

# Terror Reigns In Petrograd As Mobs Rule

## Peasants Enter City and, Reinforced by Residents, Fight Red Forces

## Battles in Streets; Many Fires Raging

## British and French Citizens Imprisoned in Fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul

LONDON, Sept. 12.—Russian peasants who revolted against the Bolshevik government a few days ago are reported to have entered Petrograd and to have been joined by a large part of the population, says a dispatch from Copenhagen to the Central News Agency. Severe fighting is proceeding in the city and fires have started at several places.

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 12.—Eleven Englishmen and eleven French citizens have been arrested and imprisoned in the Fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul, in Petrograd, according to apparently reliable information received here today from the Russian capital.

The Englishmen incarcerated include R. H. B. Lockhart, the British Consul General at Moscow, who was condemned to death by the Bolshevik government, but who escaped execution as the result of the intervention of all the neutral diplomatic representatives.

Russian White Guards have formed an unexpected front in the Arzamas district of the Russian province of Nishni-Novgorod, according to a dispatch from Moscow. Six districts in that province have united against the Russian Soviet government.

Peasants in the province of Kazan are arming against the Bolsheviks and the dispatch adds, Soviet forces are being formed to suppress the revolt.

## Allies Hold Large Part of Siberian R.R.; Col. Emerson Safe

VLADIVOSTOK (Monday), Sept. 2.—Colonel George H. Emerson, of St. Paul, Minn., who last April was sent to Volodga, Russia, by Secretary of State Lansing, and since that time has been marooned, has passed through Khabarovsk on a special train and is due to arrive at Harbin to-night. This means that the Trans-Siberian Railroad is in friendly hands from Vladivostok to Volodga, beyond which town the Czech-Slovak have established a new front and are pressing toward Perm.

In the Amur River region the Entente has not been making progress, their efforts finding no evidence of serious efforts being made by the Bolsheviks to oppose them.

Henry H. Walsh, who recently formed a provisional Siberian Cabinet, departed mysteriously from Vladivostok early this morning for Harbin, accompanied by two members of his Cabinet.

## Graft in Russia More Rife Than Ever Under "Reds"

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 11 (delayed).—Graft always has been the bane of Russian official life and Bolshevik rule has not been able to cure this evil. On the contrary, the National Security League political situation who have arrived here from Moscow, the Bolsheviks have unwittingly encouraged corruption by the officials by paying salaries insufficient to cover their living expenses. They do that not only to save money for the depleted national treasury, but on the theory that the Bolsheviks do not care for money for money but for the love of their ideal.

The chief of an important government department at Moscow, which includes several hundred persons, told The Associated Press that a few officials and typists performed their work conscientiously and that the majority smoked cigarettes, drank tea and talked most of the time.

A still worse situation was found at the Petrograd postoffice when that institution recently was inspected by a government commission. The chairman of the commission reported that, although the mail matter handled by the postoffice was only 10 per cent of the amount of that of previous years, the number of employees had been doubled within the last year.

"They work only three hours a day," he said, "and there is no authority to enforce the six-hour day to office men. They recognize no superiors except their own committees."

## Tchaikovsky, Thrown Out, Is Reinstated by Allies in North Russia

ARCHANGEL, Sept. 12.—After conferences with the Entente Allied diplomatic and military chiefs the Tchaikovsky provisional government, which recently was overthrown, was reinstated by the State Department to office here and that all the government of all-Russia is established such events were to be expected, as the people are ready politicians with different factions seeking control. Tchaikovsky and five or six other members of the government were overthrown by a rival faction at Archangel on September 8. The representatives of the Entente rationals at Archangel. The victors of this political skirmish, it is understood here, were not hostile to the Russian people, but they wanted control of the govern-

## ment. They are anti-German and anti-Bolshevik, and have their own plan for the rehabilitation of Russia.

The representatives of the Allies at Archangel, believing, however, that the Tchaikovsky government was best equipped and organized to aid in the saving of Russia, demanded that Tchaikovsky and his colleagues be restored to power. As this has been done, the incident is regarded as closed.

## Iliodor Back in Russia

Iliodor, the Russian monk, at one time the spiritual adviser to the family of the late Czar of Russia, and more recently engaged as star in a motion picture exported from this country, has returned to Russia. This fact was established yesterday when attorneys for the Export and Import Film Company, agrarian, which Iliodor had brought suit for \$100,000, succeeded in having considerable testimony, which was given by the Russian at the trial of his suit, stricken from the minutes of the case.

Iliodor, whose real name is Sergius Michailoff Trufanoff, is said to be fighting with one of the contending forces in Russia at present time. The brought out in court.

## Publisher Defends Creel, Assailed as War Book Sponsor

## Wrote Foreword on Hasty Survey of "Two Thousand Questions," Says Lanier

Charles D. Lanier, treasurer of the Review of Reviews Company, which copyrighted the book, "Two Thousand Questions and Answers," recently attacked by the National Security League as containing German propaganda, yesterday came to the defense of George Creel, who wrote a laudatory introduction to the work. In his statement, he also accused the league of having employed unfair methods in its attack.

"In the bulletin sent out by the National Security League, picking out from the book and quoting questions and answers to show their official character," said Mr. Lanier, "their editor has utterly garbled and distorted actual answers printed in the book and has made up questions of his own character, and has even gone so far as to falsify quotations and to give answers entirely different from those printed in the book."

Mr. Creel, according to Mr. Lanier, was really responsible for the decision of "The Review of Reviews" company to publish publication of the book in its criticism of the war.

Fully two months before the National Security League launched its attack on the volume, Mr. Lanier declared, Mr. Creel showed the objectionable features in the book which caused the publishers to decide immediately on its revision. Until such time as Mr. Creel's name could be made, publication of the work, Mr. Lanier said, was ordered stopped.

Regarding Mr. Creel's connection with the book, Mr. Lanier explained he had written a review of the book, giving the contents more than a cursory glance, largely because of his faith in the publishers. That objectionable features had already been published in England and had passed the English censor.

"The revised book," said Mr. Lanier, "was published before Mr. Creel probably this week. Whether it will ever be published depends on Mr. Creel's verdict."

Julius Mueller, author and editor, who compiled the original book, declared last night at his home, 37 Central Park West, that the charges of the National Security League, advanced through Dr. Van Tyne, were false.

"The questions and answers are correct; there are omissions and alterations, and in one question, the answer is falsified," he said.

Asked what answer had been falsified, he said the last one referred to by Dr. Van Tyne. This asked, "Were German soldiers worse than others in the war?" Mr. Creel's answer was "No, they were not."

Mr. Creel's letter reads: "The Review of Reviews," on June 30, in which he said:

"The last week or so I have made a most careful study of the book, and I must confess to a very definite disturbance of mind. The whole tone of the book strikes me as being 50-50, for nowhere in it can I find the fundamental truth that the war is a necessary war of self-defense upon the part of the liberal nations of the world. In fact, the book is a collection of questions, hostile to the Allies, and I am unable to find anything that is in the nature of a straight-out condemnation of the Germans."

"The book was followed at once by seven single-spaced typewritten pages pointing out specific objections. Dr. Shaw replied at once, promising instant correction and fullest revision. He also stated that the book was based upon the accumulation of material secured in advance sheets from the well known British journalist, the son of the late William T. Stead, and because of its source the editor had given it the necessary searching scrutiny."

"I then took up the matter with Mr. George H. Doran, the publisher, who with his usual eager patriotism agreed that the book should be stopped. I stopped it, because there was not the slightest evidence of any premeditated pro-Germanism in the matter.

## Antwerp to Metz Is New "Parsifal Line"

PARIS, Sept. 12.—A supreme line of defense, to be called the Parsifal line, is being constructed by the Germans from Antwerp to Metz, says Marcel Hufin in the "ECHO de Paris." The article also says the Germans are putting the Antwerp forts in a defensive condition.

because of the good faith and true Americanism of all the parties in the controversy was so obvious, and because the book itself had been developed and new edition put under way, I avoided all publicity in the matter out of my desire to work no injustice to any one.

"All these facts were laid before Professor Van Tyne, of your organization. By his careful suppression of them in the story that he gave to the press I am led to believe that his sense of honor is somewhat subdued and his weakness for a little cheap notoriety."

## Whitman Defeated Lewis by 176,592

ALBANY, Sept. 12.—Governor Whitman received 295,471 votes in the Republican primary for the re-election of Governor, and his opponent, Attorney General Lewis, received 118,879, according to the official count by the Secretary of State's office here today. In the Democratic primary, Lewis received 109,575 votes, against 32,761 for William Cook Osborn, in the Prohibition primary Whitman got 5,865, against 1,000 for Lewis, of the regular Prohibition candidate.

The vote in other contests included: Republican—Lieutenant Governor Edward Schoenck, 229,520; William M. Bennett, 97,902; Seth G. Hancock, 61,548.

Republican—Controller Eugene M. Travis, 145,341; John Kissel, 26,829; Samuel Enser, 93,741.

There will be a woman candidate for Governor in the person of Olive M. Johnson, of New York, who heads the "Daddy" suit in justice, through an independent petition to show that she is a woman, and she will be a woman.

Miss Liberty To-day To See Old "Daddy"

## Woman Telegraph Spy Is Held on Warrant

Wanda Kuestinger, the confessed German spy, who as a telegraph operator in the Hamlet, Pa., office, was arrested last night, is being held on a warrant issued by the Federal court here today.

Chief De Woody is under the impression that the woman did not receive pay for what information she had given to German agents. He said he believed her actions were prompted by her love for the Kaiser and Germany. Her brother, who lives in the West, will be interviewed by agents of the Department of Justice today.

Albert Orloff, an enemy alien, picked up in the slacker roundup last week, was ordered to report to Captain Van Sprague. He will be sent to Camp Ogden this afternoon with a large staff of dangerous enemy aliens.

## 2 "Zeitung" Employees Are Held Guiltless

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 12.—United States District Judge Haight today announced that he would direct a jury to return a verdict of acquittal for Henry Waechter and Hans von Handelshausen, former employees of the "New Jersey Freie Zeitung," who are now on trial on a charge of conspiring to violate the espionage act.

The jury, after a hearing on the defense, returned a verdict of acquittal on behalf of the two defendants. Judge Haight said that he had no evidence had been offered which showed they were guilty of the charge.

United States District Attorney Charles F. Lynch immediately stated that the prosecution was willing to have a verdict of acquittal directed for the two defendants.

## Hays Advises Tumulty to Bar Politics

Republican Chairman Denies Using "Compromise Peace" Quotation

## Tumulty Doubts "Responsiveness" of Republican Leaders

## Denounces Methods Used in Wisconsin Letter to Secretary Urges Co-operation in Work to Defeat Germany

(Special Dispatch to The Tribune)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—Will H. Hays, chairman of the Republican National Committee, yesterday, in answer to a telegram from Joseph P. Tumulty, secretary to the president, said it was not true that he had said to the Republican state chairmen that the Democratic leaders at Washington "would even end the war with any kind of a compromise if that would insure continuance of the Democratic party in power."

He tells Mr. Tumulty what he did say to the Republican state chairmen in Chicago, and he characterizes the conduct of the Wisconsin Democratic machine managers "as an infamous prostitution of all patriotic proprieties and the grossest violation of the plainest duty of a citizen."

Chairman Hays was reported by a Western newspaper as having said: "The Democratic leaders at Washington would not stop at anything that would insure the continuance of the Democratic party in power."

Following is Chairman Hays's letter to Secretary Tumulty: "Dear Mr. Tumulty: On September 2, in Chicago, I attended a meeting of the Association of Republican State Chairmen, called by its president and Secretary, and I was present at the time that meeting made a public statement in a general way to the length to which Democratic leaders are going in their efforts to control the Senate and House, and also to the length to which they believe it would be necessary to go in order to insure the continuance of the Democratic party in power."

"I did not use the words quoted in your telegram. What I said then, and what I am saying now, is that I continue to declare, was substantially as follows: "First, as to the means resorted to by certain Democratic leaders to get votes, I said: "In the special election in Wisconsin the Democratic machine leaders published advertisements, undenied by the State, in the names of the soldiers at Camp Grant, as follows: "To the Wisconsin Soldiers at Camp Grant—Tuesday, April 2, you are entitled to vote for United States Senator from Wisconsin to succeed Senator Paul G. Hastings. President Wilson, your commander in chief, desires all loyal Americans to vote for Joseph E. Davies for United States Senator. His defeat means gloom at Berlin. Davies's defeat means gloom at Washington and joy at Berlin."

"I regard this as an infamous prostitution of all patriotic proprieties and the grossest violation of the plainest duty of a citizen. In this regard, I am sure that you will bring to the aid of the country, cause every resource in men and material, when thousands of Republican soldiers are being held by the side, when both political parties are loyal, such conduct is immeasurably reprehensible. From such action I have a right to expect that these Democratic leaders will be any length to carry the Senate and House."

"Such unpatriotic efforts to use the war as a partisan ploy, and such inevitable failure was indicated by the Wisconsin result; it was further shown in the Michigan primary. When the Democratic party, in the Maine election, next week, the American people will not tolerate it. This is the war of no political party. This is the people's war, and we demand that the war be kept out of partisan politics and that partisanship be kept out of the war. And what we ask from the party in power we irrevocably pledge for ourselves."

Back of the War "Second, as to the imperative necessity of a vigorous prosecution of the war and the need of a Republican Congress to that end, and in connection with a discussion of the candidacy of Mr. Ford in the Republican primary at Michigan and his statement as to why he became a candidate, and while reviewing the service Republicans in the war, I said: "The major war measure which were proposed by the Democratic leaders, Chairman Dent of the Military Affairs Committee, Floor Leader Kitchin, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, and others, I said: "We demand the most vigorous prosecution of the war and a peace with victory. A Republican Congress means a war Congress, and we pledge our candidates to be men who are supremely pro-American, who will give the country all for the winning of the war, and who will stand unflinchingly against any peace based on a compromise of principles which would violate American rights, interests and honor, and who will sacrifice a scintilla to be made again by our grandchildren. I hope and trust the Democratic party will work by the same token."

"Recognizing as we all do that there will always be politics, I am pleased to advise you what I said to these Republican state chairmen, because I insist that our politics be open and acknowledged and on a plane and of a character that needs no subterfuge, and that there be no political partisanship in anything that touches the war."

Appeals to Democrats "Further, I now take the opportunity to appeal to you directly and to the Democratic organization, and to you, did in my reply to Colonel George Harvey's letter, to join with us in this effort to keep partisanship out of the war and the war out of partisan politics. This is no time for little things. The world is on fire. Our duty to our soldiers, measured by their marvelous accomplishments and their marvelous service, the magnitude of the task ahead for us all, and the incalculable

## Burleson Subject Of Heated Clash On House Floor

## Postmaster General Attacked and Defended in Turn Amid Bitter Debate

## Miller His Assailant Moon Rises to Defence and London Takes Sharp Rap at Both Sides

## Moon Rises to Defence and London Takes Sharp Rap at Both Sides

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—Postmaster General A. S. Burleson was denounced and praised in turn in the House this afternoon in the most vitriolic partisan debate that has been heard in months.

Representative C. B. Miller, of Minnesota, launched the attack on Mr. Burleson and assailed him as the "arch politician of the time." Friends of the Postmaster General replied, defending him as an efficient public official and denouncing Representative Miller as a "character assassin," "political coward," "undesirable citizen" and the like.

Hardly had the Minnesota Representative begun his prepared speech when it became apparent that a stormy session was in prospect. Representative Blanton, of Texas, tried to ask a question, but the speaker, Mr. Miller, made a point of no quorum, which resulted in a roll call, despite the efforts of Majority Leader Kitchin to hold Democrats in line.

"At this time," Mr. Miller said, "criticism of a public official is justified only when the public welfare requires it. The condition to which our postal service has been reduced is a direct result of the unremitting and oppressive hand of Albert S. Burleson."

Postmaster General—has become a menace to the people and to the welfare of the several hundred thousand employes in his charge."

Mr. Miller said complaints against the postal service were heard on all sides. "The causes are not hard to find," he added.

"Investigation," Mr. Miller continued, "disclosed that the mail service is demoralized by the tyrannical and arbitrary treatment of thousands of employes by the Postmaster General and that certain policies adopted that tend to ignore all consideration of efficiency."

"Mr. Burleson can see no proposition except in a bitterly partisan way," Mr. Miller charged. He accused the Postmaster General of "filling his pockets to make it appear that Former Postmaster General Hitchcock, a Republican, left the department with a deficit, whereas the surplus which accrued when Mr. Hitchcock completed his term."

Mr. Burleson was attacked for denying the employes the right to organize. Mr. Miller declared that Postmaster General is driven to a frenzy if he sees his workers well paid, contented and in high spirits."

"The Burleson system," Mr. Miller continued, "has been the cause of discontent throughout the country to reflect the Burleson mind in their attitude to the employes under them. Thus, it is almost a foregone conclusion that the employes will be on good terms with the employes of the office. There is no way for a postmaster or field superintendent to come within the grasp of the Postmaster General's wrath like a man who has been harsh and exacting treatment of employes."

Representative Moon, of Tennessee, chairman of the Postoffice Committee, was the first to speak from the Democratic side. He declared that Mr. Burleson is the personal, political and moral superior" of Mr. Miller, whose language, he said, was "full of venom, hatred and vituperation."

General Burleson is not popular with the Republicans because he insists on carrying out the provisions of the law. Mr. Moon said that he had the only fault he had to find with the Postmaster General was "that he had been too liberal."

Commenting on the employment of convicts in the postal service, Mr. Moon said that he had known nothing about it, but assumed Mr. Burleson is not responsible for the colored men being in the employ of the office. Mr. Miller's injection of this subject into the debate was the "inevitable result of low breeding and a low order of mind."

Mr. Moon assailed Mr. Miller as a "political coward," saying his attack on Mr. Burleson would not do the country or the Republican party any good.

"It might be next to treason," Mr. Moon concluded, "for any man in this body to bring into contempt an official of the government."

## Thompson Beaten in Illinois by 62,000

## Senator Hardwick Is Overwhelmed by W. J. Harris in Georgia Primary

## Chicago, Sept. 12.—Mellie McCormick, Republican, will contest the Illinois Senatorship this fall with James Hamilton Lewis, Democratic incumbent, having been nominated at yesterday's primaries by a plurality of 62,000, on the basis of a turnout available, over Mayor William Hale Thompson, of Chicago, and Congressman George Edmund Fass.

With reports available from 1,974 precincts, out of 2,078 outside of Cook County (Chicago), McCormick had a plurality estimated at 79,000. Mayor Thompson carried the vote by 17,000 less than the state normal number of voters having gone to the polls.

Unofficial returns showed the total in Chicago to be only about 135,000.

Minority Leader of the House James W. Mann, of the 22 Congressional District, was nominated for reelection today, after a contest with Joseph G. Cannon, of the 18th District.

ATLANTA, Sept. 12.—Overwhelming defeat of Senator Thomas W. Hardwick by the Democratic primary yesterday's Democratic primary, in which President Wilson's letter to Clark Howell played a prominent part. The nominee is William J. Harris, former chairman of the Federal Trade Commission.

Harris carried 112 counties with 284 convention votes. Under the county unit system in Georgia 141 convention votes are sufficient to elect the nominee. Hardwick ran third in a five-candidate race.

Denver, Sept. 12.—Thomas N. Tynan, warden of the Colorado state penitentiary, will be the Democratic candidate for Governor this fall. Reports from the Tynan campaign show that his party increased Tynan's lead over Governor Julius C. Gunter and confirmed his nomination.

Republicans Drop Politics To Aid Fourth Liberty Loan

BOSTON, Sept. 12.—There will be no political rallies or speaking by the Republican candidates in the campaign during the time that the fourth Liberty loan drive is on progress.

This announcement was made today by the Republican State Committee, with the approval of United States Senator John W. Weeks and Lieutenant Governor Calvin Coolidge, candidates for the senatorial and gubernatorial nominations respectively.

Most of the candidates have volunteered their services to help in the Liberty loan drive, which will start September 28, four days after the state primaries and continue for three weeks. The state election falls on November 5.

## Prison Drive Walks Away

DORFBS FERRY, N. Y., Sept. 12.—Accomplices of Terence Hughes, who was convicted here of an offense which earned him a term in Westchester County's luxurious penitentiary, were surprised today to see him in Mount Kisco. They supposed he was fixed for the winter.

His surprise was not diminished when a request came later today from the State Police to search for Hughes, who had fled today ago.

Hughes was a driver at the institution and climbed out of his wagon one day and walked off, leaving the key for the first way out to the door of the penitentiary. Hughes had escaped, but it is said that he had been fixed along with the papers it might prevent his recapture.

Catering Company Is Fined \$5,000 for Sugar Hoarding

Judea Manton, in the Federal Court, yesterday punished the Federal catering company, which was fined \$5,000, as the corporation, without funds, agreed to pay the fine.

# Cold Comfort To Be Found in Food Prices

## The Pushcart Man and the Hotelkeeper As Rival Profiteers

## Try Cooperative Buying as a Partial Solace

Edited by ANNE LEWIS PIERCE, Director of the Tribune Institute

## BACON AND BANANAS, HOTELS AND PUSHCARTS

OUR remarks on 7-cent cantaloupes served at the rate of 80 cents in hotels and the relation of a 1,300 per cent mark up to service, crushed ice and the waiter's wages call for a wail on the subject of bacon. Thirty-five cents for an order of two slices of bacon is the tenor of this complaint. At the rate of 50 cents a pound for bacon, twenty-one slices to a pound, this order costs about 5 cents, and was marked up 600 per cent to cover service.

Moral, don't eat bacon. And if you must, don't pay 600 per cent above its already abnormal price for the dubious pleasure of eating it in a hotel. The only real way to eat bacon is to hang it over a stick and toast it over a campfire. Let the Boy Scouts and the soldiers have it and put the 600 per cent overhead into thrift stamps.

The hotels aren't the only ones. The pushcart man comes right along in the same class when he sells you plain yellow bananas for 5 cents apiece. Bananas are wholesaling for anywhere from 80 or 90 cents to \$1.37 for a bunch of 121, or seven-tenths of a cent to 1.2 cents a piece. Five cents for a banana is a 400 per cent mark up. The overhead of the pushcart or corner outdoor stand would not seem to warrant it! We have been told that the importation of bananas was so cut down that the price of necessity increased, and there is something in this. But the arrivals were only 9,000 bunches short the past week as compared with the previous year, and the wholesale price does not warrant the retail price being paid.

## THE SUGAR SITUATION

Don't be misled into thinking that you should pay more for sugar now. The new crop is to cost the consumer 10.35 cents a pound instead of 8.85, BUT the new crop won't be along until January or thereabouts. The increase goes not to the wholesaler or retailer, but to the producer because of increased cost of production, labor, etc., while the refiner for similar reasons gets a little more, only about a quarter of a cent, compared with the cent that goes to the planter.

Also, though your sugar ration is not raised, you can buy it in larger quantities at one time—a week's supply for the city and a month's supply for the farm, at the same old rate of two pounds a month a person.

The sugar is our only real shortage now, and for a commodity its shortage creates an amazing amount of resentment and irritation. It crops out in so many places—we can't just cut it out and forget it as we can more important foods like meat and beans. Reports indicate that 8 per cent of the bulk of the grocers' sales are sugar—even bread is only 10 per cent, and beans less than 1 per cent. This is the reason that the sugar shortage irritates us, unless we stop to think how ridiculous it is to care whether our food is sweet or sour at this particular crisis. Less sugar will be good for the body and soul just now. Add it to the list of your voluntary war sacrifices and swell the wonder of the soldierly "mass reaction" of the nation to the needs of the times. It is a most cheering proof that democracy is worth saving, and that it may even hope to be efficient as well as free, with a little thought and planning.

## FISH, FLESH AND FOWL

Fish is so scarce that it is hardly worth while to mention it. If you can find it, the retail prices are very fair, indeed, compared with the wholesale: Mackerel for 30 cents; halibut, 40; flounder and fluke, 18 and 22; whiting for 15, sea bass for 25. The bluefish boats and the seiners are out, but the supply is far behind the demand, considering which the prices are very fair.

It is getting to be time to buy your fish in the shell. Oysters and clams are 18 cents a dozen; scallops are 75 cents a pint, but are rich and no waste; large soft-shelled crabs are \$1.50 a dozen; hard shells 8 to 10 cents each and lobster is 65 cents a pound. Later these prices should be lower. The oyster outlook is especially cheering.

The lightweight meat that we are urged to buy is gradually making a place for itself. Ninety-five per cent of the meat sold in Brooklyn is said to be of this quality—and very good it is if you know how to buy it, especially at 35 and 38 cents, as contrasted with 45 and 48 for sirloin and round steak. Manhattan has its own local abattoirs and gets a somewhat larger percentage of heavy beef of "before the war" quality.

Chickens are still 32 to 38 for stewing and 45 to 48 for roasting. No comfort to be had in these prices.

## VEGETABLES AND FRUITS

Out in California you can buy Muscat grapes for 5 cents a pound; Casaba melons, large ones, for 10 cents; cantaloupes for 6 cents each and lima beans for 6 cents a pound. Here you pay 15, 20 or 25 cents for the same, and the Casaba melons cost 60 to 85 cents, and are mostly green at that. These facts are mentioned not purely to be disagreeable. It seems possible that one might justify a trip to California, even with doubled railroad rates, merely on an economic basis.

A woman who establishes cafeterias thither and yon recently bore witness that west of the Mississippi food prices were much lower and profits higher. The answer is that if we in the East will chose to all live in one spot, far from the centres of production, we must pay more for our food. And having made our choice, we might as well eat our 50-cent bacon and our 5-cent bananas in company with our kind and make the best of it.

If you want really cheap and nutritious food try cabbage and potatoes at 5 cents a pound, onions at 10 cents a quart, tomatoes at 10 to 15 cents a pound, lima beans at 15 cents a pound, peppers at 2 cents a piece and spinach at two pence for a quarter.

TRIBUNE INSTITUTE CONSUMERS' CO-OPERATIVE CLUBS (U. S. Food Administration License G-67,333)

The Service Station of the Tribune Consumers' Clubs has been moved from 3210 Broadway to 331 Greenwich Street, new telephone Worth 6885. Owing to difficulties in obtaining help, the service station is not always open, and it is requested that, as far as possible, orders be sent by mail or telephoned to the Tribune Institute, Beekman 3000.

The current price of high grade Western eggs, candled for quality, is 59 cents a dozen, ordered in lots of twelve dozen. The seconds candled from these are excellent quality for cooking and may be had in case lots (20 dozen) for 43 to 46 cents a dozen. Any amount of butter (highest grade pasteurized creamery print) may be ordered for 59 cents. The wholesale price of this butter is 54½ cents, printing costs 1.5 cents and the margin of 3 cents for handling, delivery and profit is added.

Wholesale market prices and conditions are based primarily on reports of the New York office of the Bureau of Markets, United States Department of Agriculture. The discussions of the retail market, its price and special war conditions are prepared in collaboration with the New York Federal Food Board.

(The market column appears on Fridays)