

GREAT POWER GIVEN WAR TRADE BOARD

EXECUTIVE ORDER CREATES
BODY TO ENFORCE TRADING
WITH ENEMY ACT.

VANCE MCCORMICK CHAIRMAN

New Law Forbids Trading With Enemy
Company or Agent at Home or
Abroad Without License—Foreign
Language Papers Get Attention.

Washington. — Broad war powers conferred upon the president by the trading with the enemy act were put into operation under an executive order delegating the authority under the law to various government departments and to a newly created war trade board.

The trade board is composed of the members of the exports administrative board which it will replace, with the addition of a representative of the treasury department. It will continue to license exports and will exercise a similar control over imports as soon as the president proclaims under authority of the trading with the enemy act the articles to be restricted. Trading or commercial dealings of any nature with an enemy company or agent in this country or abroad is forbidden, except under license of the war trade board, which also is authorized to license enemy or "ally of enemy" companies doing business in the United States excepting insurance companies, whose supervision is entrusted to the treasury.

May Censor Mails.

Censorship of mails, cables, radio and telegraph messages passing out of the United States is placed in the hands of a censorship board consisting of representatives of the war, navy and postoffice department, the war trade board and of George Creel, chairman of the committee on public information.

To the treasury is assigned the regulation of transaction in foreign exchange and exportation of gold or silver coin under license and enforcement of the law's provision against transmission to the enemy of information by any other means than regular mails. The treasury also must license insurance or reinsurance companies of the enemy or ally of the enemy doing business within the United States.

Regulation of the use of the enemy owned or controlled patents for the war, and of the granting or publication of patents containing information valuable to the enemy is given to the federal trade commission.

Foreign Language Newspapers.

The postmaster general is entrusted with supervision over and the licensing of foreign language newspapers. In anticipation of this authority Postmaster Burleson has been receiving applications for licenses and will begin issuing them before Tuesday, October 16, the date the provision of the law becomes effective. All such papers, except those granted licenses, are required under penalty to file with their local postmasters before publication true translations of all matters relating to the United States government or to the government of any other nation at war. The same section of the law makes it unlawful to circulate in any manner matter made unavailable by the espionage act.

The president's order defines the powers of the alien property custodian to act as trustee for all enemy to issue licenses exempting enemy property within the United States or companies from his supervision. An appointment for this position will be made soon.

The secretary of state is empowered to license the transportation of enemies to or from the United States through the existing passport means. The secretary of commerce will retain his present authority to review the decisions of customs collectors refusing clearances to vessels carrying cargoes in violation of the trading with the enemy act.

Personnel of Board.

The new war trade board is to consist of Vance C. McCormick, chairman, representing the secretary of state; Dr. Alonzo E. Taylor, representing the secretary of agriculture; Thomas D. Jones, representing the secretary of commerce; Beaver White, representing the food administrator; Frank C. Munson, representing the shipping board, and a representative of the secretary of the treasury yet to be named.

The name of the present exports council is changed to war trade council with the secretary of the treasury and Chairman Hurley of the shipping board added to its membership. The secretaries of state, agriculture, and commerce and the food administrator.

DEATH OF TWO U. S. SOLDIERS IS REPORTED

Washington.—Privates Charles F. Hammond, Jr., field artillery and Raymond B. Nye, medical department with the expeditionary forces in France, have died from natural causes the war department was advised by Gen. Pershing. Hammond's next of kin is his father, Charles F. Hammond, 11 Kerwin street, Dorchester, Mass., and that of Nye is J. B. Nye, 124 Beulah street, Whitman, Mass.

This body will act in an advisory capacity to the president and the war trade board.

The president's order vests in the war trade board power to license trade "directly or indirectly with, to or from or for, or on account of, or on behalf of, or for the benefit of, any other person, with knowledge or reasonable cause to believe that such other person is an enemy or ally of enemy, or is conducting or taking part in such trade directly or indirectly for, or on account of, or on behalf of, or for the benefit of, any enemy or ally of enemy." Only with consent of the board may agents of enemy companies do business in the United States after November 5. Enemy companies also may not change names they used at the beginning of the war without special license.

Affects Financial Transactions.

Secretary McAdoo is vested by the president with and is expected to turn over to the federal reserve board "the executive-administration of any investigation, regulation or prohibition of any transaction in foreign exchange, export or earmarking of gold or silver coin, or bullion or currency transfers of credit in any form (other than credits relating solely to transactions to be executed wholly within the United States) and transfer of evidence of indebtedness or of ownership of property between the United States and any foreign country, or between the residents of one or more foreign countries, by any person with the United States." The reserve board already exercises virtual control over gold and silver exports.

The secretary of the treasury's vested authority to prevent transmission of information to any enemy either to or from the United States will be exercised by the secret service. The secretary may permit this transmission when he wishes.

Enemy Insurance Companies.

"I further authorize the secretary of the treasury," says the president "in his order, to grant a license under such terms and conditions as are not inconsistent with law or to withhold or refuse the same to any 'enemy' or 'ally of enemy' insurance or reinsurance company doing business within the United States through an agency or branch office or otherwise, which shall make application within 30 days of October 6, 1917." (The date the act was approved.)

The censorship board is entrusted with the "censorship of communications or mail orders, radio or other means of transmission passing between the United States and any foreign country from time to time specified by the president, or carried by any vessel, or other means of transportation touching at any port, place or territory of the United States and bound to or from any foreign country."

"Among the most important and far reaching of the provisions of the enemy act," says an official statement explaining the law, "are those dealing with the taking over by this government of the custody and control of 'enemy' property within the United States.

Enemy Property in America.

"The property affected by these provisions is that which is located in the United States and belonging to any person or corporation that is an 'enemy' or 'ally of enemy' within the definitions of the act, referred to above, except those licensed to continue doing business in the United States. German subjects and the subjects of her allies resident in the United States do not, from the mere fact of their nationality, fall within these definitions.

"The act makes it the duty of every concern within the United States issuing shares of stock, within 60 days after the approval of the act, to report to the alien property custodian the names of such of its officers, directors and stockholders as are known to be or reasonably believed to be 'enemies' or 'ally of enemy' and the amount of stock or shares owned by each.

"The act provides in addition under severe penalties that every person in the United States holding any property an 'enemy' or 'ally of enemy' or for any person who he may have reasonable cause to believe to be an 'enemy' or 'ally of enemy' must report the fact to the alien property custodian within 30 days after the passage of the act. So also, any person in the United States indebted in any way to an 'enemy' or 'ally of enemy' or to a person whom he may have reasonable cause to believe to be an 'enemy' or 'ally of enemy' must make a similar report.

May Take Over Property.

The alien property custodian may require a transfer to himself of any property held for or debt owed to an enemy or enemy ally and any person so holding any property, or so owing any money, may transfer such property or pay such money to the custodian with his consent.

Property or money transferred to the alien property custodian will be held until the end of the war and then dealt with as congress shall direct. All funds or ready money may be invested in Liberty bonds and held in such form.

An "enemy" or "ally of enemy" doing business within the United States before November 5 may apply for a license to continue to do business in the United States.

The license provisions of the act do not apply to German, Austrians, Turks or Bulgarians doing business in the United States and having no business connection with interests actually operating in Germany or her allied countries. Thus thousands of alien enemies having small business establishments in the United States need not apply for license to continue operation.

ASKED TO MOBILIZE ALL NATION'S GOLD

PRESIDENT WILSON SOUNDS
CALL—FEDERAL RESERVE
BOARD SUPERVISES.

TO AID IN PROSECUTING WAR

State Banks and Trust Companies
Are Asked to Join in System—Big
Financial Transactions Make Control
of Reserve Imperative.

Washington. — President Wilson sounded a call for the mobilization of all the nation's gold reserves under the supervision of the federal reserve board.

In a statement made public through the board, the President called upon all eligible non-member state banks and trust companies to join the federal reserve system without further delay, that they may "contribute their share" to the consolidated gold reserves of the country and aid more effectively "in a vigorous prosecution and successful termination of the war."

Scores of such institutions have flocked to the system within the past three weeks, among them some of the largest trust companies of New York, Philadelphia and other cities. The movement to the federal reserve system has lacked only a final impelling force to assume the proportions of a landslide. Within less than three weeks, resources of such institutions in the system have risen \$2,600,000,000. Liberty Loan financing, the result of activity in the money markets, the effect of the government's huge financial transactions upon the bond markets and the stock exchanges of the country have made it imperative, in the view of the administration, for the federal reserve board to control not a major fraction of the gold reserve of the country but the entire amount.

Financially Impregnable.

With the board inactive, daily control of the country's huge store of gold, at present more than \$3,000,000,000, watching every avenue through which it may be lessened and vigilant in its supervision of the country's banking activities, officials believe that the financial position of the country may be rendered as nearly impregnable as human skill can make it.

FUEL ADMINISTRATION SAYS THAT COAL SUPPLY IS AMPLE

Communities Really in Need of Fuel
Can Get at Government Prices.

Washington.—Communities really in need of coal can get it at government prices, Fuel Administrator Garfield announced and the supply is ample to meet immediate needs even in the middle west, where an acute condition arose through failure, he said, of cities to state specifically their needs.

Appeals should be made to the fuel administrators in each state, Dr. Garfield said, but where there is no state administrator, communication should be directed to the food administration here.

Dr. Garfield, who has just returned from Ohio, where he discussed the situation in that state with Home P. Johnson of Cleveland, the new state administrator, served warning against attempts of communities to confiscate coal in transit, cases of which were reported from points in the middle west.

"When local officials," he said, "have undertaken to confiscate coal for the use of public institutions or local communities, they not only have assumed to exercise powers not vested in them, but at the best would be required to pay contract prices for the coal, instead of the lower price fixed by the fuel administration. When the fuel administration acts, it has the power to furnish coal at government prices.

"The difficulty is the communities do not tell us specifically what amounts they need, what the purpose is, when to deliver and other specific information. All they need to do is to give us definite facts and coal will be ordered shipped at once."

GERMANY EXTENDS AGE FOR MILITARY SERVICE

Copenhagen.—Germany has extended military service to men 47 years of age and is calling up those who heretofore have escaped service on account of military unfitness. The army already included a large number above the legal limit of 45 years, on the ground that although nobody above that age could be mobilized, yet no requirement existed for the discharge of a soldier reaching that age.

WILL INVEST MONEY OF RED MEN IN BONDS

Washington. — Secretary Lane has authorized Indian Commissioner Sells to invest \$2,000,000 of the funds of the five civilized tribes in four per cent liberty bonds. It is expected that the Oklahoma Indians outside the five tribes will subscribe \$1,000,000 more, making a total of \$3,000,000 subscribed to the government by the Indians of Oklahoma. A large part of their money comes from oil land royalties.

WILSON NAMES OCT. 24TH LIBERTY DAY

APPEAL COMES FROM WHITE
HOUSE FOR LIBERTY LOAN
SUBSCRIPTIONS.

URGE PEOPLE TO ASSEMBLE

President Makes Stirring Appeal for
People to Pledge to Support Govern-
ment—Special Word to Subscrip-
tion Workers.

Washington. — President Wilson in behalf of the liberty loan issued a proclamation setting aside October 24 as liberty day and urging the people of the nation to assemble on that day in their respective communities and "pledge to one another and to the government that represents them the fullest measure of financial support."

The President's proclamation follows: "By the President of the United States of America, a proclamation: "The second liberty loan gives the people of the United States another opportunity to lend their funds to their government to sustain their country at war. The might of the United States is being mobilized and organized to strike a mortal blow at autocracy, in defense of outraged American rights and of the cause of liberty. Billions of dollars are required to arm, feed and clothe the brave men who are going forth to fight our country's battles and to assist the nations with whom we are making common cause against a common foe. To subscribe to the liberty loan is to perform a service of patriotism.

"Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, do appoint Wednesday, the twenty-fourth of October, as liberty day, and urge and advise the people to assemble in their respective communities and pledge to one another and to the government that represents them the fullest measure of financial support. On the afternoon of that day request that patriotic meetings be held in every city, town and hamlet throughout the land, under the general direction of the secretary of the treasury and the immediate direction of the liberty loan committees which have been organized by the federal reserve banks. The people responded nobly to the call of the first liberty loan with an over-subscription of more than 50 per cent. Let the response to the second loan be even greater and let the amount be so large that it will serve as an assurance of unequalled support to hearten the men who are to face the fire of battle for us.

Let the result be so impressive and emphatic that it will echo throughout the empire of our enemy as an index of what America intends to do to bring this war to a victorious conclusion. "For the purpose of participating in liberty day celebrations all employees of the federal government throughout the country whose services can be spared, may be excused at 12 o'clock Wednesday, the twenty-fourth of October.

"In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. "Done in the District of Columbia, this 12th day of October in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-second.

Signed "WOODROW WILSON, "By the President.
Signed "ROBERT LANSING, "Secretary of State."

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY ACT IS PUT INTO OPERATION

Proclamation by President Confers
Authority to Officials.

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MAY HASTEN CALL SECOND DRAFT ARMY

DATE WILL LIKELY BE FIXED
SOME TIME IN DECEMBER OR
JANUARY.

BIG DEFICIENCY IS EXISTING

National Army Divisions Formed Out
of First Increment Are All Short of
Quota—Room for Regiment at Each
Cantonment.

Washington.—Discussion of the advisability of expediting the call for the second increment of the draft army now is in progress at the war department and it appears likely that the date may be fixed for some time in December or January.

Mobilization of the first increment of 687,000 men is now far enough advanced to show clearly that there will be a big deficiency for the 17 national army divisions. More than 250,000 of the first increment are still to be assembled, but it already is evident that there will be available at the 16 cantonments quarters for an additional regiment at each post and at some for a full brigade of two regiments.

The strength of the new regimental organization is 3,600 men. With a regiment lacking at each cantonment, this alone would mean a shortage of nearly 50,000 men. In addition, there has been authorized a separate division of negro troops, which means nearly 30,000 men withdrawn from the original number assigned to the 16 cantonments.

The shortage is due partially to the necessity of taking out of the national army men to fill up national guard divisions. Two complete national divisions of southern troops have been absorbed in this way. The remnants of three other southern national army divisions will be consolidated to form a single divisional unit, and the surplus men from other camps will be sent south to make up the missing divisions.

Drafts on the national army forces must be made to fill up the enlisted personnel of the aviation service, the medical corps and the service battalions needed behind the fighting lines abroad. Eventually there will be 250,000 men in the last named service alone, and the aviation and the medical service will take nearly as many more though not all of them will be taken from the national army.

HAIG'S ATTACK CHECKED BY DELUGE OF RAIN

Already Swampy Region Converted
Into Quagmire.

For the first time since he started his series of attacks against the German positions in Flanders, Field Marshal Haig has had to cease an operation before all the objectives were attained. It was not the German guns, however, that stopped the British. It was a more than usually heavy rainfall which started during the battle and turned the already swampy region over which the men were supposed to pass into a veritable quagmire from which they could not untrack themselves for a forward move.

The drive, as has been customary in Haig's strategy was started in the early hours of Friday morning and extended from near the Houtholst wood to below the Ypres-Menin road. At several points the British troops succeeded in gaining ground over fronts ranging up to a thousand yards but here the rain intervened and the fighting ceased for the day.

The struggle was particularly bitter to the north of Poelcapelle and around Passchendaele. In the latter region the Germans apparently have massed their strongest array of troops, hopeful of being able to stay a further press forward by the British toward the Ostend-Lille railroad.

The Germans were expecting the battle for several hours prior to the signal for the British to attack they laid down a heavy barrage fire all along the line, interspersing the rain of steel and explosive shells with asphyxiating gas bombs.

EAST ST. LOUIS MOB MEMBERS CONVICTED

Belleville, Ill.—Herbert Wood and Leo Keane were found guilty of the murder of Scott Clark, a negro, who died as a result of injuries received in the recent race riots in East St. Louis, and the penalty was fixed at 14 years' imprisonment. Wood and Keane were the first white men to be tried on charges growing out of the race riot. Ten negroes were found guilty last Sunday, and each was given sentences of 14 years.

POLITICAL SPEAKERS MAY VISIT CAMPS

Washington.—Citizen soldiers in the national army training cantonments will not have to forego the privilege of attending political meetings this fall. Secretary Baker announced that he had approved an order by Maj. Gen. J. Franklin Bell, commanding at Camp Upton, N. Y., permitting political gatherings in camp under proper regulations, and that the ruling would apply to all the camps.

UNUSUAL DEMAND CAUSES SHORTAGE

COAL PRODUCERS HAVE DONE
THEIR BEST, GEOLOGICAL
SURVEY ANNOUNCES.

AN UNPRECEDENTED DEMAND

Due to Increase in Manufacturing
and Transportation Activity.—Coal
Being Mined at Rate Never Equaled
Before.

Washington.—Existence of a general coal shortage was admitted by the geological survey, which attributes the situation, not to the failure of producers to do their best, but to the unprecedented demand.

"The tremendous increase in manufacturing and transportation activity this year," said a statement issued today, "has created a demand for soft coal in excess of any in the past, an increase in demand that is difficult to measure in terms of tons, but that is certainly more than the 10 per cent by which the production has increased. To meet this demand the operators have been mining coal at a rate never before equaled."

A serious coal shortage exists in Ohio, fuel administration officials were told by a delegation of consumers headed by Attorney General McGehee, who came to Washington to protest against lifting the embargo on coal shipments to Canada. Of 200 towns in the state reporting more than 100, the delegation declared, are entirely without coal and are unable to obtain supplies because virtually all coal mined in the state is going through lake ports in the northwest and Canada.

The people of the state, spokesmen for the delegation said, are suffering and cannot wait until the northwest is supplied under the fuel administration's priority order before laying in winter stocks. Mayors of some towns have seized carloads of coal en route to the lakes and have apportioned it among the inhabitants. Doctor Garfield assured the delegation that Ohio would be adequately supplied under a plan to be announced within a few days.

The fuel administration's first move toward a general apportionment of coal was made in an order directing that mines along the Pennsylvania system supply under a pro rata plan all the coal the road needs. Later other roads will be supplied in the same fashion and the final intention is to distribute coal among domestic users and industries where it is most essential.

Coal prices in some districts of Tennessee, Kentucky, and Virginia were raised by the fuel administration after it was shown operators could not mine coal at a profit at the prices fixed recently.

LEGAL OBSTACLE OF AERIAL PROGRAM IS CLEARED AWAY

Washington. — Legal approval has been given the agreement between the aircraft production board and the Airplane Manufacturers' Association, clearing away a possible serious obstacle to the government \$640,000,000 aircraft program. Attorney General Gregory has held that the patent pooling plan to prevent patent litigation does not violate the Sherman anti-trust law.

The effect of the opinion is to ratify all the work done by the aircraft production board and the advisory committee for aeronautics and insure the employment of the entire airplane producing capacity of the country on the big job. Another result will be to halve the costs of machines to the government.

Details of the pooling agreement have not been made public by the government, although much has been printed about it. In general terms, it provides for the pooling in the Airplane Manufacturers' Association of the basic airplane patents known as the Wright and Curtis patents and also of all other airplane patents now held or hereafter developed by members of the association.

APPROPRIATION FOR RELIEF OF BELGIANS

Washington.—The American Red Cross war council appropriated \$589,930 for the relief of Belgians not under German rule, the work to be carried out by the new Red Cross department for Belgian organized under the Red Cross commission to France. Comprehensive plans for relief work have been worked out as the result of conferences between King Albert and Major Grayson M. P. Murphy, head of the commission to France.

STANDARDIZED MOTOR MOTOR TRUCK ACCOMPLISHED

Washington.—Details of the development of the government new motor truck, announced by the council of national defense reveal an accomplishment that officials declare is second only to the production of the liberty airplane motor. Two of the trucks have just been completed and are now on their way to Washington for inspection at the war department. They are of three tons capacity.