



Official Bulletin



PUBLISHED DAILY UNDER ORDER OF THE PRESIDENT BY THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC INFORMATION
GEORGE CEREEL, CHAIRMAN

Vol. 1.

WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1917.

No. 41.

OPERATORS ARE WARNED TO FIX FAIR SELLING PRICE FOR COAL

The Council of National Defense authorizes the following:

At a meeting of coal operators of America, in the Department of the Interior to-day, Secretaries Lane and Daniels, John T. Fort, of the Federal Trade Commission, and T. L. Lewis, assistant to the Attorney General, frankly stated that unless the operators establish of their own will a fair selling price for coal, and proper regulation of the industry, the Government would take over the output. The meeting was called at the request of Francis S. Peabody, chairman of the committee on coal production of the Council of National Defense.

Secretary Daniels told the gathering that the selective draft of man power had been imperative, and that the selective draft of every other kind of power was just as imperative. "No man owns an oil well or a coal mine, except as trustee," he said, "and if this war goes on long, no man can say that he owns a gallon of oil or a ton of coal."

Big Responsibility on Operators.

Secretary Lane told the coal operators that the success of the national venture in which the United States is now engaged rests upon them. "You are called into this game just as definitely as the Red Cross nurses or the soldiers in the trenches, or Pershing in France, or the President in the White House," he said. "This war is your game, and I am not going to mince words about it at all. It is being put up to you as a challenge. The present and immediate burden, because you control the fundamental industry that burden rests upon your shoulders, and the question is how much vision have you; are you small or are you big? Are you petty politicians of the country, or are you statesmen in a great time. This is the war challenge of the present situation because the country will not stand anything without a large policy from large men."

"There are things greater than making money to-day," Mr. Lane said. "If that thought comes into your soul and comes into the soul of the people of the United States, we can make short work of this war on the other side, and it is because we want a short war that we want the people of the United States to mobilize behind this administration, not because it is our administration but because it is your administration."

HAVRE COTTON MARKET CLOSED.

The State Department has received the following cablegram from the American consul at Havre, France:

Governmental decree closes temporarily from to-day Havre cotton-future market and forbids publication of local cotton quotations.

U. S. RECOGNITION EXTENDED NEW NATIONAL GUARD UNITS

The Secretary of War has extended Federal recognition to all new authorized National Guard organizations in existence June 25 but not as yet inspected and accepted for the Government, in order that each State may receive full credit for the entire enlisted membership of its militia in computing allowances for quotas under the selective service act.

The order went forth to the States Monday after Secretary Baker had conferred with Provost Marshal Gen. Crowder, in charge of raising the National Army, and Brig. Gen. William Mann, head of the Militia Bureau.

The States will receive proper credit for the enlisted membership of these new organizations and of units previously recognized as they stand on June 30.

EXPORTS COUNCIL MEETS.

New Body Appointed by President Holds Initial Session.

The first meeting of the Exports Council was held yesterday and attended by the Secretary of State; the Secretary of Agriculture; the Secretary of Commerce; Mr. Hoover, the Food Administrator; Counselor Polk, of the Department of State; Mr. Woolsey, of the Department of State; and Dr. Pratt, of the Department of Commerce. There was a preliminary discussion of the work of the council.

There will be further meetings shortly and recommendations as to policy will be submitted to the President.

URUGUAY MODIFIES SHIP LAW.

Provisional Certificates of Registry to Vessels Forbidden.

The State Department has received the following report from Consul William Dawson, at Montevideo:

By a decree of May 7, 1917, published in the Diario Oficial of May 10, 1917, the Uruguayan Government has ordered that in future Uruguayan consuls shall not be authorized to issue provisional certificates of registry to vessels intended to be registered in Montevideo, even when they exhibit their release from their former registry.

The Government considers that, as recently modified, the Uruguayan shipping regulations require a careful examination of petitions for registry and that the issuance by consuls of provisional certificates would make the application of the new regulations difficult. The Government further considers it imperative that the issuance of such certificates be suspended during the present war and that this will work no hardship on vessels that must in any event proceed to Montevideo for permanent registry.

MILLIONS STILL BEING ADDED TO THE RED CROSS WAR FUND

The Red Cross issues the following: How much over \$100,000,000 the war fund of the American Red Cross will go is purely a matter of conjecture. Taking into consideration all overlapping of subscriptions that may occur, the fund should be at least fifteen or twenty million dollars over the goal by July 1.

The campaign officially terminated on Monday night, but hundreds of cities throughout the country have volunteered to go right on with collecting funds for the Red Cross. Cleveland astounded the entire country by subscribing four and one-half million after being allotted half of this amount, and not content with this has wired headquarters "we are just beginning." Hundreds of telegrams to this effect are coming into the campaign offices.

Gov. Charles H. Brough, of Arkansas, sent the following message to Washington this morning:

"Arkansas's incomplete returns give \$600,000 to Red Cross humanity fund. Will reach \$750,000. If you need more, Arkansas will do her bit."

Chairman MacFarland, of the District of Columbia chapter, has written to Henry P. Davison, chairman of the war council: "We have enlisted for the war. We shall continue to raise at least \$500,000 a year as long as the war lasts."

DANISH SHIP SUNK UNWARNED.

Steamer Goes Down With Loss of Six Men Before Boats Can Be Lowered.

The Department of State has received a telegram stating that, according to a statement made by survivors from the Danish steamer *Gunhild*, that steamer was torpedoed without warning and sank before the lifeboats could be lowered. Five members of the crew were drowned and one was killed by the propeller. Twenty minutes after the ship was struck the remainder of the crew and two passengers, a total of twelve, were rescued and landed by a British destroyer. There were no Americans aboard.

PRESIDENT SEES TRADE BOARD.

Confers With Federal Commission on Its Activities.

The Federal Trade Commission authorizes the following:

The President met with the entire Federal Trade Commission on Saturday afternoon and for more than an hour discussed the activities of the commission in obtaining costs on various commodities, and particularly with reference to the production cost of steel and lumber. He requested the commission to make investigations into these two subjects, which will be done at once.

The commission has a staff of about 200 special investigators who can be assigned to the investigations.

BIG NAVAL CLOTHING ORDER.

Contracts for 200,000 Wind-proof Shirts are Awarded.

The Navy Department authorizes the following:

Contracts for 200,000 wind-proof shirts at \$2.52 each have been awarded by the Navy Department to C. Kenyon & Co., of New York, and S. Elsner Co., of Red Bank, N. J., each firm to furnish half of the entire allotment.

These garments are part of the special uniform to be furnished American sailors on submarines, submarine chasers, destroyers, and other craft on which the men are greatly exposed. The uniforms were designed by the Bureau of Navigation of the Navy Department, and the contracts call for wind-proof and rain-proof garments with cemented and strapped seams.

Delivery will begin within 30 days and is to be completed in 5 months.

NO UNUSUAL LACK OF MEN IN WEST.

Improvement in Farm Labor Supply Reported by Mr. Caminetti.

The Department of Labor authorizes the following:

Commissioner General of Immigration Caminetti, of the Department of Labor, who has just returned from a trip through the Middle West, has reported to the department an improvement in the labor supply. A month ago department officials were gravely concerned over a possible shortage of farm workers, particularly in the tier of wheat States from Oklahoma north. Official reports from these States now announce that there is no unusual lack of men and that conditions are far better than had been expected.

The officials in Kansas have notified the department not to send any men to that State unless notification of a shortage was sent in. The consensus of opinion throughout the Middle Western States is that the situation is well in hand.

TRAINING NAVY MEDICAL MEN.

Special Courses of Instruction Begun at Leading Colleges.

The Navy Department authorizes the following:

Courses of instruction for young men of the Medical Corps of the Navy to equip them for high-grade work along special lines have been instituted in leading medical colleges in New York, Chicago, and San Francisco.

Surg. Gen. Braisted makes the following announcement:

"Reports received this week show that the general health of the Navy continues to improve, and conditions are very favorable at most of the stations and satisfactory at all.

"Hospital construction at the naval stations is progressing with great rapidity. Much more, however, remains to be done at New York and Boston and at new camps and stations. The establishment of the sanitary division of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, composed of expert members of the Public Health Service, bids fair to be a great help and will do much to secure careful attention to sanitary conditions at each point."

WOMAN POWER OF NATION BEING ORGANIZED FOR RELIEF WORK WHILE COUNTRY IS AT WAR; 20 MILLIONS MAY REGISTER BEFORE YEAR ENDS

The Committee on Public Information has issued the following article by Ida M. Tarbell, on the "Woman's volunteer army":

Quietly, almost unconsciously, there is going on in this country an extraordinary gathering of its woman power. Multitudes of organizations and of individual women are flowing together in a great union. This movement is a natural response to a need which was scarcely recognized until it was suggested. What is behind it?

Under an impelling sense of the awful suffering which the great war was causing in Europe there has been for the last three years a constant increase in relief efforts of women. They have knit and they have raised money. They have formed societies and occasionally they have gone to the other side to offer their services. Probably the most important thing they have done, however, has been to keep the suffering in Europe before the country's eyes. They have refused to forget or let the world forget.

Efforts Partially Wasteful.

As the shadow of the great tragedy stretched its dark lengths toward us women everywhere multiplied their efforts. Before war was declared we had great organizations of women, and many unorganized groups offering themselves for active service. It was inevitable that these efforts springing mainly from a desire to do something, and quite undirected by any authority, should be more or less wasteful. It was inevitable that many things should be undertaken for which at the moment there was no need and that other things which were needed should be overlooked.

These groups eager for service and also, it must be said, more or less eager to be leaders, soon ran athwart one another. Confusion grew and they finally began to appeal to Washington for advice and recognition. Out of this pressure there came naturally and possibly without much realization of what was being done a Government order that a central committee of representative women should be called to Washington to sit through the war and to do what it could to pull the woman power together.

Mystification About Purpose.

It is now two months since the women chosen, known officially as the woman's committee of the Council of National Defense, first met. When they gathered there was more or less mystification about what was wanted of them. They were told that they were to act as a clearing house for the war work of women. There was probably a doubt in the minds of most of the appointees as to whether the great groups of women which were already in action would be willing to recognize their authority, but orders are orders, and the woman's committee accepted theirs.

They sent out right and left all over the land a call to all sorts of associations and societies, no matter what their creed, no matter what their purpose, no matter what their color, to merge their war work under one direction. What was proposed was an organization so all inclusive and so flexible that not only the most powerful organized bodies would find themselves at home in it but the remotest woman on the Kentucky mountains or the Plains of the great West.

Women Forces Begin to Gather.

It sounds quixotic. The wonder of it is that no sooner had the call gone out than the forces of the women began to flow together. States which had been already organized for patriotic services promptly and cheerfully put themselves under the direction of the woman's committee. Great societies whose work was well developed and which had had the ambition themselves to be leaders in patriotic work quickly promised allegiance. That is, what most observers probably would have said was impossible immediately began to happen.

We have been saying that we are not a nation, but this gathering together of the woman forces of the country seems to argue an amazing sense of nationality. Could it have happened if there had not already been a growing consciousness everywhere that this great enterprise for democracy which we are launching is a national affair, and if an individual or a society or a State is going to do its bit it must act with and under the Government at Washington? Nothing else but some such sense can explain the action of the women of the country in coming together as they are doing to-day under one centralized direction.

Movement Spread Rapidly.

The organization of the woman power of the country under the woman's committee of the Council of National Defense has spread so rapidly in two months that to-day the work of registering for service in a woman's volunteer army has actually begun. A national registration card has been prepared. The enlistment will go on just as fast as the State divisions of the woman's committee are ready for them. In scores of places to-day the women are clamoring for registration.

Under law 10,000,000 men registered on June 5. By their own will and their own demand it looks now as if 20,000,000 women might register before the end of the year in this volunteer army for service.

PLACED ON RESEARCH DUTY.

Maj. Ralph D. Mershon, Engineer Officers' Reserve Corps, is relieved from his present duties and will report by letter to the chairman, Naval Consulting Board, in this city, for duty in connection with military research, retaining station in New York, N. Y.

ACUTE NEED OF DWELLINGS AT THE HAGUE DUE TO THE WAR

The American consular agent at The Hague has sent the following report to the State Department:

The capital city of the Netherlands has been crowded since the war began, with many refugees from belligerent countries added to its constantly growing population. At the end of 1916 the need of dwellings became acute, building operations having been restricted during the past two years by the high prices of materials. Practically the only way a house could be obtained was by purchase; rents were not so high as might be expected, but no houses were vacant. The poorer classes have suffered most from the scarcity of lodgings and the municipality relieved the situation by erecting one group of workmen's dwellings at Scheveningen and planning a second set, with low rentals. A credit of 500,000 florins (\$200,000) was placed at the disposal of those wishing to build their own homes.

Toward the close of 1916 the necessity arose for Government control of the division of foodstuffs; since over-sea traffic was seriously impeded late in January, 1917, the State and city authorities have been regulating the distribution of bread, potatoes, and other commodities. On account of the shortage of coal the price of gas and electricity was raised considerably to compel economy in their use. Wages are generally higher to meet the increased cost of living.

BRITISH IMPORT RULES ALTERED.

Licenses Will Be Issued for Admission of Certain Specified Articles.

The Department of State has received a cablegram dated June 21, 1917, from the American consul general at London reporting that he has been informed by the controller of import restrictions that licenses will be obtainable on application for certain quantities of the following articles whose importation has been heretofore prohibited: Silk, pure and mixed, and manufactures of silk (articles 25 per cent silk by weight or wholly silk in warp or weft regarded as manufactures of silk); wine and liquors; buttons and bone and shell; cotton gloves, cotton hosiery, cotton lace, cotton tissue dyed and printed but not colored; gilt articles containing not more than 2½ per cent of gold; glass manufactures; linen yarns and tissues.

The department has not yet received any further information as to the details of these regulations.

ENLISTMENTS IN THE NAVY.

The Navy Department authorizes the following:

Total enlisted men in the Navy	
June 25	124, 272
Net gain June 26	289

Total enlisted men in the Navy	
June 26	124, 561

Enlistments in the Marine Corps are as follows:

Estimated enlisted strength June 26	26, 209
Reserves in service	949
National naval volunteers	889
Retired men on active duty	15
Officers	857

Total strength, commissioned and enlisted	28, 919
---	---------

RED CROSS WAR COUNCIL ANNOUNCES PLANS FOR DEALING WITH PROBLEMS OF SANITATION

The Red Cross issues the following statement:

Broad plans for dealing with the problems of sanitation and public health arising out of war conditions abroad and in the United States were announced to-day by the War Council of the American Red Cross.

To provide expert advice for the council in dealing with these problems, the war council also announced the appointment of a medical advisory committee, composed of leading sanitarians and public-health authorities of the country.

The membership of this committee is as follows: Dr. Simon Flexner, director of the Rockefeller Institute, chairman; Dr. John W. Kerr, Assistant Surgeon General, United States Public Health Service; Dr. Herman M. Biggs, director of the New York State department of health; Dr. William H. Welch, dean of the School of Hygiene, Johns Hopkins University; Dr. Frank S. Billings, professor of medicine, University of Chicago; Dr. M. J. Rosenau, professor of preventive medicine, Harvard University; Mr. Wickliffe Rose, director of the International Health Board; Dr. Victor C. Vaughan, professor of hygiene, University of Michigan; Dr. Charles V. Chapin, department of health, Providence, R. I.; Dr. Richard P. Strong, professor of tropical medicine, Harvard University; Dr. Richard M. Pearce, professor of research medicine, University of Pennsylvania.

Ex officio members of the committee will be:

Col. Jefferson R. Kean, director general, department of military relief, and Dr. T. W. Richards, assistant director general, department of military relief. Permanent offices for the medical advisory committee will be opened in the Red Cross headquarters here, in charge of Prof. Pearce, who will act as secretary.

To Cooperate With Army and Navy.

Under the plan of the war council its medical advisory committee will be prepared to cooperate, should the assistance of the Red Cross be desired, with the medical authorities of the Army and Navy in matters relating to the health of the armed forces of the United States both abroad and at home. Its services and advice will also be available in dealing with matters of health and sanitation which are outside State or Federal aid.

The chief sphere of work of the medical advisory committee will be in connection with the plans of the Red Cross war council for European war relief. A Red Cross commission, headed by Maj. Grayson M. P. Murphy, is now abroad studying conditions in France and other allied countries. Headquarters for the commission have been opened in Paris, and on its reports the war council will direct American relief activities.

Two of the main problems confronting the commission, and which will at once engage the attention of the medical advisory committee, are the spread of tuberculosis and children's diseases in France. There are more than 800,000 cases of tuberculosis in France. Every resource of America must be enlisted in

combating this plague, not merely for humanitarian motives but to protect the health of American troops abroad.

Additional medical problems have been brought about because of the thousands of war orphans in France. Because children have been deprived of mothers and fathers and undernourished physically, there has been a great spread of children's diseases in France.

Where necessity exists, or on invitation, the medical advisory committee will also undertake investigations into health conditions in foreign countries and the United States. Every effort will be made to prevent the spread of epidemics and to help maintain local standards of health following the withdrawal of doctors and nurses from communities for war service. This service will be undertaken not only in the Army encampment but elsewhere in cooperation with the United States Public Health Service.

Dr. Richard P. Strong, who is a member of the committee, was head of the Red Cross forces which stamped out the typhus epidemic in Serbia two years ago. Dr. Rose was the head of the Red Cross commission which two years ago investigated relief conditions in Poland, while Dr. Biggs has already conducted an investigation into tuberculosis in France for the French Government.

NATIONAL FORESTS TO SUPPLY WOOD FOR FUEL NEXT WINTER

The Department of Agriculture authorizes the following:

To meet any possible coal shortage in the West next winter more extensive use of fuel wood from the national forests is urged by the Government foresters, who are advising both ranchers and town dwellers to be forehanded in making arrangements for the supply of their fuel needs.

The supervisors of the 153 national forests will be instructed to afford all possible facilities to local residents wishing to obtain cordwood, which settlers may obtain free for their home use and which is sold at low rates to persons cutting and hauling in order to sell to others.

Since the material thus utilized is mainly dead timber, its removal, it is explained, helps clear up the forest and thus lessens the fire menace. Timber which is insect-infested, or old and deteriorating, or otherwise damaged or undesirable from the forester's standpoint, is also disposed of for fuel purposes. The demand in the next 12 months is expected to break all records.

There is a possibility of a coal shortage because of the increased demand for coal by industrial plants and the lack of sufficient means of transportation. It is believed that it will be quite feasible and economical for many western communities to utilize an increased quantity of national forest wood for fuel next winter.

Recruiting reports to The Adjutant General of the War Department to-day show that a total of 1,400 men enlisted on Tuesday, June 26.

The Official Bulletin

Published Every Week Day, Except Legal Holidays, by the Committee on Public Information.

Office: No. 10 Jackson Place,
Washington, D. C.

Copies of the OFFICIAL BULLETIN will be furnished without charge to newspapers, all post offices in the United States, Government officials, and agencies of a public character equipped for the dissemination of official news of the United States Government.—E. S. ROCHESTER, Editor.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY MAIL:

Daily (One year)-----	\$5.00
(Six months)-----	8.00

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

I hereby create a Committee on Public Information, to be composed of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and a civilian who shall be charged with the executive direction of the committee.

As civilian chairman of the committee I appoint Mr. George Creel.

The Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of the Navy are authorized each to detail an officer or officers to the work of the committee.

WOODROW WILSON.

April 14, 1917.

FOREIGN CONSULS RECOGNIZED.

List of New Officials in United States and Possessions.

Foreign consular officers recently recognized in the United States and possessions:

Ciro Malatrasi, consul of Italy at San Juan, for the island of Porto Rico.

Vicente Palmaroli y Reboulet, consul general of Spain at Manila, for the Philippine Islands, except the consular district of Iloilo.

S. Malling-Holm, honorary consul of Venezuela, for the Virgin Islands.

BLOCKADE OF GREECE RAISED.

American Ambassador at Paris Reports Action of Allies.

The Department of State has received a cablegram dated June 20, 1917, from the American ambassador at Paris in which he reports that the Journal Officiel of June 19, 1917, announced the raising of the blockade of Greece, to date from June 16.

Under date of June 20, 1917, the American minister at Athens, Greece, reported that he had been notified by the French admiral commanding the eastern Mediterranean fleet that the blockade had been raised.

ITALY'S PRODUCTION OF CEREALS.

The following report has been submitted by Consul General David F. Wilber, at Genoa, to the Department of State:

"The Italian Government under date of May 19, 1917, has published a new decree providing for more intensive cultivation of cereals in the Kingdom. A most comprehensive program is outlined for the farming community by the decree; and among other things it is proposed to fix minimum prices and under exceptional circumstances a 10 per cent increase in the minimum price is to be allowed; grant credits, concede to the farming and

SWEDEN SEIZES FOODSTUFFS.

Requisitioning of Certain Cereals Made by Royal Decrees.

The American minister to Sweden sends the following report to the State Department:

A recent royal decree provides for the requisitioning of all supplies of peas or pea flour exceeding 500 kilos (kilo=2.2046 pounds), provided they are not in the possession of the farmer who raised them. This decree also fixes a maximum price on peas and prohibits their use for the feeding of animals.

The Government has also requisitioned all supplies of corn and rice in excess of 100 kilos and all supplies of grains and flakes of rice and corn in excess of 10 kilos.

The use of flour, starch, and bran for industrial purposes is prohibited except under permission of the agricultural commission.

TRAINING COOKS FOR NAVY.

Nearly 1,000 Men Being Taught How to Prepare Food.

The Navy Department authorizes the following:

Hundreds of men have been enlisted in the Navy as cooks in the past few months and are being taught modern methods of preparing food. More than a thousand cooks are now in the service and nearly a thousand more will be required when the Navy reaches its maximum authorized strength of 150,000.

The Navy maintains two regular schools for cooks and bakers—one at Newport, R. I., and the other at San Francisco.

A cooking school was recently established at the naval home at Philadelphia, and there are 40 men in the classes there now. When they have completed their course 40 more will be sent.

Cooks in the fifth naval district are being taught on board a ship at Norfolk, where they cook in the ship's galley and get practical training under service conditions.

ITALY FIXES LIVE-STOCK PRICES.

Maximum for Cattle for Army Use Designated by Government.

The American consul general at Genoa, Italy, makes the following report to the State Department:

The Italian Government has fixed the maximum prices to be paid for cattle requisitioned for army use. In the Provinces of Piedmont, Liguria, Lombardy, Venice, Emilia, Tuscany, Marche, and Umbria this maximum is 170 lire per metric quintal (220.46 pounds) live weight for oxen, 145 lire for cows, and 160 lire for young cattle, bullocks, or heifers; in Lazio, Abruzzi and Molise, Campania, Apulia, Basilicata, Calabria, Sicily, and Sardinia, 160 lire, 130 lire, and 150 lire, respectively. Somewhat higher prices will be allowed for single animals that are in especially good condition.

population the use of war prisoners and military hands for farm labor, and provide agricultural implements calculated to favor increased production. Fines from \$10 to \$200 are to be visited upon farmers for violation of the new regulations."

TILLING OF ABANDONED LAND IN FRANCE BEING ENCOURAGED

The American commercial attaché, C. W. A. Veditz, at Paris, has made the following report to the State Department:

The Journal Officiel announces the creation of a new department in the Ministry of Agriculture, to be entrusted especially with measures for encouraging the cultivation of abandoned lands. The new department will have charge of recruiting and employing agricultural labor, the purchase and maintenance of agricultural equipment and machinery, the supervision and direction of agricultural operations upon the land under its jurisdiction, and the sale of agricultural tools and equipment to the departments and communes and cooperative societies.

Will Advance Funds.

The Minister of Agriculture is authorized to make advances of funds to the prefects of the departments situated in the army zone, these advances being considered necessary to assure, so far as possible, with the cooperation of the military authorities, the exploitation of abandoned lands.

The purchases of machines, exchange, and repair parts, and of raw materials shall be made by the minister, either in France or abroad; they may be made without the usual adjudication or preliminary contract.

Grants of Material.

The grants of agricultural equipment and material may be made to departments, syndicates of communes, or agricultural associations. Requests for such grants or sales must be addressed to the prefect, who will transmit them to the Minister of Agriculture, together with his opinion in regard thereto. In case the requests are granted, the subventions which the minister is authorized to make to the above groups or organizations for the purpose of acquiring mechanical or electrical tractors shall be granted under the form of a reduction in the purchase price.

LESS SHIPPING AT BUENOS AIRES.

Fewer Vessels Entered Port in April Than for Several Years.

A report from the American consul general at Buenos Aires to the State Department reads as follows:

During the month of April, 1917, only 68 seagoing steamships and sailing vessels entered the port of Buenos Aires, as compared with 125 in 1912, 161 in 1913, 153 in 1914, 131 in 1915, and 121 in 1916.

During the first four months of 1917 the total of such steamers and sailing vessels entering this port was 287, which is 175 less than during the same period of 1916, 186 less than in 1915, and 402 less than in 1914.

The cargoes entering this port during the month of April, 1917, amounted to 120,664 tons, as compared with 178,538 tons in 1916, 136,059 tons in 1915, and 296,585 tons in 1914.

Imported cargoes during the first four months of 1917 have amounted to only 569,487 tons, or a decrease of 876,721 tons from 1914, 42,046 tons from 1915, and 107,124 tons from 1916.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES BRIEFLY TOLD

SENATE.

The subcommittee of the Committee on Agriculture late yesterday agreed upon its revision of the House food bill. The prohibition amendment of the House bill has been modified so as to vest in the President not only power and discretion to commandeer distilled spirits on hand in the country, but to say whether or not beer and wine shall be manufactured. The text of the liquor provisions as they will be reported to the Senate is as follows:

"(A) From and after 30 days from the date of the approval of this act it shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to use, in the manufacture of any intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes, any perishable or nonperishable feeds, foods, or food material.

"(B) Whenever the President shall find it necessary to conserve the perishable products referred to in the preceding paragraph, he is empowered to permit the use of such products in the manufacturing of vinous liquors, and when the question arises as to whether a particular product is perishable or nonperishable or is suitable for foods or feeds, the President is authorized to determine that question, and his determination shall be conclusive for the purposes of this act.

"(C) Whenever, in the judgment of the President, the public interest shall be subserved thereby, he is empowered to permit the limited use of the materials mentioned in paragraph A of this section in the manufacture of malt or fermented liquors and to prescribe the alcoholic content thereof."

The committee also decided to enlarge the number of articles to be classified as necessities over which Federal supervision under the bill will be directed. The articles added in addition to foods, foodstuffs, and feeds are the containers of the articles just named and fuel, petroleum and its products, iron and steel and their products, copper, hemp, jute, sisal, and their products, farm implements, and fertilizers. The measure as amended will exclude control of consumption and will exempt farmers from all control of production and distribution and the hoarding and requisition features. The licensing feature will apply only to distributors of produce and other articles included delivered in interstate commerce. Another amendment would make it unlawful for anyone acting as a Government purchasing agent to act where supplies would be purchased from a concern in which he was interested.

With these amendments, the committee members said last night, opposition to the measure had practically disappeared. The bill was reported to the full committee this morning and will be called up in the Senate at once. Senator Chamberlain, having it in charge, expressed the belief it would be passed by Saturday night. Senators Gore and Kenyon, members of the subcommittee that redrafted the measure, concurred in this opinion.

The debate yesterday on the floor was participated in largely by Senators favoring the legislation. Senator Knox, former Secretary of State, said the food bill should be passed, and passed quickly.

Mr. Knox gave considerable attention to the embargo program of the administration, to which he gave his hearty approval. He advocated "a wise and bold" use of the embargo powers by the President, which, he said, should hasten the day when other nations, now neutral, "shall join the powers arrayed for freedom and civilization."

Other proponents of the measure were Senators Thomas, of Colorado; Nelson, of Minnesota; and Sterling, of South Dakota. Senator Thomas urged passage of the bill before the American people were swamped by rising prices. Senator Nelson denounced food speculators and said the licensing section would afford means to protect the people against extortion by the middlemen. Senator Sterling approved the measure generally, but opposed the licensing, minimum-price fixing, and Government-purchasing sections.

The Finance Committee expected this morning to complete its redrafting of the war-tax revenue bill before the day ended and report it to the Senate tomorrow or Friday. The final decision concerning excess-profits taxes is yet to be determined.

Ambassador Bakhmetieff, accompanied by the members of the Russian mission, was received by the Senate. The arrival of the distinguished guests was the occasion for a great demonstration on the floor of the Senate and in the galleries. Vice President Marshall introduced the ambassador, who then delivered an address in which he again declared that Russia would never submit to a separate peace.

The Interstate Commerce Committee began hearings on the production cost of various articles that are expected to come under Federal supervision in the food bill. The first subject taken up was coal. Witnesses before the committee, including coal operators, opposed Government price-fixing of coal.

Senator Hughes to-day introduced his resolution directing the Federal Trade Commission to investigate and prosecute those who control the print-paper industry of the country.

HOUSE.

The rivers and harbors bill passed the House this afternoon by a vote of 205 to 132. The bill provides for appropriations of approximately \$29,000,000.

The rivers and harbors bill, after being under consideration for upward of two weeks intermittently, was practically concluded late Tuesday night and was ready for the final vote when the House convened this morning.

Secretary Daniels asked the House to enact legislation that would permit 30 per cent advances to be made on war contracts. This can not be done under existing law. The Secretary said that contractors are not able, because of lack of funds, to increase their facilities, and therefore can not turn out war materials as rapidly as the Government needs them. The proposed advances would be secured under satisfactory bond.

The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee ordered a favorable report on the preferential shipment bill which has

passed the Senate, but with several amendments. The clause punishing interference with train operation was eliminated and a section added confining the interference solely to acts of violence. This action was based by the committee upon the theory that there being an agreement between the railroads and their employees against strikes during the war period any anti-strike provision would not be necessary.

A bill was introduced by Mr. Hutchinson, of New Jersey, for the creation of a Government insurance bureau for Federal employees, including soldiers and sailors, engaged in hazardous employments. Policies would be issued for from \$1,000 up to \$5,000. The bill calls for an appropriation of \$100,000,000.

Representative Vare, of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill appropriating \$200,000 for the erection of a recreation hall at League Island Navy Yard for Navy and Marine Corps men.

Mr. Hulbert, of New York, introduced a bill providing for instructors to be stationed at all training camps to teach French to soldiers who are to see foreign service.

Secretary Baker asked Congress for an appropriation of \$9,500,000 with which to procure machinery for the manufacture of rifles. The Secretary explained that the estimate was not included in the regular Army bill, as the country was not at war when that measure was under consideration. The funds are urgently needed to expedite the manufacture of rifles.

The Military Committee ordered a favorable report on the bill authorizing the Secretary of War to institute condemnation proceedings and take over North Island in San Diego Harbor, Cal., for use as an aviation training station. The bill will be called up this week.

Baron Moncheur and members of the Belgian mission were received by the House this afternoon. Baron Moncheur delivered an address in which he expressed the gratitude of his people for the aid and sympathy of the American people and told of the heroic struggle of the Belgians against the invader of their country.

BOY LEADERS TO CONFER.

State Directors of Working Reserve to Consider Farm Labor Problem.

The Council of National Defense authorizes the following:

A conference of State directors and other workers in the United States Boys' Working Reserve, at which practically every State in the Union will be represented, will be held Friday and Saturday in the offices of the Council of National Defense. The purpose of the conference is to determine upon further policies and plans for meeting the farm labor shortage.

"We feel sure," said William E. Hall, national director of the reserve, "that the conference will give great impetus to the movement and that the State directors and others present will return to their homes prepared to extend greatly the work they have so well begun of enlisting the boy labor of the country for emergency use on the farm."

NAVAL ACADEMY TO GRADUATE 199 MIDSHIPMEN TO-MORROW

United States Naval Academy Order No. 37 has been issued, as follows:

The graduation exercises will be held in Dahlgren Hall on Thursday, June 28, at 10.30 a. m.

All persons attending the exercises are requested to arrive in Dahlgren Hall in time to be seated prior to the beginning of the exercises.

Upon the completion of the exercises the official party will depart first.

Uniform: White dress.

E. W. EBERLE,
Captain, United States Navy,
Superintendent.

List of Graduates.

1. Paige, Joseph Wagner.
2. Sherman, Forrest Percival.
3. Nichols, William Raymond.
4. Colton, Earnest Bradford.
5. Fowler, Joseph William.
6. Hopkins, William Harney, jr.
7. Malone, William Hennings.
8. Holtmann, Oscar Henry.
9. Richardson, Lawrence Baxter.
10. Fife, James, jr.
11. Byington, Moses Brownlow, jr.
12. Dodge, Frank Riley.
13. Cuddihy, George Thomas.
14. Warlick, William Walter.
15. Murphy, Vincent Raphael.
16. McDowell, Ralph Samuel.
17. Hutchins, Henry Arthur, jr.
18. Styer, Charles Wilkes.
19. Sprague, Thomas Lamison.
20. Grimm, Owen Edison.
21. Corbett, Horace Sumner.
22. Johnson, Einar Reynold.
23. Connolly, Martin James.
24. Meadows, Pal Lamar.
25. Crecca, John Daniel.
26. Bennehoff, Olton Rader.
27. Douthit, Frederick Lloyd.
28. Holmes, Frederick Stacer.
29. Inglis, Thomas Browning.
30. Stone, Earl Everett.
31. Jacobs, James Daniel.
32. Ballentine, John Jennings.
33. Price, Edwin Huyler.
34. Browne, Everett Bennett.
35. Sullivan, John Raymond.
36. Lawyer, James Van Buren.
37. Alvis, John D.
38. Whelan, John Nicholas.
39. Tomlinson, Daniel Webb, 4th.
40. McCartin, Edward Francis.
41. Smith, Hayden Henkel.
42. Green, Donald Alexander.
43. Sprague, Clifton Albert Frederick.
44. Hoppe, Thaddeus Anthony.
45. Denny, Clifton Enyart.
46. Walker, Theodore Frelinghuysen Clark.
47. Clark, Joseph James.
48. Hawkins, George Charles.
49. Wright, Julius Taylor.
50. Bledsoe, Albert MacQueen.
51. Vosbury, Bronson Poindexter.
52. Biesemeier, Harold.
53. Browning, Miles Rutherford.
54. Wade, William Clarence.
55. Halland, Herman Ewald.
56. Gallemore, Roy Trent.
57. Jupp, Stanley Dexter.
58. France, Albert Finley, jr.
59. Taylor, Perry Root.
60. Whitten, Robert Todd.
61. McReynolds, John Street.
62. Macaulay, Walter Scott.
63. Gambrell, Staley Helfenstein.
64. Breed, George Gordon.
65. Domer, Wilson Davis Inch.
66. Fisher, James Leslie.
67. Cummins, David Ervin.
68. Parker, Robert Burrus.
69. Wilson, Julian Du Bois.
70. Hurt, Samuel Hansford.
71. Lockhart, Wilber Molter.
72. McCown, Henry Young.
73. Busk, William.
74. Creesy, Andrew Allott.
75. Johnson, George William.
76. Thornhill, Henry Ehrman.
77. Jacobson, Jacob Harry.
78. Pursell, Ion.
79. Quackenbush, J. Warren.
80. Emrich, Phillip Latimer.
81. Rowe, Gordon.
82. Hartt, William Handy, jr.
83. Cotten, Junius Lee.
84. Miller, Christopher Chaffe.
85. Waddell, James Evans.
86. Loomis, Donald Wood.
87. Farrell, John Gerald.
88. Wade, Merton Clarence, jr.
89. Phillips, Jack Spinning.
90. Page, Arthur Hallett, jr.
91. Rogers, Elbert Charles.
92. Rowe, John William.
93. Wright, Jerauld.
94. Need, Harry William.
95. Lefler, Charles Doyle, jr.
96. Garrett, William Sturleng.
97. Scheck, Lloyd Goode.
98. Mills, Earle Watkins.
99. Byers, Fred Merritt.
100. Hoffman, Harry Draper.
101. Wilkinson, Ford Lee, jr.
102. Gibson, Francis Stephenson.
103. Curtis, Donald.
104. Eberhart, Harold George.
105. Fisher, Thomas Geary.
106. Bell, Edward Everett, jr.
107. Lanier, Berwick Bruce.
108. Barringer, Victor Cameron, jr.
109. Ders, Martin Richard.
110. Bannerman, Graeme.
111. Habrylezicz, Louis Le Roy.
112. Foote, Ernest Adams.
113. Stalley, Henry David.
114. Perkins, Jesse Lee.
115. Poole, Robert.
116. Kendall, Henry Samuel.
117. Murray, James Daniel, jr.
118. Haight, Stanley Martyn.
119. Erskine, William Ewart Gladstone.
120. Wunch, Edward William.
121. Custer, Garry De Mott.
122. Kane, John Dandridge Henley.
123. Norton, Stanley Cook.
124. Whitfield, James Walter.
125. Etheredge, George Otis.
126. Eekhout, Bernard Vanderbilt.
127. MacLellan, Harold Earle.
128. Marley, Albert Sigle, jr.
129. Fischler, Peter Kalsch, jr.
130. Courtney, Francis Joseph.
131. Huntoon, Jay Glenn.
132. Von Hasseln, Harry William.
133. Wood, John Orrin.
134. Townsend, Guy Duker.
135. Moon, Arthur Thomas.
136. Craig, Arthur Burgin.
137. Whitmarsh, Ross Palmer.
138. Henkle, Ralph Harold.
139. Mintzer, Leonidas Murney.
140. Connell, Francis Ballantyne.
141. Woolley, Gordon Bentley.
142. Bailey, Vaughn.
143. Duvall, Elmer Ellsworth, jr.
144. Hutson, Albert Lockett.
145. Taylor, Walter Lucian.

COAST ARTILLERY PROMOTIONS.

Ten Lieutenant Colonels Raised to Rank of Colonel.

The following promotions as of May 15, 1917, of officers of the Coast Artillery Corps are announced:

Name.	Promoted.	
	From—	To—
Clint C. Hearn.....	Lieut. col.....	Col.
William C. Davis.....	do.....	Do.
Frank G. Mauldin.....	Lieut. col. (D. O. L.)	Do.
Daniel W. Ketcham.....	do.....	Do.
Thomas B. Lamoreux.....	do.....	Do.
Andrew Hero, jr.....	Lieut. col.....	Do.
Frank E. Harris.....	do.....	Do.
George Blakely.....	Lieut. col. (det. in I. G. Dept.)	Do.
Frank W. Coe.....	Lieut. col. (det. in Gen. Staff)	Do.
William R. Smith.....	do.....	Do.

Each of the officers named will remain at his present station and on his present duty.

146. Flynn, Alphonsus Ignatius.
147. Murphy, Edmund Joseph Aloysius.
148. Gelselman, Ellis Hugh.
149. Krueger, Ernest Homer.
150. Sobell, Herbert Russell.
151. Ross, George Edward, jr.
152. Duncan, Jack Harlan.
153. Bailey, Watson Osgood.
154. Haynes, Andrew Pace.
155. Thornton, Proctor Morton.
156. Armstrong, Roger Franklin.
157. Lovette, Leland Pearson.
158. Dillon, Wallace Myron.
159. Kidder, Edmund James.
160. Walbridge, Edward Dewey.
161. Busbey, Leroy White, jr.
162. Cobb, Smith Dykins Atkins.
163. Deans, Malcolm Arnold.
164. Riggs, Ralph Smith.
165. Wieber, Carlos Wilhelm.
166. Leventen, Harry Kandell.
167. Gibb, Edwin Dowling.
168. Haines, John Meade.
169. Macklin, William Alexander Stewart.
170. Remington, Thomas Frederick.
171. Rogers, John Walter.
172. Withers, Cleemanner.
173. Clifford, Lloyd Erwin.
174. Moore, Charles Godwin, jr.
175. Jayne, John Kennon.
176. Brady, Joseph Hastings.
177. Baldwin, William Owen.
178. Mittoon, Robert Livingston.
179. Lewis, Mays Livingston.
180. Iverson, Elmer Victor.
181. Harrison, Peyton.
182. Bartlett, Samuel Johnson.
183. Haffey, Thomas James.
184. Plonk, John Otto.
185. Crutcher, Chauncey Ralf.
186. Kalbfus, George Randall.
187. Henifin, Lisle.
188. Hillhouse, Frank Broadus.
189. White, Clement Brown.
190. Flagg, Allan Prescott.
191. Bullene, Egbert Frank.
192. Phillips, William Kearney.
193. Eaches, Robert Morse.
194. Sherwood, Gordon Bogert.
195. Alexander, Ralph Clonts.
196. Kidd, Alexander Campbell.
197. Percifield, Willis Merritt.
198. Fecteler, Frank.
199. Ferguson, Robert Raymond.

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL EXPORTS FROM LONDON TO THE U. S. FOR PAST FIVE MONTHS SHOW INCREASE

The American consul general at London makes the following report to the State Department:

The total value of declared exports from London to the United States for the five months ended May 31, 1917, amounted to \$78,779,911, compared with \$77,115,135 for the same period in 1916. The following were the principal articles, with their value:

Articles.	Five months ended May—	
	1916	1917
Rubber.....	\$20,696,269	\$31,447,620
Precious stones.....	9,389,725	9,184,439
Tin.....	4,946,023	5,511,133
Art.....	3,132,085	3,416,003
Fur skins.....	2,985,444	4,013,056
Hides.....	2,859,364	1,765,130
Tea.....	2,501,140	1,724,601
Indigo.....	1,961,541	787,667
Wool.....	1,202,364	806,333

The most noticeable feature of the above figures is the large volume of exports of rubber as compared with the gross total. Although the total exports for the period have increased only by \$1,665,000, rubber shows a gain of \$11,000,000, and in fact forms 40 per cent of all exports. Furs and fur skins also show a continuous increase, but hides, tea, and indigo show a considerable decrease.

The total American purchases for May were valued at \$15,416,036, compared with \$18,292,786 for the same month last year. Exports of furs and fur skins during the month totaled \$1,237,417, or nearly half the aggregate of the preceding four months, and exceeded the figures for precious stones, which amounted to \$1,236,106. Hides totaled \$578,169 in May, compared with \$1,186,961 for the previous four months; wool exports reached \$226,515, rubber \$6,528,500, while tea further declined to the almost negligible total of \$16,530.

ESTIMATE OF WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF RAW SILK MADE BY MERCHANTS' UNION OF LYON, FRANCE

The American consul at Lyon, France, makes the following report to the State Department on the world's production of raw silk:

The union of the raw silk merchants of Lyon has just made public provisional statistics of the production of raw silk throughout the world for the year 1916.

Owing to the lack of information concerning the production in Austria-Hungary and the miscellaneous countries of the Levant, the figures given are those adopted for 1915. The union's preliminary figures for 1915 and 1914 and the corrected data for 1913 and 1914 are included in the following table to render comparison easy:

Countries.	1912	1913	1914 ¹	1915 ¹	1916 ¹
WESTERN EUROPE.					
France.....	<i>Pounds.</i> 1,113,334	<i>Pounds.</i> 771,618	<i>Pounds.</i> 892,872	<i>Pounds.</i> 286,601	<i>Pounds.</i> 485,017
Italy.....	9,049,975	7,804,363	8,994,859	6,344,903	7,963,094
Spain.....	171,960	180,779	154,324	110,231	198,416
Austria-Hungary.....	648,159	601,862	672,410	368,172	330,693
Total.....	10,983,428	9,358,622	10,714,465	7,109,907	8,977,220
LEVANT AND CENTRAL ASIA.					
Asiatic Turkey:					
Anatolia.....	844,370	1,025,149	793,664	385,809	385,809
Syria and Cyprus.....	881,849	1,080,265	925,941	771,618	771,618
Other Provinces.....	253,532	297,624	242,509	143,300	143,300
European Turkey: Adrianople.....	573,202	187,393	132,277	66,138	66,139
Balkans: Bulgaria, Serbia, and Roumania.....	319,670	297,624	231,485	220,462	220,462
Greece, Saloniki, and Crete.....	110,231	407,855	330,693	176,370	242,508
Caucasus.....	870,826	848,780	771,618	275,578	275,578
Turkestan and Central Asia (exports).....	568,793	496,040	110,231	110,231
Persia (exports).....	500,449	462,971	88,185	77,162
Total.....	4,922,922	5,103,701	3,428,187	2,237,691	2,292,807
FAR EAST.					
China:					
Exports from Shanghai ²	14,197,768	12,709,648	8,201,195	12,213,600	10,339,677
Exports from Canton ³	4,982,446	6,062,711	4,287,990	4,321,060	5,346,208
Japan: Exports from Yokohama.....	23,957,631	26,720,022	21,495,068	24,802,066	29,431,704
East Indies: Exports from Bengal and Kashmir.....	370,377	249,122	66,139	178,574	253,532
Indo-China (exports).....	33,069	26,456	22,046	30,865	6,614
Total.....	43,541,291	45,767,959	34,072,438	41,546,105	45,377,735
Grand total.....	59,447,641	60,230,282	48,215,090	50,893,703	56,647,762

¹ Preliminary.

² Including tussahs, filatures, etc.

³ Including exports to Bombay and India.

The corrected total for the 1916 production was 48,986,713; for 1915, 52,172,380 pounds.

According to a cablegram to the State Department from the American consul at Asuncion, merchandise imported by mail is subject to confiscation by the Govern-

ment of Paraguay. No parcel post is in effect between this country and Paraguay, and other means must therefore be used in making shipment.

REVISED LIST OF DIRECTORS OF BOYS' WORKING RESERVE

The Department of Labor authorizes the following:

Houston G. Young, secretary of state for West Virginia, has reported to W. E. Hall, national director of the United States Boys' Working Reserve, that the same organization would be used for the boys' reserve work that is being used for the executive State council of defense, of which Mr. Young is also secretary. He said in his report that he plans to divide the State into precincts, with one or two leaders of the boys' work in each precinct.

Following is a revised list of the State directors chosen to date:

Alabama, W. Nash Read, Montgomery. Arizona, Lindley E. Orme, Phoenix. California, Prof. B. H. Crocheron, Berkeley, of the University of California. Connecticut, Prof. Charles L. Kirschner, New Haven, principal of the New Haven High School. Delaware, William N. Bannard, jr., Wilmington; Mr. Bannard is a young man who has taken an active interest in public work, such as Red Cross, liberty loan campaign, and in other ways. Minnesota, D. D. Lescogh, public employment bureau, Minneapolis. District of Columbia, Frank C. Daniel, principal of McKinley Manual Training High School, Washington. Indiana, Isaac D. Strauss, Ligonier. Kansas, William L. Porter, Topeka, city commissioner. Maine, Jefferson C. Smith, Waterville; director general of boy labor. Maryland, F. W. Holden, Baltimore; sales manager for large fertilizer company and scout master; familiar with both agricultural conditions in State and boys' work. Missouri, U. W. Lamkin, Jefferson City, State superintendent of schools. Montana, L. R. Foote, Helena, deputy State superintendent of public instruction. New Jersey, Lewis T. Bryant, Trenton, commissioner of labor. New Mexico, Prof. J. H. Wagner, Santa Fe, State superintendent of public instruction. New York, Dr. David Snedden, New York, Columbia University. North Carolina, T. E. Browne, Raleigh. North Dakota, Prof. E. F. Chandler, Grand Forks, professor of engineering, University of North Dakota. Oklahoma, Dr. Stratton D. Brooks, Norman. Oregon, J. E. Brokway, Portland, boy scout master. Pennsylvania, John C. Frazee, director of vocational work, public schools of Philadelphia for past four years; young man with wide technical and industrial experiences; studied in Cornell College, Iowa; Massachusetts Institute of Technology; and Chicago University. Rhode Island, Donald North, Providence. South Dakota, Ward A. Ostrander, Pierre, State farm help specialist. Texas, T. C. Jennings, Austin, department of labor. Utah, J. Edward Taylor, Salt Lake City. Vermont, Clinton C. Barnes, Northfield. Virginia, Charles L. Weaver, Richmond, scout executor, Richmond council, Boy Scouts of America. West Virginia, Hon. Houston G. Young, Charleston, secretary of state, also secretary of executive State council of defense. Wisconsin, Louis E. Reber, Madison, dean of University of Extension, University of Wisconsin. Wyoming, Ed. P. Taylor, Cheyenne.

Show your patriotism by contributing to the American Red Cross Fund.

BREAD ECONOMY CAMPAIGN STEPS URGED UPON STATE DEFENSE COUNCILS BY NATIONAL BODY

The Council of National Defense has sent the following letter to the several State councils of defense:

We are receiving encouraging replies from State councils of defense with regard to the campaign undertaken at the request of the Commercial Economy Board to stop the returns of unsold bread. The Commercial Economy Board is relying mainly on the State councils to make effective the board's recommendations that after July 10 next the wholesale bakers of the respective States will unanimously decline to accept returns of unsold bread.

In addition to the importance of this movement, we feel that it will be a test of the effective organization of the State councils and the reliance which the national council can place upon them in successfully carrying out important matters. In the existing world-wide scarcity waste of food must not be tolerated. The large majority of the bakers of the country have expressed their desire to cooperate with the Government in seeing that this recommendation is complied with. The majority willingly accept it. The difficulty will be with the unpatriotic and selfish few who will endeavor to make

capital by continuing to receive returns of bread.

We therefore recommend:

(1) Broad publicity, so that all may understand and that the force of public opinion may be exerted against the bakers who do not comply.

(2) That you notify the bakers in your State that the practice of taking back bread must cease on July 10 next, and thereafter that you bring pressure to bear on any bakers not complying.

(3) That in order to have the necessary information for report to be sent us before July 17, we suggest you send a return post card to each wholesale baker in your State, upon which he shall pledge himself to discontinue the practice of accepting bread returns on and after July 10.

We ask that report be made promptly within one week after July 10, and that it shall give the names and addresses of all bakers who shall have failed to discontinue the practice.

The national council knows that it can rely on the spirit of the State councils in this definite piece of work asked of them and welcomes this test of their abilities.

Very truly, yours,

W. S. GIFFORD,

Director.

NEW REGULATIONS IN SPAIN ON BETTER USE OF ROLLING STOCK

The American consul general at Barcelona, Spain, sends the following report to the State Department:

According to statistics recently made public, the railroads of Spain possessed at the beginning of 1916 the following rolling stock: 2,083 locomotives, with a capacity of 1,634,520 horsepower; 6,390 passenger cars to accommodate 270,722 persons; and 59,454 freight and cattle cars, with a capacity of 593,540 tons.

With these facilities it is stated that it is possible to transport at one time 663,300 tons of merchandise and baggage, 199,340 horses, 620,140 calves, and 1,997,530 cows, goats, or pigs. The average run for a car was 155 miles a day.

With the rolling stock available it is possible by proper distribution to transport a greater quantity of merchandise daily than has been done hitherto. In this connection the Government has issued orders regulating the transportation of merchandise and the better utilization of rolling stock. As platforms and freight depots are overcharged with merchandise, the work of unloading is frequently interrupted, and in order to relieve this congestion the railroad companies are authorized to sell at auction all merchandise not withdrawn by the consignees within five days from the date of its arrival at destination. In every bill of lading it must be stated by the shipper that unless called for within five days after receipt at the station of destination the company shall proceed with the sale. It is further provided that shipments of coal shall be loaded and unloaded on Sundays as well as on work days.

BIG INCREASE IN EXPORTS.

American exports in May were valued at \$551,000,000, a gain of nearly \$21,000,000 over April, according to a statement issued by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce. The total exports for the 12 months ended with May were valued at nearly \$6,183,000,000, the highest figure ever recorded for any one year.

Imports for May were valued at \$281,000,000, the greatest total for any one month in the history of American commerce. For the year ended with May goods to the value of \$2,600,000,000 were imported into the United States—another record.

Merchandise entered free of duty in May amounted to 71 per cent of the total, and for the 12-month period to 69.3 per cent.

The imports of gold in May were \$52,000,000 and the exports \$58,000,000. The net imports of gold for the 12 months ended with May were \$76,000,000.

ordinary "express" or "special delivery" stamp of \$0.05 is to be used, with a note made on the envelope that the letter is to be sent by airplane. No stamp other than the "special delivery" is required, but the using of this stamp for this particular service does not imply the delivery of the letter by special messenger to destination, as would ordinarily be the case. Special letter boxes are to be placed in the post offices and railway stations in both Rome and Turin wherein letters for the air post may be deposited.

REPORT OF COLD STORAGE HOLDINGS OF EGGS JUNE 15 SHOWS AN INCREASE OVER LAST YEAR

The office of Markets and Rural Organization, Department of Agriculture, has issued the following:

Reports from 338 cold storages show that their rooms contain 5,752,225 cases of eggs, while on June 1, 372 storages reported 4,556,599 cases. The 264 storages that reported holdings on June 15 of this year and last show a present stock

of 5,239,985 cases as compared with 5,151,421 cases last year, an increase of \$8,564 cases, or 1.7 per cent. The reports show that from June 1 to June 15 the June 1 holdings increased 27.3 per cent, while the last report showed that during May the May 1 holdings increased 141.5 per cent. Last year the increase from June 1 to June 15 was 14.6 per cent, and during May was 90.9 per cent.

Section.	Total holdings June 15, 1917.		Comparison of holdings.			
	Number of firms reporting.	Cases.	Number of firms reporting.	June 15, 1916, cases.	June 15, 1917, cases.	Increase or decrease (per cent).
New England.....	18	965,316	12	519,148	628,422	+21.0
Middle Atlantic.....	56	1,778,292	44	1,060,692	1,617,315	+1.0
South Atlantic.....	27	81,905	20	56,351	61,436	+9.1
North Central (I.).....	63	1,732,755	49	1,719,127	1,707,131	-0.5
North Central (W.).....	58	881,490	50	812,777	764,973	-9.0
South Central.....	44	152,877	28	165,999	119,181	+4.2
Western (N.).....	32	77,821	28	69,230	69,393	0
Western (S.).....	40	289,259	33	219,706	287,531	+15.1
Total.....	338	5,752,225	264	5,151,421	5,239,985	+1.7

AERIAL MAIL CARRIERS BETWEEN ROME AND TURIN, ITALY, EXPECTED TO BEGIN FLYING SOON

The American consul at Turin, Italy, sends the following report to the State Department:

The firm of Pomilio & Co., of Turin, intends within a few days to inaugurate an air transport service between this city

and Rome. Permission has been accorded by the Italian minister of posts and telegraphs for the carrying of mail between the two cities and the surrounding sections, and until special stamps have been issued by the Government the