FIND TARIFF NOT TO BLAME

Majority of Lodge Committee Reports on Cost of Living.

VARIETY OF CAUSES FOUND

Greatest Advance in Commodities of Which Large Surplus Is Exported.

Washington, June 23.—The report of the majority of the special committee which investigated the cost of living was submitted to the Senate to-day by Mr. Lodge, the chairman.

The tariff is discused at great length in the report and the conclusion is reached that it had been "no material factor in causing the advance in prices during the last decade." This conclusion was based on the fact that the greatest advance had been made in commodities which are usually produced in sufficient quantities to furnish a large surplus to other countries. There are few figures available to indicate what had been the effect of the recent tariff revision.

On the subject of combinations and associations the report says there are many industrial combinations which are not trusts in the sense of being organized for the purpose of controlling prices in restraint of trade, but by reason of manufacturing or controlling a percentage of the ouput they are able to exercise some control over prices. The report says:

The prices of many of the trust-produced commodities have not advanced as rapidly as have other commodities. In some cases where such produced commodities have advanced greatly the advance appears to be due largely to other causes, such as short supply.

A meeting was held before the presentation of the report and the Democratic members of the committee protested against the character of the findings. After a long argument they were authorized to employ an expert to go over the report of the majority and prepare the minority views for submission to the Senate.

The report made by Senater Lodge is an exhaustive one, compiled from testimony given by forty-one witnesses and from reports received from consuls and foreign governments. It contains a large number of tables giving the range of prices in the last decade. The majority says its work was restricted by the refusal of the Senate to appropriate the $65,000 asked by the committee, which would have been used to employ agents in the field.

Factors In Increase of Prices.

The majority found that of the many causes contributing to the advance in prices the following weer most marked:

Increased cost of production of farm products, by reason of higher land values and higher wages.
Increased demand for farm products and food.
Shifting of population from food-producing to food-consuming occupations and localities.
Immigration to food-consuming localities.
Reduced fertility of land, resulting in lower average production or in increased expenditures for fertilization.
Increased banking facilities in agricultural localities, which enabled farmers to hold their crops and market them to the best advantage. It was found that this not only steadied prices, but had a tendency to increase them.
Reduced supply convenient to transportation facilities of such commodities as timber.
Cold storage plants, which result in preventing extreme fluctuations of prices of certain commodities with the seasons, but by enabling the wholesalers to buy and sell at the best possible advantage tend to advance prices.
Increased cost of distribution.
Industrial combination.
Organization, of producers or of dealers.
Advertising.
Increased money supply.
Over-capitalization.
Higher standard of living.

The foregoing findings were gathered by measuring the prices of 257 commodities included in the price index number of the Bureau of Labor. These commodities were grouped and the advances noted for the different groups in the period from 1900 to 1909, inclusive. The general wholesale price level in the United States advanced in that period 14.5 per cent.

The groups show advances as follows: Farm products, 29.8; food, etc., 19.7; lumber and building materials, 19.6; miscellaneous commodities, 14.7; cloths and clothing, 12; fuel and lighting, 6.9; house furnishing goods, 5.3; metals and implements, 3.6. A decline was shown for drugs and chemicals amounting to 2.9 per cent.

Advance in Farm Products.

It is shown that the greatest advances have taken place in the products of the soil. The committee criticised the use of forests by saying that there had been a large consumption without any particular attempt to replace the timber. The report adds that in view of the fact that the increases have been so much greater in products coming either directly or indirectly from the farms than in any other line except products of the forests, the conclusion must be reached that the most important cause of the present advance is to be found in a study of farm conditions.

Concerning the advance in the cost of food the report says:

The supply of government land available for general farming has been materially reduced and the ranges are being rapidly cut up into homes for settlers. The cost of producing livestock has materially increased with the disappearance of the range, which necessitates producing cattle on tame pasture and high priced lands.

A study of the tables concerning wholesale prices of farm and food products indicates that the advance in the United States in ten years has been more rapid than in Great Britain, Germany and many other European countries, but that they had simply approached more nearly the world level of prices.

A comparison of meat prices in the United Kingdom and the United States shows that bacon in 1909 was 73.4 per cent higher in the United Kingdom than in the United States, and that in 1909 it was 39.9 per cent higher in the United Kingdom than in the United States. About the same ratio existed in comparing beef, mutton, wheat and corn.

Concerning retail prices, the report shows that in the United States in the spring of 1909 they were at the highest point reached for many years. As compared with the spring of 1900 prices of bacon were more than 70 per cent higher, ham was 33 per cent higher, flour was about 50 per cent higher, butter 45 per cent higher, sugar about 12 per cent higher and eggs 100 per cent higher.

Some few articles, such as coffee and tea, were about the same price as in 1900, but practically no articles of food were lower than in 1900. Furniture was about the same price as in 1900. Earthenware was slightly lower. Shoes and clothing were considerably higher.

Wages and Prices.

"Wages have not advanced as rapidly as have prices," says the report, "and practically all labor difficulties which have been the subject of mediation in the United States during the last two or three years have had as their basis the advanced cost of living."

It is shown, however, that the advance in wages has been more rapid in the United States than in European countries. The report says: "Wages in the United States advanced in about the same degree as did prices, until 1907. Salaries have advanced but very little during the last ten years."

Hours of labor in practically all wage occupations are shown to have been reduced. This reduction affected the weekly earnings of employes for the reason that the large majority of wage earners are employed on the piece basis, or at an hourly rate. From 1900 to 1907 full time weekly earnings advanced 17.6 per cent. There are no figures for years after 1907.

It was found that labor unions had apparently not been a serious factor in contributing toward advancing prices.

Advanced cost is laid to no small extent to increased expense of distributing food by wholesalers and retailers. The committee found from the testimony of retailers that housewives bought in small quantities and on rush orders, which had greatly increased the expense of doing business.

The report says it is clear that the consumers must pay the cost of advertising and the cost of fancy packages. Trading stamps and vouchers entitling the holders to premiums are paid for by increased prices of food products. It is also shown that increased freight rates had a great deal to do with increased prices.

THE EFFECT OF THE HEAT ON THE CITY'S POPULATION.

SLEEPING IN THE GRASS IN THE EARLY MORNING IN TOMPKINS SQUARE.

DRIVEN BY THE HEAT TO SPEND THE NIGHT IN BATERY PARK, AROUND THE ITALIAN STATUE.

(Photographs by Alex. Swett.)

W. C. BROWN SEES PERIL

Demand Rapidly Overtaking Food Production, He Says.

THE HIGH COST OF LIVING

Due in Part to Increasing Gold Production, Tells Minnesota Bankers.

St. Paul, June 23.—President W. C. Brown of the New York Central lines, speaking on the high cost of living before the Minnesota Bankers' Association to-day, quoted statistics to show the increase in the cost of all products of the farm, factory and mine. He attributed the increase in the cost of living in part to the recent great production of gold, but a cause infinitely more powerful, he said, in comparison to which all other causes were negligible factors, was the alarming rapidity with which consumption of the products of the nation's farms was overtaking production.

"For this reason the pay of labor has steadily advanced and must continue to advance in some fair ratio with the increase in the cost of things that labor must buy," Mr. Brown continued. "To put it another way, wages must go up in about the same proportion that the purchasing power of the money of the laborer goes down.

"Unquestionably the great increase in the production of gold has powerfully influenced the value of everything in which men deal, and will continue to affect it so long as production continues to increase or continues at its present volume.

"The increase in cost, so far as it is produced by the increased volume of gold, is not a feature that need cause apprehension or alarm.

"Everything save wages, railroad rates and fixed incomes from long-time securities, continuously and almost coincidentally adjust themselves to the changing conditions resultant upon this influx of gold.

"Wages are adjusted from time to time and securities as they mature will be refunded upon a higher basis. The rates charged by the railroads must also under the supervision of proper governmental authority be adjusted from time to time to meet these conditions.

"This increase in values is felt in every department of business activity of the nation, and no business can be debarred from sharing in this increased compensation without doing great injustice and permanent injury."

Mr. Brown then spoke of the "alarming rapidity with which the consumption of the products of the nation's farms is overtaking production," and continued:

"When the day comes that this nation fails to produce sufficient food to supply our own people, when we no longer send the products of our farms abroad, bringing back the gold from foreign nations—what will be the cost of living in this country, and where will the money come from to meet the cost?

"To an audience such as this it is unnecessary to say that population (or consumption) cannot be slowed down. On the contrary, it will be increased.

"We are building great battleships, two of them each year, costing, equipped and complete, about $10,000,000 each, and it costs nearly $1,000,000 a year to man and maintain them.

"I am in favor of an adequate navy, but I wish the money expended in building just one battleship could be devoted to this work of improved, intelligent agriculture.

"What one battleship costs would establish two splendid agricultural experiment or demonstration farms in every state in the Union, and I will guarantee, if this is done and the work intelligently and energetically carried on, that as a result of it the value of the increased product of the nation's farms will within ten years buy and pay for every battleship of every navy that floats on salt water to-day.

"Unless we can increase the product an acre of the farms of this country the most serious danger which we have to fear is from within and not from without—a danger against which battleships would be of little use."

A paper by James J. Hill was read at the convention of the Millers' National Federation in Minneapolis to-day. Mr. Hill described the pressure upon existing terminal facilities as a future menace and a present handicap. He advocated the increase of such facilities, where possible, but also thought that the equalization of freight distribution by shippers would modify constriction to a large extent.

THREE INJURED BY AUTOS

Two Boys and an Aged Scissors Grinder the Victims.

James Turner, six years old, of No. 18 West 134th street, was struck by an automobile while crossing St. Nicholas avenue at 134th street last night and was badly bruised about the body, head and arms.

Patrolman Prendergast, of the West 125th street station, arrested the two occupants of the machine. One of them, who said he was George H. Good, of No. 112 West 135th street, was charged with felonious assault and operating an auto without a license. The other, who said he was James Bell, a chauffeur, of No. 72 West 142d street, was charged with felonious assault.

According to the police, Bell said he was the operator of the car and was merely allowing his companion to try his hand at steering when the accident occurred.

Manley White, nine years old, of No. 121 West 90th street, was struck by an automobile late yesterday afternoon while playing baseball in the middle of 90th street near his home. Arthur Gross, an architect, the owner of the automobile, took the lad in it and rushed him to St. Luke's Hospital, where it was found he had received a fracture of the skull, making his condition serious.

Dominick Gramonia, an aged scissors grinder, of No. 117 East 129th street, was knocked down in Lenox avenue near 129th street last night by a car operated by A. L. Goldhorn, of Mount Vernon. Gramonia was bewildered while crossing the avenue. His injuries were fractures of his right ankle and his left shoulder blade. No arrest was made.

TELLS OF HUSBAND'S THREATS

Abused Her When Intoxicated, Says Mrs. King in Divorce Suit.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Boston, June 23.—Mrs. Cornelia Peabody King testified as to the habits of intoxication of her husband, Thomas White King, of Greenfield, and of his threats on her life and his profanity, when she took the stand this morning before Judge Richardson in her suit for divorce. Questioned by her attorney, Arthur D. Hill, she said she was married in 1904, and left her husband a year ago at Greenfield on account of his drinking.

The night before attending the Vanderbilt Cup race in the spring of 1906, she said, he sat up until morning drinking whiskey and soda and playing the pianola.

She said when he was drunk he was likely to throw things around and that he kept a loaded revolver in a drawer. In the spring of 1906, at Simsbury, Conn., after throwing dishes about and having a quarrel with her and using much profane language, he said: "I'll put an end to you and me—I'll blow your —— brains out." He ended his threat by firing through a window pane.

BOY SUICIDE SAVES EXAMINER.

Worcester, Mass., June 23.—"Suicide by hanging, no criminal homicide," is the finding of Medical Examiner C. S. Knight, of Westboro, who performed an autopsy yesterday on the body of John Newman, the Cambridge boy who was found dead at the Lyman School for Boys at Westboro on June 7. The report was filed to-day with District Attorney Taft, who had ordered the body exhumed yesterday.

HEGEMAN INDICTMENTS QUASHED.

Two indictments charging perjury against President John R. Hegeman of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, were dismissed bby Justice Davis yesterday, in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court. They were the last of a batch of ten indictments for similar offences found by the grand jury seven years ago. All of them charged Hegeman with making false statements to sworn reports to the State Insurance Department.

NEW 22D REGIMENT CAPTAIN.

Announcement was made yesterday of the nomination of First Lieutenant W. S. Edwards, of the 22d Engineers, N. G. N. Y., to be captain of company I, to fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of Captain McGrothy as major. Lieutenant Edwards joined the 22d Regiment in 1906 while it was an infantry organization. Major General Leonard Wood, U. S. A., warmly commended him last year for his work at the army manœuvres at Boston.

HEAT WORSE; EIGHT DIE

Continued from first page.

issued the following order to all fire houses in the five boroughs:

"During the warm weather extra care will be taken of horses. Judgment must be exercised in responding to alarms. Returning from alarms, horses must not be driven faster than an ordinary trot or walk unless necessary. Upon arrival at company headquarters proper attention must be given to them immediately."

In Central Park all of the animals are being made happy by "Bill" Snyder, who three times a day uses a hose liberally. When he appears the animals get ready and they are given a good bath, which lasts about five or ten minutes. The Siberian tiger, Dick, seems to enjoy it the most, for he lies down and the water is poured on top of him. The elephants, too, get a cold bath in their yard. The animals with heavy coats have been sheared.

15 DIE IN PHILADELPHIA

Five Fatalities in Baltimore—Pittsburg Mills Close.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Philadelphia, June 23.—Fifteen deaths comprised the toll to-day of the heat wave which began on Monday. On Tuesday there were eleven deaths, yesterday three, a total for the three days of twenty-nine, with prostrations running into scores.

The heat to-day caused Herbert Harris to end his life with a bullet from a revolver. David B. Perkins was overcome and fell in front of a train at Upsal station, which killed him in the presence of hundreds of horrified fellow commuters. The mercury climbed to 94 degrees at 1 o'clock this afternoon and remained above the 90 mark until after sunset. Many street thermometers registered as high as 100 degrees.

Nathan Crosby was overcome while at work on the top of a telegraph pole, falling on wires, where he was killed by electricity.

Unable longer to bear the heat which, she said, was burning her up, Meta Lenke, of Camden, N. J., killed herself with a shotgun in the presence of her seventeen-year-old daughter.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Baltimore, June 23.—There were five fatalities and five prostrations, one or two of which may result fatally, attributed to intense heat in this city to-day. This was the hottest day in two years here, the mercury in the low-lying portions of the city rising to 100. The official register was 95. The total casualties in the present heat wave are seven dead and seventeen prostrations.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Pittsburg, June 23.—Twenty cases of heat prostration were reported here to-day. Many rolling and steel mills are crippled, and in some mills entire departments are shut down, making thousands idle. In the last five days eight deaths have occurred in Pitsburg from the heat, while the prostrations exceed one hundred.

STATEN ISLAND MEN DINE

City Officials Guests at Chamber of Commerce's Annual Affair.

The annual dinner of the Staten Island Chamber of Commerce last night at the Terra Marine Inn, Huguenot Beach, was one of the big affairs of the season on Staten Island. Covers were laid for one hundred and fifty guests, and the dining room was elaborately decorated for the occasion.

William S. Van Clief, president of the organization, presided and acted as toastmaster, and toasts were responded to by Assemblyman William A. Short, Park Commissioner Stover, Fire Commissioner Waldo, Commissioner McCarroll, of the Public Service Commission; the Rev. Pascal Harrower and Senator Howard S. Bayne.

TWO AGED WOMEN DEAD

Mrs. Cordrey, Aged 113, Oldest Resident of Delaware.

Delmar, Del., June 23.—Mrs. Hester Cordrey, aged 113 years, said to have been the oldest resident of Delaware, is dead at the home of her granddaughter, Mrs. Ulysses G. Melson. Mrs. Cordrey had fourteen brothers and sisters. She was married twice, her second husband dying in 1864.

Paterson, N. J., June 23 (Special).—Mrs. Elizabeth Pope, ninety-nine years old, died to-day at her home in Broadway. She was the widow of the late Samuel Pope, member of the New Jersey Legislature, before and during the Civil War. Her death releases two bequests in the will of her husband by which the Paterson Orphan Asylum and the Paterson General Hospital each receive $10,000.

BIG FEE FOR W. N. COHEN

Ex-Justice to Get $35,000 for Work in Franchise Tax Cases.

It was announced at the Controller's office yesterday that a fee of $35,000 would be paid to William N. Cohen, former justice of the Supreme Court, for the work done by him as special counsel in defending the certiorari proceedings to review the special franchise assessments of the Consolidated Gas and other lighting companies from 1901 to 1909.

The companies agreed on April 19 to pay the city $7,428,084, which was $905,967 more than they had offered to pay in 1909. The fee to be paid to Mr. Cohen was figured on the basis of 3¾ per cent of that amount.

Mr. Cohen put in no definite claim, waiting until the fee had been fixed by the Finance Department from a detailed statement of the work performed.

ALL WELCOME OLD MAN HOME

Brownsville Centenarian Leaves Hospital, No Worse for Recent Fall.

Children and grown-ups in East New York last night welcomed home Solomon Levy, of No. 2267 Pitkin avenue, on his return from the Jewish Hospital.

Mr. Levy, who is 106 years old, had been laid up since his fall, on June 6, from the roof of his home to the sidewalk. No bones were broken, but the doctors feared the shock would kill the old man on account of his extreme age.

Children of Brownsville and East New York love to hear him tell old folklore stories and sing ancient Russian songs.

PEN AND INK ARTIST MISSING

Brother Fears Young Man Has Met with Foul Play.

Frederick Valles, who lives at the Eucidio apartments, No. 789 East 180th street, asked the police of the Tremont station last night to send out a general alarm for his brother, Carl Valles, a pen and ink artist, twenty-five years old, who lived with him and has been missing since Tuesday.

Mr. Valles feared that his brother was waylaid, as there was no reason why he should go away without telling his intentions.

The brothers arrived in this country from Kensington, England, last March.

SHOT HERSELF THREE TIMES

Brooklyn Woman Also Drank Chloroform—Will Die.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Liberty, N. Y., June 23.—Mrs. Susan Murray, the young wife of N. Francis Murray, a druggist, of No. 210 16th street, Brooklyn, shot herself three times in the breast and abdomen here late this afternoon in the Garrett cottage, where the Murrays have been guests for several weeks. Mrs. Murray has been suffering from nervous trouble for several years, and her husband brought her here, thinking that the change to the quiet of this village would do her good. She showed no signs of improvement, however, but aside from complaints about the deadness of the place, she gave no indication of increased depression. At no time, even up to noon to-day, did she gave any intimation of her intention to end her life.

When, however, her husband left her after luncheon, she went down into the village, procured a four-ounce bottle of chloroform, and returning to her room, drank the contents. The result she desired failed to follow, soon enough, and going to a drawer in the dresser, she took out a revolver which her husband had there, and fired two shots into her left lung, just below the heart.

The sound of the shots was heard by another occupant of the cottage, who rushed to the room and opened the door just as Mrs. Murray, who was still conscious, was reaching for the pistol, which had fallen from her hand after the second shot. This person, frightened at the sight which met her eyes on opening the door, immediately slammed the door shut again, and as she did so a third shot was heard. When the door was opened again Mrs. Murray was found on the floor with a third bullet in her abdomen. Dr. A. B. Sullivan was immediately called in, and after examination he decided to probe for the bullet in the abdomen and later removed it. The bullets which penetrated the left lung he would not attempt to remove for fear of causing an internal hemorrhage. Dr. Sullivan says there is no chance of recovery. Mrs. Murray, before firing the fatal shots, penned the following note to her husband:

"To My Husband: Frank, I hope you will forgive me for doing this as you have been good and kind to me, but I am tired of life and can't stand this nervous trouble any longer. Goodby. Your loving wife,

"SUE."

DUTY OF CITIZENSHIP

Judge Grosscup Sees a New Spirit Awakening.

Toledo, June 23.—Judge Peter S. Grosscup, of Chicago, in a speech before the Luther League, of Ohio, to-night, discussed the duties of citizenship.

"Underneath the surface a new spirit of civic responsibility is awakening," he said. "To be merely rich no longer allures as it did a few years ago. The best of our young manhood and young womanhood want something better than mere success in money making. They want the inspiration of power well used, and to them civic duty and public position are coming back again to their old place, as opportunity to exercise usefully power possessed and power given—in city government and in the legislatures, as well as in Congress and on the bench, and in those political organizations, too, through which a lone public opinion can be effectively mobilized, as well as on election days.

"But this new spirit cannot secure its ambition by mere changes in the laws without, nor can it live without constant renewal from within. Direct primaries to some extent bring elections closer to the people, but direct primaries in and of themselves will not prevent organization by convention to control the primaries themselves. The commission form of government in cities may make the capture of city government by those privately interested more difficult, but the commission form of government, abandoned by public interest, is itself as easy of capture as the old city councils."

SEIDEL WANTS CAR LICENSES

Mayor Will Sue Milwaukee Electric Railway for $72,000.

Milwaukee, June 23.—Emil Seidel, Socialist Mayor, says the Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light Company owes the city $72,000 in back licenses for the cars which it operates, and that he intends to collect the money. He has sworn out a warrant for John I. Beggs, president of the company, on the charge that he is evading payment of the license. Mr. Beggs ridicules the action of the Mayor, and a legal fight is in prospect.

Yesterday Mayor Seidel and City Attorney Hoan boarded a streetcar at the City Hall and paid their fare. Then the Mayor asked the conductor to exhibit the license permitting the car to be operated in Milwaukee.

"License! What do you mean?" queried the conductor.

"I refer to the license allowing you to operate this car in the city of Milwaukee," said the Mayor.

"I haven't any license and I have never heard of one," said the conductor, and he left the Mayor abruptly and went to collecting other fares.

A city ordinance provides that the company shall pay into the city treasury $15 annually for each car it operates. Mr. Beggs says the ordinance was repealed years ago, but Mayor Seidel claims it still is in force.

THE DELAWARE DOCKED SAFELY.

Norfolk, Va., June 23.—The new 20,000 ton battleship Delaware was successfully docked for the first time at the Norfolk navy yard to-day. The docking was accomplished without difficulty. The Delaware will be scraped and painted before proceeding to New York for her wireless equipment prior to joining the Atlantic fleet.

PROFESSOR WHITE SLAVER?

Remarkable Allegations Made Against a Berkeley Instructor.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

San Francisco, June 23.—Señor José Hidalgo, professor of Spanish at the University of California, a former consul for Guatemala in Japan, prominent in the fashionable life of the foreign colony in this city, author of works on aerial navigation, president of the University Aero Club, director of the Pacific Aero Club and a member of many social organizations, was arrested at the Hotel Navarre at 4 o'clock this morning. He will be held pending the investigation by the grand jury and the police of a story told by Mrs. Grace B. Ellifritz, known also as Mrs. Grace Carter, whose testimony, with evidence said to be in the possession of the police, indicates that Hidalgo is connected with the "white slave" traffic.

It will be alleged that Grace Carter, twenty-four years old, a magazine writer and once a reporter on a Chicago newspaper, was accosted by Hidalgo as she tramped the streets penniless, and that he struck a bargain with her whereby he was to send students of his classes to her, and was to divide with her the profits of the traffic. Repenting of her alleged bargain, the woman told her story to Richard Barry, a magazine writer, who is investigating the "white slave" traffic. Barry told it to the police.

ORGANIZATION

For some months past we have discussed the merits of Cost Insurance.

We have shown that a Cost Insurance contract ensures Quality, Speed and Economy.

But in a broader sense, it must have occurred to you that even a Cost Insurance contract cannot absolutely ensure these results unless you have the right Contractor.

A Cost Insurance contract is unquestionably the best contract to use.

But you should also select the Contractor who is best organized and equipped to ensure Quality, Speed and Economy in the fullest possible degree.

That is why we are going to turn the limelight on the Thompson-Starrett Company as an organization.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction
Fifty-One Wall Street

TENER A BASHFUL MAN

Dodged Reception Planned by Friends in House.

Washington, June 23.—Representative John K. Tener, Republican candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, fooled some of his colleagues who had planned to give the House a surprise on his return from the convention.

Mr. Tener is a six-footer and a former baseball player, and some of his friends in the House had arranged with Mr. Burke, and Mr. Moore, of Pennsylvania, both of slight stature, to escort him from the lobby to the floor of the House and give him a great reception. But Tener was bashful, and when he arrived at the House hurried in by another door unheralded. His appearance, disclosed by the rollcall, evoked a warm demonstration, members applauding and hurrying to congratulate him. Representative J. M. Reynolds, Republican candidate for Lieutenant Governor of Pennsylvania, had a similar reception.

DOCKSTADER KNOCKED DOWN

Minstrel Struck by Wagon on Broadway, but Not Seriously Hurt.

Lew Dockstader, the minstrel, who lives at No. 244 Riverside Drive, was knocked down by a delivery wagon on Broadway, near 46th street, about 7 o'clock last evening.

Patrolman White, of the West 47th street station, went to Mr. Dockstader's assistance and helped to pick him up. He was not seriously injured, refused the offer of the patrolman to send for an ambulance, and would make no complaint against the driver, who was not arrested.

RESORTS.

NEW JERSEY.

THE NEW MONMOUTH
SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J.
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Automobiling, riding, driving, tennis, golf, canoeing, sea bathing, sailing, fishing.
275 ROOMS. 200 BATHS.
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Come to Atlantic City and enjoy the delights of the Sea Shore in June and July, combined with the comforts and conveniences which this famous All-the-year resort has to offer.
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THE ESSICK—2,500 feet in the Alleghenies; cottages, steam heat, electric light; golf, casino, tennis, fishing. Booklet.
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NEW SPRUCE CABIN INN.
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Send for 1910 Booklet and Auto Road Map.
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STOCKBRIDGE, MASS. IN THE BERKSHIRES
Red Lion Inn now open.
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THE GREENOCK INN, LEE, MASS.—The Berkshires' most homelike hotel; accommodation for motoring parties. Address H. C. SAVAGE, Manager, Lee, Mass.

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VERMONT.

The Glenwood IN THE PINES. LAKE BOMOSEEN.
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