

DAVES EXPLAINS WORKING PLAN FOR SUPPLIES

Issues Order Showing Details for Centralized Control. Supply Officers Will Have Powers to Fix Fair Market Price on Sales.

An order was issued yesterday by Charles G. Daves as director of the Budget Bureau explaining how the handling of surplus materials, supplies and government equipment would be handled under the plan for a central co-ordinating control.

Use Existing Agencies. While the necessity for using existing agencies to promptly meet the general situation requires for this organization the detail to this duty of those already in different departments of the public service, this organization is independent of any department.

Nine Areas. For convenience, the territory of the United States is divided into nine areas, corresponding to the nine army corps areas, and in each area an official shall be selected.

Each official will confer with executive department and independent agencies or establishment having, or which may have, activities involving the disposition of surplus supplies and equipment in the area assigned him.

He will keep in general touch with all government projects in his area involving the procurement, transfer, or disposal of government supplies and equipment.

He will, by correspondence, keep in touch in a general way with the co-ordinators for general work in the areas adjacent to his own with the view of effecting economies by the interchange of materials between corps areas when such a transaction would be to the financial interests of the general government.

It shall be the duty of the chief co-ordinator to advise as to the methods of expediting the inventory of surplus stocks in the possession of the various departments and independent establishments of the government, upon which he shall report to the heads of departments concerned.

He shall advise the department upon policy governing the sales of commodities held surplus in more than one department of the government, which policy shall aim to insure uniformity in prices received and tend to protect the state of the market in the government interests.

AUSTRALIAN TRADE FAVORABLE TO AMERICA

Great Increase in Exports from United States Depends Upon Wool Market for Maintenance.

(BY THE WASHINGTON HERALD ECONOMIST.) DURING the war Australia developed into an important trading country with the United States. While in the past about 70 per cent of Australia's trade had been carried on with Great Britain, the war saw a marked increase in the trade with the United States.

Now that the war is passed it is interesting to observe whether these trade conditions are to return again to the pre-war condition or whether we can continue to hold Australia as an export market.

Australia, taken as a whole, about as large as the United States without Alaska, with a population of only about 5,400,000 will be an exporter of raw materials to a large extent and can offer but a small market for the goods of the United States.

Since 1904 Australia has had a constant excess of exports of merchandise except during the period 1913-15 when imports exceeded exports. This balance of export trade has fluctuated widely as indicated by the following table:

AUSTRALIA'S EXCESS OF EXPORT TRADE. Table with columns for Year, Exports, Imports, and Balance. Years range from 1905 to 1920.

Our trade with Australia has shown a remarkable gain in 1921 judged by values. A favorable balance has been noted the last two years as follows:

UNITED STATES TRADE WITH AUSTRALIA. Table with columns for Year, Exports, Imports, and Balance. Years range from 1918 to 1921.

The balance in our favor was larger this last year than ever before. Our exports to Australia consist chiefly of machinery, metal manufactures, clothing, automobiles and other manufactured articles.

We buy from them in turn wool, hides, mutton, copra, zinc and tin. The general expectation that Australia would return to trading chiefly with England has not been realized. The Australian surplus of

Industries Back Open-Shop Policy

CHICAGO, July 27.—Petitions from four industrial associations seeking to intervene in the Pennsylvania Railroad controversy with the shop craft labor unions, now before the United States Railway Labor Board, were before the board today.

It was said that the board's decision on the Pennsylvania case which has been under consideration since July 5, was practically completed. Although the associations' petitions have not yet been taken up, it was intimated they were too late to affect the case.

Telegrams from the National Association of Manufacturers, the National Founders' Association and the National Erectors' Association were received at the board's office today.

NEW YORK, July 27.—Poland is getting back to normal, according to trade representatives of the Guaranty Trust Company, American fiscal agents for the republic.

Before the war, within the territory now comprising the Polish Republic, 530,245 persons were employed in industry. A year ago this number had dropped to 261,000. Today it has grown to 340,000 and is increasing steadily.

Other industrial facts cited by the trust company's agents to show the betterment of conditions are: Coal production has reached 80 per cent of the prewar output.

Production of sugar, textiles, alcohol and tanned leather—the latter one of Poland's important industries before the war—have also had a tremendous revival, although the tanning business is at present suffering from the dismantling of shops and the lack of hides.

Grain has passed into hands of exporters and millers. The big run of wheat in the Southwest is evidently over for the present, as prices there are 50 per cent within a few days.

NEW YORK, July 27.—The sharp selling movement which took place in the market toward the close of the week, has been followed by a making steady up which has been maintained since the market opened.

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BANK EXAMINERS' DAY OF PROSPERITY RETURN TO POLAND

Industry Reveals Rapid Strides During Year, Report States. MORE MEN AT WORK

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SOUTH AMERICAN SHIPMENTS BEING BROUGHT BACK

Goods Shipped Months Ago by American Exporters Returned. FREE FROZEN LOANS

Many goods that were shipped to South American countries some time ago by American exporters, and which have not been paid for by Latin American merchants, are being returned to this country.

With this plan now in operation, it will tend materially to relieve the congestion, and at the same time permit the American exporter to sell his goods in the country or elsewhere and liquidate his bank obligations.

It is not thought that anywhere near all of these goods will be returned to this country. Exporters and bankers here feel that eventually a good part of the shipments will be worked off through regular channels when conditions improve.

NEW YORK, July 27.—Bond prices moved slightly upward today on a continuance of the demand which came into the market in the last hour yesterday.

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MEAT EXPORTS DROP ONE-HALF

Quantity Is Only One-Fifth Smaller, Analysis Shows. Exports of meat products during the fiscal year just ended were only a fifth smaller in quantity than during the fiscal year 1920, but the value was less by almost one half.

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REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

1425 27th st. nw. sq 1262, lot 76—Mary S. Ryan et vir, Norman E. to Jackson Bonds, \$10.

Rhode Island ave. ne. between 28th and 30th sts. sq 4311, lot 4—Sarah E. Pfau to Pomeroy P. Clark, \$10.

1345 Massachusetts ave. se. sq 1037, undivided half interest in and to lot 33—Levi N. Fouts et ux. to Lucilla B. to John C. Richardson et ux. Donella, \$10.

1345 Vermont ave. se. sq 1037, undivided half interest in and to lot 23—Levi N. Fouts et ux. to Lucilla B. to Robert I. Richardson et ux. Alta C., \$10.

1116 Wilton ave. nw. sq 214, lot 15—Edward B. McLean et ux. Evelyn to Wilton J. Lambert, \$10.

Northern addition to Cleveland Park, part tract—Frank J. Hogan et ux. Mary A. to James O'Donnell, \$10.

BOND PRICES UP ON FAIR DEMAND

Railroad Issues Remain Steady After Rise. NEW YORK, July 27.—Bond prices moved slightly upward today on a continuance of the demand which came into the market in the last hour yesterday.

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CANADIANS STAKE RICH OIL CLAIMS

EDMONTON, Alberta.—After filing on oil lands at Fort Norman, Walter Murphy, David McRae, Charles McDonald and Walter Colley turned west and discovered a new pass across the Rockies and an unknown river which they named the McRae-Murphy. Before reaching the Pacific Coast the party traveled 5,000 miles, mostly through practically unknown country.

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