

NO ICE TRUST, HE SAYS.

President of American Company Replies to Censure of Aldermen.

Following the resolution adopted by the Board of Aldermen requesting the District Attorney to prosecute criminally the American Ice Company officials...

Alderman H. C. Peters, who fathered the resolution, may be a very good alderman but he is a very poor ice man.

"A little while ago I announced that under no circumstances would our company ask more than 40 cents for a hundred pounds of ice from families.

To prove his contention that the American Ice Company is not a monopoly, Mr. Oler produced his sales sheet, which showed that on Monday the company sold about 8,800 tons of ice.

"At this season and in this weather anywhere from 15,000 to 20,000 tons are used in the city," he said.

As has been already shown in The Tribune, the situation in the ice trade this year is largely controlled by the manufacturers of artificial ice.

The total capacity of the forty-seven plants which make ice for New York's consumption is, in round figures, 5,000 tons daily.

"It has been asserted that the American Ice Company has a secret understanding or is in combination with the independents," was suggested to Mr. Oler.

"That is false," he replied. "We are in combination with no one. The company owns stock in one or two other concerns, but not a controlling interest.

Of the forty-seven artificial ice plants, Mr. Oler declared that the American Ice Company owned or controlled the product of only nine, with a capacity of between seven hundred and eight hundred tons.

"Alderman Peters says that ice can be made for 40 cents a ton," said Mr. Oler. "If he would only inspect the lists of bankruptcies for the last three years he would soon discover his mistake.

"I don't think it would be proper at this time to divulge the extent of my knowledge. The matter is clearly up to District Judge Jerome, and it is for him to act.

Across the bridges the wholesale price a ton of ice is \$5, \$1 more than in New York. Mr. Oler said that the price of ice in Manhattan, largely on account of the widespread area, and that there are only a few supplies in the year when an considerable volume of business is done.

District Attorney Jerome yesterday afternoon said he knew nothing about the alleged ice trust, the subject of Monday's resolution by the Board of Aldermen.

"I haven't got a copy of the resolution," he said. "I don't know how the ice business is conducted in this city. I have no evidence. To prove a crime you must have evidence of conspiracy. If anybody will bring me evidence of a conspiracy I shall be glad to prosecute. The matter seems to be mere hearsay. That is not evidence."

ICE FAMINE IN WASHINGTON.

Inquiry as to Whether There is a Conspiracy in Restraint of Trade To Be Made.

Washington, July 3.—The municipal officials have initiated steps with a view to the prosecution of the responsible individuals if, upon investigation, it develops that the present ice famine in Washington is the result of a conspiracy to raise the price of that commodity in restraint of trade.

The District Commissioner West yesterday called the attention of the corporation counsel to actions under way in other cities in regard to the alleged illegal operations of ice dealers, and asked to be informed whether developments here warrant similar steps, and if so, whether such action should be initiated by the Federal or the municipal authorities.

The Commissioner declares that if a conspiracy exists in Washington deliberately to rob the people by increasing the price of ice somebody should be made to pay for it.

The ice scarcity in Washington has existed for several days. The dealers declare it to be due to the fact that they have been delayed in getting supplies of natural ice from Maine to this city, a situation which, they say, will soon remedy itself.

In many cases the supply usually delivered to customers has been reduced, ice dealers have refused to sell to the old customers, and in numerous instances persons have been unable to obtain any ice at all, even under distressing circumstances.

ICE STOCKS FALL—HEAVY SALES.

A better tone than for some time recently prevailed yesterday in the stock market, the only noticeable weak issue being the ice stocks.

American Ice was sold heavily on the resolution of the Board of Aldermen requesting the District Attorney to institute criminal proceedings against the officials of the corporation, and declined to 5 1/2, closing at 5 1/4. The loss was 1/2 point. American Ice of Chicago, declined 1/2 point.

BOSTON MAY ATTACK ICE TRUST.

Philadelphia, July 2.—Henry D. Yeaton, representing District Attorney Moran, of Boston, called to see District Attorney Bell, of this city, in reference to the prosecutions against ice dealers, thirteen of whom are now under bail. Mr. Yeaton said that District Attorney Moran intended to proceed against certain ice dealers in Boston for alleged unlawful combination.

AFTER ST. LOUIS & SUBURBAN.

The North American Company, which about a year ago acquired control of the United Railways Company of St. Louis, operating the principal traction lines of that city, is now negotiating for the purchase of the St. Louis & Suburban Railway Company. The acquisition of that road would give it control of all the traction lines in and about St. Louis. The St. Louis & Suburban operates about one hundred miles of street railway in St. Louis, and its authorized capital is \$1,000,000, of which \$400,000 is outstanding.

HEARING ON DELANCEY STREET LOOP.

At the invitation of Acting Mayor McGowan, the opponents of the Delancey street elevated loop were called to the City Hall yesterday afternoon to hear the City Engineer, who had come from the state camp to prepare the bill. Board of Estimate chairman, publicly declined to waste any more time. "These arguments make me tired," he said. "For these I have been listening to these same arguments from a lot of people who represent no one but themselves. Some of these organizations refuse to attend to this plan of the Bridge Commissioner."

EFFECT OF CANAL BONDS.

Issue Means Largely Increased Currency, City Bank Says.

The National City Bank's July circular on United States securities and government finances says concerning the forthcoming issue of Panama Canal bonds:

The event in the government bond market which has recently taken place has occurred. The Secretary of the Treasury has announced that he will sell on July 20 \$30,000,000 Panama Canal 2 per cent bonds.

The action of the Secretary is more far reaching than merely the issue of the bonds. It is the proceeding of the Treasury to pay off in cash as much as possible of the \$30,000,000 outstanding 4s, which mature next June. Instead of refunding them into 2s, that would seem to be the policy, because it is hardly presumable that the Treasury would put out \$30,000,000 new 2s at a time when the government's cash balance stands at \$175,000,000 and its interest-bearing deposits in banks are \$35,000,000, unless it is to pay off a large part of this cash balance in paying off the 4s at maturity.

Such a decision is of the very first order of importance in regard to the future of the government bond market, but it is of even more importance in that it will be a basis for new circulation not less than \$125,000,000 additional government bonds.

There will, in the first place, be the \$30,000,000 of new Panama 2s. There are \$35,000,000 of the 4s maturing next June, now in the hands of individual investors, and \$22,000,000 of the 4s maturing in either deposits or circulation. The Treasury 4s in the neighborhood of \$20,000,000 can be devoted to their payment. Some time between July and August the refunding is, therefore, likely to be reopened and in the neighborhood of \$50,000,000 of the 4s converted into 2 per cent bonds. If the Treasury's intention to pay off in cash as many of the 4s as its cash balance will permit.

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No matter what proportion of the 4s may be paid off, the Treasury will be left with the \$30,000,000 that it practically the whole \$35,000,000 that are now in the hands of individuals will be converted into 2 per cent bonds. They will be so converted, either as a result of refunding or as a result of selling in the open market. The Treasury will have to be withdrawn to pay off the maturing 4s.

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HUDSON VALLEY STOCK

Control by D. & H. Reported—Other Interests Strong.

Ever since the adjustment of the failed Merchants' Trust Company's affairs, in the course of which the control of the Hudson Valley Railway Company passed to other interests, it has been expected that control would eventually be lodged with the Delaware & Hudson Company.

The Hudson Valley road parallels or nearly parallels its lines for many miles northward from Albany. In a dispatch from Glens Falls on Monday it was announced by ex-State Treasurer Addison B. Colvin, president of the Hudson Valley Railway Company, that the securities of the road held by the Colvin-Herbert-Helme syndicate which were recently sold to J. H. Caldwell, of Troy, had been acquired by the latter for account of the Delaware & Hudson Company.

It was added that the possession of this block of securities gave the Delaware & Hudson control of the trolley system, the longest in the state and for years a competitor of the railroad company.

This statement was declared on good authority here yesterday to be correct, but a leading Delaware & Hudson interest denied that his company had obtained control of the property. It is commonly believed, however, that it will not be long before such an arrangement will be consummated.

Meanwhile an interesting situation is presented. The ownership of the securities of the Hudson Valley company, as reorganized, is practically lodged with only two interests. One is Mr. Caldwell, to whom Mr. Colvin and his associates are understood to have sold their stock, and who is supposed to be looking to the Delaware & Hudson for the purchase of the road on his holding. The other interest is made up of C. W. Morse and the banking firm of E. Clarence Jones & Co. The capital stock, which at present has sole voting power, is \$3,000,000, and of this a majority is said to have been acquired by Mr. Caldwell; and also a majority of the \$2,228,000 outstanding first consolidated mortgage 5 per cent bonds. He has also, it is said, a controlling interest in the Delaware & Hudson collateral trust 5 per cent, of the debenture A income 5 per cent, of which \$700,000 are outstanding, and the de-

beture B income 2 per cent, \$2,500,000 in amount.

The debenture B bonds are convertible into 5 per cent preferred stock, entitled to the voting privilege, on any March 1 from 1908 to 1917, inclusive. Of these debenture B bonds Mr. Morse and E. Clarence Jones & Co. own the majority, and their minority holdings of the present capital stock are so considerable that the conversion of the debenture B's in 1908 would give them control of the property.

The situation is, therefore, that the Delaware & Hudson, if it buys the Colvin and other stock from Mr. Caldwell, will control the Hudson Valley Railway system until March 1, 1908; but in order to retain its control after that date it will have to make terms with Messrs. Jones and Morse for the whole or part of their holdings.

E. C. BRADLEY LEAVES POSTAL.

Resigns as Vice-President in Order to Engage in Other Business.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the Postal Telegraph-Cable Company yesterday E. C. Bradley resigned as vice-president and director so that he might engage in other business. The executive committee accepted the resignation with regret and only on the assurance that Mr. Bradley regarded that course as to his best interest.

The executive committee placed on record an expression in recognition of the services rendered by Mr. Bradley in the fifteen years he had been connected with the company. It was as a result of the vacancy George G. Ward, formerly third vice-president, became second vice-president; Charles C. Adams, fourth vice-president, became third vice-president, and Charles F. Bruce, assistant general manager, and assistant secretary, was made fourth vice-president. Thomas E. Fleming was appointed assistant secretary.

THE FEDERAL TREASURY.

Washington, July 2.—The condition of the Treasury at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

Table with columns: RESERVE FUND, Gold coin and bullion, TRUST FUNDS TO REDEEM OUTSTANDING CERTIFICATES, Gold coin, Silver dollars, Deposits in national banks, Awaiting reimbursement, Current liabilities.

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THE COTTON CONDITION.

Just a Trifle Below the Ten-Year Average on June 25.

Washington, July 2.—The crop reporting board of the Bureau of Statistics, Department of Agriculture, finds from the reports of the correspondents and agents of the bureau that the average condition of cotton on June 25 was 83.2, as compared with 84.6 on May 25, 1906; 77 on June 25, 1905; 88 at the corresponding date in 1904, and a ten-year average of 84.1.

The following table shows the condition on June 25 of this year, with the respective ten-year averages:

Table with columns: Year, Condition, Ten-year average. Rows include Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana.

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WOULD NOT PAY TO GET OUT.

Had Already Given Nickel to Get Into B. R. T. Pen at Coney.

After he had spent five cents to get into the pen at Coney Island where passengers have to wait for the Brooklyn Rapid Transit cars to carry them away from the island, George Dray, of Ulmer Park, decided yesterday afternoon that he would not wait any longer and started to pass through the gates, when a ticket chopper told him that it cost as much to get out as it did to get in.

Dray couldn't see it that way, however, and Edward Kenny and John Sherman, special policemen for the railroad, were called to convince him. Even then Dray refused to part with the extra nickel and a fight ensued.

While the dispute was going on Patrolman O'Brien, of the Coney Island police station, looked on with indifference, but the fight finally became so warm that he arrested Sherman and Dray and took them to the police station, where they were held on the charge of disorderly conduct.

Dray got through the gate and still had the nickel.

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To Mongrels, Tyrants, Slaves and Freedmen

I dropped in to inquire how the slaves in your community are getting on these days, and what is being done to support the children of the citizens murdered by the members of the labor trust.

These fatherless children number into several thousand now, and the trust adds quite a few each year, you know. "Don't talk about it," someone says.

Lately there has been a decrease in violence owing to public opinion, but the assaults and murders may be expected again when new strikes are inaugurated.

Of course, it's easy to be a coward and shut the eyes, turn a deaf ear, and preserve a "discreet silence," so you won't get the lash and the whip for your own sins or for those of your "influences" to ruin your business or political chances.

Those are the threats the labor unions hold over the people, you know. But if you could be in the little barely furnished home of the workman who left the wife and babies in the morning to try and earn a little to feed them, and the children in the evening, and the pleading children when the bruised and bleeding body of the father was brought in at night, the fruit of the "entertainment committee" of the labor trust, perhaps your inherent humanity might awake and give you a fair look at the appalling slavery all about us—slavery of American free born whites.

Why do you not turn your eyes upward of twenty thousand of these have been brutally beaten, generally until unconscious, sometimes acid poured down the throat, eyes gouged out, fingers cut off (to prevent further work), bodies thrown into the water, thrust into red hot furnaces, pushed off buildings, and others placed, while unconscious, on railway tracks for coming "in the way of the job." Shooting and clubbing of these poor victims is so common that frequently no mention is made in the papers, for the readers are so used to such items that they cease to have "news value." Is this indictment true? Don't ask the writer for authority, but simply turn to the daily record for the facts.

It seems that the struggle of our living fellowmen seeking to earn bread for their little ones, in the face of the danger to life and limb from the labor trust, excites a sort of lukewarm sympathy among the "better classes," but I am led to inquire how the American people can steel their hearts against the muffled appeals of the little children of these murdered fathers, and the widows left to fend for their children.

Why? God permits such things, and how severe will be the punishment for our apathy. He alone knows.

Some readers of this, living in luxury, only know of the misery of their fellow human beings by an occasional cry that escapes, and they never have a close look at the damnable conditions which make the lives of the common man and his wife and children. But you cannot and must not refuse to help with moral support, at least, your fellow men struggling for relief from the strangling grip of this rapidly grown creature, the tyrannous labor trust. Examine it carefully, head, body, legs and feet. In localities where the full and complete control, the workmen must join the trust and pay fees each month to support the rulers, or they are not allowed to work and support their families. That starts the slavery. Then perhaps a fine of \$10 to \$100 is put upon the slave, for some past independence or present infraction of trust "rules." He is ordered to quit work, or to leave the shop, or other store where he has credit. In many cases the grocer or butcher is "ordered" not to supply food to certain citizens. Other citizens are "ordered" not to buy the favorite hat, shoes or clothes, because they do not bear the trust trade-mark, the "union label."

You must read your newspaper for it prints some truths not exactly favorable to the labor trust.

You are ordered not to have your horse shod at your blacksmith's, for he uses nails made at an independent shop.

You mustn't ride on the street cars for the labor trust expects to break the windows and tip them over.

You are instructed not to have your printing done in any independent shop.

Your public officers are threatened if they award public printing to the lowest bidder if he happens to be under the ban of the "unions."

Some newspapers are so completely tied up by their union printers, stenographers, paperhangers, and other employees, that they are not in sympathy with the "unions."

The common man who works to support his family and refuses to slave for the labor leaders is liable to be beaten unconscious and have his little home and family dynamited.

processions, and at times the hearse is overturned and the poor dead body of a loved mother or child thrown cruelly into the street and the sorrowing mourners viciously attacked and driven from the solemn rites conducted for their loved ones in the last and final farewell.

These are a few of the many indignities and tyrannies heaped upon the common American citizen in this present day slavery of the labor trust, a slavery more widespread and irksome, with more assaults upon citizens, more oppression, more property destroyed and more murders committed than during the period of negro slavery, which so aroused the human sympathy of a great people, that in the settlement of the question millions of lives and hundreds of millions of property were sacrificed.

All that to free the African, while the latter-day slavery manacles the hands of the white free-born American.

Think of the condition under which thousands of our citizens are forced, against their will, to pay money to join the unions, and to obey blindly the orders of the leaders to stop work when told, helpless to earn the little money needed by wife and children for food, clothing and shelter, helpless to maintain their manhood and self-respect, bowing and crushed until the suicides caused by utter despair has mounted up to an appalling list.

Why don't the people rise in their might and free themselves from this monster? some one might inquire.

Let us look at the facts and see. Some years ago they came a God-given inspiration for the wage earner to better his condition, and the sympathy of the whole people went out towards the movement. Organization, to mass power, seemed requisite, and trade unions came into being, their early motives being pure. They must have leaders; improvements began to appear in better sanitary conditions, better hours and better wages. Then the leaders began to demand larger salaries and finally to writing "grat" from the members and from employers. Then appeared the intoxication of power; the leader found that his slightest word must be obeyed, and in order to enforce it he must rule by terrorism and absolute slavery methods. Money in great sums must be raised and the procedure seemed simple. Five agitators and organizers on a commission basis. Send an organizer into any district, even where workmen are well paid and contented. Seek out a few hot heads and wild talking individuals, easy to find in any community. Join them in a meeting, make some inflammatory speeches, tell them how they are abused and that "labor creates all wealth, and