ARBITRATION OF CLAIMS

Secretary Knox and Ambassador Bryce Sign First Schedule.

TREATY ALMOST FINISHED

Anglo-American Peace Pact May Be Submitted to Senate at Its Present Session.

Washington, July 6.—The principle of arbitration of international disputes, in so far as its application to the United States and Great Britain is concerned, received a pronounced impetus to-day. Secretary Knox and Ambassador Bryce signed the first schedule of certain pecuniary claims existing between the United States and Great Britain and the terms of their submission to arbitration in accordance with the special agreement signed August 18 last.

Not satisfied with this accomplishment for one day, the Secretary and ambassador then further lent their energies in the cause of international peace by conferring for an hour on the proposed general arbitration treaty which is to supplant, by broadening its scope, the very convention under which the pecuniary claims will be arbitrated.

This conference was devoted to questions relating primarily to phraseology. It is admitted in official quarters that the treaty is all but completed, and the administration is confident it will be finished in time for submission to the Senate for ratification at the present session.

The pecuniary claims to be arbitrated aggregate several million dollars. Some of them are of long standing, even antedating the War of 1812, while many grew out of the war in the Philippines. Others relate to fisheries and the Fiji Islands.

Both the special agreement and the schedule of claims will now be submitted to the Senate for ratification. The special agreement commits the two governments to the arbitration of the claims, and provides the machinery of the arbitral tribunal, while the schedule is a list of claims believed to be legitimate and worthy of consideration. It is generally understood that the question will be arbitrated by a commission composed of representatives of the United States and Great Britain and a disinterested umpire.

This arbitration will be the second under the general arbitration treaty of 1908 between America and England, the first subject undertaken under that convention being the North Atlantic fisheries dispute, which was settled by the Hague tribunal last summer.

London, July 6.—The British government is so satisfied with the progress of the American-British arbitration treaty that Sir Edward Grey, the Secretary of Foreign Affairs, was able to announce in the House of Commons to-day that there was every prospect that the peace pact would be signed very soon.

"I believe that the United States government and ourselves are now in substantial agreement as regards the details of the draft of a treaty," he said.

HOUSE COMMITTEE ANGRY

Morrison Fails to Produce Vouchers Demanded in Subpœna

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, July 6.—The dignity and self-importance of the sub-committee of the House Committee investigating the State Department was again trampled upon to-day, when Thomas Morrison, disbursing officer of the department, failed to produce certain vouchers demanded in a "blanket" subpœna. Instead, Mr. Morrison presented a letter from Secretary Knox saying the department stood ready to supply all vouchers, except those covering payments from the secret or emergency fund, which fund Congress itself has ordered shall not be subject to public scrutiny.

The committee, disregarding the fact that Mr. Morrison is a subordinate, acting under the orders of his chief, employed itself for almost an hour in an attempt to "pump" information from the disbursing officer. By innuendo and virtual accusation the committee endeavored to make it appear that Mr. Morrison was hiding a great "scandal," and that he had deliberately ignored the subpœna.

Mr. Morrison did produce the John W. Foster vouchers desired by the committee. The House investigators have heard that the former Secretary of State, after leaving office, secured the payment of what is known as the Amidon claim against the Chinese government, the payments being made from the Boxer indemnity fund. Five vouchers signed by Mr. Foster and Robert Lansing, attorneys in fact for James Rufus Amidon and Georgianna Amidon, were sent to the committee to-day. Four of the vouchers call for $70,000 each, and the other for $38,247. The attorneys are said to have received half of the claim, which is more than sixty years old and was originated through the services of H. G. Ward, a soldier of fortune, who aided the Chinese government back in the 50's.

Mr. Morrison will appear before the committee again to-morrow. He was told to make another hunt for such vouchers as might aid the committee in investigating payments to Mr. Foster or any one else.

BIG FIRE AT RIVERHEAD

Riverhead, Long Island, July 6 (Special).—Ten stores were burned here to-day in a fire which caused $75,000 damage. Chief Frank C. Lane, of the Riverhead volunteer firemen, was overcome by smoke and was rescued with difficulty from a burning building. The cause of the fire, which was the third one in Riverhead in the last three days, was not learned.

The blaze started in a bakery run by James Mulrooney and quickly spread to the jewelry store of W. N. Bernite, thence to other buildings. The firemen worked with a will, aided by hundreds of citizens. Most of the burned buildings were of frame construction and burned rapidly. Nevertheless, it was over three hours before the fire was under control.

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THE DAY IN WASHINGTON

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, July 6.

"THINKS HE'S BOSS."—Even in the oceans of nonsense being talked in opposition to Canadian reciprocity, it is occasionally possible to find a gentleman. To-day, for instance, that erudite statesman from North Dakota, Senator Gronna, who is reputed to hold the Scandanavian vote of his state in the hollow of his hand, explained with charming naiveté his opposition to the Canadian pact. "Why, Taft thinks he's our boss!" he exclaimed with a vehemence almost dangerous for this hot weather. And in this frank, terse statement Mr. Gronna set forth as completely as if he had used a thousand words the real reason for the opposition of certain Senators to Canadian reciprocity. "Taft and Knox think they're the whole blamed government," remarked a Republican Senator when the reciprocity agreement was first submitted to Congress, although he said it privately. And although the statesman who made that assertion has since come to see the handwriting on the wall and is now "an ardent champion" of reciprocity on the floor of the Senate, he manages with considerable adroitness to conceal his ardor when discussing the proposition in private conversation. And there is, of course, an element of truth in these assertions. President Taft does not think he's "boss," but he is "boss" both of Congress and of the situation in this instance, and for the sole reason that he has the whole people behind him. An American President is never a "boss" unless he has the people with him, but when he has he is so completely "boss" that it proves, perhaps not unnaturally, most galling to the dignified and erudite gentlemen on Capitol Hill, especially those of the Gronna-La Follette calibre.

THE MONETARY COMMISSION.—Senator Penrose, replying to an inquiry of Senator Cummins, said to-day that a report on the Cummins resolution providing for the abolition of the National Monetary Commission might be expected soon, as the Finance Committee would take the matter up next week. He added that ex-Senator Aldrich, chairman of the commission, was expected in Washington any day, and the committee thought it proper to hear the chairman before taking action. Those familiar with Mr. Aldrich's views know that it is his desire that the commission make a report immediately, concluding with a recommendation that it be discharged at once. It has been charged, and with some degree of truth, that the commission has been made "a cyclone cellar for lame ducks." Mr. Aldrich has never drawn a cent of pay for his services on the commission, and he has, moreover, paid all his own travelling expenses, with the exception of a single voucher for some $17 which was paid by mistake and contrary to his instructions. Of course, an immediate report will mean a report embodying the scheme of financial reorganization proposed some months ago by Mr. Aldrich, but it is a safe assertion that if the commission were to remain in continuous session for the next six months it could formulate no other scheme and there would be no gain to Congress from continuing the salaries of the various members. This does not mean, of course, that members other than Mr. Aldrich have not done good work. Excellent work has been done by various members, notably by Mr. Teller, the former Democratic Senator from Colorado. But it is a fact that all who have taken their responsibilities seriously are in entire accord with Mr. Aldrich and would be wholly unlikely to evolve a different scheme as the result of further deliberations. A number of pertinent suggestions in connection with the Aldrich scheme have been made and may be adopted, but there appears to be no reason why the commission could not promptly embody its views of these suggestions in its report, for, after all, the perfecting of the scheme will have to be done by Congress as the result of a full and fair discussion. But if Mr. Aldrich has his way there will be no need of adopting the Cummins resolution, unless it be in such modified form as will amount merely to accepting the report of the commission that its work is done.

HILLES THE CULPRIT.—Charles D. Hilles, secretary to the President, has managed to escape the glare of publicity quite long enough, according to the view of Representative Norris, of Nebraska. Mr. Hilles has discharged his arduous and responsible duties with becoming modesty, and has never even suggested that he was an "assistant President," but even his steady application to the business of his office will not save him. Coroner Norris, called upon by telegrams from his own state to explain the untimely death of the La Follette Presidential boomlet, nipped off in the bud of its incipient youth, has held an inquest, and has decided that Secretary Hilles is the murderer of this innocent, and that President Taft, while not actually guilty of strangling the puny infant, is an accessory before the fact. Mr. Norris took occasion to make public to-day a letter he had sent to certain lost and bewildered members of the Republican Progressive League, in which he asserted that Mr. Hilles was conducting a news bureau which suppressed the truth regarding the great popularity of the insurgents, and especially of Senator La Follette, and issued "underground and false statements" as to the popularity of William Howard Taft, the Canadian reciprocity agreement and other things little beloved by the insurgents. Mr. Norris is considerate enough to say that he does not believe the President "actually writes or dictates" these false statements, but he is quite sure Mr. Hilles is the guilty man. All this means many bad quarters of an hour for Mr. Hilles. As a producer of news of any sort he has not proved a wonder, but if he has had a "political news bureau" at his disposal and has still produced so little news the newspaper men in Washington want to know about it, for it is known to each and every one of them that he has not had his share.

G. G. H.

FIGHT OVER PATRONAGE

Hitchcock and Hilles Said To Be Interested in Alabama Affairs.

PRESIDENT TAFT TO DECIDE

Secretary Accused of Acting as Head of Political News Bureau Which Suppresses Facts.

Washington, July 6.—Most of the prominent federal officeholders of the State of Alabama invaded the White House to-day and laid before President Taft such a tale of Republican factional woe that politicians in the capital promptly affected to see the beginning of a lively fight between Postmaster General Frank H. Hitchcock and G. D. Hilles, the President's secretary, the two leading political advisers of the administration.

According to the Alabamians, Mr. Hitchcock is behind the candidacy of F. M. Long for Republican State Chairman. Long has the backing also of P. D. Barker, Republican national committeeman and postmaster at Mobile, an acknowledged friend of the Postmaster General. Mr. Hilles is said to be supporting the candidacy of J. O. Thompson, Collector of Internal Revenue for Alabama and for many years Republican state chairman.

President Taft told the delegation that he expected to settle the question to-morrow. It is understood that for purposes of distributing patronage the state will be divided into two sections, one to be controlled by each faction.

Both Mr. Hitchcock and Mr. Hilles to-day denied that there had been any trouble between them over the Alabama situation. Mr. Hitchcock reiterated the statement that he is out of politics for good, and Mr. Hilles declared he had had no fight with any one about appointments in that state.

Politicians here are interested, however, as to how the state chairmanship will be settled. The President may take no hand in the fight over the chairmanship, but it is acknowledged that Republicans in the state are entitled to know "who is who" in Washington when it comes to conducting the next Presidential campaign. Mr. Hilles has taken a strong interest in political affairs ever since he assumed office, last April, and to-day's developments were not unexpected. An open clash between the Cabinet member and the President's secretary is not regarded as imminent.

Charges that Secretary Hilles is acting as the head of a "political news bureau" which "suppresses truth" and issues "ungrounded and false" reports as to sentiment concerning Presidential candidacies were made to-day in a letter by Representative Norris, of Nebraska, insurgent leader in the House, addressed to the Nebraska Progressive Republican League.

Representative Norris charged that the "suppressed" facts relate to sentiment favoring the candidacy of Senator La Follette for the Presidency.

His letter was in answer to telegrams from the Nebraska progressives declaring their repudiation of Frank A. Shotwell, who, they said, had represented himself as an agent of the league and as such had given out several statements favoring the renomination of President Taft. Mr. Norris charged that the progressives had been wronged by a "conspiracy of great newspapers" in suppressing news relating to the progressive movement. After referring to a series of articles printed, Mr. Norris's letter closed as follows:

> These various articles have earmarks that strongly indicate they originated in the White House. I do not think that the President himself wrote them or dictated them, and I do not know that he had any knowledge of them, but it is generally understood that the information came from his private secretary, and almost without exception these objectionable articles contain items of information that necessarily must have come from some one closely connected with the White House.
>
> I am reluctantly led to believe that the President's private secretary is the head of a political news bureau that is making a determined effort to suppress any sentiment in favor of the candidacy of Senator La Follette and to do this by the suppression of truth and the publication of ungrounded and false reports.

REPORT REAPPORTIONMENT BILL.

Washington, July 6.—The Congress reapportionment bill, providing for a House membership of 433, was favorably reported to the Senate to-day by Senator Shively, of Indiana. Chairman La Follette of the Census Committee announced that he would file a minority report, signed by several members of the committee.

AUDACIOUS, SAYS CLAYTON

Stanley Also Shocked at "Golden Rule" Steel Agreement.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, July 6.—"An audacious proceeding" is the characterization given by Representative Clayton, chairman of the Committee on Judiciary, to the International Steel Association just perfected at Brussels. Representative Stanley, chairman of the special committee now investigating the United States Steel Corporation, was also shocked when he read to-day that Judge Elbert H. Gary and the steel men of other countries have reached a sort of "Golden Rule" agreement among the international steel industries.

"I believe that we can proceed against any American corporation or person who enters into an agreement to apportion territory, restrain trade or perfect a monopoly," said Representative Clayton. "We may be unable to reach the foreign parties to an agreement such as that said to have been made at Brussels, but we can proceed against the steel men of this country. I believe the Sherman law is adequate; if not, we can amend it and make it fit this case.

"Isn't it an audacious proceeding? Right while we are investigating these fellows here at home they go abroad and in effect say: 'We control the United States; now the world will be our territory.'"

Representative Stanley sees in the international agreement a plan to forestall competition in the open market in the event a dissolution of the United States Steel Corporation is brought about.

"If the steel combine in this country is dissolved," said Mr. Stanley, "if it is shown that prices have been too high for the cost of production, if the tariff is lowered, then the natural thing would be to attempt to secure an agreement that will prevent foreign competition when the tariff is taken off. I do not charge that Judge Gary has this in view, but to me it seems that this is a natural motive behind the Brussels plan. A world-wide community of interest, with a division of territory, would prevent open market competition if we dissolve the trust at home, and it seems to me that this is in mind at Brussels."

GARY HEADS COMMITTEE

International Steel Organization Planned at Brussels Meeting.

Brussels, Belgium, July 6.—The steel men concluded the business which had called them together from nine steel-producing countries, in a brief session to-day, and adjourned. Most of the Americans left for Paris late in the afternoon.

The conference appointed a committee of thirty, made up of members proposed by each national group, to work out a plan for an international steel organization and submit the plans to the full conference when called.

The American members of the committee are Judge E. H. Gary, chairman of the board of directors of the United States Steel Corporation; President James A. Farrell of the same corporation; Charles M. Schwab, president of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation; E. A. S. Clarke, president of the Lackawanna Steel Company, and Willis L. King, vice-president of the Jones & Laughlin Steel Company.

The committee organized forthwith by making Judge Gary chairman and W. B. Feat, of England, secretary, and adjourned to meet again when summoned by the chairman.

Following their deliberations the delegates were received at the palace by King Albert, and later they visited the battlefield at Waterloo, nine miles outside the Belgian capital.

Judge Gary feels that distinct progress has been made toward a common world code of feeling and practice in steel affairs. He is satisfied with the results thus far accomplished through the international exchange of opinion.

ARMOR PLATE FOR ITALY

Carnegie Steel Company to Supply a Portion for New Warships.

Rome, July 6.—The Italian government has awarded the contract for a portion of the armored plates of the new dreadnoughts to the Carnegie Steel Company, one of the operating companies of the United States Steel Corporation.

English, French and German companies also made bids, when this competition was opened to foreign companies by the government, who wished to hurry the completion of the dreadnoughts.

HEAR EDDYISM DEFENDED

Senators Listen to Strange Story By Works, of California.

TALE OF DRUNKARD'S CURE

Senator Gronna Unable to Finish Attack on Reciprocity Because of the Heat.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, July 6.—The tedium of the debate on reciprocity and the tariff was interrupted to-day by one of the strangest stories ever told on the floor of the Senate—a defence of Christian Science by Senator Works in the course of a speech against the establishment of a federal department of public health. The Senator from California, taking the attitude of those who look on such a step as the creation of a "doctors' trust" and an infringement on individual liberty and freedom of belief, narrated his own experience and the experiences of his family in the search for health with a frankness that startled Senators out of the complacency of mind to which the academic and political debate on the tariff had brought them. He cited his own recovery from an illness which physicians had failed to relieve, the recovery of his wife, who had been an invalid for fifteen years, and, as the greatest triumph of Christian Science, the reclaiming of his son from the clutches of the drink habit.

"It was this that appealed to us most," he said. "The fact that our son was healed of the drink habit after he had arrived at the age of manhood and after he had become so addicted to it that we nursed him like a child."

Senator Works declared that the American Medical Society was conducting a campaign against Christian Science, and that this object would be accomplished by a federal department of health, which would be dominated by physicians of the old school of medicine, although no effort at such discrimination was apparent in the bill under discussion.

It was evident that the delivery of the speech by the Senator from California was regarded as an occasion of unusual interest by those of his belief, for the galleries, despite the stifling heat, were occupied by an audience unusually large for such conditions, which promptly dispersed when the debate on reciprocity was resumed.

This latter phase of Senate activity to-day assumed the aspect of an endurance test under the trying conditions produced by the hot wave, which showed no signs of abating. Senator Gronna, of North Dakota, occupied the floor for four hours, but was unable to finish a long speech against the reciprocity bill, which, for the most part, rehearsed the objections that have already been told in the debate. He criticised the President as having exceeded his constitutional authority in negotiating the agreement and reiterated the dismal prediction of disaster to the American farmer.

Senator Gronna had a cross-fire of questions from Democrats during his speech. Senator Reed, of Missouri, a Democrat, asked him whether he believed the President would sign the reciprocity bill if the House and Senate passed it with certain tariff revision amendments attached to it.

"Why don't you address your queries to the President, under whose banner you are operating?" demanded Senator Nelson, of Minnesota, with some heat. "You know that this agreement passed the House by a majority of Democrats, and that if it passes here it will be by the same strength. Don't ask us, who are fighting the measure, what the President will do."

The Senate began to-day the new order of convening at 11 o'clock, and the long hours and the heat had an appreciable effect on the energies of the few who remained in their seats. These, deserting the Democratic side entirely, congregated in a corner on the Republican side, where the debate, shorn of all formalities, became rather a free-for-all conversation. The Vice-President, despairing of keeping the Senate to its own rules, allowed it to take whatever course it chose.

BOOMING WOODROW WILSON

Philadelphia Democratic City Committee Favors Him.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Philadelphia, July 6.—The Woodrow Wilson boom for the Presidency was forwarded at the meeting of the committee on organization of the Democratic City Committee, when Charles H. Donnelly moved for the appointment of a committee of twenty-five for the purpose of organizing the state on behalf of New Jersey's Governor.

"It has come to my attention," said Mr. Donnelly, "that Pennsylvania is one of the first states under the existing primary law to elect its delegates to the national convention. This fact gives to us an opportunity to lead the country in the movement for the election of Woodrow Wilson."

The motion was carried unanimously. Chairman John F. Crosson will name the committee within a few days.

LIKE THE CAMORRIST TRIAL

Prof. Elliott and Commissioner Bowers Call Each Other Perjurer

Washington, July 6.—A scene suggesting some that have taken place in the Camorrists' trial in Italy to-day enlivened the proceedings of the House Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Commerce and Labor, investigating the charge that the once great seal herd of the Pribylov Islands is being wantonly slaughtered by agents of the United States government. Professor Henry W. Elliott, fur seal expert, and United States Fish Commissioner Bowers, who have been in controversy about the seals, confronted each other before the committee, shook their fists and exchanged a series of lively epithets.

Professor Elliott, concluding the reading of a statement, declared that United States Fish Commissioner Bowers had "perjured himself before this committee."

"You are a self-confessed perjurer yourself," retorted Commissioner Bowers, adding that he could prove the charge.

"That is a rubbishing, rotten charge that no man ever dared put his name to," Professor Elliott responded, shaking his fist in the direction of Mr. Bowers. "I'll get you on the witness stand for that statement."

"Yes, and I'll prove the charge, too, when you do," Mr. Bowers replied, vehemently.

Presiding Representative Rothermel, of Pennsylvania, a Quaker, suspended the sitting.

POLICE GET "JIMMY" KEEGAN

Arrested After Firing Shot in a Seventh Avenue Cafe.

The police got "Jimmy" Keegan last night. Keegan is said by the detectives to be a member of the Gopher gang that infests a part of the West Side, and ordinarily his arrest would not have signified much. But he is a member of the Sullivan clan and is accused by the O'Brien faction of shooting their leader, "Buck" O'Brien, in a fight at Lyric Hall some time ago.

Patrolman Starr, of the West 37th street station, was standing in front of a saloon at Seventh avenue and 41st street about 10 o'clock when he heard a revolver shot inside. He went in and found Keegan and another man fighting on the floor. Keegan had a .32-calibre gun in his hand. Starr made him a prisoner, and Patrolman Gleason, of the West 37th street station, captured his opponent, George Callies, of No. 452 West 48th street.

Lillian Rogers, of No. 210 West 109th street, had fainted from fright and lay on the floor until Dr. Ross, of New York Hospital, brought her around.

AFTER THE COAL ROADS

Government Renews Its Fight to Separate Railroading and Mining

SUIT AGAINST THE LEHIGH

Action to Vitalize Commodities Clause of Interstate Law Filed Yesterday.

Washington, July 6.—The government will renew the fight to dissociate the great coal carrying railroads from their virtual control of mines, and thus vitalize the commodities clause of the interstate commerce law.

That the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, Coxe Brothers, Incorporated; the New York & Middlefield Railroad and Coal Company and the Locust Mountain Coal and Iron Company are not bona fide coal companies, but merely adjuncts to the Lehigh Valley Railroad and are "devices for evading the commodities clause" is the government's principal complaint.

It is also alleged that the Lehigh Valley Railroad, with the object of removing competition, has caused the Lehigh Valley Coal Company to contract at a loss for the output of other anthracite operators; has transported the coal over its own lines and through the coal company fixed the price in New York and other markets.

The government charges that although the buying of coal from other operators has been done at a loss to the coal company, it has enabled the Lehigh Valley Railroad to transport the coal over its lines with profit from the freight charges.

To support its claim that the coal company is merely the "dummy" through which the railroad engaged in mining, transporting and selling coal in violation of the commodities clause, the government cites that the officers of the railroad and the coal company are the same, and that certain members of the directorate and the executive committee of the railroad are members of the directorate and executive committee of the coal company.

Among those so named are Eben B. Thomas, George F. Baker, E. T. Stotesbury and James A. Middleton.

Each of them, it is charged, has been named to his position in the coal company because of his position with the railroad, thereby enabling all of them to act on behalf, in the interest and at the direction of the railroad company. It is set forth that the coal company uses the railroad company's offices and does its business over the railroad company's desks.

As a further allegation that the Lehigh Valley Coal Company is an adjunct of the Lehigh Valley Railroad the government's complaint says that since the capital stock of the coal company has been owned by the railroad it has paid no dividends, that millions of dollars have been advanced by the railroad to the coal company which have never been refunded, and that the railroad has paid the interest upon the coal company's bonds, being compensated, the government claims, by the earnings from transportation of coal over its lines.

By proving that the Lehigh Valley Railroad is actually the legal owner of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company's anthracite, or has a pecuniary interest in it, the government hopes to bring its case into line with the recent decision of the Supreme Court in the commodities clause case, strike down dummy coal companies and force the coal carrying railroads from their control of mines.

While, in effect, the government's action is a blow at the so-called coal trust, the case is separate from that suit, which is now on appeal to the Supreme Court.

In the government's original commodities clause action against the anthracite roads which was begun in 1908 the courts held that a railroad company might own stock in a coal company and not violate the commodities clause if it did not own or have any interest in the transported coal of that company.

With that decision the commodities clause was considered by many a dead letter, but Attorney General Wickersham carried the case to the Supreme Court, where it was decreed that the government might amend its complaint and involve the question of fact as to whether the railroad has any interest in the coal which it transported.

Judge Gray, of the United States Circuit Court of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, signed an order at Wilmington, Del., this morning, permitting the filing of the amended complaint. The government is represented in the action by the Attorney General, James A. Fowler, his assistant, and Edwin P. Grosvenor, special Assistant Attorney General.

Philadelphia, July 6.—The amended bill of complaint against the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, which has for its object the separation of coal mining from the railroad transportation business under the commodities clause prohibiting railroad companies from transporting commodities in which they are interested, was filed in the United States Circuit Court this afternoon by Edwin P. Grosvenor, special assistant to the Attorney General.

The railroad company has a month to make answer and the case will not come before the court for action until some time in the fall.

MOTHER WITNESS FOR SEE

Mrs. Bridges Tells About Daughter and 'Absolute Life' Leader.

Chicago, July 6.—Mrs. Felicia Rees concluded her testimony to-day in the trial of Evelyn Arthur See, founder of the "absolute life" cult, and Mrs. Stephen Bridges, mother of Mildred Bridges, with whose abduction See is charged, took the witness stand.

Mrs. Rees, in concluding her testimony, declared that Stephen Bridges, who accuses See, was at one time appointed president of the "absolute life" cult, his duties being of a business nature.

Mr. Cantwell, attorney for the defence, asked if Bridges had not made two contributions of $1,000 and $500, respectively, to the cult, but Mrs. Rees was not allowed to answer. She was allowed to state, however, that Bridges had made about fifty different contributions.

Mrs. Bridges testified that she was responsible for Mildred, who is seventeen years old, but that the girl was left at See's flat with the consent of her father. Mildred heard the "book of truth" read publicly, the witness said.

Considerable testimony was heard in an endeavor to clear up the mystery surrounding "Hazel Danner," who the defence asserted, is a myth. There is pending against See also a suit in which George Danner asks $50,000 for the alleged abduction and mistreatment of his daughter, Hazel. Mrs. Bridges said she had been a convert to "absolute life" for six years, but had never known "Hazel Danner," who is alleged to be a myth.

BROOKLYN PROTEST HEARD

Mail Delivery Reductions Subject of Complaint Sent to Capital.

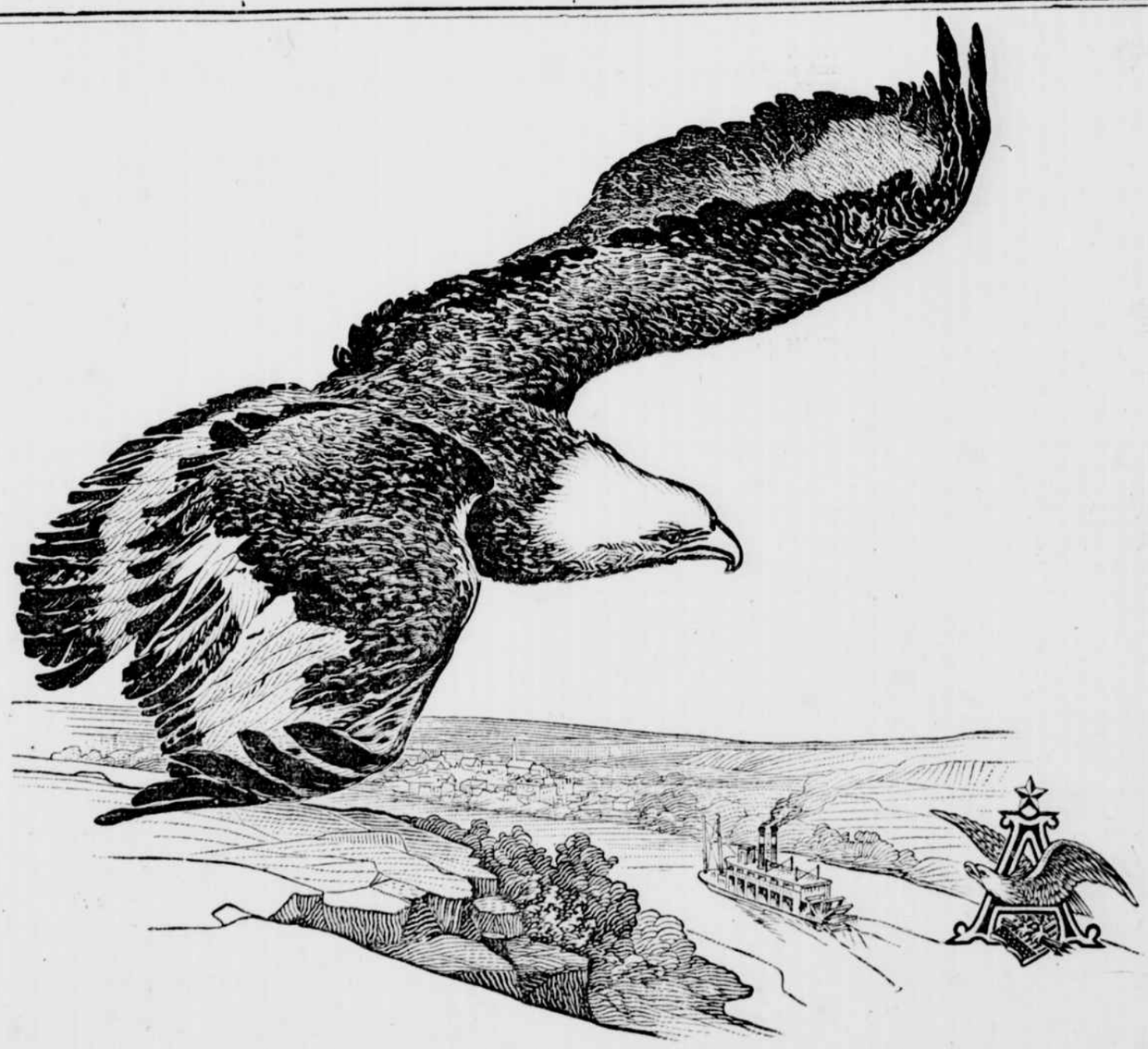
[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, July 6.—Brooklyn had an inning before the committee investigating the Postoffice Department when Representative Redfield, of New York, deposited in the lap of the committee an armful of protests from Brooklynites, who say the mail deliveries in that city are unsatisfactory.

The Postoffice Department, it appears, has recently reduced the number of deliveries in Brooklyn, and Mr. Redfield told the committee it was working great hardship in both the business and residential sections. He read from one petition demanding that the House Committee shall remedy "this rank injustice and gross discrimination." Mr. Redfield said that since the service has been curtailed many out-of-town patrons of Brooklyn stores are using the long distance telephone rather than the mails in forwarding orders.

Charles P. Grandfield, First Assistant Postmaster General, was present, and told the committee that the curtailed service had been necessary because the Brooklyn receipts did not show up along with other cities of similar size. Mr. Grandfield declared that the department itself had received no complaints, and he assured the House Committee that if complaints were registered they would receive every consideration from the department.

Representative Redfield, who is a member of the committee, was fairly loaded down with complaints, however, and his pockets bulged with written protests when he began to plead the cause of the Brooklyn patrons of the postoffice.



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