WAR PRICE BOOSTERS WARNED

RUSH TO SEIZE TRADE PRIZE IN SOUTH AMERICA

Interest in Big Opportunity Spreads From Here to Other Cities.

BEGINNING WILL BE LIKE MIDDLE AGES

Absence of Bills of Credit Makes Exchange of Products Necessary.

A system of barter and exchange like that of the middle ages but on an enormous scale is likely to be the first step in the development of the new era of commerce between the United States and South American countries. Events of yesterday clearly showed that in the absence of bills of exchange between this country and Latin American nations, due entirely to the collapse of credits because of the general war in Europe, Latin American buyers would have to offer in exchange for American supplies crude products which will be of use to manufacturers in this country.

The economic situation thus presented is remarkable and brings up pictures of centuries ago, but it is preliminary to the beginning of the shipment of great amounts of supplies to South America and the bringing back of cargoes of various foodstuffs and raw materials. The moment active shipping is under way there will be plenty of bills of exchange and the banking situation will take care of the rest.

Scores Seek Information.

The National City Bank, which is about to start branches in South American countries and which is doing its utmost to encourage the development of commercial relations between this country and the nations of the south, is the centre of this movement of barter. Scores of Americans, exporters, coal operators, manufacturers, went there on Saturday to confer with Frank A. Vanderlip, president of the National City Bank, or W. S. Kies, expert in charge of the Latin American banking and commercial situation. They wanted information concerning the needs of the Latin Americans and they explained what they had to offer.

At the same time there came cable messages from South America suggesting the needs of the South Americans. There also came representatives of business men in South America and consuls with suggestions as to what their countries could offer in the way of products in return for supplies that they must get from this country. They wanted to know whether American exporters or manufacturers would be willing to take pay for goods in certain raw products, or else they expressed the hope that capitalists might see a way of taking raw products and paying money to the manufacturers who shipped the goods to Latin American countries.

The arousing of such keen interests among the business men of both sections of the world in one another was regarded yesterday as most encouraging. It makes it certain that within a short time there will be substantial progress in the present confused situation and that the result will be big orders for shipment of finished products from this country and raw material from South America.

Business men in Bolivia are seeking to interest Americans in the tin ore produced in that country. Through their representative who went to the National City Bank they wanted to know if there would be any demand for tin ore in this country. Tin has been imported here from Great Britain, where the Bolivian ore has been refined. It was said that there would be a market for the ore in this country.

Other representatives of South American interests wanted to know if rice would be accepted in payment for exports from this country. Those inquiries indicated the trend of the situation. On the other hand coal operators see in South America a big market for their products. The total amount of coal shipped into Argentina and Brazil last year amounted to $30,000,000, of which only about $3,000,000 was sent from this country, the remainder being Cardiff coal.

Coal operators are interested in the field, but they realize that they can't get gold in immediate payment for their product. They know also that South American railroads and railways must have coal or within several months they will be compelled to suspend operation. The question to be settled is just what a coal operator, for instance, will take in the way of South American product for his coal. Through the medium of the information offered by the officials of the National City Bank it is likely that the exchange will be arranged.

Will Need Piers for Coal.

The coal operators shipping to South America will need coal sheds, piers and the like. Those facilities at present are owned by English capitalists, but it is pointed out that when the American coal operators get their own coal piers they can compete with the English for the South American coal trade.

Julio F. Sarzano, president of the Pan-American Chamber of Commerce, told yesterday of some of the products which South American countries are ready to offer in exchange for this country's finished materials, showing that while South America produces grain and corn which this country does not need, the merchants here can sell these products to European countries, shipping direct from Latin American ports to Europe and thus making exchange favorable to this country.

Sarzano pointed out that Argentina has meats, linseed oil, hard wood, hides and wheat; that Uruguay is offering the same; that Brazil has coffee, rubber and cocoa; that Chile has nitrates of soda, while Bolivia has silver, copper and tin. He said that Ecuador has vegetable ivory, hats, coffee, cocoa and other products.

The Latin American countries, he says, want automobiles, clothing, shoes, cheap cotton goods, hardware, notions, rails, steel, structural material and other finished products.

The officials of the National City Bank are ready to supply information extensively to all manufacturers throughout the country. W. S. Kies received word on Saturday that the Buffalo Chamber of Commerce intends to start a foreign export department and that the Detroit business men will have a meeting next week to decide what they will do in seeking Latin American business. Detroit is a great automobile manufacturing centre, and its business men are interested in the big demand for machines in South America.

Cincinnati business men have had a meeting and are planning to cooperate with other business men in entering the South American field.

CITY GIVES A "DON'T" LIST TO HOUSEWIVES

Tips on How to Buy During War Price Flight and Not Be Cheated.

SOME FAIR DEALERS FOUND

Inspectors to Be at the Markets To-day to Assist Shoppers in Purchasing.

Commissioner of Weights and Measures Hartigan, making a tour of the cheap market and push cart districts on Saturday night, learned that the great body of people who live on the boundary between sufficiency and poverty are bravely meeting the sudden rise in the price of foodstuffs shrewdly, and he found many dealers who are doing their part to ease the situation.

He learned that the Hebrew Grocers Association, composed of 3,000 retail dealers on the East Side, have accumulated a fund from which sugar will be bought and distributed among the members in a way that will enable them to keep prices down. Mr. Hartigan has advised the Retail Grocers Association, which has 5,000 members, to raise a fund of $25,000 to buy sugar in the hope that in large quantities it can be bought and sold at a reasonable price. In many places visited he found that 25 cents is being charged for 3½ pounds of sugar, where two weeks ago the same amount was selling for 16 cents. At one store in Thompson street sugar was being sold for 6 cents, and the groceryman told Mr. Hartigan that he would not raise the price until his two weeks supply is exhausted.

A groceryman at 201 First avenue said he paid $7.25 for a hundred pounds of sugar and was selling it at 7 cents a pound. He has quit selling macaroni, for the reason that the wholesale price for a 22 pound box has been raised from $1.35 to $2 in the last week.

All vegetables and fruits are being sold cheaply by the pushcart men and in the markets. Potatoes can be had at three pounds for five cents. Green peas are selling 2 quarts for 5 cents. Lettuce is 1 cent for two small heads; tomatoes sell 5 cents a dozen, and apples and pears sell four for 5 cents. These prices, Mr. Hartigan said, indicate that the poor can get food cheaply if they will exercise care in buying it.

It was found that many dealers are paying no attention to the law requiring them to mark the weights of foods sold in packages and to mark the weights of flour, bread and sugar when they are sold in certain quantities. Five women inspectors are now making purchases from dealers violating this law and the result of their investigation will be laid before the Mayor's committee to-day and to-morrow.

Another thing that butchers and grocerymen are doing in violation of the law is weighing meats and other foods in paper or wooden receptacles. Nine butchers who were found doing this told Mr. Hartigan in extenuation that their receipts had dropped off about $25 a week since the rise in prices began.

In view of these discoveries Mr. Hartigan listed a number of "don'ts" for housewives. He urged them not to let the butcher weigh paper, to see that he does not touch the computing scale with his body, not to let anything be weighed in wooden dishes, not to talk to the butcher while he is weighing, but to keep the eye on the scale; not to buy otherwise than by weight and measure, in other words to be guarded always when making purchases and insist on not being cheated.

One of the difficulties in the way is the complexity of the computing scale now used by most dealers. It is delicately adjusted and the majority of buyers do not understand it. These facts have led to a plan to establish instruction in the public schools on this subject. Beginning this fall there will be courses in the reading of these scales and in buying. Five retired butchers and five retired grocers have volunteered to act as instructors and the policy of such instruction is supported by the fact that in a great many households the boy and girl at school are the family's bureau of information and that one half the purchases of foodstuffs are made by children sent to the stores.

Beginning to-day the Bureau of Weights and Measures will have an inspector stationed at each of the big markets to watch the fluctuation of prices. Daily reports will be made and wherever possible the inspectors will assist buyers in getting foods at reasonable prices.

PROPHET SEES FAIR SKIES.

Promises Right Sort of Weather for Outings Now.

The local weather man promises continued fair weather in this city to-day and to-morrow, with gentle to moderate shifting winds to keep one cool. Also you may take an outing, if you are lucky enough to have time, without any fear of a storm for several days, according to present indications.

Yesterday didn't get uite as warm by two degrees as Saturday, but the humidity merely changed from 49 at 8 A. M. to 43 twelve hours later, so that maybe you felt warmer than 80 degrees temperature at 3 P. M. indicated. The temperature went as low as 66 at 7 o'clock yesterday morning.

MORE FOOD RIOTS.

Four Prisoners Taken From Long Island City Butcher Shops.

Four additional arrests were made in Long Island City yesterday as a result of the meat price riots at the butcher shops there on Saturday afternoon and night. All the prisoners were arraigned before Magistrate Conway and each held in $1,000 bail for examination this morning. They were:

Mrs. Teckla Bergen of 59 Greenpoint avenue, her husband, Joseph Bergen, of the same address; Tony Wilkadie of 76 Greenpoint avenue and John Skoinet of 87 Greenpoint avenue. The butcher shops were closed yesterday, but they will reopen to-day. The police fear there will be a resumption of the rioting.

PLATFORM MAKERS BUSY.

McCombs Takes Part in Canference at Osborn's Home.

The second meeting of the platform drafting committee of the Democratic State committee was held Friday evening and Saturday at the country home of William Church Osborn, at Garrison, N. Y.

Several members of the committee, including William F. McCombs, chairman of the committee, were present and the work lasted until 3 o'clock Saturday morning with a second session in the afternoon.

LEADERS OPPOSED TO DELAY OF WAR TAX

Legislation Will Be Passed at This Congress Session, If at All.

CANVASS BY UNDERWOOD

He Is Gauging the Sentiment of His Committee—Bailey Urges Land Tax.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Legislation for increasing the revenues of the Government will be passed, if at all, before the adjournment of this session. That is the judgment of those in Congress charged with putting such legislation through.

Representative Underwood is at work now gauging the sentiment of his committee on the proper subjects for taxes. That burdens will be imposed on subjects of internal revenue taxation is conceded, but the leaders are not yet certain just what will be taxed.

There are varying opinions. Reports that the whiskey tax will be increased are not true. On the contrary there is reason to believe that the Congress leaders doubt the expediency of trying to raise revenues by increasing the tax on whiskey.

They believe that it might result in decreasing the revenues now coming in from that scource. With beer it is different and the tax on the malt beverage may be increased. There is much talk of a stamp tax and not a little agitation for an inheritance tax.

Representative Bailey, a Democrat, of Pennsylvania, who is a single tax advocate, expressed the opinion to-day that the talk of war tax was premature. Admitting that international commerce has been temporarily disturbed by the struggle in Europe Mr. Bailey says it will soon pass away, for the first great naval battle between the Germans and British will settle the mastery of the Atlantic and then commerce will be resumed and go forward by leaps and bounds.

He expects to see a great increase in the export trade of the United States. The effort will be to restore financial conditions.

"But meanwhile the enforcement of the most rigid economy in expenditures and the utmost conservatism in appropriations is the obvious duty," said Mr. Bailey.

"The Democratic party is pledged to put the stamp of disapproval on extravagance.

"But if we must have a war tax, why should it be a tax on industry, an indirect tax, a tax readily to be shifted from the ostensible payer to the consumer? I notice there is talk of stamp taxes as well as taxes on coffee and tea. Any and all of these would mark a step backward.

"Infinitely more to be commended would be a tax such as that resorted to by Lloyd George in meeting a similar emergency. And with this end in view I have in preparation a bill designed to raise a war tax of $100,000,000—the amount said to be necessary to meet the deficit in customs receipts—by a direct levy on land values apportioned among the States on the basis of population."

Mr. Bailey declared that if Great Britain could resort to a land value tax to maintain her two Power standard the United States might do the same at a juncture like the present.

KRONPRINZ WILHELM STILL PUZZLE OF SEA

Meeting With British Warship on Friday Deepens Wonder About Liner.

There was considerable speculation in shipping circles yesterday as to the whereabouts of the North German Lloyd liner Kronprinz Wilhelm, which slipped out of her Hoboken berth on August 3 with only her officers and crew, bound for Bremen. Nothing has been heard of the fast liner except through the British cruiser Suffolk, which told in Halifax last Friday of chasing the liner while she was coaling the German cruiser Karlsruhe early that day. As far as is known of the liner she has not touched at any port.

The sailing of the German liner from this port created a great deal of comment. Her leaving time was kept secret by the officials of the Hamburg-American Line, who merely said she would try to reach Bremen, for which port she had cleared. The vessel left Hoboken with only her running lights up.

The Kronprinz Wilhelm was the last of the German liners to leave port. She was reported to have headed directly south, after clearing the bar, to avoid hostile war vessels then supposed to be in the north Atlantic shipping lanes. It was said that the Kronprinz Wilhelm carried about 6,000 tons of coal on board, about 2,000 more than was necessary for her ordinary run of six days to Bremen. Some of the war guessers at the time said she might be going out to coal a German cruiser off the coast.

The Suffolk's report of her, however, told of her doing that very thing when the British war vessel came upon her suddenly and drove her and the Karlsruhe off.

It was said yesterday that the coal the Kronprinz Wilhelm carried would last her about ten days sailing. She has now been out thirteen days, and it is believed in shipping circles that unless she has put in somewhere her coal must be at least very low, if not completely run out, by this time.

HUNGRY, SAY RESERVISTS.

Delegation Complains of Treatment Received at German Consulate.

A committee of young men called at THE SUN office last night and said they had been turned away from the office of the German Consul without food and shelter.

The spokesman, who said he had come from Buffalo when he read of the call to arms, said he was without money and did not know where he was going to sleep, although hoping to get a ship and sail at once to fight under his flag.

When the men were turned away, they said, about 150 more had just received tickets calling for two sandwiches each. The others were told there were no more tickets and nothing could be done for them.

ROTTERDAM IS DESTITUTE.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

ROTTERDAM, Aug. 16—Rotterdam is on the verge of destitution. The situation here is probably worse than in any great city, as Rotterdam depends wholly on her sea carrying trade, which is completely paralyzed.

WARNS AMERICA TO READJUST ITS TRADE IN HURRY

Dean Johnson Outlines Vast Commercial Changes Caused by War.

GREAT PROFITS HERE WITH SOME LOSSES

Agricultural Gains Largest—Reorganization of Industry Essential.

Joseph French Johnson, dean of the New York University school of commerce and accounts, believes that American agriculture and the industries which depend largely on agriculture will be benefited as the result of the European war, but is of the opinion that many other industries will suffer. In an article on "War and American Business," which he has prepared for the Alexander Hamilton Institute, based, it is said, on data disclosed through an investigation by the research department of the institute, he gives the following summary of the principal items in the profit and loss account of the American people:

LOSS.

"1—Tendency to drain gold from this country, which must be offset by accumulating reserves, restricting credits and avoiding inflation of currency.

"2—Closure of European market to American securities and sale at low prices in this country, resulting in checking all permanent financing and stopping new projects and construction that has not been financed; probable permanent diversion from the United States and Canada of large amounts of European capital which would otherwise have come to us.

"3—Cutting off certain raw materials (chiefly chemical) which are essential in some lines of manufacture; great reduction in European demand for raw materials, partly manufactured and manufactured goods, resulting in partial readjustments and in losses.

"4—Increase in the cost of living.

PROFIT.

"1—Opportunity to increase the prestige and banking connections of America in international financing.

"2—Opportunity to enter South American and Oriental markets and secure a larger share of this trade.

"3—Sale of foodstuffs and military supplies at high prices in European markets, resulting in prosperity for producers of these goods and for industries which cater to these producers."

Speaking of the opportunities of American bankers in the situation which has been presented by the war Dean Johnson says:

"New York is to-day the financial capital of the world.

"Up to the outbreak of the war the currents of international trade flowed through London, and the London bill of exchange was the accepted standard of payment the world over. But the terrible finger of war has been laid upon the imposing financial structures of Europe, and they have shrivelled under its touch.

"It is likely that the bankers of South America and the Orient will increase their deposits in New York—the only safe haven for the moment—and that the New York bill of exchange will temporarily take the place of the London bill. Wise and concerted action on the part of the bankers of the United States and on the part of the national Government will enable the New York bankers to meet all the demands of international commerce and to maintain gold payments. The demands of European nations for American gold cannot safely be met; but the demands of commerce outside the stricken territory should be met."

Vast Readjustments.

"New York bankers have no desire to take advantage of the difficulties of their English brethren, and in the long run it is to be hoped that London will regain her financial strength and prestige. Yet there is likely to be a residue of permanent gain for New York bankers and for American exporters. Enduring financial and trade relations with many countries now almost closed to American products will be established.

"For the present, however, we are confronted by a closed market for securities, with no definite prospect of its being reopened. Broadly speaking, only hand to mouth financing is possible. New projects therefore or any other capital expenditures are out of the question. Construction that has already been financed may be carried on and there may be isolated cases of new financing, but they will be exceptional."

Dean Johnson says that if the war had broken out in a period of expansion instead of toward the close of a period of liquidation its effects would have been far worse.

izing our industries, reducing losses to a minimum and taking advantage of new opportunities.

"The industry that seems most likely to prosper is agriculture. The battling nations will demand wheat, flour, live stock, dressed meat and canned goods at any price."

"The general expectation is that the war will be short, but there is no clear cut line of reasoning that leads to that conclusion. Assuming that the German Empire is well stocked with provisions and is able to raise its own food supplies for next year behind protected frontiers, and assuming that England and France are able to command the seas and bring in foodstuffs from abroad, the war may be indefinitely prolonged.

"Each man must analyze his own business at once, make up his mind whether he will garner benefits or suffer reverses and take steps to meet the situation."

Dean Johnson evidently believes that Germany has long been anticipating and preparing for war, calling attention in his article to the fact that the gold holdings of the Imperial Bank of Germany increased from $194,000,000 at the beginning of 1913 to $336,000,000 on July 17, 1914.

"Following the lead of Germany," he says, "the banks of France and Russia also piled up vast stocks of gold. The extraordinary pressure for gold on the part of the great governmental banks of Europe, beginning early in 1913, is regarded as highly significant by those who believe that one of the world Powers deliberately planned and promoted this war."

LOSS OF DAVIS CUP SHORN OF ITS STING

McLoughlin's Defeat of Both Wilding and Brookes Is Bright Feature.

MAKES HIM WORLD'S BEST

Seems Probable That Cup Will Not Be Away From Home More Than Year.

Although the Davis international lawn tennis trophy has been carried off, considerable of the sting has been taken out of America's defeat by the wonderful achievement of Maurice E. McLoughlin in vanquishing each of the great Australasian pair, Norman E. Brookes and Anthony F. Wilding. Wilding had held the all England championship for three years and Brookes took it away from him this year. As the tournament winner at Wimbledon is generally regarded as the world's title holder, the crown passes without dispute to the marvellous Californian.

The triumph of the young man from the West will not benefit him alone either, as it really takes the world's championship tournament from Wimbledon and transplants it in Newport. When play commences at the famous Casino courts a week from to-day, McLoughlin will therefore be defending a universal rather than a national crown.

The outlook for the recovery of the cup is bright, and it seems probable that it will not remain away from home for more than a year. It is an established fact that there are now no two men in the world outside of Brookes and Wilding who could have taken the bowl away, and it is doubtful if they will ever play international tennis again.

Brookes is no longer a youngster, and in his various matches in this country this year has proved that he cannot stand the strain of a long, hard battle. Even now he is contemplating dropping tennis and turning to golf. Wilding is not as old as Brookes, and although he had not lost a set outside of those that McLoughlin took from him during the international matches, it was very evident that he had retrograded a great deal from the form which kept him at the head of the world's tennis players for the last four years.

It does not seem likely that they will defend the cup. The trophy must be defended in Australasia, and it is doubtful if either of these men will go back there. Wilding has been in business in England for about five years. Brookes left the Antipodes last fall, and it is said that he probably will make his home in England, too.

This would put the defence of the cup up to a team of practically inexperienced players. Alfred W. Dunlop is the only member of this year's challenging team that will return to Australasia. Stanley N. Doust has made his home in England for some time. Outside of Dunlop, who played in Davis cup matches in other years, the only available men in Australasia with international experience are Horace Rice and A. Booth Jones, who played in America last year. Neither of these men can cope with the American players, and the younger crop of racket wielders has not shown any particular star.

FIVE SHIPS FROM BRAZIL.

Will Bring Coffee and Take Back Manufactured Goods.

Developments yesterday indicated that the Governments of both Argentina and Brazil are doing their utmost to forward the commercial relations between those countries and the United States.

It was announced here yesterday that Edwin V. Morgan, American Ambassador at Rio de Janeiro, had sent a cable message to the State Department telling of the efforts being made by the Brazilian Government. He said that the Minister of Finance of Brazil has made arrangements to send to the United States five vessels of the Lloyd Brazileiro Company with consignments of coffee from Santos and Rio de Janeiro and rubber from Para.

The vessels will discharge the greater part of their cargoes at this port. The coffee will be sold and with the proceeds articles needed in Brazil will be purchased and carried back by the ships.

Dr. Naon, the Argentine Minister, has arrived here from Washington to make his headquarters temporarily in the office of the Argentine Consul in this city. He has authority from his Government to accept money from American importers who wish to buy Argentine products and to inform his Government of the transaction by cable. The Argentine Government will pay over the money to the importers' agents. Likewise the Argentine Government is ready to accept money from business men in Argentina who wish to remit to this country. In this way exchange can be established between those two countries.

Dr. Naon conferred yesterday with bankers and shipping men in regard to the development of the commerce between the two countries.

FARLEY PARTY CABLES.

Cardinal and Escort Are Safe in Switzerland, Says Message.

Cardinal Farley is safe in Brunnen, Switzerland, according to a cablegram received from him late Saturday night by Mgr. Mooney. The message simply said that the Cardinal and the three priests who are with him, Mgr. Patrick J. Hayes, Mgr. John Edwards and the Rev. Dr. Thomas G. Carroll, secretary of the Cardinal, are safe. It made no mention of any plans for returning home.

The Cardinal's original plan was to sail for New York on September 2 on the Kronprinzessin Cecilie.

TO CANCEL GERMAN DEBTS.

Canada to Put Off Settlement Until After the War.

OTTAWA, Aug. 16.—Canadian business firms are debtors to German manufacturers to an extent of about $10,000,000. Merchants have asked the Government to be advised as to whether these debts should be paid while the war is in progress.

The matter has been referred to the Department of Justice, and in legal circles it is considered likely that the Government will order that all debts be cancelled until after the close of the war.

ARMOUR HELP DENIED.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—Officials of Armour & Co. who could be reached to-night deny all knowledge of a report from Paris that the company has agreed to lend France $100,000,000, to be paid back at the convenience of the republic.

It was pointed out that in view of the Governmental attitude toward the tentative suggestion that J. P. Morgan & Co. finance a big French loan the Chicago corporation would hardly risk incurring trouble with the Administration by such a course.

MORATORIUM IN TURKEY.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 16.—The Porte has announced a moratorium of one month on all obligations except coupons.

No announcement has been received from Bucharest of the declaration of a moratorium.

VARDON SAYS STANDARD OF GOLF HAS NOT IMPROVED

Anderson Enters Dissenting Opinion and Points to Recent Marvellous Scores Both Here and Abroad.

By JOHN G. ANDERSON.

The standard of baseball, so we are told, has not improved much in the last thirty years. Just recently Harry Vardon made a similar statement about golf, and his expression cannot be passed by lightly. It is true that the implements with which the game is played have undergone a great transition, and the evolution of the golf ball revolutionized the game in its relation to play and the courses. This last is ancient history; what we would like to know is whether Vardon is correct in his surmises.

JOHN G. ANDERSON.

The first thought that comes to mind is that the olden players, with their sticks and feather and gutta balls, were undoubtedly as good players as the best to-day, and Vardon himself was one who shone with the gutta ball, making scores in this country which were not equalled for years after the introduction of the rubber core. Vardon points out that in the championships which he has won his low scores have been made in the years when the game was not supposed to be as highly developed as at present. The particular facts and the particular figures seem to bear out his presumptions.

But if we look at this game with regard to its general development we must admit that there have been mighty and wonderful advances, which are found more especially in the low scores which are made nowadays on what we are pleased to term first class links.

The past month has been replete with startling performances not only on this but also on the other side of the water. For instance, not long ago Harry Vardon and Edward Ray played in a match, medal play scoring, at Aboyne, Aberdeenshire, and the former went around in 64, going out in 33 and coming back in 31. Ray on the same course made a 68. The course is 5,745 yards in length. Then at Cheltenham Vardon came near duplicating his former score by getting a 68. This was of no avail, however, against Ray, for he went around in a very uncanny 62. In this display he had two 2s, seven 3s, eight 4s and a 5. To show that there was no fluke about this Ray went around in the afternoon in 66.

Tom Ball won the championship of Belgium mainly because of a brilliant 68 at the Antwerp course. J. D. Edgar, a newcomer in British championship circles, won the French open title with the splendid aggregate of 288. The best performance by an amateur was when Mr. Gilles of Woking won fifth position in the French open event with an even 300.

In this country with few exceptions the low scoring has been done by amateurs whose names are most familiar. First and foremost in the scoring line comes the 67 made by one of the finest two medal scorers in the land, "Chick" Evans, in his round against Standish in the Western amateur championship at the Kent Country Club, Grand Rapids, Mich. The par of the course is 71, and on only one hole, the ninth, 423 yards, was Evans over the par figure of the hole. He had two 5s in the round, his other coming at a 542 yard distance. Standish, we are told, had a 76, and was only nine down. The total length of the course was 6,200 yards, which makes the feat all the more interesting.

Then we come to the other brilliant medal scorer, Francis Ouimet. In a round at Woodland he is credited with a 72, and then a few days afterward, playing in a four ball match over the Brookline course, where he defeated Vardon and Ray last fall, he went around in 68.

But fully as fine work was turned in by Frank W. Dyer of Montclair when he played in the amateur-professional four ball match preliminary to the Metropolitan open championship. His individual score was 66, a figure which was not approached by any of the professionals either on that day or on the following two, when the real fight was on. The course measures 6,051 yards, and there are no particularly easy features which help out in the scoring line. On only one hole was he over the par of the course, and on seven holes he was below the required figures. It was no wonder that he received plenteous applause from the spectators, amateurs and professionals alike, when he finished his record breaking.

Then we find Jerome Travers playing under par for hole after hole in his first match play contest of importance since his return to this country after his sojourn in England. Nor should we forget to mention the great scoring done by Macdonald Smith in the open championship of the Metropolitan district.

The point which struck me most forcibly was that he never faltered a moment, but was consistently brilliant to the end. It is such performances which will give to Smith added confidence in his own powers, so that it will be no surprise to hear that he has won other championships. And in this case I feel that there should be far more praise awarded, because this score was made in a regular medal play contest. There's a real reason.

Evans makes a 67, Ouimet turns in a 72 and a 68, and a number of other golfers turn in scores which, to say the least, are startling. But I would call attention to the fact that of the many low scores made in match play contests it is quite safe to say that not one in a hundred is a bona fide score. By that I mean the score could not, and should not, be accredited as the record of the course. The golfing public is often misled by these reports, and the officials of the different clubs ought to be on the lookout to prevent inaccurate statements getting out.

Match play golf is radically different from medal from a scoring point of view. Take any tournament where there are three or four sixteens, and in the match play processes you will search in vain for a half dozen players who will hole out each time. It comes about only when some crack player finds himself with a good start in hand and a desire to go out and get the record. The winning of a match is always uppermost in a player's mind, and his medal score is generally of no moment.

But in the summary of the match the medal score is always given, and in this respect there is more or less doctoring. If a player makes a 3 on a hole, and his opponent is ten or twenty feet away, the latter picks up and a 4 is set down opposite his name.

There are several reasons for this of course. If you are the winner you wish to make it appear that your opponent played a fine game and that you were even better; if you are the loser, then it is no disgrace to be beaten when your medal round shows a 79, although if you had been playing in the qualifying round the score would have been nearer 89. And most golfers want praise, else why do they begin all their conversations with the inevitable, "I holed a thirty footer at the long fifth to-day for a 3," or, "You should have seen me at the club to-day?"

I have wandered a bit from my subject. The question of admitting as records scores made in match play rounds is hardly an open one. Thinking golfers today do not believe that any records should be counted unless they are made in pure medal play. It is of course well known that the possession of pencil and card makes the scoring run up higher than in match play. The chances, barring weather changes, are the same for one and all, and the play up to the pin is usually a matter of thought. Not so much care is taken in the placing of the cup in match play, and the driving spots are frequently placed nearer the front of the teer. The record holder of the course according to the beliefs of many of our players, should be the golfer who in a recognized club or open medal play tournament plays the eighteen holes in figures which are admitted to be lower than the previous record.

There may be a point raised about the player who in a match competition holes everything and then succeeds in getting around in figures which would constitute a new mark. In this case there should or could be some action possible which might grant to the successful golfer the credit. But before this could be done the committee, or some responsible golfer, should make known the fact that the caddies were used, and that there was no help because of the match play in the making of the score. By the way, there are few clubs which have any body of men which look after the records. It wouldn't be a bad idea to form such.

SHAMROCK IV. ARRIVES IN NEW YORK TO-DAY

Will Be Placed in Dry Dock to Ascertain if Voyage Strained Her Hull.

The cup challenger Shamrock IV. and her convoy, the steam yacht Erin, will arrive here this morning. A wireless message was received yesterday from Col. Duncan D. F. Neill, who has charge of the yachts, which said that the two boats were proceeding "all well" and expected to be off the Ambrose Channel light vessel at 6 o'clock this morning.

The tug Fred B. Dalzell will leave the Battery at 4 o'clock to meet the Shamrock at the light vessel and will tow her into the harbor. After she has passed Quarantine the Shamrock will be taken to Shewan's dry dock at the foot of Twenty-seventh street, South Brooklyn, and it is said she is to be fitted out. She will first be dismantled. All her spars and sails used in the voyage across the Atlantic will be removed, as will her stores. She will then be put in the dry dock and thoroughly examined to find out if she has been strained in any way. Whether she will fit out then or will be laid up until time to get ready for the races for the America's cup will depend on Designer Nicholson and Sir Thomas Lipton.

BRICKLEY TO COACH VIRGINIA.

Will Help Its Football Team Get in Shape—Still Dropkicking.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., Aug. 16.—Virginia's football squad is going to have the services as coach for the few early days of practice of Capt. Charles E. Brickley, Harvard's great halfback and renowned dropkicker.

Brickley is spending the summer in the Blue Ridge camp which is conducted by a brother of Joe Wood, the head coach of the Old Dominion gridironers for the coming season. Brickley has promised Wood to give him his assistance before joining the Crimson candidates in September.

Brickley came South about the first of July to accept a position as one of the "leaders," but practises each day the art which has made him famous. He now tips the scales at 190 and seems to be in ideal condition. His weight during the football season is close around 185. He has proved most popular and is a general favorite with the pupils.

WOMEN LIFE SAVERS COMPETE

Miss Freeman Wins Quarter Mile Swim Championship.

Members of the Women's National Life Saving League held their annual championship races in Sheepshead Bay yesterday and the large crowd on hand was treated to many interesting exhibitions. The 440 yard championship swim was interesting from the outset. Miss Lucy Freeman was the winner by a few yards. Miss Millie Barteldes was second and Miss Rita Greenfield took third place.

A 40 yard rescue race which was won by Mrs. Lillian Howard proved a real treat. Eight couples started, the swimmer being compelled to sprint a distance of forty yards and tow back a living subject. Mrs. Howard won by a couple of yards from Miss Louise Ramsberger, who was second.

The 200 yard relay team race was won by Mrs. Howard, Miss Barteldes, Miss Freitag and Miss Greenfield. Team B, captained by Miss Edna Cole, was second, five yards behind.

Twenty Man Low at Knollwood.

WHITE PLAINS, Aug. 16.—W. D. Brown and J. G. Beane carried off the prizes for a selected score of eighteen holes out of thirty-six played at the Knollwood Country Club links here to-day. Brown, with a handicap of 20 and a card of 75, won the first medal on a net score of 55. Beane was right behind him with 57 on a handicap of 21. The summaries:

W. D. Brown, 75—20, 55; J. G. Beane, 78—21, 57; C. P. Skinner, 82—21, 61; J. S. Todd, 74—12, 62; H. Marcus, 79—16, 63; T. Hubbell, 74—10, 64; F. X. Sadlier, 74—11, 63; W. T. Koch, 78—12, 66; F. M. Wilson, 75—9, 66; E. T. Fox, 82—15, 67; H. J. Lord, 87—20, 67; G. Marcus, 80—12, 68; F. S. Armstrong, 78—10, 68; E. B. McChalin, 83—14, 68; A. M. Abbott, 80—12, 68; F. B. Mackay, 79—10, 69; G. T. Donnell, 82—12, 70; T. F. Wilcox, 79—7, 72; D. McKesson, 95—18, 77.

Phillips Siwanoy Champion.

MOUNT VERNON, Aug. 16.—Herbert H. Phillips won the golf championship of the Siwanoy club here to-day by an 8 and 7 victory over Oscar Carlson in the thirty hole final round. Phillips led by one up at luncheon and steadily increased his advantage in the second round.

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