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Anglo-South American Bank Ltd.

New York Agency, 49 Broadway

Head Office London F. C. Harding, Agent Capital and Reserve Over \$32,000,000 W. M. Dawkin, Sub-Agent

VLADIVOSTOK SHIPS FURS TO GERMANY

Activity of Teutons Reveals Big Chances for American Trade.

A recent cable coming from Vladivostok announces the fact that a German sailing vessel has cleared that port for Hamburg with furs. This certainly indicates business activity on the part of some German manufacturer in the far line.

Russian Asia with Vladivostok as its port of entry and with one of the terminals for the Trans-Siberian Railroad will be in the next few years far more important than prior to 1914.

Drug, groceries and provisions, meats and various, flour, guns and hunters' ammunition, salted salmon, candles, soap, paper, books and stationery, preserves and clothing including underwear, were America's main exports to that section of the world prior to 1914.

In the immediate district of Vladivostok are 14,184 Chinese merchants and every one of them for at least \$1,500 to \$10,000 in merchandise.

It is true that only about 50 per cent. of the population are engaged in this producing population in proportion exceeds any like number in any other section of the world.

The increased number of American and Japanese troops stationed along the route of the Trans-Siberian Railroad has drawn heavily on the meat supply of the section, so that to-day Vladivostok is a heavy importer of meats as well as of groceries and provisions.

Shortage of Kerosene. A slight kerosene famine has affected that section of the country for the last few months, giving opportunity to a number of American oil companies.

It is generally supposed that the Standard Oil Company has a monopoly on the oil situation in the Far East and in China, but all agreements that the Standard Oil had with China have been cancelled by mutual consent and a Dutch oil company and two English concerns are

NEW ZEALAND BUYS JAPANESE GOODS

Increased Trade Covers Great Variety of Articles.

Japan's imports into New Zealand are increasing rapidly and they consist almost entirely of manufactured goods, according to a report written by U. S. Vice-Consul Charles G. W. Wainwright at Auckland, N. Z. During the war period large quantities of Japanese goods flooded this market, some of which were of a fairly good quality, but some were very shoddy.

It will be noted that the exports to Japan have fallen off greatly during the last two years, owing to the fact that wool, the principal export to that country, was commandeered by the British Government.

Japanese exports to New Zealand at the present time consist principally of silk and cotton piece goods, wearing apparel, fancy goods, toys, china and earthenware.

Exports to Japan, 1914-1918

Year. 1914..... 289,204 1915..... 218,212 1916..... 588,528 1917..... 21,213 1918..... 21,213

Imports from Japan, 1914-1918

Year. 1914..... 1,728,212 1915..... 1,212,121 1916..... 2,728,712 1917..... 2,123,123 1918..... 2,123,123

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400 Chinese Join Movement at Shanghai. SHANGHAI, Oct. 1.—The local Chinese silk goods dealers were formally organized at a meeting held at the Nantao Chamber of Commerce, Mou Chia Lou, Nantao.

Under the Spanish regime hemp made up nearly 70 per cent. of the exports of the Philippines Islands. Under American guidance the agricultural efforts of the Philippines have been diversified so that copra, sugar, tobacco and a small extent rice are featured in the list of exports.

JAPANESE RIGID ON EXPORT COTTON

Measures Taken to Protect Foreign Market by System of Inspection.

Tokio, Oct. 1.—On August 10 the Japanese Government announced regulations providing for an inspection of all Japanese cotton manufacturers intended for export.

By the provisions of these regulations the following cotton goods cannot be exported for purposes of sale unless they pass the inspection made by cotton manufacturers' associations or by prefectural governments.

Instructions of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce provide that cotton goods which have slight flaws, stains or other minor defects and which are permitted to be exported must have the imperfections indicated on the same; and that cotton goods of the following nature are not to be exported: Cotton goods of unusually coarse texture, of weak texture, not carefully woven, of inferior dyeing, of inferior bleaching, mottled, etc.; of irregularity in width, length and weight; containing flaws and stains; of a character which inspectors shall judge unfit for export.

The promulgation of this system of inspection of cotton goods intended for export is the result of conferences between the cotton goods manufacturers and officials of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, the first of which was held on February 27, 1919.

It was several months before a decision was reached as to the supervision of inspection, whether it should be a function of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, or whether the manufacturers should direct the inspection following regulations established by the Government.

Initial steps toward cementing the bonds of friendship and stimulating commercial relations between the United States and the Commonwealth of Australia are expected to be taken soon following the arrival here next week of Mark Sheldon, newly appointed Australian Trade Commissioner to the United States.

The new Australian Commissioner enjoys the distinction of never having been connected with politics. This point was emphasized to American business men by Frederick H. Australia during his visit here when he told the correspondent of THE SUN that he had appointed Mr. Sheldon to his high position here "for the business men and not for the politicians."

Mr. Sheldon, who is 47 years of age, is managing director of Dalton Bros. of Sydney, one of the largest commercial houses in Australia. He is also chairman of the Australian Bank of Commerce, chairman of the Wholesale Distributors Cooperative Company of New South Wales, vice-president of the New South Wales Chamber of Commerce, chairman of the Representative Board of Australia, and a director of the Amalgamated Glass Bottle Factories.

Philippines Diversify Exports. Under the Spanish regime hemp made up nearly 70 per cent. of the exports of the Philippines Islands. Under American guidance the agricultural efforts of the Philippines have been diversified so that copra, sugar, tobacco and a small extent rice are featured in the list of exports.

AUSTRALIAN WOOL INDUSTRY GUARDED

Prices to Be Maintained for Three Months From Oct. 1, 1919, Says Ministry.

BRITISH INTERESTS SAFE Measures Taken to Readjust All Details Disturbed by War Conditions.

MELBOURNE, Sept. 1.—When the shipping problem became acute and the pastoralists of Australia thought their wool would become a drug on the market—owing to the impossibility of securing bottoms during the submarine phase of the war—the British Government, needing wool supplies for army purposes, bought the balance of the Australian clip of 1916-1917. About a third of the clip had already been marketed. Later the purchase scheme was extended to the clip of 1917-1918, then again for the period of the war and for one wool year thereafter.

The British Government bought the wool at an average price of about 31 cents a pound of greasy, with 50 per cent. of the profits on sales for civilian accounts. The figures represent a fairly considerable increase on pre-war prices. The British Government paid cash in Australia fourteen days after shipment, though a big proportion of the wool could not be shipped because of a dearth of tonnage.

The activities of the Central Wool Committee—the controlling organization of the wool pool—for the season of 1918-1919 are being discussed in the Federal House of Representatives in Melbourne during the week of August 2. The season's wool handled amounted to 2,025,485 bales, or 852,169,773 pounds. This compared with the figures for the preceding season represents an increase of 115,554 bales, or 35,152,983 pounds.

To Guard Australian Industry. The statement adds that the British Ministry of Supply has accepted the Wool Council's recommendation that prices of the commodity be maintained upon a uniform level for at least three months from October 1, 1919, consistent with the need of protecting Great Britain's and Australia's interests.

A complete report, dealing with the British purchase of the 1917-1918 season has also been made available. The report says that the latter season was remarkable for the fact that for the first time in the history of the Commonwealth of Australia the production of wool submitted for appraisal amounted to:

Table with 2 columns: Greasy, Soured, Total. Values in pounds.

This represents 518,549 separate lots, each lot, large or small, having been subjected to independent valuation by a tribunal of the inspectors. The average price of wool appraised in a greasy state was 29 cents 6 mills per pound, later increased to about 31 cents, and with the exception of Chinese cotton ankie bands, only cotton goods which are over forty-five inches wide, under eighteen inches wide and under twelve yards in length are subject to inspection.

England's Total Purchases. After allotting wool sufficient to meet local requirements, the balance purchased by the old country amounted to:

Table with 2 columns: Greasy, Soured, Total. Values in pounds.

Against this sum must be debited \$142,442, being the cost of exchange in transferring money from London to Australia. The report says that the net exchange charged by the bankers, in view of existing financial conditions, was reasonable.

AUSTRALIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER DUE

Closer Commercial Relations His Aim.

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JAPAN IS SEEKING ARGENTINA TRADE

In Need of Raw Material and Anxious to Sell Manufactured Goods.

WAR OPENED CHANNELS Commissioner From Tokio Goes Over Field and Expresses Hope for Future.

By a Staff Correspondent of THE SUN. BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Sept. 15.—In a statement made to the press of this city Sr. Reizo Yamashina, who is visiting Argentina on behalf of the Tokio Chamber of Commerce, of which he is vice-president, announced that he is very well pleased with the results of his mission. He expressed particular satisfaction with the reception accorded him by Dr. Pueyredon, Minister of Foreign Relations, for he expects that the future will see relations even more cordial than those now existing between Japan and Argentina.

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ARGENTINA TO BENEFIT.

Native Jarlet Makes Report on Visit Here.

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 25.—Competition between the United States and Europe will react as a benefit to this country, is the belief expressed by Dr. Ricardo Aldao, eminent Argentine jurist who returned home from a visit to the United States.

Dr. Aldao declared that the United States was not in a position to supply this country with funds in spite of the fact that it had sufficient funds for this purpose, owing to the necessities of Europe at the present time. Argentina should assist in the work of reconstruction in Europe, said Dr. Aldao, as by doing so it would aid European capital as well as American capital to be here for the purpose of developing the country.

BRAZIL TO HOLD SHIPS.

No Time Set for Return of German Vessels.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Sept. 25.—German steamers interned in Brazilian harbors during the war will remain in the possession of the Brazilian Government for an indefinite period, according to Matias Calogeras, Minister of War, who recently returned from Paris, where he had been serving as a delegate to the Peace Conference for the Brazilian Government.

Mr. Calogeras declared that the food situation in Europe was extremely serious for the purpose of relief, the conditions in Germany were fairly normal. He said that the relief prevailed in Europe that the treaty of peace would be ratified by all the nations without reservations.

LATIN AMERICAN COLONY IN NEW YORK.

Figuera Maria Vazquez de Solis, widow of a prominent Cuban business man, is the editor of "El Diario de la Marina" of Havana, is registered at the Ippocampus Hotel with her daughter Leopoldina Solis. Her other daughter, Lolo Solis, was recently married to Percy Steinert of the Havana Electric Light and Power Company, has gone to Philadelphia, where Percy Steinert is seriously ill and has been operated on. His son, Mr. Steinert, is entirely cured; they will all sail for Cuba.

The Countess of Macuriles and her daughter, Mercedes and Carmen Montalvo, who are well known in Havana, are at the Newton Hotel. They will sail for Germany shortly.

Ramon Axile, a Mexican merchant who resides in Havana, passed through New York en route to Europe. He is at present in Paris and expects to return here later.

Security Elena Calderon, daughter of the Bolivian Minister, who made a sensational "sight" over the capital and Washington Monument recently, has been making an extensive automobile tour.

Paul S. Carter, who was formerly an executive of the Mercantile Overseas Corporation, is now general manager of the export and import departments of Lamson & Co.

Rafael Fernandez de Castro, sugar mill owner and prominent Cuban business man, is back in Havana after having spent some weeks in the mountains near New York on account of ill health. Senor Fernandez de Castro is much better, and will make another cruise to New York in the near future.

Victor and Carlos Vera, sons of the Porto Rican patriot, have returned to Porto Rico after having fought and distinguished themselves by the side of Pershing's men during the world war. Both were wounded and received several medals for their bravery. They will visit New York shortly.

Senora Maria Galaraga of Cuba and her son Gustavo are staying at the Vendell Hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa. They will visit New York soon and then sail for Havana.

ARGENTINA CREDIT REPORTED.

100,000,000 Pesos for Purchase by Europe the Amount Loaned.

Reports have been circulating in commercial circles in this city to the effect that the Government of Argentina has established a credit of 100,000,000 pesos for the various European nations that desire to make purchases of grain, hides and other products from that country.

The increase in the bank deposits is especially interesting in view of the fact that the nations at war were compelled to withdraw large amounts of their outstanding capital for the purpose of meeting war expenditures. Just how much of the European investments in South America were liquidated it is impossible to state, but from a study of the fluctuations in exchange it appears that the greatest amount was called for by Argentina and Brazil. The same holds true regarding income. In the latter case it is very probable that large amounts were also sent to Europe from South America, but this can only be guessed at for the development of the new industries kept the exchange rates of Argentina quite firm at all times.

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CABLE BUILDING HERE IS OPENED

Latest Automatic Devices Installed for Swift Transmission of Messages.

SERVES ALL AMERICAS Structure Located in Heart of Export and Import Section of City.

Equipped with the latest automatic devices for the rapid and accurate transmission of cable messages, the All America Cables new building at 89 Broad street, has just been opened for the handling of telegraphic correspondence between North, Central and South America. Firms and individuals in this country doing business with Latin America attach a great deal of importance to the completion of the new structure and the convenience of its location.

Officials of the company say that only by the most persistent efforts has it been possible, on account of war conditions, to erect this up-to-date building, which houses not only the two duplex cables connecting this city with the Central and South American republics, but provides ample room for the new extensions into Brazil in the near future. Situated in the heart of the importing and exporting, shipping and banking district, the structure is the first large office building to be erected since the great war began.

It is said by patrons of the company that the dependence of all social and commercial intercourse of the three Americas upon the All America Cables was so keenly realized during the recent war that it is unnecessary to point out what might have been the consequences had the United States and Latin America been forced to depend upon communication routes via Europe.

In addition to providing the latest devices for receiving and sending cable messages, the new building permits the bringing together under one roof of all departments formerly located on various floors at 64 Broad street and 66 Broadway.

NEW BANK FOR RIO DE JANEIRO.

The continued development of the Canadian branch bank system throughout South America is reflected in the announcement made last week that the Royal Bank of Canada has opened a new branch in Rio de Janeiro, where an institution has also established a chain of correspondents in other parts of Brazil.

GERMANY WANTS COFFEE.

Brazilian Merchants Expect Resumption of Heavy Trade.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Sept. 25.—The resumption of trade relations with Germany is being welcomed warmly by coffee merchants of Brazil who are looking forward to a great stimulation of coffee export by reason of the demands of the German market. Before the war Germany was one of Brazil's best buyers and Hamburg ranked only after New York and Paris as a coffee center.

At the beginning of the war large amounts of coffee were stored there, much of it the property of the old Valorization Committee, but these were immediately taken possession of by the German Government and soon consumed. The stocks of coffee in Germany are now practically nil and it is predicted that the next few months will see large shipments on their way to Hamburg.



ALL AMERICA CABLES. Announce the opening of its new offices at 89 BROAD STREET in the heart of the import and export, marine and financial district. The only direct route to all South and Central American countries, viz.: ARGENTINA, BOLIVIA, BRAZIL, CHILE, COSTA RICA, COLOMBIA, CUBA, ECUADOR, GUATEMALA, HONDURAS, NICARAGUA, PANAMA, PARAGUAY, PERU, SALVADOR, URUGUAY. ALL AMERICA CABLES. JOHN L. MERRILL, President. Telephone, Broad 7470 89 Broad Street, New York