

BLACKLIST PROTEST IS VIEWED AS FIRST STEP TRADE WAR

Regarded as Paving Way for Move for U. S. Share in World Business.

NOTE MAKES NO DEMAND

The blow launched against the British blacklist in the American note published this morning is but the first act of an aggressive move for this country's share in world trade, now and after the war, officials intimated today.

Government officials are inclined to see in the blacklist the allies' preliminary step in a trade war against Germany, which was clearly outlined at the Economic Conference at Paris some weeks ago.

The necessity of keeping clear of "the war after the war" and of showing England that the United States as a neutral will not participate in nor allow herself to become victim of any such movement, is understood to have been the underlying reason for the American blacklist protest.

Makes No Demand. While President Wilson's protest is an emphatic expression of general disapproval of the blacklist, it contains no definite demand or request for redress. It protests against "arbitrary interference with neutral trade" and elaborates on the grievances which American firms may be made to suffer.

The British action is characterized as "inconsistent with that true justice, sincerity and impartial friendship which should characterize the dealings of friendly governments with one another."

From the American viewpoint the feature of the note is its peppy language extolling the sanctity of American rights in a manner sufficient to satisfy the President's political supporters who have been persistently urging him to "twist the lion's tail" for campaign purposes.

Asks Nothing of England. Diplomats here take the view that Great Britain cannot answer satisfactorily, as nothing is asked for and no indication is given of what this Government expects.

The British ambassador here has admitted that the blacklist would be disastrous to American and British trade alike if its scope was not limited to specific cases, and he likewise explained that American firms dealing with blacklisted firms would not be affected in this account.

Informally the State Department expressed gratification to the ambassador for these assurances, but it is pointed out that the President's note ignores all that Sir Cecil promised and proceeds to generalize on threatened menaces to American trade resulting from the "wide scope" of the blacklist order.

Text of Blockade Note to England. "The announcement that his Britannic majesty's government has placed the names of certain persons, firms and corporations in the United States upon a proscription 'blacklist' and has forbidden all financial or commercial dealings between them and citizens of Great Britain, has been received with the most painful surprise by the people and Government of the United States, and seems to the Government of the United States to embody a policy of arbitrary interference with neutral trade against which it is its duty to protest in the most decided terms."

"The scope and effect of the policy are extraordinary. British shipping companies will not accept cargoes from the proscribed firms or persons or their goods to any port, and steamship lines under neutral ownership understand that if they accept freight from them they are likely to be denied coal at British ports and excluded from other privileges which they have usually enjoyed, and may themselves be put upon the blacklist."

"Neutral bankers refuse loans to those on the list, and neutral merchants decline to contract for their goods, fearing a like proscription."

"It appears that British officials regard the prohibitions of the blacklist as applied to their own commercial transactions in foreign countries as well as in Great Britain and her dependencies, for Americans doing business in foreign countries have been put on notice that their dealings with blacklisted firms are to be regarded as subject to veto by the British government."

"By the same principle Americans in the United States might be made subject to similar prohibitions if they were found dealing with any of their own countrymen whose names had thus been listed."

"The harsh and disastrous effects of this policy upon the trade of the United States and upon the neutral rights upon which it will not fail to insist are obvious."

"Upon the list of those proscribed and in effect shut out from general commerce of the world may be found American concerns which are engaged in large commercial operations as importers of foreign products and materials and distributors of American products and manufacturers to foreign countries, and which constitute important channels through which American trade reaches the outside world."

"The foreign affiliations may have been fostered for many years, and when once broken cannot easily or promptly be re-established. Grievous concerns may be put upon the list at any time and without notice."

The Soldiers' Letter Box

DENIES GUARDSMEN ARE NOT WELL FED

Captain Greager, of First Maryland, Sends Bill of Fare as Proof.

Camp Ord, Eagle Pass, Tex., July 25, 1916.

To the Editor of The Times Letter Box: I am in receipt of a clipping from your paper, issue of July 16, purporting to show that the men of this company are living on stale bread and bacon.

There is no foundation whatsoever for the article, as the men here are getting more food, better quality, and a greater variety than they have ever received before during any encampment that they have participated in since the organization of the company five years ago. The parents of the men have become very much worried since reading the article, and I have been deluged with inquiries concerning the matter.

Inclosed herewith is a copy of the bill of fare of the company for July 15, the day before the publication of your article. Our meals from day to day will average as good as those appearing on this bill of fare. Breakfast—Shredded wheat with milk and sugar; fried liver and bacon with onions; browned hashed potatoes; bread, butter, coffee. Dinner—Beef steak, mashed potatoes and gravy, creamed onions, chocolate pudding, bread, butter, ice tea. Supper—Salmon salad, iced tomatoes, bread, butter, lemonade.

Yours very truly, O. A. GREAGER, Captain, First Md. Infantry, Commanding Company F.

Be your own war correspondent, Mr. Guardsman. You want your friends and relatives informed as to your whereabouts and they are just as anxious to know where you are and what you are doing as you are to have them know it. Wherever you be—Radio, the Texas Border, "Somewhere in Mexico," or other place that your Uncle Sam may send you—let those who know you hear from you.

Writing letters to a large circle of relatives and friends is a tedious job after a day of hiking and drilling. You can't keep informed of your movements all the people you wish with individual letters. It would be impossible.

So THE WASHINGTON TIMES has simplified matters for you. It has established the SOLDIERS' LETTER BOX, where every guardsman can with one fell stroke, one letter, communicate with everyone he knows by writing a letter for publication there.

Acquire the habit of writing to THE TIMES gossip accounts of what you are doing in camp. Pen any kind of interesting little stories about yourself and your comrades in camp and the letters will be printed in THE SOLDIERS' LETTER BOX. Notify your people to look for news of you there. Read it yourself to see what your comrades are writing.

Just sign your name, giving your rank, company, regiment, and station for purposes of identification and THE WASHINGTON TIMES will do the rest.

Address: "SOLDIERS' LETTER BOX," The Washington Times, Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.



The Roll of Honor

[List of Recruits for District National Guard Monday, July 31, for the Preceding 24 Hours.] Charles H. Brightwell, 603 Fifth street southeast. Ralph H. Jones, 1432 Gay street, Baltimore, Md. Theodore T. Stewart, 30 H street northeast. Louis R. Staple, 127 Third street northeast.

DISTRICT TROOPS ON BORDER TO GET PAID PRICES OF SHIPS RISE TEN PER CENT AGAIN

Boys Expect to Get Money for Time Before Going into Federal Service. Merchant Vessels Now Bring Ten Times as Much as Before War.

WARREN, Ariz., July 31.—Another pay day is looming up on the horizon for the District boys encamped here. The first harbinger of pay day is Sergeant Hart starting to make up the pay rolls. Sergeant Hart has started. The reason for the fervent anticipation of pay day lies in the fact that it is expected there will be some extra pay doled out this time.

The boys here did not get paid for the time they were in camp before they were mustered into the Federal service. They have been promised that the pay for this period will be added to the July pay.

Things were quiet here yesterday. The members of the Signal Corps and the Field Hospital attended church services in Bisbee, where Chaplain Adolph J. Schlensker, of the Twenty-second United States Infantry, held services.

The court-martial of the six members of the District militia caught in Mexico last Sunday again has been delayed. This time it is because the arrival of Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss has caused all the officers to have other duties. General Bliss reached Douglas Friday and was in Bisbee Saturday to inspect the militia camps.

LONDON, July 31.—Prices of merchant steamers have taken another advance of 10 per cent. At the present time such vessels as are on the market are selling at from six to twelve times as much as they would have brought before the war, and in spite of the high prices owners are not anxious to sell, so high are present freight rates and so profitable as a result is the shipping industry.

The prices brought by four vessels sold this past week indicate the enormous increases since the war began. The Taxisaris, 3,300 tons, built in 1895, sold in April, 1914, for \$22,000 (\$112,000). In May of the present year she brought \$180,000 (\$900,000) and was sold a third time for \$250,000 (\$1,250,000).

The Evangelistra, 2,212 tons, built in 1888, and sold for \$9,250 (\$46,250) sixteen years ago, brought \$27,000 (\$336,000). The Europa Maru, 2,131 tons, built in 1891, which sold in April, 1911, for \$10,000 (\$50,000) brought \$115,000 (\$575,000), and the twenty-nine-year-old bark Sokoto, 2,115 tons, which was sold for \$3,150 (\$15,750) six years ago, brought \$40,000 (\$200,000).

Her Wish. "I wish I were dead," said he, after the quarrel. His wife did not join in this melancholy year. "I wish you were insured," she did say.—Kansas City Journal.

NEW PLAN ADOPTED FOR MILITIA RELIEF

Five Thousand Persons Wanted to Give Dollar Month Each for Soldiers' Families.

Wanted: Five thousand individuals or families who will contribute one dollar each month to the fund for the relief of the dependent families of District militiamen.

If this want is supplied, the members of the Citizens' Welfare Association declare, there will be no need to call for funds for the support of the District troops.

President John Dolph insists that contributions to the fund are not charity, but a species of insurance and that it forms one of the cheapest forms of insurance. As Mr. Dolph is the head of the Washington office of one of the biggest insurance concerns in the country, his word is accepted by his associates and they are asking for funds on this basis.

Enough Able to Give. It is believed there are 5,000 people in Washington who can easily give \$1 each month for the militia fund. Such persons would not suffer any hardship by their contribution and they would greatly increase the feeling of security of the men in the militia.

The members of the Citizens' Welfare Association regard contributions to this fund as a sort of tax paid for the privilege of staying at home instead of fighting in the militia.

During the civil war men paid certain sums of money for substitutes to go to the front for them when they were drafted in the service. The law in the District gives the commanding general of the militia the right to draft able-bodied men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, and, therefore, it is stated, any citizen of the District is liable.

As the men in the militia now have volunteered their services they are entitled to consideration from the men who remain at home, who might be drafted.

Committee Meets. A meeting of the investigating committee was held at the office of the association this morning. The meeting was attended by practically all the committee members and the work of investigation was gone over in detail.

Wednesday afternoon a meeting of the newly appointed finance committee will be held at the headquarters of the association, Room 311 Munsey building.

President Dolph has asked that every member of the finance committee attend the meeting as the necessities of the national guard dependents will be discussed, and a definite plan for raising funds adopted.

English Take Hay and Straw Crops for Army. LONDON, July 31.—A notice has been issued under the defense of the realm act announcing that the whole of this year's hay and straw crop has been commandeered by the army council.

Applications for the purchase or removal of the commodity must be limited to the amount dealt in or used last year. Sale will be allowed only of stocks not required for army use, but farmers and stock breeders may go on making a normal use of their own crops.

MARMON SHATTERS N. Y.-FRISCO RECORD

S. B. Stevens Drives Across Continent in 5 Days and 15 Hours.

The world's motor record from New York to San Francisco has been broken by S. B. Stevens, millionaire automobile enthusiast, of Rome, N. Y., driving a Marmon 34, according to a telegram received today by C. R. Hough, local manager of the T. V. T. Motors Corporation, from the Norfolk & Marmon Company in Indianapolis.

The distance of 3,476 miles between New York and San Francisco was covered by Mr. Stevens in 5 days, 15 hours, and 10 minutes, beating the previous coast-to-coast record by 44 hours and 22 minutes. This is the

fastest cross-continent trip ever made in an automobile. The trip was made under the auspices of the American Defense Society and the car was checked by officials of the Automobile Club of America.

No Time for Work. Daddy—Jeanette, if I allow you to become my son-in-law, I suppose he will be willing to work and support you? Jeanette—Oh, dad, how can he if he has promised to do nothing but 'me all the time?—Fuck.

Our Big Business. —IN EXTRACTS and FREEZING SALT is rooted in quality and fair prices. Quick service is another feature much appreciated by dealers. Call Lincoln 93. B. B. EARNshaw & BRO. Wholesale Grocers, 11th & M Sts. S. E.

Open 10 A. M. to 2 A. M.

The Nankin

American and Chinese Restaurant

Will Open August 1

AT 510 Ninth Street N.W.

Finest of Service
Excellent Cooking
Restaurant Furnished
With Best Imported Furniture
Cool and Comfortable

Our Other Restaurant, The Port Arthur, Will Be Closed for Two Weeks from August 7 for Repairs and Redecoration. When It Reopens You Will Find It Indescribably Beautiful.

UNG WAH
Manager.

Open 10 A. M. to 2 A. M.

A Message for Men from Parker, Bridget & Co.

Final reductions

Your opportunity at P-B's

Three weeks of unusually heavy selling in the P-B Midsummer Clearance Sale has caused

300 Suits—Odd Lots and Broken Sizes

to accumulate—these must be sold, so down go the prices.

LOT No. 1
\$30 and 35 P-B SUITS
Broken lots and odd sizes placed on sale Tuesday at **\$17.50**

LOT No. 2
\$25 P-B SUITS
All broken lots and odd sizes placed on sale Tuesday morning at **\$15.50**

NOTE—There are scores of patterns, but NOT all sizes in every pattern. You are sure to find what you want and, above all, you'll find unusual value. You know P-B for Quantity, Quality, and Value, so this is a most unusual opportunity.

\$1.50, \$1.25, \$1.15, and \$1.00 Shirts selling at 79c
Just about the largest shirt sale you'll find in any city. Hundreds of patterns. Each shirt from our regular stock.

\$1 For Any \$2 or \$3 P-B Straw—great news, eh, men? One iron man for a new straw—a real straw hat.

\$5 and \$6 Genuine Panamas at \$3.69
South American Panamas—the genuine at a price that will compel you to throw away the hat you are now wearing.

Mothers! You can't afford to miss the clearance values in the Boys' Department at P-B's—it's the end of the season sale time when prices are at their lowest.

50c Thread Silk Sox, 29c
All pure thread silk half-hose, and some value.
Six Pair for **\$1.50**

TECK Oxfords—**\$6.50, 6, and 5 Oxfords at \$4.25**
Teck Oxfords in tan and white, with white rubber soles and heels. **\$2.95**
85 values at **\$2.95**
Teck Oxfords have set the style and value pace in Washington for years.

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S. J. MEEKS' SON, 622 G St. N. W.

A wide variety of models—suitable for any business—with prices consistent with those of the UNIVERSAL CAR.

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There are well known remedies and