

MORE FOOD WITHOUT LOWER PRICES IN U. S.

Supply Broadened, Says Secretary Redfield, by the New Tariff Law.

NO FLOOD OF CHEAP WARES

"Market Basket" Imports Gain and Exports Jump, According to Federal Experts.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The Underwood-Simmons tariff law has increased materially the importation of foodstuffs into this country, and, according to Secretary of Commerce Redfield has unquestionably resulted in broadening the food supply of the United States.

This deduction is drawn by Mr. Redfield from statistics just compiled by the Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, showing the total imports in October last, the first month in which the new tariff law was in operation.

These are the first official figures given out and will be scanned with great interest by politicians as well as by business men and the humble consumers.

Although Secretary Redfield's statement asserts that the new tariff law has broadened the food supply of the United States there is no explanation of its effect on the prices that the American public is paying for the daily foodstuffs. As a matter of fact, the increased importations at lower rates of duty seem to have had no effect on the prices charged to the ultimate consumer.

Prices Remain as High.

The Redfield statement shows that there has been a large increase in the number of cattle imported into the United States and also a large increase in the amount of corn, fish, fresh beef, cream, potatoes, wheat and other foodstuffs; yet the prices, if the general complaints of consumers which have recently been pouring in on Congress are true, remain as high, if not higher, than they were under the Payne-Aldrich tariff law.

The Redfield figures seem to raise the question whether or not the Republicans were not very near the truth when they contended that the middleman would reap the profit that might accrue from the new tariff law and that the consumer would find himself paying as much for the things that go into his market basket as he did under the much abused Republican protective system.

The figures compiled by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce include the imports and exports for the first four months of the present fiscal year.

In considering these figures it should be borne in mind that the statistics for the month of October represent only twenty-eight days, the new tariff law having gone into effect October 4.

It should be noted also that the month of October cannot be taken as a fair test of normal conditions under the new law, for there was a large amount of goods in bond in the warehouses awaiting the more favorable duties imposed by the new act. The releasing of these goods in the warehouses, however, would seem to tend to increase the imports above the normal.

No Flooding With Cheap Wares.

"On the whole," says Secretary Redfield, "it is unquestionably true that the food supply has been broadened under the present law."

The first thing that suggested to the thoughtful reader of the figures will be the falling off in imports for the first four months of this fiscal year of nearly \$45,000,000 as compared with the same period of 1912. The flooding of our markets with the alleged cheap wares of Europe has not happened.

It should be noted that the month of September in the table includes the first three days of October up to the time when the new tariff law took effect, and, even when this is reckoned it will still appear that September by itself was the largest month of the four for importations and that October, during which the new tariff law was in operation, shows no such rush of importations as some have both threatened and feared.

On the other hand, the growth of exports in the same four months of 1913, \$48,591,833, is not only so when the bulk of almost \$35,000,000 of exports in the four months is considered, but, because of some exports which show a marked increase as compared with last year, and of the aggregate of manufactures fully finished goods from 52 per cent, thus being more than equal to the two other classes of manufactured exports taken together.

Too Soon to Be Definite.

"It is of course much too soon to state any definite results under the new revenue laws; yet if it be well to open new supplies of food, that has unquestionably been a result, because imports of foodstuffs show a marked increase under the new tariff law."

"Details of the imports of October just compiled by the Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce show that, because of a large proportion of those classes of foodstuffs on which the duty was reduced or removed by the new tariff law which began its operation on October 4, the number imported in October was 129,629, against 27,694 in October, 1912; and of sheep, also free of duty, the number imported was 26,955, against 2,466 in October, 1912.

"Of fresh beef, from which duty was removed under the existing law, the imports during October were 5,877,449 pounds, against 437,095 pounds in the three months of October, November and December, 1912; the beef imports of 1912 having been shown only in quarterly periods.

"Of corn, which enters free of duty under the new law, the importations in October, 1913, were 75,257,315 bushels, against 22,471 in October of last year. "Macaroni, the duty on which was reduced from 1 1/2c to 1c per pound, shows 8,514,434 pounds imported in October, 1913, against 6,959,556 pounds in October, 1912.

"Flax, now on the free list, shows material increases in importations, the quantities of the two classes—flax seed and flaxing and mackerel—showing a total of 31,000,000 pounds in October, 1913, against 22,000,000 in October, 1912.

More Cream Imported.

"Of cream, now on the free list, the October, 1913, imports were 136,000 gallons, against 84,417 gallons in October, 1912.

"Onions, on which the rate of duty was reduced one-half, show importations of 150,187 bushels in October, 1913, against 86,361 bushels in October, 1912.

"Two important articles of food—potatoes and wheat, and its products, which were transferred to the free list, remain

WHAT WILL CONGRESS DO?

OR what will the Legislature do? How often the stock market stands idle awaiting an answer to these questions.

It makes little or no difference what they do if you will let the stock market alone and invest your money in Guaranteed First Mortgage Certificates.

They have no ups and downs—principal and interest are guaranteed. Buy today and start your interest. Inquire in person or by mail at any office.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO

Capital \$5,000,000 Surplus (all earned) 11,000,000 176 Broadway, N. Y. 175 Broadway, N. Y. 250 Fulton St., Jamaica.

dutiable at a somewhat reduced rate when imported from countries which impose a duty on those articles coming from the United States, this special rate being, on wheat, 10 cents a bushel, instead of 25 cents under the former law, and on flour 4 1/2 cents a barrel, instead of 25 per cent ad valorem under the former law; potatoes, 10 per cent ad valorem, instead of 25 cents a bushel under the former law.

The total importations of wheat in October, 1913, were 233,217 bushels, against 52,215 bushels in October of last year; and of potatoes, 472,952 bushels, against 8,881 bushels in October of last year.

"Of the 233,217 bushels of wheat imported in October, 1913, 231,663 bushels were from Canada, which imposes a duty on wheat from the United States and was therefore dutiable at the reduced rate above mentioned; while of the 472,952 bushels of potatoes imported during October, 388,553 bushels were from Canada and dutiable at the reduced rate above mentioned, approximating 4 1/2 cents a bushel, against the general rate of 25 cents a bushel in October, 1912.

"Mentions Some Exceptions. "In certain other food articles on which the duty is removed or reduced, notably flour, rice, beans, peas and olive oil, the imports of October, 1913, are somewhat less than in October, 1912.

"On the whole, it is unquestionably true that the food supply has been broadened under the present law.

"It will be noticed that there is a large increase in the quantities of food imports from which the tariff has been in whole or in part removed, coincident with a large decrease in total value of imports, this decrease in the total imports being due to a falling off in the importation of certain articles not affected by tariff changes, especially coffee and tea, already free of duty, and sugar and wool, on which the change in duty has not yet become effective.

"The increase in imports of tea is over \$1,000,000 in value when compared with October of last year; that of wool more than \$1,500,000; coffee \$3,750,000 and sugar \$5,750,000, a total for the four articles of over \$12,000,000.

The Bureau of statistics figures show that the imports under the new tariff law for the month of October, not including, of course, the first three days, were about \$16,000,000 less than the imports in the corresponding month of the previous year.

Some of the Democratic leaders already are beginning to express some concern over the ability of the new tariff law to yield sufficient revenue to cover the proposed expenditures of the Government, and the already have taken steps to promote economy in appropriations.

In November the customs receipts were about \$2,500,000 less than in the corresponding month of 1912. The income tax is expected to make up the difference, but Democratic leaders insist that Congress should go along until at least the exact amount of revenue to be derived from this source is known. Treasury experts have estimated that the income tax would yield \$4,000,000 in the first year.

A Comparative Table. Following is the table of imports and exports from the United States during July, August, September and October, 1911, 1912 and 1913, and also exports of domestic manufactures by great groups, the period covered being the first four months of the fiscal year which began July 1:

Table with columns for Year, Total Imports, Total Exports, Exports of Domestic Manufactures. Rows for July, August, September, October, and Total 4 mos.

Exports of Domestic Manufactures. Following is the table of exports of domestic manufactures by great groups, the period covered being the first four months of the fiscal year which began July 1:

Table with columns for Year, Total Exports, Exports of Domestic Manufactures. Rows for July, August, September, October, and Total 4 mos.

Exports of Domestic Manufactures. Following is the table of exports of domestic manufactures by great groups, the period covered being the first four months of the fiscal year which began July 1:

Table with columns for Year, Total Exports, Exports of Domestic Manufactures. Rows for July, August, September, October, and Total 4 mos.

Exports of Domestic Manufactures. Following is the table of exports of domestic manufactures by great groups, the period covered being the first four months of the fiscal year which began July 1:

Table with columns for Year, Total Exports, Exports of Domestic Manufactures. Rows for July, August, September, October, and Total 4 mos.

Exports of Domestic Manufactures. Following is the table of exports of domestic manufactures by great groups, the period covered being the first four months of the fiscal year which began July 1:

Table with columns for Year, Total Exports, Exports of Domestic Manufactures. Rows for July, August, September, October, and Total 4 mos.

Exports of Domestic Manufactures. Following is the table of exports of domestic manufactures by great groups, the period covered being the first four months of the fiscal year which began July 1:

Table with columns for Year, Total Exports, Exports of Domestic Manufactures. Rows for July, August, September, October, and Total 4 mos.

Exports of Domestic Manufactures. Following is the table of exports of domestic manufactures by great groups, the period covered being the first four months of the fiscal year which began July 1:

Table with columns for Year, Total Exports, Exports of Domestic Manufactures. Rows for July, August, September, October, and Total 4 mos.

Exports of Domestic Manufactures. Following is the table of exports of domestic manufactures by great groups, the period covered being the first four months of the fiscal year which began July 1:

Table with columns for Year, Total Exports, Exports of Domestic Manufactures. Rows for July, August, September, October, and Total 4 mos.

Exports of Domestic Manufactures. Following is the table of exports of domestic manufactures by great groups, the period covered being the first four months of the fiscal year which began July 1:

CARDINAL NEWMAN'S SPIRIT TALKS LATIN

But It Sounds Like Coster Dialect to Those at Turner's Seance.

STEAD'S GHOST THERE

Sceptics in Occult Circle, Including "Sun" Man, Are Unconvinced.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. LONDON, Dec. 14.—The correspondent of THE SUN was permitted to attend the seance of Sir Alfred Turner's "wonderful medium," Cecil Husk, at Peckham to-day.

The materialization of psychic phenomena by Husk, who is 70 years old and entirely blind, has caused Sir Alfred Turner, a British soldier with long experience in the Orient, to declare that his belief in spiritualism is adamant.

A circle of ten persons, including Sir Alfred, Lady Duff Gordon, one of the passengers saved from the Titanic, and the correspondent of THE SUN, sat in a darkened room Husk's house and clasped hands around a table. Four of the circle were sceptics. The SUN correspondent was forced to give his word of honor that he would not unloose his hand or touch anything, the admonition being accompanied by the explanation that such action would "make the spirits angry."

When everything was in readiness lights were seen passing around the table. Then a voice was heard. Sir Alfred Turner said it was that of Grimaldi, the famous clown, around whose life Leoncavallo is said to have composed "Pagliacci." Grimaldi remained throughout the seance as interlocutor. The seance lasted three hours.

Cardinal Newman Appears. The voice announced that the spirit of Cardinal Newman was about to appear. A phosphorescent cross was visible within the circle. A deep voice was heard exclaiming: "God bless you!" Then came a Latin benediction, intoned in an accent far removed from the scholarly Oxford Latin used by Cardinal Newman. The classic tongue, as pronounced by the spirit, bore a remarkable resemblance to the coster dialect of Whitechapel, especially in the management of the aspirants. A supposed acolyte then sang. It was thought that he was singing a Latin or Greek hymn.

Sir Alfred Turner, who knows both these languages, confessed that he could not make out a word. The members of the circle who knew something of the classics were divided in opinion as to what language was used. A friend of the medium volunteered the information that it was Latin. Even after this pronouncement no one could catch the drift of the words.

Morgan the Buccaneer Appears. The materializations then commenced. From the centre of the table arose a slate covered with phosphorescent points. On it appeared the features of a child. One of the women present hailed it as the face of her child. The slate they descended on the table with a thud.

Another form appeared. Another woman declared that it was that of her dead mother. The voice, which was falsetto, struck the correspondent as being that of Husk. This figure disappeared and a few seconds later appeared again, but indistinctly. On the second appearance it was the face of a woman.

Morgan, the buccaner, who seems to be a favorite visitor to the terrestrial planet at spiritualistic seances, was the next on the list. He stood majestically for a minute. As he faded away his "God bless you" was as fervent as that of Cardinal Newman, but was uttered in a volcanic voice.

Stead's Spirit Talks. William T. Stead was then announced. A form appeared. It had a beard. To the correspondent of THE SUN, who knew Stead intimately, this was the only point of resemblance between the man and the materialization. The voice was as much like Stead's as chalk is like cheese. A person who was sitting next to the correspondent said:

"Mr. Hearst would certainly like to send you his regards." Stead seemed to be almost baffled. What surprised the correspondent most was the fact that he drew in his breath and exhaled it audibly. After a long pause the materialization said:

"Thank you." After the seance it was said that during this pause Stead was describing to Lady Duff Gordon the last moments of the Titanic wreck. When the medium came out of his trance his eyes were remarkably bright for those of a blind man. All the sceptics were convinced that the childish face seen on the slate was that of Lady Duff-Gordon. They said to THE SUN correspondent that it passed understanding how anybody could be deceived by such purities.

A prominent business man said he never knew that Cardinal Newman, W. T. Stead and Morgan, the pirate, all spoke with the same Cockney accent. Sir Alfred Turner was still absolutely convinced, however, and thought it was a shame on the part of the sceptics to cast doubt on the authenticity of the phenomena.

POINCARÉ MAY VISIT U. S. Paris "Matin" Hopes Wilson Also Can Go to France.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. PARIS, Dec. 15.—Speaking of the proposed visit of President Poincaré to the United States, the Matin says this morning that an exchange of visits between the Presidents of the two republics would be welcomed with lively satisfaction by France and would contribute powerfully to the maintenance of the close relations which have existed between the United States and France since the foundation of the republics.

KATE CAREW UNDER KNIFE. Woman Cartoonist Is Operated On in London.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. LONDON, Dec. 14.—Mrs. Kellott Chambers, more widely known as Kate Carew, the cartoonist, underwent a serious operation at the Samaritan Hospital to-day after an illness of several months. She is doing as well as can be expected.

TIFFANY & Co.

SILVER FORKS AND SPOONS AT \$1.00 PER OUNCE

NEW YORK PARIS LONDON

30,000 PAY HOMAGE TO THE "MONA LISA"

Crowd Smashes Doors of Florence Gallery, Knocks Down Policemen.

HOW PERUGIA STOLE IT As Decorator He Was Employed to Put Picture in Glass Case.

Special Cable Dispatches to The Sun. FLORENCE, Dec. 14.—Da Vinci's "Mona Lisa," in an antique gilded frame, made its majestic public entrance into Florence this morning when it was placed for public exhibition in one of the portrait rooms of the Galleria degli Uffizi.

As the famous picture was borne into the room Dr. Corrado Ricci, director of the department of fine arts, and a superintendent of the museum, and a group of artists and newspaper correspondents doffed their hats instinctively and welcomed the masterpiece to the gallery of the city where it was painted four centuries ago.

The "Mona Lisa" was placed upon an easel between portraits by Raphael and Titian and beyond arms' reach. Four policemen in uniform were posted to guard the picture.

An immense throng of people was then admitted. The people had grown so impatient that they smashed the entrance doors and knocked down two policemen. They were admitted in parties of 100.

The director of the gallery was in the room constantly. He exhorted the visitors to be calm and not to crush. Every class from peasants to nobles, including many Americans, was represented. All were obliged to file rapidly through the gallery, which was closed at the usual hour, 1 o'clock. Thirty thousand persons saw the picture. Hundreds were disappointed at not being able to get into the gallery.

It has been arranged to exhibit the "Mona Lisa" in Rome. It will then be handed over to M. Barreire, the French Ambassador, in a solemn public ceremony.

SIGNOR Geri, the Florence dealer who gave the information to the police which resulted in the recovery of the picture, will probably claim the reward of \$100,000 offered by France.

Wanted American Buyers. PARIS, Dec. 14.—Now that Paris is assured that the real Mona Lisa has been found it is waiting impatiently for the real story of the theft from the Louvre. The reports published so far are regarded as merely a preliminary story based on scanty data by Italian journalists.

The police have allowed it to become known that in the search of Perugia's room at Florence they found a notebook giving the names of Italian dealers in antiquities, as well as those of dealers in Hamburg and Berlin.

Under the date, December, 1910, eight months before the theft of the Mona Lisa, were the names of Andrew Carnegie, J. Pierpont Morgan and John D. Rockefeller. Perugia was employed at that time by the Gobbler firm, house painters and glaziers. The entry of the names of the wealthy Americans is taken to indicate that Perugia was meditating his coup for a long time.

Perugia's Work in the Louvre. It was the irony of fate that the authorities of the Louvre laid themselves open to the loss of the masterpiece of da Vinci by the precautions they took to keep it from injury. It was decided in October, 1910, owing to many cases of persons disfiguring pictures in the gallery, to have all the great masterpieces placed under glass. Perugia was one of the four men employed for the purpose and as the work proved to be very delicate it had to be done four times over before it was considered satisfactory. In this manner Perugia had ample opportunity to observe how the Mona Lisa was hung.

Perugia had been in the employ of the Gobbler firm from July to September, 1908. He returned to work for that firm in December, 1908, and was with it when the authorities of the Louvre gave the commission to the Gobblers to place the masterpieces under glass. Perugia was one of the men chosen as the most reliable for the work. In January, 1911, the task was completed.

Owing to the painters' strike Perugia left the Gobbler firm in July of that year and later went to work for the Perotti firm. He was in the employ of that firm when the "Mona Lisa" was stolen. The man was among those examined at the time by the magistrate in charge of the case. He admitted that he was two hours late in going to work the morning of the theft and said that he could not remember what the cause was, but that probably he had been carousing the previous night.

Had the Thief's Finger Prints. A letter was sent to him asking him to call at the police headquarters and have his finger prints taken. He failed to reply. As one of the finger prints found on the glass which covered the "Mona Lisa" is perfectly clear and is unmistakably that of Perugia, the public faith in the story that the picture was not established at the time of the theft, as Perugia's finger prints had already been taken on two previous occasions when he was arrested.

M. Bertillon said that his staff is too small to undertake any work outside of the regular daily search among the data of his office.

The police are convinced that Perugia had accomplices, as they maintain that one man unaided could not take down the picture and walk off with it. Perugia is reported to have said that he talked with fellow painters in the Louvre prior to the theft. There were only two painters in the museum at the time and both deny that they saw Perugia.

It is considered a suspicious fact that two of Perugia's cousins left Paris for Italy shortly before he went to his native country. Acquaintances of the man here are astounded at Perugia's act. They refuse to believe that such a man is capable of carrying out such a feat or of talking as he is reported to have done to the Italian police. The keeper of the restaurant where Perugia took his meals when in Paris said that to the unbounded astonishment of everybody in the restaurant the house painter gave a tip of five francs to a waitress the Sunday before he left for Italy.

The restaurant keeper added that Perugia spent two weeks in London last summer.

Despatches from Florence say that when he was arrested he had about a lira, 75 centimes, in his possession, and his hotel bill was ten lire. The box in which the picture was found was a plain wooden box exactly the size of the painting. It had no false bottom. Rags and painters' tools were over the picture, which lay on its face. The "Mona Lisa" is reported to have suffered two slight scratches.

House painting and decorating in Paris is almost entirely in the hands of Italians. They go home in the slack season. As the customs men know this there is little formality in the examination at the frontier. This probably is why Perugia was able to pass through the customs without his prize being discovered.

SHIP TO GO THROUGH CANAL NEXT MONTH Channel 17 Feet Deep Cut Through Cuenracha Slide—Dredge Makes Passage.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. PANAMA, Dec. 14.—Officials of the Canal Commission believe that if no further slides take place the first ship will go through the Canal in January instead of some time next summer, as had been expected.

When Capt. Anundson, the explorer, decided to send his ship, the Fram, around South America, fearing that she could not go through the Canal for six months yet, it was announced that the first ship would possibly be able to pass from the Atlantic to the Pacific in May, 1914. This was the last definite statement regarding the possible date of the first through navigation of the Canal.

Now a channel 17 feet deep and 90 feet wide has been completed through the Cuenracha slide, which alone bars the waterway. The large dredge Corozal and three others made the passage to-day. Seven dredges are now at work excavating the slide, and if there are no further movements of the slide the canal will be in condition for through navigation next month.

Special offering today! English & Scotch Sweater Coats

at \$5.95

If he doesn't like things English—he surely likes Scotch.

These are those rich fleecy affairs such as you can find only in sweater garments of English and Scotch manufacture. Angora rough wool effects, in grays, browns, greens, and two and three tones; clever mixture effects as colorful as the bonnie heather, and stripes that are irrevocably English. All made in high cut V neck model and most of them with light weight elastic sleeves. Beautiful materials, substantial workmanship, fastidious finish, and strikingly low in price.

Men's \$1 Silk Hose today 59c

An all silk full fashioned hose, with four thread heels and toes of fine lisle. And don't overlook that it is a clocked hose—which seldom gets below a dollar at any season. Assorted in black, tan, gray, navy, white, green and purple.

Saks & Company Broadway at 34th Street

Tobey-Made Furniture

The Elegant Christmas Gift

From the large displays of suitable objects we suggest

TOBEY READING STAND, \$25—A rather necessary addition to every library. Stand is very light and easy to move; extreme dimensions are 38 inches wide, 27 1/2 inches high and 12 inches deep. This piece is also made in oak.

OCCASIONAL CHAIR, \$45—A reproduction in St. Jago, Cuban mahogany of an unusual and meritorious piece which was taken from the old powder magazine at Baton Rouge, built by the Spaniards in the early 18th century. We also have the original of this chair on exhibition.

LADIES' WRITING DESK, \$135—Virginia Colonial design, pineapple carving, with rope-edge carved top.

TILT TOP TEA TABLE, \$69—A copy of a tilt-top tea table said to have been made by Robert Moore, who operated a cabinet and carving shop on Front street, Philadelphia, in 1768. This piece is a very good example of Chippendale.

EDDY TABLE, \$140—A 3-foot square living room table in Cuban mahogany; reproduction of a very old table until recently owned by the Eddy family of Barnstable, Massachusetts.

JEWEL TABLES, \$85—Remarkable specimens of rare woods and perfect cabinet work; lined with satinwood; gold plated hinge and lock. Tables in mahogany, tonquinwood, violetwood, etc.

DOLPHIN DESK, \$385—One of the most roomy and comfortable desks made of solid St. Jago Cuban mahogany. It has a number of secret compartments and is a piece of furniture with grace and dignity in every line. 4-foot wide.

HALL CLOCKS, \$135 to \$1050—Cases made of either oak or solid St. Jago Cuban mahogany and fitted with domestic movements or the finest English tubular chime movements.

The Tobey Furniture Company Fifth Avenue at Fifty-third Street

GREECE TAKES OVER CRETE. MRS. SYKES TO MARRY AGAIN.

Widow of Denver Man Engaged to Sir Joseph Spearman.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. LONDON, Dec. 14.—Mrs. Sykes, widow of Richard Sykes of Denver, Colo., will be married next February to Sir Joseph Layton Spearman, Bart.

DENVER, Dec. 14.—Mrs. Richard Sykes is one of Denver's exclusive "30s." Her husband, equestrian and clubman, died of pneumonia following an operation for appendicitis at St. Joseph's Hospital here October 29, 1912, aged 48 years. At the time of his illness Mrs. Sykes was in England.

On receipt of a cablegram she started from Southampton in a race against death. Her husband expired while she was in mid-ocean on the White Star liner Cedric. The message was flashed to her by wireless.

Sykes came from England in the early '60s and engaged in the cattle business in Wyoming, becoming wealthy. He came to Colorado and engaged successfully in mining, stock raising and ranching. Mrs. Sykes inherited all of his fortune.

Sykes was an authority on horses and established Denver's first riding society.

Have You Ordered "FERRIS" CHRISTMAS HAM Park & Tilford?