

The Bismarck Tribune

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WHERE THE TRIBUNE CAN BE BOUGHT.

- Fargo, N. D. Waldorf Hotel. Grand Forks, N. D. Hotel Frederick. Devils Lake, N. D. H. B. Rosenberg, News Agent. G. J. B. Turner, News Agent. Minot, N. D. Mazon Bros. Dickinson, N. D. St. Charles Hotel. Minneapolis, Minn. Kemp & Cohen, News Agents. Hotel Dyckman. Hotel Radisson. Nicollet Hotel. St. Paul, Minn. Merchants Hotel. St. Marie, 5th St. News Agent.

The Weather

Bismarck, N. D., Sept. 5, 1914. Temperature 7 a. m. yesterday... 60. Highest temperature yesterday... 77. Lowest temperature yesterday... 57. Precipitation last 24 hours... 0. Highest wind velocity and direction, yesterday... 23-W.

Indications. North Dakota—Generally fair to night and Sunday; cooler tonight and east portion Sunday; probably frost to night north and extreme west portions.

ORRIS W. ROBERTS, Section Director.

LABOR DAY.

The wheels of industry and the machinery of business generally will cease tomorrow to pay a tribute to the nobility of labor. Organization has done much to improve conditions surrounding all classes of labor. Few today are so reactionary as to deny the right of labor to organize for worthy purposes.

Labor will win a big victory when its wise leaders succeed in conquering the spirit of suspicion that exists in certain ranks to the capitalistic class. Capital likewise will win a victory when it tempers its judgment of labor and deals with it in a more conciliatory spirit.

The last year has seen conditions improve somewhat, but there is much still to be done before labor and capital learn the lesson of true co-operation. Industrial wars we have with us still. With the leaders of labor rests a great responsibility and many of them are striving toward better conditions.

ROBS MOOSE OF AN ISSUE.

William Barnes, chairman of the New York Republican state committee, has resigned and thereby robs President Roosevelt of one of his chief issues in the coming state campaign. With the target down where will his arrows be aimed now?

The letter of Mr. Barnes given below is written in the characteristic sarcasm of the so-called "boss".

The issues raised by the Progressive party in the year 1912 were publicly abandoned at the meeting of the state committee held at Utica on the 27th day of August last. Therefore, the false theories advanced by it, and primarily, a constitutional amendment providing for the recall of judicial decisions, which, if adopted, would in effect vitiate the American principle of individual liberty, are no longer matters of contention.

Accepting the sincerity of purpose of the Progressive party in its antagonism to the misgovernment of the affairs of the state, that party having abandoned its non-Republican principle, I propose to remove from the campaign the only reason which now asserts for its continued existence, namely, its personal opposition to me.

The re-establishment at Albany of efficient and honest administration is the sole issue. This line should be definitely drawn between the Republican and Democratic parties. The Republican nominations will be made through the action of 522,000 enrolled Republicans of the state, and I have no doubt the candidates selected by them will be able, conscientious men. I assume that their voice will be influential in the selection of the person who is officially to conduct their campaign.

My dominating purpose is to see the party successful upon the principle for which it stands and to permit no one to interject my own personality as a false issue into this great struggle.

I am thus early advising you of my purpose not again to be a member of

the committee nor to accept the chairmanship, were it offered, so that you will have ample opportunity to address yourself to the selection of my successor, upon whose shoulders must rest a large part of the burdens of the coming campaign.

IMPROVEMENT IN CORN GROWING.

That the North Dakota Industrial Exposition has done a great deal toward the improvement and encouragement of the corn crop in this state is an acknowledged fact to those who have been in position to watch it.

A comparison of the exhibits of corn at the first exposition with those of last year showed a decided improvement, and it is claimed that this year the samples to be exhibited will rival the best of Iowa and Illinois. The reason for this is evident.

Farmers who visited each exposition saw the samples, and returned home determined to excel in corn growing.

As a result, North Dakota corn is becoming as fine as any in the world. It has ever been the cry of the easterner that North Dakota would never amount to anything because she could not raise corn. The foolishness of this claim is demonstrated by the excellent corn which is now being raised in this state.

In addition to corn raising, alfalfa is proving a splendid crop, and with the two, North Dakota is destined to compete in a few years with the older states.

The North Dakota Exposition is doing a good work and deserves the support and encouragement of every person.

SOUTH AMERICAN TRADE.

From the third exporting nation of the world, the United States may advance to the first if the splendid opportunity for a merchant marine is grasped. The war will change the trade map of the world and this nation probably will put itself upon that map in no uncertain manner.

South America offers the nearest field for extension of commerce. England's and Germany's ability to maintain trade connections established during the last decade will be seriously crippled by the war.

It is estimated that the United Kingdom exports to South American nations annually \$215,352,090, and Germany is next with exports valued at \$175,549,610.

South American imports from the United States products valued at \$154,225,083. Approximately \$400,000,000 worth of trade now enjoyed by England and Germany must to a great degree be turned into other channels. The natural market for this business is the United States.

THE DEFENSES OF PARIS.

Paris, which may soon be in a state of siege, is one of the most strongly fortified cities in the world. Its fortifications consist of three distinct circles sweeping around the city—first, the solid wall of masonry, eighteen feet high, extending for twenty-two miles around the old sections of Paris; second, the system of seventeen detached forts arranged at intervals, two miles beyond the wall, and making a circuit of the city thirty-four miles long; and third, an outer circle of forts, seventy-five miles long on the heights commanding the valley of the Seine.

Each of these circles of masonry and steel is a complete defense in itself, the forts being linked together with redoubts, bastions and glacis, which permit a cross-fire against approach from any direction. The magnitude of the system is shown by its area, which exceeds 400 square miles. The wall around Paris and the seventeen detached forts two miles beyond the wall were built by Louis Philippe. They stood the German siege of 1870-71 and the outer forts have since been strengthened greatly. The third line of forts, on the hills of St. Germain, Cormelles and Villiers, are of modern construction, with the latest types of batteries and heavy guns.

The inner wall about Paris surrounds the best known and most important sections of the city, including the business sections along the grand boulevards, the residence sections on the north and west of the city and the Latin quarter and other sections on the left bank of the Seine.

Outside of the wall a circle of suburbs extends for many miles, including Neuilly, Argenteuil, Versailles, Vincennes, and many others.

The forts of the second and third lines of defenses are dotted among these suburbs, protecting them and the approaches to the capital. The wall contains ninety-three bastions and sixty-seven gates. Some of these have been abandoned, owing to the pressure of modern construction and trade. But recent advices received here from Paris state all the gates still existing are now closed at 8:00

p. m., with rigid regulations against movements from within or without. The second line of forts includes the famous fortress of Mont Valerian, which was the center of attack in the German siege of 1870. It is strengthened by two groups of works—Hautes Bruyeres and the Chailillon fort and batteries.

South of the city is the row of forts at Ivry, Bictre, Mont Rouge, Vanves and Issy. North and east of the city are three great forts around St. Denis, and two others at Fort Aubervilliers and Fort Charenton, commanding the approaches from the great wood of Bondy.

The forts of the outer circle, which are of the most modern type, have from twenty-four to sixty heavy guns and 600 to 1200 men each. In all, the three lines of defenses require 170,000 men to operate them, not counting troops assembled within the city. According to military experts, it would require a force of 500,000 men to invest these defenses.

St. Quentin, the city in northern France, upon which the Germans are reported to have fallen back is 120 miles from Liege and 80 miles from Paris. This indicates the progress the Germans have made since capturing Liege.

During the Franco-Prussian war, it repulsed the German attack at one time, and at another was the center of the great battle between the German force under Gen. von Goeben and the French under Gen. Fairbanks, the French being defeated.

Five hundred Devils Lake business men protested against appointing J. H. Bloom as postmaster of Devils Lake. This is a sad commentary upon the daily editorial sermons in the Journal. But it takes more than printer's ink to put wings on an editor.

Bismarck Rialto

ORPHEUM.

Monday and Tuesday.

Two big features, 7th installment of "The Perils of Pauline," in two parts. "Shorty Gets in Trouble," two part comedy by the Broncho company, featuring Shorty Hamilton. If you have seen the other Shorty pictures you don't want to miss seeing this one.

Mutual Weekly No. 78, illustrating the latest and best events of the day.

Wednesday and Thursday.

"The City Beautiful," two-part comedy drama by the Majestic company. A Keystone comedy with plenty of laughter and other amusements.

Friday and Saturday.

"The Kay Bee company will present 'The City,' a beautiful drama of the country youth, powerful acting and wonderful scenes. 'Our Mutual Girl' No. 31, by Irvin S. Cobb, the picture that pleases all. The bill will close with a side-splitting Keystone comedy. Orpheum will soon start the regular vaudeville season. Watch for the grand opening night.

BISMARCK.

The Rex two-reel drama, "The Sob Sister," is the feature at the Bismarck on Monday and Tuesday. The play has to do with the wholesome lesson which is handed out to a newspaper editor who is fond of playing up items of scandal, regardless of who is hit. There's a fascinating love story in it, too.

Grand Forks. While driving his automobile along the Meridian road, Archie McMurray, a well known farmer of this county, had a collision with a machine driven by John Dyrland of Portland, Traill county. Dyrland's car was demolished, while the frame work of the McMurray car was badly twisted and bent.

Following the accident, McMurray came to this city and swore out a warrant for Dyrland, alleging reckless driving. Sheriff Benson executed the warrant and Dyrland was given a preliminary hearing last evening before Judge McLoughlin. He pleaded not guilty and was allowed his liberty, having furnished \$100 bond. The case will be called this morning at ten o'clock.

A Cockney Joke.

A group of navvies was proceeding along a street, all convulsed with laughter. Every now and then they would stop and clap each other on the back, a policeman, seeing them wished to share in the joke, and, going up to them, said: "What's the game?"

This occasioned another fresh outburst from the navvies, and then they explained: "You know that 'igh building at the end of the street? Well, that was on fire. Not a blessed stair was left, and old Bill 'e was on the top, dancing about like a bat in a bam. So 'e yells to 'im, 'Blill, jump, an' we'll catch yer in a blanket, an' 'e jumped. I had to laff. We 'adn't got no bloom'n blanket."—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Discipline for Chickens.

Kate, aged 6, had been attending school only a few days. She had learned at least one lesson—to raise her hand if she wanted anything. One day she was sent to the chicken house to get the eggs. As she reached the chicken house door her mother heard her say: "All you chickens that have laid an egg raise your hands."—The Delinquent.

Consolation.

He came home and found his young wife dissolved in tears. "What do you think has happened?" she cried. "I left the cage open and our canary has flown away." He undertook to give what consolation he might and took the distressed poor lady in his arms. As she nestled against his shoulder a new access of sobs convulsed her. "Ah, George," she murmured in a choking voice, "now I've only you left."

News of the State

Ryder, Saturday afternoon there was a joint meeting of the business men and farmers for the purpose of organizing a creamery association.

Pisek. The barn on the W. J. Stary place near Pisek, was destroyed by fire. The stock was removed after the fire was discovered, but a new Overland automobile was consumed. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Fargo. Edward Taylor, colored, who was shot through the abdomen by the demand Mulvey, white, of Galena, Kan., will recover. Mulvey claims to have shot in self-defense after the attack by Taylor with a knife.

Lisbon. In order to get a regular county fair association and have a meeting next year, the annual corn festivals held each year will be abandoned this year. Committees have been selected to arrange for the organization of an association and officers will be elected.

Devils Lake. Laborers employed on the Kaeding farm near Penn engaged in an altercation Saturday night, over some trifling matter, and before the affair ended a man named Fairbanks was stabbed. The men involved are said to belong to a gang which has hung around Penn, their least thought being to secure work.

Towner. Charged with aiding John Kelly in making his escape from the city jail at Upham, John Heron is under arrest here, while Kelly faces a charge of jail breaking. Kelly was jailed at Upham on a minor charge, and during the night it is charged that, with the aid of Heron, he broke out.

Grafton. Kittel Sunderland, a bachelor aged 52 from Sylvester township, was brought before the insanity commission. The man is troubled by religious mania and was committed to the Jamestown hospital. A brother of the unfortunate man is also in the Jamestown institution and several other relatives are insane. He was taken to Jamestown by Sheriff N. O. Nelson and Dell McCaman.

\$75 was the price paid for eleven two-year-old steers to A. E. Arnston, an Owego township farmer, last Saturday by Max Rubel the local butcher. Mr. Arnston is one farmer who does not depend entirely on his wheat crop and at certain seasons of the year has fat cattle to turn off. The demand for fresh meat is large and the eleven head will last Mr. Rubel little more than a week.—Sheldon Progress.

Wyndmere. Last Friday night while the churning machine was standing in Henry-Lesovsky's field after a run fire ran from the engine to the separator, burned the front axle, some belts, a grain wagon belonging to John May and consumed the straw pile. That the separator was not destroyed seems miraculous. No one noticed the fire until the fireman went out to fire up in the morning. The machine belonged to Ole Aarfor.

Grand Forks. Arthur Kelly was charged with grand larceny, Kelly and Peter Papillon were arrested for fighting on the streets, and both were locked up in the city jail. White Papillon was in the city jail, he wanted to put up bonds so that he could gain his freedom. A search through his clothing revealed the fact that his wallet was gone. Kelly, it is alleged, knew of his placing the money on his Papillon's clothes, and is suspected. Part of the money was found on his person it was stated.

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Followed instructions. New Orleans. Pelayus. She was a little girl and very polite. It was the first time she had been on a visit alone, and she had been carefully instructed how to behave. "If they ask you to dine with them," papa had said, "you must say, 'No, thank you, I have already dined.'"

Democratic Nominees

Following is the list of Democratic nominees for the legislature:

- First District—Senate—Walter Willford, House—Jonas Hall, Christian Lund, Joseph Movin. Second District—Senate—Joseph Rogers, House—J. H. Sinclair. Third District—Senate—(holderover.) House—J. D. McNish, W. L. McLoughlin. Fourth District—Senate—J. W. Beieg, House—(no nominees). Fifth District—Senate—(no nominees). Sixth District—Senate—Nich H. Nelson, House—Henry O'Keefe. Seventh District—Senate—(no nominee), House—(no nominee). Eighth District—Senate—(no nominee), House—E. N. Hegge, S. H. Taylor, W. J. Bennett. Ninth District—Senate—(no nominee), House—J. W. McHose, Lars Christianson, John F. McGram. Tenth District—Senate—Thomas J. Edwards, House—Jacob Brandvig, Bernard Anderson. Eleventh District—Senate—W. A. Fridley, House—A. L. Porter, J. C. Mong. Twelfth District—Senate—Frank Elery, House—O. N. Hottie, John J. Zentgraf. Thirteenth District—Senate—(none), House—A. A. Stockstad. Fourteenth District—Senate—Wilbur Hanson, House—N. L. Houpt, Fred Heaton, L. P. Volsin. Fifteenth District—Senate—(none), House—(none). Sixteenth District—Senate—Ed W. Hanson, House—E. W. Fuller, Nels M. Lund, Gilbert C. Lee. Seventeenth District—Senate—Martin M. Ekrom, House—Nels B. Benson, T. H. Wade. Eighteenth District—Senate—John Makon, House—Donald McLaughlin. Nineteenth District—Senate—(none), House—Arthur Dixon, W. F. Robertson. Twentieth District—(no nominees). Twenty-first District—Senate—(none), House—W. W. Flynn, H. P. Minette. Twenty-second District—Senate—(none), House—F. J. Marty, W. L. Noyes. Twenty-third District—Senate—(none), House—Redmond A. Bolton, B. Gibson Dunlap. Twenty-fourth District—Senate—W. C. McDowell, House—A. E. Raney, C. Kramer. Twenty-fifth District—Senate—(none), House—Arthur W. Webb, E. W. Weston. Twenty-sixth District—Senate—W. L. Yeater, House—M. A. Klein, M. Baumgardner, Fred Junge, S. E. Brindle. Twenty-seventh District—Senate—(none), House—Chris. Bertsch, Jr., J. E. Perkins, Carey Johnson. Twenty-eighth District—Senate—L. L. Stair, House—R. B. Hamilton, M. Tuger, D. J. Armstrong, Ed Burke. Twenty-ninth District—Senate—(none), House—John Ehr, H. A. Hurd, S. W. Fasset, A. T. Christianson. Thirtieth District—Senate—J. R. Krueger, W. B. Foster, J. W. Stephenson. Thirty-first District—Senate—(none), House—W. G. Bay, M. J. Steffen, Ole Tollison. Thirty-second District—Senate—(The for these.) T. N. Putnam, Ralph Hall, F. F. Allmaras, House—Louis Mortenson. Thirty-third District—Senate—(none), House Hugh Montgomery, S. J. Kershaw. Thirty-fourth District—Senate—D. H. Hamilton, House—Lee O. Keller. Thirty-fifth District—(no nominations.) Thirty-six District—Senate—John Schmitt, House—Fred Marx, T. K. Mark, H. Drews. Thirty-seventh District—Senate—(none), House—John R. Johnson, Andrew Ernick. Thirty-eighth District—(no nominations.) Thirty-ninth District—Senate—R. J. List, House—J. P. Smith, A. J. O'Keefe. Fortieth District—Senate—Oscar Lindstrom, House F. A. Leonard, T. S. Stuart. Forty-first District—Senate—(none), House—W. N. Dickinson, A. Nelson, M. E. Uggan, J. C. Zeller. Forty-second District—Senate—J. S. Miller, House—L. N. Torson, Conrad Erick. Forty-third District—Senate—(none), House—A. M. Frub. Forty-fourth District—Senate—(none), House—W. L. Armstrong, F. H. Cremer. Forty-fifth District—(no nominations.) Forty-sixth District—Senate—John J. Behler, House—J. J. O'Brien, Fritz Griffe. Forty-seventh District—Senate—(none), House—Wm. Hermas, Erving McCarthy. Forty-eighth District—Senate—Wm. Connolly, House—R. J. Woods, J. B. Dickson, Ray Watson. Forty-ninth District—Senate—(none), House—G. C. Flaten, W. T. Krebsback.

MUSICAL TALENT GOOD IN PINAFORE.

Mandan musical talent again did themselves proud last evening when under the direction of Robert Boice Carson, they produced that popular opera, Pinafore. Francis J. Tyler also aided materially in the production by putting into use his practical experience in stage direction. He very cleverly designed the scenery.

The production from an observant standpoint was among the best home talent attempts yet staged in Mandan. The leading parts in the play were well handled by A. S. Peterson and Miss Marion Newton. The local public was familiar with Mr. Peterson's pleasing voice but Miss Newton's appearance on the stage was new. Her delicate voice and display of wonderful cultivation of it

HAND OF LABOR

BY LILBURN H. TOWNSEND



Hand of Labor, hand of might, Be thou strong in things of right. Master thou of crafts untold, Driving them in heat and cold; Working high and working low, That the world may brighter grow; Press and loom, and traffic great, Know the send behind thy weight.



Hand of Labor, rude and fine, Things of earth are mostly thine. Mines of gold and fields of wheat, Harbors deep where pennants greet; Ships of war, canals and locks, Roads of steel and bridges, docks, Strain thy sinews day and night, Be thou strong in things of right.



Mills and shops in clang and roar, Foundry fires and heaving seas, Sullen mines and heaving seas, Lands of rock and timber trees; Cotton fields all white as snow, Forges black mid flames aglow, Strain thy sinews day and night, Be thou strong in things of right.



Hand of Labor, great thou art; Be thou fair, and bear thy part Like big souls, sincere, intense; Stoop not low to base offence, Nor, in heat, forget that men, Large and small, all kind and ken, Have their place and must remain 'Neath the sway of guiding brain.

THEN--AND--NOW

One hundred and sixty-two years ago the first theatre in the United States was opened in the colony of Virginia at old Williamsburg. The originator was an English actor, William Hallan, Sr., who brought his own company from overseas and presented "The Merchant of Venice" as the initial performance. The idea spread rapidly, and soon New York, Philadelphia and the other leading communities of colonial America each had their theatres. At the close of the century, theatres were open in the capitals of nearly all the thirteen original states. While the Virginian play-house was the first in the United States, actors had played in the colonies before this date. The first is said to have been the English strolling player, Anthony Astor, who was known as Mat Medley. The actor and his art of that day was generally despised by the puritanical colonists. The Massachusetts legislature passed a law shortly after amateurs had given "The Orphans" at the Coffee House in Boston in 1749, which forbade such performances, attaching a penalty for actors and spectators alike of 5 pounds sterling each. The opposition in Philadelphia was so great that Hallan was compelled to build his theatre in 1757 outside of the city proper, in a district then in disrepute and known as Southwark, or "Society Hill." Even then vigorous efforts were made to close the theatre. A petition was addressed to Judge William Allen, who refused to act declaring that he had obtained stronger moral lessons from attending the theatre than from any sermons he had heard in church.

Today the theatrical profession is a huge industry in which more than \$100,000,000 is invested. There are in the United States over 3,000 theatres, not counting the 20,000 or more moving picture theatres, or churches, halls for general entertainment. It has been estimated that during a good theatrical year there are more than 25,000 actors and actresses declaiming, trilling and dancing before the American people. One of the modern features of the profession is the traveling company, of which there are nearly 1,000. The estimated value of the 3,000 theatres is nearly \$40,000,000 while it requires \$200,000,000 annually to pay the players' salaries. About \$60,000,000 is distributed among the thousands of theatre employees, for transportation, advertising, and to defray the cost of producing the plays. Today as a class actors and actresses are no longer generally considered pariahs of society. The most exclusive society circles have been opened to admit them, and there are instances where men and women of noble birth have given their social station for a career on the stage. Even clergymen have deserted their pulpits for the boards, while actors have abandoned the spotlight to take up careers in the church. Stars of the theatrical realm, as well as the lesser lights of the chorus, have sung and danced their way into the ranks of royalty and the nobility, not to mention the multi-millionaire set. Kings have granted them patents of nobility and learned societies and institutions have decorated them with medals and scholastic degrees.

In handling the difficult roles in her part as Josephine was the cause of many encores.

W. W. Fuller, whose voice has great volume and sounds as well in a large hall as otherwise, made his part one of the best in Pinafore. Likewise Miss Cecelia Connolly in the part of humble Buttercup was captivating.

Mrs. Arthur in the comic role of Hebe, also starred. Scott Conyne as Captain Corcoran looked almost real as a noble army man of England and his songs were equal to his fine make up. Lloyd Harmon and Walter

Tostevin as lesser leaders also were good.

Likewise the chorus showed much effort and much drilling and only might be criticised because of its lack of volume at times.

A large audience greeted the show and the organ fund of St. Joseph's church was materially increased—Mandan News.

SACRIFICE SALE.

Joseph Hare is selling his entire stock and equipment. See ad, in this paper.—Adv.

WHAT SOUTH AMERICA WANTS TO BUY AND WHAT IT HAS FOR SALE.

- The annual trade of South America is \$965,123,447 in imports and \$1,178,829,512 in exports. Government reports of the United States issued by the new South American bureau of the department of commerce set forth the following imports and exports of South America: ARGENTINA—Imports: Automobiles, agricultural and dairy machinery, cement, furniture, oil, stoves, windmills, wire fencing, kitchen utensils, hardware, canned and fancy foodstuffs. Exports: Beef, mutton, hides, animal hair, bristles, flax, wool and whale oil. BRAZIL—Imports: Flour, cement, condensed milk, rubber goods, pianos, furniture, dried fruits, typewriters, pianos. Exports: Coffee, cocoa, hides, manganese ore, Brazil nuts, carnauba wax, crude rubber, sugar and tobacco. BOLIVIA—Imports: Cheap clothing, flour, electrical goods, etc. Exports: Crude rubber, ebony, cocoa, sugar cane, spices, tin, zinc, bismuth, copper. CHILE—Imports: Cement, cotton goods, cotton yarn, manufactured iron and steel, locomotives, petroleum products, woolen goods. Exports: Nitrates, borate, iodine, wool, hides, honey and beeswax. COLUMBIA—Imports: Prepared foodstuffs, crockery, drugs and medicines, metal wares, cotton goods, perfumes, soaps. Exports: Coffee, gold, hides, bananas, rubber, platinum and nuts. ECUADOR—Imports: Foodstuffs, cheap textiles, boots, shoes. Exports: Cocoa beans, coffee, Panama hats, ivory, nuts, rubber, hides. PARAGUAY—Imports: Household utensils, sewing machines, agricultural implements, cotton goods, hardware, foodstuffs. Exports: Forest and livestock products, tobacco, yerba mate. PERU—Imports: Cotton textiles, leather goods, metal wares, china, paints, prepared foodstuffs. Exports: Sugar, rubber, guano, copper, silver sulphide, vanadium. URUGUAY—Imports: Cotton goods, paper manufactures, wood manufactures, chemical products, cement, refined sugar, window glass, fence wire, galvanized iron, paints. Exports: Livestock products. VENEZUELA—Imports: Agricultural implements, cotton goods, flour, lard, rice, wire. Exports: Coffee, cocoa and agricultural products.