

TARIFF WAR MAY FOLLOW GERMAN POTASH SCHEDULE

Germany's New Export Duty on Potash Creates Protest From American Contractors Against Whom It is Aimed.

(United Press Special Wire.) Washington, Nov. 12.—A tariff war is threatened between this country and Germany as a result of a tax imposed by the German government upon exports of potash which works to invalidate contracts involving about \$27,000,000 entered into between American firms and German miners.

The state department has received urgent appeals from agricultural societies, every breed of politician, fertilizer manufacturers and interested mercantile firms, to intervene for the protection of American consumers. When it is considered that about 2,000,000 farmers in this country are interested directly as consumers of potash, that the United States is practically dependent upon Germany for its supply, buying over one-half of the empire's total production, it is realized that the German Reichstag, in imposing an export tax upon this commodity which makes it impossible for American firms to handle it under the present contract price, has cut directly into the welfare of the American farmer.

The farmer has taken quick notice of this state of affairs with the result that every diplomatic pressure is being brought to bear by the state department to effect an amicable settlement of the difficulty. Ambassador Bill aided by a representative of the bureau of trade relations, M. H. Davis, is directly in touch with the German foreign office. If Germany fails to accede to the demand of the American government, it is highly probable that the maximum tariff will be imposed upon every German importation into this country in retaliation for the action.

Price Raised 70 Per Cent.
The export tax upon potash which was passed by the German Reichstag on May 19 last increases the price of potash in this country about 70 per cent. This tax was imposed after American buyers, taking advantage of a peculiar situation in the German market had entered into contracts for vast quantities of potash at a very favorable price.

For several years the production and sale of potash in Germany was controlled by a syndicate which practically dictated the output and consequently the price of potash. This syndicate expired in June, 1909. Friction between the heads of the various subsidiary firms of the syndicate made it impossible for them to agree upon terms for a reestablishment of the syndicate. This open competition between the companies naturally forced potash down to a very low figure. Possessing that a future agreement might again place them at the mercy of the German syndicate, American buyers made large contracts with the several companies. Most of those contracts were for two years with the privilege of renewal for five years at the expiration of that time.

Just exactly what the American buyers anticipated did happen. The German producers smothered their differences and the old syndicate was reestablished. American manufacturers found themselves on top with long-time contracts to produce them.

The syndicate interests then turned their attention to squirming out of the American contracts. The law failed and they turned to the Reichstag. Several bills to force up the price and limit the production of potash were introduced, each one aiming at the American contracts.

Finally in June 1909 a bill was passed imposing the heavy export tax. The American manufacturers had already made contracts for the sale of their products at prices based upon the figures of their German contracts.

Applications for Burnt Timber.
Large applications for burnt timber are being received at the forest service

offices here and requests from lumbermen and contract loggers for information in regard to good logging chances are being received daily. In northern Idaho, and western Montana, the forest service is refusing to make sales of green timber, except where such action will work hardships on the mill men. This course is being taken on the theory that every stick of fire-killed timber utilized means a stick of green timber for future use.

The forest service is now announcing the largest sale of fire-damaged stock on record. The opportunities offered by the service to the lumbermen include practically all kinds of logging chances, from operations involving large capital which can handle a hundred million feet or more down to the small sawmill men or the tie-makers who desire a hundred thousand feet or less. The pulp men are also given bargain prices.

As a rule the stumpage is being set at about one-half the rate that would be asked for the timber if alive. Other fire-sale timber is being put on the market at prices which the government officials declare, will never be offered again.

The logging of the timber is believed to be practicable in most instances, although the forest service officers realize unsold because it is inaccessible.

It is estimated by Supervisor Weigle that there is approximately 900,000,000 feet of accessible timber on the St. Joe watershed, Montana. Weigle declares that 60 per cent of this timber is excellent western white pine. The remainder is a mixture of spruce, larch, red fir, hemlock and cedar. The timber lies on five logging units, four of which contain more than 100,000,000 feet. Practically all of this timber can be logged profitably, although there will be some expense involved in constructing roads and improving streams for "driving." The average "drive" for the St. Joe timber will be less than 12 miles to the railroads.

There are numerous other bodies of fire-killed timber scattered throughout the region swept by the forest fires.

BURIES WRONG MAN COLLECTS INSURANCE
New York, Nov. 12.—Vincent Carangalo is alive and his family wants to know who the man was buried, and upon whom the supposed widow collected \$500 life insurance money.

Carangalo is a fruit dealer living at 866 Broadway, Bayonne. In July last he suffered from a nervous breakdown and became a patient at the Neurological Institute in Manhattan. There he was declared sufficiently recovered to return to his home on August 21. When his father-in-law called for him it was reported he had left a half hour before. He did not come home, and three days later an unidentified man was killed by a Metropolitan Street Railway car.

Searching the city for him identified the body. It was buried and the widow went into mourning. On Sunday last a fruit dealer at 285 Washington street, who knew Carangalo, found him sitting on his stoop and took him home.

Carangalo says when he left the institute he was weak and dazed. He says he was picked up by the police and sent to Blackwell's Island. There he says he was refused permission to write to his family or friends. He served his term as a vagrant and was discharged.

The news of his return spread among his friends, and there was great rejoicing. A suit which his supposed widow has brought against the street railway company for \$10,000 will be dropped.

HUMBLE HERO DIES TO SAVE 300 LIVES
Muncie, Ind., Nov. 12.—That the fast Southwestern Limited on the Big Four might not be wrecked and another horror be added to the many of recent weeks, William Bortzfeld, a 39 a week section hand, met a hero's death.

Three hundred passengers whom he had saved, paid grateful tribute to his memory. Bortzfeld, riding a heavy handcar, while inspecting the track, looked up to see the big train of Pullmans rushing down upon him at a mile a minute. He jumped from his car.

Then he went back to take the handcar from the track, evidently hoping to avert a wreck. He succeeded, but the train struck him and he was lifeless when picked up.

In the manufacture of paper in the United States last year 4,020,000 cords of wood were used, an increase of about \$50,000,000 over the consumption of the year before.

UNDERTAKE STUDY OF METHODS USED BY LONDON POLICE

Foreign Police Authorities Find Unadvisable to Go to British Metropolis to Get Pointers on Administration.

By Phillip Everett.
By the International News Service.
London, Nov. 12.—The London policeman is justly proud these days, for from three of the largest capitals in Europe famous chiefs of police have come to study his ways and methods.

Herr von Jagow, head of the Berlin police force, M. Lepine, chief of the Paris police and Stephen Khrozoff, chief of the St. Petersburg police, who all have had plenty of chances to handle unruly mobs, have met to study the London "bobby" dealing with the enormous crowds in the streets of London.

Herr von Jagow came first, and, though knowing him to harbor anything but friendly feelings for foreign journalists, especially those with a powerful government behind them, I picked up sufficient courage to beard him in his lair and found him a very pleasant fellow. I asked him if he knew anything about the coming of his colleagues from abroad and whether their simultaneous arrival here meant that a conference was to be held.

"Not that I know of," he said with a smile. "I shall be delighted to meet colleagues from other capitals but am not aware of any arrangement for a conference."

To Study English Methods.
I asked him if he meant to study English methods of dealing with criminals.

"I may do so," was the reply. "I shall certainly avail myself of the opportunity if I have time. But I have never been to London before, and my object is mainly to study the methods of controlling the street traffic. You have an enormous street traffic here I understand, and its management is famous."

"But your street traffic in Berlin is well controlled, is it not?"
Herr von Jagow admitted this was so, and a friend of his who was present remarked that even the crowds at night—they are said to be the biggest in any European capital—were splendidly handled and well behaved.

"Friedrichstrasse and other streets in Berlin at 1 and 2 o'clock in the morning," remarked this gentleman, "are crowded with gay but respectable throngs; this and restaurant life is in full swing, but there is no trouble."

Herr von Jagow will visit Liverpool if he can find the Admiralty he declined to be drawn into a discussion on the recent Moabit riots, although he laughingly admitted that the police had been criticized.

"But then, they always are," he added, "especially by some people."
"And a riot when revolvers are used has to be put down," remarked his colleague from Charlottenburg.

The English Free Trade Boom.
Greatly to the annoyance of protectionists who, in the recent campaign, tried to prove that free trade is the country England is experiencing a big trade boom.

The recent gigantic export trade, I showed how prosperous were some of the biggest of the English industries. There is a boom at Northampton, and last week news came of a great awakening in the Nottingham lace and hosiery trade, and in the Scotch woolen trade.

Indeed, Scotch tweed manufacturers have received so many orders for next season that they are being forced to reopen mills which have long been disused.

The leading tweed manufacturers have acquired additional mills which are now in full operation—a state of affairs unknown in the border towns for many years. Scotch and Yorkshire makers are now combining to end piracy on the part of foreigners, of their newest designs and colorings.

For many years trade in Nottingham and the adjacent district has been under a cloud, but the Daily Chronicle correspondent telegraphs that it is now showing a remarkable revival, especially in lace curtains and hosiery goods. Every available curtain-making machine, he says, is working at high pressure, and the orders on hand are sufficient to keep factories fully employed for several months.

Tobacco Raising in Ireland.
There is being developed in Ireland an industry which is likely to add much to the material prosperity of that country. The tobacco and cigar manufacturers of the British Isles draw their supply from various sources as widely distributed as Sumatra and Cuba, the Philippine Islands and the United States, China and Brazil. Here close to hand a market is now being opened up which is full of promise.

rolled by the Clerical party. The Revolutionists and the Republicans have been growing in strength for many years past, and no real step has ever been taken to conciliate them. When the tragedy of February, 1906, took place Queen Amelia was earnestly counseled to adopt a more enlightened line of government, one more in accord with the feeling of the twentieth century.

In an autograph letter that is still in existence the late King Edward advised her with all the emphasis that was possible in so delicate a situation to recall the Marquis de Soveral from

his post as Portuguese ambassador in this country and place him at the head of affairs in Lisbon.

This advice was, however, studiously ignored, and those laws that the easy-going Dom Carlos had permitted to lapse into disuse were revived and enforced with a severity that sounds almost incredible. Men of responsibility and position were thrust into jail without trial, and even without told of the offenses alleged against them. The Clerical party was arrogant in its strength and studiously ignored the day of reck-

oning that was bound to come.
King Manuel left to himself would have handled matters far differently. He had sense enough to perceive, even 13 months ago, whether his country was drifting, but it was outside his power to do anything to save it.

Girls Ban "Tightwads."
Sylvia, Kan., Nov. 12.—Twenty-five girls of Sylvia High school formed the "Anti-Tightwad club," the purpose of which is to boycott the stingy young men of the town.
A set of ironclad rules forbids the

members being seen in company with any young man boycotted by the club. Miss Pearl Draper is president of the club.



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Style A. See Note.

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Style A. For this style the hair may be braided, coiled or formed into a rope twist. The hair is first waved and brought well down on the forehead. The ends are pinned back at the crown of the head and either coiled or formed into puffs. The main part of the hair, if long enough, is then braided and drawn around the entire head.

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It shows why belt-and-leg-strap and spring trusses usually fail to hold—and how, even if they do hold, it is folly to expect them to cure.

It explains how, unless the ruptured parts are strengthened (which can be done only by massage) real relief or cure is impossible.

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