

# GERMAN PERIL IN SOUTHERN BRAZIL

Article by Baron Sternburg  
Causes Comment in Diplomatic  
And Congressional Circles.

**MORE A BUGABOO THAN FACT**

From 1871 to 1894, 54,719 Germans Went There and 2,380,792 to United States.

**Says There Would Seem to be no Cause for Alarm.**

Washington, May 15.—Much comment has been provoked in diplomatic and congressional circles by a magazine article written by Baron Sternburg, the German ambassador, in which he denounces stories concerning the "German peril" in southern Brazil and quotes official German statistics showing the number of Germans who have

According to Baron Sternsberg's figures the total number of Germans who went to Brazil from 1871 to 1894 was 54,719. In the same time the number of Germans who came to the United States was 2,350,792. For the same period the number of German emigrants to all South American countries except Brazil was 31,814. In 1900 the number of German emigrants to Brazil was 355, and in no year between 1898 and 1904 did the number of German emigrants to Brazil exceed 1,000. The total number of native Germans in Brazil at present is given by German authorities at 29,000, while the number of German emigrants to Brazil is

In commenting upon these figures Senator Cullom of Illinois, chairman of the senate committee on foreign affairs, said the ambassador shows the number of Germans in Brazil to be insignificant and added:

"It would now seem that there ought not to be any cause for alarm. Germans pour into the United States by the thousands every year. We find

by the thousands every year. We frequently get more on one ship than a to Brazil in several years and nobody seems to be afraid of the German population. The German is one of the best citizens we have. He makes a good American, and everywhere

Baron Sternburg states that 3 per cent of the emigrants from Germany normally come to the United States.

many of the small German colonies in South America, where they lose their German citizenship and thus become identified with American institutions. He says the same is true of the small number of Germans who go to Southern Brazil. He denounces as untrue reports circulated that Germany is making every possible effort to divert immigration to South America and quotes figures in order to show how limited the activities are of the German emigration bureau which has been charged with being the source of the movement to divert German emigration.

## CHICAGO TRACTION CASE.

### All Parties Preparing to Accept New Conditions.

Chicago, May 15.—The supreme court of the United States, by denying the petition of the Chicago traction companies for rehearing of the case so sweepingly decided against them last March, yesterday destroyed the last hope of the street rail-

way interests in the litigation over the 99-year franchises. Immediately both the city authorities and the traction officials began to plan for the new conditions. The news was hardly an hour old before conferences had been arranged and calculations began based on the possibility of making new arrangements under the

Negotiations began between the lawyer for the companies and Walter L. Fisher, special counsel to Mayor Dunner in transportation matters, last week.

special agents. Such a move would be a matter of internal police news. It has been the plan of Mr. Fisher to obtain reconstruction of the lines as soon as the work can be done, by corporations within and able to do the work under the plan of internal reconstruction for the lines. The companies new in the field, have advantages for doing this work, in the opinion of the mayor and Mr. Fisher, but they will be required to decide quickly whether they will or will not accept the plan of reconstruction and the new license policy. If they do, they will

agree quickly to the plan proposed for their continued operation in the street; they will be requested to step aside and make room for some corporation that can and will reconstruct the lines.

**MUTUAL SUES TRUSTEES.**  
New York, May 14.—Suit has been started by the Mutual Life Insurance company against Robert Oliphant, Charles E. Miller and James C. Holden, trustees, and members of the Mutual Life Insurance Company.

Herick, a former member of the committee, to recover such sums of money as may have been wasted through the alleged negligence of the defendants. The suits were begun by the service of

The suits were begun by the service of summons on May 8. No complaints have been drawn as yet. These actions are the result of revelations of mismanagement in the Mutual supply department, the vouchers from which had to be passed by the expenditures committee of the board. They will include

also the quarterly payments of \$25,000 each for the purpose of a "confidential political fund," which Mr. Oliphant sanctioned in evidence before the Armstrong committee. They constitute the first movement by the company to trace the responsibility of a

How much will be involved in the new suits cannot be told yet, as the Truesdale investigating committee has not yet appraised the board of the amount it believes was lost to the company through Andrew C. Fleide,