

wines of native manufacture. A hearing was granted to discuss the proper labeling of cocoa and chocolate.

During the month, there met in Washington, the National Pomological society, the association of state agricultural colleges and experiment stations, and the association of official agricultural chemists, at all of which representatives of the department delivered papers and addresses.

The department during the month issued notices of judgment obtained in twenty-eight cases against manufacturers of dips and sprays, household and agricultural insecticides and fungicides. These prosecutions, many of which resulted in substantial fines, were based on the facts that the manufacturers offered their products under extravagant claims, failed to state the amounts of inert materials, overstated the strength of their products, or labeled them as containing a greater quantity than examination of the package proved.

The judgments under the food and drugs act covered misbranding or adulteration of many beverages, vinegar, egg products, canned tomatoes, raisins, tomato pulp, catsups, etc.

The seizures recommended dealt with egg products, grapes, figs, chestnuts, tomato pulp, phosphate of lime, onion products, oil of birch, oil of wintergreen, and sundry other food and drug substances.

The department published order No. 206, of the bureau of animal industry, which is designed to secure the proper registration of breeding animals admitted from foreign countries.

The publications for the month included a list of all bulletins in stock which are specially designed to help women in their household and farm work. This list includes titles dealing with a wide range of subjects, from the making of dairy products, the use of food, the arrangement of diet, the care of poultry, the raising of fruits and flowers, canning, beautification of home and school, to the danger of drugs. Request for specific titles in the list will be filled without charge as long as the supply lasts.

The following publications were issued during the month of November:

Report of the Director of the Office of Experiment Stations, 1913.

Report of the Chief of Biological Survey, 1913.

Report of the Chief of the Weather Bureau, 1913.

Report of Solicitor, 1913.

Report of Entomologist, 1913.

Report of Librarian, 1913.

Report of the Director of the Office of Public Roads, 1913.

Report of the Chief of the Bureau of Soils, 1913.

Report of the Guam Agricultural Experiment Station, 1913.

Department Bulletins 17, 27, 28, 29, 30, 32, 36, 38 and 45.

Department Bulletin 47.

Journal of Agricultural Research, Vol. 1, No. 2.

Notices of Insecticide Act Judgment, 26 to 30, 33.

The Use Book, 1913, Forest Service.

O. E. S. Record, Vol. 29, No. 5.

#### DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Secretary Redfield is preparing to submit to congress at its regular session a plan for the reorganization of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, which plan has already received the approval of the president.

Our great and rapidly growing foreign commerce reached, in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1913, the stupendous total of \$4,278,000,000 in value, divided into exports of approximately \$2,465,000,000 and imports of about \$1,812,000,000. Of our exports, about sixty-one per cent were manufactures, and of these, more than one-half were finished manufactures. The item of finished manufactures is now the largest item in our export trade and is also that which is growing most rapidly.

In the planned reorganization, an appropriation of \$150,000 is asked for the employment in foreign countries of fourteen commercial attaches who are to be officers of the department of commerce, who shall be accredited to our embassies in the same manner as naval and military attaches are now accredited, and whose sole duty shall be to study the commerce and industries of the nations where they reside.

The sum appropriated for the promotion of

foreign commerce through commercial agents, men of training and experience in particular lines of investigation, during the present fiscal year was but \$60,000, certainly far too small for accomplishments comparable to the increasing magnitude of our foreign trade. From twelve to sixteen men have been kept constantly employed in these special lines of investigation with excellent results, but the force is inadequate and the plan is to double it and, to this end, it is desired to increase to \$100,000 the regular appropriation. In addition, a special appropriation of \$100,000 is asked for study directed to the development and promotion of our trade with South America which is most important at this time owing to the approaching completion of the Panama canal.

A further special sum of \$100,000 is wanted in order that the bureau may carry out powers already possessed by it in inquiring into the cost of production at home and abroad.

Also, it is to be hoped that the bureau will be empowered to collect the statistics of our internal commerce and coastwise trade, information of importance and value which was not secured in the past fiscal year nor the present because of the omission of congress to appropriate therefor.

#### LIGHTHOUSE SERVICE

In the terrible storm that swept the Great Lakes region on November 10, the lighthouse service lost one of its newest and finest lake light vessels, No. 82. It was moored in about ten fathoms of water, thirteen miles from the entrance to Buffalo harbor and half way between Point Abino, Canada, and Sturgeon Point on the American side. Lake Erie at this point is about twelve miles wide.

During the past few weeks, the motor boat Tarragon has been active in the Chesapeake bay and tributaries in examining into conditions in the oyster fleet, supervising the shipment of crews, their treatment and the quarters and food furnished, and also noting and reporting violations of the navigation laws. Several minor violations, such as failure to show lights, anchoring in channels, etc., were reported, in addition to two or three of special interest.

#### DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

During the month of November Secretary Wilson has been absent on an inspection tour of the immigration stations along the Canadian border and on the Pacific coast. The secretary left Washington on November 1st and at Chicago took up the matter of the new immigration distribution station in that city, also visiting in turn Minneapolis, Vancouver, Victoria, Seattle and San Francisco, making a thorough inspection of the immigration service at those points. In connection with this official trip he delivered addresses before the commercial organizations at Seattle and San Francisco, the university of the state of Washington at Seattle, and Maritime workers in San Francisco and the American Federation of Labor convention at Seattle.

At San Francisco he was joined by Commissioner-General of Immigration Caminetti, for the purpose of taking up some proposed changes in the immigration station at that port. A pleasing incident in connection with Secretary Wilson's visit to San Francisco was the presentation to the secretary, at a meeting of the maritime workers of California, of a silver loving cup. This was presented by the seamen in appreciation of Secretary Wilson's efforts in securing the passage of the Wilson seamen's bill while he was a member of the Sixty-second congress. This bill, which abolished involuntary servitude, promoted the safety of travel at sea and improved the seamen's conditions generally. President Taft in the closing days of his administration having failed to sign the bill, it did not become a law. But a similar bill has already passed the senate at the special session. On his return from his tour of inspection the secretary was detained in Colorado in connection with the coal strike, where he is bending every effort to bring about an amicable settlement of the trade dispute between the miners and their employers in the southern Colorado coal fields. He is still engaged in this work.

#### MEDIATION WORK

The department of labor, under section 8 of the organic act, which authorizes the secretary to act as mediator and to appoint conciliators in trade disputes, continued its activities along this line of work during the month of November. Through the efforts of men from the depart-

ment, the controversy existing between the street car employes and the street car companies at Indianapolis was amicably adjusted, as was also the differences between the employes and the owners of the interurban lines out of Indianapolis. The good offices of the department are also being used to adjust the teamsters' strike in the same city. While the department is handicapped by the small appropriation provided for mediation and conciliation work, men were detailed from other branches of the departmental service and are now actively engaged in an endeavor to adjust many industrial controversies and trade disputes in various parts of the country.

At the time of the organization of the department of labor three of the bureaus transferred to it by the organic act were located in different parts of the city of Washington. The policy of the secretary was to have all the bureaus housed in one building, if practicable, thereby assuring greater facility in the transaction of the business between the several bureaus and offices of the department. The bureau of immigration, the bureau of naturalization and the children's bureau are now located, together with the secretary's office, in the Willard building on Fourteenth street, recently vacated by the department of commerce; the bureau of labor statistics being the only bureau apart from the rest of the department. This bureau is located in the new Commerce building at Nineteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue.

#### BUT THE PEOPLE UNDERSTAND

The machine politicians don't understand President Wilson because they can't understand how a man in public life can be simply honest, truthful and straightforward—or how he can be. Such a man annoys and irritates them; he strains and deranges their guessing machines, and messes up their system of political astrology. Their old and once reliable political dream books contain no information in regard to the Wilson type. \* \* \* He knows a lobby, for example, when he sees one. He has an idea of how to stop a panic before it is begun. He has a very definite idea of what special privilege is. His calmness is exasperating to political bear-baiters. They don't understand him; they never will understand him—and they don't understand the American people. But The People understand Wilson.—San Francisco Star.

The interlocking directorate system is to be placed under the ban by congress at the present session, if the wish of President Wilson is carried out. This is the little scheme by which the owners of banks and of steel mills got themselves named on the boards of the railroads, where they could enrich themselves by making contracts, as directors of the railroad, with themselves as owners of the money and supplies the railroads needed. Taking candy from a child was a task requiring tremendous acumen and remarkable physical strength compared to making money in that way.

#### THE ROAD TO LAUGHTERTOWN

Oh, show me the way to Laughtertown,  
For I have lost the way!  
I wandered out of the path one day  
When my heart was broke and my hair turned  
gray,  
And I can't remember how to play;  
I've quite forgotten how to be gay.  
It's all through sighing and weeping, they say,  
Oh, show me the way to Laughtertown,  
For I have lost the way!  
I used to belong in Laughtertown  
Before I lost the way,  
For I danced and laughed the livelong day  
Ere my heart was broke and my hair turned  
gray;  
So it ought to be easy to find the way,  
But crying has made me blind, they say,  
And still toward Teartown my sad feet stray—  
Oh, show me the way to Laughtertown,  
For I have lost the way!  
Would ye learn the road to Laughtertown,  
Oh ye who have lost the way?  
Would ye have young heart though your hair  
be gray?  
Go, learn from a little child each day;  
Go, serve his wants and play his play  
And catch the lilt of his laughter gay,  
And follow his dancing feet as they stray,  
For he knows the road to Laughtertown,  
O ye who have lost the way!

—Katherine D. Blake in Nashville Tennessean.