creased production rather than discouragement. The present prices of meat are caused by the increased demand due to the growing population of the country, and the low prices that have heretofore prevailed are responsible for the failure of the producer to keep pace with the increase in population.

We call the attention of the public to the fact that on the production of livestock in a large measure depends the fertility of our soil and, consequently, the production of agricultural crops.

We assert that present prices for meats are not unduly high, as compared with the advance in price on all food products.

Samuel Dutton, president of the Western Hotel Men's Protective Association, said to-day that the proposition of cutting down the consumption of meat would be brought before the Hotel Men's Association at a meeting to be held in Chicago on January 31. It is purposed to form a national meat boycott asssociation.

VIEWS OF PACKERS.

Say Boycott Will Hurt Only Stock Raisers.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Omaha, Jan. 21.—The farmers and stock raisers of the country, and not the packers, will be the losers in case meat prices are lowered by the anti-meat eating crusade, according to interviews given out here to-day by the managers of three of the big packing companies operating in South Omaha.

Mr. Finney, general manager of the Armour company, said: "If the movement grows to such size that the price of meat is affected the price of livestock will have to go down correspondingly. And while prices can be lowered by the crusade it will have to be a mighty big movement to produce any effect at all."

Edward A. Cudahy, head of the Cudahy company, said: "People will just have to eat less meat if they are to get what they eat at lower prices. Present high prices are due to the fact that the supply is not equal to the demand."

Mr. Culver, general manager of the National plant, said: "We will be glad to see the people quit eating meat for a month. If the movement is large enough to lower the price of meat the price of livestock will fall with it."

Eugene V. Debs, who was here to-day, was asked his opinion of the boycott. He tersely answered: "Tommyrot!"

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Cincinnati, Jan. 21.—That the labor unions have done right in putting up the bars against meat until prices are reduced and that the people in general would do well to follow this example is the gist of an interview to-night with General Michael Ryan, foremost meat packer of this part of the country and recent candidate for the national presidency of the Packers' Association. He said that the packers of Chicago have no right to demand that a certain price be placed on meat and kept there until they say it can be taken off.

SOCIAL CO-OPERATION

Professor Patten on Prosperity and New Living Standards.

Philadelphia, Jan. 21.—That the constantly growing standard of living among Americans is partly responsible for the present high cost of living, and that in social co-operation lies the remedy, is the opinion of Professor Simon N. Patten, of the Wharton School of Finance and Economics of the University of Pennsylvania.

"The subject is one of many ramifications," said Professor Patten, "and the reasons for existing conditions are manifold. Society has got itself in the complication, but not far enough to know what it is going to do, or to resolve upon a means of adjusting prices to fit all purses.

"There is no doubt but that the combinations controlling food and other commodities make the high prices. They are only taking advantage of natural conditions, and reaping the profit that could be disseminated among the consumers if they could bring themselves to act as a unit. Prosperity has wrought great changes in the mode of living in America, and shrewd business men have taken advantage of these changes. Their combinations to handle products in large quantities has not resulted in evil entirely to the people, although some classes have been less benefited than others."

ASBURY FROWNS ON MEAT.

Wants Its Food Cheaper, or It Will Do Without It for a Time.

Asbury Park, N. J., Jan. 21.—Asbury Park is to join the boycott on high food prices. With a view to having the New Jersey Legislature pass resolutions calling upon the people to abstain from eating meat for a period of sixty days, resolutions are to be introduced in many of the lodges of the city urging the members to stop eating meat for sixty days and urging Senator Oliver H. Brown, of Spring Lake, to begin the crusade in the Senate.

The first of the resolutions was adopted to-night by Asbury Council, Junior Order United American Mechanics. Other organizations will soon follow suit, it is said.

TO AID THE BOYCOTTERS.

Anti-Food Trust League Will Distribute Recipes.

Washington, Jan. 21.—By engaging a corps of experts in household economics and the preparation of food products to devise substitutes for any article which may be boycotted because of high prices, the Anti-Food Trust League to-day took its first step in aiding the meat boycott. While the organization disclaims any relation, more than a sympathetic one, to the movement to abstain from meat, its experts will soon be sending broadcast through the districts where the meat strike is on recipes for foods which are said to be capable of affording as much nutriton as beef.

NEWARK FAITHFUL TO MEAT.

An attempt was made by Edward D. Balentine, a delegate, at a meeting of the Essex Trades Council in Newark last night to have the members pledge themselves to abstain from the use of meat for thirty days, or until the price was materially reduced. An amendment was tacked on the Balentine resolution including butter and eggs, but both were defeated. A resolution to ask Congress to investigate the beef trust met a like fate.

BLAME THE MIDDLEMAN.

Salt Lake City, Jan. 21.—Blame for the increased cost of living is placed on middlemen by an investigating committee appointed at a citizens' mass meeting on January 15. It was ascertained that farmers realize 35 cents a bushel for potatoes that retail at 70 cents, and 13 cents a pound for chickens that retail at 25 cents. The remedy advised was the direct sale of produce to householders by farmers.

RETAW
A BRACER,
THE MORNING AFTER
RETAW IS A SPARKLING TREATED WATER AND ACTS SPEEDILY IN CASES OF NERVOUS HEADACHE AND DEPRESSION FOLLOWING ALCOHOLIC AND OTHER EXCESSES. BOTTLED IN SPLITS ONLY.
NOT A LAXATIVE.
Hotels, Clubs, Cafés and Druggists.

EXTEND BOYCOTT

ACT IN MANY CITIES.

Union Men Not Alone in Barring Meat.

Chicago, Jan. 21.—The meat boycott assumed national importance to-day. Coincidently came annonuncements from Milwaukee and Cleveland that the price of meat had dropped. In Milwaukee two retail butchers quoted porterhouse and sirloin steak at 10 cents a pound and other meats in proportion. The wholesale price of beef fell off 15 cents a 100 pounds in Cleveland.

Dispatches from St. Louis, Baltimore, Kansas City, Omaha, Memphis, Atlanta, Pittsburg, El Paso and other cities told of the rapid growth of the "meat strike." The heads of the leading packing houses of Kansas City and Chicago refused to discuss the effect of the movement on their business.

From a few places word comes that the boycott does not find favor even among union men. Toledo and Minneapolis report that it is unlikely that the Cleveland plan will find favor there. Union men, it is said, fear that the fast would prove a two-edged weapon.

That the boycott is not entirely a union movement was proved by a report from Des Moines, Iowa, that the meat pledge had been signed by scores of men and women who agree to eat no meat for thirty days, although labor unions have not as yet taken any official notice of the crusade.

So far there has been no concerted movement of local labor organizations and other bodies to stop eating meat, although the Chicago Federation of Labor plans a boycott. There appears to be a willingness to join in the movement when it is launched, and many clubwomen have expressed themselves as in favor of such action. Tags bearing the inscription "No Meat for Mine Until March 1" are being worn by a few.

In Vincennes, Ind., to-day 250 employes of a foundry voted to buy no meat for sixty days. Labor leaders in Lafayette and Fort Wayne have expressed themselves as opposed to the boycott. Indianapolis meat dealers blame the farmers for the high prices.

Cleveland, Jan. 21.—From an idle jest in the lunchroom of a large factory here last week, the Cleveland strike against the eating of meat has grown to huge proportions. One hundred thousand persons in Cleveland have now pledged themselves to abstain from meat eating for thirty days. Practically every minor city in Ohio has taken up the movement.

The Ohio Legislature is the only state body so far to take up the question. A committee to investigate the cost of meats will open its session next week.

In Canton E. E. Beard, a retail meat dealer, declares that the representatives of four great packing houses have served notice that if the price is cut in Ohio as a result of the agitation, the packers will deal in other states. No similar threat is reported in Cleveland.

Since the inception of the strike beef, lamb and pork have dropped in price, but further reduction is modified by the fact that farmers have stopped their shipments into town. Beef declined 15 cents a hundred pounds wholesale yesterday, and lamb 10 cents to-day.

Ten thousand householders are reported to have signed petitions against the eating of eggs until the price has dropped from 48 cents a dozen, retail, to 25 cents.

Retail butchers have been compelled to cut down their working forces from one-third to one-half, and several have now retired from business. The City Council will take up the question of high prices.

Pittsburg, Jan. 21.—The meat boycott by consumers that is spreading over the country has a firm foothold here. To-day petitions were spread broadcast pledging abstinence from meat for thirty days, beginning next Tuesday. Hundreds of householders are signing, and the Iron City Trades Council, which has ninety-two thousand members, is awaiting the word from leaders before putting into effect resolutions adopted last night binding the members to join the boycott. From all towns in Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and West Virginia come reports of like crusades.

Just before closing hour to-night butchers who have stalls in the Diamond Market, the central market house here, held a meeting to discuss the boycott. They joined in welcoming a strict boycott, in the hope that it would force downward the price of meat on the hoof. Several vigorous speeches were made, and G. P. Smith, one of the leaders, claimed that whiskey was the real cause of high prices. He said:

"It is the farmer's fault that meat, and principally pork, is as high as it is, and the people can blame whiskey. The farmer will not raise hogs, which he has to fatten with corn, when he can sell his corn to the distilleries for a much greater profit than he could realize by putting it into his hogs. It naturally follows that the demand for pork becomes greater and the supply less, hence the advanced prices."

Thomas Toomey, out of work, who was arrested for stealing $12 worth of meat from a butcher's wagon, will probably be released from his cell through the crusade of the boycott leaders. When he was visited in his cell to-day he said:

"My children must have meat. I have six children. I am not going to let them starve. I cannot buy meat, but I can get it."

The effect of the boycott, as the union men figure, allowing one pound of meat to each person, would mean that 450,000 pounds less meat will be eaten each day than has been the case. In the thirty days the figure would be 13,500,000 pounds. Figuring the price of meat at 15 cents a pound, the loss to dealers in thirty days would be $2,025,000.

Lee S. Smith, president of the Pittsburg Chamber of Commerce, said to-day:

"This current agitation may produce the economical 'Moses' who will lead to the 'Promised Land' of less feverish haste to make unpardonable profit upon traffic in the necessities of life."

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 21.—A recruit from an unexpected quarter was added to-day to the meat boycott in this city when C. W. Bishop, proprietor of a leading restaurant in Kansas City, Kan., announced that, beginning immediately, the serving of meats in his establishment would be discouraged.

Patrons of the restaurant at breakfast this morning found at the head of the menu the following request: "Assist in the movement to reduce the price of meats." A long list of vegetable dishes followed.

"I am in hearty accord with the movement to reduce the price of meat," said Mr. Bishop last night, "and I think my patrons will favor the plan. I cannot refuse to serve meat when ordered, but by placing before my patrons a substantial menu of vegetable dishes I hope to discourage the use of meats, and in that way assist in the boycott."

Eighty thousand have already joined the anti-meat eating crusade here, it is reported. Practically all of the local unions have taken action or are preparaing to do so. The boycott has not affected the prices of meat here.

At St. Joseph practically every union in the city voted to join the boycott to-day. The members and their families will abstain from eating meat for thirty days. The conference of Seven Day Adventists of the Western States, now in biennial session in St. Joseph, has established for members a restaurant at which only vegetables and fruits are served.

Many new signers were found to-day for the petitions being circulated in St. Louis. The Jewish co-operative meat markets have been asked to establish more branches, as they sell meat much lower than the other shops.

Baltimore, Jan. 21.—Buttons bearing the inscription, "I don't buy meat; do you?" appeared on the streets here in large numbers to-day, following the action of the local Federation of Labor, which adopted a resolution calling upon all labor unionists and their sympathizers to abstain from eating meat for a period of one month.

Thousands of these buttons have been ordered by the leaders in the movement, who said that the first lot received to-day was all given out before noon. The demand for them, it was declared, was not confined to laboring men, more than half the requests coming from business men and clerks.

San Francisco, Jan. 21.—As yet the meat boycott has not attained much strength on the Pacific Coast. Boycott resolutions have been presented before the labor unions in a few cities, but no definite action has been taken. It is reported that certain Tacoma preachers are planning to hold a union meeting next week to consider a meat boycott.

CAN'T STRIKE YET.

C. F. U. Has to Wait for Quorum on Meat.

The question of calling a general "meat strike" of union men in New York came before the Central Federated Union last night, and after speakers had raised their voices loudly both for and against the proposal the president ruled that action must be postponed until next week because there was not a quorum in attendance.

Morris Braun, a delegate for the Cigarmakers' Union, brought up the subject first.

"The beef trust," he said, "has the people of the country by the throat. The meat strike has spread far all through the West and is one of the most significant movements that has been set on foot in years. I do not know if any such movement was ever started before. With the problems that face us to-day there will surely be more of them hereafter. I should like to have this body take some action favoring the strike, so as to put itself on record, and go further if it will."

Rudolph Modest, delegate from the Butchers' Union, which is now in its twelfth week of a strike for higher wages and recognition, was even more positive in his stand.

"I hope this body won't have anything to do with the meat strike," he said. "I hope it will take action against it. It all comes back to the labor men, after all. This strike will benefit only the Beef Trust. It will wipe out the small dealer. People have got to have meat, and the trust knows it. It is only looking for a chance to wipe out the small dealers, so that it will have all the business there is.

"What labor men have got to do is plain enough. If they raise the price of meat and all necessaries so that it costs more to live, we have got to see that wages go up everywhere. Just to stop eating won't do anybody any good. If we want to get behind a movement that will do some good in this matter, let's back up this proposal that is before the Legislature to start an investigation by experts into the reasons for the increased cost of living. That's the sort of work that will help the people find out what is wrong and set out to put it right."

Here another delegate claimed the floor to move that the Central Union express its approval of the legislative investigation. The president ruled that a quorum was not present and adjourned the meeting.

The question has been discussed among the local unions in different parts of the city, however, and a sentiment has developed in favor of a definite calling of the boycott.

THEY'LL BAR MEAT.

That's What the Gotham Club Means to Do.

If all the sheep, pigs, cattle and especially the calves, aren't passing votes of thanks to Mrs. Arthur Alfred Brooks, president of the Gotham Club, they ought to be. Mrs. Brooks, with the Gotham Club, two hundred strong, behind her, she says, has called a meeting to induce people to boycott meat and take to chocolate eclairs and things like that. She says the present high prices of meat must be discouraged, and she doesn't care much about meat, anyhow, veal in particular being perfect poison to her.

"I never could eat veal unless it was simply cooked to shreds, and lately, since I returned from England, I can't eat it at all," she told a Tribune reporter. "Doesn't it give you indigestion? I prefer sweets to meat. I could just live on ice cream and I adore Brown Betty. So we're going to have this meeting next week, and talk about boycotting meat and of what foods can be substituted.

"Custard is very nourishing, you know. It really is dreadful, the way meat prices are going up and weights getting shorter all the time. I don't know what the butchers are thinking of.

"The Gotham Club must do something about it. This is a movement for the benefit of the poor as well as of the rich, so it is in line with the Gotham Club's activities. We are very philanthropic. We had a benefit for the shirtwaist strikers not long ago."

Mrs. Brooks, who lives at the Hotel St. James, has just been elected president of the Gotham Club for a second term.

The boycott she is heading will concentrate on meat, but she hopes by and by to include milk, butter and eggs if the prices of those commodities continue to soar.

"If you boycott milk and eggs you can't have custard," she was reminded.

"That's true," she said, thoughtfully munching a bonbon. "But, you see, we're concentrating on meat."

The exact date of the boycott meeting is not fixed, nor is the programe outlined, but the menu is made out for the refreshments. A big Brown Betty will be the pièce de résistance, and there will be soft custards, iced cakes and cream puffs galore.

FEED SHORTAGE KILLS SHEEP.

Sheridan, Wyo., Jan. 21.—Sheep raisers in this region have lost many thousand sheep because of the shortage of feed, due to the prolonged unfavorable weather. In the Powder River country two hundred head of antelope appeared to-day, apparently nearly starved and began eating every spear of grass and hay. Stockmen are building fences around haystacks.

SAYS HE THREATENED JEROME.

Providence Prisoner May Be Deserter from German Army.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Providence, Jan. 21.—Ernest Wilhelm Lorenz, the self-confessed assailant of a dozen women in this vicinity in the last two months, added another tale to his catalogue of crimes to-day when he declared that, while living in New York about two years ago, he threatened the lives of William Travers Jerome and of Philip Goodhart, whom he described as an attorney well known for his extensive practice in the criminal courts. Lorenz is held here on the charge of the murder of Gilbert Mann in a highway robbery two weeks ago.

Lorenz is a deserter from the German army, according to information received by the police to-day. He is said to have enlisted in Saxony in 1901.

In prosecuting their investigation to determine whether there is any evidence to connect Lorenz with the murder of Miss Laura Regester at Cranston last spring detectives to-day took finger prints of Lorenz. It is understood that they will be compared with reproductions of finger prints found on the murdered woman's neck.

PANIC IN THE DARK

LIGHTS OUT AFTER EXPLOSION.

Theatre Audience in Stampede as Paterson Power Plant Is Wrecked.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Paterson, N. J., Jan. 21.—A terrific explosion in the Edison plant here to-day spread panic in Paterson and Passaic. Every electric light in both cities went out, and in the Lyceum Theatre here the audience, seeing the lights vanish as an explosion shook the house, rushed in terror for the doors. No red lights marked the exits, these having been extinguished with the rest, and for a few moments the confusion was indescribable. In department stores, too, there was panic at first.

Streetcars stopped running in both cities, and for hours everything that depended upon electricity for motion was at a standstill.

One man was so badly hurt that he is likely to die, and eight others were injured seriously enough to be taken to hospitals. One man, working on the opposite side of the river from the power house, the main steampipe of which burst, was knocked down by a jet of scalding steam, and lay helpless before it for half an hour before his plight was discovered. Four boilers blew up with the big pipe, scattering wounds wherever their pieces fell.

A peculiar feature of the accident was supplied by Van Hounden's injuries. He was the furthest from the scene of the accident of all those who suffered. He was working on the opposite bank of the river when the explosion took place. The steam from the burst pipe shot across the river with terrific force and rendered him unconscious. For a full half hour he was subject to the scalding stream before his plight was discovered and he was rescued from his perilous position by fellow employes, who risked their own lives in the undertaking.

The noise of the explosion was plainly heard throughout the entire city, and the immediate stopping of electric cars and the failure of electric lights to shine were indications of the scene of the accident.

In theatres and department stores there was panic. The operatives of the silk mills along the river manifested some uneasiness, but their fears were quieted and they were allowed to go to their homes.

The last act of a play at the Lyceum Theatre was nearing its close, when the footlights and the red lights marking the exits suddenly went out as the boom of an explosion reached the ears of those present. The theatre was plunged into darkness, and many women were trampled upon in their wild efforts to escape to the street.

Once there they found that they were in no danger, but that it was raining hard and that the electric cars were not running. The same situation greeted the commuters as they arrived at the stations and started for their homes. Practically all of Passaic County, which depends on street railway lines for transportation, was tied up for several hours.

At 8 o'clock the company restored the light and power service by means of auxiliary boilers and reinforcements in the form of current from Newark and elsewhere. The damage to the boilers and the building is estimated at about $5,000.

WHITE EXONERATED.

Counsel Says He and Tevis Acted Honorably.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Syracuse, Jan. 21.—In a statement given out to-night, the first to be made in defence of John Tevis, of Louisville, and the five newly elected directors of the People's Mutual Life Insurance Association and League, William Hepburn Russell, of New York, counsel for Mr. Tevis, declares the latter's connection with the affairs of the organization to have been honorable and entirely aboveboard. The same he says is true of Lieutenant Governor Horace White. In defending Mr. Tevis, Mr. Russell holds the First National Bank actually responsible for the $150,000 deposit in the Canadian Bank as a bona fide transaction. The statement in part says:

Mr. Tevis arranged for a loan from the Farmers' Bank of Toronto, Canada, of $150,000, giving his own note, with certain mining stock held by him and which he was authorized to pledge as collateral. The Canadian currency representing this loan to Tevis was brought to Syracuse by Mr. Travers, the manager of the Canadian bank, who was accompanied by a bookkeeper in the employ of that bank. This currency after some preliminary delays of no importance was on the evening of December 20 turned over to the First National Bank of Syracuse through E. B. Judson, then president of that bank, but since deceased as the result of a sudden attack of pneumonia. It was counted over by an official of the First National Bank, and Mr. Travers then stated to Mr. Judson, and this Travers himself has sworn to, that this money was the money of Mr. Tevis and should be deposited to his credit or as he might direct.

Thereupon Mr. Tevis gave a written direction to the First National Bank that the whole $150,000 should be deposited to the credit of Horace White. This was done, and early the next morning, as Mr. White says and nobody denies, a passbook of the First National Bank was made out to Horace White, trustee, showing the deposit of $150,000 to his credit. Thus the $150,000 loaned by the Canadian bank to Tevis was actually delivered to and deposited by him or upon his order. Not a dollar of the securities or moneys of the People's Mutual Life Insurance Association and League entered into the transaction in any way.

Regarding the deposit made in the Canadian bank, Mr. Russell says that, having closed the loan to Tevis, Mr. Travers, the manager of the Canadian bank, brought up with Mr. Judson, president of the First National, Mr. White and Mr. Tevis, none of them officers or directors of the People's Mutual Life Insurance Association and League, the matter of a proposed deposit by the People's Mutual Life Association and League with the Canadian bank.

Mr. Travers, anxious to return to Canada, drew up an agreement with Mr. Judson, believing that the People's Mutual Life Association and League would on the following day arrange for the deposit, whereby Mr. Travers gave a ninety-day certificate in the name of the People's Mutual Life Association and League, showing a deposit of $150,000 in his bank. Thereupon, the statement says, Mr. Judson agreed to let Travers take back with him the $150,000 Canadian currency as representing the deposit to be made by the People's Mutual Life Association and League. Mr. Judson, it is said, took the risk for the First National Bank of the People's Mutual Life Association and League, ratifying the transaction, but secured the First National against loss by taking and holding the certificate of deposit in the name of the People's Mutual Life Association and League.

Mr. Russell, to show the solvency of the Mutual Life Insurance Association and League, states that there was a net gain in assets during the last year of about $700,000.

BRITISH ELECTIONS

Continued from first page.

against the Midland counties and the nearly solid southern coast."

The Unionists stoutly say it is a victory for tariff reform. The Liberals declare that the feudal status of the counties is responsible for the Conservative gains, and charge the triumvirate—the landlords, the Church and the publicans—with overawing their dependents and followers by practising widespread intimidation and threatening them with loss of work. From the Opposition point of view, the conservatism of the counties is due to the loyalty of the people to the House of Lords, their fear of socialism and a desire for protection.

The Home Rule question, with the Nationalists the dominant party in the alliance in the new Parliament, will become invested with an importance it has not held during the campaign, when it was kept in the background. It is probable that a Home Rule bill will be introduced but not pressed at the coming session, and that the attention of the government will be concentrated on the budget.

Places for Joseph Albert Pease, the chief Liberal whip; Sir Henry Norman, Assistant Postmaster General, and Colonel J. E. B. Seely, Under Secretary for the Colonies, whose constituents snowed them under, soon may be found, one by the promotion of Herbert Gladstone to the Governor Generalship of South Africa, and the others by the shelving of some of the older ministers by raising them to the peerage.

J. A. Bryce, a brother to the Ambassador to the United States, was returned by a large majority for the Inverness district.

Reginald McKenna, First Lord of the Admiralty, was returned victorious over E. G. M. Carmichael, Unionist, for Abergavenny, Monmouthshire, and William Abraham, Laborite, was re-elected for Rhondda Valley by an enormous majority of 8,965.

Timothy Healy had an experience similar to that of Mr. Pease when the result of his narrow victory in the North Division of Louth, Ireland, was announced to-day. It required a large force of police to get him safely to his hotel. He suffered no greater damage than the loss of his hat.

Serious rioting occurred to-night at High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire, twenty-eight miles northwest of London. A crowd sacked a "dump" show, where foreign imports were being displayed as electoral object lessons. They piled the contents of the "dump" in the roadway and burned them, and then smashed all the windows in the Conservative Club, amid shouts of "Dump! dump!" The police and the fire brigade had difficulty in preventing the mob from doing other damage. Many arrests were made.

REDMOND SATISFIED.

Says Home Rule Will Follow Reform of Lords.

Dublin, Jan. 21.—Speaking to-night at Rathmines, a suburb of this city, John Redmond said that recently there had been a deal of nonsense in the newspapers to the effect that Premier Asquith had modified the pledge he had given to Ireland in his Albert Hall (London) speech concerning Home Rule for Ireland.

"Perhaps Mr. Asquith is not as an enthusiastic home ruler as I should like, but he is perfectly straight and candid in everything he has said, and it was not a modification but a reiteration of his pledge.

"He says he will be free in the coming Parliament, as he was not in the last Parliament, to support a measure giving full self-government in purely Irish affairs to Ireland subject to the maintenance of the supremacy of the imperial Parliament. We in Ireland are not such fools or imbeciles as to ask Mr. Asquith and the Liberal party to introduce a Home Rule bill before they have dealt with the veto of the House of Lords. When that great obstacle is removed there is no fear for the future of the Irish question. Abolish or limit the Lords' vote, and I would like to see a Liberal party, and I care not what its majority, that would dare deny to Irishmen their right to home rule. With that veto gone the first friendly House of Commons elected would carry home rule."

PRESS COMMENT.

Government Will Be Handicapped, Unionists Say.

London, Jan. 21.—The Unionist press already is rejoicing that the Asquith Cabinet will be powerless to pass any revolutionary or socialistic measures attacking property and that the power of the extremist section of the Ministry, represented by David Lloyd-George and Winston Spencer Churchill, has been effectively clipped. It rejoices also that the government will be compelled to pursue a policy of moderation under the tutelage of the Laborite and Irish parties.

"The Spectator" says that, to put the net results of the election in a sentence, the country has decided to deprive the Liberals of the power of doing harm through socialistic legislation and at the same time has declared its unwillingness fundamentally to alter the present fiscal system.

With the imperative task of passing two budgets early in the year, "The Standard" points out that it will be impossible for the Ministers to get a budget through unless they can square themselves with the Nationalists, and that, as it is well known that the Irishmen strongly resent the Lloyd-George budget, Mr. Asquith will have to pay a heavy price for their sanction.

"The Morning Post" devotes an article to producing election statistics to disprove the Liberal contention that the big manufacturing cities have declared against tariff reform. The newspaper says it may be true that they have not declared decisively in favor of a tariff, but, taking the first sixteen cities voting, they are divided pretty evenly between free traders and reformers.

"The Daily Telegraph" in an editorial contends that the polling fully justified the action of the House of Lords in referring the budget to the opinion of the country, and asserts that if Mr. Asquith dares introduce a bill to paralyze the House of Lords, the latter house certainly will reject it. Then, "The Telegraph" adds, there must either be another dissolution in a month or two or the government must seek power from the King to create at least five hundred peers.

"Even on the unlikely assumption that the King would consent," says the newspaper, "where will the ministers get their five hundred peers? If selected from the Commoners it would necessitate in miniature a general election to replace them with possibly disastrous results to the Liberal party, and if they pick up the new peers from byways and ditches it will make the House of Lords the laughing stock of the world."

MEXICO FRIENDLY.

Ambassador Gives Assurances to President Taft.

Washington, Jan. 21.—President Taft had a conference with the Mexican Ambassador, Francisco de la Barra, to-day, at which the whole Central American situation was discussed at length.

It is understood that the ambassador assured the President that his government is sincerely desirous of co-operating with the State Department to preserve the peace of the Latin American republics, and has no desire to mix in their internal affairs.

Various hostile expressions in the Mexican press in commenting on the Nicaraguan situation have come to the attention of the State Department from time to time, and it is understood that the ambassador insisted that the newspapers in question do not represent the attitude of his government.

REFUSE DEMANDS

Erie and Lackawanna Roads Turn Down Request.

The Erie and the Lackawanna railroads announced yesterday that the demands of the trainmen and conductors for increases in wages were not conceded after they had been visited by committees of the men to hear definite answers. At the same time, the committees were informed that the officials of the respective roads were willing to have conferences with the representatives of their employes on the subject of the demands. It was stated that a committee of the trainmen and conductors of the Central Railroad of New Jersey received a similar reply.

The Erie men saw Vice-President Stuart of the railroad, who told them that it would be out of the question to grant the demands, as the advances asked for range from 10 to 60 per cent, and other demands were not such as the company could agree to, though it was willing to meet representatives of its employes in conference.

The committee of the Lackawanna trainmen and conductors received the reply declining to grant the demands in Scranton after it had seen the general superintendent there. The committee was told that the present conditions and the affairs of the company did not warrant favorable consideration of the demands.

In a statement given out yesterday evening in this city embodying the answer to the demands it is pointed out that the average increase asked is 21 per cent. The schedule of wages demanded is said in the answer to be "alarmingly revolutionary."

In the company's reply to the men it is stated that, during the last ten years the company has met its employes at different times, and from time to time made such readjustments as seemed fair, considering services rendered, working conditions and cost of living.

"The schedule of wages and working conditions," it says, "constitutes an alarmingly revolutionary document, calling for increases of greater extent than are warranted by any existing circumstances, and ignoring entirely the greatly improved conditions under which our employes are working at the present time."

It goes into the demands at length, saying that they ignore local conditions. The officers of the company have the charge of serving the interests of the public, and will not divide the responsibility with the men, yet the demands propose regulation of matters which can only be done by the railroad officials.

The Erie committee met yesterday afternoon at the Broadway Central Hotel after receiving its reply. Chairman Hubbard, of the Erie trainmen, insisted that the demands had not been absolutely turned down by the company. There would be no strike, he was certain.

The committee of the New York Central trainmen had another conference yesterday with General Superintendent Bradfield of the Central at the Grand Central Depot. Mr. Bradfield said the conference was only formal.

Cleveland, Jan. 21.—President W. G. Lee, of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, and Grand Chief A. B. Garretson, of the Order of Railway Conductors, will meet in the East Monday to enter formally upon the negotiations which will determine the outcome of the present dispute between the railroads and their employes.

President Lee announced to-night before going to Chicago that he has already picked out one railroad on which a test of the trainmen's demands would be made. Neither he nor Grand Chief Garretson, however, has intimated to the employes' committee which road this is.

It is known to the employes' committees that the railroads are prepared to grant some advance in wages.

Philadelphia, Jan. 21.—It is stated here that no demand for an increase in wages has been made by the trainmen and conductors on the Pennsylvania and Reading railroads. The Lehigh Valley Railroad has taken up the question of wages with its men and adjustments have been made on several of the divisions.

PITTSBURG GRAFT.

Two Bankers Suddenly Turn State's Evidence.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Pittsburg, Jan. 21.—Another sensational chapter was added to the graft cases today when E. H. Jennings, president, and Frank A. Griffin, former vice-president, of the Columbia National Bank, turned state's evidence at a hearing before Alderman J. V. McMasters, against Frank F. Nicola, an extensive real estate dealer; Max G. Leslie, delinquent county tax collector, and Charles Stewart, former member of the Finance Committee of the Pittsburg Councils.

The last three men were held for court under a bond of $15,000 in Leslie's case and $10,000 in the other two. Jennings and Griffin are both under ball, but waived a hearing. It was alleged to-day that the price the Columbia Bank was to pay for being named as a city depository was raised from $17,500 to $25,000, in instalments, which were paid to Leslie, who acted as go-between for the bank and members of Councils. Jennings and Griffin testified that they met Nicola at the Duquesne Club early in May, and later at Griffin's home, where Nicola told them that if they wanted the Columbia Bank named as a depository they would have to pay $17,500, and do it quickly, as other banks were anxious to pay the price.

Griffin was later introduced to Councilman Stewart at Nicola's office, he said, where Stewart told Griffin $17,500 was the price named by members of Councils. Griffin and Jennings said they refused to pay anything, and Jennings told Nicola he had "sweated blood" during the panic, and he washed his hands of the whole affair.

Griffin, however, attempted to retain the city deposits which his bank had had for four years, and, among others, he approached Max Leslie, he said. The latter said he would get the deposits for the bank and it would have nothing to pay.

Leslie later told Jennings and Griffin, it was testified, "the boys up at City Hall won't go along without pay, and I will have to have $22,500 to get your bank selected."

Jennings refused to pay the price, he said, but reconsidered it, and Leslie then told him it would cost $25,000. It was then decided to pay before the price got too high.

The evidence to-day was altogether unexpected by Leslie, Nicola and Stewart, who were apparently stricken dumb. The District Attorney made Griffin repeat a statement that since their arrests Nicola had called him by telephone and asked, "Did you give me away to those fellows."

"Graft exposés in Pittsburg have only begun," said District Attorney Blakely tonight.

"EAGLE ALMANAC" FEATURES.

All the old features and many new ones will be found in the "Eagle Almanac" for 1910, which comes from the press to-day. The new features cover such subjects as the twenty-fifth anniversary number, the North Pole, the Catskill water supply, municipal government and aeronautics. The New York State consolidated laws are published in the almanac, as well as maps of Prospect Park and the Fourth avenue subway.

Best Positions
are offered in the Help
Wanted columns of
THE TRIBUNE
Read Them This Morning

TO SEND BIG CHECK

IN SUGAR PAYMENT.

No Bail for Men Now on Blackwell's Island.

A check for about $650,000 will be sent to the Sub-Treasury soon by the National Sugar Refining Company in settlement of the differences between the government weight of sugar imported and the weight as shown by the invoices and the city weighers. It was understood yesterday that a basis of agreement had been reached by the company and the government prosecutors.

This amount, with the settlements made by the American Sugar Refining Company and Arbuckle Brothers, will make a restitution to the government of $3,500,000 as the result, direct and indirect, of the discovery of the frauds on the docks of the Havemeyer & Elder refinery in Williamsburg on November 20, 1907.

Judge Lacombe handed down a memorandum of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals yesterday refusing to release the convicted former employes of the American company pending the appeal argument. The memorandum follows:

This writ of error, if plaintiff in error so desire, may be argued on the minutes of the trial at the coming February session of the court, and we will then pass on the application to enlarge of bail.

The plaintiffs in error are the former sugar employes now serving a year's sentence on Blackwell's Island, and, in plain English, the consideration of accepting bail for them has been put over until the argument on appeal, when the court will decide if there are questions of doubt serious enough to warrant enlarging the prisoners. The same course was pursued in the Morse case.

Henry F. Cochrane, the counsel for these men, said last night that he would make every effort possible to be ready to argue the appeal at the February term, but that for purposes of taking the case to the United States Supreme Court, if the appeal here should fail, he would have to have the minutes of the trial printed.

Judge James L. Martin, who tried the last case, will begin his term here on March 1, and Charles R. Heike and the other newly indicted men will be tried in the course of the ensuing month. Their trial would have been arranged for at an earlier date, but the counsel for the government could not make the necessary arrangements with the court.

There have been two confessions of employes of Arbuckle Brothers, it is understood, and these are likely to be followed by further indictments. There have also been confessions of former government employes, who have received immunity. It was reported last evening that an examination of the books of the Warner Sugar Refining Company, which has been importing sugar since May, 1908, showed that there were no differences in weight other than might be expected in the regular course of weighing operations.

WANT AMERICAN SHOES.

Heavy German Demand in Anticipation of New Tariff.

Berlin, Jan. 21.—American shoe manufacturers are making extraordinary shipments on orders from their German agents placed in anticipation of the enforcement of Germany's general tariff against American importations on and after February 1. A representative of one of the larger companies selling American shoes says that the tariff increase will average 50 cents on every pair.

The newspapers generally deplore the possibility of a tariff war with the United States, and even some of those journals which heretofore have been the severest critics of the American tariff are now expressing the hope that a compromise will be reached.

The Socialist and Radical organs improve the opportunity to contend that German meat prices are too high, and should be lowered through the opening of the frontiers to foreign stock. In this they are joined by the butchers, who recently appealed to the Reichstag on the subject. At present the government is simply waiting for American action on the German communication recently forwarded to Washington.

PLANS FOR SNEAD TRIAL.

Defence's Lawyer Thinks Finding of Morphine Means Acquittal.

The admission by the Essex County (N. J.) prosecuting officials that Mrs. Cory W. M. Snead, the victim of the East Orange bathtub mystery, was led to her death by the use of morphine is expected by Franklin W. Fort to result in the acquittal of his clients, Mrs. Caroline E. Martin, Mrs. Mary W. Snead and Miss Virginia O. Wardlaw, the aged relatives of the dead woman, who are held to answer charges of murder and aiding and abetting suicide.

The three women, who are in the Newark jail, will be taken to the county court to plead on the indictments next week. The date for their trial will then be set, and it is expected that a jury will be impanelled in March. The case will bring nearly two hundred witnesses before the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

Mr. Fort announced yesterday that Chandler W. Riker, a former Essex County Prosecutor, had been retained for the defence of Mrs. Martin, the mother of the dead woman. The lawyers will show nearly a thousand letters to prove the social position of the old women when they lived in the South.

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with the Ara-Notch in place of the bothersome buttonhole 15c. each—2 for 25c.
Cluett, Peabody & Co., Makers
ARROW CUFFS, 25c. a Pair

Not in any Milk Trust
The Original and Genuine
HORLICK'S
MALTED MILK
The Food-drink for All Ages.
At restaurants, hotels and fountains.
Delicious, invigorating and sustaining.
Keep it on your sideboard at home.
Don't travel without it.
A quick lunch prepared in a minute.
Take no substitute. Ask for HORLICK'S.
Others are imitations.