. D. 1, box 44, Barnesville, Ga.
KIMBALL, Earl Edward. Mrs. Josephine Kimball, 804 South State Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
KUHN, Edward. Miss Eva Kuhn, Orchard Park, N. Y.
O'DONNELL, Michael S. Mrs. Anna Welsh, 80 Stevens Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.

SECTION 2, MARCH 25, 1919.

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces:

Died from accident and other causes.....	5
Died of disease.....	11
Wounded severely.....	2
Wounded (degree undetermined).....	3
Wounded slightly.....	15
Total.....	36

Died from Accident and Other Causes.

CORPORAL.

SMITH, John. Soloman Smith, R. F. D. 1, box 48, New Brooklyn, S. C.

PRIVATES.

KING, James F. Joe King, Bond, Ky.
MANNIN, William. William Mannin, Sandy Hook, Ky.
NELSON, Joe. Mrs. Annie Nelson, R. F. D. 1, Koo, Ark.
ROXLAND, Charles. Isadore Roxland, 225 Orchard Street, New York, N. Y.

Died of Disease.

PRIVATES.

PENDELL, Ivan R. Mrs. Louise Pendell, 1116 Marine Street, Boulder, Colo.
SAFFIELD, Edward H. Mrs. Mary E. Saffeld, 1020 West Cross Street, Baltimore, Md.
SCHWEIKER, William H. Mrs. Mary Schwelker, 1232 North Twenty-seventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
SETTLE, Paul E. Mrs. Marie Settle, R. F. D. 4, Iman, S. C.
SMITH, Jesse. Mrs. Elizabeth Gilbert, Rolling Prairie, Ind.
SOPER, Edward. James Soper, 2419 South Sawyer Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
STONE, Charles A. H. L. Stone, Ceredo, W. Va.
SWANSON, Walter R. John R. Swanson, R. F. D. 3, Stacy, Minn.
WILLIAMS, Emperor. Mrs. Mattie Williams, 2735 Jackson Avenue, New Orleans, La.
WILLIAMS, Francis A. John J. Connell, New Berlin, N. Y.
ZACHARY, Booker. Mrs. Glenn Zachary, Ben Lomond, Ark.

Wounded Severely.

CORPORAL.

ELENBASS, Martin. Isaac Elenbass, Lucas, Mich.

PRIVATE.

BRUNETT, Harry C. Mrs. Dura Brunett, 352 Broadway, Pitcarin, Pa.

Wounded (Degree Undetermined).

PRIVATES.

ELLSTROM, Leonard O. Harry C. Burns, 806 Fourth Street, Minneapolis, Minn.
MEENAN, Joseph. Mrs. Annie Meenan, 4457 North Seventeenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
SAMPSON, Roy. Mrs. Laura Sampson, 42 Benton Street, Detroit, Mich.

Wounded Slightly.

LIEUTENANT.

REESE, Gordon B. Charles A. Reese, Milford, N. H.

SERGEANT.

FIRTH, Clarence. Alfred Firth, 3 Jane Street, Manchester, N. H.

CORPORALS.

McCLOSKEY, John J. Joseph McCloskey, 863 Eleventh Avenue, Astoria, N. Y.
MEAD, Ralph L. C. M. Mead, 624 Charleston Street, Toledo, Ohio.
SMITH, Carl. Mrs. Cole Robinson, 182 Beck Avenue, Chattanooga, Tenn.
TABER, William James R. James A. Taber, 42 Channing Street, Newport, R. I.
WICK, Henry Arnold. Mrs. Ella Wick, Elroy, Wis.

PRIVATES.

ANDREWS, Robert A. David E. Thurston, Glen Elder, Kans.
LEMKIN, Maurice. Herman Kline, 1909 South Clinton Street, Trenton, N. J.
LENNON, Charles A. Mrs. Mary Lennon, 68 Strand Swansea, South Wells, England.
McBRIDE, Melvin W. Mrs. J. A. McBride, Spalding, Idaho.
McBRIDE, Westley. Mrs. Mary McBride, 4840 A Street, Olney, Philadelphia, Pa.
PAGE, Francis B. Mrs. Michael Kennedy, 22 Vista Street, Stamford, Conn.
SMITH, Clarence R. Mrs. Nancy Smith, Forest, Miss.
SMITH, Fred C., jr. Fred C. Smith, sr., Maple, Mich.

CORRECTIONS IN CASUALTY LISTS.

Wounded (Degree Undetermined), Previously Reported Killed in Action.

PRIVATES.

GUSSIE, Francis. Dominico Gussie, Cantanzaro, Sicily, Italy.
RENVILLE, Felix. Moses Renville, Peever, S. Dak.

Wounded (Degree Undetermined), Previously Reported Died from Wounds.

PRIVATE.

DONTANVILLE, Henry J. Wallace Dontanville, 742 Lester Avenue, Pasadena, Cal.

Killed in Action, Previously Reported Wounded Severely.

PRIVATE.

STEINHAEUER, William T. Arthur H. Steinhauer, 85 Diamond Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Killed in Action, Previously Reported Wounded (Degree Undetermined).

PRIVATE.

REITZ, Joseph. Mrs. Mary Reitz, 2256 East Tloga Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Died, Previously Reported Wounded (Degree Undetermined).

CORPORAL.

WALLER, Harry. James H. Waller, 131 Moon Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Killed in Action, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

SERGEANTS.

PRICE, Wilson Carlisle. Mrs. Cecile Clare Price, 933 Vermont Avenue, Lawrence, Kans.

STANLEY, Elmer. Mrs. Charlie Stanley, Holton, Kans.

MECHANIC.

RICORD, Edwin Ora. James Ricord, Caldwell, Kans.

PRIVATES.

McGULLA, Daniel. Mrs. Mary O'Connell, West Railroad Street, Mahoney City, Pa.
MUSSER, John W. Monroe Musser, Atkins, Va.

POLETTE, Daley. Abraham Polette, Old Mines, Mo.
RICHARDSON, Harold A. John W. Richardson, De Soto, Mo.

ROVICH, Paul C. Frank Burns, Klamath Falls, Oreg.
SVEC, James. Vaclav Svec, Millington, Nebr.
WATTERS, Charles J. Henry Watters, Greeley, Iowa.

ZICH, William A. Fred Zich, Regent, N. Dak.

CASUALTIES REPORTED BY GEN. PERSHING

Died, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

PRIVATES.

DEINES, David. George H. Deines, R. F. D. 1, Russell, Kans.
MATTIOLI, Frank. Mrs. Ella S. P. Mennilla, Province Chieti, Italy.

Wounded Slightly, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

PRIVATE.

MAIRE, William J. William Maire, Oswego, Ore.

Sick in Hospital, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

PRIVATE.

ROBESON, Charles H. Aaron R. Robeson, R. F. D. 2, Centralia, Kans.

Returned to Duty, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

CORPORAL.

MYERS, Jay G. Stephen D. Myers, Libertytown, Md.

PRIVATES.

APLAND, Edward. Nels Aplan, Shoshoni, Wyo.

BALLANDELLI, Angela. Miss Elizabeth Ballandelli, 1 Webb Street, New Haven, Conn.

Erroneously Reported Died from Wounds Received in Action.

PRIVATE.

ANTONIELLO, Frank. Mrs. N. Delpriore, 333 Second Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Erroneously Reported Died of Disease.

PRIVATE.

WILLIAMS, John. S. J. Williams, R. F. D. 2, Guntersville, Ala.

Erroneously Reported Wounded (Degree Undetermined).

PRIVATE.

ATKINSON, Roy. Jeremiah Atkinson, R. F. D., Hertel, Wis.

SECTION 3, MARCH 25, 1919.

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces:

Wounded (degree undetermined) 9
Wounded slightly 107

Total 116

Wounded (Degree Undetermined).

LIEUTENANTS.

SANDERSON, Edward. Miss Katherine Sanderson, Milwaukee, Wis.

YOUNG, Jesse E. Edward J. Sterken, 612 Somat Street, New Orleans, La.

CORPORALS.

BROWN, Luther A. Mrs. Mary L. Brown, 22 North Wahnatch Street, Colorado Springs, Colo.

WHITE, Hugh L. Mrs. H. L. White, 1117 West Park Street, Butte, Mont.

PRIVATES.

CARLSON, Algot. Mrs. Adeline Carlson, 518 North F Street, Aberdeen, Wash.

CORNETT, Chester. High Cornett, Wagner, Okla.

HOLLER, Howard M. H. M. Holler, box 2, Twin Falls, Idaho.

MAGONETTI, Frank. John Magonetti, box 75, Seminole, Pa.

PHILBROOK, William W. Mrs. B. Philbrook, 265 West Seventh Street, Superior, Wis.

Wounded Slightly.

CAPTAIN.

BECHTOLD, Jacob E. Mrs. Mary L. Bechtold, 15 Riddell Street, Greenfield, Mass.

LIEUTENANTS.

NEALE, M. Gordon. Mrs. Mamie Neale, Centralia, Mo.

SHADLE, Charles C. S. Mrs. Ina Shadle, 7333 Kelley Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

STREETER, Harry Sweet. Wilbur John Streeter, general delivery, Grant Park, Ill.

SERGEANT.

NEELAND, James W. Miss Minnie Neeland, 310 East Burke Street, New London, Ohio.

CORPORALS.

ANDERSON, John. Mrs. Cordiala Anderson, general delivery, Duluth, Minn.

COLLINS, Jackson Clifford. Mary J. Kin-kaid, 3 Park Avenue, Salisbury, N. C.

FARRELL, Robert. Thomas Farrell, Mon-naghan County, Monnaghan, Ireland.

LE SUEUR, Rulon. William F. Le Sueur, Eger, Ariz.

NEGLER, Frederick W. Harry Negler, 144 West Wishart Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

PICKETT, Jesse. Mrs. Anne Pickett, Bakersfield, Cal.

TUCKER, J. Edgar. Mrs. Rosa Lee Tucker, Byington, Tenn.

PRIVATES.

ADKINS, Wayman. William Adkins, Red Springs, W. Va.

ASHCRAFT, Charles G. Mrs. Bessie Gall-agher, 225 West Eighth Street, Pueblo, Colo.

ASHER, Roy L. Mrs. Alice L. Wordon, Cam-eron, Mo.

BARSS, Erwin S. Mrs. Viola C. Barsa, 58 Harrison Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

BENNETT, Leland Dewey. William A. Ben-nett, 115 West Oak Street, Albion, Mich.

BISHOP, Grover C. Douglas Bishop, South High Street, Paris, Ill.

BLAUFUS, Louis William. Mrs. Kunegunda Schultz, 591 Glenmore Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

CHLIWINSKI, Peter J. Tony Lachowicz, 460 Twenty-eighth Street, Detroit, Mich.

DAVIES, Gay Robert. Mrs. John W. Davies, 17 Mathew Street, Johnson, N. Y.

DAVIS, E. G. Will Dean, Earle, Ark.

EARLEY, Joseph G. Ed. J. Hart, 93 Swallow Street, Pittston, Pa.

EBERTS, Robert. Mrs. Mary Eberts, Ninth Ward Hotel, Allentown, Pa.

FARLEY, Lester A. William Farley, Bethle-hem, Ind.

FARRAR, Ralph. Mrs. Eliza Farrar, Corning, Iowa.

FOSLER, Charles F. Mrs. Mary Foster, 64 Winslow Street, Freeport, Ill.

FREDETTE, John J. Mrs. Marie Fredette, 106 Skeel Street, Willmamssets, Mass.

FREEMAN, Robert L. Mrs. C. A. Freeman, Pomona, Wash.

HANSON, Horace R. Mrs. H. R. Hanson, R. F. D. 3, Swedesboro, N. J.

HUMMEL, John. Daniel Hummel, Shilling-ton, Pa.

LA BELL, Joseph. Thomas Dufrane, 5129 Camden Avenue north, Minneapolis, Minn.

LACAVA, Tomaso. Vincenzo Lacava, 931 Bed-ford Street, Fall River, Mass.

LA PORE, Guy Francis. Mrs. Elizabeth Ver-million, 216 Venter Avenue, McDonald, Pa.

LEWIS, Burton. Mrs. Annie Lewis, 1205 East Green Street, High Point, N. C.

LEYDECKER, Charles. Mrs. Barbara Ley-decker, 926 Lincoln Avenue, Alameda, Cal.

LIEBERT, Joseph. Miss Regina Liebert, 3263 Sixty-fifth Street, New York, N. Y.

LUKAZEK, Edward. Mrs. Anna Lukazek, 17 Nagel Street, Hamtramck, Mich.

MCCANN, Arthur A. William E. McCann, 2 Plane Street, Worcester, Mass.

ALBERY, Floyd. Frank Alberly, Sunbury, Ohio.

ALEXANDER, Sidney Edward. Mrs. Jennie Alexander, 438 East Eighty-ninth Street, New York, N. Y.

ALLESSANDRINO, Laerte. Mrs. Angela - Federigi, Ripa Lucca Tuscania, Italy.

ALTHOUSE, George. Mrs. Mary Althouse, Avon, Lebanon County, Pa.

ARCIDIACONO, Sebastiano. Guiseppe Ar-cidiacono, Gardia, Italy.

ARMSTRONG, John P. Thomas Armstrong, Clearfield, Pa.

ATKINS, Louis. Mrs. Henrietta F. Driggs, 78 Wells Avenue, East Hartford, Conn.

AYRES, Frederick A., jr. Frederick A. Ayres, sr., 320 Locust Avenue, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

BARATTO, Nicolo. Thomas Delcollo, 338 Buttonwood Street, Reading, Pa.

BARDINO, Andrew. Dominic Dephil-Lippi, 411 Portland Street, Calumet, Mich.

BARNES, John Lawery. Mrs. Volma Barnes, Little Falls, W. Va.

BARNES, Robert E. Mrs. R. E. Barnes, Col-lege Grove, Tenn.

BENEDATTI, Benedatto. Adelino Benedatti, 229 Armory Street, Springfield, Mass.

BENNETT, William H. William Hoffman Bennett, 1126 Eleanor Street, Knoxville, Tenn.

BEVERIDGE, George. Mrs. Carrie O. Beve-ridge, Southwest, Pa.

BREWER, Samuel J. Thornton H. Brewer, Arvilla, W. Va.

BRITTON, Edward Mount. Mrs. Letitia Britton, 14 Perry Street, Trenton, N. J.

BUCHANAN, Edward A. Robert Buchanan, Nampa, Idaho.

BULLOCK, Eddie. Mrs. Fannie Bullock, Fair Bluff, N. C.

CHAPMAN, Alvert C. Mrs. Myrtle Chapman, Osage City, Kans.

CRANE, Frank. Mrs. V. Crane, 1519 Bonita Avenue, Berkeley, Cal.

DAVIS, Albert W. Mrs. Rose Davis, Coles-burg, Iowa.

DEAUX, Walter D. Jim Deaux, Poarch, Ala.

DEDSALL, John. Mrs. Anna Helmus, 1651 South St. Louis Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

DELIA, Paul. Michael Angelo Delia, Pro-vince di Benevento, Pietravia, Italy.

DEMERSKI, Boleslaus. Miss Jennie Szalt, 133 Lakeview Avenue, Syracuse, N. Y.

DENSLOW, Silas B. Mrs. Ora Palftermeir, 42 Church Street, Westfield, Mass.

DUNFIELD, Harry C. Mrs. Millie Dunfield, Sanford, Me.

FARMERS, Charles David. Mrs. Anna Farm-er, 151 Lawrence Street, Eugene, Ore.

FASULA, Edward. Mrs. Flomena Fasula, 30 Factory Street, Newark, N. J.

FELLER, Ruben P. Mrs. Manday Feller, 731 Exchange Avenue, East St. Louis, Ill.

FIELD, Arthur D. Allen D. Field, Dieterich, Ill.

FREEDMAN, Emanuel. Mrs. Anna Sawyer, 219 Bristol Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

LABARGE, Eddie. Joseph Labarge, 42 Sar-gent Street, Cohoes, N. Y.

LEO, Mark J. Mrs. Mary Libby, Dexter, Me.

LIEBERMAN, Samuel. Michael Lieberman, Iron River, Mich.

LIVINGSTON, Charles. Mrs. Francis Living-ston, Chinook Falls, Wis.

COVEY, Lewis W. Mrs. Mary Covey, Wood-burn, Ore.

LUNDIN, Oscar A. Solomon Lundin, Stephen, Minn.

MCCOY, Ernest Wesley. Miss Gladys Mac-Luce, Alleran County, Molina, Mich.

MICHAELIS, Charles W. Mrs. Clara Miller, 1230 Baker Avenue, East St. Louis, Ill.

NEWBRE, Forrest L. Mrs. Bettie Newbre, New Rockford, N. Dak.

NOWAKOWSKI, Stanislaw. Joseph Nowako-wski, 800 Penn Avenue, Erie, Pa.

PIETRUCCI, Giovanni. Battista Pietrucci, Busana, Italy.

RIZZI, Joseph N. Thomas Rizzi, 45 Clinton Street, North Tarrytown, N. Y.

ROGERS, Leo B. Mrs. Myrtle Reed, R. F. D. 3, box 33, Lawrence, Mich.

ROSSI, Luigi. Mrs. Giuseppe Rossi, 465 Helen Street, Bridgeport, Conn.

SEAMAN, Paul. Mrs. J. L. Brown, Black Rock, Ark.

MCCARTHY, John B. Mrs. Mary McCarthy, 17 Bloomfield Avenue, Newark, N. J.

MCCULLOUGH, John. Dave McCullough, 2416 Pearl Street, Anderson, Ind.

MOONEY, William E. Mrs. W. A. Mooney, Fourteenth Street, Greer, S. C.

MOORE, Clarence D. Mrs. Golda L. Moore, 1434 East Seventy-second Street, Los An-geles, Cal.

MORALES, William. Mrs. Bessie Morales, R. F. D. 1, box 127, Puente, Cal.

MORIARTY, George. Mrs. Nora Moriarity, 26 Arkinson Street, Lawrence, Mass.

NEAL, Manzy. W. P. Neal, Greenville, S. C.

PAGE, John. William Page, Messick, Va.

RATTLEGE, Nealy B. Mrs. Dolcie Ricks, 566 Griffin Street, Atlanta, Ga.

REILLY, William P. Miss M. Fitzgerald, 63 Canner Street, West Haven, Conn.

ROSS, Merwin G. S. M. Ross, Harrisburg, Mo.

SACRE, Charles M. Mrs. Minnie B. Sacre, 321 Sayre Street, Montgomery, Ala.

SCORPA, Auriglicl. Tom Hunso, box 12, Crescent, Pa.

SHROCK, Wayne T. M. S. Shrock, McMinn-ville, Ore.

SLATE, Louis. Louis Slate, 704 East Ninth Street, Erie, Pa.

SMITH, Frank. Mrs. Malinda Smith, R. F. D. 6, South Rocky Mount, N. C.

SMITH, Fred. Ike Smith, Rock Valley, Iowa.

SMITH, George H. Mrs. Blanche Dunlap, 3415 Fifth Avenue, Sacramento, Cal.

OVERSEAS CASUALTY LIST

SECTION 4, MARCH 25, 1919.

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces:

Wounded (degree undetermined) - 30
Wounded slightly----- 13
Total----- 43

Wounded (Degree Undetermined).

CAPTAIN.
McCLUSKEY, Harry D. C. E. McCluskey, 125 Biddle Street, Kanca, Pa.

SERGEANT.
OLSEN, Albert. Mrs. Ellen Olson, 36 East Fifth Street, Bayonne, N. J.

CORPORALS.
FILES, George E. Charles E. Files, 61 High Street, Albany, N. Y.
MOORE, Harry V. L. Mrs. Leonia J. Greeh, 2579 Grove Street, Oakland, Cal.
MORTENSEN, Magnus M. Mrs. Ignor Mortensen, 615 Forty-first Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

MUSICIAN.
MONTMAN, Henry C. Mrs. M. E. Montman, Hudson, Wis.

PRIVATES.
ANDERSON, David. Mrs. Rosa Anderson, 355 East Avenue, Pawtucket, R. I.
BAKER, H. Sherman. Capt. A. C. Baker, U. S. N., care of American Embassy, Paris, France.
COONEY, Edwin J. Mrs. J. E. Cooney, 444 Fifty-first Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
DAVIS, Dall E. John M. Davis, East Peru, Iowa.
DAVIS, Rufus W. Mrs. Mary M. Cain, R. F. D. 4, Birmingham, Ala.
DUNN, John M. John A. Dunn, St. Jo, Tex.
FOLEY, William Henry. Mrs. Augusta Abrams Foley, 207 East Seventy-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.
FREEMAN, George. Ray Freeman, R. F. D. 6, Kalamazoo, Mich.
FREITAG, Oscar. Mrs. Annie Freitag, R. F. D. 2, box 8, La Verna, Tex.
IRGE, Joseph. Mrs. Mary Irge, 19 North Fifty-ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
MACFARLANE, Richard John. Mrs. Mary MacFarlane, 74 Prospect Street, Salem, Mass.
MADDUX, Edwin F. Edwin F. Maddux, Atwell, Tex.
MISCH, Leo. Miss Sadie G. Dworman, 220 East Fifty-seventh Street, Chicago, Ill.
MORRIS, Ralph E. E. K. Morris, Montezuma, Iowa.
QUINN, Isaac C. A. O. Quinn, Paolet, S. C.
RAWLINGS, William L. Mrs. Minnie Brainard, 721 Eighteenth Street, Detroit, Mich.
REITZEL, Robert P. Mrs. Ellen Reitzel, Kelly, La.
ROBINSON, George Dewey. Mrs. Margaret Robinson, 4301 Congress Street, Chicago, Ill.
ROEHRICH, John. Mrs. Anna Roehrich, 26 Wossington Avenue, Garfield, N. J.
ROUSSEAU, Harold. Mrs. Zepherine Rousseau, 628 Charlevoix Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
SANFORD, Otis E. Mrs. Della E. Ellis, 1116 Worster Avenue, Barberton, Ohio.
STARK, James M. Isslan Stark, 300 East Main Street, Olney, Ill.
URBANSKI, Frank A. Max Zaczek, 4753 South Justine Street, Chicago, Ill.
VAN, George R. Mrs. Mary Van, 100 North Eighteenth Street, Portland, Oreg.

Wounded Slightly.

MAJOR.
DAWLEY, Ernest J. Mrs. A. C. Dawley, 131 South Superior Street, Antigo, Wis.

LIEUTENANTS.
BAGWELL, Carl D. Mrs. Irene B. Bagwell, 717 South Twenty-first Street, Birmingham, Ala.
BAKER, John I. Mrs. Hattie F. Baker, Manchester, Mass.
DAVIS, G. F. Hazelton Barker Davis, 115 Otis Street, Medford, Mass.
FRANCIS, J. H. Dr. Elmer E. Francis, 1701 Central Bank Building, Memphis, Tenn.
FREEMAN, Robert H. R. W. Freeman, Newman, Ga.
MILLS, Truman R. Mrs. Florence E. Mills, Tecumseh, Mich.

SERGEANTS.
DAVIS, I. K. Mrs. Irene Davis, Minotola, N. J.

ROBERTS, John Russell. Joshua W. Roberts, 2406 North New Sixty-first Street, Benson, Nebr.
TATTA, Charles. Donoto Tatta, Monto Verdo, Italy.

CORPORALS.

LEWIS, Douglas S. J. M. Lewis, Three Forks, Mont.
McCARTHY, Anthony J. Timothy J. McCarthy, 1510 East Sixty-fifth Street, Chicago, Ill.
O'BRIEN, Dennis. Dennis O'Brien, 179 Newhall Street, New Haven, Conn.
RAY, Joseph. Mrs. Annie Ray, 222 Westchester Street, Washington, Pa.
ALTHAUS, Edward. Daniel Althaus, Shawano, Wis.
CONNORS, Mike. Mrs. James Connors, Gladstone, N. Dak.
DE JARDIN, Joseph R. A. De Jardin, Gervais, Oreg.
FARTHING, William Lester. Mrs. Augusta Farthing, 409 Lincoln Avenue, LaJunta, Colo.
FOSCO, Luigi. Mrs. Maria Fosco, Casallechie, Italy.
HENDERSON, George. Thomas Henderson, 25 Ifetson Street, Somerville, Mass.

MECHANIC.

McNALLY, James. John McNally, 27 East Eighty-eighth Street, New York, N. Y.

WAGONER.

EARL, George. Z. T. Earl, White Castle, Ind.

COOK.

FITZGERALD, Michael. Dan Mahoney, 1233 Hamlet Street, Columbus, Ohio.

PRIVATES.

SELLS, Elwyn O. P. H. Sells, Gowrie, Iowa.
SOLSING, George. Mrs. Sarah Solsing, Wautoma, Wis.
SHAFFER, Joseph W. Henry Shaffer, 110 Walnut Street, Cumberland, Md.
SINKINS, Faunt J. Mrs. Elsie Sinkins, 1108 South Locust Street, Centralia, Ill.
SMART, Herbert W. Mrs. Grace Leslie, box 258, Raymond, N. H.
SMITH, Samuel O. Richard L. Smith, Brookneal, Va.
SMITH, Thomas James. Mrs. Jennie Smith, 40 Barre Street, Ogdensburg, N. Y.
TAUTGES, Jacob. Joe H. Tautges, 390 Morris Street, Fond du Lac, Wis.
TERRERI, Daniel. Joe Terreri, 513 St.-Louis Avenue, Youngstown, Ohio.
TOWNSEND, Charles Merritt. Henry Janes Townsend, Mount Upton, N. Y.
WILLIAMSON, Jesse. Thomas E. Williamson, Kirkland, Tex.

GUARDING TYPHUS CARRIERS ARRIVING FROM OVERSEAS

The War Department authorizes the following statement from the office of the Surgeon General:

Reports having reached the Medical Department of the Army that a considerable number of carriers of intestinal parasites and of typhoid and paratyphoid bacilli are arriving from France, the Surgeon General has directed that all overseas patients whose history indicates possible previous infection with these organisms shall be examined to determine whether or not they are carriers. Those found to be carriers will be treated by appropriate medical and surgical measures to free them from this condition.

The retention in the Army of soldiers having venereal diseases and their intensive treatment until they have been rendered clearly noninfectious, and the reporting of cases of this disease in discharged soldiers are measures considered by the Surgeon General essential to the welfare of the soldier and for the protection of the civil population. Wassermann examinations are to be made on all recruits at recruit depots. Positive Wassermann, however, does not disqualify for service in the absence of active lesions.

IMPROVEMENT SHOWN IN BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES

On the basis of the money value of contracts let during the month of February building and construction work rapidly is approaching the normal for this season of the year. A memorandum for the economics section of the Division of Public Works and Construction Development has been made public by the United States Department of Labor, in which the February figures are compared with those of prewar years. The statement is as follows:

"For some months previous to November, 1918, the total money value of building and engineering contracts awarded was about the same as for the corresponding months of the two previous years and larger than for the same months in the years 1914 and 1915.

Analysis of Business.

"Reducing the money values for the years 1914 to 1917 to present costs, the 1918 amounts were about equal to the average for the previous four years. It must be remembered, however, that one-third of the contracts awarded during the year 1918 were for Government work.

"Expressed in million dollars, the money cost of construction in November for the years 1914 to 1918 was as follows: 1914, 46; 1915, 88; 1916, 122; 1917, 94; 1918, 130. Reducing these figures to the basis of 1918 prices, and expressing in the nearest millions, they appear as follows: 1914, 88; 1915, 136; 1916, 169; 1917, 108; average for four years, 120. Since the amount for 1918 was 130 million dollars, it is evident that, with Government work included undoubtedly to quite an extent, it was about the normal amount.

"In December, the hesitation following the signing of the armistice and the expectation of falling prices began to be felt. The actual figures for December for the years under consideration were: 1914, 42 (million); 1915, 83; 1916, 113; 1917, 91; 1918, 57. Reduced to 1918 prices, the four preceding years appear as follows: 1914, 63; 1915, 127; 1916, 57; 1917, 105; average for four years 113 million. The amount for 1918 was 57 million, or 50 per cent of this average.

"The January figures of the actual contracts awarded are—1915, 43; 1916, 63; 1917, 91; 1918, 152. Reduced to the basis of 1918, or present prices, these appear to be—1915, 66; 1916, 87; 1917, 105; 1918, 152; average for the four years, 103. The amount for January, 1919, was \$51,000,000, still about 50 per cent of the average.

Actual Money Values.

"The actual money values of contracts awarded during the month of February were: 1915, 49; 1916, 66; 1917, 95; 1918, 147. Reduced to the 1918, or present basis of prices, these are as follows: 1915, 76; 1916, 92; 1917, 110; 1918, 147; average for the four years, 106. As the amount for February, 1919, was \$95,000,000, it appears that this was 90 per cent of the average for the four preceding years.

"If we include 1913 and 1914, with actual amounts of \$70,000,000 and \$39,000,000, respectively (103 and 59 when reduced to basis of present prices), the average for six years becomes \$98,000,000, and the present February is about 97 per cent of this average."

LIST OF GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS AND PURCHASE ORDERS

PURCHASE AND STORAGE

The following is a list of purchase orders and contracts, passed by the board of review, Office of Director of Purchase and Storage, War Department:

March 17, 1919.

Purchase orders under \$25,000, made on open-market purchase or let to lowest bidder and submitted to the board for consideration after execution and delivery:

GSO-3844-C. Thomas E. Wilson & Co., Chicago, Ill., 3,600 baseballs, at \$0.75 each; 4,000 fielders' gloves, at \$2 each, \$10,700.

Sub-PO-81. American Cigar Co., New York, N. Y., 8,000 boxes Chancellor Sublime, 1/40, in bond, at \$1.475 box; 6,000 boxes Chancellor Invincible, 1/40, in bond, at \$1.675 box, f. o. b. destination, port of embarkation, \$20,100.

Sub-PO-80. P. Lorillard Co., New York, N. Y., 10,000 boxes Muriel De Luxe, 1/40, in bond, at \$2 box, f. o. b. destination, port of embarkation, \$20,000.

Sub-PO-79. P. Lorillard Co., New York, N. Y., 10,000 boxes Muriel Rothschilds, 1/40, at \$1.75 box, f. o. b. port of embarkation, \$17,500.

497. The Texas Co., Norfolk, Va., 230,279 gallons oil, Texaco Bunker, at \$0.61 gallon, f. o. b. S. S. West Grove, \$15,543.83.

Sub. 1821. Lovell & Covel Co., Boston, Mass., 168,000 packages candy; caramel chips (24), at \$0.031 each, \$5,600.

Sub. 1818. George Close Co., Cambridge, Mass., 240,000 packages candy, assorted chocolates (24), at \$0.0325, f. o. b. Boston, Mass., \$7,800.

Sub. 1811. C. A. Briggs Co., Cambridge, Mass., 120,000 packages candy, Lassus Kuties Kisses, at \$0.07 package, \$8,500.

4-9883. W. E. Robinson & Co., Bel Air, Md., 58,200 cans apples, No. 3, at \$0.09 1/2, f. o. b. Fayetteville, Pa., \$5,577.50.

20507. Albert Miller & Co., Chicago, Ill., 200 tons No. 1 timothy hay, at \$27 ton, f. o. b. loading stations, 20 1/2-cent rate to Cincinnati, Ohio, \$8,100.

Sub. 130-8. Swift & Co., Little Rock, Ark., 15,750 pounds ham, fresh, at 27.75 cents per pound; 13,540 pounds pork, loins, at 28.25 cents per pound f. o. b. Camp Pike, Ark., \$8,195.67.

Mrs. 2698. Continental Materials Corporation, Muskegon, Mich., material and labor necessary for packing, crating, handling, marking, and shipping engine parts for heavy aviation trucks, per list, \$6,019.28.

GSO. 3858-P. Marine Equipment & Supply Co., Philadelphia, Pa., blocks and tackles (wood): 150 12-inch double at \$6.84 each; 150 12-inch triple at \$9.84 each; 150 16-inch double at \$12.12 each; 150 16-inch triple at \$17.78 each; prices include export packing, \$6,987.

GNO. 3850-N. Western Block Co., Lockport, N. Y., snatch blocks for manila rope: 300 12-inch blocks (wood), manila rope, at \$6.90 each; 100 18-inch blocks (steel), wire rope, at \$30 each, \$5,070.

GNO. 3845-B. Draper-Maynard Co., Plymouth, N. H., 4,000 fielders' gloves at \$1.90 each, \$7,600.

634. The Thomson Wood Finishing Co., Philadelphia, Pa., 12,000 gallons olive-drab paint, in 50-gallon 8-hoop barrels, at \$1.72 per gallon, \$20,640.

GSO-3885-N. Finch, Pruyne & Co., Inc., Glens Falls, N. Y., 300 tons news-print paper, at \$0.039 pound, \$23,400.

GSO-3868-P. Enterprise Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa., 1,500 meat cutters, at \$5.30 each, \$7,950.

13916-PH. Wilson & Co., Chicago, Ill., 23,634 pounds fresh beef, at \$0.2490 pound, \$5,884.86.

2-19500. Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co., Long Island City, N. Y., 151,300 cartons and tins assorted wafers, at \$0.14 carton (New York free lighterage), \$21,182.

15457-G. Sprague, Warner & Co., Chicago, Ill., 10,000 cans coffee, roasted and ground (2-pound fiber cans), at \$0.66 can, \$6,600.

318. Pacific Coast Soda Co., New York, N. Y., 50,000 cartons borax boxes, U. S. P., 1-

pound carton, at \$0.115 carton, f. o. b. Bayonne, N. J., \$5,750.

032. Toch Bros., New York, N. Y., 6,250 gallons olive drab paint, 50-gallon 8-hoop wood barrels, at \$1.57 gallon; 6,250 gallons olive-drab paint, 5-gallon cans, packed two in case, at \$1.73 gallon, f. o. b. Long Island City, N. Y., \$20,825.

10-178. Sanger Bros., Waco, Tex., 2,421 blankets, at \$6.819 each, f. o. b. Camp MacArthur, Tex., \$16,508.79.

Purchase orders over \$25,000.

2855. California Peach Growers' Association, Fresno, Cal., 741,500 pounds evaporated peaches, at 12.17 cents per pound, f. o. b. railroad—factory, \$90,240.55.

PURCHASE TRANSACTIONS APPROVED.

Contracts over \$25,000.

MD 404. Wisconsin Electric Co., Racine, Wis., 565 grinders, Dumore, at \$46 each; portable electric type A complete with seven emery wheels, etc., \$25,990.

Sub. 95. Peyton Packing Co., El Paso, Tex., 360,000 pounds fresh beef, at \$0.2505 per pound, \$90,180.

Sub. 94. E. A. Tovres & Co., Bisbee, Ariz., 160,000 pounds fresh beef, at \$0.25305 per pound; 20,000 pounds fresh beef, at \$0.265 per pound; 15,000 pounds fresh beef, at \$0.277 per pound; f. o. b. Douglas and Fort Huachuca, Ariz., and Fort Wingate, N. Mex., \$50,039.

Mrs. 2688. Whitney Chain Co., Hartford, Conn., 100 9 AC driving chain (34-ton), 148 1/2 inches long, 82 pitches, 1 1/2 in. dia. roll 1 inch, width of roll 1 1/2 inch, at \$22.12 each; 1,500 AC 114 driving chain, 142 inches long, 71 pitches, 2 inches P.H. dia. roll 1 1/2 inches width of roll 1 1/2 inches, at \$27.13 each; 600 conn. links, 1 1/2 by 1 by 1 inch, at \$0.335 each; 600 rollers, 1 1/2 by 1 by 1 inch, at \$0.32 each; 600 offset, 1 1/2 by 1 by 1 inch, at \$0.67 each; 3,000 conn. links, 2 by 1 1/2 by 1 1/2 inches, at \$0.425 each; 3,000 offset links, 2 by 1 1/2 by 1 1/2 inches, at \$0.97 each; f. o. b. New York (spare parts for Mack trucks), \$51,809.10.

Mrs. 2666. Standard Woven Fabric Co., Walpole, Mass., Multibestos brake lining: 15,000 feet 2 by 1/2 inch, at \$0.1807 per foot; 20,000 feet 3 1/2 by 1/2 inch, at \$0.2642 per foot; 20,000 feet 2 1/2 by 1/2 inch, at \$0.2602 per foot; 10,000 feet 2 1/2 by 3/4 inch, at \$0.2141 per foot; 12,000 feet 3 by 1/2 inch, at \$0.3296 per foot; 5,000 feet 3 1/2 by 1/2 inch, at \$0.3909 per foot; 6,000 feet 3 1/2 by 1 inch, at \$0.3760 per foot; 500 feet 3 1/2 by 1/2 inch, at \$0.4450 per foot; 10,000 feet 3 1/2 by 1 inch, at \$0.3992 per foot; 5,000 feet 4 1/2 by 1 inch, at \$0.4918 per foot; 4,000 feet 4 1/2 by 3/4 inch, at \$0.4925 per foot; 2,000 feet 5 by 3/4 inch, at \$0.3813 per foot; 1,000 feet 6 by 1/2 inch, at \$0.6076 per foot; 100 feet 6 1/2 by 1 inch, at \$0.6526 per foot; \$33,584.16.

Sub. 63-BA. Chocolate Products Co., Baltimore, Md., 150,000 pounds chocolate candy, at 39 cents per pound (1-pound tins), \$58,500.

Contracts under \$25,000.

Mrs. 2674. Pierce Arrow Motor Car Co., Buffalo, N. Y., miscellaneous spare parts, 890 PA 2-ton trucks, \$18,671.94.

M&E 353. American La France Fire Engine Co., Elmira, N. Y., 100 hand-pump tanks, 5-gallon galvanized iron, equipped with hose and nozzle, operating pump double-action, at \$4.34 each; 100 pike poles, 8-inch, equipped with plate 328 forged-steel hooks, etc., at \$3.85 each; 50 pike holes, 10 feet, equipped, at \$4.45 each; 16 spanners, malleable iron, folding-pocket, at \$7.50 dozen; 24 charges, complete, for Pyrene extinguisher (each charge 3-gallon), at \$5.40 per gallon; 12 straps, at \$1 each; 1 reducer, 2 1/2 inches by 1 inch, brass hose, \$3, f. o. b. cars, Elmira, N. Y., except hand-pump tanks, at Chicago, Ill., \$1,098.90.

M&E 311. Gilbert & Barker Manufacturing Co., Springfield, Mass., 1 gasoline storage tank, 110 inches diameter by 265 inches long, 5/16-inch steel plate in body, 3-inch in heads, with fittings, f. o. b. cars, Warren, Pa., \$925.

March 19, 1919.

Purchase orders made on open-market purchase, or let to lowest bidder, and submitted to the board for consideration after execution and delivery:

Sub-PO-122. P. Lorillard Co., New York, N. Y., 10,000 boxes Muriel Progress, 1/40, in bond, at \$1.50 box, f. o. b. destination, \$15,000.

Sub-PO-121. General Cigar Co., New York, N. Y., 10,000 boxes Robert Burns Invinibles,

1/40, in bond, at \$1.8193 f. o. b. destination, \$18,193.

Sub-PO-120. American Cigar Co., New York, N. Y., 10,000 boxes Little Chancellor, 1/40, in bond, at \$0.8625 box; 4,000 boxes Chancellor Liberty, 1/40, in bond, at \$1.4375 box f. o. b. destination, \$14,375.

23-C. Armour & Co., Middletown, N. Y., 18,348 pounds carcasses beef at \$0.2456 per pound; 1,114 pounds butter at \$0.63 per pound; 852 pounds lard substitute at \$0.245 per pound, f. o. b. (call), \$5,416.36.

Mrs. 2703. Hendee Manufacturing Co., Springfield, Mass., 3,000 sets N-1350-KX-1 handle bar conversion sets at \$5.25 per set, \$15,750.

Mrs. 2699. Continental Motors Corporation, Muskegon, Mich., material and labor necessary for packing, crating, handling, marking, and shipping engine parts for heavy aviation trucks, \$6,379.68.

Sub-PO-123. General Cigar Co., New York, N. Y., 10,000 boxes Robert Burns Boquet at \$1.442 box; 12,000 boxes Little Bobbie at \$0.85942 box f. o. b. destination, \$24,733.04.

2348. O'Brien Candy Co., Omaha, Nebr., 12,000 packages candy, chocolates, 1 pound each, "Gold Medal," at \$0.45 each, \$5,400.

25544. Cockran Hill & Co., Baltimore, Md., 9,188 pounds fresh pork, hams, at \$0.2817 per pound; 9,187 pounds fresh pork, shoulders, at \$0.2393 per pound; 7,876 pounds fresh pork, loins, at \$0.2893 per pound, f. o. b. Washington, D. C., \$7,064.92.

GSO-3904-B. Lamb Knitting Machine Co., Chicopee Falls, Mass., 11,801 gauges, draw 4-inch bar, at \$0.97 each, \$10,864.97.

2350. Farrell & Co., Omaha, Nebr., 23,400 cans sirup, maple, 3-gallon can, at \$0.72 per can (25 per cent maple, 75 per cent cane), \$16,848.

18054. James F. Oyster, Washington, D. C., 20,000 pounds butter, sales, at \$0.62 per pound, f. o. b. Fort Myer, Va., Washington Barracks, Fort Washington, Walter Reed Hospital, etc., \$12,400.

25532-PH. Armour & Co., Chicago, Ill., 13,125 pounds fresh hams, at \$0.2878 per pound; 13,125 pounds fresh shoulders, at \$0.2623 per pound; 11,250 pounds fresh pork, loins, at \$0.2923 per pound, f. o. b. Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Ga., \$10,501.86.

1055. Red Rock Coal Co., Des Moines, Iowa, 3,000 tons coal, bituminous, at \$3.30 per ton, f. o. b. mine, \$9,900.

1005. Anderson Coal Co., Des Moines, Iowa, 5,000 tons coal, bituminous, standard lump, at \$3 per ton, f. o. b. mine, \$15,000.

25518-PH. Armour & Co., Chicago, Ill., 7,875 pounds pork, fresh ham, at \$0.2915 pound; 7,875 pounds pork, fresh shoulders, at \$0.2665 pound; 6,750 pounds pork, fresh loins, at \$0.2965 pound f. o. b. Camp Abraham Eustis, Lee Hall, Va., \$6,395.61.

25475-PH. Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill., 8,400 pounds pork, fresh hams, at \$0.2870 pound; 8,400 pounds pork, fresh shoulders, at \$0.2620 pound; 7,200 pounds pork, fresh loins, at \$0.2920 pound, f. o. b. El Paso, Tex., \$6,714.

25394-PH. Armour & Co., Chicago, Ill., 21,000 pounds fresh pork hams, at \$0.2870 per pound, f. o. b. Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass., \$6,027.

25360-PH. Swift & Co., Chicago, Ill., 30,000 pounds fresh beef, at \$0.2725 per pound, f. o. b. United States General Hospital, Eastview, N. Y., \$8,175.

25382-PH. Swift & Co., Chicago, Ill., 20,000 pounds fresh beef, at \$0.2758 per pound, f. o. b. United States General Hospital, Otisville, N. Y., \$5,516.

25378-PH. Wilson & Co., Chicago, Ill., 63,750 pounds fresh beef, at \$0.2590 per pound, f. o. b. port of embarkation, Hoboken, N. J., \$16,511.25.

25362-PH. Swift & Co., Chicago, Ill., 63,750 pounds fresh beef, at \$0.26381 per pound, f. o. b. Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, S. C., \$16,820.43.

25344-PH. Swift & Co., Chicago, Ill., 29,750 pounds fresh beef, at \$0.2659 per pound, f. o. b. Charleston port terminal, S. C., \$7,910.52.

25338-PH. Swift & Co., Chicago, Ill., 25,500 pounds fresh beef, at \$0.25904 per pound, f. o. b. Fort Benjamin Harrison (Ind.), \$6,628.72.

25334-PH. Swift & Co., Chicago, Ill., 25,500 pounds fresh beef, at \$0.26551 per pound, f. o. b. Camp Benning, Columbus, Ga., \$6,771.52.

25333-PH. Swift & Co., Chicago, Ill., 25,500 pounds fresh beef, at \$0.2659 per pound, f. o. b. Fort McPherson, Ga., \$6,780.45.

LIST OF GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS AND PURCHASE ORDERS

25329-PH. Wilson & Co., Chicago, Ill., 20,400 pounds fresh beef, at \$0.2540 per pound, f. o. b. general ordnance supply depot, Baltimore, Md., \$5,181.60.

25325-PH. Wilson & Co., Chicago, Ill., 25,500 pounds fresh beef, at \$0.2560 per pound, f. o. b. Columbus Barracks, Columbus, Ohio, \$6,528.

25296-PH. Swift & Co., Chicago, Ill., 20,000 pounds ham, S. C., at \$0.3171 per pound, f. o. b. Camp Jackson, Columbia, S. C., \$6,342.

25294-PH. Swift & Co., Chicago, Ill., 25,000 pounds ham, S. C., at \$0.3171 per pound, f. o. b. Camp McClellan, Anniston, Ala., \$7,927.50.

25239-PH. Swift & Co., Chicago, Ill., 15,000 pounds breakfast bacon, at \$0.4510 per pound; 10,000 pounds ham, S. C., at \$0.3160 per pound, f. o. b. Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J., \$9,925.

25220-PH. Morris & Co., Chicago, Ill., 30,000 pounds mutton, fresh, at \$0.2830 per pound; 1,200 pounds salt pork, at \$0.3350 per pound, f. o. b. Newport News, Va., \$7,392.

25218-PH. Morris & Co., Chicago, Ill., 30,000 pounds lard, issue, tubs, at \$0.2492 per pound; 500 pails lard, sales 5-pound pails, at \$1.18 per pail, f. o. b. Newport News, Va., \$8,066.

25217-PH. Swift & Co., Chicago, Ill., 2,000 pounds of bacon, breakfast, at \$0.4510 per pound; 25,000 pounds ham, sugar cured, at \$0.3160 per pound, f. o. b. Newport News, Va., \$8,802.

25590-PH. Cudahy Packing Co., Chicago, Ill., 15,750 pounds ham, fresh, at \$0.2690 per pound; 15,750 pounds shoulder, fresh, at \$0.2420 per pound, f. o. b. Camp Funston, Kans., \$8,048.25.

25580-PH. Morris & Co., Chicago, Ill., 18,375 pounds, pork, fresh shoulder, at \$0.2565 per pound; 15,750 pounds pork, fresh loins, at \$0.2703 per pound, f. o. b. Camp Lee, Va., \$9,068.05.

2087. California Associated Raisin Co., San Francisco, Calif., 30,072 cartons raisins, loose, Thompson Seedless, at \$8.84 per carton, 15.9/25 ounces; 35,928 cartons raisins, 3 Crown Fancy Seeded Muscats, 15.9/25 ounces, at \$8.7984 per carton; 21,600 cans raisins, Thompson Seedless, 2 pound can, at \$0.1433 per can; 10,000 pounds raisins, Thompson Seedless, 25-pound boxes, at \$0.08695 per pound, f. o. b. factory, \$10,314.63.

5. Louisiana Sugar Committee, New Orleans, La., 125,000 pounds sugar, granulated, at 8.79 cents pound, \$1,097.50.

4. Louisiana Sugar Committee, New Orleans, La., 75,000 pounds sugar, granulated, at 8.79 cents pound, \$6,592.50.

3. Louisiana Sugar Committee, New Orleans, La., 70,000 pounds sugar, granulated, at 8.79 cents pound, \$6,153.

2. Louisiana Sugar Committee, New Orleans, La., 100,000 pounds sugar, granulated, at 8.79 cents pound, \$8,790.

1. Louisiana Sugar Committee, New Orleans, La., 80,000 pounds sugar, granulated, at 8.79 cents pound, \$7,032.

2-19692. Ridley & Co., New York, N. Y., 25,000 pounds candy, cut stick, at 21.5 cents pound, \$5,375.

2-19691. James A. Kane, Brooklyn, N. Y., 65,000 pounds candy, butter cups and cut sticks, at 25.5 cents pound, \$16,575.

2-19690. Wallace & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., 50,000 pounds candy, stick, at 21.5 cents pound, \$10,750.

2-19689. Wallace & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., 50,000 pounds Jordan almonds, at 45.5 cents pound, \$22,750.

2-19688. Hardie Bros., Pittsburgh, Pa., 50,000 pounds Jordan almonds at \$0.4525 per pound, \$22,625.

2-19693. S. Fisher & Co., Hoboken, N. J., 50,000 pounds candy, hard, assorted, at \$0.19 per pound (N. Y. free lighterage), f. o. b., \$9,500.

2-19652. Rueckhelm Bros. & Eckstein, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y., 400,000 packages Cracker Jack at \$0.0430 per package, \$17,560.

644. Ohio Cities Gas Co., Columbus, Ohio, 20,000 gallons aviation gasoline at \$0.30 per gallon, f. o. b. Marcus Hook, Pa., drums, \$6,000.

1123. Phillips Jones Co., New York, N. Y., 10,480 pairs drawers, knee length, summer, at \$0.58 per pair, f. o. b. Philadelphia, Pa., \$6,078.40.

1124. Phillips Jones Co., New York, N. Y., 14,803 pairs summer drawers at \$0.58 per pair, f. o. b. Philadelphia, Pa., \$8,585.74.

1122. Phillips Jones Co., New York, N. Y., 10,000 pairs cotton drawers, summer, at \$0.58 per pair, f. o. b. Philadelphia, Pa., \$5,800.

1121. Phillips Jones Co., New York, N. Y., 26,110 pairs cotton drawers, summer, at \$0.683 per pair, f. o. b. Philadelphia, Pa., \$17,885.35.

1120. Phillips Jones Co., New York, N. Y., 17,999 pairs web seam drawers at \$0.5425 per pair, f. o. b. Philadelphia, Pa., \$9,764.46.

PURCHASE TRANSACTIONS APPROVED.

Contracts over \$25,000.

Mtrs. 2638. International Motor Truck Co., New York, N. Y., 180 sets miscellaneous spare parts for Mack Model AC-5 $\frac{1}{2}$ -ton truck, at \$3,404.29 set, f. o. b. Plainfield, N. J., \$643,410.81.

M&V 2710. International Motors Co., New York, N. Y., 18 miscellaneous sets spare parts for Mack AC-5 $\frac{1}{2}$ -ton trucks, assorted, at \$3,101.12 set, f. o. b. Allentown, Pa., \$58,611.16.

Mtrs. 2711. International Motors Co., New York, N. Y., 18 sets miscellaneous spare parts for Mack AC-5 $\frac{1}{2}$ -ton trucks, assorted, at \$3,076.16 set, f. o. b. Plainfield, N. J., \$58,129.42.

Mtrs. 1919. Continental Motors Corporation, Muskegon, Mich. Spare parts for Model "N" Motor 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ by 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ used in "AA" chassis, including overseas boxing, \$177,116.81.

Contracts under \$25,000.

M&E 359. Republic Rubber Co., Youngstown, Ohio, 5,350 feet fire hose, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch D. J. Underwriters labeled cotton rubber-lined coupled in 50-foot lengths, at \$0.925 per foot, \$4,948.75.

M&E 358. United States Rubber Co., New York, N. Y., 3,200 feet fire hose, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch D. J. Underwriters labeled cotton rubber-lined, coupled in 50-foot lengths, at \$0.925 per foot, f. o. b. cars Jersey City, N. J., \$2,960.

M&E 357. Conner, Fendler & Co., New York, N. Y., 1 Colt's army, job printing press, 14 by 22 inches, complete with 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -horsepower motor for 110-220 A. C., 60 c. 3 p. with usual accessories, and 1 complete extra set of cast composition rollers for above press, f. o. b. cars Camp Dix, N. J., \$1,100.

CONTRACTS APPROVED BY SAN FRANCISCO BOARD OF REVIEW.

Sub. 3544. W. A. Miller, San Francisco, Calif., 1,033 tons hay, No. 1 alfalfa, at \$19.90 per ton of 2,000 pounds f. o. b. Bakersfield, Calif., \$20,550.70.

P. O. 6790. United States Rubber Co. of California, San Francisco, Calif., 509 pairs shoe, Alaskan, at \$4.75 pair; 147 slickers, oilskin, at \$5 each, \$3,152.75.

156. Tidewater Oil Co., New York, N. Y., 2,335.058 gallons motor gasoline, at \$0.235 gallon (bulk), f. o. b. Bayonne, N. J., \$548,208.63.

EMERGENCY PURCHASE APPROVED BY TELEGRAM.

Sup. to 8970-C Potatoes. M. Plowaty & Sons, Chicago, Ill., original contract covers 10,250,000 pounds Irish potatoes—\$27,300—to be delivered to various camps. Surplus amounts not required by these camps to be delivered to various other camps, price per hundredweight, varying according to f. o. b. point.

March 20, 1919.

Purchase orders made on open market purchase, or let to lowest bidder, and submitted to the board for consideration after execution and delivery.

Mtrs. 2760. Cadillac Motor Car Co., Detroit, Mich., miscellaneous assortment spare parts for Cadillac motor cars (No. 57), \$4,570.19.

Mtrs. 2748. Ford Motor Company, Detroit, Mich., miscellaneous assortment spare parts for Ford cars, including overseas boxing, \$12,327.12.

2130. California Packing Corporation, San Francisco, Cal., 318,000 cans tomatoes, No. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, solid pack, at 11.25 cents a can; 55,782 cans tomatoes, No. 10 solid pack, at \$0.37 $\frac{1}{2}$ can; 53,784 cans tomatoes, No. 3, extra standard, at \$0.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ can, f. o. b. factory, \$63,192.15.

2337. A. B. Currie Company, Omaha, Neb., 2,000 tons coal, Rock Springs, bituminous lump, 13-inch screen, at \$2.75 ton, f. o. b. mines, Rock Springs, Wyo., \$5,500.

116. The Standard Oil Company, San Diego, Cal., 20,457 gallons large-tank gasoline (domestic) U. T. L., at \$0.243 gallon; 14,521 gallons domestic aviation gasoline, Army, at \$0.243 gallon; 6,787 gallons Red Crown gasoline, at \$0.19 gallon; 1,781 gallons engine distillate, at \$0.11 gallon; 1,168 gallons Pearl Oil, at \$0.09 gallon, \$10,090.22.

647. Swan & Finch Co., New York, N. Y., 75,000 pounds medium cup grease, at \$0.055 per pound; 18,750 pounds heavy cup grease, at \$0.155 per pound, f. o. b. Rahway, N. J. (eight-hoop wood barrels), \$5,156.25.

2024. California Associated Raisin Co., Fresno, Calif., 39,996 cartons raisins, fancy seeded Muscatel (15-ounce), at 8.7984 cents per carton; 40,000 pounds raisins, Sultana, bulk, 50-pound boxes, at 8.8325 cents per pound, \$6,972.

Mtrs. 2194. International Harvester Co., Chicago, Ill., service requirements for 18,000 Class "B" bodies, wood cargo, including overseas boxing, \$13,414.96.

2877. Supply Officer, Navy Yard, Mare Island, Calif., 146,674 cans pears, No. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ extra standard or better, at 20 cents per can f. o. b. cars Richmond, \$29,334.80.

2882. Supply Officer, Navy Yard, Mare Island, Calif., 84,000 cans pears, No. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ extra 271; 144,000 cans pears No. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ extra 270, at 20 cents per can, \$28,800.

2129. California Packing Corporation, San Francisco, Calif., 165,000 cans tomatoes, No. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ solid pack, at 11.25 cents per can; 129,576 cans tomatoes, No. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ extra standard, at 10 cents per can; 90,552 cans tomatoes, No. 3 extra standard, at 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per can; 6,498 cans tomatoes, No. 10 solid pack, at 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per can, \$44,999.05.

2131. California Packing Corporation, San Francisco, Calif., 135,096 cans tomatoes, No. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ solid pack, at 11.25 cents per can; 33,894 cans tomatoes, No. 10 solid pack, at 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per can; 14,520 cans tomatoes, No. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ extra standard, at 10 cents per can; 26,928 cans tomatoes, No. 3 extra standard, at 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per can f. o. b. San Jose, Calif.; 168,000 cans tomatoes, No. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ solid pack, at 11.25 cents per can; 87,744 cans tomatoes, No. 10 solid pack, at 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per can f. o. b. San Jose, Calif.; 168,000 cans tomatoes, No. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ solid pack, at 11.25 cents per can; 117,660 cans tomatoes, No. 10 solid pack, at 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per can; 4,968 cans tomatoes, No. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ extra standard, at 10 cents per can f. o. b. Santa Rosa, Calif.; 194,400 cans tomatoes, No. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ solid pack, at 11.25 cents per can; 59,610 cans tomatoes, No. 10 solid pack, at 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per can f. o. b. Sacramento, Calif.; 144,000 cans tomatoes, No. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ solid pack, at 11.25 cents per can; 36,972 cans tomatoes, No. 10 solid pack, at 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per can f. o. b. Stockton, Calif., \$222,225.90.

PURCHASE TRANSACTIONS APPROVED BY SAN FRANCISCO BOARD OF REVIEW.

P. O. 6874. Greenbaum, Well & Michels, San Francisco, Calif., 420 pairs drawers, wool, knit, at \$3.35 per pair; 26 pairs gauntlets, horsehide, at \$2.28 per pair; 120 pairs mittens, Siwash, at \$4.85 per pair; 431 pairs mittens, at \$6.20 per pair; 120 parkas, duck, at \$6.85 each; 120 pairs socks, rope, at 45 cents per pair; 283 sweaters, worsted, at \$5.25 each; 540 pairs trousers, duck, O. D., at \$1.65 per pair; 346 undershirts, wool, knit, at \$3.35 each, f. o. b. Fort Mason, \$9,560.55.

March 21, 1919.

Purchase orders under \$25,000, made in open-market purchase, or let to lowest bidder and submitted to the board for consideration after execution and delivery.

2-19759. Manhattan Fuel Corporation, New York, N. Y., 2,550 tons coal, bituminous, at \$2.45 per ton f. o. b. mines, South Fork district, central Pa., \$6,247.50.

2-19834. American Sugar Refining Co., New York, N. Y., 150,000 pounds sugar, granulated, at \$0.0879 per pound f. o. b. New York Terminal, Long Island Railroad, \$13,185.

G80-3902-C. Grand Rapids Brush Co., Grand Rapids, Mich., 7,680 brushes, horse, at \$2.15 each, \$16,512.

5348. Cincinnati Abbot Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, 600 pounds of dried beef, sliced, at \$0.56 per pound; 1,200 pounds of beef hearts at \$0.0795 per pound; 1,200 pounds of beef liver at \$0.062 per pound; 600 pounds of beef tenderloin at \$0.32 per pound; 300 pounds of beef tongue at \$0.28 per pound; 1,700 pounds of pork, Boston butts, at \$0.245 per pound; 250 pounds of pork ham, boiled, at \$0.455 per pound; 2,000 pounds of pork ham, minced, at \$0.1695 per pound; 1,500 pounds of pork ham, fresh, at \$0.2725 per pound; 5,000 pounds of pork ham loins at \$0.2625 per pound; 250 pounds of pork ham, shoulders, at \$0.25 per pound; 2,000 pounds of spare ribs at \$0.1325 per pound; 50 pounds of pork tenderloin at \$0.42 per pound; 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ barrels of pies, feet at \$6.25 per barrel; 500 pounds of sausage, smoked, at \$0.215 per pound; 5,000 pounds of sausage, fresh, at \$0.18 per pound; 3,000 pounds of frankfurters at \$0.175 per pound; 1,000 pounds of bologna at \$0.144 per pound; 300 pounds of liver pudding at \$0.11 per pound;

LIST OF GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS AND PURCHASE ORDERS

500 pounds of veal loaf at \$0.19 per pound; 150 pounds of ribs of beef (5 pieces) at \$0.38 per pound f. o. b. Camp Sherman, Ohio, \$5,061.10.

368. Mitchell Wing Co., Boston, Mass., 1,000 bags 36 by 72, heavy muslin, stenciled, at \$1.15 each; 48 casters, 5 inch, at \$0.80 each; 5 quarts cement for aprons at \$0.70 quart; 1,000 yards flannel, double face, 72 inch, at \$1.85 yard; 8 graduates, 16 ounce, at \$0.35 each; 2 boxes pens, marking, at \$1 box; 5 dozen nets, hard twine, 24 by 36, at \$1.50 dozen; 30,000 pounds chipped soap at \$0.125 pound; 30 pounds wax, Japan, at \$0.18 pound; 50 each feed ribbons for 6-roll American mangle, \$0.43; 1 bellows, hand, \$1.50; 6 brushes for cleaning motor at \$0.20; 200 pounds cleaning compound at \$0.02 pound; 6 boxes chalk, white, at \$0.30 box; 200 sorting box clips at \$0.015; 6 crocks, 30-gallon, for bleach, at \$8.50 each; 15,000 tags, marking, No. 2, at \$0.00144; 12 boxes tacks, 6-ounce boxes, at \$0.25 box; 12 boxes rivets, bifurcated, 1/2 inch, at \$1.75 box, f. o. b. Camp Devens, Mass., \$6,486.10.

2-19818. The Universal Export Packing Co., New York, N. Y., 500 slings, flour No. 2 canvas standard manila rope at \$12.25 each, \$6,125.

25610-PH. Armour & Co., Chicago, Ill., 21,000 pounds ham, fresh, at \$0.2835 pound; 21,000 pounds shoulders, fresh, at \$0.2585 pound, f. o. b. Camp Custer, Battle Creek, Mich., \$11,382.

Mtrs. 2776. Sterling Motor Truck Co., Milwaukee, Wis., 51 disassembling, packing, crating, marking, and shipping Class "B" trucks at \$199.60 each, \$10,179.60.

25706-PH. Swift & Co., Chicago, Ill., 3,496 pallis lard, issue, at \$1.56250 pallis 5 pounds; 804 pallis lard, sales, 5-pound pallis, at \$1.3303 f. o. b. General Supply Depot, San Antonio, Tex., \$6,602.51.

25701-PH. Cudahy Packing Co., Chicago, Ill., 30,000 pounds mutton, fresh, at \$0.2350 pound f. o. b. Camp Eustis, Lee Hall, Va., \$7,050.

25595-PH. Cockran Hill & Co., Baltimore, Md., 23,625 pounds pork, fresh, hams, at \$0.2817 pound; 23,625 pounds pork, fresh, shoulders, \$0.2393 pounds; 20,250 pounds, pork, fresh, loins, \$0.2693 pounds f. o. b. Camp Meade, Admiral, Md., \$18,166.94.

25579-PH. Swift & Co., Chicago, Ill., 18,375 pounds pork, fresh, ham, at \$0.2798 pound f. o. b. Camp Lee Va., \$5,141.32.

25571-PH. Kehrs, Pkg. Co., Davenport, Iowa, 26,250 pounds of shoulders, fresh, at \$0.23 per pound; 22,500 pounds of pork, fresh, loins, at \$0.26 per pound, f. o. b. Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill., \$11,887.50.

25609-PH. Wilson & Company, Chicago, Ill., 59,500 pounds of beef, fresh, at \$0.2320 per pound, f. o. b. Fort Riley, Kans., \$13,804.

25634-PH. Cudahy Packing Company, Chicago, Ill., 50,000 pounds of lard, issue, 20-pound cans, at \$0.2895 per pound, f. o. b. Fort Mason, Calif., \$14,475.

25570-PH. Cudahy Packing Co., Chicago, Ill., 26,250 pounds of hams, fresh, at \$0.2795 per pound, f. o. b. Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill., \$7,336.87.

25565-PH. Swift & Company, Chicago, Ill., 51,000 pounds of beef, fresh, at \$0.2581 1/2 per pound, f. o. b. Jefferson Barracks, Mo., \$13,165.65.

25563-PH. Swift & Company, Chicago, Ill., 85,000 pounds of beef, fresh, at \$0.2058 per pound, f. o. b. Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss., \$22,593.

25516-PH. Swift & Company, Chicago, Ill., 21,150 pounds of beef, fresh, at \$0.2665 per pound, f. o. b. Fort Totten, N. Y., \$5,630.47.

25515-PH. Wilson & Company, Chicago, Ill., 68,000 pounds of beef, fresh, at \$0.2594 per pound, f. o. b. Aviation Supply Department, Garden City, N. Y., \$17,639.20.

25504-PH. Wilson & Co., Chicago, Ill., 21,000 pounds fresh pork shoulders, at \$0.2620 per pound, f. o. b. Camp Upton, N. Y., \$5,502.

25471-PH. Swift & Co., Chicago, Ill., 34,000 pounds fresh beef, at \$0.2665 per pound, f. o. b. Fort Slocum, N. Y., \$9,061.

25503-PH. Armour & Co., Chicago, Ill., 21,000 pounds fresh pork hams, at \$0.2880 per pound; 18,000 pounds fresh pork loins, at \$0.2930 per pound, f. o. b. Camp Upton, N. Y., \$11,322.

2-19785. Austin, Nichols & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., 1,400 cans No. 2 1/2 cherries, ext. std., Republic Brand, at \$0.32 1/2 per can; 9,600 cans cherries, No. 2 1/2, ext. std., Carmello Brand, at \$0.32 1/2 per can, f. o. b. New York City, \$7,800.

Sub-PO-126. Otto Eisenlohr & Bros. (Inc.), Philadelphia, Pa., 6,000 boxes Cinco, 1/40, at \$1.01875; 6,000 boxes Cinco, 1/40, at \$0.975 (former wood, latter tin); 6,200 boxes Hep-

rietta Admiral, at \$1.90 f. o. b. destination, \$23,742.50.

Sub-PO-127. General Cigar Co., New York, N. Y., 20,000 boxes White Owl, 1/40, at \$1.10 f. o. b. destination, \$22,000.

Purchase order over \$25,000.

2-19790. W. J. McCahan Sugar Refining Co., Philadelphia, Pa., 500,000 pounds granulated sugar, at \$0.0879 per pound, \$43,950.

PURCHASE TRANSACTIONS APPROVED.

Mtrs. 875. International Harvester Co., Akron, Ohio, 125 I. H. C. 2-ton trucks, equipped with open express body, Presto-Lite lighting equipment, 6-inch solid tires rear-and 3-pound solid front, at \$1,878 each; 1 complement spare parts for maintenance of 125 trucks "G" type at \$17,835.30; crating 125 trucks at \$50 each; crating complement spare parts \$520.80, \$259,350.10.

Mtrs. 2693. International Motor Truck Co., New York, N. Y., 180 sets miscellaneous spare parts for Mack Model AC-5 1/2-ton trucks at \$3,431.91 per set, plus 5 per cent war tax, 2589. Diamond, Pa., \$648,630.99.

Indianapolis, Ind., spare parts for Mack trucks, including war tax, \$51,809.10.

8012-P. Ziegler Bros., Philadelphia, Pa., 5,000 pairs shoes, nurses, russet, at \$7.50 per pair, including cost of packing, \$37,500.

8011-B. Thos. G. Plant Co., Boston, Mass., 10,000 pairs shoes, nurses, russet, at \$6.50 per pair, \$65,000.

8013-B. W. H. McElwain Co., Boston, Mass., 157,336 pairs shoes, russet, at \$4.835 per pair, f. o. b. Cambridge, Mass., \$760,719.56.

98. E. A. Tovres & Co., Bisbee, Ariz., 17,000 pounds of beef, fresh, at \$0.2650 per pound, f. o. b. Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; 17,000 pounds of beef, fresh, at \$0.265 per pound, f. o. b. Nogales, Ariz.; 130,000 pounds of beef, fresh, at \$0.28 per pound, f. o. b. Douglas, Ariz., \$44,370.

99. Peyton Packing Co., El Paso, Tex., 204,000 pounds of beef, fresh, at \$0.2505 per pound, \$51,102.

EMERGENCY PURCHASES APPROVED BY TELEGRAM.

62-BA. M. A. Hanna & Co., Baltimore, Md., 800 tons broken anthracite coal at \$5.95 per ton; 5,200 tons stove anthracite coal at \$6.10 per ton, f. o. b. cars at mine, \$36,480.

GENERAL SUPPLIES DIVISION.

The following is a list of miscellaneous purchase orders of the General Supplies Division:

March 17, 1919.

Whitman & Barnes Manufacturing Co., Akron, Ohio, 200 monkey wrenches.

Cribben & Sexton Co., Chicago, Ill., 40 crates.

S. B. Sexton Stove & Manufacturing Co., Baltimore, Md., 2 tables, 1 mixing bowl, 1 proof box.

P. Derby & Co. (Inc.), New York, N. Y., 100 steamer chairs.

F. Derby & Co., New York, N. Y., 500 steamer chairs.

Richardson & Boynton Co., New York, N. Y., 12 sets grates.

Richardson & Boynton Co., New York, N. Y., 8 sets grate bars.

Rawlings Manufacturing Co., St. Louis, Mo., 500 vaulting poles.

Williamson Heater Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, 75 shaker grates.

Lamb Knitting Machine Co., Chicopee Falls, Mass., 11,201 draw gauges.

American Stove Co., New York, N. Y., 500 kerosene stoves.

International Heater Co., Utica, N. Y., 6 sets grates.

International Heater Co., Utica, N. Y., 330 heater repairs.

Thomas E. Wilson Co., Chicago, Ill., 307 pairs track shoes.

March 18, 1919.

A. G. Spalding Bros., New York, N. Y., 193 pairs track shoes.

March 20, 1919.

Leonard Hi-Oven Range Co., Cedar Rapids, Iowa, 6 tent stoves.

Carter's Ink Co. (Inc.), Cambridge, Mass., 10,560 bottles ink.

Foster Bros Manufacturing Co., Baltimore, Md., 10,000 coil springs.

Foster Bros Manufacturing Co., Baltimore, Md., 5,760 springs.

Majestic Manufacturing Co., St. Louis, Mo., repair parts for ranges.

Hobart Manufacturing Co., Washington, D. C., 1 electric mixer.

The Aluminum Cooking Utensil Co., Baltimore, Md., 60 coffee boilers.

Standard Scale & Supply Co., New York, N. Y., 50 platform scales.

American Paper Goods Co., Philadelphia, Pa., 700,000 drinking cups.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL SUPPLIES.

The following is a list of contracts of the Medical and Hospital Supplies Division passed by the board of review of that division:

March 14, 1919.

M.&H. 257. Waite & Bartlett, X-ray materials, \$270.

M.&H. 325. F. N. Burt Co., powder, nested, \$1,140.

M.&H. 256-A. Royal Eastern Electric Co., carbon and nitrogen lamps, amending and superseding purchase order No. 256, \$250.50.

M.&H. 324. McKesson & Robbins, ipacuanhae powder, \$2,240.

M.&H. 323. Eli Lilly Co., tincture myrrh, \$250.

M.&H. 321. Powers - Weightman - Rosengarten Co., drugs, \$218.

M.&H. 262. Victor Electric Co., X-ray equipment, \$1,862.

M.&H. 322. H. K. Mulford Co., drugs, \$1,150.

4315. N.Y.C. Geo. P. Pilling & Sons Co., dental supplies, S.G.O. 8442. Contract released. Undelivered balance to be accepted.

Wash. Contract August 31, 1918. Cork Products Co., corks, S.G.O. 7478. Canceled entirely without loss, \$4,995.

Wash. July 9, 1918. Cork Products Co., corks, S.G.O. 6084. Contract released. Undelivered balance to be accepted.

c-1200 J.P.O. American Bead Co. (Inc.), iodine swabs, S.G.O. 7488. Balance canceled by payment of \$4,185.68, \$25,001.25.

2731. N.Y.C. Wappler Electric Co., X-ray equipment, S.G.O. 4077. Contract released, balance to be accepted.

Wash. 3001. Wappler Electric Co., X-ray equipment, S.G.O. 4604. Contract released, undelivered balance to be accepted.

O-1577. G.P.O. Wilson & Wilson, surgical instruments, S.G.O.8016. Undelivered balance to be accepted.

C-4219. N.Y.C. Thomas W. Gleeson, eye magnets, S.G.O.8046. Undelivered balance of, canceled by payment of \$1,594.34, \$11,100.

March 18, 1919.

M.&H. 326. Illinois Glass Co., laboratory glassware, \$1,916.67.

M.&H. 338. Kelly-Koett Co., X-ray supplies, \$24.

M.&H. 337. George Ermold, surgical knives, \$125.

M.&H. 336. Armstrong Cork Co., corks, \$1,584.

M.&H. 335. Century Cork Co., corks, \$2,200.

M.&H. 334. Parke, Davis & Co., gelatin capsules, \$5,700.

M.&H. 332. Merz Capsule Co., gelatin capsules, \$2,400.

M.&H. 331. Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, drugs, \$162.

M.&H. 298-A. Victor Electric Corporation, diathermic machines, amending and superseding order No. 298 by correcting f. o. b. point only, \$572.70.

M.&H. 333. Eli Lilly & Co., gelatin capsules, \$4,280.

March 20, 1919.

M. & H. 348. Waite & Bartlett Co., X-ray equipment, \$200.

M. & H. 347. Parke, Davis & Co., drugs, \$21,080.

M. & H. 350. Bernstein Mfg. Co., food conveying wagon, \$150.

M. & H. 349. Landers, Frary & Clark, surgical instruments, \$620.

M. & H. 342. Victor Electric Corporation, X-ray equipment, \$5,184.

M. & H. 339. Federal Chemical Co., talcum, \$1,675.

M. & H. 343. Cannon Mfg. Co., bath towels, \$141.

M. & H. 344. Cayner Glass Works, laboratory glassware, \$194.

M. & H. 346. Hynson, Westcott & Dunning, laboratory equipment, \$400.

M. & H. 345. Norton Co., laboratory equipment, \$120.

M. & H. 340. Sharp & Smith, scissors, \$132.

LIST OF GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS AND PURCHASE ORDERS

ENGINEER DIVISION

The Technical Engineer Design and Procurement Division has placed orders as follows:

M. G. Copeland Co., Washington, D. C., 1 special wagon cover, \$15.50. (For Board on Engineer Troops.)

Bird & Son, East Walpole, Mass., 210,000 square feet paper, black insulating, for refrigerator, to trim 80 inches wide, \$798. (For D. G. M. R.)

Rudolph & West Co., Washington, D. C., 4 pieces channel iron and 1 hank No. 10 spot cord, \$9.70. (For Board on Engineer Troops.)

Baldwin Locomotive Works, Philadelphia, Pa., locomotive tools, \$13,777.50. (For D. G. M. R.)

United States Steel Products Co., Washington, D. C., standard air-brake pipe, etc., \$6,146.02. (For D. G. M. R.)

The Printery, Washington, D. C., 300 copies of special ruled sheets, per sample, \$9.25. (For T. E. D. & P. Div.)

Standard Supply & Equipment Co., Philadelphia, Pa., lock nuts, cotter pins, and various pipe fittings, \$22,553.12. (For D. G. M. R.)

The Mau Sherwood Supply Co., Cleveland, Ohio, hammers, monkey wrenches, and various small tools, \$46,523. (For D. G. M. R.)

Brown Hoisting Machinery Co., Cleveland, Ohio, repair parts for type 2 gantries at Basens, \$2,497. (For D. G. M. R.)

T. W. Bligony, New York, N. Y., services and materials in connection with the production, the designs, drawings, tracings, blue prints, etc., for the equipment of a camouflage material factory in accordance with the general scheme being developed by the camouflage investigation section of the office Chief of Engineers. Total cost not to exceed \$499. (For office Chief of Engineers.)

Standard Supply & Equipment Co., Philadelphia, Pa., engine tool equipment, \$3,437.50. (For D. G. M. R.)

Remington Typewriter Co., Washington, D. C., overhauling and fitting with new parts typewriter No. 8 for the equipment section, procurement branch, \$21.75.

Izco Brothers, Brooklyn, N. Y., nails, \$495.40. (For D. G. M. R.)

CONSTRUCTION DIVISION

Following are the contracts approved by the Board of Contract Review of Purchases of the Construction Division:

Walter Reed Hospital: Ashton Valve Co., Boston, Mass., steam-heating material, \$39.23.

Craney Island: Detroit Lubricator Co., Detroit, Mich., elbows and valves, \$350.

Philadelphia Quartermaster Terminal: Whitehall Portland Cement Co., Philadelphia, Pa., cement, \$113,437.80.

Raritan Arsenal, N. J.: Highland Glass Co., Washington, Pa., wire glass, \$746.90.

Portsmouth Water Development: United States Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry Co., Philadelphia, Pa., cast-iron fittings, \$360.

Craney Island, Va.: Capt. J. Henry Cotten, Gilmerton, Va., lumber, \$16,800.

Camp Bragg, N. C.: Standard Underground & Cable Co., Washington, D. C., electrical material, \$167.68.

Philadelphia Quartermaster Terminal: J. Edward Ogden Co., Bayonne, N. J., steel doors, \$62,168.

Camp Lee, Va.: Aeron Alarm Co., New York, N. Y., fire alarm circuits, \$560.

Camp Knox, Ky.: Moloney Electric Co., Washington, D. C., electrical material, \$4,363.

Camp Knox, Ky.: Wagner Electric Manufacturing Co., Washington, D. C., transformers, \$820.80.

Camp Knox, Ky.: Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., Washington, D. C., electrical material, \$638.47.

Raritan Arsenal, N. J.: Whitehall Portland Cement Co., Philadelphia, Pa., cement, \$1,155.

Philippine Department: National Metal Moulding Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., electrical material, \$270.

Philippine Department: New York Insulated Wire Co., New York, N. Y., electrical material, \$909.50.

Philippine Department: Habirshaw Electric Cable Co., New York, N. Y., electrical material, \$96.37.

Camp Stewart, Va.: Wayne Oil Tank & Pump Co., Fort Wayne, Ind., tank, \$159.50.

Camp Merritt, N. J.: Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., Washington, D. C., watt-hour meters, \$313.23.

Army Supply Base, New Orleans: Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., Washington, D. C., electrical material, \$980.

Philippine Department: Arrow Electric Co., Hartford, Conn., electrical material, \$286.80.

Camp Bragg, N. C.: Ideal Coated Paper Co., Brookfield, Mass., gummed wall board tape, \$19.20.

Camp Abraham Eustis, Va.: Seaboard Supply Co., Norfolk, Va., pipe and fittings, \$125.97.

Delaware Ordnance Depot, W. N. Matthews & Bro., St. Louis, Mo., electrical material, \$61.44.

Camp Knox, Ky.: Packard Electric Co., Warren, Ohio, transformers, \$104.50.

Delaware Ordnance Depot: Standard Underground & Cable Co., Washington, D. C., electrical material, \$83.25.

Philippine Depot, P. I.: Illinois Electric Porcelain Co., Macomb, Ill., electrical material, \$69.31.

Philippine Depot, P. I.: Hubbard & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., electrical material, \$69.

Coast Artillery, Fort Monroe: Safety Insulated Wire & Cable Co., New York, N. Y., electrical material, \$869.

Jefferson Quartermaster Interior Storage Depot: Allis Chalmers Manufacturing Co., Washington, D. C., air compressors, \$1,240.

ARMY SIGNAL CORPS

The Army Signal Corps has placed contracts and orders as follows:

1154. Allotment to disbursing officer, Signal Corps, to cover lease from November 13, 1918, to June 30, 1919, at \$60 per month, on premises known as No. 1326 Sixth Street SW., Washington, D. C., and used as photographic laboratory, \$454.

REMOVAL OF BRITISH EMBARGO ON FABRICS AND LEATHER

Consul General Skinner, at London, cables as follows:

The British War Trade Department announces that the special regulations regarding the exportation of typewriter cloth and fine cotton cambrics in the gray have been canceled and the certificates from the cotton textile offices at Manchester no longer need be produced in connection with exports, no matter what may be the destination of the goods. No license will be required for their exportation to destinations other than those covered by section C of the prohibited list, namely, foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean Sea other than certain allied countries and Spain. A general license has been issued permitting the exportation of the following varieties of leather to all destinations except those to which goods on List C may not be exported: East Indian tanned hide or kip and calf leather, rough or dressed; horsehide leather of all descriptions, rough, struck, and dressed; harness leather, dressed, including bag and case hides and enameled and japanned hides, sheep and lamb leather of all descriptions; and mineral-tanned sole leather.

1045-3. General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y., repair 1 voltameter, \$20, approximate, A. R. 551.

1114-1. Eugene Dietzgen Co. (Inc.), New York City, curve transparent ambro (2), \$1.55.

1096-1. Bell & Howell, Chicago, Ill., 2 clamps, Bell & Howell, tripod leg (complete), \$2.50, 2 per cent 10 D.

John Haworth Co., Philadelphia, Pa., 6 cases, leather, to hold 12 5 by 7 plate holders; 6 cases, leather, to hold 12 6 1/2 by 8 1/2 plate holders, \$91.50, 2 per cent 10 D.

Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, N. Y., 12 dozen holders, cut film 5 by 7; 50 dozen cut films, 5 by 7; 50 dozen cut films, 6 1/2 by 8 1/2, \$281.20 net.

Anso Co., Binghamton, N. Y., rolls, film, No. 10 Clrkut, 8 by 10 inches, \$25.60, 2 per cent 10 D.

1110-1. Barber & Ross, Washington, D. C., 1 box, tin, cash, 8 by 10 by 4, \$1.40.

RECLAMATION SERVICE

The Secretary of the Interior has authorized the Reclamation Service to award contracts for the construction of the Notus Canal and Feeder No. 2 in connection with the Boise (Idaho) irrigation project, as follows:

The Idaho Construction Co., Boise, Idaho; a portion of the Notus Canal; total contract price, \$19,426.

S. C. Comerford, R. F. D. 1, Boise, Idaho; certain divisions of Feeder Canal No. 2 and portions of the Notus Canal; total contract price, \$39,130.50.

ARCHITECT OF TREASURY

The supervising architect of the Treasury has awarded the following contract:

New York Customhouse: Rearrangement of certain partitions, renovation, etc., John H. Goetschius Co. (Inc.), New York, \$2,850.

PURCHASE DIVISION CHANGES.

Railroad Advisory Committee Members Appointed Assistant Directors.

The United States Railroad Administration, Division of Purchases, issues the following:

WASHINGTON, March 15, 1919.

CIRCULAR No. 1.

Effective at once, Mr. Samuel Porcher and Mr. George G. Yeomans, heretofore members of the Central Advisory Purchasing Committee, are appointed assistant directors Division of Purchases.

Mr. William W. Morris, heretofore secretary of the Central Advisory Purchasing Committee, is appointed assistant to the director, Division of Purchases.

Mr. H. C. Pearce, manager, Procurement Section. Mr. M. E. Townner, manager, Forest Products Section. Mr. E. J. Roth, manager, Stores Section. Mr. B. P. Phillippe, fuel distributor heretofore reporting to the chairman, Central Advisory Purchasing Committee, will report to the director, Division of Purchases.

H. B. SPENCER,
Director.

Approved:
WALKER D. HINES,
Director General of Railroads.

Help the Victory Liberty Loan.

ADVICE ON HOW TO OPERATE FOOD-DRYING INDUSTRIES

Dehydrating food can be made a successful commercial industry if the business is located where there is an abundant supply of fresh fruits and vegetables, and if sufficient technical skill is available to insure a high-grade product, say the specialists of the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, who are investigating the drying of foods on a commercial scale. They warn, however, that before capital is placed in such an enterprise the prospective purchaser of stock should be sure that the particular enterprise under consideration is based upon sound economic principles, and that the promoters are not putting water in the stock instead of taking it out of the food. In order to dry food, says the specialists, it is not necessary to get "soaked" with watered stock.

Impetus During the War.

Drying food on a commercial scale received an impetus during the war, because the demand of the War Department for large quantities of dried vegetables for overseas shipment. For several years the dried-fruit industry has been developed extensively in certain sections of the United States. The commercial drying of vegetables, however, never had been developed to any large extent in this country previous to the war. One of the chief obstacles in the way of the development of such an industry was due to disregard of the principles of drying cellular substances and to lack of sufficient technical skill to produce a product of uniform, standard quality. A steady market could not be created for a product which was of low and uncertain quality.

Experiments conducted by the Bureau of Chemistry have shown that when right methods are used in drying, a high-grade, palatable product of uniform quality can be made on a commercial scale. Some vegetables, when dried properly can be kept indefinitely, and after water is added they are restored to their original appearance and have their original flavor. They compare favorably in every way with the fresh vegetables.

Saving in Transportation.

The great savings in transportation facilities, in packing materials, in storage space, as a result of drying, are economic factors which insure the continuation of the drying industry after the close of the war, in the opinion of the department specialists. Just as the Civil War gave a great impetus to the canning industry, so it is believed the present war will aid in the permanent development of the drying industry.

The two things that are most likely to retard the development of the industry are poor products and fake promotion schemes.

The Bureau of Chemistry can furnish information on drying processes. Through a special committee of experts it is studying the commercial aspects of the business.

Easy to buy, convenient to handle, no red tape—Get a WAR-SAVINGS STAMP to-day.

SEALED PROPOSALS INVITED

War Department.

SURPLUS PROPERTY DIVISION.

Sale of Government-owned (new) engineers' oilers and railroad lanterns. Bids will be opened at 10 a. m., April 17, 1919, for 500 or more of either of the following items, f. o. b. Jeffersonville, Ind., where they may be inspected: Ten thousand one-pint straight-spout black-enameled oilers; refer to S. P. D. No. 585 GS. Fifty thousand one-half-pint combination rigid and swing ball galvanized lanterns; refer to S. P. D. No. 273 GS. Bids to be on special forms which, with particulars, can be obtained upon application to War Department, Surplus Property Division, Munitions Building, Washington, D. C.

Sale of Government-owned Munson-Goodyear shoe lasts. Specification No. 1154. Any quantity at a fixed price of 30 cents per pair f. o. b. zone supply offices, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis, San Francisco, and Atlanta, where they may be inspected. Sizes 5 to 14; widths A to EE, inclusive. Full particulars and specifications can be obtained upon application to War Department, Surplus Property Division, Munitions Building, Washington, D. C.; refer to S. P. D. No. 238 CE.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL SUPPLIES DIVISION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Medical and Hospital Supplies Division, office of the Director of Purchase and Storage, War Department, until March 28, for furnishing 18,000 four-ounce bottles of ipecacuanha powder, U. S. P.

Sealed proposals will be received until 10 a. m., April 5, by the Medical and Hospital Supplies Division, office of the Director of Purchase and Storage, room 1604, Munitions Building, Washington, D. C., for furnishing 30,000 dozen suspensory bandages, Seabury & Johnson "Saratoga" or equal, in individual cartons, carton properly labeled with manufacturer's name, and size, equal quantities, large, medium, and small. Sample required with bid.

SIGNAL CORPS.

The office of the Chief Signal Officer of the Army requests quotations in duplicate upon the following:

11,500 pounds of recorder tape, desired for immediate shipment to Seattle, Wash. C. J. Hogan, room 518, buyer.

Signal Corps photographic material—15,000 pressboard expansion folders, No. 05085P, item 1458 (kk) general schedule of supplies. Needed immediately. Mr. Charles Engel, buyer.

1,025 renewals of Signal Corps type "V" Edison or Gladstone type primary batteries. Needed immediately. F. Fischer, room 500, buyer.

80 cable terminals, Cook, 10 pair. Delivery as soon as possible.

500 reels of motion-picture film, 10-inch with metal center. Needed April 1. Mr. Charles Engel, room 500, buyer.

RAW MATERIALS DIVISION.

The Paints Branch, Raw Materials Division, office of the Director of Purchase and Storage, War Department, announces that requisition 3939, Camp Dix, calling for 12,050 gallons of green paint, has been canceled.

The Panama Canal.

OFFICE OF GEN. PURCHASING OFFICER,
Washington, D. C., March 20, 1919.

Referring to The Panama Canal Circular No. 2203, dated March 13, 1919, bids to be opened March 27, 1919, the following is for the information of intending bidders:

Class 29—Baskets, coal: The caption for this class should read as follows: "Baskets, coal; to be in accordance with United States Navy specifications No. 12-B-5b."

Bidders should attach a copy of this amendment to their proposals.

A. I. FLINT,
General Purchasing Officer.

Department of Commerce.

LIGHTHOUSE SERVICE.

Sealed proposals will be opened by the superintendent of lighthouses, Tompkinsville, N. Y., 2 o'clock p. m., April 15, 1919, for 7 steel buoy bodies with skeleton superstructure and bottom counterweight. Information upon application to the above office.

Treasury Department.

BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing for furnishing and delivering the following articles:

Until 2 p. m., March 28, 1919: Twenty-four 14-inch rubber spud washers for water-closet bowl.

Until 2 p. m., March 29, 1919: Five dozen rubber suckers.

State, War and Navy Building.

Sealed proposals will be received by the superintendent of the State, War, and Navy Building, at room 1034, Navy Building, Potomac Park, Washington, D. C., as follows:

Until 2 p. m., March 29:
2,000 feet of white-pine shelving; 1 4-inch crescent adjustable end wrench; 2 6-inch Crescent adjustable end wrenches; 2 8-inch Crescent adjustable end wrenches; 6 10-inch Crescent adjustable end wrenches; 3 12-inch Crescent adjustable end wrenches; 1 15-inch Crescent adjustable end wrench; 1 31-inch one-piece lade; 1 set moleskin wiping cloths; 1 Warnock brass pipe wrench; 6 extra straps for Warnock wrench; 1 straight calking chisel (long pattern); 1 straight yarning chisel; 1 square asbestos joint runner; 1 set right and left yarning irons; 1 cold chisel, 9-inch by 18 inches long; 1 diamond nose chisel; 1 picking chisel.

Surplus Shoe Lasts for Sale at 30 Cents Per Pair

The Surplus Property Division, War Department, announces that a fixed price of 30 cents per pair has been placed on all shoe lasts declared surplus, and this property is to be sold immediately in any quantity at the above price.

The lasts range in size from 5 to 14, inclusive, and widths from "A" to "EE," inclusive. Lasts can be inspected at the various zone supply offices in the following cities:

Boston, Mass.	New York, N. Y.
Philadelphia, Pa.	St. Louis, Mo.
San Francisco, Cal.	Atlanta, Ga.

These offices have authority to sell at the price fixed all shoe lasts in their possession.

SOLDIERS SEEK CITIZENSHIP.

The United States Department of Labor issues the following:

Twenty-three soldiers, convalescents from wounds or illness, came from Camp Meade to Washington on Friday to apply for citizenship at the offices of the Bureau of Naturalization, in the Department of Labor. The men are casuals, not attached to any particular unit, but practically all come from points within 300 miles or so of Washington. On return from overseas they were sent to Camp Meade for demobilization, and there were given the opportunity to gain citizenship.