THE WEATHER FORECAST.
Probably showers to-day; to-morrow, fair; not much change in temperature.
Highest temperature yesterday, 84; lowest, 68.
Detailed weather reports on page 14.

The Sun.

IT SHINES FOR ALL

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COCCHI ADMITS GUILT; ITALY TO SEND HIM BACK

Prisoner Confesses He Murdered Ruth Cruger After Attacking Her.

LANSING ACTS AT ONCE

Woods to Suspend 12 More Motorcycle Men After Evidence of Police Graft.

ROME, June 23.—Alfredo Cocchi broke down to-day after persistent questioning by Judge Zucconi and the Italian police at Bologna and confessed that he murdered Ruth Cruger and buried her body in the cellar of his motorcycle shop in New York last February. The prisoner told the police he had been driven to commit the murder through rage because the girl had refused his persistent attentions. The crime, he said, was preceded by an assault.

Thomas Nelson Page, the American Ambassador here, was formally notified by the police to-day of the facts and details of Cocchi's confession and he is now preparing papers to submit to the Italian Ministry of Justice asking for the extradition of the murderer to the United States for trial. It is generally believed Cocchi will be sent back to New York.

Although for the first day or two after his arrest Cocchi maintained an air of bravado and coolly asserted that he had watched Ruth Cruger leave his shop with her skates under her arm and that he had never seen her until two days prior to her disappearance, his confession was not wholly unexpected. He has been questioned almost constantly since his arrest, either by Judge Zucconi or detectives of the Bologna police department.

Yesterday it was remarked that he appeared to be growing restless in the close confinement under which he was kept and he frequently asked his guards whether they had any news from America about the murder. He also insisted upon seeing his attorney, Signor Venturini, but he was permitted to see no one except his jailers, and they refused to discuss the case with him.

Sobs as He Confesses.

Cocchi slept little last night. Several times during the night he was taken from his cell and questioned by detectives, and as the night wore on he got more and more agitated. At daybreak he said he was ill with a fever and asked to be sent to the prison hospital. The prison physician examined him closely, but could find no trace of illness. The request was refused. Almost immediately after breakfast he was taken into the presence of Judge Zucconi, who began questioning him. At first Cocchi, although obviously worried and ill at ease, stuck to his original story, but as Judge Zucconi hurled question after question at him he became confused and contradicted himself.

At length, after Judge Zucconi had sharply caught him up in a contradictory statement, Cocchi burst into tears and cried out that he had murdered the girl. He became so agitated that sweat poured from his brow and he trembled so violently that persons surrounding him believed he was about to have an epileptic fit. Judge Zucconi persisted in his questions, and after a moment of sullen silence following his shouted admission of the murder, Cocchi told his story, the words coming haltingly from his lips while he trembled and sweated profusely.

Cocchi became more and more agitated as he told how Ruth Cruger had repeatedly rebuffed his advances, and how his lust had impelled him to lure her into the basement of his shop and there assault and murder her. His condition finally became such that he was unable to speak above a whisper and he showed signs of utter collapse. He was then granted time to recover, after which he was compelled to resume his story. After being attended by a physician, Cocchi appeared more at ease and talked freely and without reserve, giving to Judge Zucconi full details of the crime, including the digging of the grave and the burial of the body.

Statement Is Signed.

After his story had been completed Judge Zucconi directed the clerk of the court to read to Cocchi the full report of his statements. The prisoner said it was correct, and later signed it. He was then returned to his cell, and there said to his prison attendants:

"At last I feel relieved. I have freed myself from a nightmare which tortured my conscience. Now I have told everything, and I am ready to suffer any penalty."

Signor Venturini was permitted to see the prisoner after he had been returned to his cell. To the lawyer Cocchi told the complete story of the crime, which Signor Venturini said was identical with the statement he had made before Judge Zucconi. Prior to the confession Signor Venturini announced that he had presented to the court a petition to refuse the extradition of Cocchi, and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has been asked by the court to obtain the evidence against the prisoner through the Italian Ambassador at Washington.

OFFICIALS PLEASED.

Cocchi's Confession Gratifies Investigators of Cruger Case.

The cabled news that Alfredo Cocchi had confessed gratified all of the officials connected with the various investigations growing out of the murder of Ruth Cruger.

Leonard M. Wallstein, Commissioner of Accounts, who is investigating police delinquency, said the confession is of the greatest importance in his inquiry as eliminating whatever doubt might have remained in any one's mind as to Cocchi's guilt, and as making it all the more important to find out why Cocchi was permitted to get away and why the girl's body was not found by the police.

Police Commissioner Woods, hinting at revelations of police graft to be made as a result of Cocchi's confession, said:

"I had a hunch that if Cocchi committed this crime he would confess. I have already taken steps to verify the confession and I expect to have a complete report within a few days.

"I have also requested the State Department to take up the matter and every effort will be made to get Cocchi back for trial, for I am particularly anxious to find out if Cocchi had any accom-

Continued on Sixth Page.

U. S. DESTROYER SEES VESSEL TORPEDOED

Arrives in Time to Pick Up Crew—U-Boat Escapes.

(By Associated Press.)

BASE OF THE AMERICAN FLOTILLA IN BRITISH WATERS, June 23.—To see a merchant ship torpedoed as an American destroyer was speeding to her rescue was the exasperating experience reported by the commander of the destroyer upon his return here to-day. Fortunately the destroyer arrived in time to pick up all the crew, many of whom were swimming about.

The destroyer was convoying a food ship when she received an S O S from a merchantman which was being attacked by a submarine thirty miles away. Leaving the food ship, at the risk of losing her, the destroyer speeded to the assistance of the other vessel, only to be greeted when almost within hailing distance by a terrific explosion and the spectacle of a great column of water enveloping the ship but not the slightest sign of the enemy.

Quickly picking up the crew the destroyer put back at full speed to the food ship in order to save her from a like fate.

The spectacle of Vice-Admiral Sims, now acting commander of the allied naval forces in home waters, serving hot coffee to survivors of a submarined ship was witnessed by the people of this village last night, when a British destroyer reached her dock with fifty-five members of the crew of a torpedoed British merchantman. Admiral Sims appeared among the crowd of townspeople on the quay and greeted many of the survivors with a handshake and helped to make comfortable four injured members of the crew, who were taken away in ambulances.

LARKIN, STILL AG'IN GOV'MENT, JAILED

Ex-Dublin Leader Arrested After Anti-Conscription Speech.

James Larkin, leader of the famous Dublin transport workers' strike of 1913, broke into jail and the spotlight again Friday night after an unusually long period of peace and quiet. This time he was arrested for delivering an anti-conscription speech at the Queens County Labor Lyceum, Cypress and Myrtle avenues, Queens, and following his arraignment before Magistrate Thomas F. Doyle was released on $500 cash bail to appear for examination Thursday.

At first Larkin limited his remarks to the "fool idea" of the Irish fighting with and for the English, and outside of a flaring little tilt with a newspaper man who dared defend the Irish everything was made peaceful without bloodshed. But well warmed up by this time "Jim" decided it was high time some one told the burning truth about conscription.

"Soldiers are hired assassins," Larkin is charged by the police with declaring. "I don't tell you not to obey the conscription, but I'll not submit to conscription. Stand with us and stop the war. If you want to go to war you can go to hell. None of the countries in the war entered it with clean hands. It's purely a commercial venture. Persons who register under the Whitman act are mules."

Working well now, he continued with the statement that there was more liberty in England than there was in America, and then added to prove his impartiality: "King George is just as rotten as the Kaiser, the Czar and all the other misfits that encumber thrones. There are not enough soldiers in New York State to make me go to war. I don't advise anybody what to do, but they can't make me go."

Back in the rear of the crowded hall stood Detective Patrick Fitzgibbons, whose features are as distinct and certain as his name, and when Larkin spied him he pointed the detective out under the title of "an Irish stool pigeon." "He looks like an Irishman, and I'll bet he's like a lot of other Irishmen—he falls asleep and only wakes up when somebody says something against the Government," Larkin added.

Fitzgibbons, however, got fully an even break in the matter when a few minutes later as Larkin was leaving the hall he arrested him in the name of the great commonwealth of New York. Larkin spent the night in the Queens county jail and yesterday was released on $500 bail.

SENATOR THOMPSON ENROLLS.

Signs State Census Blank When He Is Arraigned.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., June 23.—State Senator George F. Thompson of this district signed the State enrolment blank at the court house this afternoon when arraigned before County Census Director Charles F. Foley, but only after heated remarks on both sides and on condition that the Senator is not to be enrolled in either the State militia or national army.

During the hearing, which lasted hardly a half hour, Mr. Thompson, who admitted that he is 46 years old and is not affected by the Federal conscription law, endeavored to draw from Director Foley a statement that the enrolment was not under that law. Foley simply read the sections of the State law showing the objects of the enrolment and said that the blank must be filled out and signed by the party enrolled.

FIRE STARTERS FOUND IN COTTON FROM U. S.

Matches in Bales Cause Blazes in English Factories.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, June 23.—Manchester reports that fires in cotton factories recently have been caused by matches in bales of American cotton which ignited in the process called devilling, or preparing the cotton for the spinners.

Investigation proved that the matches were of American make and had been systematically tossed into the cotton while it was being baled. For some time the manufacturers have been compelled to inspect every pound of cotton before using it. It is understood investigations have been started in America to determine the origin of this extensive conspiracy.

Please God Only, Says Pope.

ROME, June 23.—The *Osservatore Romano* publishes an encyclical letter from the Pope on preaching in churches. The pontiff traces general lines for the preachers to follow, indicates subjects and adds:

"Sermons should be exclusively religious and seek to please God and not man."

ANARCHY HITS RUSSIA AGAIN; WORKMEN AID

Latter in Great Meeting Decide to Seize Government Newspaper Offices.

MENACE IN UKRAINE

German Intrigue Aims at Splitting Empire When Army Is Ready.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, June 23.—The Russian kaleidoscope shows the country to-day again facing anarchy. The situation is curiously contradictory, for the army is fast resuming a satisfactory disciplinary condition, while the civil conditions seem again bad.

Cablegrams sent Friday and received to-day indicate that the workmen are backing the anarchists. At a great meeting they expressed sympathy with the anarchists and resolved to seize the offices of newspapers which support the provisional Government. They also protested against the resolution by which the Congress of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates expressed confidence in the provisional Government.

There are fears for the week end developments. Social disintegration throughout the provinces is indicated by various advices. The Ukraine military congress has demanded that the Ukraine assembly discontinue relations with the provisional Government and proceed immediately to organize an independent Ukraine. As now employed the term Ukraine means a large part of the Polish borderland between Russia and the countries to the west, Germany and Austria-Hungary.

The present movement indicates that German intrigue has penetrated far into the regions adjoining Germany and Austria and is working sedulously for the disintegration of Russia. Other evidence indicates that German influence is largely responsible for the present anarchistic outbreaks.

The Ukraine region is one of considerable extent, taking in parts of the old kingdom of Poland. It includes all the government of Poltava and parts of Kiev, Tchernigov, Podolia, Kherson and Yekaterinoslav.

A Petrograd despatch on June 8 announced that the complete autonomy of the Pereyaslav district of Little Russia, which is in the Ukraine section, had been proclaimed by M. Krustaleff-Nosar, who was president of the executive committee of the Workmen's Council at the time of the Russian revolution in 1905. The provisional Government and the Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates sent representatives to Poltava to investigate, accompanying them with a detachment of troops, the despatch said.

WOULD ABOLISH DUMA.

Pan-Russian Congress Also Wants Council of Empire Dissolved.

PETROGRAD, June 23.—Dissolution of the Council of the Empire is declared for in a resolution passed to-day by the Pan-Russian Congress of Councils of Deputies of Soldiers and Workmen after prolonged debate. The elimination of the Duma also is asked.

The resolution was proposed by the minimalists. It is proposed to abolish the Duma by annulling the mandates of the deputies and cutting off the credits voted for the upkeep of that body, as well as those for the support of the Council of the Empire.

The group of anarchists who are intrenched in the country house of Gen. Durnovo, in a suburb of Viborg, informed newspaper correspondents today that they are backed by 6,000 fully armed men, known as "the people's militia," and several machine gun companies. The anarchists, who were ordered yesterday by Minister of Justice Pereveleff to evacuate the house which they had seized, said that they also counted upon the active support of several infantry units.

It was reported to-night that the Maximalists are organizing an armed anti-Government street demonstration to be held in Petrograd to-morrow. The Maximalist organization was responsible, according to the police, for the attempt on the life of Premier Stolypin in 1906. Later the authorities announced that the group had been entirely broken up.

Attack Capitalists and Duma.

A large meeting of soldiers in sympathy with the Maximalist organization was held here Thursday, at which it was resolved to organize an armed demonstration for to-day against the Government. On Friday the Maximalists placarded the streets with manifestos reading: "The capitalists are continuing the war, increasing hunger and the price of food, causing unemployment and bringing a counter revolution nearer; the provisional Government openly supports the power of the Imperialists and the bourgeois, our patience is exhausted and we must by a peaceful demonstration make known our wishes and demands. We, therefore, invite the soldiers and the workmen to appear on the streets with the watchwords 'Down with the Duma. Down with the ten bourgeois Ministers. Down with anarchy. Down with war. We want bread, peace and liberty.'"

As a result of this agitation the provisional Government officials, after an all night sitting, placarded the streets of the capital this morning with an appeal to the population to remain calm and declaring that any attempt at violence would be rigorously suppressed.

On their part the Pan-Russian Congress of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates, the executive of the Petrograd Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates, the executive of the Peasants' Congress and the executives of other Socialist and Workmen's parties also placarded an appeal urging the troops and workmen not to go on the streets, and asking them to abstain from any demonstration during Saturday, Sunday and Monday, declaring that disorders can only work for a counter revolution for which the "dark forces" are only awaiting a favorable moment to take action against the national liberty.

The special commission drafting the bill dealing with the elections to the

Continued on Second Page.

Mexico Must Give Oil to U. S., Navy Expert Says

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Lieutenant Commander James O. Richardson, oil expert of the bureau of steam engineering, Navy Department, surprised the Senate Committee on Public Lands at its hearing to-day with the frank admission the navy was fully prepared to obtain all necessary oil supplies out of the Mexican fields, no matter what restrictions Mexico sought to impose.

"Can we depend on Mexico for any of it in the event of an emergency?" asked Senator Kellogg.

"Does any one believe that if it depended on getting oil from Mexico we wouldn't get it?" returned the naval officer. In Mexico there are oil wells we can get control of that will produce 1,000,000 barrels of oil a day."

"But the oil interests will not invest in Mexico owing to the uncertainty of things down there," interposed Chairman Walsh. "They are threatened by the issuance by the Mexican Government of orders to confiscate any oil property down there."

"But don't you think," answered Lieutenant-Commander Richardson, with an earnest effort to keep a straight face, "that if we needed oil from Mexico in our war that we would get it if we had to take Mexico herself to do it?"

POPULACE SPILLS HAZEL DAWN BEANS

But Anyway She Got One of the Prizes at Automobile Fashion Show.

The instant Miss Hazel Dawn drove her Winton Six form fitting car onto the infield at the Automobile Fashion Show at the Sheepshead Bay Speedway yesterday afternoon she saw a reporter from the greatest newspaper in all Nassau street, and the reporter had a big badge pinned on him labelled "Judge," and Miss Dawn invited the reporter who later was to be in on the awarding of prizes to ride back to town with her in her car after it was all over, and when it came to the awarding of prizes sure enough Miss Hazel Dawn won.

The clamor of an unthinking populace which never should have had so important a part in the dealing out of prizes had a great deal to do with the fact that Miss Dawn won merely the third out of the four prizes given. Of course nobody is begrudging the prize awards to those who came out first and second, but when a competent judge is selected by the officials and when that judge leads a lady to the furthest end of the field and solemnly whispers a promise that in gratefulness for her kind invitation to ride back to Manhattan with her he's going to see that she gets first prize and that her sister, Miss Eleanor Dawn, is going to get second prize—after all these preliminary arrangements have been attended to and the contract has been signed and sealed, it's more than irritating to have the actual awarding of the prizes left to the incompetent public.

He Lamped Her Lamps.

One can imagine how mortified a judge must have felt during all the ride back from the Speedway to THE SUN building with nothing but a yellow satin third prize banner fluttering from the tonneau of Miss Dawn's car.

Without a doubt the populace which gave merely the third longest and loudest round of applause to Miss Hazel Dawn and her car had the mistaken notion that in the line "the smartest looking car with top and lamps complete," the word lamps meant the lights on the car. The Nassau street judge rightly took the view that the line clearly meant Miss Dawn's lamps, and as Miss Dawn undoubtedly owns one of the most complete pair of lamps known to the human race, one of the judges maintains, and will to his dying day, that she didn't get all that was coming to her.

There is no use raising a holler now, of course, but it does seem only right that when a judge makes a solemn promise long before most of the other entrants have arrived at the Speedway at all justice demands that a lot of butters-in ought to mind their own doggone business and permit somebody capable of making a just decision to award the first prize according to schedule instead of everybody butting in and spoiling everything when they should have been attending to their own darn affairs.

But let bygones be bygones. What's done is done. But if it's any satisfaction to a lot of fussfussers, just let them grasp the fact to-day that they sure did spill the beans all over the Speedway yesterday when they upset the plan so carefully prearranged between Miss Dawn and the most discriminating judge on the whole infield.

There wasn't really much for the judges to do. All a judge was supposed to undertake was to walk along the line of cars and say out loud which was the most beautiful girl among a covey of motorists that included the Misses Hazel Dawn, Eleanor Dawn, Edna Wallace Hopper, Vera Maxwell, Edna Hunter, Hazel Dawn, Ruth MacDonald, Hazel Dawn, Jean Newcombs, Jean Justice, Billie Allen, Hazel Dawn, Jane and Katherine Lee, May Naudain, Constance Collier, Nephele Bunnell, Anne Pennington, Kathryn Brown Decker, Hazel Dawn, Gertrude McCoy, Alma Clarke, Ester Lyon Eagle, Consuelo Bailey, Dorothy Kelley, Emma Frohman and Miss Hazel Dawn.

Job of Judge Explained.

Really to be a judge was simplicity. One just looked at cars and ecstatically beautiful chauffeurs, first as they rode singly by the grand stand and later when they were in one long, ravishing line, and then gathered all the girls around him and said in simple language:

"Girls, listen here. In my opinion Miss Hazel Dawn is the most beautiful girl present. She also naturally has the most beautiful car. And when it comes to her gown, with top piece and lamps complete, I believe she has it all over any of you. All the rest of you girls

Continued on Sixth Page.

WILSON PUTS SPUR TO PRICE FIXING BOARD

Bids Federal Commission Speed Cost Inquiry to Fill War Needs.

"A FIZZLE," SAYS REED

Daniels Backs Seizure of Oil for Fleets—Calls Fuel Shortage Serious.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—President Wilson took into his own hands to-day the situation which has arisen regarding prices. He visited the offices of the Federal Trade Commission this afternoon and for half an hour personally went over the matter with the Commissioners.

It was made plain by to-day's developments that the President regards this matter as one of the biggest problems confronting his Administration in the conduct of the war, and is determined to have the cost of materials probed to the limit as a basis for Government prices. So far, however, he is understood to have given no encouragement to some of the more radical of his advisers, who would have the Government take steps at once to assume control of various plants and industries, distributing their output and scaling down costs wherever possible in order to bring down prices. But in determining the Government's final policy much is likely to depend on the character of the report of the Federal Trade Commission relative to cost of production of coal, oil, steel and cement.

The President said that his visit to the Trade Commission was for the purpose of getting information. He saw Chairman Harris alone and later saw the commission as a body. His chief object is understood to have been to get the commission to speed up their investigations, pending which the Government will go ahead with its purchases on a tentative price basis, the actual prices to be fixed on the costs as disclosed by the commission.

Federal Board Ready to Act.

The entire machinery of the Federal Trade Commission is to be applied at once to these investigations. The commission is regarded here as still being more or less on trial. To many its work thus far has been disappointing. Democrats had looked forward to it as being the final solution of the trust and monopoly evils. Some of them have been complaining lately that its investigations have accomplished little and its attempts at adjustment of well known evils have been abortive. Senator Reed said of it in the Senate:

"What has become of the great Federal Trade Commission that was loudly heralded by some of the gentlemen who are now most earnest in their advocacy of this bill as a complete remedy for all unfair forms of competition; a commission that was described as a supreme court of commerce and that we were told would prevent extortion and overreaching of every kind and would usher in the day when business would be conducted in accordance with the principles of the Golden Rule?

"Is it not fair to conclude that the fact of the conspiracy is in doubt or that the Federal Trade Commission is a fizzle?"

The President is believed to have applied the spur to-day to the commission. In this instance it has been asked to fix prices as well as to ascertain the cost of production. It is understood that some of the commissioners have not taken kindly to the suggestion that they become a price fixing board. The question of deliveries is recognised as being an important factor in price fixing. Secretary Baker for example has gone ahead and paid prices conditioned on quick deliveries.

Win War, Baruch Says.

Chairman Bernard Baruch of the committee on raw materials said to-day:

"Winning of the war is all that counts. Materials should be bought at the lowest price possible with full production. It is of no value to cut costs if output is reduced below the need. The thing most important is to get materials for shipbuilding and get them quickly. We must get busy and give some one authority to act. Squabbles over prices between people without authority to buy or sell are idle."

Secretary Daniels told the Senate Committee on Public Lands to-day that price fixing for coal and oil would become absolutely mandatory in a very short while, or as an alternative the Government would be compelled to commandeer all coal and oil lands to conserve the supplies needed for the navy. Secretary Daniels appeared in opposition to the Walsh leasing bill, which provides for the development of the coal and mineral oil resources of the public domain through private enterprise under Government regulation. The Secretary told the committee the navy was now building oil burning ships to the virtual exclusion of ships of other classes. In all, he said, more than 200 ships, every one of them a consumer of liquid fuel, were under construction now.

"They are making the argument now that the oil situation in California is very critical and growing more critical," said the Secretary. "There is no doubt there is a great need there for the oil, but on the other hand we cannot run ships without oil and without oil products we cannot run ships or aeroplanes or motors."

Plan to Lease Tracts.

The Walsh bill proposes to permit the leasing of portions of oil tracts under Federal supervision. Senator Phelan of California thinks Secretary Daniels desires to go too far in the inhibitions which under the operation of existing executive orders are placed on the equitable private development of the oil producing industry, but Secretary Daniels wants complete conservation of the California oil.

"Preservation of the naval oil reserve is necessary as a war measure," said the Secretary. "But we must go further than that. We have got to find out how much oil we have in the entire country and develop all the oil fields. We ought not to touch the naval reserve fields until we are forced to do it. We ought to keep them as a reenforced supply.

"I think there ought to be a nationwide survey of our oil fields by the Fed-

Continued on Fifth Page.

WILSON TO AUTHORIZE FOOD EMBARGO IN A FEW DAYS

It Will Virtually Put Neutral Countries on Rations and Control the Export of All War Necessities.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—An embargo which virtually will put the neutral countries on rations and which will restrict and control the export of all war necessities to a degree beyond that adopted by any other country on its entrance into the war will be authorized within a few days by an executive order of President Wilson.

The embargo will have the threefold purpose of conserving food and war materials for the United States, of assuring a fair distribution among the Entente Allies and among the neutrals and of putting a definite stop to the practice engaged in by some of the neutrals of selling to the German Government goods received from the United States.

The machinery for enforcing the embargo has been decided on by the President, who is understood to have decided in detail upon the articles of export and the countries that will be affected by the embargo. The board designated to have control of the exports is prepared to exercise its power at once. In Administration circles it is said the President will issue the executive order as soon as the food control bill is signed, or possibly before, if the urgency of the situation appears to warrant.

The prospective embargo was described to-day by an official acquainted with the policies to be put into effect as "ironclad." It probably will hit the neutrals the most severely, as one of the immediate intentions is to assume control of the exports of all cereals as well as of a large proportion of other important foodstuffs.

Neutral nations whose purchases of wheat from the United States have tripled and quadrupled since the war began without a corresponding diminution of purchases from the warring countries will be asked to explain what disposition has been made of the mysteriously increasing importations. Unless they are able to show that the wheat has not gone into Germany it is likely that they will be shut off completely from further wheat supplies. All foodstuffs and all materials of vital importance in the munitioning of the nation and her allies will be under the direct supervision of the Export Control Board.

The Government has had under consideration the plan of withholding exports to neutrals unless they employ their shipping in such a manner as to leave free the tonnage of the Allies to be used purely for the successful prosecution of the war.

Figures of the Department of Commerce made public to-day indicate enormous increases in exports of cereals to Holland, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Spain and Switzerland since the war began. Exports of wheat to those countries were 7,191,000 bushels in 1911. In 1915 they purchased 64,185,000 bushels from the United States, an increase of nearly 57,000,000 bushels. Corn exports of 10,506,000 to these nations in 1911 had grown to 28,832,000 bushels in 1915. Oats had increased from 512,000 bushels to 6,096,000 in 1915.

The Government is unable to say definitely how much of this has been used for reexport to the Germans, but it is known that considerable has gone this way.

U. S. FLEET OFF SOUTH AMERICA

Admiral Caperton Warmly Received on His Arrival at Rio Janeiro.

RIO JANEIRO, June 23.—Admiral Caperton, commander in chief of the Pacific fleet of the United States navy, and the members of his staff have been received with honors here.

The American officers visited the Minister of Marine to-day under the escort of a Brazilian naval battalion. The exercises accompanying the reception included the playing of the national hymns of the two nations.

HAS SWIFT CRUISERS.

Caperton's Rank Gives Seniority in South Atlantic.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—The arrival in Brazilian waters of an American squadron commanded by Admiral Caperton reveals that the American navy has taken over responsibility for the patrol of that region against German raiders. Caperton's rank as an Admiral and fleet commander insures his seniority and therefore his authority over any other allied craft that may still be engaged in patrol work there. While navy officials would not disclose the identity or number of vessels in Admiral Caperton's squadron, it is assumed that they include the cruisers of the Pacific fleet, giving the American officer a swift and powerful force for whatever operations he may find necessary.

It is generally understood that one of the first agreements reached with the British and French Governments provided that the United States navy should take over patrol work in the Atlantic waters from Newfoundland to Brazil. It has not been disclosed whether the patrol operations of the American ships extend south of that point.

The Government found it necessary to alter existing law in order to place Admiral Caperton or an officer of similar rank in command of the southern wing of the patrol line. It is recalled that some time ago, without giving a specific explanation, the Navy Department obtained from Congress authority to remove the restriction which allowed only three Admirals to be appointed, one for the Atlantic fleet, one for the Pacific fleet and one for the Asiatic fleet. The law was amended so that the geographical distribution of the officers of this rank was eliminated. It is now understood that the step was taken so that Admiral Caperton could be sent to southern Atlantic waters.

INCOME TAXES GROWING.

Exceed $337,000,000, Total Revenue $1,079,238,995.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Income tax payments so far have surpassed the highest figure—$335,000,000—upon which officials based their estimates when the law was amended last September. Receipts to-day show a total of $337,355,777 for the fiscal year. Indications are that they will reach $345,000,000.

With a week to go before the year closes, receipts are pouring into the Treasury at the rate of nearly $2,000,000 a day. The bulk of the income tax, however, was paid during the last month. These receipts and other increased revenues have advanced total receipts from ordinary taxation for the fiscal year to $1,079,238,995, a new record, and more than $400,000,000 over the amount received this time last year.

HAVANA FORTRESS SHAKEN BY BOMB

One Killed, Many Hurt—Ships Damaged.

HAVANA, June 23.—An explosion in the magazine of Cabanas fortress, across the bay from Havana, at 9 o'clock to-night shook the entire city. One person is known to be dead and many were injured. It is believed a bomb was exploded.

Among the injured were two persons whose sight was destroyed by the flash. It is said that the bomb had been placed against the magazine. Several ships in the harbor were damaged by the blowing up of the magazine.

"PAIN'S FIREWORKS" FOR 4TH. 18 PARK PLACE, N. Y. TEL. Barc. 5709.—Adv.

REVOLT RIFE IN KAISER'S ARMY

Letter Reveals Hate of Capitalists Felt by German Troops.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, June 23.—Reports from the British front contain extracts from the letter of a German soldier found in a captured dugout. It says:

"My dear boy, I can't tell you how sorry I am that you are being led to the slaughter bench, but I have sworn that if any misfortune overtakes you I will have revenge on the dogs who let you in for this. The cowardly capitalist party is terribly afraid of the revolution which is coming as soon as the war is ended or before."

The captured diary of a German stretcher bearer, beginning May 27, alludes continually to the fact that the British shells deprive the Germans of shelter, wipe out their dugouts and force them into the open. There are many references in captured letters to British air supremacy, in which there are many sneers at the poor fight put up by the German airmen. Some mention the fact that it is much easier to bombard open towns than to fly over the British lines.

BAKER DEAF TO ROYAL PLEA.

Won't Sell Bread to King After Hours, Nor to Queen.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, June 23.—While touring the north country King George arrived in a town late at night and sent an attendant to buy some bread. The baker refused because it was after the lawful hour.

"But it's for the King," replied the attendant. "There is not a bit of bread on the train."

"I don't care if it's for the Queen herself," replied the baker. "I can't sell you a bit."

DOLL MAKER ESCAPES DRAFT.

Pleads He Is Making Inroads Into German Trade.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, June 23.—A man who ran a doll factory was brought before a military tribunal and asked exemption from the army, saying he employed sixty people and was rapidly capturing trade which was formerly controlled by Germany. If he were conscripted, he said, his employees would be without jobs and the Germans would recover the business after the war.

The tribunal postponed his summons three months.

GERMAN DYED PLAID GOING TO FIRST LINE

MacLean Highlanders Get Ancient Costume.

The MacLean Highlanders regiment soon will go into battle wearing their gorgeous seven color plaid kilties, which they haven't worn in war since 1705. They hadn't been on active duty for 200 years and when they did go out at the beginning of the war, they had to be content with six color plaids. The seventh color was obtainable in this age of anilines only from a dye made in Germany.

But on its last trip over the Deutschland brought underseas the necessary dye, and some of it made its way to Canada, thence to London, and thence to the mills which weave the tartans.

Col. Percy A. Gutherie, commander of the regiment, is here recruiting it back to war strength and he told the story yesterday. He's worth a story himself. Only 164 men and fourteen officers of the regiment survived the second battle of Ypres. After the terrible day which all but wiped them out, the men gathered around a tree and elected him—then a Captain—to be Colonel. The choice was confirmed by the Canadian War Office.

Letter 4 1-2 Years Crossing Hudson

Puzzled over a letter she received yesterday Miss Georgiana Seaman of 449 Bayne street, Jersey City, glanced at the postmark and discovered it had taken nearly five years for the note to travel across the Hudson River. It was postmarked "New York City, Dec. 19, 1912, 2:30 P. M." The Jersey City mark was "June 18, 1917, 6:30 A. M." No explanation was forthcoming from the postal authorities.

HOUSE PASSES FULL DRY LAW; VOTE IS 365-5

Food Bill Carries Full Prohibition by Halting Manufacture.

NEAR RIOT IN DEBATE

Advocates Surprised by Sweeping Success and Press Advantage.

WAR EMERGENCY, BASIS

Conservation of Grain Ground for Drastic Provision Adopted.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Nationwide prohibition was adopted by the House to-night by a vote of 365 to 5, when the food control bill offered by the Administration was passed. An amendment designed to withdraw from public use the 220,000,000 gallons of liquor in bonded warehouses at the discretion of the President practically was killed.

The closing day's debate found the House in an almost endless tangle. A point of order raised against the first prohibition amendment finally resulted in taking from the President discretionary powers which the prohibition forces originally intended to invest in him on making the prohibition against the use of foodstuffs for alcoholic beverages mandatory.

As the bill goes to the Senate the House attitude on the prohibition question, however, is expected to lend sufficient strength to the dry element in the Senate to insure a bone dry prohibition for the war. War prohibition, more or less drastic, was generally regarded as being assured.

Those who voted against the final passage of the bill were McLemore, Democrat, Texas; Mecker, Republican, Missouri; Slayden, Democrat, Texas; Ward, Republican, New York; Young, Democrat, Texas. Those voting present were Sabath, Democrat, Illinois; Hulbert, Democrat, New York; Gordon, Democrat, Ohio; Gallagher, Democrat, Illinois.

The prohibition victory, far more drastic than the prohibition members had expected to propose, was sustained in committee of the whole when a motion by Representative Parker, New Jersey, to strike out the entire section was defeated on a vote by tellers of 136 to 112.

As finally amended and perfected the section now reads:

No person shall use any foods, food materials or feeds in the production of alcohol, except for governmental, industrial, scientific, medicinal or sacramental purposes, or of alcoholic beverages. Any person who wilfully violates this section shall upon conviction thereof be punished by a fine not exceeding $5,000, or by imprisonment for not more than two years, or both.

Nearly Came to Fisticuffs.

The fight waged around the prohibition amendments was one of the bitterest developed in recent sessions. At one time the House was brought to the verge of fisticuffs. It resulted in a most undignified situation and the formal striking from the record of a colloquy in which "barroom bully" responded to "liar" in a debate.

The "wet" element went into the fight assured that prohibition legislation would be kept out of the bill through points of order prepared against the amendment proposed by Representative Webb of North Carolina. Representative Hamlin, Missouri, presiding over the committee of the whole, sustained the point of order against Webb's amendment on the ground that it did not relate to food conservation. After similar amendments were subjected to the same treatment Representative Barkley of Kentucky came to the front with a Chinese puzzle of an amendment which could not be knocked out.

As a result of the Barkley amendment as finally perfected the use of foodstuffs for the manufacture of alcoholic beverages was prohibited. The net result of the Barkley amendment was to give the owners of 220,000,000 gallons of distilled spirits in bonded warehouses an absolute monopoly of the "wet goods" market as long as the supply should last.

The adoption of the Barkley amendment when its import seeped into the consciousness of the House caused consternation. To a large extent the victory of the prohibitionists turned to gall. Representative Lenroot of Wisconsin promptly offered an amendment designed to prohibit further distillation of liquor, but to permit the manufacture of beer and light wines. This proposal was beaten, 124 to 134. So were several others of similar import.

Almost Started Riot.

The subsequent offering and adoption of a new section authorizing the President to seize and order the redistillation of distilled liquors met this objection. It was the discussion of the Lenroot amendment that almost brought about a riot. It grew out of the following colloquy between Representatives Keiley, Democrat, Pennsylvania, and Meeker, Republican and a former clergyman from St. Louis:

Mr. Keiley: "Here was a fair proposition this afternoon to vote on a not unreasonable amendment, an amendment in line with the proposition of this bill and by a kind of canned opinion prepared at a previous time and after debate on a point of order the chairman rules the entire matter out and sustains the point of order and to each succeeding amendment another prepared opinion was brought out of an inside pocket and read to this House. I was opposed to this section as it stood and was a little suspicious but I was confirmed in that belief when the gentleman from St. Louis said he proposed to vote for this bill."

Mr. Meeker: "Will the gentleman yield?"

Mr. Kelley: "I yield."

Mr. Meeker: "I want to say that the gentleman from St. Louis, when he said,