

TRADING WITH ENEMY ACT

President Delegates Broad Powers to New War Trade Board.

IMPORTS TO BE RESTRICTED

Washington, Oct. 14.—Broad war powers conferred upon the President by the Trading With the Enemy Act were put into operation under an executive order issued tonight delegating the authority under the law to various government departments and to a newly-created War Trade Board.

This 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 so restricted.

Trading or commercial dealings of any nature with any 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, except insurance companies whose supervision is entrusted to the Treasury Department.

Censorship Board Named.
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 Post office Departments, the War Trade Board and of George Creel, chairman of the Committee on Public Information.

To the Treasury is assigned the regulation of transactions 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 is authorized to license insurance or reinsurance companies of the enemy or ally of the enemy doing business within the United States.

Regulation of the use of 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 Papers.
The Postmaster-General is entrusted with supervision over and licensing of foreign language newspapers. In anticipation of this authority Postmaster-General Burleson has been receiving applications for licenses and will begin issuing them tomorrow, 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 translation of all matter pertaining to United States Government or the Governments of any other nation at war. The same section of the law makes it unlawful to circulate in any manner matter made unattainable by the Espionage act.

The President's order defines the powers of the alien Property Custodian to act as trustee for all enemy property within the United States or to issue licenses exempting enemy 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 War Trade Board.
The new War Trade Board is to consist of Vance C. McCormick, chairman representing the Secretary of State; Dr. Alton 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. All but the Treasury representative are now members of the Exports Administrative Board, whose work hereafter will be done by the Bureau of Exports of the War Trade Board.

The name of the present Export Council is changed to War Trade Council, with the Secretary of the Treasury and Chairman Hurler, of the Shipping Board, added to its membership, the Secretaries of State, Agriculture and Commerce and the Food Administrator. This body will act in an advisory capacity to the President and the War Trade Board.

Power in President's Order.
The President's order vests in the War Trade Board power to license trade directly or indirectly with, to or from or for, 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, on account of, or on behalf of, or for the benefit of, an 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 the names they used at the beginning of the war without special license.

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 re-exporting 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 transfers of evidence of indebtedness or of the ownership of property between the United States and any foreign country or between the residents of one or more foreign countries, by any person within the United States." The Reserve Board already exercises virtual control of gold and silver exports.

Work For Secret Service.
The Secretary of the Treasury's vested authority to prevent transmission or information to an enemy, either to or from the United States, will be exercised by the Secret Service. The Secretary may permit this transmission when he wishes.

"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.)

Censorship Power Complete.
The Censorship Board is entrusted with the censorship of communication by mail, cable, 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.

"The property affected by these provisions is that which is located in the United States and belongs to any person or corporation that is an 'enemy' or 'ally of enemy' within the definition 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 90 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 'allies of enemy,' and the amount of stock or shares owned by each.

Tabs On All Enemy Business.
"The act provides in addition, under severe penalties, that every person in the United States holding a property for an 'enemy' or 'ally of enemy' or for any person whom 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."

The Alien Property Custodian may require a transfer to himself of any property held for or debt owed to an enemy or enemy ally, or 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.

The President has delegated to the Attorney-General the power to direct the payment of claims against enemy property in the hands of the custodian, upon the consent of all persons interested.

The definition of an "enemy" or "ally of enemy" is explicit. Any person regardless of nationality, who resides within the territory of the German Empire or the territory of any of its allies, or that occupied by its military forces is expressly made an "enemy" or "ally of enemy" by the act. Even citizens of the United States remaining within such territory are regarded as "enemies" or "allies of an enemy."

"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.

Some Aliens Exempt.
"The main application of these provisions," the official statement says, "will be to German or ally-of-German concerns which are doing business in the United States through branch houses or agents of such insurance or reinsurance companies. Such an 'enemy' or 'ally of enemy' may continue to do business within the United States until such applications are acted upon."

The license provisions of the act do not apply to Germans, Austrians, Turks, or Bulgarians doing business in the United States and having no business connections 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 unless they have dealing with companies having connections in "enemy" or "ally of enemy" territory. The act authorizes the President to declare all these alien enemies subject to license regulations, but has not extended the provisions to these persons by his order.

CHICAGO WINS WORLD'S TITLE.
Captures Fourth Game From New York With Faber On Mound.
New York.—Coming out of the West like Lochinvar of old, the Chicago Americans won the world's series baseball championship Monday afternoon, defeating the New York Nationals, 4 to 2, in the sixth and deciding game of the 1917 diamond classic.

For the first time in almost a decade the titular banner will flutter over the fans of the Middle West metropolis next spring when the series pennant is raised at Comiskey Park, as evidence of the superiority of the White Sox in the great national game.

GEN. JOFFRE INSPECTS SAMMIES.
General Pershing Acts As Guide To French Marshal.
American Field Headquarters in France.—Marshal Joffre inspected the American troops Monday. General Pershing was his guide. Everyone of the different units of the Sammies went through their best paces for the idol of the French polls.

AMERICAN SHIP SUBMARINED.
Nine Of Crew Of Steamer Luckenback Missing.
New York.—The American steamer Lewis Luckenback has been submerged off the French coast and nine of her crew are missing, according to information received by the owners here.

WILSON TO BACK THE WEBB BILL.
Administration To Push Measure Legalizing Combinations.
Washington.—The full power of the administration to secure early passage of the Webb Export Bill at the next session of Congress was promised by President Wilson to Senator Myers, of Montana. The Webb bill will legalize combinations of American exporters for foreign trade.

U. S. DESTROYER HIT BY TORPEDO

One Man Killed and Five Injured in U-Boat Attack.

THE VESSEL NOT SUNK

Damaged Warship Returns To Port. Gunner's Mate Ingram, Of Alabama, Blown Overboard By Explosion.

Washington.—An American destroyer on patrol duty in the war zone was torpedoed by an enemy submarine and had one man killed and five wounded. She managed to make port in spite of severe damage.

U-Boat Probably Escaped.
Vice-Admiral Sims cabled a report of the incident to the Navy Department. He gave but few details, but it is assumed there was no fight and that the U-boat made good her escape after launching a torpedo without showing herself.

Gunner's Mate Osmond Kelly Ingram was the man killed. He was blown overboard by the explosion and his body was not recovered.

None of the wounded were seriously hurt. In accordance with the policy of secrecy concerning American naval operations, the department did not divulge the name of the destroyer or the exact place of the encounter.

First Warship Hit.
This is the first time an American warship has been hit by the enemy since the war began. Destroyers conveying troops and merchantmen have engaged submarines and are believed to have accounted for some of them, and the ships patrolling the European shipping lanes undoubtedly have had many an encounter of which nothing has been heard, but until yesterday none had been touched by a hostile shot.

Naval gun crews on armed American merchantmen have not been so fortunate. Many of them have had to abandon their charges and take to the boats, usually after an unwarmed torpedo attack, and one officer and 13 men have lost their lives, while four men now are in German prison camps.

Navy Has Lost 17 Men.
In all the navy has lost one officer and sixteen men—the only men of America's fighting forces actually killed in action.

Lieut. Clarence C. Thomas, commanding the gun crew of the tank steamer Vacuum, and four of his men were the first on the navy's casualty list. In addition to the men lost on merchantmen and Gunner's Mate Ingram, two naval flyers have lost their lives at the French front.

Destroyer Taken Unaware.
Naval officers do not doubt that the torpedoed destroyer was taken unaware by the submarine and had no chance to bring her guns into play. They think it probable that the U-boat, cruising in search of merchant victims, stumbled upon the patrolling destroyer and was fortunate enough to get into position to launch a torpedo and dive to safety without showing more than her periscope.

It is believed, too, that the destroyer must have been steaming slowly over her beat, for at top speed these craft present an almost unhittable target to the submarine.

FORMER ENSIGN HELD.
Wm. J. Dunbar, Detained As Possible Spy, Dropped From Naval Reserve.
Washington.—Navy Department records show that William J. Dunbar, arrested in New York as a possible spy, was enrolled as an ensign in the Naval Reserve in the New York district until about two weeks ago, when his name was dropped because Department of Justice officials found he had made conflicting statements as to his place of birth.

It is understood Dunbar said in his application for enrollment in the Naval Reserve that he was born in St. Paul, when he was, in fact, a native of Hamburg, Germany.

Immediately after he had been dropped from the reserve Dunbar sought to enlist in the army and his arrest followed.

When war was declared, commandants of the naval districts were authorized to enroll men up to the rank of ensign in that service for coast patrol or other work. Dunbar secured his rating before a new rule was issued requiring examinations and commissioning by the department.

AMERICA TO PARTICIPATE.
Conference Of Allied Nations To Be Held In Paris.
Washington.—While official announcement is being withheld, it is practically certain that the United States will be represented at the coming conference of all the nations at war against Germany, which probably will be held in Paris. Secretary Lansing authorized the statement that it had definitely been decided that there would be a conference and that the United States was considering participating in it with the possibility that it would be decided to do so.

Somewhere in the U. S.



A WAR ZONE OF U. S. COAST

Germany May Try to Bring Her Submarines Here.

U. S. WARSHIPS INFORMED

Reported Intention Of Germany To Declare Coasts Of the United States, Canada and Cuba a War Zone May Be Only a Ruse.

Washington.—Greatest importance is attached here to the brief wireless press message picked up from Berlin by the British Admiralty asserting that Germany is expected shortly to declare the coasts of the United States, Canada and Cuba to be naval war zones.

Past experience convinces officials here that wireless press messages of this character previously picked up have usually been followed by formal announcements from the Berlin government of important hostile action. If this is authentic, it means that Germany will try to send submarines to operate off the Atlantic Coast.

When the news reached Washington it was suggested that possibly Admiral Mayo, commanding the Atlantic Battleship Fleet, who has just returned from the London naval conference, may have brought with him some confidential inkling of Germany's intentions. Secretary Daniels, when communicated with, asserted that this press dispatch was his first inkling of such an intention on the part of the German government.

The wireless from Berlin may be a naval bluff intended to throw a scare into public opinion on this side of the Atlantic, or may be a war ruse thrown out for the purpose of trying to interfere with the steady movement of American troop transports to France.

So far as constant watchfulness is concerned, the threat will not greatly alter the situation, for the warships patrolling the coast have been instructed to act on the theory that German raiders or submarines may show up most unexpectedly. There have been repeated reports that submarines had approached the coast. These have never been substantiated.

MAIL CENSORS NAMED.

Robert L. Maddox and Edward Sisson On Board.
Washington.—American censorship of mails, Postmaster-General Burleson announced, will be limited to mail passing between the United States and certain countries to be designated by the President, and will not duplicate any phase of the elaborate censorship system already operated by the British and French Governments.

UNCLE SAM'S BIG SHOE ORDER.

Contracts For 7,000,000 Pairs—Expenditure Of \$32,550,000.
Washington.—The greatest order ever placed for Army shoes has been given by the War Department through contracts just completed, calling for 7,000,000 pairs, at an aggregate cost of \$32,550,000. This enormous order has been distributed among many factories throughout the country.

U. S. FLOUR CHEAP IN BRITAIN.

Costs 57 Per Cent. Less Than In America, Despite Ship Charges.
Washington.—American flour in England, despite the high transportation costs and submarine risks, costs \$12.50 for a barrel of 250 pounds, or 57 per cent. less than the same flour in the United States. American flour in this country sells around \$13 or \$14 a barrel of 196 pounds.

U-BOATS BAG 10 VESSELS.

12 Large, Six Small and One Fishing Boat British Loss.
London.—Twelve British merchant vessels of over 1,500 tons were sunk by mine or submarine in the last week, according to the statement of the British Admiralty. Six vessels under 1,500 tons and one fishing vessel were sunk.

HARFORD SITE TAKEN OVER

President Wilson Issues Proving Ground Proclamation.

MAY CHRISTEN IT ABERDEEN

The Territory Includes About 35,000 Acres—Farmers in the Territory Will Be Given Ample Time To Harvest Their Crops.

Washington.—President Wilson, by proclamation through Secretary of State Lansing, has taken for an ordnance proving ground the territory generally known as Gunpowder Neck and Hall's Crossing in Harford county. As a matter of fact, the proving grounds as defined by metes and bounds in the proclamation, extends into Baltimore county.

The exact lines are now being run by the engineers on the ground, for Secretary Baker announced last week that this site had been approved by the President and the issuance of the proclamation is only a formality by which the President, through the Secretary of War, on next Saturday will take possession of all the ground whose owners are unwilling to sell to the Government.

The land on Gunpowder Neck will be the first to be purchased, as it is concentrated in the hands of a few owners, who have been willing to sell and who have already given formal permission to the officers of the War Department to enter on their lands and to make the surveys for the railroad spur which will run from the Pennsylvania tracks into the proving ground.

No name has as yet been officially selected for the ground, but it will probably be known as the Aberdeen Proving Ground. It is not a part of the present plan to use the proving ground as a training school for artillery officers, but it may be done incidentally as the general plan is developed. At present all the energies of the War Department will be devoted to building emplacements for the guns, and preparing testing grounds and ranges for the munitions to be tested.

The tract includes about 35,000 acres. It runs irregularly about 20 miles from east to west, and is about 8 miles on the western boundary and 4 miles on the eastern boundary. Much of it is water.

While the proclamation fixed October 20 as the date on which land which cannot be procured by purchase will be taken over by the Secretary of War, there is no intention of dispossessing any residents at that time. Every farmer will be given ample time to harvest all his crops and remove all his live stock, farming implements and household goods and all factories can continue to work on supplies on hand. Indeed, it is promised by the War Department that many need not leave their present homes before December. The government fully appreciates the sacrifice it is demanding, and will exercise the greatest forbearance and patience.

The President's proclamation makes provision for acquiring the land whose owners are not able to reach satisfactory prices with the government. A commission will be appointed by Secretary Baker, before which all persons whose interests are affected may appear to obtain compensation. The government's agents will be instructed to deal generously with such claimants. When the House of Representatives struck the original appropriation of \$3,000,000 from the bill, Senator John Walter Smith had it restored and increased in the Senate to \$7,000,000, in order that every one who suffered loss or injury of any kind would be amply compensated. In the event of irreconcilable differences between the claimants and the government's commissioners, the latter will fix a price, of which three-fourths will be immediately paid to the claimant, and the claimant will be permitted to sue the government in the Court of Claims for the settlement of his claim.

GERMAN U-BOAT SAILORS MUTINY

Refuse to Serve on Them and Throw Officer Into Sea.

GERMANS FIGHT AUSTRIANS

Mutinies In the Austrian Navy and Clashes Between Austrian Sailors and the Crews Of the German Submarine Fleet At Pola.

Amsterdam.—A mutiny among German sailors at the Belgian port of Ostend who refused to go on board submarines is reported by the Belgisch Dagblad. The newspaper says an officer was thrown into the sea and that 30 mutineers were removed in handcuffs to Bruges.

Washington.—Official diplomatic dispatches received here report mutinies in the Austrian Navy and clashes between Austrian sailors and crews of the German submarine fleet based at Pola, in which officers on both sides have been killed and who are said to have been in collision over a decision to change the base of the German flotilla. Despite the attempts of the Austrian Admiralty to suppress the news, it reached here, coming by way of Berne. The Austrian crews are said to have revolted under ill treatment of officers and bad food, while the clash with the German submarine crews was caused by the overbearing conduct of the latter.

The dispatches say the tension between the Austrian and German crews became so alarming that extraordinary measures were taken to prevent the recurrence of the fighting between them, which included the decision to move the German submarine flotilla from the Austrian base at Pola to another point further south on the Adriatic. The fighting between the two sets of crews is described as having been sanguinary.

The news of mutiny in the Austrian Navy, received in the capital almost at the same time as the Amsterdam dispatches reporting further mutinies in the German Navy—this time among submarine crews—created a profound sensation among American naval officers and among other officials who have been watching the situation with expectation since the first mutinies in the German fleet were reported a few days ago.

The first signs of mutiny in the German fleet were regarded as most significant, since, unlike the army, it has endured little of the hardship of campaigning. Dispatches from abroad, however, confirm the opinion of American naval officers that it probably was due, in part at least, to the drafting of seamen for submarine crews, a service which has come to hold terrors for the German seaman because of the inflexible British policy of never making any announcement whatever of the fate of captured or lost crews of the German submarines. This suspense as to the fate of comrades who go out never to be heard of again was expected to undermine the morale of the navy.

Clashes between German and Austrian crews are regarded in naval circles here as adding much significance to the situation, particularly when considered in the light of the extreme situation of Austria, whose fighting forces are at the point of exhaustion.

GERMANS SOON RECAPTURED.
Two Escaped From Angel Island Detention Camp In Boat.
San Francisco.—Two German aliens who escaped in a boat from a detention camp on Angel Island, in San Francisco Bay, were captured within a few hours after their disappearance. The men, officers of seized merchant vessels, were returned to Angel Island. They were Capt. C. Brauch and Lorenzo Lau, an engineer.

WINTER HITS THE NORTHLAND.
Railroad Traffic and Wire Communication Interrupted.
 Fargo, N. D.—Railroad traffic and telegraph and telephone communication in North Dakota was seriously hampered as a result of the snow, whipped by a strong wind. Trains were reported from four to twelve hours late. The shortage of coal in some cities was declared to be acute.

CONGRESSMEN GO TO EUROPE.
Ten Leave For Unofficial Visit To Allied Capitals and Fronts.
Washington.—Ten members of Congress, traveling in unofficial capacity, but carrying special passports arranged for by the State Department, are on the way to Europe to visit the war fronts and fraternize with the parliamentary representatives of the Allies.

U. S. ARMY PATROL FIRED ON.
Mexicans Shot Across Rio Grande. No One Hurt.
Marfa, Tex.—Armed Mexicans fired upon an American army patrol at San Jose, 60 miles south of here on the Rio Grande, according to a report here. The fire was returned, but no one was known to have been hit.