

Wilson May Issue Another Plea to Nation

Democratic Leaders Urge President to Act Before Election

Fear Attack of Hughes on Ford Administration in Desperate Straits to Save the Senate

(Special Dispatch to The Tribune)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—While professing complete confidence that the country will respond to President Wilson's appeal by electing a Democratic House and Senate, it was learned today that several astute leaders of the President's party are urging him to make another move between now and election day, with a view to insuring this result.

The Democratic situation apparently has been complicated by an unexpected development. Confidently some of the big Democratic leaders, at whose urgent solicitation the President put out his appeal, say that they have small hope for a Democratic House, but they hope and believe that an appeal from the President would save the Senatorial situation.

It was pointed out to the President, as has been printed in The Tribune, that an appeal from him might save the situation in three states in which the Senatorial result is in doubt—Nebraska, Nevada and Colorado—with possible effects in Illinois, Montana, Wyoming, Idaho, Missouri and Kentucky. They have no hope of saving Kansas, where nearly everyone concedes the defeat of Senator Thompson.

Hurried Conference Follows

The Democrats have been counting confidently on the election of Henry Ford, in Michigan. Hence the alarm yesterday when the Democratic politicians learned that the Hughes report, which had been suspected of reflecting on "Big Business," on Colonel Deeds and a few others about the protection of whom there was no worry in Democratic partisan councils, actually le-

elled its chief attack at Henry Ford, in connection with his employment of Germans in his plant, where parts of the Liberty motor were being made. This alarming development, it was stated today, was the cause of the hurried conference over the report at the office of the Attorney General yesterday, which was participated in by Postmaster General Burleson, Secretary Tumulty and Mr. Gregory.

It was agreed, it is said, that the report could not be held back because of the Republican charge that it was being purposely held back until after election, which charge had it been permitted to stand, might have done more harm throughout the country than even such a body blow to Democratic hopes in Michigan.

It was asserted by Republicans today that the supplemental report of Attorney General Gregory, made in connection with the Hughes report, was chiefly for the purpose of softening as much as possible the blow to Ford's chances at the approaching election, as well as defending the Department of Justice before permitting the conditions at the Ford plant as revealed by the Hughes report.

Perhaps the biggest surprise today in political circles—certainly after the news of the Hughes attack on Ford, which was not known by the Republicans until today—was a telegram from National Committeeman Norman E. Mack. This told Tumulty that "The Buffalo Evening News," which Mr. Mack says is a "strong Republican paper," accepted "The New York Herald" poll. As concerned the state of Alfred E. Smith by 90,000 majority, Mr. Mack added that this insured the election of Democratic members of the House from the two Buffalo city districts, now represented by the Hughes report. Bennett Smith, Democrat, and William F. Waldow, Republican.

Secretary Tumulty Gleeful

Tumulty was enthusiastic on receipt of this message, and showed it to newspapermen with great gusto.

Some Republicans here have privately conceded that Waldow had small chance of reelection, though they are claiming that Smith, whose district has a registration this year showing 13,000 Republican majority, would certainly be whipped. It was admitted, however, that Smith's personal strength might make this particular part of Mr. Mack's claim come true.

As to the contest for "The Buffalo News" that the state would go for Smith by 90,000, this was greeted with jeers by the Republicans, who say that since the President's appeal has aroused partisanship in New York State, Whitman will come down to the Bronx with a far larger majority than Tammany can possibly roll up for Smith in the greater city.

Much mystery surrounds the nature of the next appeal, which is confidently predicted in inside political circles for sometime before election. These rumors, which perhaps the appeal will be made unnecessary by an opportunity to dispatch some diplomatic message which will completely demolish the Republican attack on the policy of writing notes to the Huns instead of demanding unconditional surrender.

But it can be stated confidently that there will be some big move from the White House before Tuesday which will carry a big appeal to the voters from one end of the country to the other to support the President by giving him a Democratic House and Senate.

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Barnes Men Shout For Whitman at Big Albany Rally

Leave No Room for Doubt That They Will Help Governor at Polls

Leader Makes Speech Appears on Same Platform With Man He Bitterly Opposed at the Primaries

(Special Dispatch to The Tribune)

ALBANY, Oct. 31.—One of the only four counties of the state that went against Governor Whitman in the Republican primary last month outdid itself in giving the chief executive a rousing reception to-night, when he was the principal speaker at a big Republican mass meeting at Harmanus Bleecker Hall. Even William Barnes, one of his most implacable foes ever since the beginning of his second term, paid the Governor homage by speaking from the same platform with him.

The Barnes men spared no expense in whooping it up for him. Thousands of them turned out in the parade, which, ablaze with red fire and with numerous bands, preceded the meeting. The Governor was cheered so lustily wherever he appeared that it left no doubt that the organization has sent forth the word to turn out a big Whitman majority next Tuesday, in spite of all the attacks that were directed against him by Mr. Barnes and his Albany County followers in the primary campaign.

Because of the bitterness of his opposition to the Governor before the primary, all Albany has been looking forward expectantly to what Mr. Barnes would say at the Whitman meeting to-night. But they were doomed to disappointment if they expected any eulogy of the Governor on his part. He devoted most of his speech to an attack on President Wilson because of his plea for a Democratic Congress, and explained his coming out for Whitman on the ground of party regularity.

He expressed regret that candidates were not selected by the old state convention plan and the hope that the next Legislature would provide for such gatherings. Those who read between the lines of his speech seemed to think that Mr. Barnes was of the opinion that with conventions there would be a different class of state officials than make up the present administration.

"I opposed the renomination of Governor Whitman at the primaries," he said, "for reasons which I assigned at that time. One of them was that party government and party responsibility are necessary factors for the expres-

ion of public opinion. So believing, I cannot fall, now, when a majority of Republicans at the primary have voted for his renomination, to urge every Republican to vote for his election.

Mr. Barnes said that he favored a Republican Congress for two reasons—first, to show that America demands the unconditional surrender of the German army and navy, and second, to meet the internal problems of peace with economic sanity.

Governor Whitman continued his attack on Smith, his Democratic opponent. Miss Helen Varick Boswell declared that even if Smith wanted to be better than Tammany he couldn't be without facing the same fate that Governor Sulzer met.

Says Wilson Is Winning the War

James W. Gerard, former Ambassador to Germany, declared in a statement he gave out yesterday, that President Wilson was a "master psychologist," and that his "mental processes and reactions" that his diplomacy had an effect equal to that of the Allied arms and would accomplish Germany's unconditional surrender.

As Wives Relent, Shivering Men Get To Hear Al Smith

"Women Only" Meeting in Cooper Union Becomes a Family Affair

Three hundred women and thirty-one men sat in Cooper Union last night waiting for the opening of the first great meeting exclusively for women ever held in New York City.

According to the strict letter of the invitation, husbands might accompany their wives and voters "only as far as the door of the hall." The meeting was to be woman's great chance to hear Al Smith tell what he would do for women.

"Outside, in the middle of the street, a squad of policemen at bay a shivering crowd of husbands who had obeyed the command.

"Then came to the rescue the women police reserves, who, when they had the right for keeping people out of a meeting, but they don't know anything about getting them in. It took Captain Lucille La Verne of the Theatrical Battalion of Women Police Reserves, to perform this delicate task. She gave the order to her squad of strong women to let in the escorts. Thereupon the band played "Dixie" and all faithful escorts who hadn't gone home by that time marched in.

Mr. Smith was the first speaker. He answered in detail the questionnaire sent out by the Woman Suffrage party to all political candidates, in which three chief questions were asked: "Are you in favor of a minimum wage commission?" "Are you in favor of equal pay for men and women?" "Are you in favor of progressive labor legislation for men and women?"

The Governor answered one word, "Yes," to all these questions," said Mr. Smith. "I will answer them by pointing out to you the actual measures in my behalf which I used myself with during the years I was in Albany."

Other speakers were Mrs. Robert Elder, Miss Elizabeth Marbury, and Mrs. Mary E. Snyder. Mrs. Smith sat on one side of the speakers' table and Mrs. John F. Hyman on the other. Deputy Police Commissioner Ellen O'Grady was on the platform.

Elects as Peace President

"Fourth—The work of reconstruction must not be done by one man, or finally formulated according to his academic theories and ideals. The President was not elected when such issues were before the people. His mandate of power was not given in the light of the momentous questions which will soon force themselves for solution. He was elected as a peace President, and because he had 'kept us out of war.' The American people should, therefore, place in the branch of the government charged constitutionally with adopting policies of reconstruction a Congress which will not register the will of one man, but, fresh from the people, will enact the will of the people.

"We earnestly deprecate extending the unified uncontrolled leadership of a commander in chief to the making of a permanent treaty of peace or to the framing of those measures of reconstruction which must seriously affect the happiness and prosperity of the American people for a century. We urge all Americans who are Americans first to vote for a Republican Congress."

Roosevelt Joins Taft in Replying To the President

(Continued from page 1)

out which we could not put two more millions at the front next July. The Speaker, the leader and the chairman of the Military Committee of the Democratic House opposed the original draft with all the vigor possible. It was saved, and so our country's cause was saved by the Republican minority.

"Second—The new Senate must approve, by two-thirds vote, the terms of peace. Those terms should be settled not by one man only. It is one-man control we are fighting in this war to suppress. If the peace treaty is to be useful in the future it must be approved by the great body of the American people. The President has indicated a willingness to make a peace by negotiation. He has not demanded as he

might have done in three lines, that which the American people demand, an unconditional surrender. His exchange of notes with Germany has caused a deep concern among our people lest he may be parleying with her, concede her a peace around a council table instead of a sentence from a court. The fourteen points which the President and Germany assume that they have already agreed upon are so general and vague that such a peace would be no treaty at all, but only a protocol to an interminable discussion. The President is without final power to bind the United States to those fourteen points, although his language does not suggest it. Still less has he the power to bind our noble allies. We do not know that these points include all that our allies may justly demand, or do not concede something they may justly withhold. For what they have done for us we owe our allies the highest good faith. It is of capital importance, therefore, that we should now elect a Senate which shall be independent enough to interpret and enforce the will of the American people in the matter of this world peace, and not merely submit to the uncontrolled will of Mr. Wilson.

Violate Their Platform Pledge in Cases of Hawaii and Alaska

Favor Non-Residents District of Columbia Also Used as Means to Pay Political Debts

The Democratic party's time-honored adoration of the principle of local self-government and its traditional opposition to carpet-bag appointments are shown by investigations made by the Republican National Committee to be material for platform promises and nothing more. Federal appointments in Alaska and Hawaii have been made, according to the report, with total disregard of whether or not the men selected were residents, and this in direct violation of the pledge in the Democratic national platform of 1912: "We believe that the officials appointed to administer the government of all our territories and the District of Columbia should be qualified by previous bona fide residence."

The report of the Republican National Committee's investigation is in part as follows:

Ignore Campaign Pledge

"Having been elected on this platform, the Democratic Administration on its arrival in Washington proceeded to take steps to the appointment of men of Columbia to positions as a reward for partisan political service and in defiance of the law as well as of the party platform declaration.

"So thoroughly was the carpet-bag principle instituted by the government of the District that when it came to writing the Democratic national platform of 1916 the words 'and the District of Columbia' were dropped from this particular plank, leaving the declaration to apply merely to the officers appointed in the territories.

"In the remarkable Hawaiian list lead is taken by the appointing by the President of D. Hastings MacAdams, of St. Louis, as postmaster of Honolulu, Hawaii.

"Mr. MacAdams was formerly correspondent of a St. Louis newspaper at the national capital. Early in the first Wilson Administration he was appointed to a government position as press agent for the Postoffice Department, a position which he held until classed as editor. In 1916 Mr. MacAdams' services were loaned to the Democratic National Committee. He edited the Democratic campaign year book of that year. Following the election, as a reward he was appointed postmaster at Honolulu, although he never had seen either the city or the territory in his life.

Appointees Not Islanders

"Another interesting Hawaiian appointment was that made in the spring of 1918, when the President eliminated an obnoxious candidate for appointment as United States District Attorney for the western district of Hawaii by making Howard Haskaway, a leading Democrat of Seattle, Wash., Collector of Internal Revenue of Hawaii, at Honolulu.

"The Federal appointments for Alaska are not without their humorous aspects. For example, James A. Smiser is now United States Attorney for the First Division of Alaska, the division which has its headquarters at Juneau, the territorial capital.

"Mr. Smiser hails from Tennessee. Immediately upon the appointment of Thomas Watt Gregory as Attorney General of the United States, Mr. Smiser sought to be appointed United States marshal for the eastern district of Tennessee. Attorney General Gregory favored him enthusiastically. It appears that in Mr. Smiser's early boyhood Mr. Smiser's father had befriended Mr. Gregory and had assisted the present Attorney General to gain his primary education. However, one of the United States Senators from Tennessee had a candidate of his own for the position of marshal, and became deluged in his attitude when he learned that the Attorney General was promoting the candidacy of Mr. Smiser.

"The Senator took the matter direct to the White House. The Senator, the Tennessee marshal job, and the Attorney General's man, Mr. Smiser, was sent to Alaska as District Attorney.

"President Wilson's most recent appointment on the bench in Alaska was that of William A. Hohlfelmer, a practicing attorney of Seattle, Wash., now judge of the second division of Alaska at Nome.

"Several of the other appointees for Alaska, all having nominal residence there, were appointed primarily at the instance of Southern Democratic Senators and Representatives, they being former residents of the Southern states."

Wise Asks East Side To Cast Off London

Rabbi Stephen Wise went down to the lower East Side last night to plead with a gathering of Jews in Jefferson Hall to repudiate Representative Meyer London at the forthcoming election because of his anti-war votes in Congress. Dr. Wise asked his hearers to vote for Henry Goldtong, candidate in the Twelfth Congressional District of the Democratic and Republican parties.

Dr. Wise was applauded when he referred to the Bolsheviks as "red-handed and cold-blooded murderers." Then he said:

"The only thing that interests Meyer London, Hilgitt and Shipcliff is the enthronement of Bolshevism in Russia, and I suppose, its counterpart in America.

"I hear that there are Jews down here who are so despicably ungrateful to America as to speak of this country as being as tyrannous as was Russia in 1861. I hear there are some who are so despicable as to say they are neutral in this war. For such Jews you and I must pay the price.

"You and I are held responsible for a Trotsky. We are the scapegoats. We can't make everybody understand that Trotsky, although born a Jew, is a Jew hater. President Wilson is going to need all the help he can get. I ask you to vote for a loyal, honest, upright Jew, Henry Goldtong."

Suppressed by the Germans

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 31.—The "Collegium Gazette" announces that the political department at the Supreme Army headquarters has suppressed the department created by General Ludendorff, former first quartermaster-general, for the purpose of holding all the threads in his own hands.

Democrats Give Territorial Jobs to "Carpet Baggers"

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Fifty Per Cent More Sugar For Your November Ration

Some Meats and Vegetables That Are Almost Cheap

Edited by ANNE LEWIS PIERCE, Director of the Tribune Institute

THE SUGAR BOWL SWELLS "WISIBLY"

THREE pounds of sugar for your individual sugar bowl, in the month of November, instead of two! This news might seem a negligible blessing, arriving neck and neck with the report of the collapse of Turkey and Austria, were it not for the memory of certain real Americans who have found room in their hearts for sorrow over sugarless coffee, and room in their cellars to hoard more than their fair share of the world's sweets.

Translated into everyday terms, this means nine teaspoonsful a day instead of six for each of us (for all purposes, not necessarily by the "spoonful"), and it is a plenty—even to provide sugar for apples, cranberries and grapefruit and to re-lease the canned fruits put up without sugar. The increase applies to hotels and boarding houses as well as to private homes.

The many reasons that have conspired to make this increase possible are interesting: The new crop of sugar from Louisiana approaches, the beet sugar is being rapidly manufactured; our savings for the past four months have helped, both personally and in the manufactures calling for sugar; also the Cuban crop is large and wooden ships are expected to help in its transportation.

The Federal Food Board hastened to make this change in the ration the moment it was possible, and some of us may feel a bit like spoiled children when we remember our past regrets. The least we can do is not to take advantage of the largess. The situation still calls for supervision and careful use so as to permit the consumption of fresh foods and fruits that call for sugar in their serving.

Do not put your sugar supply into candy, cakes and soft drinks that you are better off without.

Furthermore, you may buy the family supply for one month at one purchase. But woe betide the man or woman who takes unfair advantage of this liberal and convenient arrangement.

MORE ABOUT MEAT

Warm weather and much illness have had a depressing effect on the sale of meat, and in the retail market the prices are noticeably lower. There are rumors that a slight rise is due, especially as to lamb, the demand for this meat having increased satisfactorily with the fall in price.

Look at these prices: The best of meat, trimmed, Manhattan market, 78 cents for sirloin, 45 for round, 32 to 42 for rib roast and 25 to 28 for stew. Step over to Brooklyn and get good medium grade meat 5 to 10 cents a pound less, 30 cents for steak and 20 to 22 cents for stewing meat.

As to lamb: Manhattan market prices are 32 to 40 cents for chops, 35 for leg and 20 for stew. Brooklyn prices (cash and carry), chops, 32 to 35; leg, 28, and stew, 16 to 22.

These prices are mostly lower than those quoted on un-trimmed cuts by the Federal Food Board, which average 45 cents for steak, 31 to 46 for roast beef and stewing beef 29 to 32.

One man well up in the trade made the illuminating remark that an ignorant butcher who didn't know his business and did not buy shrewdly was just as much of a menace to his customers as a man who was dishonest, though he might be a much better man ethically. The Federal Food Board plan of fixing a margin of profit of so many cents on different cuts was commended as eminently fair and moreover as practical as it was simple to apply, and any butcher who could make change could add 15 cents to what he paid for sirloin steak and 6 cents to what he paid for chuck roast and know he was asking a fair price.

On with the same study and control of food prices! It is one of the fruits of war that should embellish peace.

MISCELLANEOUS FOOD REFLECTIONS

Vegetables: Turnips are labelled "a drug on the market"; no prospect of buyers. This means the wholesale market and possibly the drag is due to the retail price. People will not rush to pay 5 cents for a turnip when they can get a Florida orange for the same price! Down with the price of turnips.

Lima beans are good and cheaper than in the summer, two quarts for a quarter, and peas 15 to 30 cents a pound, according to whether you buy them inside or outside the market.

Celery, peppers and brussels sprouts are all plentiful and reasonable at 10 cents a bunch, 2.5 cents apiece and 15 to 25 cents a quart, respectively. Cranberries are only 15 cents a quart and the new sugar ration makes them usable.

Fruits: Apples easily lead in price, quality and quantity, with grapes a second choice at 25 cents for Tokays. Quinces are plentiful and make a final appeal to the preserving kettle.

It is a wise man who can tell what an orange should cost him. The "drop in price" came duly, the last of the Californians bringing \$12.50 to \$13.50 for the most popular sizes (200 to 250 to a box), which would make a single fruit cost the retailer about 6 cents and it should retail for 8 cents. The largest fruits brought \$10.50 a box, costing wholesale 8 cents apiece, and should retail for 10. But, alas! they cost 12 cents at the market, a fact hard to explain, unless they were "left over" from last week's higher prices. Florida oranges and Porto Ricos can be told by their paler color and should and do sell for less. Five cents apiece for the medium sized Florida is correct at a 2 or 3 cent margin.

(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 discussion 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)

Republicans Storm Schoharie County, Enemy's Gibraltar

George A. Glynn, chairman of the Republican state committee, after receiving reports from all around the state yesterday, said the Republicans are in good shape for the battle on Tuesday and that they would break all records by carrying Schoharie County, the "Gibraltar of Democracy."

"Governor Whitman fell short about 250 votes in 1918 of carrying Schoharie," said Mr. Glynn, "but this year, with the help of the women voters and the Prohibitionists, we are going to put over a Republican victory. The total Republican enrollment in Schoharie this year is 4,226, and the Democratic enrollment is 4,216. The Prohibitionists, who are running Governor Whitman as their candidate, have an enrollment of 548. We stand to carry this historic old Democratic stronghold by close to a thousand this year."

Chairman Glynn exhibited a copy of a telegram received by a New York agent, October 30, and dated Washington, October 30, and read as follows:

"President Wilson has asked for a

Democratic House and Senate. Funds vitally needed to insure election majority Democrats both bodies. Can we look to you for a contribution of \$100? Our real need prompts me to make appeal to you. Please wire answer immediately, care Democratic National Committee Headquarters, Washington.

"HOMER S. CUMMINGS, Chairman Democratic National Committee."

"This message was delivered to me at 9 o'clock this morning," said the woman recipient. The same messenger carried many other messages. This makes four telegrams I have received from Democrats seeking money to elect their men. One was from a man named McNamee. Another was from a woman. After I received the first one I registered, and will vote the Republican ticket."

Governor Whitman will speak in the Bronx to-night at the following points: London Casino, 170th Street and Third Avenue; Bronx Park Casino, Southern Boulevard and 123d Street; McKinley Boulevard, Boston Road and 129th Street; and Lafayette Hall, 138th Street and St. Ann's Avenue.

To-morrow night the Governor will speak in Elwood Music Hall, Buffalo.

King Alfonso Recovers

MADRID, Oct. 31.—It is announced here that King Alfonso, who has been suffering from an attack of influenza, has been restored to health.

No Mystery in Meat

Some things are so simple that they have to be explained again and again. When things are obvious, people keep looking for mysteries behind them.

So it is with the packing business. The mere size of Swift & Company confuses many. Because their imaginations are not geared up to scale, they believe there must be magic in it somewhere—some weird power.

Swift & Company is just like any other manufacturing business, run by human beings like yourself; it takes in raw material on the one hand and turns out a finished product on the other.

Swift & Company keeps down the "spread", or the expense absorbed between raw and finished material, to as low a figure as possible. (If it didn't it would be put out of business by others who do.)

How much Swift & Company pays for the raw material, and how much it gets for the finished product, depends upon conditions which Swift & Company does not control.

It depends entirely upon how much people want the finished product, and how much raw material there is available to make it from.

The profits of Swift & Company amount to less than one cent per pound on all meats and by-products, —less than one-fourth of a cent on beef.



Keep Your Pledge Make Good for Our Fighting Men BUY WAR-SAVING STAMPS

Swift & Company U.S.A.

Ten Wholesale Distributing Markets in Greater New York Central Office, 32 Tenth Avenue G. J. Edwards, District Manager

There Is Just One Answer To the Hun Plea for Peace

AND there is just one answer to the patriotic call for economy as applied to Hosiery—and that is HOLEPROOF. Fine quality, smart appearance and comparatively low prices combined with ability to out-wear any other Hosiery that we know of gives them first place as America's Economy Hosiery

Holeproof Hosiery

For Men—\$2.00 to \$6.00 the Half Dozen
For Women—\$3.00 to \$7.50 the Half Dozen

Brill Brothers

1456 Broadway Broadway at 49th Street 44 E. 14th St.
279 Broadway 2 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn 47 Cortlandt St.
125th Street at 3d Avenue