

BIG PACKERS CUT PRICES IN TURN TO STRANGLE RIVALS

Independent Tells Investigators Products Were Sold Below Cost of Livestock.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Suddenly shifting his attack in the sudden packing investigation, Francis J. Heney, chief investigator for the Federal Trade Commission, today produced evidence of price cutting tactics of the "big five" packers in throttling competition in the sale of their products.

Heney called to the witness stand Charles H. May, manager of the Farmers' Co-operative Association, independent packers at Madison, Wis. May's testimony revealed discrimination against the independent packers, in which all members of the "big five" took part. He said that the packers alternated weekly in cutting prices to undersell the independents.

One week, May said, Armour would cut the price on beef and Cudahy on pork. The next week Swift would lower the beef price and Morris would reduce the price of pork products. May added that this condition obtains at present. He declared he had seen no signs of retaliation by the Food Administration.

"The 'big five' actually sold at a loss," May testified, "in order to force our plant out of business. I have known them to sell meat products as much as three cents a pound under the cost of the same livestock on the hoof."

By peremptory order the Commission obtained invoices of meat sales by members of the "big five," disclosing many instances of the packers' price cutting.

E. C. Laaser, a member of the Executive Committee of the National Live Stock Association, was called to testify concerning the packers' control of the live stock market. His testimony revealed that the "writing on" practice of the packers in holding the price of live stock was common.

Laaser, who markets annually about 10,000 cattle, asserted that he has been discriminated against openly by Armour and Swift. He said he was in disfavor because he had supported and fought for regulation of the packers. His activities, he said, caused him to lose approximately \$125,000 in 1915 and 1916.

He said he sent a shipment of cattle to Fort Worth and received only one bid, from the Armour buyer. He then sent the cattle to St. Louis and received only one bid there, from the same firm. The cattle were sold to Armour there for less than had been offered in Fort Worth. He said he had no doubt that the Fort Worth buyers were colluding.

To show how the packers concealed many of the schemes Heney placed Bernard A. Duffey on the stand. Duffey, who is now in charge of the Armour telegraph department in Washington, said that frequently while he was in charge of the Armour wires at Baltimore, representatives of the company came in with telegrams to Armour & Co. at Chicago.

This was done although Armour had private wires in Washington. Duffey mentioned Colin H. Livingston, Washington banker and Armour representative as being the principal sender of these messages.

Numerous informal complaints that cream and cheese factories of Wisconsin are being put out of business by condenser established by the big packers are being investigated by the Commission. The fact was brought out in connection with the loss of skimmed milk for pigs, which was said to be causing serious diminution in pork supply by sending pigs to the slaughter houses instead of to the fattening pens.

The Wisconsin complainants charge that the condensers are war industries, established to take advantage of the demand abroad for condensed milk.

Difficulties which the independent packers find in marketing their by-products were described by Mr. May. He said this was particularly true of selling hides, due, he believed, to interests which the packers hold in many tanneries. He declared the stock of hides at the present time is the largest in history, and prices are very low. He was unable to explain why the costs of shoes should be abnormally high.

The premium commanded by the so-called "packer hides" over "country hides" attracted the interest of the Commission. It was noted that the country hides are those not taken off animals by the big packers. Government specifications call for the use of packer hides in all Government contracts, which was said to be the reason for the difference in prices between the two classes of skins. Mr. May said there was no difference in quality.

Revolt of Women in Germany Might End the War in a Week

Could Isolate the Army Without Fresh Arms or Ammunition by Destroying Munition Factories, Warehouses and Railways, Says Gertrude Atherton, and She Declares Their Hearts Would Be In Their Work

Marguerite Mooers Marshall. A WOMAN'S REVOLUTION may end the war.

This theory is advanced in "The White Morning," Gertrude Atherton's latest book. One of our most brilliant novelists and women of letters, Mrs. Atherton describes with startling clarity and precision of detail the effect on the world war of an uprising of German women.

"They would not strike. They would not launch an army against the army. They would isolate it, they would cut off its supplies, they would destroy its munition factories, its warehouses, its railways, its communication lines, they would starve it, they would strangle it, they would end the war."

"I am not a prophet," Mrs. Atherton continued earnestly, "but I do feel that such a situation as the one I have depicted in 'The White Morning' is a serious possibility."

"No one can know anything about the German woman from a cursory observation of her, even from a single tourist's summer. But before the war I had an apartment in Munich for seven years. I got to know many women from many different ranks of society, and they gave me surprising confidences. Nowhere in the world, I think, is there such bitterness against men as is felt by German women."

"Numbers of the younger women told me that never, in any circumstances, would they marry. They had seen too much of the domestic tyrant in their girlhood homes to wish to marry one. They were silently but none the less completely in revolt against man as they knew him."

"Now, add to this sex antagonism, this seething rebellion, the physical and psychological effects of four long years of war in a country shut out from the world."

"German women have not had enough food to eat for years, and as they have voracious appetites they are suffering both from hunger and dyspepsia. They have seen their children die like flies from malnutrition. All the children are emaciated and walk continually for food, sleeping little, playing less, stunted in their growth and threatened with disease. Men and women above the age of sixty are dying from malnutrition and from tuberculosis, even as the children are dying. Women have seen their daughters, unmarried or widowed, apportioned to 'official fathers' whose names, perhaps, the girls do not know. There are fatherless children in Germany as well as in Belgium."

"If they only had a leader, surely they are in the mood to rebel and end the war. Their rebellion, as I see it, would mean the overthrow of the Hohenzollern family, the establishment of a German republic and equal rights for men and women."

"But could the women accomplish such a thing, such a tremendous thing, even with leadership?" I asked. "Would they be strong enough?"

"German women are stronger than German men, even in their present starved condition," Mrs. Atherton replied confidently. "The army of Germany is rotten with social disease. Your typical German woman is brave and vigorous. Then, too, she is shy and cunning. She could concoct a rebellion and spread it over the country under the very eyes of such men as still remain behind our shipping lines. It never would occur to a German male, for that matter, that a female of his race could in any way harm or dominate him."

"The German woman is made of the same stuff as the German man. She, too, is efficient; she, too, can be taught to act in unity with her sisters. She, too, would be capable of Schueckelchick, frightfulness, if necessary to carry her point."

"And think how she commands the situation! In the munition factories she is supreme; there are but a handful of men in each shop to perform the heaviest labor. The transit facilities are in her control, even the railroads leading back from the front. There are few men in Germany today except cripples and the aged. What chance would they have against an Amazonian army?"

"But if the women rise, might not a terrible vengeance be taken upon them later?" I suggested. "Or would the men at the front be glad of an ally, which would permit them to lay down their arms?"



HEATLESS MONDAY RULE MODIFIED FOR SHOPS WHERE FOOD IS SOLD

May Remain Open Hereafter Until 6 o'Clock Instead of Closing at Noon.

COUNTY ADMINISTRATOR SCHILEY announced today that on succeeding Garfield Mondays delicatessen shops, butcher stores and retail groceries will be permitted to remain open until 6 P. M., instead of closing at noon.

COAL RECEIPTS KEPT LOW BY TIE-UP OF RAILROADS DUE TO BIG SNOWSTORM

Amount Dumped at Tidewater Today 62,950 Tons—Total on Cars 158,100 Tons.

THE daily total of coal tonnage at Jersey tidewater, showing the sharp decrease due to yesterday's tying up of railroad traffic through the storm, was given out by A. H. Smith, Director of Eastern Railroads, today as follows:

Table with columns: To-day, Yesterday, Tons, Tons. Rows include Anthracite, Bituminous, and Coal in cars at tidewater.

FOUR MORE SCHOOLS CLOSE.

One in Manhattan and Three in Queens Shut for Lack of Coal. One public school in Manhattan and three in Queens were forced to close today by a shortage of coal. This is in addition to the 136 Brooklyn elementary schools which have been closed since Jan. 12. Three-quarters of these schools are scheduled to reopen next Monday.

CHORUS GIRLS ARRESTED.

Department Says Detention Accused Two of Stuprification. On complaint by Elizabeth Thomas, deputy in a departmental department, two chorus girls were arrested here as Alice Watson, daughter of No. 543 East 10th Street, Brooklyn, and another Jackson, who were with her 518 West 12th Street, Manhattan, through trial and held in the city jail. Conditions arising from the case were given as the cause. The paper was owned by M. and W. G. O'Connell.

WILSON RESTATES AIM OF APPEAL TO SOUTH AMERICA

His Thought Only to Unite World for International Justice.

In reply to a letter concerning German propaganda in South America, President Wilson wrote to Roy W. Howard, President of the United Press Association, the following: "My Dear Howard: Thank you for your letter of the 12th."

"I do not know what reply to make to the first question your letter poses. Certainly I never had anything in mind in regard to cooperation among neutrals which would be particularly advantageous to the United States. My thought was only to urge the opinion of the world so far as I could in protesting against the flagrant violations of right and of international justice which had been committed. At no stage of this distressed war have I ever entertained the slightest idea of making any combination for the special benefit of the United States. My thought has been merely the establishment of international justice and humane dealing and the safeguarding of universal interests."

"With regard to the question whether the war and the participation of the United States in it has served to strengthen the common bond between the democracies of the Western Hemisphere, I will say that I think it has. I think that thoughtful men in all the democracies of that hemisphere are beginning to see the real purpose and character of the United States. She is offering in every proposal that she makes to give the most sacred pledges on her own part that she will in no case be the aggressor against either the political independence or the territorial integrity of any other state or nation, at the same time that she is proposing and insisting upon similar pledges from all the nations of the world who leave their peace at heart and are willing to associate themselves for the maintenance of that peace. The very strength of her appeal in this direction comes from the fact that she is willing to bind herself and give pledges of the utmost solemnity for her own good faith and disinterestedness. If this is understood there could be no question of fear or suspicion."

"I am very much interested to learn of your proposed return to Latin America, and I wish you bon voyage with the greatest heartiness."

"Sincerely and sincerely yours, 'Signed' WOODROW WILSON. The letter is made public by the President's consent."

WILL PROSECUTE ALL VIOLATORS OF 'GARFIELD MONDAY'

Cases Forwarded to U. S. Attorney—Pile Up Coal for Next Winter, Says Searles. Prosecutions for violators of yesterday's Monday closing regulations already going forward in the office of the United States Attorney, James N. Rosenberg, counsel for the local Fuel Administration, said today he had been in conference with Attorney Francis G. Coffey, in the Federal Building, and had submitted to him the names of some of the most flagrant offenders against the "Garfield Monday."

Rosenberg added that he had advised State Fuel Administrator A. H. Wiggin that, besides prosecution, Mr. Wiggin should instruct his deputies in the various county administrations throughout the State to cut off fuel and light supplies from all who transgress the Garfield closing regulations.

"The National Fuel Administration has given over to the various State administrations the distribution of fuel," said Rosenberg. "With that goes as well power to punish offenders against the fuel conservation regulations by denying them further light and fuel."

Harry T. Peters, Chairman of the Fuel Conservation Committee, said today that reports from the public utilities corporations in the five boroughs indicated that yesterday they operated with a 50 per cent. reduction of "load." It is estimated that 5,000 tons of coal were saved by these corporations.

Giving it as his opinion that the coal famine would remain practically unchanged until the March thaw unchained all coal-carrying railroads, J. W. Searles, Deputy Tidewater Commissioner, today issued a warning to all coal consumers to forestall a repetition of this winter's fuel distress by prompt measures in the spring and summer.

"There is only one way to meet the fuel situation next winter," said Mr. Searles, "and that is to pile up coal here in New York during the summer. Every manufacturer, every contractor, house owner, and every householder should begin buying coal on April 1, the commencement of the coal year, and store away every ton of coal he can get. The city of New York City is unique in that it has no space where the fuel companies may keep a large reserve."

It is up to the individual consumer to make arrangements for storage space sufficient to carry him through the next winter—and fill that space full."

Searles said that the effects of yesterday's severe storm throughout the coal fields would begin to be apparent in coal arrivals at tidewater in the next forty-eight hours. The decline would be in the shape of a "thought" of any during the fuel shortage.

But the general bituminous situation is subject to improvement, and it is believed that the Baltimore and Ohio has now established a new car dumper at its coal pier in Arlington, N. J., with a capacity of 100 cars a day. The pier at Glenview, N. J., has been made a "free pier" and will handle 1,000 tons a day. Both these elements serve to speed up dumping.

A. H. Smith, Director of Eastern Railroads, received reports from the Pennsylvania and West Virginia coal fields today showing that the railroads are staggering under almost unmanageable burdens, and that the supply of coal to New York has been materially checked. His report, forwarded to National Director of Railroads McAdoo, reads in part as follows: "In Pennsylvania anthracite fields temperatures from 5 to 25 degrees above zero and snowing. Coal regions and nearby classification yards buried under deep snow; trains operating at greatly reduced tonnage. Shop men and all other employees laboring under the weight of snow. In West Virginia Pennsylvania snow continued during the night; 42 inches fell in the coal regions, making a total of 72 inches on the ground. All lines in West Virginia coal districts have suffered damage from high water. Main line of Norfolk & Western washed out at several points. Pocahontas division. Movement into coal fields suspended. Expect to resume operations this afternoon. 'Hanging' lines and many mine trunks will be out of service for two or three days. Water in that section is reported higher than ever before."

WALTHY YOUNG WOMAN WHOSE SUDDEN DEATH IS UNDER INVESTIGATION



HERE'S THE RECIPE FOR LIBERTY BREAD! MAKE IT YOURSELF!

For Present It Will Contain Only 5 Per Cent. Less Wheat Flour—Later 20 Per Cent.

HERE'S THE RECIPE FOR LIBERTY BREAD! Here is the recipe for Victory Bread, officially made public this morning by the Federal Food Board. Read it carefully and try it: "At present we substitute for wheat flour five per cent. of other flours or cereals; by Feb. 29 this amount will have been increased to 20 per cent."

"The substitutes are rye, oatmeal, corn, etc. The ingredients: Liquid—One cupful. (Milk, water or both). Shortening—One teaspoonful of butter a substitute. Salt—Three-fourths of a teaspoonful. Yeast—One-half cake. Flour—Wheat, two and two-thirds cupfuls; after Feb. 29 two and one-half cupfuls; wheat substitute, one-third cupful; after Feb. 29 one-half cupful. Method: Dissolve the yeast in one-fourth cupful of lukewarm water. Soak the water yeast and when lukewarm add the flour. Pour it over the salt and fat in a mixing bowl. Stir it through to burst the bubbles. Knead. Let it rise to double its size, cut and knead again. Shape it in bread pan. Let it rise again to double its size. Bake from 45 minutes to an hour."

GIVEN DRUG BY CALLER, WOMAN BECOMES INSANE

Mrs. Malinsky Had Complained of Illness and Visitor Prescribed, Police Learn.

Had to eat and suffering acute mania. Mrs. Fannie Malinsky, twenty-two years of age, 157 Bedford Avenue, Williamsburg, is closely watched by attendants at the Eastern District Hospital today, while search is being made for the unidentified woman who yesterday is said to have administered a powerful drug, believed to be responsible for her condition.

71ST WANTS MEN IN THE DRAFT AGE

The Seventy-first Regiment of the State National Guard wants young men of draft age and others up to the age of forty-five to join the various companies of the regiment which have not been filled. Enrollment is for two years and for service in the State. Many opportunities for athletic work and games are afforded. Applications should be made to Lieut. Reims.

54 DEATHS FROM PNEUMONIA

Day's Figures and Those for Three Days Given Out. From noon yesterday to noon today there were 54 deaths from pneumonia in the greater city, according to Department of Health figures. The total number of deaths from all causes was 59. The figures by boroughs follow:

Table with columns: Borough, Pneumonia, Total. Rows include Manhattan, Bronx, Richmond, Queens, and Richmond.

PUSHES VOTES FOR WOMEN.

Assembly Calls on U. S. Senate to Pass Federal Amendment. ATLANTA, Jan. 28.—A vote of 72 to 17 the Assembly adopted last night the Meyer resolution calling on the United States Senate to vote immediately and favorably on the Woman Suffrage Amendment to the Federal Constitution. Both the Republican and Democratic leaders supported the resolution, and the resolution voted for it.

Advertisement for Golden's Ready to Use Mustard, featuring a picture of the product and text: 'Looking for Value? You'll find it in Golden's finest mustard...'

Autopsy to Solve Rich Girl's Death in Doctor's Office. Medical Examiner to Investigate Case of Miss Oswald, Patient of "Chiropractor." How a young woman apparently in the best of health could die within ten minutes after receiving a treatment from a "chiropractor" is a question which will be settled by Deputy Medical Examiner Schwartz today, when he performs an autopsy upon the body of Miss Emma K. Oswald, a wealthy young Californian woman. Miss Oswald died yesterday afternoon in the office of Dr. Robert Pauwels, "doctor of pharmacy and chiropractor" at No. 119 West 40th Street.