

GRAIN EXPORTS STOPPED—PAPER FAMINE FEARED

ALL EXPORTS OF GRAIN FOR EUROPE STOP

Big Houses Seek Legal Means to Cancel All Contracts.

JOHN BASSETT MOORE TO COUNSEL THEM

No More Shipments Until Buyers Deposit Money Here Is Plan.

Grain exporters of the United States will cease all efforts to export in the present circumstances if it can legally be done.

Not only will contracts in existence for the shipment of between 60,000,000 and 70,000,000 bushels to Europe be cancelled but an attempt will be made to ship any more or to make any new contracts no matter how profitable they may appear to be. All depends upon an interpretation of a clause in the contracts.

The absolute demoralization of the foreign exchange market, the unsatisfactory status of the proposed assumption of war risks on cargoes by foreign governments and the law which holds the shipper liable until delivery were some of the reasons which induced the big export men to resolve on the action after two days deliberation, winding up yesterday afternoon.

No expedient has so far been suggested, it was argued, whereby the shipper is assured of his money, which is the paramount consideration. Statements that banking houses have made arrangements to exchange between the bank of France or England were not regarded as satisfactory. A \$5,000,000 or \$7,000,000 were mentioned. The wheat men have more than \$100,000,000 of business in sight.

Governmental assurances were considered as unsatisfactory because they did not know what the governmental situation will be a month hence.

Insurance an Obstacle.

The insurance issue was also a serious question. England, it was said, would assume war risks. The wheat men of New York agreed to let the policies which had been obtained be deposited in a London bank, which would be the wheat men's bank in New York that the policies had been deposited in. While private advice of such deposits had been received by shippers no such notification had been sent to their banks.

The shippers had many instances to show they were in an unfortunate position. They had taken of cargoes sent to one port and diverted to another, of cargoes sent to one port and diverted to another. There was one report that a cargo of wheat for a European country arrived in New York. Several million bushels of this wheat were at once confiscated by Belgium.

Want Money Sent Here.

The idea of the wheat men as it developed yesterday was for the foreign nations to send the money to this country and to establish credits in the banks of New York which will make payment certain.

The meetings of the wheat men began on Sunday at the Hotel Biltmore. When New York agreed to let the policies which had been obtained be deposited in a London bank, which would be the wheat men's bank in New York that the policies had been deposited in. While private advice of such deposits had been received by shippers no such notification had been sent to their banks.

Belgium Would Stand Risk.

Present at the morning session was Pierre Mall, Belgian Consul who had cable messages saying that Belgium will assume war risks on cargoes of wheat consigned to her ports. It was stated in a dispatch from the Ministry of War that the rate will be an increase of only one-fourth of 1 per cent over the usual Peace Rate.

The address to the association Mr. Mall read another cable message from M. de Broqueville, Minister of the Foreign Office, announcing that Belgian credit remains unimpaired and that the Belgian Government will insure all payments. Traffic, it was stated, was uninterrupted between New York and Antwerp. Mr. Mall said that Antwerp was one of the most profitable ports for this country. Belgium took 10,000,000 bushels of wheat last year and the total business of the United States is \$100,000,000, as against \$12,000,000 done by Belgium in this country. Mr. Mall was informed that the association would consult with him as conditions develop.

London Rules the Trade.

By Bernays, one of the large exporters of wheat to Europe, dictated for THE SUN in response of the situation later in the day, together with the suggestions that have developed, as follows:

"The export grain business in America is conducted on the basis of an export contract, which is called the London-American grain contract.

"Under this contract, the duties and the freight on cargoes and the duties on the cargo are paid by the buyer. The contract is so drawn up that the American seller is protected against the buyer. It is provided that any dispute arising therefrom shall be settled by arbitration in London, against which the American seller has no recourse. An award on such an appeal against the buyer may be carried to the English courts, and both buyer and seller are obligated to obey by the decision. Should an award be found against an American seller he may be sued in an American court and precedent has established the fact that, as a rule, the American court confirms the judgment of the High Court of Justice of England.

Void in Case of War.

"The London American grain contract contains a clause which reads: 'Should war be declared, the contract shall be void and the American seller shall be relieved of all obligations under the contract.' This clause is not enforceable in an American court. The American seller considers himself entitled to cancel some or all of their contracts at the same time running the risk that the construction of this clause by English arbitrators and English courts may not coincide with their own view, and that they might become liable

PAPER FAMINE MENACES WORLD IF WAR CONTINUES

Cessation of Industry in Europe Makes Tremendous Demand on Manufacturers Here, Says A. E. Wright of International Paper Co.

WORLD'S DAILY PRINT PAPER OUTPUT AND CONSUMPTION

Country.	Output tons.	Consumption tons.	Exports tons.	Imports tons.
United States	5,000	5,000	1,000	1,000
Canada	1,500	1,500	300	300
Germany	1,100	1,100	300	300
France	800	1,100	300	300
Sweden	300	300	100	100
Norway	200	200	100	100
Russia	150	150	50	50
Japan	100	100	50	50
China	25	25	5	5
Australia	75	75	5	5
Belgium and Holland	50	50	5	5
Italian States and Turkey	25	25	5	5
Total	9,775	7,800	3,000	1,460

South America and Africa and any country not mentioned are supplied chiefly by the United States, Canada and Germany.

That the continuation of the European war will result in a paper famine throughout the world is the opinion of A. E. Wright of the International Paper Company. Mr. Wright said yesterday that the paper manufacturers in this country are already feeling the great demand for print paper and it is generally feared that it will be necessary to cut into the reserve supply now held at the mills.

With the commerce on the high seas almost completely tied up and Germany, one of the three principal exporting countries in the world, involved in the struggle, the task of supplying the world with print paper will rest on the shoulders of the American manufacturers.

Thousands of orders from all over the world have been pouring into the offices of manufacturers in the United States during the past few weeks demanding immediate shipments. Just now that point of view, the manufacturers, for there are no ships to carry the paper across the sea.

May Limit Exports.

In this event it would be necessary for the American manufacturers to continue more of their shipments to the United States, as, at the present time, Canada supplies the United States with about 100,000 tons of paper daily. The loss of this would mean a further demand on the American mills.

"England is using daily, with its extra editions, newspapers, approximately 1,500,000 tons of paper," Mr. Wright said. "This amount is fast eating into the reserve stock and they are calling on the United States and Canada for tremendous shipments of paper daily. In getting vessels to ship the stock, but we are assured that the English Government will have the high seas open soon and we are shipping tons of paper to Boston and New York from fourteen of our mills in the East so as to have the stock at the ports when the vessels are available."

"South America, which has always been dependent upon Germany and Japan, for large damages for non-fulfillment of contracts.

"Two years there has been in existence the North American Export Grain Association, composed of all the leading grain export houses of the United States. The members of this association have united in demanding that proper steps be taken to safeguard their interests and to ensure a steady flow of grain to the world. The association has demanded from them under present circumstances.

"Numerous cases of the most flagrant nature were given by exporters at the meeting to-day of the way in which the property of American grain exporters has been tampered with, and which would tend to prevent that step toward safeguarding American interests would be taken if, for the present at least, all shipments were stopped.

"With all these upward of impediments the grain trade did not want to undertake steps which in the eyes of the European buyers could be construed as an arbitrary seizure of the grain. They urged the employment of Prof. John Bassett Moore, former Assistant Secretary of State. They will be guided by his counsel and the legal points they intend through the North American Export Grain Association to promulgate in a resolution their attitude toward European buyers.

Washington Aid Doubtful.

"Certain newspapers, with the intention of pacifying the excited minds of the commercial world, have published that through some lenient action of buyers of foreign exchange the situation has been alleviated. There are some who believe in the possibility of the authorities of the United States to further the grain export trade of America. But merchants' interests, has been misinterpreted. Germany does not desire more territory in Europe; she seeks only the expansion of her markets. The nations have been merely waiting to crush her. The Austro-Serbian episode furnished the occasion and Russia, eager for the chance, promptly declared war on Germany. It could not avoid if we would preserve our national honor.

"Russia and not Germany is responsible for this European war. Whatever may be said by other nations, Germany did not want war, but when our honor is threatened we must defend it. We will not draw back now.

"Count von Bernstorff will sail by the Ancona of the Italian Line this morning and hopes to arrive in Naples on the twenty-first. He reported to the German Consulate here yesterday and was duly registered. He said that if Italy is still neutral when he arrives there he will have no trouble in getting to Germany, but if Italy declares war on Germany, then he expects to be seized and held prisoner. He is quite cheerful.

NON-COMMITTAL ON PEACE PLAN.

Four Governments, However, Thank President for Offer.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The President's offer of the good offices of the United States Government in the European conflict has been acknowledged by Great Britain, Austria, France and Russia. The response are understood to be non-committal, though thanking the President.

Secretary Bryan was notified to-day that Sweden intends to remain neutral.

Charge d'Affaires Hubert of the Swiss Legation announced that his country has been declared in a state of siege and the mobilization of reserves ordered to protect its neutrality. The Swiss Government feels it is menaced by the proximity of the contending forces and is preparing to resist an invasion.

The State Department still has under consideration China's suggestion that efforts be made to exempt the Far East from hostilities.

TAKES OVER U. S. CONTRACTS.

French Government Takes Over Deliveries for American Dealers.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, Aug. 10.—The French Government has taken over the proposal of the chamber of grain brokers to take over all contracts for American grain dealers, allowing the Government to fix the price to be paid to the dealers. The owners of the contract have been authorized to take up the matter and they will deal with the American exporters directly.

The only contracts which the Government will take over are the deliveries from August 1 to August 15 at 24 francs (\$4.80) a hundred kilos, and August 15 to August 21 at 22 1/2 francs (\$4.70).

Count von Bernstorff TO JOIN GERMAN ARMY

Nephew of Ambassador Will Sail To-morrow for Italy—May Be Held There.

Count Werner von Bernstorff, a nephew of the German Ambassador to the United States, arrived here yesterday and will sail to-morrow for Italy. He is the nephew of the late Count von Bernstorff, who was killed in the last eight months he has been in Vancouver, B. C., making arrangements to be sent to the front. He is a Lieutenant of the Sixteenth Prussian Infantry and is a member of the German army.

He said that he had little trouble in getting out of Canada despite the reports that reached him frequently that German reserves were being held up at the border. He said he was allowed to pass. When he was asked what he thought of the war he said:

"It was bound to come. If not this year then three, but the European situation in Europe is so serious. Every movement made by her for the advancement of her interests, has been misinterpreted. Germany does not desire more territory in Europe; she seeks only the expansion of her markets. The nations have been merely waiting to crush her. The Austro-Serbian episode furnished the occasion and Russia, eager for the chance, promptly declared war on Germany. It could not avoid if we would preserve our national honor.

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Swedish for its paper requirements, is calling for the importation of Canada to satisfy its present and future supply. It is now entirely dependent on us and we hope that, whatever the result of the war, the tariff on our present relations with South America will be a permanent demand.

Make 6,500 Tons a Day.

"The United States and Canada make about 500 tons of paper every day. Five thousand tons of paper are used in the United States and 400 tons in Canada. The rest is exported. The present export demand in the neighborhood of 1,500 tons a day and will, no doubt, increase shortly.

"There is also a decided increase in demand for paper on the part of the American newspapers, but for the present America is fairly well prepared to take care of this country's and Europe's requirements. To do so, though, I fear that we will have to use our reserve stock and if the war continues for any length of time it is safe to predict a material shortage by the late fall.

"Five million tons of paper as it is in the large German cities and the papers have been cut to mere postal card size. This is partly because of the shortage in paper, but chiefly because all the able bodied men having enlisted.

"The American newspapers need not worry for some time to come, as it is the policy of the United States to supply this country to take care of America first and at all hazards. We will not take any unfair advantage of the present emergency. This is the policy of our country."

Mr. Wright added that the present reserve supply of paper in this country is about 6,000 tons, or 195,000 rolls enough to last twelve days at the present rate of consumption. The average price of the print paper is \$40 a ton at the manufacturing point, making the present reserve stock worth \$240,000.

It is interesting to note that of the 5,000 tons of print paper used daily in this country, more than 500 tons, or more than the total amount used by Russia, Norway, Sweden, Japan, China, Australia, Belgium and Holland.

GERMANY DEPENDS ON AUSTRIAN HELP

Defence in Alsace Must Be Strengthened by Forces of Ally.

EXPECTS 350,000 TROOPS

French Advance Shows Offensive Policy of Gen. Joffre.

BY AN AMERICAN MILITARY OFFICER.

The news of the approach of Austrian troops to the Franco-German frontier in Alsace is of especial interest as showing the beginning of the development of the Austro-German plan of action.

One of the deciding points in the campaign against France will depend on the number of troops that Austria can rush to the Alsatian border. If Austria can hold back the French from crossing the Rhine in this area, the mass of the German forces can be launched at the northern French defenses to attempt to break their way through by the impetus and rapidly of their advance. Or if France concentrates most of her forces to oppose the Germans in this field, the Austro-German armies in the south will have a chance to bribe aside the weaker resistance and advance down the valleys of the Aube and Seine, attacking the northern French army in the rear. The northern German army is pressing it in front. But the only chance for the Austro-Germans to accomplish this depends on Austria's ability to hold back the French border of all their active armies.

It must be understood that these first movements and encounters of the war are made by the active reserves of the nations, reinforced and practically doubled in strength by the active reserves. The active reserves will do the first fighting, and the main body of the army will be important, but not decisive. Behind the active armies all of the nations concerned have their reserve armies that are waiting in the wings, ready to be called into the field for defence or will furnish reinforcements for an advance.

Rhine Is Well Defended.

Germany has all the crossings of the Rhine defended so that if her field armies are driven back she can delay the French advance while her reserve armies are concentrating to oppose them. Germany has the advantage of the position of Europe in her number of fully trained reserves. Russia alone exceeds her in numbers and these are admittedly less efficient than the German reserves. A defeat of the French forces in the grand battle that is imminent would be much more serious for the French army. Paris is only 130 miles from the Belgian border and the intervening country is an open rolling country traversed by the finest highways in this world. If the Austro-Germans can defeat the French active army on the border these roads will facilitate a rapid advance with a heavy reserve of the French army.

Germany is evidently making extreme efforts to secure this end. In case she succeeds in driving the French army back to the Rhine, the French army will be blocked by French fortifications we may expect to learn of desperate efforts by allowing additional reserves to be brought into the field. The German field army on a war footing consist of twenty-five army corps, 550,000 men. The French field army consists of twenty army corps, 500,000 men. Germany must leave some troops to watch Russia the opposing forces of French and Germans on the border must be held in check. The German army is efficient Austrians to overbalance the Belgians and English may turn the odds in favor of the Austro-Germans.

Austria has sixteen army corps, three in Galicia and the remaining concentration in Bosnia and Dalmatia on the Serbian border, six in Hungary and five in Austria proper. These troops have been mobilized since July 24 and could on short notice be concentrated wherever most needed.

Austria has the fortress of Cracow, the strongly entrenched camp of Przemyel in Galicia and the fortress of Carnioia Mountains to oppose a Russian advance and to give time for her reserve forces to be mustered for defence against Russia. These Austrian-Slavonic troops supported by the reserves should be sufficient to contain the Serbians.

If Austria has determined to rush her active forces to the assistance of Germany in her attack on France, the five army corps from Austria proper, 175,000 men, should already be on the Alsatian Rhine, and five corps from Hungary should be on the Danube. The Italian troops on the field of Aeschaffenburg failed to enter and laid down their arms in the presence of the enemy.

The reports from the Serbian theatre of war indicate that the Austrian forces have not yet been able to cross the Danube or the Save River, on the northern border of Serbia, and that the Serbian army in the southwest has begun its offensive advance across the Drina River into southern Bosnia. The despatches are not clear and tend to furnish an indication as to the main line of Serbian advance. But there is ample evidence that the Serbian veterans, hardened in two victorious campaigns, are making the best use of their opportunities and resources.

The field of political complications in various sections of Europe appears to be still open and the few remaining non-combatants may leave the security of their present neutrality and enter the lists of belligerents to complete the complexity of the European imbroglio.

Details Kept From Public.

The zones of concentration of the German army and its reserve de Belfort is its grouping army the strength of its different groups, is not known to the outside world, and even not known in Berlin to the general German public. The same is true of the military forces of France. Therefore, whatever is advanced by a military commentator must be based only upon familiarity with the military situation and the military details, coupled with the ordinary knowledge of roads, communications, geographical, topographical and other general circumstances concerning the assembling and disposing of a country's forces in some particular zone of war for the attainment of a particular and obvious objective. It is the general opinion of the military experts that the concentration of the German army was taking place in the zone—the richest in communications—outlined by the towns of Weisel, Cologne, Aix-la-Chapelle, Treves, Metz, Strasbourg, Mannheim, and that the main force of the German army would advance through Belgium by the valley of the Meuse and the Ardennes, to interrupt the French lines of communications.

The stubborn resistance encountered in Belgium may have influenced the German high command to change the disposition of its army groups, shifting its main line of offence. But it is as logical to suppose that the Teutonic army will maintain its advance through the Meuse Valley with an stubbornness equal to that of its adversary, bringing to bear in that field strong reinforcements which would have to be withdrawn from other zones of concentration.

The only thing which appears certain from the engagements at Altkirch and Muelhausen is that south of Strasbourg the German army has a considerable strength of German forces, and it might be concluded that there exists an intention even of withdrawing German troops from Belgium to reinforce the group in Alsace or that in Belgium. That intention would appear to be evidenced by the reported arrival near Biele of the advance guard of an Austrian army group composed of several army corps. This Austrian army group could take over the defence of the Rhine, freeing the German troops in that region for use elsewhere. However, it would not be logical to seek another justification in the presence of Austrian troops in the western theatre of war. The Austrian army is composed of sixteen army corps of 10,000 combatants each in three divisions; two line divisions and one landwehr, or territorial, division. Of these sixteen army corps, seven are recruited in Slavonic districts, and as a rule, in districts more or less disaffected.

Occurrences during the present mobilization which have hinged on that situation, the general opinion is that with the shipping registry bill enacted and the insurance question placed upon a reasonable basis the equilibrium of the exchange would soon be restored as incident of renewed movement of exports and imports.

A committee of the council was appointed to maintain communication with all members throughout the country in order that all action may truly represent the interests of all sections of the country. The committee will meet daily. It is composed of Mr. Farrell, Mr. Simon, Mr. Ryan, Mr. Clarke and Mr. Thomas.

Exchange of Troops.

The value of these troops for use against Russian and Serbia may have appeared doubtful and they may have been sent into the western theatre of war in exchange for German troops. The Belgian army, these Austrian-Slavonic soldiers in a German frame, employed against France and Belgian troops would retain their military cohesion and their fighting value. When, however, this theory was tested on a former occasion, in the war of 1866, where it was a question of Italians mixed with Bavarians and employed against Prussians, the Italian troops on the field of Aeschaffenburg failed to enter and laid down their arms in the presence of the enemy.

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URGE MOTION TO TAKE RISK TO MOVE TRADE

Industrial Leaders Call on Government to Provide Ship Insurance.

MEET IN TRADE COUNCIL

Pass Resolutions Pointing to Need of Quick Action for Relief.

BY A EUROPEAN MILITARY EXPERT.

The National Foreign Trade Council, made up of some of the best known business men in the country, passed a resolution yesterday recommending that the United States Government promptly provide war risk insurance on both hulls and cargoes of American vessels engaged in overseas trade.

Not only will letters be written to the heads of the Government on the subject, but a strong committee will be in Washington on Friday to attend Secretary McAdoo's conference.

The council met yesterday at the Chamber of Commerce with James A. Farrell, president of the United States Steel Corporation, in the chair. Present were James J. Hill, Frank A. Vanderbilt, E. A. S. Clarke of the Lackawanna Steel Company, P. A. S. Franklin of the International Mercantile Marine, E. N. Hurley of Chicago, Barton Myers of Norfolk, Charles Muehling of the American Locomotive Company, H. Muehlen of Chicago, M. A. Oudin of the General Electric Company, John D. Ryan of the Amalgamated Copper Company, W. D. Simmons of Philadelphia, William Strathairn, E. P. Thomas, Sam D. Capen of St. Louis and others.

Mr. Farrell in his opening address said that the United States must start exports moving first of all.

"Even if we could sell steel for \$1,000 a ton and wheat for \$10 a bushel," he said, "it would profit us little while we were without the means of safe transportation."

Mr. Farrell appointed as a resolution committee Messrs. Hill, Franklin, Muehling, J. A. G. Carson of Savannah, Charles Hurley, Myers, Strathairn and Thomas. The committee submitted a resolution in part as follows:

Whereas it is of vital importance for the prosperity of the United States that our cotton, grain and all other products and manufactures which are exported amounting approximately to one and one-half billion of dollars per year, as well as the great volume of imports essential to our life and industry, should find immediate means of safe transportation;

Be it Resolved, That the National Foreign Trade Council appreciates the desire of the Administration and the American bankers to their efforts to enact remedial legislation and urges the immediate passage of House bill 18202, now pending.

The resolution set forth that even with legislation permitting the registry of foreign ships commerce will be hampered because of prohibitive war risks. British insurance only covering British vessels and their cargoes. It continued:

Therefore Be it Resolved, That we recommend that the Government promptly provide war risk insurance on both hulls and cargoes of American vessels engaged in overseas trade, and we urge upon Congress the immediate enactment of the law necessary to that end.

Be it Further Resolved, That the National Foreign Trade Council pledges its hearty cooperation to American bankers in their efforts to restore and maintain stable foreign commerce.

Mr. Farrell and Mr. Hill after the meeting said that even with 100 new ships being built, the present rates of insurance are so high that the movement of commerce would still be retarded.

The general opinion was that with the shipping registry bill enacted and the insurance question placed upon a reasonable basis the equilibrium of the exchange would soon be restored as incident of renewed movement of exports and imports.

A committee of the council was appointed to maintain communication with all members throughout the country in order that all action may truly represent the interests of all sections of the country. The committee will meet daily. It is composed of Mr. Farrell, Mr. Simon, Mr. Ryan, Mr. Clarke and Mr. Thomas.

Think Ships Greatest Need.

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UNVARNISHED TRUTH

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