Lawyers Mortgage Co. Bars German Reinsurance

Directors Decide Not to Loan on Property So Insured

Cancels Policies With 9 American Concerns

Senator Frelinghuysen's Company One of Those Affected

The Lawyers' Mortgage Company, controlling $150,000,000 in fire insurance risks, will hereafter lend no money on property insured in any company which reinsures with German companies. Furthermore, any policies in such companies in which the Lawyers' Mortgage Company is interested as a lender will be cancelled.

The decision of the company to bar all companies reinsuring with German companies was made at a meeting of the directors on Wednesday, when this resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, that the president be and hereby is authorized to cease accepting fire insurance in any American fire insurance company which reinsures any part of its risks in German insurance or reinsurance companies."

Act to Guard People's Money

This action of the directors, President Richard M. Hurd said yesterday, followed an investigation into the financial resources of the German companies doing business in the United States, and a decision that such companies are weak, and do not afford the protection trustees of other people's money are bound in honor to demand.

In conformity with this decision, the names of nine American companies which reinsure some of their business with German companies have been stricken from the list of 115 companies whose policies are acceptable to the Lawyers' Mortgage Company

The companies affected include the Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania, of which Senator Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, is a stockholder and director. Mr. Frelinghuysen is responsible for a tentative amendment to the trading with the enemy act now before the Senate Committee on Commerce, by which German companies would be permited to continue writing insurance in the United States.

The Companies Affected

The other companies affected are: The German-American, of New York City; the German Alliance, of Buffalo; the Germania, of New York; the Buffalo German, of Buffalo; the Milwaukee, of Milwaukee; the Phenix, of Hartford; the Connecticut, of Hartford, and the Springfield Fire and Marine, of Springfield, Mass.

It is possible that other companies will be added as soon as answers are received to the circular letter sent out some days ago asking whether or not the recipient company does any business with German companies.

"The campaign in The Tribune and President Wilson's action in barring German insurance companies from the marine field," said Mr. Hurd yesterday, "called my attention to the matter of fire insurance. It seemed to me that as a matter of cold business the policy of any company depending in any way on reinsurance with German companies was not desirable.

"We have a list of 115 companies whose policies have always been acceptable to us. These companies were selected because of their financial strength, their standing and their records. To all of these a circular letter was sent asking if they reinsured any of their business in any German insurance or reinsurance company.

"I have heard from over 100 of these companies. Of this number more than one-third have in the last few months cancelled reinsurance treaties with German companies. Such companies as have not cancelled their treaties with German companies we are cancelling to-day. If any of the companies which have not yet replied to my inquiry report that they are tied up with German companies, such policies of theirs as we may have in our vaults will be cancelled.

Position Is Indorsed

"Some of the companies which are no longer on our list of acceptable indorse our position. Here, for example, is what the president of one such company thinks of our position: 'Broadly speaking, your attitude is worthy of commendation both from a business and patriotic standpoint.' He does not say why he continues to do business with German companies, however. Others who have cancelled reinsurance treaties with German companies go further. Here is one president who says he cancelled his treaties as a matter of safety.

"'We are glad,' that man wrote, 'that you are concerned in a situation which is fraught with so much danger.'

"I was interested to read Senator Frelinghuysen's argument in favor of allowing the German insurance companies to continue doing business here. His main argument is the need of protection to property holders, the holders of mortgages, etc. It is because we are holders of an immense volume of mortgages and desire protection that we have taken this action.

Says Germany is Bankrupt

"Germany to-day is bankrupt, and without doubt the German insurance companies are bankrupt also. Because they know this is the case German-Americans are discriminating against German companies. This I am told by the president of one of the largest insurance companies in New York. Without a doubt the German fire insurance companies have been compelled to give up good securities and take in their place imperial German government bonds. When this war ends these German bonds, now totalling nearly 100,000,000,000 marks, will have to be scaled down or repudiated, which will mean the bankruptcy or semi-bankruptcy of the insurance companies.

"To assert that reinsurance of sound American companies in such companies is necessary or helpful is an absurdity.

"It is true that under United States laws these German companies are compelled to keep on deposit, either with American trustees or insurance authorities of the various states, securities or cash sufficient to cover American risks in normal times. No provision, however, is made for conflagration risks or unusual loss from any cause. These are supposed to be covered by the general credit and revenues of the companies in Germany, but during the war no funds can be transferred from Germany and after the war these companies will clearly lack financial strength to protect American risks."

Frelinghuysen Sees No Spy Danger in Reinsurance

[From The Tribune Bureau]

Washington, Aug. 1.—"Mr. Hurd is entitled to his opinion," said Senator Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, when told to-night of the action of the Lawyers' Mortgage Company in cancelling all policies with companies reinsuring with German companies. "I do not agree with him, of course."

Mr. Frelinghuysen then discussed his proposed amendment to the Trading with the Enemy bill, which has already been accepted by a sub-committee of the Senate Commerce Committee.

"All of the German agencies and companies," he said, "would be compelled to keep their reserves and premiums here in America, as a reserve to protect the contracts they have written. These companies, despite what may be said, are undoubtedly able to protect their contracts. Whether any particular concern cares to do business with them or not, it is only justice to the American interests involved that these companies should not be sewn up in a bag. Otherwise American companies will have to pay losses which should be shared by the German companies.

Should Return Premiums

"If they are prevented from going ahead with their business, at least the policies they now have should be liquidated. If policies of reinsurance are cancelled, then that portion of the premium which has been paid by the American companies to the German reinsurance companies, covering time not yet elapsed, should be returned, otherwise the blow to the parent companies, or the companies which did the original writing of the contracts with the insured, might be severe.

"Now, as to the danger of German agents obtaining information through having access to the records and books of the German reinsurance companies, I think it has been grossly exaggerated. I probably know more about how the insurance business is conducted than any other Senator, and I think I can make it clear to any Senator opposing my amendment that my view is correct.

"It is true that reinsurance companies have the right to make surveys of plants on which they take insurance through another company, but as a matter of fact a reinsurance company virtually never does so. It is content to take its risk along with the parent company, as the company writing the business is called.

Maps Open to All Agents

"All the maps showing the waterlines and such other information as is vital in writing insurance on a property, are open to all insurance agents.

"I would not be a party to any section of a bill which would permit Germany to obtain information which could be used against this country, but as a matter of fact all of these German companies except one are managed by Americans. The menace is or was with the marine insurance companies, not with the fire insurance companies."

Magistrate Corrigan Weds Mrs. Haggin

Bride, Divorced Wife of Artist, Is Famous Beauty

Mrs. Faith Robinson Haggin, divorced wife of James Ben Ali Haggin, artist grandson of the late James B. Haggin, became the bride at noon yesterday of Magistrate Joseph E. Corrigan. They were married at the home of the bride's mother, 139 East Thirty-eighth Street. The ceremony was performed by the Right Rev. Charles H. Mohr, abbot of St. Leo Abbey, St. Leo, Fla., where the magistrate has a winter home.

Mrs. Haggin was not attended, being in mourning for her father, Jeremiah P. Robinson. Magistrate Corrigan's first wife disappeared at sea a year ago in January while returning from France, where she had been engaged in relief work.

Magistrate Corrigan is a nephew of the late Archbishop Corrigan, and long has been active in public life. Mrs. Corrigan is a famous beauty. In 1903, when she was twenty, she married Mr. Haggin. In 1912, when Charles Dana Gibson asserted Mrs. Gibson was the world's most beautiful woman, Mr. Haggin challenged the statement, claiming the honor for Mrs. Haggin. Two years ago, however, the Haggins were divorced.

Heat Kills 108 Prostrated Fill City's Hospitals

Continued from page 1

is 32. In Pittsburgh 24 have died; in Cleveland, 30, and Philadelphia, 49.

In New Jersey, Newark reported 10 deaths yesterday; Jersey City 5 and Elizabeth 6.

The Dead

Angell, William, 55, S. S. Byron.
Benkner, George, 50, 6305 Eighteenth Avenue, Brooklyn.
Bignatfo, Rachel, 26, 511 Henry Street, Brooklyn.
Burns, John, 43, 446 Eleventh Avenue.
Bussey, Joseph, 31, 152 East 112th Street.
Burns, Edward, 42, 401 West Forty-eighth Street
Brycksland, James, 2 months, 249 Fifty-eighth Street, Brooklyn.
Cocace, Mary, 66; 1017 Washington Avenue.
Crandell, Mrs. S. V., 75; 534 Third Avenue.
Cooper, Mrs., 50; 417 Central Avenue.
Coulton, Mary, 69; 220 Rutledge Street, Brooklyn.
Coredlius, Joseph, 11 months; 260 Wyckoff Street, Brooklyn.
Chonnuh, Donyta, 41; no home.
Connell, Juiis, 19 months; 61 Dean Street, Brooklyn.
Daniels, Evelyn, 1 year, 523 Simpson Street.
Duygman, Michael, 25 years, 512 West 122d Street.
Dunbar, Ida, 52 years, 154 Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn.
Driscoll, James, 50 years, 217 Adams Street, Brooklyn.
Denault, Arthur, 11 months, 776 Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn.
Deidner, John A., 70 years, 1002 Hart Street, Brooklyn.
Doinsiger, Charles, 52, 609 West 158th Street.
Feith, George, 35, address unknown.
Fobler, Walter, 65, 353 West Nineteenth Street.
Gaffney, Patrick, 55, 236 West Fourteenth Street.
Berdnich, Mary, 6 months, 84 North Portland Avenue, Brooklyn.
Gray, John, 52, 243 East 127th Street.
Goethe, Fred, 45, Classon and Myrtle avenues, Brooklyn.
Goldsmith, Anna, 87, 210 Manhattan Avenue, Brooklyn
Glaffer, Viola, 58, 799 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.
Hanlon, Michael, 52, 64 Jane Street.
Hynes, Patrick, 70, 510 Second Avenue.
Hartin, John, 50, 235 West Twentieth Street.
Johansen, Einan, 50, 1615 Emmons Avenue, Brooklyn.
Kamanan, Thomas, 70, 271 East 139th Street.
Kohmann, Henry, 42, 573 Watchogue Road, Staten Island.
Kirk, Michael, 45, 406 East Fifty-ninth Street.
Kuhn, Mary, 77, 470 East 159th Street.
King, Mary, 46, 424 Baltic Street, Brooklyn.
Kurtz, David, 43, 2994 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.
Landborn, Eugene, 41, 135 West Fifteenth Street.
Lazarek, Wladylaw, 7 months, 211 Twenty-sixth Street, Brooklyn.
Levy, Herman, 65, 3 James Street.
Livingston, Annie, 11 months, 129 Monroe Street.
Lehman, Albert, 58, 1358 De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn.
McCabe, James, 75, 159 Taaffe Place, Brooklyn.
McNamara, Mary, 72, 231 West 141st Street.
McNally, Mary, 55, 217 West 19th Street.
McPatpars, John, 55, 90 Prince Street, Brooklyn.
Mullin, Thomas, 1 year, 121-a Nassau Avenue, Brooklyn.
MacSayolon, George, 43, 434 East 70th Street.
Menkina, Joseph, 46, 1699 Third Avenue.
Meyer, Andrew, 42, 635 Lexington Avenue.
Mussman, John, 55, 3 James Street.
Maloney, Leo, 32, 215 West 27th Street.
Meyer Godfried, 36, 53d Street and Ninth Avenue.
Molender, Sophie, 59, 205 East 48th Street.
Memmer, Catherine, 85, 221 Hopkins Street, Brooklyn.
Muller, Hubert, 59, 29 Dock Street, Brooklyn.
Nolan, James, —, 224 East 42d Street.
Noewell, Anna, 78, 810 Classon Avenue, Brooklyn.
Peterson, Richard, 54, 329 Bowery.
Peterson, Peter, 28, foot of Carroll Street, Brooklyn.
Phierry, Elizabeth, 50, address unknown.
Platner, John, 48, 314 East Nineteenth Street.
Pamaselli, Ida, 4 months, 1144 Thirty-ninth Street, Brooklyn.
Panlick, Amelia, 72, 47 Marion Street, Brooklyn.
Pepe, Giuseppe, 54, 465 Lincoln Road, Brooklyn.
Reiman, August, 72, 874 Eagle Avenue, The Bronx.
Rogers, Joseph, 37, 456 Ninth Avenue.
Sennell, Catherine, 59, 78 Wolcott Street, Brooklyn.
Schmidt, Hans, 58, 4 Chatham Square.
Schmidt, Frederick, 52, 88 Third Avenue.
Sales, John, 79 Linden Street, Brooklyn.
Stagnolo, Mary, 11 months, 132 Raymond Street, Brooklyn.
Selch, George, address unknown.
Strucken, John, 58, 262 Nassau Avenue, Brooklyn.
Swales, Sarah, 70, 404 Carlton Avenue, Brooklyn.
Seidemahl, Mrs., 2869 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn.
Szybatosko, Albert, 2 days, 216 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn.
Thompson, Ellen, 40, 50 Nevins Street, Brooklyn.
Wall, Henry, 50, 224 East Forty-second Street.
Wilbert, William G., —, 352 West Forty-fourth Street.
Wanke, Julia, 48, 249 East Seventy-eighth Street.
Weingarten, Andrew, 64, 251 Montrose Avenue, Brooklyn.
Zawicki, Stanley, 25, 463 Henderson Street, Jersey City.
Zuamenni, Annie, 43, 49 Grove Street.
Unidentified man, about 65, found in front of 177 East 124th Street.
Unidentified man, about 40, found in front of 134 Eighth Avenue.
Unidentified man, about 45, Kings County Hospital.

Oh, Man! . . . . . By BRIGGS

Six Indicted for Fraud In Two Tractor Concerns

All but One Awaiting Trial on Previous Indictments; That One Has Served Sentence; Ford Name Used to Lure Investors

The Ford Tractor Company, exposed by The Tribune on March 18 last, and the Emerson Truck and Tractor Company, which followed the trail blazed by the Emerson Motors Company to the pocketbooks of an "easy money" public, were ensnared yesterday in the net spread by the United States Department of Justice to entangle those who use the mails to defraud.

Indictments of the companies and of the six men most active in the affairs of these two concerns were handed down by the Federal Grand Jury for the Southern District of New York.

Merely naming the indicted individuals reveals the close similarity in organization and purpose between the two Emerson companies and the Ford Tractor Company, for, with but one exception, the individual defendants are awaiting trial under indictments returned last June 4 charging them with unlawful participation in the campaign of fabulous promises and representations by which Emerson Motors stock was sold.

The Wrong Mr. Ford

The single exception is William Baer Ewing, president of the Ford Tractor Company, the man who, as The Tribune told, ran his finger down the "F's" in a Minneapolis directory until he came to the name of Paul B. Ford, an electrical engineer. Mr. Ford agreed, though he never had heard of Ewing, to associate himself with the company, so that the name of "Ford" might be given to it. At no time, moreover, has Henry Ford, the Detroit manufacturer, been connected with the company in any way, except in the minds of a public which often did not stop to ask questions.

Mr. Ewing, characterized in advertising matter boosting the stock of the Ford Tractor Company as a "capable, successful" man, has been in the toils of the criminal law before, Postoffice Inspectors John H. Lucey and Robert S. Griggs, who did the government's investigating, discovered. Ewing was indicted in California in 1901 for using the mails to defraud. For two years he was a fugitive from justice. He was finally arrested, tried and convicted, and served fifteen months in San Quentin penitentiary.

Prominent, also, among those indicted is Nicholas Field Wilson, an experienced participant in stock jobbing schemes. Mr. Wilson is charged with being connected intimately with the stock sales of both the Ford Tractor and Emerson Truck and Tractor companies, and two indictments against him resulted, therefore, yesterday. He is a much indicted man, for, in addition to the Emerson Motors indictment found against him, he is awaiting trial in Los Angeles under a four-year-old indictment charging him with using the mails to defraud.

Broker Guilty of Larceny

Robert P. Matches, an "investment broker," with offices at 1834 Broadway, also was indicted for his part in the Ford Tractor stock sales. Subsequent to Matches's indictment in connection with Emerson Motors stock the government investigators learned that he was charged with grand larceny in 1907 by a New York State jury. He avoided arrest, the authorities declare, and lived for several years in California under an assumed name. In 1912 he returned to New York and gave himself up. He pleaded guilty and was given a suspended sentence.

The other men indicted are Willis George Emerson, chairman of the board of directors of the Emerson Truck and Tractor Company; Theodore A. Campbell, the company's president, and George N. Campbell, its secretary and treasurer.

In addition, indictments were returned against the Ford Tractor Company of South Dakota, the Ford Tractor Company, Inc., Robert P. Matches & Co., Inc., and the Emerson Truck and Tractor Company, Inc.

All the defendants, individual and corporate, are charged with using the mails in the execution of a scheme to defraud and with a conspiracy so to do. The counts in the two blanket indictments total seventeen against the Ford Tractor Company and the individuals named and thirteen against the Emerson Truck and Tractor Company and its officers. Each count carries a severe maximum penalty of fine and imprisonment upon conviction.

Wilson Released on Bail

Wilson was arraigned yesterday in the Federal Building before Judge Harland B. Howe. He pleaded not guilty to each indictment and was released under $5,000 bail on each. The other defendants are expected to appear in court to-day.

James W. Osborne, 2d, Assistant United States District Attorney, who has handled many of the difficult mail fraud cases and who directed the investigation of the two Emerson companies and the Ford Tractor Company, represented the government.

The first Ford Tractor Company, incorporated in South Dakota, made its initial bow in March, 1915. Just prior to that time wide publicity had been given to an announcement that Henry Ford, of Detroit, was working on plans for a low-priced farm tractor. Ewing had been selling stock for the company manufacturing the Lion tractor. He turned from that, according to the government, to selling stock on his own behalf. His first step was to employ a man named Kinkaid to design a tractor.

Incorporated New Company

They put together a tractor which Kinkaid said he was ashamed of, but Ewing nevertheless incorporated the South Dakota company. Its authorized capital was $750,000. A receiver was appointed for this company in October, 1916.

Meanwhile Ewing, Matches and Wilson had been corresponding, and as a result the second Ford Tractor Company was incorporated in Delaware, in November, 1916. Its $1,000,000 authorized capital was increased soon afterward to $10,000,000, consisting of 900,000 shares of common and 100,000 shares of preferred stock, of a par value of $10 each. One of the first steps was to vote to Ewing the common stock and 4,000 shares of preferred and to promise him $9,000 in cash. In consideration he gave the old company's patents, to which, at best, he had a questionable title, in that its property was in the receiver's hands.

80,000 Shares Sold

On false representations about 80,000 shares were sold to more than 3,000 persons at prices ranging from $4 to $5. The company had received about $160,000, of which more than $30,000 went to pay debts of the old South Dakota corporation, the government declares. Up to April 1, it is cited, Wilson and Matches had divided equally between them about $54,000.

The Emerson Truck and Tractor Company is an offshoot of the Emerson Motors Company. It has no assets, the government alleges, but a stock book and a minute book. In September, 1916, it issued its 900,000 shares of common stock, of a par value of $10 each, to the Emerson Motors Company, the consideration being permission to use the motor company's plans and to purchase materials through it. The motors company then made a contract with Wilson, under which he was to sell 237,000 shares of the truck and tractor stock to net the company $208,000. Wilson, the government declares, sold about 80,000 shares at from $2.50 to $3.50 per share to about 2,500 persons. He paid the company $80,000, of which $30,000 was given back to him under the terms of the contract.

Mayor Back on Job

Mayor Mitchel returned yesterday to the City Hall from his vacation of somewhat less than a month.

He intends making week-end trips into the country when the city's business permits, he said, but otherwise he considers himself back in harness, at least for the remainder of his term, and longer, if the citizens so decide on Election Day.

Staten Island Road Asks Permission to Cut Off 89 Trains

Hearing To Be Held To-morrow on Application to Curtail Passenger Service

The Staten Island Rapid Transit Company has made application to the Public Service Commission for permission to eliminate eighty-nine passenger trains from its daily schedule. In the interest of economy and for war purposes it would reduce its service in the middle of the day and cut out all trains late at night and early in the morning, leaving the rush hours morning and evening untouched. The Public Service Commission will hold a hearing to-morrow morning at 10:30 on the application.

W. H. Averell, general manager of the company, states in the company's petition that the Richmond Light and Railroad Company, which operates trolley lines in competition with the Rapid Transit Company between St. Geoarge and South Beach and St. George and Arlington, has expressed a willingness through Vice-President Rand to make the necessary provision for handling the additional traffic which would come to it with the reduction of the rapid transit service. On the North Shore Division this reduction would mean the elimination of ten inbound and ten outbound trains between 9:45 a. m. and 4:10 p. m., and of all night trains between 9:45 p. m. and 6 a. m., forty-five in all. On the South Beach Division the proposed reduction, between the same hours, would eliminate forty-four trains.

Mr. Averell's reasons for the reduction, all related to the exigencies of the war situation, are: (1) Increase in the capacity of the line for freight service; (2) Considerable saving in the consumption of coal; (3) Saving of two engineers, two firemen, two conductors and four trainmen; (4) Saving in the number of machinists, boilermakers, blacksmiths and other skilled shop workers; (5) Saving of steel and other metal used in the maintenance of locomotives; (6) Saving in men used for repair of passenger coaches; (7) Saving in material used in their repair.

During the hours in which the proposed reduction in service is to become effective there is not enough business for both the Rapid Transit Company and the trolley lines, Mr. Averell says.

Drank Tacks in Soup; Has X-Ray to Prove It

So Patron of Childs' Asks $10,000 for Pain and Expense He Suffered

Moritz D. Spitzer is suing the Childs Restaurant Company for $10,000 damages, in the Supreme Court, for the pain he says he has suffered and the expense he has been put to since he swallowed two tacks, which, he alleges, were served him in a plate of vegetable soup.

Spitzer says that he ordered the soup in the Childs restaurant at 42 East Fourteenth Street, and that he discovered, after swallowing a couple of spoonfuls, that there was something besides vegetables in the soup.

Spitzer said that one of the tacks remained in his body. The Childs Company asked for proof and Spitzer had an X-ray picture made by Dr. J. B. Walker.

The picture, filed in the court yesterday, plainly shows the tack. Dr. Walker said that it was the first time he knew of such an object remaining in the body so long, the tacks having been served in 1915, according to Spitzer.

Beyer Seeks Clerkship

To Run as Independent, Failing Fusion Support

Herman W. Beyer, Second Deputy County Clerk, who succeeded George W. Wanmaker as Republican leader of the 11th Assembly District, will run for the office of County Clerk, to succeed William F. Schnelder. If the Fusion committee does not nominate him for the office he will run independently, it was said yesterday, his friends, among them many business and professional men, having made enough headway with a nominating petition to assure a place on the ballot.

Beyer, who is forty years old, is a former alderman, and for fifteen years was president of the Owl Club.

Employes Vote Strike On Southern Pacific

Officials Refuse to Say if Trainmen's Grievances Will Be Met

San Francisco, Aug. 1.—Eight thousand five hundred trainmen of the Southern Pacific Company have voted to go on strike next Saturday night unless grievance claims against the railroad company are settled, it became known to-day.

The trainmen affected are the engineers, firemen, conductors and brakemen employed on the Southern Pacific lines from El Paso, Texas, to Portland, Oregon, and on the Central Pacific line from San Francisco to Ogden, Utah.

Southern Pacific officials to-day gave no intimation on what course the company purposed to take.

Atrocities in U. S. Exceed Germany's, Pacifists Charge

Negro Lynchings, Enslavement of Labor and Liberty of Postoffice Denounced

Statements that American citizens in the lynching of negroes "have committed more atrocities than the Germans," that the I. W. W. deportations in the Southwest "were worse than the deportations from Belgium" and that the only liberty in this country "in wartime was that enjoyed by the Postoffice Department" were wildly cheered by 2,200 persons at a pacifist mass meeting held at Madison Square Garden last night by the Workmen's Council for the Maintenance of Labor's Rights and the People's Council.

Samuel Gompers was booed and hissed for his actions as a member of the Committee on National Defence, which were declared to be antagonistic to the interests of organized labor, and Representative Jeanette Rankin was vociferously cheered because, it was said, she had discovered that girls without extra pay had worked fourteen and fifteen hours a day in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing "to manufacture Liberty Bonds."

Changed to Peace Plea

The meeting was called expressly to protest against the Postoffice Department's denial of the use of the mails to certain radical publications, but it had not been long under way before it developed into an avowed peace meeting. When Jacob Panken, the chairman, pulled off his coat, rolled up his sleeves and, shaking his clenched fists, vigorously declared, "We want to maintain the freedom of the press so that we can give voice to our wish for an immediate peace," people stood on chairs and yelled approvingly. Demands for the repeal of the conscription law provoked a like demonstration.

Mr. Panken launched into a denunciation of Mr. Gompers and Ernest Bohm, secretary of the Central Federated Union, both of whom started an investigation to determine whether there is German influence behind the Workmen's Council.

"We have no quarrel with the American Federation of Labor," shouted Mr. Panken. "The bodies that compose the Workmen's Council are affiliated with the federation and to quarrel with the latter would be to quarrel with ourselves. But we do assert that in this time of war the heads of the labor movement have not expressed the sentiments of their followers.

Say Gompers Overstepped

"We did not authorize Mr. Gompers as a member of the Committee on National Defence to send out a call to every legislature in the Union suggesting that all labor laws safeguarding the lives and limbs of workers and protecting their hours of labor be suspended.

"As for our all being German spies, of course Mr. Bohm is not pro-German, nor has he a German name. Mr. Bohm never took German money in a peace movement except, of course, as he testified in the Lamar case, for circulars and like expenses."

Every time the labor leaders' names were mentioned the audience broke into a chorus of boos.

Max Eastmen, editor of "the Masses," delivered a speech bristling with epigrams and each epigram aroused applause. Among his assertions were:

"The only liberties that I have been acutely conscious of in the last two months are the liberties the eNw York Postoffice has taken with my private mail. The only people who are free to say all the fooolish things they want to are the officials of the government and Hudson Maxim."

More Atrocities Here

"We bloody-handed Americans are going out on a virtuous crusade to rid the world of German atrocities. The United States has a more extended record of atrocities to her credit than any other country in the civilized world. The average number of negroes lynched or otherwise murdered or mutilated to death i nthis country since 1885 is one in every four days."

"Just while we are setting out in our righteousness, to avenge the Belgian deportations upon the German Kaiser, our own kaiser, acting in the person of the Phelps-Dodge Corporation, rounds up 150 free citizens of the Republic in a corral, and, silencing their protests with a club, herds them into a train of cattle cars and ships them into the middle of the desert. Our army has to go and rescue its own citizens from its own kaisers and try to find something else to do with them besides send them home clothed in their rights, which is the one thing it dares not do."

Daniel Kiefer, chairman of the Fels Fund Commission, denounced the suppression of radical newspapers as "the work of some little bureaucrat in the Postoffice Department."

James P. Warbasse and "a churchman" each gave $1,000 to a fund to be used in legal contests with the Postoffice Department.

Frank Richardson Dies

Englishman Deserted Law to Write Many Novels

London, Aug. 1.—Frank Richardson, barrister and novelist, was found dead in London to-day. He was born in 1870.

Frank Richardson was educated in Christ Church, Oxford, and was called to the bar in 1891. He practised law but a short time, and then devoted himself to literary pursuits, being the author of thirteen novels.

Among the more popular of his works are "The Man Who Lost His Past," "The Bayswater Miracle," "The Secret Kingdom" and "The Other Man's Wife." Richardson was a member of the Garrick and Devonshire clubs, in London.

I. W. W. Leader Lynched for Anti-War Talk

Frank Little Strung to Trestle After Calling Soldiers "Scabs"

Vigilante Card Is Pinned to Body

Worker Had Made Many Fiery Addresses to the Miners at Butte

Butte, Mont., Aug. 1.—Frank Little, member of the executive board of the Industrial Workers of the World, and leader in labor troubles in Arizona, was taken from a lodging house early today by masked men and hanged to a railroad trestle on the outskirts of the city.

The body was cut down at 8 a. m. by Chief of Police Jerry Murphy, who identified it.

Authorities to-night are making every effort to apprehend the men responsible for the lynching.

The police officials, the Sheriff and his deputies and the County Attorney all say they nave no clew which might lead to the discovery of the identity of the men.

The owner of the rooming house from which Little was taken was so frightened that seh failed to notice which direction the men took when they left with their victim. She stated that she could not recognize any of the men if she were to meet them again.

An intensely bitter feeling is prevalent among the miners, and threats of retaliation are frequently heard.

The Chief of oPlice has ordered every available detective to make an effort to apprehend the "vigilantes" in compliance with Mayor W. H. Maloney's request.

Three hundred members of the National Guard stationed here are ready for any possible emergency, while additional troopers arrived to-day.

Little, in a recent speech here referred to United States troops as "Uncle Sam's scabs in uniform." Since his arrival in Butte recently from Globe, Ariz., Little had made several speeches to strikers in all of which he had attacked the government and urged the men to shut down the mines of the Butte district.

Active in Arizona

Little took a leading part in recent labor troubles in Arizona. He addressed a letter to Governor Campbell of Arizona, protesting against the deportation of I. W. W. members from Bisbee. This letter was written from Salt Lake City. Governor Campbell replied, telling Little he resented his interference and his threats. Little was understood to have the confidence of William D. Haywood, secretary of the I. W. W. national organization, and was regarded here as one of Haywood's confidential agents.

Little was a cripple, but active and a forceful speaker.

A card found on Little's body when he was cut down was pinned to the underclothing on his right thigh. It bore in red cravon letters the inscription:

"Others take notice. First and last warning.

"9—7—77. L D C S S W T."

A circle was about the letter L. The letters were inscribed with a lead-pencil.

The figures "3—7—77" are the old sign of the vigilantes in Montana.

Hotel Owner Awakened

Six masked men in an automobile drove up to the front of Little's hotel at five minutes after 3 o'clock. One stood upon the sidewalk in front of the rooming house. The others entered.

Without speaking the men quickly broke into the room No. 30 on the ground floor. Light from an electric torch showed them the room was unoccupied. Mrs. Nora Byrne, owner of the hotel, occupied an adjoining room.

"Some mistake here," she heard a voice say. Then she heard the men move to the door of her room, which they pushed slightly open. Mrs. Byrne sprang to the door. "Wait until I get my clothes on," she said. Then she asked who they were. "We are officers and we want Frank Little," she was told.

The leader of the masked men poked a revolver into the door. "Where is Frank Little?" he asked.

"He is in room No. 32," answered Mrs. Byrne. The men ran down the hall. One of them gave the door a kick that broke the lock and they entered.

Mrs. Byrne said she heard them coming from the room and saw them half lead and half carry Little across the sidewalk and push him into a motorcar.

Fighting for Labor

Little began to make speeches on the day of his arrival in Butte three weeks ago. On July 19, before a mass meeting of miners, Little referred to the United States soldiers as "Uncle Sam's scabs in uniform." In the same speech he said: "If the mines are taken under Federal control we will make it so hot for the government that it will not be able to send any troops to France."

Referring in another address to his interview recently with Governor Campbell, of Arizona, Little said that he used these words:

"Governor, I don't give a d—n what your country is fighting for; I am fighting for the solidarity of labor."

Following the identification of Little's body Butte members of the I. W. W. telegraphed appeals for aid. A message was sent to William D. Haywood, at Chicago, and others went to I. W. W. organization leaders in the Southwest and the Pacific coast. It was said that a message was received later from Haywood saying the resources of the organization would be employed to bring the lynchers of Little to justice.

Prosecution Promised

"It is the most unwise thing that has happened in Butte," said United States District Attorney D. K. Wheeler, in discussing the Little affair. "The men who perpetrated the affair should be brought to justice."

Mr. Wheeler said he wrote yesterday to the United States Attorney General in Washington, asking if prosecution could be brought against Little on the ground of his unpatriotic utterances.

County Attorney Joseph R. Jackson said:

"It is cold-blooded murder, and every effort will be used to apprehend the men who did it. If they are caught they will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law."