1,500 REFUGEES HERE; TRADE WITH SOUTH INCREASES

1,500 MORE REFUGEES HERE ON TWO LINERS

Cameronia and Chicago Passengers Tell New Stories of War Zone Conditions.

MANY AMERICANS HELD

Fountain Pens and Clothes Are Searched Before They Are Released.

Two transatlantic liners bringing more than 1,500 Americans from the European countries now at war arrived yesterday about twelve hours apart. The Anchor Line steamship Cameronia from Glasgow, with 1,218 passengers aboard, 340 of them in the saloon, warped into her pier about 7 o'clock yesterday morning. About the same hour last night the Chicago of the French Line landed 324 Americans, two of them having travelled in the steerage.

Both vessels added to the stories of individual experiences in the war zone and conditions in the European cities and villages. One of the most interesting and significant of these came from a French Government agent, C. Fabricius, who arrived on the Chicago with his wife to purchase supplies for France, he said, in this country.

"We look to the United States," said Mr. Fabricius, "to supply food for the belligerent nations. No other country can perform such a service. I shall buy ready made stuffs, like flour, and ready made clothes. The supplies needed are principally oil, flour, shoes, wool and cotton clothes."

Thousands Idle in Paris.

As to the conditions in Paris Mr. Fabricius declared that there were thousands of idle men in the capital too old to to young or physically unfit for military service because of business tieups since the war began. These men will be all right, he said, as long as France remains victor, but if the tide begins to turn against the country it is feared that the Paris idlers may become unruly. The French temperament, he added, especially of these classes, is such that it cannot stand defeat.

Capt. Mace brought the Chicago out of Havre on August 14, the same day that the France sailed. Four warships and two torpedo boats were sighted in the Channel the first and second days out. The second torpedo boat sent an officer aboard who talked briefly with the Chicago's master. She appeared so suddenly and made such speed toward the liner that for a time the passengers became excited. The usual precaution of sailing without lights at night was taken by the officers.

Several days ago three Chicago Germans, returning to this country sang "Die Wacht am Rhine" on the bow of the vessel. The strains reached the ears of the French waiters, who snubbed the Germans entirely at the next meal. The singers were without food until the miniature war was successfully mediated.

F. Hardart, the Automat man, who came on the same steamer with his wife, three daughters and son, was arrested with his family in Baden, Germany. All were held as spies in custody for six hours on the day that war was declared. The party had started in an automobile from Karlsruhe, Baden, to visit Mr. Hardart's birthplace in Bavaria. They were stopped both ways and were compelled to walk across the bridge over the Rhine while a German militiaman rode in the machine ahead of them.

Family Is Arrested.

On the return, however, Arthur, the son, thought it would be a great joke to take a snap shot of the rest of the party. He did, but in an instant the family was under arrest, the camera confiscated and all taken to Karlsruhe by the commissioner of police. Father and son were stripped and searched, but the film roll had slipped into a roll of newspapers and escaped the searchers. The soldiers even insisted that a large lump on Mr. Hardart's ankle probably held military photographs and spent much time feeling it. They wanted to search the women too, but the women became hysterical and that secured the release of all. They opened fountain pens, looked in hat bands and coat cuffs.

Another passenger on the Chicago who had been arrested as a spy was M. G. De Flosse, an artist, of Montreal, who started to sketch the Chicago as he sat on the pier and was promptly brought before the prefect of police and held for two hours until he convinced the authorities that he was not a spy.

The French precaution was illustrated also in the story of William J. Davis, 55, a deaf man, of Indianapolis, who was arrested by a gendarme on a Paris boulevard for wearing an audiphone on his breast. He was accused of trying to pick up wireless messages, he said, but was released very soon.

Edwin B. Shallow, associate superintendent of schools of this city, who was travelling with his son, was held up for three and a half days with 700 other Americans at Pontalier, on the French border. He saw rich men travelling in cattle cars and also saw a German arrested and beaten so badly that he committed suicide soon after his arrest. Mr. Shallow got to Paris in a freight car with soldiers.

New Yorker Offers to Enlist.

R. L. Hardy of New York, who was formerly a captain in the French infantry from 1884 to 1887 and served in the Tonkin campaign in 1887, said he offered his services to the military at Paris on the first day of mobilization so that he could go to the front with several nephews, but was rejected. He declared that France did not want war in the first place, but is now determined to do or die.

A committee among the passengers, formed soon after the Chicago left Havre, organized a concert to raise money for the French Red Cross. It was held on August 16. Chairman Frederick W. Heller of Chicago had $300 in French and English money under his arm yesterday, which will be sent to Morgan, Harjes & Co. in Paris for the Red Cross.

Mr. Heller said that Mr. Harjes, in a speech in Paris on the first day of the French mobilization, announced that there were 350,000 Americans stranded on the Continent. Mr. Heller saw the Kaiser returning from a council at Potsdam on August 12 with about 30,000 Germans following and cheering him. He also saw 75,000 English troops landed at Havre.

Tell of Conditions in Scotland.

Conditions in Scotland were described by some of the passengers on the Cameronia, which had an uneventful voyage. For the first few days, the passengers said, Capt. Wadsworth and his officers kept entirely to themselves and the Marconi room was locked day and night. Some of the voyagers became unduly excited and sat up nights, expecting to be overhauled by a hostile war vessel, but the nearest they came to it was a tramp steamer which showed a cloud of smoke to the south. The Cameronia then veered to the north.

On Thursday, however, the alarm of the passengers subsided until they sighted a three funnelled cruiser, believed to be the Essex, off the Nantucket lightship. They were so glad to get home that some of them walked the deck all Saturday night.

Those on board the Cameronia, which had more or less room and a few berths in each cabin to spare, were Bishop Charles S. Burch, Homer Baker, John Martin, W. U. Henzel, Bishop James O'Reilly, Mme. Maude Santley, Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. Schuyler, Judge Edward G. Whitaker, Mr. and Mrs. William C. McGibbon, Prof. W. F. Willoughby of Columbia and Prof. W. W. Willoughby of Johns Hopkins, both of whom look like President Wilson, and Arthur Aldredge of the Gilbert and Sullivan Opera Company.

Parker Newton, an artist, travelling with Mrs. Newton, had intended to paint pictures of the international yacht races, but found out just before sailing that the races were off for a year. He and his wife were guests at the estate of Sir John Wilson in Scotland, an officer of the Gordon Highlanders, and his brother-in-law, Graham Wilson, an officer of the Scots Greys, both of whom went to Belgium with the English troops.

In Scotland, he said, they are somewhat in fear of a German naval invasion in the northeastern part of the British Isles. Most of the landowners and their sons have joined the colors and the Boy Scouts are doing more useful service at home than the domestic servants themselves. Mr. Newton believes that England has 600,000 regulars and reserves now under orders.

One of the Cameronia's passengers, Prof. Camille Fontaine, professor of French literature and languages at Columbia, was cut off from his wife and daughter and sailed for this country without them. The family was at Bordeaux and a few days before the war began Prof. Fontaine left for London on business. He could not get back to his family nor could they get to him.

KITTY CHEATHAM FINDS MEN KIND EVEN IN WAR'S TURMOIL

Actress, Back After Escape from Zone of Conflict, Tells of Ready Help Everywhere That Made Hardships Prized Experience.

Miss Kitty Cheatham, who went abroad on June 20 to rest and study, which are synonymous with her, returned on the American liner St. Louis on Saturday firmly convinced that her experiences in the war zone were vastly more interesting and wonderful than any of the experiences in her twenty-two other trips to Europe, where her friends among the royalty are many and her artistic triumphs have been great.

Miss Cheatham suffered the hardships and inconveniences of nearly all tourists journeying out of the troubled countries, but throughout her entire trip she was greatly impressed, she says, by the beautiful spirit shown by all her travelling companions "to help their fellow beings in distress."

After spending a week in London at the home of Philip Agnew, editor of *Punch*, she went to Berlin to take a particular course at the University of Berlin, where a year ago, at the invitation of the faculty, she gave one of her recitals of negro folk lore and children's songs before the students of the Royal Academy of Music.

Peace Talk as War Began.

Just before leaving Berlin on July 25 for Weimar Dr. Wilhelm Paszkowski of Berlin gave her a report prepared by him for the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace on "German International Progress in 1913," in which he declared that German interest was widespread in the new international movement for friendship and sympathy.

Later, after there had been so much talk of "peace, peace, peace," as Miss Cheatham expressed it, and while the simple, peaceful non-belligerents in Germany were hoping and praying that there would be no war, the war cloud broke, and on Sunday, August 2, she got out of Weimar on the last train, a military train, changing cars sixteen times before arriving at the Hook of Holland on Monday night. There, by the rarest of good fortune, she caught a boat for Harwich, England, reaching London at noon on the following day.

"On the train and at Amsterdam," Miss Cheatham said, "I met an Oxford boy who was studying in Germany, a Cambridge man who was Scotch, a little Welsh clergyman and a Yorkshire man, and all of those boys were very kind to me. We shared our money and our food.

Almost Missed Boat.

"On arriving at the Hook of Holland the boys ran on to the boat to save a place for me, while I took care of their baggage. And then the door was shut. I pleaded with the man at the gate not to separate me from my friends. An American managed to get through and whispered to me to follow him. I gave my last two shillings to two urchins to carry the baggage, and then again pleaded with the official to permit me to go aboard. He finally slipped me in, and I was the last passenger to board the boat.

"The boys, whose names I did not then know, had placed on the deck a mattress on which they had piled their coats, and I lay down to please them. Another stranger, an American, unpacked his baggage and covered me with a blanket, but I was so cold I couldn't sleep.

"We landed at Harwich and those dear boys journeyed to the north of England. I went to the home of Mrs. Hamilton Leigh, a sister-in-law of Lord Ritchie, in London, and though she was sending her only son, just out of Oxford, to the front, she took me in and I remained with her for a week."

Helped in Relief Work.

At Liverpool Miss Cheatham joined with English women in cutting out shirts and flannels, although, she said, she never was much of a seamstress, but she did the best she could.

On the trip over on the St. Louis, Miss Cheatham said, she found the same spirit of trying to make one's neighbor as comfortable as possible under difficulties.

"The experience was a wonderful one," she said, "and I know that many who went through it will be better men and women because of it.

"Of the 20,000,000 men who will be involved in this dreadful war," she continued, "not one-tenth of them want to fight. Out of all this must come a new nation that is compounded of all that is best of all nations. What caused this war? Envy, greed, jealousies and love of material things. If every man would realize that the real battleground was within there would be no war to-day."

FEAR PAPER WON'T LAST TO PRINT NEWS OF WAR

Reserve Supply in England Sufficient Now for Only Six Weeks.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—A problem of great public interest and importance is how far and how long paper manufacturers and newspaper proprietors will be able to provide the amount of paper necessary to satisfy the unprecedented demand for war news.

In this country there is ordinarily consumed and exported about 15,000 tons weekly of news and white paper in reel made from wood pulp. This includes paper used for magazines and the like. The consumption has risen 25 per cent. owing to the demand for war news, and the increase would have been much greater but for the fact that the size of newspapers has been rigorously cut down. A large percentage of this paper comes from Newfoundland and the Continent. From Newfoundland we get about 900 tons weekly and from the Continent 2,600 tons. The Continental supply comes form Scandinavia, Germany, Belgium and Holland. The colonial supplies, though interrupted, have not been seriously interfered with, and it is hoped that this will continue to be the case. But the Continental consignments have for the moment ceased, so that the available supplies are diminished to that extent. One immediate result has been to raise the price of paper. A fortnight ago the price was about 1d. (2 cents); now it is 1¾d. (3½ cents). Some 11,500 tons of paper are being manufactured in this country at the present time and to this amount has to be added the supply from Newfoundland.

It is obvious that the total supply is at present far short of the demand. The increase of 75 per cent. in the cost of paper is a serious matter for the printing trade generally and for newspaper proprietors in particular, but a question of even more vital moment is the continued supply now that the Continental shipments of wood pulp have been stopped. According to the best informed sources of information stocks are being drawn upon to the extent of 19,000 tons a week instead of the normal 15,000 tons. It is estimated that the reserves and normally equivalent to ten weeks supply but that at the present rate of consumption these will only last for about six weeks.

WAR'S FOES SAW RUSH TO FIGHT.

Dr. Day Tells of Strange Ending of World Peace Meeting.

The interruption of an international peace congress attended by churchmen from twelve different nations by the alarms of war was an ironic feature in the story of adventures in Europe told yesterday by Dr. Jonathan C. Day, superintendent of the Labor Temple, Fourteenth street and Second avenue, who arrived on Saturday on the steamer St. Louis.

Dr. Day said that in talking with the soldiers, everywhere entraining for the front, he found that the reservists showed a reluctance to go to the war equal to the eagerness for battle of the regular German troops.

He was so impressed with the machinelike precision and celerity of the movements of the German troops that he was very much surprised that Paris was not taken by the Germans before English soldiers had made a landing on the Continent. In England, Mr. Day said, he found greater individual interest in the war and greater enthusiasm, as all of the men enlisting were volunteers.

At Liverpool he found the Aquitania being fitted to carry 8,000 soldiers as a transport; also acres of tents occupied by British troops about to embark.

LISTS CENSORLESS LANDS.

Cable Company's Free Lines Chiefly to Latin America.

A bulletin issued by the Commercial Cable Company yesterday announced that the following countries are not affected by the censorship and that cable messages may be sent to them under ordinary conditions:

Argentina, Brazil, Bolivia, China (except Hongkong and Macao), Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Guaemtala, Hawaiian Islands, Hayti, Nicaragua, Porto Rico, Peru, Paraguay, Republic of Panama, Philippines, Salvador, Santo Domingo, Colombia, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Cable messages for all other countries are subject to military censorship and are accepted only at the risk of the sender. Messages may now be sent to Russia in Asia and Russia in Europe via San Francisco. They must be written in English, French, German or Russian. The rate from San Francisco to Russia in Asia is $1.50 a word and to Russia in Europe $1.60 a word.

"SPY" SWALLOWS CARTRIDGE.

American in Paris Adopts Heroic Way to Dodge Suspicion.

A new story was added to the tales of war experiences of Americans in Europe. It was told in a letter received by THE SUN. A young man, a citizen of the United States attached to the Paris branch of a New York concern was arrested as a spy and taken to jail. At the moment of arrest his mind flew to incriminating evidence in one of his pockets. It was a revolver cartridge and it was not a blank one.

The young man watched his chance. When the jail was reached he was left alone for a moment in an anteroom before being searched. He pulled the cartridge forth and swallowed it.

Shortly afterward his clothes were searched and he managed to convince the authorities that he was not a spy. He was released. But he has not been able to work since.

ANTHRACITE TO BE $7 A TON.

Increase on Jan. 1 Due to Cost of Delivery in Winter.

It was stated yesterday that the retail price of anthracite in Manhattan will be $6.90 a ton on September 1, which will be increased to $7 a ton on January 1, on account of the increased cost of delivery during the worst part of the winter. The increase on January 1 is a new idea and was decided on because of the cost of carting and delivering coal during the long period of severe weather after January 1 of this year.

The dealers say that the war in Europe does not affect the price, which had been arranged by systematic monthly price increases from April until winter prices are reached.

NEED WOMEN'S HELP IN HIGH COST FIGHT

Men, Grappling With Food Problem, Says Perkins, Want Aid of Housewives.

SIMPLE LIFE SUGGESTED

Meatless Menu for Homes Offered as Way to Stop Upward Rush of Prices.

George W. Perkins, chairman of the committee appointed by Mayor Mitchel to investigate the high cost of food, is satisfied at the end of the first week's activity that the genius of the American people is to rise to the occasion and that, come what may as nations go forth to war, America will prove that when the necessity arises she can be sufficient unto herself.

He believes that as the inevitable consequences of the great conflict disclose themselves the people of this country will be found returning to the simple ways that lay at the bottom of their success when they set themselves to conquer a wilderness or overcame the difficulties born of civil strife. His concern and that of others now laboring to find a solution of the food problem is to make the public understand that everywhere, and especially in the great cities, men and women of all classes must realize that the period of stress is at hand and must be prepared for.

Much Depends on Housewives.

The Mayor's committee and the municipal officials can gather data and devise schemes to meet all contingencies, but the effectiveness of the preparation against hard times, Mr. Perkins thinks, depends upon the individual and largely upon the housewife, who buys provisions and cooks meals. In a statement yesterday Mr. Perkins said:

"The Mayor's committee on food supply is bending its efforts toward recommending to the producer, wholesaler, retailer and consumer methods to facilitate an increase in supply which will lower prices on foodstuffs, and to cooperate with all elements interested to restore a normal sensible adjustment of foodstuff conditions in the city of New York. It will be the aim of the committee while there is a prospect of abnormal conditions prevailing to adopt, to recommend and execute plans now being formulated by practical and experienced men of the business world to bring relief to all classes of citizens who are seriously affected by conditions which are unprecedented in the history of the city.

"The Mayor's committee believes that the housewife can best conserve her interests against any future contingencies which may arise by resorting to the old fashioned, simple method of depending more upon her own resources in putting up such fresh commodities as are now cheap and plentiful, and which can be stored for future use. The transportation committee has made elaborate arrangements with the view of supplying information as to sources of supply and prices, as to what commodities are scarce and what plentiful, and are formulating plans with railroads having terminal facilities in New York for immediate transportation to this centre.

Will Suggest Substitutes.

"The committee on substituted foods has now in course of preparation for distribution instructions in pamphlet form for such articles of food as can conveniently take the place of those commodities which, because of the great demand, will necessarily rise in price. In the course of the next few days the committee will establish a special bureau as an agency to inform housekeepers of what is being produced on the present market which can be bought at cheap prices and which will tend to keep them informed as to commodities of a useful and practical nature which have increased in supply.

"The committee believes that the American people can do without many foreign food commodities and that American genius will arise to the occasion and supply all foreign articles that we must have."

Commissioner of Weights and Measures Joseph Hartigan, upon whose office the brunt of the present investigation has fallen, said yesterday that in such plans as are being formulated there is no suggestion of injuring manufacturers, farmers or producers who are making legitimate profits. He said that it was intended to bring producers closer to consumers, inasmuch as the investigation so far had shown that prices were boosted in direct proportion to the number of middlemen.

Upon this idea are based the plans to increase transportation facilities so that the New York, New Jersey and Connecticut farmer can get not only butter, eggs, cheese and vegetables, but also beef direct to those who sell to the consumers. More than one investigator has discovered that the reason butchers here buy from the great packers instead of direct from farmers who are comparatively near New York is that the railroad facilities are inadequate and the farmer is discouraged from bringing in his cattle, hogs and sheep.

Meatless Menu for Homes.

The National Housewives League has prepared a menu for this week, composed entirely of vegetables and fruits, for the purpose of showing that the clever housekeeper can be independent of the butcher and the provision dealer who are charging prohibitive prices. While this menu is not designed to meet the requirements of boilermakers, structural iron workers, trucksmen or indeed any class of men whose means of livelihood are their good stout arms, it will appeal to many who can get along without meats, and if adopted by them would undoubtedly ease the demand which the butchers say is entirely responsible for present high prices.

In connection with the campaign of the Housewives League it is suggested that every consumer keep in touch with the market each day so that housewives may be able to order well and to use their purchasing power to affect and control general market conditions. It is also urged, and this suggestion has been made by every investigator, that consumers limit their purchases and thus help to lower the demand. One of the causes of the prevailing high prices is that just as soon as the European war began retailers and housewives, aiming to be shrewd, began to purchase in large quantities and forced wholesalers to raise prices or find themselves cleaned out of supplies.

Grief for Wife Causes Death.

Julius Feuerstein, 63, dropped dead in his home, 1165 Union avenue, yesterday. His wife, to whom he had been married thirty-two years ago, died last Wednesday. Since her death he had failed rapidly. The physicians said heart failure was the cause of his death.

MAIL SHIPS FOR EUROPE TO-DAY.

Two Vessels Will Take Letters—Three on Wednesday.

Two steamers will start with mail for Europe to-day. The Antilles will take mails for Italy and Austria-Hungary, via Genoa, closing at 12:30 P. M. Mails for Netherlands and Germany will go on the Nieuw Amsterdam, sailing at 9:30 P. M.

The next European mail will leave on Wednesday, when the steamer France will sail for Havre, the Stampalia for Naples and the St. Louis for Liverpool. Mails on the St. Louis will go thence to Africa, West Asia and the East Indies. Mails will also leave New York on Thursday and Saturday.

BRITONS HERE AWAIT ORDERS.

Uncertainty as to What Will Be Done With Reservists.

At the office of the British Consulate, 17 State street, it was said yesterday afternoon that no further orders had been received from the London War Office regarding the English reservists called to arms on Saturday.

George Sheperd, acting Consul-General, said that no steamers have been chartered to take the reservists back to England. The consulate is awaiting word from London regarding the next step to be taken.

"This may not come for another week," said Mr. Sheperd. "Great Britain is not a military nation and there is no precise way to estimate the exact number of reservists in the United States. We shall make no attempt to gather reservists. Those that apply here with the proper military papers will be held pending further orders.

"Our orders so far are very general, giving no details as to the transportation of reservists who apply for enlistment. Some may possibly be despatched direct from New York and others by way of Canada."

Mr. Sheperd said that the consulate had been swamped with applicants since the issuance of the general orders.

THORNTON WRITES OF MOVING BRITISH ARMY

Former American Railroad Manager in Thick of Handling Troops.

In a letter sent to George D. Blair of Newcastle, Pa., Henry W. Thornton, formerly general superintendent of the Long Island Railroad and now general manager of the Great Eastern Railway Company of England, throws an interesting light on the war situation in England. In the letter Mr. Thornton said:

"It is a wonderful but terrible experience for me. Terrible not that we are in danger personally, but because it is pathetic to see the chap you dined gayly with last night pick up his rifle, kiss his family good-by and calmly join his colors.

"All England has risen as one man. The internal discords which threatened to disturb the empire have completely evaporated and the Irish will lose no opportunity to be in the thick of the fray. Nearly every able bodied Englishman has enlisted. They come from all quarters and classes and quietly and grimly go about the business of war. There is something deadly in the atmosphere which looks as bad for the Kaiser as it did for Napoleon a hundred years ago. This will be a fight to the finish and the impression is that England will not rest until the military power of Germany has forever ceased to be a menace to the peace of the world.

"The spirit of the French is wonderful. A man just from Paris said he was in the suburbs when the mobilization order was posted. A man passed by on a bicycle, dismounted, read the notice and turned to leave. He was presumably a servant, and his mistress, who was passing in a car, said: 'Jean, you won't leave us at once?' Touching his hat the man said: 'Oui, madame; au revoir; a Berlin!' and off he rode to join his regiment.

"The railways of England have been taken over by the Government, but are operated by the existing staff and men. An executive committee of general managers acts as a medium between the War Office and the roads and issues the necessary instructions for movements. We have worked out all of our mobilization schedules and are now in the thick of moving the troops. We are doing our job on the Great Eastern splendidly, and I am proud of my gang. They are up on their toes and act like a bunch of Americans. The entire outfit is pulling like one man.

"I saw the German Ambassador off yesterday. He is Prince Lichnowsky. The Princess, his suite and about 200 Germans accompanied him. It was a pathetic and historical sight. Many people were on hand. The Ambassador and the Princess arrived by motor. They passed between the rows of people to the platform, where the train started in absolute silence. There was not a hiss or a 'boo.' Not a foot moved. There was nothing but a deadly, uncanny silence."

SPRING-RICE BACK IN CAPITAL.

French Ambassador Also Returns on the St. Louis.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Sir Cecil Arthur Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, arrived in Washington to-day from England, where he has been since early this summer. He expects to remain at his post indefinitely. The Ambassador arrived at New York last night on the steamship St. Louis. Ambassador Jusserand of France also was a passenger on the ship, but stopped over in New York until to-morrow, when he will resume charge of the French Embassy here.

Ambassador Spring-Rice said this evening that the trip across was very interesting and that every one took the situation in such good spirit that much amusement was derived from their unusual experiences. The St. Louis brought 300 more passengers than are allowed by law, but so anxious was every one to get to the United States that no one was disposed to complain of the overcrowding.

The Ambassador praised the efficiency of the American Embassy at London and the numerous volunteer committees organized by Americans to relieve the situation of the thousands of Americans caught in Europe in the outbreak of the war.

INSTRUCTION.

FOR BOTH SEXES.

NEW YORK—New York City.

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NEW YORK UNIVERSITY.
Washington Square East.
Address Harriette Melissa Mills, Principal.
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DALTON Swimming School
SWIMMING SCIENTIFICALLY TAUGHT; private instruction; 3 filtered pools. 21 W. 44. Bryant—9369.

BIG TRADE INCREASE IN SOUTH AMERICA

Need There for United States Products Is Becoming More Pressing.

EXCHANGE PLANS MADE

Reports Show That Supply of Food and Other Necessities Is Very Low.

Inquiries from the Latin American countries for United States products, it was estimated yesterday, will be much greater this week than last. Accounts received in this city by exporters and in Washington by the Consular Bureau of the State Department indicate that the need for American products is becoming more pressing and that merchants and other business men in South American countries are becoming more insistent in asking that something be done to help them.

It is expected that this week will see developments in New York toward increasing the shipment of goods. With the National City Bank perfecting arrangements for exchange between this country and the Latin American countries greater facility will be offered to importers in those countries and exporters here in making satisfactory barters in goods.

Dr. R. S. Naon, Argentine Minister to this country, who is in this city acting as financial agent of his country, said yesterday that on Friday and Saturday he had received large amounts of money for transfer to Argentina. Many American importers are buying many articles in Argentina, thus creating exchange here in favor of that country.

Big Trade Increase Expected.

The result will be that many more orders will be received here for American finished products. Many inquiries have been received by the Steel Corporation in Pittsburg for steel products. It is likely that the South American countries will be obliged, for a time, at least, to buy all their railroad supplies from this country instead of from England and Germany. That trade will help take the place of trade now cut off with European countries.

Latin American Consuls have telegraphed to the State Department reports as to the immediate necessities of the various cities they represent. Here are some of them:

Para, Brazil.—Much is dependent upon the action of New York exporters. If they continue to reject telegraphic orders not guaranteed we will lose favorable position. Cement, flour, and drugs, manufactured iron, food products, paper, condensed milk, petroleum and coal desired.

Carthagena, Colombia.—Rice, wheat and salt meats are badly needed. Banks are withdrawing credits. Full report has been mailed.

Bluefields, Nicaragua.—This coast is dependent on the United States for imported foodstuffs of all descriptions. It is consequently imperative that there must not be any increase in the regular supply, as there is no more stock carried than will last for three weeks. There will be increased demands for dry goods, hardware, canned goods, wines and spirits. Credits will contract United States and Europe. Norwegian vessels via New Orleans carry all merchandise from the United States and Europe.

Rio de Janeiro Tells Needs.

Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.—There is expected an appreciable extension of American trade in this market for leather, coal, flour, wheat, earthenware, porcelain, small tools and utensils, cement, pharmaceutical supplies, drug products, chemicals, glass bottles, firearms, cutlery, window glass, condensed milk, rice, malt, perfumery, enameled ware, writing and printing paper, hardware, manufactures of rubber, iron and steel, wire, glassware, cinematograph films, kerosene and other oils and other products. Recommend sale terms, prices in United States currency, f. o. b. New York, cash or banker's bill with order, or against documents at New York. Recommend credit terms only when well supported by reports from American financial rating agencies, correspondents of Rio de Janeiro banks, or other approved sources. Bankers' bills of exchange can be obtained here, under normal conditions, on New York at sight and on London at ninety days sight. There is prospective legislation for emission of treasury notes to the amount of 300,000 contos of milreis ($96,000,000 U. S. currency). For the purpose of securing orders and determining credits personal representation by salesmen or local agents is strongly recommended.

Tegucigalpa, Honduras.—Flour, corn, cotton cloth and paper desired.

Iquique, Chile.—There is now a demand for sugar, flour, rice, beans, potatoes, canned meat, milk, coal, fish. A market for nitrate is immediately required, and there is urgent need of money.

Montevideo, Uruguay.—It is likely that there will be required for Uruguay coal, hardware, printing paper, cement, flour, chemicals and sugar.

Lima, Peru.—There will be an increased demand in this district for cement coal, coke, paper, cotton and woollen goods, steel rails, tools, machinery, matches, chemicals, ships' articles, explosives, wheat, macaroni, canned goods. Both careful packing and reasonable credits are important. Fiscal conditions are bad. It is probable that Congress will authorize banks to issue paper money on 30 per cent. gold reserve, and the Peruvian Government a limited amount of treasury warrants.

Bogota, Columbia.—There will be a demand for machinery, railroad supplies, engines, cars, rails, bridges, agricultural implements, all classes of hardware, cotton goods, prints, furniture and supplies, leathers, cloths, all wearing apparel, jewelry, hops, wines. There is a good opportunity for a California house. There is a good opportunity for responsible houses to send capable Spanish speaking representatives. All American travellers here lately have done splendidly. Efforts to get business by mail unsatisfactory.

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