INJURY TO TRADE IS DENIED BY BRITAIN

Official Note Says American Exporters Have No Just Reason for Complaint.

STATISTICS ARE QUOTED

Report That British Were Building Up Business While Excluding Neutrals From Markets Laid to German Sources.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—Great Britain's answer to reports circulated in this country that she has been interfering with legitimate trade of the United States with neutral European nations is given in a note handed to Ambassador Page in London by Sir Edward Grey, the Foreign Minister, and made public here tonight by the State Department.

The note, which is in response to the British Ambassador's report of a reference at the State Department to the unfavorable impression created here by reports of increases in British trade with Northern European countries since the war began, suggests that statements concerning Great Britain's policy have been inspired by German agents.

Note Is Forwarded by Mail.

August 13 is the date of the document, which was transmitted by mail instead of by cable. It follows with certain statistical tables omitted:

"I have the honor to refer to the memorandum which you were good enough to communicate on June 3 last in which you informed me of the desire of the United States Consul-General in London to be furnished with figures showing the amount of raw cocoa and preparations of cocoa exported from Great Britain to Holland, Denmark, Sweden, Norway and Italy during the four months ended April 30, 1915, as compared with the same period in 1914 and 1913.

German Agents Accused.

"His Majesty's Ambassador at Washington reported on July 22 that the acting Councillor of the State Department had referred in conversation to the unfavorable impression created at Washington by reports as to increase of British exports to Northern European neutral ports since the outbreak of the war received from Consul-General Skinner, these reports having given figures showing increases in the British exports of some commodities to those countries. I am, therefore, communicating to Sir Cecil Spring-Rice statistics showing what the exports of the United Kingdom were in comparison with those of the United States during the first five months of this year, in order that this impression may be removed as soon as possible; but as I hear that statements, no doubt inspired by German agents, are being circulated in America to the effect that His Majesty's government are trying to stop the legitimate trade of the United States with neutral countries in order to capture the trade for the British empire, and are therefore allowing goods to be exported from the United Kingdom, which they have not allowed to be imported into the same countries from the United States, I think it well to inform your excellency immediately of the true state of the case.

Official Figures Cited.

"With this view we invite attention to the following data and figures:

"The increase re-export of cotton from the United Kingdom to Norway, Sweden, Denmark and The Netherlands during the months of January to May, 1915, as compared with the same period in 1914, amounted to 503,995 centals of 100 pounds. The United States exported to the four ccuntries mentioned during the period in 1915 as much as 2,353,638 centals, as compared with 204,177 centals during January to May, 1914, an increase of 3,149,461 centals, or six times the increase of the export of cotten from the United Kingdom.

"The above figures for the United Kingdom are taken from the official customs returns; those from the United States have been carefully compiled by the war trade department from the manifests of those vessels which actually arrived with cargoes from the United States to Scandinavian and Dutch ports during the five months, February to June, 1915, as compared with five-twelfths of the total recorded exports from the United States to those countries ended June 30, 1914.

Rubber Trade Analyzed.

"Re-exports of rubber from the United Kingdom to Scandinavia and The Netherlands declined from 17,726 centals of 100 pounds in January to May, 1914, to 16,692 centals in January to May in 1915; on the other hand, exports of rubber from the United States to the same destinations increased from 1579 centals to 5040 centals. Large re-exports of rubber to the United States from this country have indeed taken place, but all other re-exports of rubber have declined during this period.

"It will therefore be seen that this country has actually been supplying more rubber to the United States at the expense of other neutrals, while American exporters have taken advantage of this to ship increased quantities of rubber to Scandinavia and The Netherlands.

"In the case of lubricating oil, the increase of United Kingdom to Scandinavia and Holland was 703,370 gallons. The increase of the United States' exports during the five months was 3,837,593 gallons, being five times as great as the British increase.

"The increase in the re-exports of unmanufactured tobacco from the United Kingdom to the same countries and over the same period was 2,937,244 pounds; the corresponding United States increase was 6,081,818 pounds. The British increase is mainly due to the diversion of tobacco grown in the British dominions from Continental to United Kingdom ports. The exports of manufactured tobacco from the United Kingdom have actually declined, while exports of this commodity from the United States to Scandinavia and The Netherlands have hitherto been relatively insignificant.

Tobacco Trade Not Lost.

"It is therefore altogether improbable that the United States can have lost trade in tobacco in consequence of the measures taken by His Majesty's government.

"United Kingdom re-exports of cocoa have risen from 2,876,142 pounds in January-May, 1914, to 14,504,012 pounds in January-May, 1915, an increase in round numbers of 11,500,000. Exports from the United States for the same months have risen from 12,300 pounds in 1914 to 16,016,000 pounds in 1915, an increase of 16,000,000 pounds. These figures speak for themselves.

"I could point to many other instances of similar proportionate increase in the exports of the United States to Scandinavia and The Netherlands, as compared with exports to the same countries from the United Kingdom during the last five months. In respect to the great majority of articles for which figures of United States trade can be given, the increases in this trade are greater, and in some cases considerably greater, than the increases in the United Kingdom trade.

"In many cases increases in United Kingdom re-exports are due to the fact that the products of British Indian and colonial products, which formerly went direct to continental ports, such as Hamburg, Rotterdam or Copenhagen, are now sent to the United Kingdom and thence distributed to old customers in Scandinavia and the Netherlands. Among such may be mentioned pepper, cinnamon and other spices, Indian tea, palm kernels and copra. The direct trade of the British overseas dominions with the port of Hamburg alone is great in normal times.

"Everything in the statistics I have quoted tends to show that the mercantile community of the United States has made profits proportionately equal to or greater than those of the mercantile community of Great Britain in respect to all those demands which have inevitably arisen in Scandinavia and the Netherlands as a consequence of the closing of German ports. The total volume of the trade of the United States with these countries has increased 300 per cent. The total exports of the United States to Scandinavian countries and the Netherlands during the first five months of 1914 and 1915 amounted to $145,658,000."

MOSCOW RIOTS SERIOUS

PROPERTY DAMAGE ESTIMATED TO EXCEED $19,000,000.

Incendiary Fires Number 61—Government to Be Questioned With Regard to Indemnity.

MOSCOW, Sept. 15.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Among those injured in the riots here June 9-12 were 113 German or Austrian subjects, 189 Russians with foreign names or subjects of neutral or allied governments, and 90 Russians with Russian names. There were 61 incendiary fires. The property damages as estimated by the city authorities amounted to about $19,250,000. In addition, losses of indefinite amounts, not yet reported or estimated, were sustained by 122 business firms and 59 householders.

The government is to be questioned as to its intentions with respect to indemnifying those who have suffered through mob action.

There has been no evidence of the hand of any hitherto known political leaders in the outbreak. It was not a bread riot. There is no hunger in Russia. Crops have been more than normal. There is work for everybody and the government is supporting the families of the soldiers at the front.

The explanation of the rioting probably is to be found in the growth during the last 15 years of a hand-to-mouth urban population now without connection with the villages, which formerly exercised a steadying influence. On the other hand, this population is still without urban traditions or the influence of trade unions or guilds.

GENERAL IN LEAD FALLS

BRIGADIER MARCHAND HIT WHILE ATTACKING GERMANS.

Officer With Pipe in Mouth and Walking Cane Marches at Head of Men Into Enemy's Trench.

PARIS, Oct. 1.—Brigadier-General Marchand was marching calmly at the head of a column with a walking stick in his hand and a pipe in his mouth when he was wounded by a shell splinter in the fighting in the Champagne district, according to a young Colonial infantryman, who was beside him when he fell.

"Our division received the order to prepare to attack at 9:30 o'clock Saturday morning," said the Colonial. "At this moment, amidst a hail of bullets, General Marchand appeared. After making us a short speech, which we didn't hear because of the roar of the guns, our chief stepped to the head of the column, cane in hand and pipe in mouth, and marched off toward the enemy like a simple officer at the head of his company.

"Our Colonial division, with a Moroccan division, brigades of Zouaves and the foreign legion, formed the first 'wave' sent against the enemy's trenches. We covered 150 yards amidst a hail of shot and shell and had just reached the first German trenches when the General fell. A shell splinter struck him in the abdomen and I saw the ambulance corps rush for him. Then I was hit."

ITALY EXPELS AMERICAN

Alpinist Is Arrested as "Danger to Public Safety."

BERNE, Switzerland, Sept. 30, via Paris, Oct. 1.—The American Alpinist, Henry Fairbanks Montagnier, of Terre Haute, Ind., was arrested at San Remo last Sunday by order of the Minister of the Interior at Rome, on the ground that his presence "constituted a danger to public safety." He had just arrived from Nice.

He spent two nights and one day in prison, then was taken before the chief of police, who informed him that he would be expelled from Italy. He chose to go to Switzerland and was conducted to Chiasso.

Mr. Montagnier asserts that he lived for five years at San Remo. The reason for his arrest, he says, he has not yet been able to fathom. He intends, he declares, to protest through American diplomatic channels.

KUROPATKIN IS PROMOTED

General Disgraced After Japanese War Now Honored by Czar.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—General Alexei Kuropatkin has been appointed chief of the Russian grenadier corps, according to a Reuter dispatch from Petrograd.

When Emperor Nicholas assumed supreme command of the Russian military forces in succession to Grand Duke Nicholas, it was reported that the actual control of the army had been placed in the experienced hands of General Kuropatkin and General Polivanoff, Minister of War.

If the reports from Petrograd regarding General Kuropatkin is true, it means a remarkable reversal of public opinion in Russia regarding a military leader who was disgraced because of the failure of Russian arms in the war with Japan.

Germany Apologizes to Sweden.

BERLIN, Oct. 1.—(By wireless to Tuckerton, N. J.)—The foreign office at Stockholm has received a communication from the German government apologizing for the sinking of the Swedish steamship Malmland and promising to pay damages, says the Overseas News Agency.

AMERICA LEARNS OF TRAPS FOR U-BOATS

Information of Britain's Successful Methods Received in Washington.

GERMAN LOSS PUT AT 70

Nets, Destroyers, Armed Trawlers and Speedy Motorboats and Aeroplanes Figure—United States Policy May Be Affected.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—Great Britain has discovered and put into effective operations means of combatting the submarine, which, according to official reports to the United States Government, already have resulted in a loss estimated at between 50 and 70 German submarines. The reports declare that the British Admiralty confidently believes it has crushed the German undersea campaign.

New methods of offense and defense that may revolutionize naval war have been adopted and high British naval officers are of the opinion that unless the effectiveness of the submarine is increased it will no longer constitute the menace that it has to commerce and battle fleets.

The British censorship has prevented the disclosure of details concerning the developments, but within the last three weeks confidential reports to various Government departments from representatives in European capitals in both neutral and belligerent countries, have confirmed the British view that an effective means of dealing with the submarine has been found.

American Policy May Be Affected.

These reports are being closely scrutinized on account of the bearing they may have on the naval policy of the United States. They reaffirm officers of the navy in their conviction that the dreadnought still is the mainstay in warfare on sea.

According to the reports, destruction or capture of 50 submarines actually had been reported several weeks ago, and it was regarded as possible that the number might have reached 70. A dinner was given recently in London, which while not a formal state affair, was attended by high government officials, in celebration of the destruction of the 50th under-water enemy.

A submarine telephone has been developed by which it is possible to detect the sound of the approach of a submarine from observation boats or stations planted offshore and connected with points in the mainland.

For the capturing of craft whose presence has not been detected or even suspected the Government's reports describe how nets have been stretched across the channels.

Nets and Patrols Catch Many.

In open waters near steamship lanes or in the vicinity of warships nets suspended between floats have been spread broadcast.

Armed patrol boats watch and when the floats disappear beneath the water, showing that a submarine has become entangled, the patrol soon congregate at the place. When the victim comes to the surface, as it inevitably must to disentangle itself, it is destroyed by gunfire or captured.

A special type of mine has been devised that has proved particularly dangerous to submarines approaching steamer lanes.

The German methods of supply submarines with oil and provisions, either at sea or from concealed places along the coasts of the British Isles, have been ferreted out and practically disposed of.

Motorboats Greatest Factor.

Destroyers, the reports declared, become expert in the game of submarine hunting, and armed trawlers also have proved effective.

But the greatest single factor, it is said, has been a newly built fleet of small, speedy sea-going motorboats, armed with one or two three-inch guns. These boats swarm over the suspected expanses. As a submarine must frequently rise to renew its air supply and recharge the storage batteries, any entry covered by the scouts is almost certain to be detected and destroyed.

These small boats have been built in large numbers in England, and it is understood that about 500 of them are being construced in the United States and Canada to be shipped in sections to Great Britain.

Aeroplanes Make Discoveries.

Aeroplanes are described as exceedingly useful in locating and following the trail of submarines. They can detect one 100 feet beneath the surface.

It is the habit, the report says, of the German submarines to slip into a favorable position along the steamer lane and lie on the bottom for long periods, rising occasionally to the surface for observation.

Undersea boats adopting the tactics have been the most difficult to catch. Here the aeroplane has shown its great usefulness, as the comparatively shallow water along much of the British coast makes it possible for the aeroplane operators to see the ships lying on the bottom. The aeroplane notes the position and notifies the nearest destroyer or patrol boat, which speeds to the spot and waits for the submarine to rise.

THIEVES GET 3 MAIL SACKS

Robbery Is Committed in Toppenish Passenger Station.

NORTH YAKIMA, Wash., Oct. 1. —(Special.)—Three sacks of mail were stolen from the baggage-room of the Toppenish Northern Pacific passenger station shortly after they were unloaded from train No. 42 this morning. The empty sacks were found after daylight about a mile east of the station. They had been cut open and the contents were scattered about.

The value of the stolen mail is not ascertained. Men seen hanging about the station during the earlier part of the night are suspected.

NEW PROGRESS REPORTED

(Continued From First Page.)

front has so far resulted in a complete defeat for the enemy.

"Despite the fate of those mowed down by German machine guns at barbed wire entanglements the British repeatedly sent further troops to the attack."

British Consolidate Positions.

The report of Field Marshal French, dated 9:18 o'clock tonight, says the Germans have gained only 150 yards of a British trench. The report is:

"On the 29th the enemy made several attacks on our positions northwest of Hulluch. Severe fighting continued all day, with the result that we maintained all our positions, except on the extreme left, where the enemy gained about 150 yards of a trench. Our position has been firmly consolidated. The hostile counter attacks have now weakened.

"On the afternoon of the 28th, near Hooge, the enemy fired a mine under our trenches south of the Menin road, gaining a footing in our front line. Counter attacks delivered on the 30th recovered all but a small portion of the trench lost.

"There has been no change in the situation on our front today.

Air Combats Reported.

"During the last seven days our aircraft have been very active. Seventeen air combats are reported; in only one of them was a British machine worsted. A German machine was brought down inside our lines.

"Attacks were made yesterday on the railway in the hostile area. The main lines are known to have been damaged in 15 different places. Five and probably six trains were partly wrecked, and the locomotive sheds at Valenciennes were set afire. Considerable interference thus has been caused to the German railroad organization."

"SPIRIT" FORETELLS BLAST

Excited Woman Reports to Police That House Is to Be Dynamited.

CHICAGO, Sept. 28.—A man and woman rushed into the City Hall one day recently and asked for the police headquarters. They were taken to the office of First Deputy Superintendent Schuettler and questioned by Policeman Wooster. They told him that their home was about to be blown up and that they wanted "lots of policemen to guard them."

Upon further questioning by the policeman the woman told several different stories, one of them to the effect that she was hypnotized in Germany some time ago and that the spirit of her son, who was also hypnotized, had warned her that her home was about to be blown up.

After hearing their story Policeman Wooster told the man and his wife to return to their home.

He then notified the police of the Thirty-fifth-street station, in whose district the couple said they lived, and from them he learned that they had told the same story several times to policemen at that station.

LONG "DEAD" SIRE RICH

Man Believed Lost in Storm Found After Wife Marries Again.

NEWBURGH, N. Y., Sept. 27.—Frank Mowbray, 30 years old, of this city, met his father, John E. Mowbray, in New York recently. Twenty-seven years ago the father went to Texas. Soon after that there was a storm in which a number of lives were lost. Nothing was heard from John E. Mowbray and the family mourned him as lost.

After a time he was declared legally dead and the mother married again. She died a few years ago, as did an elder brother of Frank Mowbray.

A few weeks ago Frank learned that his father was in San Antonio, Tex. They exchanged letters and the father decided to come north to meet his son. He is now in Newark, N. J. In his letters the father says he has become comfortably well to do, having entered the cotton trade.

$60,000 FEES REFUSED

City Solicitor Says Salary Such He Has No Right to Accept.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 27.—City Solicitor Ryan broke a municipal precedent the other day by refusing to accept $60,000 in fees to which he was legally entitled by the decision of the Supreme Court.

These are known as "docket fees" and are allowed to the City Solicitor in certain cases.

The Supreme Court in the case of the City of Pittsburg against the City Solicitor of Pittsburg, ruled that the so-called "docket fees" belong to the law officer and not to the city. In spite of this decision, which is held as clearly giving to Mr. Ryan the right to the fees, he has refused to take them.

He explained that since he got $10,000 a year salary, he had not the moral right to take the fees.

ALLIES WILL MAKE MOVE

(Continued From First Page.)

before Bulgaria's project could be carried into execution, October 15.

There are indications in Paris that both these moves are under way or in contemplation, and the Temps' definite announcement appears to assure the early execution of the expeditionary movement.

BALKAN WAR BELIEVED SURE

Bulgaria's Attitue Now Regarded as Definitely Provocative.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—The hope expressed yesterday that war in the Balkans might be averted virtually has been abandoned, according to the belief expressed in official quarters.

The statement made by Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Secretary, in the House of Commons today, confirming rumors that Austro-German officers had arrived in Bulgaria just as they did before Turkey threw in her lot with the Germanic allies, is taken by the allies to mean that Bulgaria, too, has decided definitely to join the central powers. Such a move by Bulgaria would result in calling on the allies to keep their promise to support with all the means in their power those Balkan states which remain friendly to them and who are menaced by the threatened Bulgarian aggression.

Athens never had much confidence in the Bulgarian assurances that Bulgaria's mobilization was innocent. It was asserted here today, and the other capitals have now been forced to the same conclusion. There is nothing to indicate the attitude of Roumania, but it has always been taken for granted that her friendship for Italy and France assured her continued support of the cause of the entente allies.

The question arises as to what assistance the entente allies could give Greece and Serbia. It is suggested that an agreement be made with Greece that for very soldier sent by her to help Serbia, the allies would land a soldier and equipment at Saloniki to protect Greek territory to the south, and when the time came to march against Bulgaria.

It is pribable that this would be only one of the steps taken against Bulgaria should her attitude continue provocative, which officials now consider it to be, despite the fact that a large majority of the people in that country are believed to be still friendly to the entente allies, particularly Russia and England.

WASHINGTON IS HONORED

(Continued From First Page.)

W. A. Holsheimer, Washington commissioner to the exposition, and representatives of California and San Francisco.

For the long distance greetings between the Washingtonians in San Francisco and the New York officials, 28 receivers were arranged in the Washington building, that this number of persons might hear the conversations.

Seattle and Tacoma will have their day at the exposition tomorrow.

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We were fortunate in securing from one of the leading fur manufacturers an enormous consignment of Fur Sets—Muffs and Coats in all the latest styles—novelties and creations—through arrangements which permit us to place the entire assortment before the women of this city and vicinity at a FULL THIRD LESS THAN REGULAR SELLING FIGURES.

Magnificent Fur Coats

Pony, leopard and Hudson seal, many beautifully trimmed with contrasting furs. All new as to fashion, featuring the authentic styles for this season.

Regular Prices Range From $42.50 to $500

All on Sale at One-Third Off!

Separate Fur Pieces

Neckpieces and Muffs in every fashionable fur. The Scarfs in all sizes and new designs, and the Muffs in all the new shapes. An unlimited variety in

Regular Values Ranging From $4.50 to $150

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Women's Fine White Wool Union Suits at $1.29

In $2.00 Quality at $1.29 Suit

A special underpriced purchase from one of the best underwear mills of a fine lot of Women's White Wool Union Suits at an important price concession. They are perfect fitting, fine Ribbed Wool Union Suits, shown in high-neck, long-sleeve styles, in ankle length. Sizes 34, 36 and 38 only. $2.00 grade, this sale at..... $1.29

Women's Fleeced Hose 18c Pr.

Best c Grade. An early season underpricing of a fine new line of Women's Fleeced Cotton Stockings in order to induce immediate buying. They are made with full-fashioned foot, with double heel and toe, and come in all sizes, in black only. A Stocking of standard 25c quality, this sale..... 18c

A Sale of 1000 Pairs Women's Kid Gloves

At 85¢ Pair

Best $1.25 Grade

At this splendid saving we are closing out about 1000 pairs of Women's Fine Kid Gloves in one-clasp style. They come with pique seams and are shown in shades of tan, gray and in black and white. All sizes. A serviceable Glove for street or dress. Regular $1.25 grade, this sale at..... 85c

'DUMPING' LAW STUDIED

AUSTRALIAN PLAN OF PREVENTION FINDS FAVOR.

Administration Would Deal With Sales to Importers Below Fair Price as "Unfair Competition."

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—A review of the anti-dumping legislation now in force in Canada, Australia and British South Africa has been prepared by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in connection with proposals to protect American industry from unfair competition at the close of the European war.

Secretary of Commerce Redfield already has announced that he will propose legislation at the Winter session of Congress to prevent foreign manufacturers from flooding the American market in an effort to stifle new indebtedness built up under war conditions.

Canada and British South Africa prevent what is called "dumping" by a tariff law which imposes on all goods sold to importers at a price less than the "fair home market price" a special tariff equal to the price difference. This is in the nature of a special duty, collected before the goods enter the country. The Australian government deals with the subject entirely through its anti-trust laws, making "dumping" punishable as unfair competition.

In the Administration conferences which have taken up the question the Australian law has been more favorably considered than the legislation which would involve tariff changes.

Under present anti-trust laws Federal trade commission has authority to deal with "unfair competition," and it was pointed out that an amendment to the Clayton anti-trust law making "dumping" unfair competition and punishable as such would effectively meet the threatened flood of foreign products at the close of the European war.

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