

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 Leased 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, the 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 and 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 diplomats, 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 10 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, the German market had entered into contracts for vast quantities of potash at very favorable prices.

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. Foreseeing 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 re-established. American manufacturers found themselves on top with long-time contracts to protect them.

The syndicate interests then turned their attention to squelching out of the American contractors. 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 lumbermen. 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-killed 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 that some of the stock will remain 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 and fir, hemlock and cedar. The timber lies on the ground in 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.—Vincento 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 996 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.

Relatives 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 Blackwells Island. There he says he was refused permission to write to his family or friends. His 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 Bortzstad, a 33 week section hand, met a hero's death.

Three hundred passengers whom he had saved, paid tearful tribute to his memory. Bortzstad, 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 550,000 cords over the consumption of the year before.

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Rupture Cured Without Operation

No Charge If You Don't Get Relief

No longer any need for anyone to drag through life in the clutches of rupture. For now—man, woman or child—can easily and quickly be freed from this affliction.

In times past, a surgical operation was the only known cure—and that had always been dangerous—results in permanent weakness or in death about as often as in recovery.

But now no one need remain ruptured because of dread of an operation. For an operation is no longer necessary. Science has at last come to your rescue with a safe, simple, inexpensive home cure.

This Reader, is the wonder-working Cluthé Truss—a truss so remarkably beneficial that relief is immediate and cure begins at once.

You see this truss does something which no other truss or appliance in the world does—

It automatically gives a soothing strengthening, healing massage treatment—a stimulating, life-restoring massage—which cures by strengthening the weakened abdominal muscles or ruptured parts—thus overcoming the weakness—which is the real cause of rupture—just as exercise restores strength to a weak arm.

The Cluthé Truss has cured thousands—among them people over 50, 60 and 70 years old—who have been ruptured from 20 to 50 years—cured them even after everything else, including surgery, has done no good whatever.

The Cluthé Truss is the only self-adjusting truss in existence.

The support it gives is automatically regulated. This is how your rupture is held constantly in place until the cure is complete.

We guarantee that this truss will prevent all danger of protrusion—no matter how bad your condition. Wear the truss at our risk—if your rupture ever comes out, the truss won't cost you a cent.

This truss can't shift or slip—it is held in position by suction. It is as comfortable as your clothing. And the only truss without a belt, leg straps or springs.

FREE COUPON

Box 51—Cluthé Institute
(For Rupture Exclusively.)

125 East 23d St., New York City.
Send me your Free Book on the Cure of Rupture.

Name
Street
Town

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.

London, Nov. 12.—The London police are the largest force 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.

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