

EXPORTS MAKE PRICES HIGH IN UNITED STATES

Money, Food, Clothing, All Need at Home, Rushing to European Markets.

BY WILLIAM R. SANBORN

The fact that Uncle Sam is still humanely feeding, clothing and financing all of civilization, with the exception of the people who happen to live in the United States, largely accounts for the present unrest and high cost of living.

The comparatively few who are benefited by that policy are: First, the exporters who are selling to Europe goods needed at home, at tremendous profits. The great packing and cold storage interests, closely interrelated, come next, after which the tanners fall into line, closely followed by the manufacturers of the textiles with which we are clothed, if we have the price.

We are allowing a few great organizations and interests to deplete our markets and cut down our supplies, regardless of whether there is finally enough food left in this country to winter a cannery; aside from wheat, corn and oats, we are permitting our cotton, wool, textiles and leather to go out to all markets, to be paid for in depreciated currency, to the immense profit of a handful of corporations, while we continue to strengthen the credit of all the rest of the world by our loans.

Foreigners are buying our goods largely with our own money, and are getting our raw materials to the detriment of our own manufacturing industries, to compete with us shortly in the world's markets with the finished product.

American Bankers Financing Europe.

In the meanwhile our bankers are doing a tremendous business in foreign exchange, and the exporters who are able to hold a large per cent. of depreciated foreign money or credits until there is an appreciation in both will reap double profits.

American bankers have privately financed Belgium to the extent of fifty million dollars recently; Sweden has been handed twenty-five millions of our surplus cash, and to sundry others has been given enough to run the amount of these little loans up to \$100,000,000 in less than one hundred days. These are private banking loans, mark you, and are not related in any way to the vast amounts loaned and donated by our government to carry on the war, to feed the starving and to clothe the naked.

Now the individual manufacturers and the smaller nations of Europe haven't really begun to borrow. They can use all the money that is loose in Uncle Sam's domain, at high rates of interest, if we care to let it go. Germany can use a billion dollars of American gold to great advantage, or credits to that amount which will represent gold values, and not depreciated marks.

Just how much money Germany will finally be able to arrange for, cannot now be told—but that Germany will get some of our money with which to buy our goods to the loss of the majority of our own people, seems assured. There are many very wealthy Germans in this country, notably belonging to the brewing and manufacturing interests, who will apply pressure in the interest of the "Fatherland."

The men who expressed their love and sympathy for Germany at a great meeting held in Liederkranz Hall, New York, a few days ago, and who advocated the building up of all German interests here and the dissemination of German Kultur all over this country, will see that Germany gets her share of the cash in our banks and in the nation's treasury, in due course, if that is possible.

When Charity Begins Abroad.

The idea that charity begins at home has been relegated to the scrap heap in our actual business practice as a nation. "Charity begins abroad" has been our national slogan, so far as government operations are concerned. We have let and are continuing to permit every class of speculator in the necessities of life to buy and store without limit for the present and coming European demand, regardless of home requirements, or the hardship on the masses that scarcity will later entail. There can be no denial of this fact. The great supplies of food stuffs, textiles and leather held in the port of New York alone for shipment to Europe would prove our contention; but Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and New Orleans are also jammed to the roof with goods destined to be sold to the highest bidder, regardless of original cost.

The highest bidder, gentlemen, resides in Europe. To him price is no object. They have printed a whole lot of money in Europe during the past five years and still have presses and paper. True, this money is at a discount, but what does that matter if it will buy what is needed, or if the credit of the government can be acceptably pledged? The bills can be paid, or the debt refunded later, when the need for supplies is less acute. We are not blaming the foreigner for this; it is human nature, and in keeping with the law of self-preservation, first of all. We are simply getting at the facts.

Wheat to be Embargoed.

Julius H. Barnes, head of the grain corporation, estimates a shrinkage of 400,000,000 bushels in the wheat pro-

duction of North America, of which 250,000,000 will be in the United States. He maintains, however, that we shall have an exportable surplus of 300,000,000 bushels, regardless, and adds:

"Shipments of wheat abroad will be embargoed, outside of the amount which is judged to be safely exportable."

That's the idea, exactly. If the same action was now taken with reference to all our food products, we imagine the effect would be almost electrically quick in reducing prices. That we shall finally come to this is very probable, considering the temper of the people, that is to say, we are likely to lock the barn after the horse is stolen, unless we are foreshadowed in our legislation.

The strike of the longshoremen and sailors at all Atlantic ports delayed the movement Europeward for weeks, but is no longer in effect. The indications now are that the sooner the goods are moved from the warehouses the quicker they will be replaced for the benefit of speculators, to the "pinching" of American consumers with still higher prices, because of increasing scarcity in the home markets.

All licensed storehouses, those from which reports are obtainable, were long since jammed to the roof. No man can tell the numbers of buildings in New York used as unlicensed storehouses, and from which reports cannot be obtained, which are in the same condition. It is known, however, that buildings of every conceivable sort have been pressed into this service.

Exports Receive Little Attention.

No record of impending shipments are made to any authorized body. The United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce can furnish reasonably exact figures of shipments, after they are made; when ship invoices have been filed.

But it makes no record of goods intended for foreign shipment, and therein lies our weakness in the present almost alarming situation. Insofar as a government is aware, half the goods held in storage at western points may already be contracted for, or destined to be held for the high bidder from Europe months later on. If so, what will happen to prices then? Who can foretell?

We are confronted with a many-sided situation, unlike anything in our own, or in the world's experience. Impossible to discuss it to a conclusion within the limits of a two or three column newspaper article. What has happened to our hides and leather alone, and what the consequence as to the price of footwear, would make an interesting chapter, while the textile situation deserves especial consideration. Much, therefore, remains to be written on an intensely interesting and important subject, and will be printed daily until the subject is "covered," as space permits.

AMERICAN HONORED

(By Associated Press)

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, Monday, Aug. 11.—Dr. Connor, chairman of the commission sent here by the Rockefeller foundation was presented today with a gold medal on the success of his campaign against yellow fever in the region of Guayaquil. The presentation was made at a special meeting of the Municipality at the city hall.

More than 1,000,000 persons in England are receiving unemployment pay from the government.

SALES OF WAR FOOD TO START AUG. 18; HERE ARE PRICES AND CONDITIONS

Sales of food now held by the war department will begin Aug. 18. It was announced at Washington Monday. Prices fixed by the department will be f.o.b. warehouses and an additional charge will be made by the post office department for transportation by parcel post.

The food is now being distributed to postal zones in amounts proportionate with the population, in order to give equitable distribution.

No sales will be made direct to consumers. Food will be shipped on requisition of post offices, and mail carriers will take orders while delivering mail.

These are the prices:

Article.	Pounds. weight over all.	Pounds. weight over all.	Per can. Per case.
Bacon, 6 No. 12 cans.	102	17.00	\$1.45
Beef, corned, No. 12 cans.	65	1.38	.29
Beef, corned, 24 No. 2 cans.	65	2.72	.55
Beef, corned, 12 No. 6 cans.	85	7.00	1.93
Beef, roast, 48 No. 1 cans.	60	1.25	.29
Beef, roast, 24 No. 2 cans.	69	2.50	.63
Beef, roast, 12 No. 6 cans.	85	7.00	2.13
Hash, corned beef, 48 No. 1 cans.	60	1.25	.22
Hash, corned beef, 24 No. 2 cans.	71	3.00	.37
Beans, baked, 48 No. 1 cans.	60	1.25	.05
Beans, baked, 24 No. 2 cans.	68	2.72	.08
Beans, baked, 24 No. 3 cans.	68	2.60	.11
Beans, stringless, 24 No. 2 cans.	48	2.00	.09
Beans, stringless, 12 No. 10 cans.	70	6.00	.43
Corn, sweet, 24 No. 2 cans.	54	2.25	.10
Beans, dry, bag.	101	101.00	6.49
Cornmeal, yellow, bags.	101	1.01	5.79
Corn starch, 40 No. 2 cans.	45	1.00	.04
Crackers, assorted, 48 No. 2 tins.	40	1.00	.05
Crackers, soda, 48 No. 1 tins.	32	1.00	.06
Farina, 48 No. 1 tins.	29	1.00	.14
Fish, dried cod, 40 lbs.	46	46.00	6.82
Flour, corn, bag.	101	1.01	5.24
Flour, graham, bag.	101	1.01	3.80
Flour, issue, bag.	101	1.01	6.00
Flour, rye, bag.	99	.99	3.75
Hominy, coarse, sack.	101	1.01	6.49
Hominy, fine, 24 No. 2 cartons.	59	2.00	.04
Hominy, lye, 24 small cartons.	73	3.00	.06
Macaroni, bulk, 25 pounds.	33	33.00	2.06
Macaroni, 24 pounds.	45	1.50	.07
Milk, cond., sweetened, 48 No. 1 cans.	65	1.03	.13
Milk, evaporated, 6 8-lb. cans.	58 1/2	9.04	.93
Oats, rolled, 36 No. 2 cartons.	60	2.00	.12
Oats, rolled, bulk, bag.	91	91.00	3.50
Rice, bag.	101	101.00	6.74
Taploca, 48 1-lb. cartons.	50	1.00	.13
Sausage, Vienna, 24 cans.	60	2.05	.52
Pork, 24 cans.	60	2.05	.49
Peas, green, 24 No. 2 cans.	54	7.25	.09
Tomatoes, 24 No. 2 cans.	48	2.00	.09
Tomatoes, 24 No. 2 1/2 cans.	68	3.00	.11
Tomatoes, 24 No. 3 cans.	71	3.00	.12
Tomatoes, 12 No. 10 cans.	100	8.00	.37

The following commodities on account of their nature, most of them being held in cold storage, cannot be sold thru parcel post, but may be sold to municipalities, provided the municipalities are fully informed and assume all responsibility for their delivery in proper condition:

Article.	Pounds. Over All.	Pounds. Over All.	Price. Per Can. Per Case.
Apples, evaporated, 50-lb. case.	58 1/2	9.04	5.58
Peaches, evaporated, 50-lb. case.	56	....	\$ 6.44
Prunes, 50-lb. case.	56	....	6.50
Bacon, issue, 100-lb. crate.	68	....	5.50
Ham, sugar-cured, 100-lb. crate.	116	....	32.00
	115	....	31.00

SETS ALTITUDE RECORD

(By Associated Press)

BUENOS AIRES, Monday, Aug. 11.—Sergeant Bo, of the Italian aviation mission today established a South American record for altitude with a passenger. He ascended 5,800 metres (19,140 feet) in a biplane.

TO DECLARE WAR AT END.

(By Associated Press)

PEKIN, Aug. 12.—The Chinese parliament passed a resolution authorizing the president to issue a mandate declaring that a state of war does not exist between China and Germany.

GAMBLING RESORTS THRIVE IN GERMANY

(By Associated Press)

FRANKFURT ON MAIN, Aug. 11.—Gambling is on the increase throughout Germany to an alarming extent, according to German newspapers. This is said to be due partly to the higher living of individuals who made fortunes during the war by government contracts or otherwise. At Badenauheim three gambling houses have been running day and night for some time and the German newspapers refer to the place as "second Monte Carlo."

Regarding conditions at Badenauheim, the Frankfurter Zeitung recently declared: "The demoralizing effect of the three gambling resorts erected in Badenauheim during the period of the soldiers' council is now seen in its grossest form. Following the scene of a week ago when a summer guest threw his revolver in the center of the gambling hall at the Villa Heinemann after losing 30,000 marks in an hour, another guest said to be from Frankfort, was found murdered in one of the parks. The investigating committee summoned from Giesen ascertained that the murder had been committed by a thief. The murdered man had won seventy thousand marks at the 'club 1919' in the grand hotel on the night he was killed. On the way to his quarters he was shot in the back and all his money stolen."

"At the Bristol hotel it is said that a German tourist recently lost 35,000 marks by gambling and could not pay her hotel bill so that she was obliged to auction her clothing and valuables. Another man from Frankfort lost 50,000 marks on Sunday afternoon at the Villa Heinemann and a few days before another guest lost as much as 700,000 marks."

The evidence collected by the commission on influenza at Apia, Samoa Islands, showed that the population before the epidemic was 38,173, and afterwards, 30,630. The deaths included 2,265 men, 2,704 women and 1,574 children.

Sugar Profiteer Will Be Prosecuted By U. S.

(By Associated Press)

WHEELING, W. Va., Aug. 12.—John B. Wagoner, agent of the Department of Justice here, announced late yesterday that he would recommend federal prosecution of George B. Hevenor, of Baltimore, Md., secretary of the C. D. Kenny company chain of 100 stores, on the charge that Hevenor ordered the sale of sugar at a higher figure than government regulation.

R. K. Gardner, local manager of the Kenny company testified at a food price inquiry here yesterday that Hevenor had ordered him to sell sugar at \$10.20 a hundred lbs., while government regulations prohibits sales at wholesale for more than \$9.61 per hundred.

MONON STRIKERS RETURN.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Aug. 12.—More than 2,000 shopmen, employed by the Monon railroad here, who have been on strike since last Friday, voted to return to work.



Stomach is Quick to Upset When School Children Are Idle

VACATION days are days of over-eating and under-exercising for most boys and girls. They loll around nibbling at light food, unconcerned whether the fruit is green or ripe.

It is the mildest and gentlest of laxatives. It regulates the stomach and bowels so well that they can soon work normally again without the aid of medicine. And unlike the harsher laxatives and cathartics, Syrup Pepsin does not give or cause discomfort, even to a tiny baby.

A bottle of Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin can be bought at any drug store for 50¢ and \$1, the latter the family size. A free trial bottle can be had by sending your address to Dr. W. B. Caldwell, 480 Washington St., Monticello, Ill.

DR. CALDWELL'S Syrup Pepsin
The Perfect Laxative

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