

EXPORTS FOR YEAR RUN INTO BILLIONS

Secretary of Commerce Figures
Total at \$2,750,000,000.

GREAT BRITAIN IS LARGEST PURCHASER

March Breadstuffs Trade \$59,000,000; March, 1914, \$8,000,000;
Total Since Beginning of Great
World War, \$418,000,000

Washington, D. C.—Secretary Redfield laid before President Wilson at the cabinet meeting Saturday his estimates that American exports for the current fiscal year will reach \$2,750,000,000. The secretary took to the cabinet meeting tables showing that exports of breadstuffs from the United States last month amounted to \$59,000,000 worth, as compared to \$8,000,000 in March, 1914.

Breadstuffs exported from the United States since the outbreak of the war have totaled \$418,000,000.

Half of all exports from the United States during the eight months ended February 28 went to British territory, as against 45 per cent a year ago in the same period, an analysis by the department of Commerce shows.

French territory ranks second for American products markets, having displaced Germany from that position.

Exports to other nations, including their dependencies, were in the following order: Italy, Holland, Denmark, Cuba, Sweden, Germany, Japan, Norway, Spain, Mexico, Russia, Brazil, Argentina, Belgium, Panama, China, Chile, Switzerland and Turkey.

Of the \$811,289,000 worth of merchandise exported to British territory, \$537,000,000 went to Great Britain and Ireland, \$197,000,000 to Canada, \$32,500,000 to Australia and New Zealand, \$9,000,000 to British East Indies, \$7,500,000 to British West Indies and \$5,750,000 to Hong Kong. Exports to British territory increased \$55,283,000 during the period.

Exports to French territory were \$188,094,000, an increase of \$63,113,000; to Italian territory \$115,278,000, an increase of \$62,491,000; to Dutch territory \$81,007,000, an increase of \$2,381,000; to Danish territory \$52,089,000, an increase of \$40,790,000; to Cuba \$48,462,000, an increase of \$321,000; to Sweden \$47,593,000, an increase of \$38,039,000; to German territory \$28,768,000, a decrease of \$233,951,000; to Japanese territory \$28,021,000, a decrease of \$14,379,000; to Norway \$27,491,000, an increase of \$21,319,000.

All other countries showed decreases except Switzerland, whose imports from the United States were \$1,529,000, an increase of \$980,000.

Laborers Warned To Avoid Rush to Alaska, as Supply is Quite Adequate

Washington, D. C.—Further warning against a rush to Alaska, on account of the early construction of the Seward-Fairbanks railroad, is contained in a letter addressed to Senator Jones by Chairman Edes, in which the chairman says:

"I learn from the papers that there is likely to be quite a stampede of laboring men to Alaska, seeking work on the new government railroad. We feel that this should be prevented as much as possible. Our operations there this summer will only require a few hundred men, and we are informed that there is quite a supply there already.

"The lure of a new country and the prospect of somewhat higher wages always attracts a lot of people. It would be a great detriment to Alaska and would also damage our prospects of getting labor in the future if a lot of men should go there this year and, not finding work, should be stranded without means to get away. Not finding work on the railroad a poor man would hardly know which way to turn.

"Can you kindly use your influence, through your commercial bodies and otherwise, to prevent this condition of affairs?"

Hours for Drinking May Be Cut.

London.—The British government does not intend to have recourse to prohibition in dealing with the drink question. This is inferred from Premier Asquith's statement in the house of commons, when he said Wednesday or Thursday next the chancellor of the exchequer, David Lloyd George, would bring forward proposals for "dealing with the limiting of drinking." The prime minister's remark was generally interpreted as meaning that the hours during which drink would be obtainable would be considerably curtailed.

Prize Crosses North Sea.

London.—"According to Berlin evening newspapers," says Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent, telegraphing Thursday, "a German submarine stopped the British steam trawler Glen-carra off Aberdeen and took it into a German port on the North Sea." Aberdeen, Scotland, is some 450 miles across the North Sea from the nearest point on the German coast line. The Germans have captured and taken into Hamburg the Norwegian steamer Brillant, which left Fredrickstad, Norway, April 16, for London.

WILSON ANSWERS GERMAN PROTEST

Un-neutrality of Embargo Is Re-asserted by Chief Executive.

NO RIGHT SURRENDERED BELLIGERENTS

Reply Assumes Von Bernstorff To Be Laboring Under "Certain False Impressions"—President Pens Note and Bryan Signs It.

Washington, D. C.—The United States government replied Thursday to the recent memorandum in which Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, declared that "if the American people desire to observe true neutrality, they will find means to stop the exclusive importation of arms to one side, or at least to use this export trade as a means to uphold the legitimate trade with Germany, especially the trade in foodstuffs."

The American note, which is signed by Secretary Bryan, was drafted at the State department, but was finally penned by President Wilson himself.

After pointing out that the language used by Count von Bernstorff is susceptible of being construed as impugning the good faith of the United States in the performance of its duties as a neutral, the note "takes it for granted that no such implication was intended" and suggests that evidently the German ambassador "is laboring under certain false impressions."

It is then declared that while the relations of the United States with any one of the belligerents "cannot wisely be made a subject of discussion with a third government," such correspondence between the United States and the allies as has been published shows "the steadfast refusal" of the government "to acknowledge the right of any belligerent to alter the accepted rules of war at sea insofar as they affect the rights and interests of neutrals."

The attitude of the United States on the question of exportations of arms is restated—namely, that to place any embargo on arms during the progress of a war would be "a direct violation of the neutrality of the United States." The note refers to the spirit of friendship which the United States desires always to manifest toward Germany and its people, and concludes with the declaration that the neutrality of the United States is founded upon the firm basis of conscience and good will.

Profits to Railroads in Grain Are Claimed by Farmers' To Be Great

Chicago—Statistics of operating expense and freight revenue on four leading Western railroads were presented before W. M. Daniels, Interstate Commerce commissioner, to support the objections of the National Council Farmers' Co-operative association to a proposed advance of 1 cent a hundred pounds in the grain and grain product freight rates, which are among the increases asked by 41 Western railroad systems on certain commodities.

The tabulated figures were compiled by Jean Paul Muller, an expert rate case statistician, formerly connected with the statistical department of the Interstate commission.

After reviewing in detail the methods he used in assembling the figures showing gross profit and operating expenses of railroads, Mr. Muller said:

"It is my opinion that grain traffic is more profitable to these four carriers, the Rock Island, the Santa Fe, the Burlington and the St. Paul roads, than the average of all other traffic carried by them."

His deductions were made from reports and statistics furnished him by the railroad officials.

In the review of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific operating expenses and revenue, Mr. Muller declared: "The total road cost divided by the reported number of loaded freight car miles, with an allowance for the cost of empty return haul—figured at 40 per cent of the loaded—gives a road movement cost per loaded car per mile of 69.28 cents.

Apples To Be Released.

London.—American shippers are complaining vigorously to the American embassy because they are compelled under the regulations of the British to bear the expense incident to delays in the examination of cargoes of ships detained at Kirkwall and other British ports. Charges for loading and unloading cargoes and expenses incurred in the examination of suspected goods are assessed against the owners of the cargoes. The procurator general gave assurances that efforts would be made to hasten release of American apples.

Pilgrim Shelter Saved.

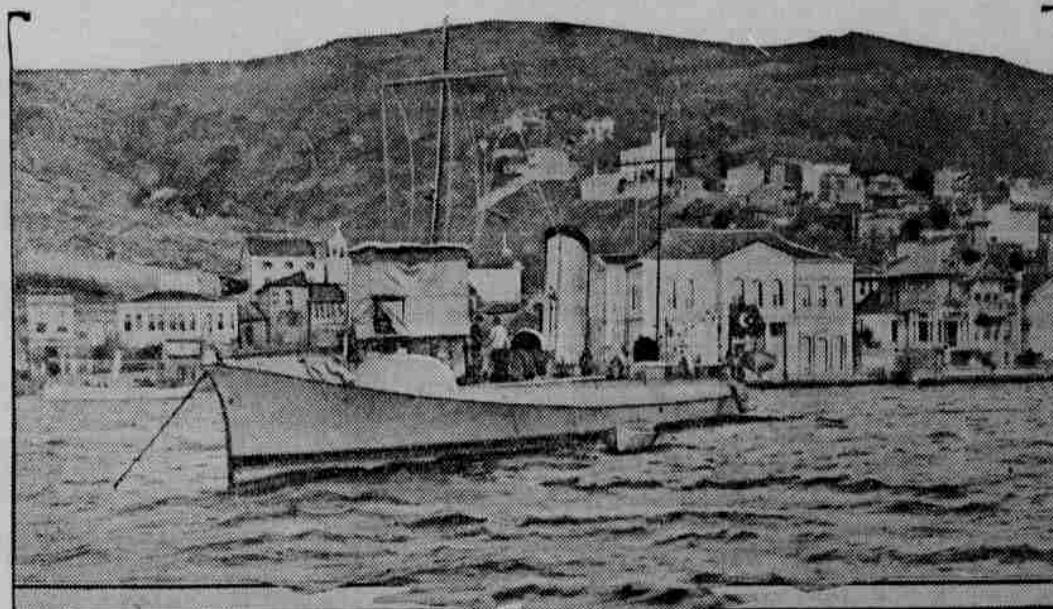
Plymouth, Mass.—The old Howland House, the only building standing in America which has sheltered passengers who arrived on the Mayflower in 1620, will not be sold for debt. This was announced by Mrs. Lilian V. Titus, secretary of the society of the Descendants of Pilgrim John Howland of the Mayflower, who said that judgment on a note against the society had been satisfied.

KAISER IN ONE OF HIS RUINED CITIES



Emperor William passing through the ruined streets of Lyck, East Prussia, just after his troops had driven the Russians from the city. He is seen in front of his automobile. At the left is a photograph of the kaiser as he appeared when last visiting the eastern war zone.

TURKISH TORPEDO BOAT IN THE BLACK SEA



GERMANS GIVE UP HOUSEHOLD COPPER



Owing to the shortage of copper in Germany the school teachers have been instructed to tell their pupils to bring all the copper articles they have at home to school. The picture shows the result of one day's collection in one school.

HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT AT SOFIA



The world has been watching with great interest for Bulgaria's decision whether or not to enter the European war. This is the parliament building at the capital of that nation.

TO COOK ASPARAGUS

MANY WAYS IN WHICH VEGETABLE MAY BE SERVED.

Because of its Health-Giving Qualities
It Should Be on the Table as
Often as It Can Be
Afforded.

Much has been written and said about the health-giving qualities of asparagus. Taking all these qualities for granted, here are some interesting ways of cooking this vegetable so that it may be served many times without palling on the most exacting and fastidious appetite:

Baked With Cheese.—Drain boiled asparagus and arrange the stalks neatly on a buttered baking dish. Fry a chopped onion in butter and pour this over the asparagus. Sprinkle over it bread crumbs and grated cheese and bake brown. The asparagus can be cut into one-inch lengths for this dish.

Fried Asparagus.—Boil the asparagus, drain it, dip each stalk in beaten egg crumbs and fry in deep fat. Serve with cream sauce.

Creamed.—Cut a bunch or two of asparagus into one-inch lengths and boil until tender. Drain and put into rich, white sauce, rather thick, for the asparagus contains water that thins it; heat thoroughly, season with salt and paprika and serve very hot.

In Rolls.—Remove the center from stale, rather long, pointed rolls and fry the rolls golden brown in deep fat. Drain on brown paper and keep hot. Cut a bunch of asparagus, in the meantime, into one-inch lengths and boil until tender. Drain and put in a double boiler with a cupful of milk. Add the yolks of five eggs and stir until thick and smooth. Season with salt and a little grated nutmeg and pour into the hot rolls. White sauce may be used instead of the egg sauce if desired.

Baked Asparagus.—Cut asparagus into inch lengths and boil. Drain and put a layer in a buttered baking dish. Season with salt and pepper, dot with bits of butter, sprinkle with crumbs and finely-minced boiled egg. Add more asparagus and repeat in the order mentioned until the dish is filled. Have crumbs on top and bake brown.

Served Cold.—Boil until tender stalks of asparagus and drain them. Chill them and serve them with mayonnaise, with hollandaise or with tartar sauce. It can also be served with a sauce of oil and vinegar, sprinkle with chopped cucumber pickle.

Boiled.—Boiled asparagus can be served with melted butter, pepper and salt, either on toast or without it; with drawn butter or white sauce, with a little hot cream poured over it or with melted butter and lemon juice.

Worth Knowing.
No odor of cooking should greet the guest in a private home, or even an apartment which claims to be of the exclusive class.

A simple and agreeable deodorizer may be made of a handful of cloves, allowed to scorch with bits of orange peel or a tin plate in the oven. This mixture imparts a fragrance not unlike that of carnations, and, scattered about the rooms, it will completely destroy the odor of cooking vegetables or roasting meats. In the country the wise housewife may gather sweet clove; and the sprigs, if dried out, will impart a fresh and delicious fragrance to the house linens all next winter. Lavender, that standby of old-time housekeepers, may be purchased in little bags at trifling cost and makes a delightful fragrance for the linen closet.

New Idea for Doughnuts.

When frying doughnuts have a dish of boiling water beside the hot fat. As you remove the doughnuts from the frying kettle dip hastily into the boiling water. This removes all grease and renders them more healthful than they would otherwise be.

There is another point not to be despised when lard is as expensive as it is at present. After the water cools the grease may be skimmed from the top and used again. One will be surprised to see the amount of fat that will rise.

Orange Parfait.

One cupful of orange juice, one cupful of granulated sugar, one ten-cent bottle of maraschino cherries, one pint of whipped cream. Dissolve sugar in orange juice; chop cherries fine, whip cream stiff. Mix ingredients, add one tablespoonful of gelatin dissolved in cold water. Put in mold and pack in ice and salt from three to four hours.

Economical Sponge Cake.

Two eggs, one cupful sugar, one-half cupful hot water, one cupful flour, 1½ teaspoonfuls baking powder and a pinch of salt. Beat the yolks with half the sugar, then add hot water, then the remaining sugar and flour, sifted with baking powder and salt. Lastly fold the stiffly beaten whites in. Bake 20 minutes in medium oven. Flavor to taste.

Fried Fish for Breakfast.

Among the seasonable fish which fry most satisfactorily for breakfast are perch, butter fish, pogies, flounders, river bass and both weakfish and whitefish and smelts.

Any one of these, fried and served with potatoes in some form, preferably creamed or baked, make a most delicious Lenten breakfast menu.

GERMAN WHO DEMANDS PEACE



Philip Scheidemann, a prominent Socialist member of the German reichstag, has joined with a number of his fellows in demanding that the government take steps to end the war at once. He protested vehemently against the suppression of Socialist writings and speeches.

Regulating the Watch.

If one has an opportunity to compare his watch daily at a certain time with some source of standard time, as with the time as sent by telegraph or by wireless signals, or by regular comparison with some accurate clock, as one daily passes a jeweler's store, for instance, it would be well to establish the habit of winding the watch at that time, as it is better to have such daily comparisons at the time the watch is wound, and more regular winding will usually ensue.