INSURGENTS IN DISCORD

Senators Works and Brown Defend Reciprocity Bill.

STONE SUPPORTS PRESIDENT

Says Alleged Opposition of Farmers Is Manufactured by Special Interests.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, July 19.—The discord in the ranks of the insurgents over the Canadian reciprocity bill was accentuated in the Senate to-day by speeches by Senators Works and Brown, both of whom took issue with their colleagues, criticising them for their opposition to the bill and praising the President for taking the initiative in the negotiations. Senator Stone also praised the administration for the courage it had displayed, and denounced the opponents of the measure for the methods they had pursued in conducting the anti-reciprocity propaganda among the farmers. Senator Kenyon, the youngest of the insurgents, while expressing doubt that harm would come to the farmers through the agreement, announced that he would vote against it.

Both Senator Brown and Senator Stone took the stand that the Lumber Trust and other interests, so often the object of insurgent attacks, were the real force behind the fight against reciprocity. Senator Brown, whose expressed sadness over the tariff vagaries of his fellow insurgents did not prevent him from ridiculing the position they have taken, said:

I want to express my grief, my profound grief, because the bill does not have the support of some of my friends in this body who, I know, are in favor of lower duties. I do not complain of them. I do not charge them with insincerity, because I know them to be sincere. But I simply cannot understand them. It is beyond my comprehension to appreciate how in one session of Congress I could vote for lower duties, in the next session favor a revision of the tariff a schedule at a time, and at a third session be against this proposition, which, while it is not a revision of a single schedule, is a revision of a few schedules, not with all the countries of the world, but with one country—a plan which, I believe, marks the beginning of the end of the extortionate tariff duties in this country.

Senator Stone said that the reciprocity bill was as near a non-partisan measure as any that had been before the Senate for a long time, although in line with what he said was the Democratic policy of promoting and liberalizing commercial relations with other countries, particularly with American nations. Democrats, he said, could find no excuse for not supporting the agreement.

"This is part of a great progressive movement toward a closer commercial alliance with Canada, that will be for the lasting benefit of both countries," said Senator Stone. "The President is on the right side; the Democratic House of Representatives is on the right side. It will be a pitiful spectacle if the Senate should stand as a stumbling block."

He said he had been charged by some Democrats with being an ally of the Republican President.

"I am supporting the measure, not the President," he said. "As soon as it is disposed of I am afraid my alliance with him will cease, unless he is willing to support some of the Democratic tariff bills."

Senator Stone said the reciprocity bill had been pictured as a ghost "stalking around in a moonless night seeking farmers to devour." He declared that the opposition of the farmers had in almost every case been artificially created. The petition from Minnesota, bearing 30,000 names, presented by Senator Nelson, was the result of the activities of an agricultural paper, he said.

The National Grange had been used by Allen & Graham, of New York, who were summoned before the Finance Committee, said Mr. Stone, to oppose reciprocity for the benefit of other interests the firm represented. Instead of being lawyers for the farmer, he said, they were "professional lobbyists," and represented manufacturers. "The idea was to arouse the farmers and have them march upon the Capitol and Congress," Senator Stone added. "But behind were these great interests, footing the bills and urging them on."

Senator Works urged the passage of the bill in a vigorous speech. He expressed the belief that reciprocity would not injure the farming interests of the nation except to cause some temporary disturbances in border states, which would soon adjust themselves. He did not believe President Taft had used undue influence to secure the passage of the bill through Congress, and said Mr. Taft was "too good a lawyer to overstep well recognized bounds."

Senator Kenyon devoted himself mainly to a eulogy of the farmer and attacked New York. "We see a $125,000 organ at the opening of a millionaire's home in New York," he said, "and a long line of hungry men at midnight in the same city, constituting the 'bread line.' Girls working in stores for $5 a week, and the proprietors of such stores dying and leaving millions to museums. Is it any wonder that the people of the country are restless? We see some of our representatives at the coronation of a king trying to outdo aristocracy, even wearing knee breeches if necessary to ape royalty."

Senator Smoot to-day introduced his wool tariff bill. He said it was not an "administration measure," but represented his own views of what reduction could be made in the wool tariff without destroying American industries.

Senator Clark, of Wyoming, asked Mr. Smoot if he thought the Senate would pass any wool tariff revision bill before it received the report of the Tariff Board. Mr. Smoot replied that he hoped not, but statements made by Republicans in the reciprocity debate had convinced him that a majority of the Senate favored wool tariff revision. He offered his bill as a substitute for the Underwood and La Follette bills.

BURNING OLD SECURITIES

Treasury Destroying More Than $2,000,000,000 in Redeemed Bonds.

Washington, July 19.—More than $2,000,000,000 in redeemed bonds, representing the greater part of the government's Civil War debt, is being fed to the furnaces in the Bureau of Printing and Engraving. The engineers estimate that the immense sum will generate about as much steam as two tons of good coal.

All the securities issued and redeemed between 1860 and 1898 are being destroyed, including nearly $1,000,000,000 in the famous 7-30 bonds, which were made the size of greenbacks and passed as money at the highest rate of interest the government has ever paid.

THE DAY IN WASHINGTON

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, July 19.

POLITICAL MUCKRAKING.—Not for fifty years has there been such an orgy of political muckraking as is now taking place in the national capital. Facts are suppressed or distorted, falsehoods are affirmed and published with unblushing effrontery, and calumny and misrepresentation are practised with a total disregard of the characters destroyed and with obvious pride at the ingenuity which can impute evil motives where none exist. Typical of all these is the "Controller Bay investigation" being conducted by the committee of which Representative Graham, of Illinois, is chairman. Miss M. F. Abbott, the reputed author of the "Dick-to-Dick" postscript fake, having been privately examined by Mr. Graham and some of his chosen associates, either having come to appreciate the character of the fake or having learned the determination of the government to prosecute for perjury any one who is proved to have sworn falsely in this affair, presumably the former, has refused to go on the stand and substantiate under oath the calumny attributed to her in quoted interviews. Unwilling, however, manfully to confess that it has been misled, the committee has determined to prolong its investigation and exploit the falsehoods as long as possible, with the obvious hope that the falsehoods may obtain such wide circulation that the truth will never overtake them. Accordingly, neither Miss Abbott, the alleged author of the fake, nor Ashmun Brown, who is in a position to deny the statements attributed to her, is put on the stand. Instead, the record is clogged with testimony which has no bearing whatever on the widely promulgated slander which involved the President, his brother, Charles P. Taft, and ex-Secretary Ballinger. The forced and wholly unsubstantiated assumption that Richard S. Ryan is the agent of the Guggenheims is made the occasion for introducing every complaint which can be found against the management of the Guggenheim railroad, and a deliberate and wilful effort to befog the issue is made, with the hope that many persons, lacking either the time or the intelligence, will not follow the details and will be merely left with the impression that "there is something rotten in the state of Denmark."

PRESIDENT NOT IMMUNE.—Of course the original attack in the Controller Bay fake was on the integrity of the President, for it was sought to create the impression that as soon as President Taft learned from his brother, Charles P. Taft, that the applicant for a terminal on Controller Bay represented the Guggenheims the Executive promptly granted the application. But the attacks on President Taft have not stopped there. For instance, a recent dispatch sent broadcast by the chief press agent of the political muckrakers asserted that "the President now admits that he recollects talking with Dick' Ryan," and then went on to say that when first confronted with the charges Mr. Taft had declared that he was unable to recollect ever having talked with Ryan on the subject. Of course the President never said anything of the kind. He had said all along, to those with whom he has talked at all, that he had talked with Ryan, but could not recollect that his brother had ever mentioned the subject to him. But the public has a short memory and the muckraker is versatile, and many people would only recall that the President had said he did not recollect talking with somebody, and when told that he "now admitted that he recollected talking with Ryan" would be quite ready to believe that he had once denied it. Ryan, growing weary of waiting for the committee to call for his testimony, has made public his emphatic denial. Charles P. Taft had even earlier confirmed what Ryan says, for he promptly cabled that he had never heard of Ryan. Of course all this will come out in the President's reply to the Poindexter resolution, but how many people who have at least scanned the attacks on the administration will take the trouble to read that reply? Those who do will be well repaid, however, for they will learn the extent to which they have been misled by the muckrakers.

HAY AND MORRISON.—If the President is not immune, it is not, perhaps, surprising that the late Secretary Hay should come in for his share of disrespect from those who have not sufficient self-respect even to eschew falsehoods. And so, with no possible excuse, the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of State spares not even the dead, and slings its mud at the late Secretary of State, and without a scintilla of evidence seeks to destroy the character of an old and faithful employe, Thomas Morrison, disbursing officer of that department. The minority report, made public to-day, deals without gloves with the methods and conclusions of the majority, characterizing its attitude as "bitter in the extreme," and describes the report of the committee as "an outrage." The minority declares that the course of the majority "reaches the lowest depths of unfairness, and shows a blassed mind which is not seeking justice." It describes the conclusions of the majority as "an assassination of character from behind," and the report of the majority as "a greater reflection upon the fairness and intellectual integrity of those who made it than upon the honesty of those whom it condemns," and finally it sums up the whole investigation and the report when it says, "The intention is to make mud and throw it, hoping that some will stick"—an observation which applies equally to all the House investigations.

THE IMMIGRATION SLANDER.—The Rules Committee of the House, for which there is less excuse, has given wide publicity to grossly unjust charges against the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, the Commissioner of Immigration, and William Williams, Commissioner at Ellis Island. These charges were preferred by William Sulzer, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and certain of his constituents. They were disproved. A complete investigation of the conditions at Ellis Island was invited. Even the chairman of the committee was compelled to admit that he regarded the charges as not sustained. But will the committee have the manliness to say officially that the charges were not sustained and to exonerate the men on whom it has cast serious aspersions, as has been demanded editorially by The Tribune? Not at all, if Chairman Henry's word is to be taken for it. He says: "The committee is badly divided, and it is probable that no report whatever will be made." Unable to bring themselves, as have the members of some of the other committees, to sign a patently false report, the members of the Rules Committee purpose to hide behind a disagreement and to make no report at all.

THE ERWIN "SCANDAL."—Determined to find some scandal in the Department of Justice, the committee on expenditures in that department summoned Marion Erwin, United States Attorney for the Southern District of Georgia, to-day and sought to elicit from him a confession that he was improperly drawing his salary of $5,000 a year. But Mr. Erwin proved too capable a lawyer for the members of the committee. He got into the record a number of facts highly unpalatable to Chairman Beall and the Democratic members of the committee. Mr. Erwin admitted that he had drawn a salary of $5,000 a year for ten years, that his expenses had been paid, and that he had shared to the extent of $21,000 in the amount recovered from the defendants. "And what have you done in return for all this money?" thundered Chairman Beall. That gave Mr. Erwin his opportunity. He told the committee he had secured the convictions of Greene, Gaynor and Carter, that he had recovered and actually returned to the Treasury $227,852 from these men, and that he was now conducting litigation which promised to recover $500,000 for the government. "When is this contract going to end?" thundered Mr. Beall. "When the litigation ends, I presume," replied Mr. Erwin. Then he told the committee that he had given up a private practice of $16,000 a year to accept the government's $5,000; that he had sacrificed practically all his home life to conduct this litigation in all parts of the country, and that he was disposed to believe he had made a mistake. Finally, Mr. Beall could find nothing more to complain of than what he called "an inspired story from the Department of Justice," telling how much had been recovered from Greene, Gaynor and Carter. The truth about that story was that it was elicited by much hard work on the part of the newspaper men and was reluctantly given out by the Attorney General.

THE DEMOCRATIC BLUNDER.—In thus severely condemning the investigating committees of the House, it is only fair to the House leaders, men of known integrity like Speaker Clark, Representative Underwood and a few others, to say that the Democratic House made a perfectly natural but, as it has proved, serious blunder when it organized its committees. Whatever may have been the original purpose of creating the various committees on expenditures in the departments, they long ago fell into innocuous desuetude and have been used to furnish places for members who were not regarded as of sufficient calibre to warrant giving them chairmanships of or putting them on committees to which any responsibility was intrusted. Until this Congress they have not held meetings for years, and assignment to one of them was regarded largely as a joke by those familiar with the machinery of the House. The Democrats followed this precedent, but then, in an effort to create campaign material, they permitted these almost obsolete and thoroughly irresponsible committees, made up of the riffraff of the House membership, to undertake serious investigations. Mr. Cox, of Indiana, who implored the newspaper correspondents to find some scandal for him to probe so that he could get his name on the front page of the newspapers, as well as Representative Hamlin, chairman of the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of State, is a fair example of the type. But that is an inside fact, and one that is hardly likely to excuse the Democratic party in the eyes of those people who abhor calumny and falsehood, as was remarked to the writer by one of the best and most prominent Democratic Senators recently.

G. G. H.

HAY'S MEMORY DEFENDED

Report on Day Portrait Case Denounced by Committee Minority.

Washington, July 19.—Denouncing the report of the majority members of the special House committee that investigated the transaction involving the portrait of ex-Secretary Day, the minority report of the committee was submitted to the House to-day, signed by Representatives Tilson, of Connecticut, and Wedemeyer, of Michigan.

The majority report, recommending the dismissal of William H. Michael, former chief clerk of the State Department and now Consul General at Calcutta, and Thomas Morrison, disbursing clerk of the department, is assailed as "a weak partisan effort to make scandal."

"It is an attempt," says the minority, "to besmirch the memory of one of our greatest Secretaries of State, the late John Hay, whose shining character and unfailing fairness are in marked contrast with the report of the committee, but whose probity stands too high to be reached by partisan prejudice.

"The effort to condemn Michael without a chance to be heard is itself a scandal. It reaches the lowest depths of unfairness. Is shows a blassed mind, which is not seeking justice. It is assassination of character from behind. Nor is there a particle of evidence of wrongdoing by Morrison.

"It is only an evidence of a partisan intention to accuse officials under Republican administration of dishonest conduct, regardless of facts and evidence. The intention is to make mud and throw it, hoping that some will stick. It is subversive of common fairness and the ordinary rights of persons accused."

DEADLOCK ON RECIPROCITY.

Ottawa, July 19.—To-day's session of the House was marked by an unbroken flow of oratory from the Conservative side against the Fielding-Knox reciprocity agreement. The government members made no reply, having adopted the plan of allowing the opposition to do all the speaking. There is no indication of a break in the deadlock.

MR. ALDRICH TO TESTIFY

Ready to Appear Before Lorimer Investigating Committee.

WILL EXPLAIN HIS PART

Hines Has Charged That ex-Senator Told Him President Taft Wanted Lorimer Elected.

Washington, July 19.—Ex-Senator Nelson W. Aldrich, of Rhode Island, arrived in Washington to-night, and is ready to appear before the Lorimer investigating committee at once to explain his alleged activities in connection with the Illinois election.

Edward Hines has testified that he waited until midnight at the Washington home of Senator Aldrich, while the latter at the White House discussed the Illinois deadlock with President Taft. At the close of the conference, Hines said, he was told by Mr. Aldrich that the President wanted Lorimer elected. Hines has sought to prove that his own energies were directed toward the election of Lorimer as the result of that alleged conference at the White House, and he has said that he believed he held the commission of the administration.

Following Hines's testimony, a statement saying that President Taft had never favored the election of Lorimer and had taken no part in the Illinois contest was issued at the White House. The testimony of Mr. Aldrich is awaited with much interest.

REYNOLDS QUOTES HINES

Says He Was Told Taft Sent Message to Aid Lorimer.

Washington, July 19.—George M. Reynolds, president of the Continental Commercial Bank of Chicago, told the Senate Lorimer committee to-day what he knew of Edward Hines delivering an alleged message from the administration at Washington to Governor Deneen to aid Lorimer's election. He recited how Hines on the day of Lorimer's election consulted with him as to how to deliver the message to Deneen.

President Reynolds testified regarding the alleged telephone conversation on the day of Lorimer's election, when Governor Deneen swore that Hines telephoned to him that Taft was sending through Senator Aldrich and Reynolds a message to aid Lorimer. Hines's version of the telephone talk differed from Deneen's.

"Hines came to me that morning" (May 26), he said, "and said he bore a message that would have an important bearing on Illinois politics, that it came directly from Senator Aldrich and in reality from the administration or President Taft, and was to Governor Deneen.

"He told me in substance that there had been a conference of some leading Senators in Washington, and he had been commissioned to take a message which was that the Senators and the President had expressed a desire to have a Senator elected from Illinois, and, after consideration of the local situation, they had come to the conclusion that Congressman Lorimer could be united on better than any one else, and that they preferred to have Lorimer elected to having the Legislature adjourn without making an election."

Mr. Reynolds said he suggested to Hines that he telephone Deneen. Hines replied Reynolds might have to identify him to Deneen, but he did not call upon him to do so. Hines told him that a night or so before he had waited at Aldrich's home until the latter returned from the White House, where he had gone to discuss Lorimer's candidacy.

Mr. Reynolds said Hines remarked once to him that he (Hines) probably was instrumental in Lorimer's election, evidently referring to his message to Deneen. The only time the use of money in the election was suggested, Mr. Reynolds said, was when Medill McCormick, then manager of "The Chicago Tribune," came to him with the statement that he had definite knowledge that some one took $128,000 from Washington to Springfield.

"McCormick," he added, "said he knew I knew about the message to Deneen and asked if I knew anything about the money."

Judge Hanecy, the attorney, asked Mr. Reynolds if President Taft had not once asked him to be Secretary of the Treasury. The witness did not care to answer.

Mr. Reynolds said he certainly never knew of the use of money in the election of Lorimer.

C. F. Wicke, Samuel J. Cusson and B. A. Johnson were also called to the stand.

CLAIMS TREATY RATIFIED

Senate Approves Agreement with Great Britain.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, July 19.—The last step precedent to the submission of a list of British and American claims amounting to several million of dollars to the International Permanent Court of Arbitration for adjudication was taken by the Senate to-day in approving the first schedule agreed on by the two governments, in accordance with the special agreement negotiated under the general treaty of arbitration and signed on August 18, 1910.

The action of the Senate assures the practical application of the principle of arbitration, and further exemplifies the feasibility of settlement by recourse to an international tribunal of questions that are a constant source of irritation and a menace to friendly diplomatic relations between two governments.

The first schedule to be agreed on by the Secretary of State and the British Ambassador includes Fijian land claims, fishing claims, growing out of the Newfoundland fisheries dispute, and others on the part of citizens of the United States and shipping claims, Canadian claims for refund of hay duties, Philippine war claims, Hawaiian claims and others on the part of British citizens. In general, the greater portion of the claims are based on the denial of property rights, alleged wrongful collection of customs and other dues from vessels, and damages through military operations.

The schedule includes the terms of submission to be observed by the arbitral tribunal—principally that the question whether the claim is barred by treaty shall be first decided; that the admission of liability on the part of either government with respect to a claim shall be considered, and that the neglect or failure of the claimant to obtain satisfaction through legal remedies open to him shall be taken into account. The tribunal may allow interest at 4 per cent.

In accordance with the terms of the special agreement the tribunal is to consist of three arbitrators, one chosen by each of the parties in dispute, the two to select a third, who shall act as umpire. If they fail to agree on this last point, an umpire is to be chosen by lot from among a certain number of members of the Permanent Court of Arbitration.

By the terms of the special agreement the tribunal is to meet in Washington at a date to be fixed by the two governments, and may fix the time and place of subsequent meetings as may be convenient, subject to the special direction of the two governments.

Notice to Proverb Contestants

ON Monday, July 24th, all minor prizes, such as books and fountain pens, will be sent to the published list of winners. The books will be sent by express, the fountain pens by mail.

NO. 25—THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1911.

New-York Tribune's Towns and Cities Contest

$15,000===IN MORE THAN 1,000 PRIZES

WHAT TOWNS OR CITIES DO THESE PICTURES REPRESENT?

No. 73. No. 74. No. 75.

The coupon upon which contestants are required to write their answers appears on page 2 each day of the contest.

It is not necessary to send the pictures. Answers only are required. Do not send answers until the last three illustrations have appeared.

Tribune's New Contest—A Merry Game Big Prizes for Those Who Come Out Ahead

It's Great Fun for All Persons of All Ages and a Mental Diversion That Is Really Enjoyable.

Pictures Easy to Solve With New Contest Catalogue

WITH The Tribune's new Contest Catalogue, which is now on sale and which contains all of the correct names of the towns and cities to be illustrated, and which is the only official and authentic reference for contestants' use in the contest, the puzzle pictures are extremely easy to solve. For quick reference the names of the towns and cities are classified alphabetically under the states in which they are located.

The Catalogue CAN BE HAD ONLY AT THE OFFICE OF THE TRIBUNE. The price is 25 cents at the office. By mail, 30 cents. Mail orders should be addressed to

THE CONTEST MANAGER,
NEW-YORK TRIBUNE,
154 Nassau St., New York City.

Where stamps are remitted contestants should be careful to enclose them in waxed paper in order to avoid gumming.

THE TRIBUNE'S Towns and Cities Contest is daily receiving the commendation of thousands of readers for the simplicity of the rules and the ease with which one may enter upon and enjoy the delights of this fine educational puzzle game.

A few words only: The name of a town or city conveyed to your mind by a picture is required for a correct answer to the puzzle pictures. There is no chance for a mistake being made by reason of writing one word wrong in a long sentence or by misplacing one word in an otherwise correct answer. There is no red tape about it. Instead, it is simple and easy, for in many instances a single word answers the puzzle, and if you figure out that word you are right.

Besides that, the contest is based upon an idea with which every one is familiar. The names of towns and cities are continually coming up in the daily work and routine of every person, and the fun of following up these names, which are really old friends to every one, is supplanting the many other popular mental diversions and surpassing them in enjoyment in thousands of homes. No other game has yet been found which can possibly bring the reward that awaits the winners of The Tribune's Towns and Cities Contest, and the sooner you get into this fascinating puzzle picture competition the better will be your chance for the top prizes—the Everitt "30" automobiles, which go to the three first winners, or any one of the fine player piano prizes, which will go to several other lucky competitors.

Read the rules printed in this announcement. Get the back numbers of The Tribune, and study up the pictures. Then cut out the coupon that appears on Page 2 of The Tribune daily, and attach it to the picture for that day, and when you are sure of your answers write them upon the coupon.

The Contest Catalogue contains the names of a large list of towns and cities, among which is included every name that will be represented by the puzzle pictures.

Start now in this great educational puzzle game, and see if you cannot win one of the 1,355 prizes offered. The back numbers are all that you need, and they can be secured at The Tribune office or by mail as noted at the foot of this announcement. There are pleasure, recreation and profit to be gained.

IMPORTANT NOTICE!

To facilitate the work of filling orders for back numbers and to insure prompt delivery, it will be necessary for contestants to state the serial number of the instalments of back pictures when ordering. The serial number and date appear at the top of all contest advertisements.

RULES OF THE CONTEST.

Each day for sixty-seven days The Tribune will publish, Daily and Sunday, three illustrations, cartoons or other representations of the name of a town or city located in the United States or Canada. The contest began on Monday, June 26th.

The names of the towns and cities to be illustrated are being selected by The New-York Tribune, and will be included in The Tribune's Contest Catalogue of towns and cities, which will be published as a guide and reference to contestants for use in the contest.

The contest is open to all regular readers of the Daily and Sunday Tribune, excepting employes and members of their families. To enter the contest it is only necessary to become a reader of The Tribune Daily and Sunday editions.

Contestants must indicate the town or city represented by the picture upon the coupon provided therefor. Coupons may be filled out with pen, pencil, typewriter or printed in any manner to suit the fancy of the contestant, but the complete coupon must be returned.

Where contestants are not certain as to the name of the town and city illustrated they will be permitted to send five—not more—answers to each picture. If the correct answer is given incorrect answers will not count against the contestant. Only three answers may be written upon a single coupon. Extra blanks should be used for additional answers, and all answers to the same number should be kept together in making up the set. Where contestants wish to submit but one or two extra answers they may do so without filling out the entire coupon. Although several members of a family may compete in the contest, only one prize will be awarded to any one household or member thereof, and only one set of answers may be submitted by any individual contestant. Participation in any other contest now being run will not debar any one from entering this contest.

Hold all answers until after the end of the contest, then arrange your answers in neat, numerical order, fasten the coupons securely together, and deliver or mail them, wrapped in a neat, flat package (not folded or rolled), plainly addressed to the CONTEST MANAGER, NEW-YORK TRIBUNE, New York City.

The time of receiving answers will have no effect upon the awarding of prizes. However, all answers must be deposited at the office of The New York Tribune or in the mails on or before midnight, September 12, 1911.

The prizes will be awarded to the contestants sending in the correct or nearest correct list of names to the entire series of towns and cities illustrations. In the event of a tie between two or more persons the contestant answering the greatest number of towns and cities pictures correctly with the smallest number of blanks will be declared the winner. In case two or more contestants submit the largest number of correct answers upon the same number of coupons, the cash value of the prize will be divided.

A judging committee, to be announced later, will make the awards strictly upon the merits of correctness and similarity of the exact wording and spelling of the names of the towns and cities as will be selected by The Tribune and as contained in The Tribune's Towns and Cities Catalogue.

Where a set of answers is securely fastened together the contestant will be permitted to stamp (with rubber stamp) or abbreviate his or her name upon the space allotted for same, and omit the full address from the greater majority of the blanks, provided that such full name, street and postoffice address are plainly written upon the first six and last six coupons of the set.

All communications or letters of inquiry concerning the Towns and Cities Contest should be addressed to the CONTEST MANAGER, THE TRIBUNE, 154 Nassau Street, New York City.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1—2—3—$4,350—Everitt "30" Automobiles, $1,450 each.
4—$1,100 Krakauer Art Player Piano.
5—$1,000 Weser Bros.' Combination Electrical Piano. Can be played by hand, by foot pedal or electricity.
6—$850 Francis Bacon Art Piano.
7—$750 Christman Sons' Player Piano.
8—9—$1,400 Krakauer Pianos, $700 each.
10—$650 Francis Bacon Player Piano.
11—$600 Krakauer Piano.
12—$250 Owen-Daveno Suite.
13—14—$200 Carey-Brennan Sets, $100 each.
15—24—$600 Bermuda Trips via Steamship Bermudian.
25—26—$80 Carey-Brennan Ladies' Desks, $40 each.
27—76—$750 Art China Import Company Breakfast Sets, $15 each.
77—126—$750 Art China Import Company Luncheon Sets, $15 each.
127—136—$100 Carey-Brennan Smoking Chairs, $10 each.
137—146—$100 Carey-Brennan Ladies' Rockers, $10 each.
147—150—$20 Carey-Brennan Magazine Baskets, $5 each.
151—450—$750 Lukin Gloves to order, $2.50 the pair.
451—950—$1,000 Lucky Curve Parker Fountain Pens, $2 each.
951—1350—$600 Fountain Pens, $1.50 each.

Have Your Nearest Newsdealer Begin to Serve You with a Copy of The Tribune Every Day and Enter the Contest While It Is Young.

Back numbers may be had at the office of The Tribune, 154 Nassau St. The price in New York City, Jersey City and Hoboken is one cent for the Daily and five cents for the Sunday; elsewhere two cents for the Daily and five cents for the Sunday. Where back numbers are ordered by mail one cent additional for every ten numbers should be remitted for postage. All of the back numbers from June 26 to date will be mailed to any address in greater New York upon receipt of 40 cents. Outside of Greater New York, Jersey City and Hoboken the price is 62 cents.

Towns and Cities Contestants will find the map described below an aid in their work throughout the contest.

FREE! Gray's New Commercial and Library Map of the United States, Canada and Mexico.

GIVEN AWAY ABSOLUTELY FREE with a three months' subscription to the Daily and Sunday or with a one year's subscription to the Sunday

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE

This map is the result of two years' faithful work with the pen and represents a remarkable photographic reproduction of Gray's Railway System Map, which is now used by the United States Government and is authority for transportation reference.

Printed in Colors, Size 19½ x 25½ in.

Send $2.00 for a three months' subscription to the Daily and Sunday Tribune, or send $2.00 for a year's subscription to the Sunday Tribune, and this

Wonderful Map will be sent you FREE, postpaid.

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE,
154 Nassau St., New York.

Be Careful What You Drink This Warm Weather!
The Best Summer Beverage is

Imperial Gold Label Beer

Bottled only by the Brewers,
BEADLESTON & WOERZ
New York.
Order from any dealer.

It is Pale, Sparkling, Cooling, Delicious! Just Try It!