

PHILIPPINE TRANSPORT MAKES TRIAL TRIP

Average Speed of the St. Mihiel Is 16.76 Knots.

MANILA, Nov. 1.—The new army transport St. Mihiel, which is one of twelve new buildings at Hog Island, near Philadelphia, for the Philippine run, made an average speed of 16.76 knots an hour on a recent trial trip, according to information at the headquarters of the Philippine Department here.

N. Y. Each turbine consists of two parts, high pressure and low pressure sections, on the starboard and port sides. Each section is able to propel the ship independently in case of a breakdown in the other section.

MARKET FOR COLORED SHOES.

MELBOURNE, Nov. 1.—A growing demand is noted in Australia for colored boots and shoes, which are mostly imported. On account of the fine materials used in the manufacture of these goods the prices are necessarily high.

ISINGLASS MARKET DULL.

Consumers are not active in either the domestic or foreign market for isinglass, reports the Japan Advertiser. Buyers at present are operating only for China and British India. In view of the dullness of the export trade and the accumulation of heavy cargo on hand, which will soon be enlarged by the arrival of new goods, a further decline in prices is anticipated.

FINANCES SOUND IN SOUTH AFRICA

Official Figures Show Material Output for First Half of Year.

EXPENDITURES SMALLER

Check to Commercial Prosperity of Country Has Not Affected Basic Conditions.

R. E. Saunders, New York agent for the National Bank of South Africa, has just received a cable despatch from the bank's head office in Pretoria, Transvaal, giving a resume of the conditions in that country. The despatch is as follows:

Despite the check to commercial prosperity the Union Government finances for the first six months of the current financial year are in a sound condition. Expenditure for the above period is under half the annual estimate, and whereas £165,000 deficit was anticipated it is now undoubted that a substantial surplus can be expected. The revenue totalled £15,000,000, against expenditures of £14,000,000.

The Union's mineral output for September was as follows:

- Gold, 687,147 ounces, valued at £2,918,316, being a decrease of 17,289 ounces, value £73,488, compared with the month of August.
Silver, 71,017 ounces, valued at £15,992, being a decrease of 3,125 ounces and £2,538 in value.
Diamonds, 201,579 carats, valued at £1,162,957, being a decrease of 29,383 carats and £211,587 in value.
Coal sales, 900,837 tons, valued at £383,914, being a decrease of 25,236 tons and £18,762 in value.
Copper sales and shipments, 793 tons, valued at £15,280.
Tin sales and shipments, 115 tons, valued at £10,908.
Mining labor, 34,944 whites, 254,056 colored, showing decreases of 1,487 and 10,693 respectively.

Figures on Foreign Business.

Excluding Government imports and specie, the value of total imports for the eight months ended August was £50,819,684, compared with £42,352,817 for the corresponding period of last year.

Proportion of British to foreign imports.

- From United Kingdom, £33,447,523, equals 65.9 per cent.
From other British possessions, £6,846,342, equals 13.5 per cent.
From foreign countries, £10,525,819, equals 20.6 per cent.
Last year the above percentages were 44.2 per cent, 15 per cent, and 40.8 per cent, respectively.

Oversea cargoes landed at Union ports during eight months ended August totalled 1,300,000 tons compared with 745,000 tons during same period 1919. Total value of exports, £32,872,225 (excluding raw gold, £25,707,976), compared with £31,460,665 last year. Chief items are—

- Wool, £14,472,750
Diamonds, 8,611,982
Hides, 1,034,334
Sheepskins, 1,768,256

Trade generally during October was dull, the future outlook being obscure owing to British labor troubles and the continued instability of the wool and mohair markets. Volume of business meagre. Large supplies of soft goods in execution of old orders are now arriving and merchants are heavily stocked.

Iron Goods Market.

Iron—Prices are harder and almost equal those of steel.
Steel—Plates—Finer, especially one-fourth inch and upward. Voelking Steel Corporation about to produce 14 pound rails, sleepers and fittings.
British shovels firm at 75s per dozen.
Wheelbarrows, 67s to 72s each.
Electrical Goods—Local values unaltered, fair business reported. Continental goods are cheaper here than Britain; for example, shades, 2s. 6d. each, compared with 2s. 6d. each.
Glass, Sheet, Plate and Fancy—Free arrivals and demand now well met.
Foodstuffs and Groceries—Trade well maintained. Coffee and tea stocks plentiful. Board of control under provisioning act published itinerary will fix all prices. Articles declared to be necessary commodities under act now gazetted include building materials, chemicals, dairy produce, fish, meat, fuel, furniture, crockery, cereals, groceries, fruit, vegetables, agricultural implements, hardware, drapery, millinery and clothing.
Control price of petrol, which is scarce, raised October 26. Shell now 6s. per gallon retail at coast.
Parliament further prorogued until January 21.
Crops estimated below normal, as follows: Wheat, 5 per cent; oats, 10 per cent; barley, 14 per cent; sugar, 20 to 25 per cent.
Wool—Fair weight sold East London early October, but at considerably lower prices. For instance, super long, 40s, clean scoured basis, while Transvaal greasy, formerly 25d., now 24s. Durban reports that occasional new clips have arrived but evoked no competition.
Fort Elizabeth quotes nominally greasy super skirted, 5d. to 23d.; good average, 12d. to 14d.; average, 8d. to 11d.; medium to long bulky snow whites, 9d. to 10d.; short to medium snow whites, 22d. to 24d.; coarse colored, 1d. to 2d.
Mohair—Sale at East London of 1,000 bales Basuto reported at 11d. and a few sales Hotmmer firsts at reduced figures, but demand appears satisfied.
Hides and Skins—Weak. At Port Elizabeth sheepskin sales held on 15th October 500 bales were offered and sold, sound combings, 1s. 13d. per pound; long wools, 10s. 13d.; short, 8s. 4d.
Gastric Feathers—Competition irregular, market displaying weaker tendency; 15,000 pounds sold October and fetched 23s. 8d. Good whites, 23 10s.; ordinary, 24 to 25; super Pennas, 25; common, 22 10s. to 23; super Spadonias, 22 to 23 10s.
Malts—Overseas and local demand small and prices declined. Government is allowing export of a further half million bags. Railway facilities are inadequate to moving malts to ports.
Advises have been received that freight rates will increase to 20s. per ton.
Quotations: Two, 18s. 6d.; three, 16s. 6d.
Wattle Bark—No demand; growers are disinclined to strip and few supplies offering.
Coal—Position is somewhat worse, but prices remain unaltered. Steamers arriving for coal exceed departures and many waiting bunkers.
Johannesburg teachers threaten strike for higher salaries.
Durban tramwaymen recommend strike ballot.
East London building employees declared suspended strike, with effect from to-day, pending decision of the National Federation of Builders of South Africa. Men demand a flat rate of 4s. per hour. Masters offer 3s. 6d. for masons, bricklayers and carpenters, 3s. 6d. for plumbers and 2s. 3d. to 2s. 6d. of painters, which men rejected.

REVIVAL EXPECTED IN LATIN AMERICA

Countries Are Readjusting Themselves to Changed Conditions Due to End of War.

PRODUCTIVE POWER SAME

Business Men in United States Advised to Keep in Touch With Market.

There is every reason to believe that the present Latin American situation is due to temporary influences which should in no way hinder the eventual development of stronger commercial relations between these countries and the United States, according to the Guaranty Trust Company's semi-monthly survey of International Trade, "American Goods and Foreign Markets."

South America's newly acquired unfavorable trade balance with the United States, accompanied by a depreciation of her currency in relation to the dollar, has created a situation which is likely to reflect conditions in this country, and which has been aggravated by the downward trend of United States commodity prices. The trade survey says further: "Latin American countries, like practically all other countries in the world, are adjusting themselves to the changed conditions brought about by the war. Southern productive power is normal and South America possesses a wealth of natural resources for which there is a worldwide demand. Business men in the United States, therefore, cannot afford to divert their attention from this important market, even though present conditions may have occasioned some uneasiness."

Our trade relations with foreign countries can never be regarded as static or permanently stable. There are too many changing and powerful influences—political, financial and commercial—that constantly affect them, both at home and abroad, for this to be possible. For the last three or four years our business men have had an exceptionally favorable opportunity and position in South and Central American markets. This special advantage no longer exists, however, so far as most of them are concerned. Future trade must be won and held in open and keen competition with highly trained rival nations.

Superior service, exact knowledge of trade requirements and strict compliance with them, wise policies in regard to credit terms, careful fulfillment of customers' instructions and proper and skillful handling of orders will all be increasingly important. There can never be permanent success in this field for firms whose methods are slovenly or who are inconsiderate of their foreign clients. We have nothing whatever on which to base any belief that these markets will ever give us any special preference in their buying. In fact, by racial origin, customs and historical development these countries are much more closely bound to the European nations, and we can overcome this handicap only by showing superior skill and understanding in every detail of the handling of our trade relations with them.

During the year ended June 30, 1920, our trade with South America, imports and exports included, totalled \$1,351,888,478. The balance against us in South America was \$70,912,121. The adverse balance in Cuba was \$248,976,779. We had a small favorable balance, however, in Central America. It is thus plain that a special effort is required to strengthen our export position. That can be accomplished to-day only by the expert handling of this commerce.

CRIPPLED VETERANS USE MOTORCYCLES

Australia Finds a Way to Drive the Machines From a Side Car.

MELBOURNE, Nov. 1.—An interesting and successful experiment whereby motorcyclists are allowed for the use of hospital patients of the various hospitals, has been completed. After the flow of dangerously wounded men back to Australia had continued apace, and many had complained the problem of locomotion for men who had lost both legs or an arm and a leg became acute. It was solved in the following manner:

Trials were made with various descriptions of self-propelling invalid chairs, but, at their best, these chairs only enabled the men to propel themselves around the hospital, within perhaps a radius of a mile or two. Where trials were encountered the amount of exertion required to push the chairs was too much for the sadly wrecked men. Small motors were attached to these chairs in the hope of overcoming the difficulty, but, although an improvement, it was found that this means of conveyance was only suitable on the very best of roads.

The happy idea was then conceived that a motorcycled sidecar might be altered so that it could be driven from the sidecar. This experiment worked well. Many generous citizens immediately donated motorcycles to the various hospitals. The Red Cross Society purchased twenty-five machines and had them specially altered to be driven from the sidecar, with a self-starter, electric light and horn and with a special fitted so as to be easily controlled. A comfortable seat has been fixed to the rear of the motorcycle to enable a passenger to accompany the soldier. Men who have been confined to hospital for as long as four years are now able to travel about at their own free will. In two cases at least it has been the means of enabling the patients to visit their homes for the first time in two years, and some of the men, more especially the double amputation cases, are now able to accept positions in the business section of the city, to which they can travel with ease.

GOOD PACKING FOR INDIA.

With a view to throwing intelligent and helpful light on the question of correct packing for India attention is called by Vice Consul Thorning of Bangalore to a recent case which received the special recommendation of an Indian importer. A consignment of cotton blankets was packed in large square boxes, with strong wooden frames, the material of the boxes being about one-third or one-quarter of an inch thick and laid in transverse layers, each one solid surface, whereby it was made impossible to open a pile in the side and remove part of the contents.

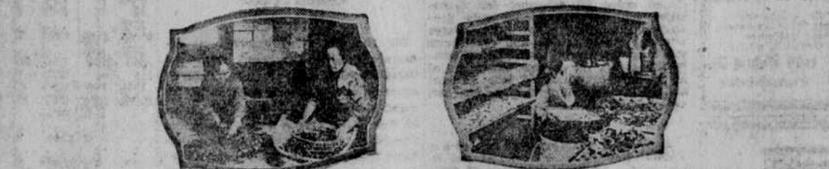
SURTAX FOR FAMINE RELIEF.

SHANDIAI, Nov. 6.—The Chambers of Commerce Conference to-day passed a resolution agreeing to the proposed 1 per cent surtax on customs import duties for famine relief work for a period limited to one year, provided the distribution of the funds is subject to foreign supervision and publication is given to detailed accounts for the sums collected.

THE STORY OF SILK



Out of their silken prisons the tiny little moths pierce their way to lay the tiny eggs which become the "beeds" of the silk crop for the next year. The rearing of the worms is an exacting science, requiring so much personal attention that it is impossible to undertake the work on a large scale. It is because sericulture is limited to the farm homes in Japan where the little spinners are cared for so skillfully, that they produce threads of such superior quality.



The tiny little silkworms are hatched out on the papers on which the eggs were laid, and then placed in small trays. From this time until these worms have spun their cocoons they are cared for most constantly, for the quality and quantity of their spinning depend entirely upon the attention and feeding they receive.



When the worms are very small they eat seven or eight times a day, and during this period the housewives are never very far from their charges. Day and night special meals of the mulberry leaves, cut fine, must be prepared and sprinkled over the hungry little money makers. On stormy days the housewives get a little rest, for the worms enjoy eating only when the weather is agreeable to their artistic temperaments.

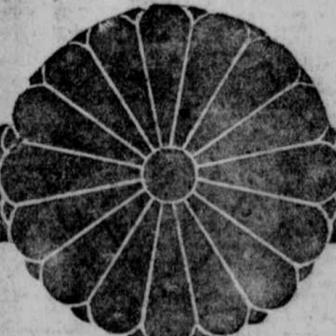


The hungry worms eat so much and grow so fast that in the first five weeks of life they increase in size many times. But in these five weeks they eat enough to last them the rest of their lives. When satiated, they grow restless and the farmer is glad, because he knows his worms are ready to go to work.

After sorting the cocoons for quality the cocoons are boiled to kill the chrysalides. Then the tiny filaments are caught up and the cocoons literally unwound. As the Japanese housewife reels these tiny threads together they unite to form a single uniform rounded strand of lustrous raw silk.

When the fabrics are complete skilled workmen apply the wonderful colors and patterns which have made Japanese Silks eagerly sought for by buyers in all countries; but by far the largest quantity and the finest qualities find their way to America.

Weight for Weight Silk Wears Much Longer Than Any Other Material



The Famous Meadow Brook CHRISTMAS APPLES. Direct From Farm to You. Hand Picked Hand Graded Hand Packed. Delivered in New York City. Baldwins Russets Greenings Wagners.

STRANGE SCENES IN THE FAR EAST



For sixteen hundred years this old Lama Tower has stood spiritual guard over the plains of Liaoyang. To-day, in common with the other structural triumphs of ancient peoples, these towers, the great gateways, temples and walls, are crumbling. Even the old customs are giving way to Western modes.



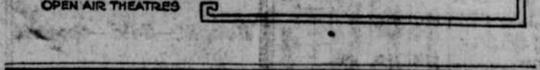
Yet the charm of the Old East remains, though already marred in spots by the modernization which is so rapidly changing the Orient.



Go East now. See the drama of the ancient and the modern fighting for supremacy in the Orient.



Arrange Your Itinerary through any Steamship Company or Tourist Bureau.



It is as impossible to duplicate the delicious flavor of FORMOSA OOLONG TEA as it is to duplicate the lustrous beauty of true pearls in shoddy imitations. Formosa Oolong tea is flavored by nature only. It is pure; never colored. Your Grocer Has It - If he is a Good Grocer.