

House to Get Full Evidence About Packers

Trade Commission Agrees to Turn Over Names of Witnesses and Records

Swift Is Again on Stand

Combination of Meat Producers Has Continued Since 1885, Heney Says

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Names of witnesses upon whose testimony charges of collusion among the five leading packers were based by the Federal Trade Commission will be submitted voluntarily by the commission to the House Interstate Commerce Committee, together with all other testimony and evidence gathered during investigation of the meat industry.

William B. Colver, chairman of the Trade Commission, so informed the committee today, as a result of demands made by committee members yesterday that all names of witnesses be divulged so that the committee would have a basis for further questioning of the packers.

Mr. Colver wrote to the committee as follows: In view of the discussion in the committee on January 30 the commission begs leave to make the following suggestions: No resolution is necessary requiring the Federal Trade Commission to produce documents, furnish names of witnesses or otherwise lay before the committee every bit of information and evidence which it has secured during the investigation of the meat packing industry.

Transcript of a testimony taken at the public hearings was sent to the joint committee on printing nearly a year ago for the purpose of its publication in a public document.

When the committee is ready for the public hearings to appear before it much light will be thrown upon the record as built up before the committee during the last ten days.

It may require a little time to recall and copy such original documents as have been transmitted by the Federal Trade Commission to the Department of Justice, but if the committee desires this will be done with all expedition, subject of course to the opinion of the Department of Justice as to a disclosure of certain matters being in the public interest.

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Packers' Activities Called Menace

William F. Bode, president of the Read-Murdoch Company, of Chicago, wholesale grocer, testified the entrance of the big packers into the wholesale jobbing business had become a menace to the wholesale grocers of the country, and they would be driven out.

We hereby announce the retirement from our firm of Mr. Elias Asiel and Mr. William Erdmann. The business will be continued by Mr. Sidney S. Prince, Mr. Nelson I. Asiel, Mr. Robert H. White, with Mr. Arthur Marx and Mr. M. Weitzel, who have been admitted to partnership this day.

ASIEL & COMPANY February 1st 1919.

The Public Forum, CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street

Speaker: VACHEL LINDSAY America's Greatest Living Poet

Sunday, February 2, at 8 P. M. The Public Is Invited.

Petition for Soldiers Proves "Hearst Tribute"

AT LEAST one of the signers of the third memorial presented to Mayor Hylan Thursday, approving his appointment of William Randolph Hearst as a member of the Committee to Welcome the Homecoming Troops, did not know that his signature would ultimately be put to such use. He is Henry Stelling, proprietor of a confectionery store at 68 Lenox Avenue.

About three weeks ago a man, known to Mr. Stelling, asked him to sign a petition urging six months' pay for discharged soldiers and a fitting remembrance for them. With that understanding, Mr. Stelling signed the petition.

He learned yesterday, when informed by a Tribune reporter, that his name had been used in "The American" as one of the signers of the memorial presented to Mayor Hylan.

of business unless the packers' operations were restricted. The witness said that the packers sent their products in refrigerator cars intended originally only for perishable meat products; that the railroads gave them passenger train service and made deliveries in two days where the wholesaler required from five to ten. The railroads, he added, refused to transport perishable goods of the wholesaler except to a limited number of cities, while the packers' refrigerator cars were taken everywhere.

He suggested legislation to prevent packers shipping anything except meats in their refrigerator cars.

Livestock Prices Discussed

Effect on livestock prices of purchases by the five leading packers was also discussed. Mr. Louis F. Swift, by Francis J. Heney today, before the Senate Agriculture Committee considering regulations for the meat industry.

Mr. Heney read letters to show that each of the "Big Five" tried to maintain a certain percentage of purchases on the Omaha market.

"This was a natural result of each concerning wishing to 'keep his own business away from his rivals,'" said Mr. Heney.

"No, I didn't have any object in starting a fight there and running up prices," said Mr. Swift.

Whether the consumer could get cheaper meat products from big or small packers was also discussed. Mr. Swift said he made less on butter than from an independent company handling the product alone.

Questions relating to the bookkeeping systems of the packers resulted in a verbal sparring between Mr. Heney and Mr. Veeder. Mr. Swift's counsel, and his assistant, John J. Neely, Senators who declined they later would be put up if the proceeding was continued.

Mr. Swift protested against republication of old reports on polls between the big packers many years ago. Mr. Heney contended "there hasn't been a day since 1885 that Armour, Swift and Morris haven't been in combination."

Mr. Swift testified his company was interested in a company manufacturing the bumping posts for railroads.

"Swift & Co. in the past have accepted rebates from railroads, haven't they?" Mr. Heney asked.

Mr. Swift said they had done so at the time when it was legal.

Mr. Swift denied he was actively interested in getting his employees positions as "dollar-a-year men" in the good administration. He said H. B. Collins took such a position at the request of the administration.

Payment of the \$6,000 yearly salary of Thomas F. Logan as publicity adviser for Swift & Co., was made from the expense account of Mr. Veeder.

Mr. Swift said, and his name did not appear on the books of Swift & Co. The witness said Mr. Veeder was paid \$7,000 a year, of which about \$25,000 represented his salary as counsel while the balance was to cover "office expenses."

Popularity of the present committee is demonstrated in the successful campaign being carried on for contributions to a permanent soldiers' and sailors' memorial. Checks were received yesterday, and letters came throughout the day to the committee office in the Manufacturers' Trust Company, of which he is president, expressing admiration for his tactful handling of the victory committee's affairs, especially on Wednesday night, when Hearst tried to rush the meeting with hired soldiers and political henchmen.

Edmund Connor, who was ejected from the meeting, has quit the committee, and his resignation as a member was received yesterday by Borough President Reigelmann.

Among the prominent Brooklyn citizens voicing approval of the Jonas committee was Judge Calaghan, E. W. Hiles and Company sent a commendatory letter. Others were read from J. M. Bacon and Edgar J. Williams. Hundred of these letters are arriving daily, with contributions to defray the expense of the "welcome home" for the troops.

Mr. Jonas's Resignation

The resignation which Mr. Jonas gave to Borough President Reigelmann, reads: "On January 28 and 29, you, Mr. President, addressed three letters to me, the latter one just prior to the mass meeting. We also had two conferences on those days, one in my office and one in yours, all pertaining to the one subject, namely, the right of free speech and of fair play.

"I have not heretofore officially answered these communications, as the rapid trend of events made this practically unnecessary. I now quote from one of your letters as follows: 'The Brooklyn Victory Celebration Committee is the official Brooklyn committee appointed by me in my official capacity.'

The intimation here conveyed, as well as in our conferences, indicated your

PREMIER U. S. AIR FIGHTER



CAPTAIN "EDDIE" RICKENBACHER

Jonas Will Fight Hearst's Move To Break Up Brooklyn Greeters

embarrassment at my remaining the chairman of your memorial committee because I did not choose to do your bidding, and for other obvious reasons.

Funds Raised for Boys

A few weeks ago I publicly stated that if friction arose between us, I should resign. This I did not do because I would not retire under fire.

"I now tender my resignation, to take effect immediately, and so that you, Mr. President, may have the privilege and opportunity of appointing as chairman of your official committee one who can work with you more harmoniously and pleasantly than I now have."

When you were appointed, I was only planning to resign for a separate reception and welcome home to our boys. This has been accomplished and the funds are now in hand for the purpose.

The chairman of the finance committee, Mr. C. Foster Smith, of the board of directors, Mr. Arthur J. O'Keefe, and the treasurer, Mr. Andrew T. Sullivan, have done splendid work and can be safely relied upon to carry on the plans already initiated in a manner satisfactory to the public.

"The committee on permanent memorial is as representative as it would be possible to secure, and the committee will be fortunate, indeed, if it retains the active interest and cooperation of these distinguished men of substance and standing.

Does Not Court Publicity

As I do not court publicity, do not desire to be involved in political quarrels, and the condition of my health renders it imperative that I have an opportunity for rest and recuperation, I must ask to be relieved of my duties as chairman of the memorial committee.

With thanks to my fellow committee-men for their cooperation, to the public at large, to the press for its courtesy and kindness, and with grateful appreciation of the honor you have conferred upon me, I beg to remain, with best wishes, yours very respectfully.

Among prominent citizens at the meeting were Victor A. Lersner, of the Williamsburg Savings Bank; Meier Steinbrink, Frank L. Babbott, General John G. Eddy, Park Commissioner John M. Harmon, Frank J. Helme, Frederick Grotzsch, James Sherlock Davis, president of the Chamber of Commerce; Commissioner of Public Works, Borough of Manhattan, Frederick B. Pratt, Borough President, Reigelmann, A. C. Bedford, of the Standard Oil Company; Alfred T. White, Alexander M. Weitzel, Herman Neederland, Andrew T. Sullivan and Mrs. Walter Shaw Brewster.

Democratic leader McCooley would have no opinion or expression about the sudden attack on him and his office as chief clerk of the Supreme Court by Mr. Hearst's New York Journal.

In yesterday's Tribune John J. Delaney, exalted ruler of the Elks, was mentioned as the Democratic leader at Mayor Hylan's home district. This was an inadvertence. William F. Delaney, chief clerk of the city magistrate's office, is the district leader.

Rickenbacher, U.S. Ace, Here, Tells of Fight

found that the last plane, the one nearest to me, had sprung up and was above me, and I decided to get him. That was just what the other two fellows wanted me to do. They knew that if I was engaged with the plane above me they could probably get me from below and from behind. Finally I got the fellow I was pursuing and sent him down. Then I pulled my control stick and ripped my right upper wing to ribbons.

Captain Rickenbacher stood at this part of his narrative, and took a long deep breath. He seemed to be living over again his thrilling experience over Metz.

"Well," he continued, "I thought of all my friends and my enemies, and a thousand thoughts seemed to crowd themselves into my mind at this particular moment, as I was coasting down to what I thought was sure death. I was spinning down fast, and the two

enemy planes, thinking I was done for, abandoned their attack.

Takes Wild Chance

"Then as a last resort, and contrary to all rules of theory and practice, I pulled my motor wide open and when within 800 feet of the ground straightened out and sailed over to the first line trenches, where I landed lightly. Just before I took this wild chance I was going earthward at about 300 miles an hour.

Captain Rickenbacher said that he had had a similar experience in pursuing Germans and had descended so suddenly from a great height to a low altitude that it cracked his eardrum, which kept him in a hospital for six weeks.

The car gave me considerable trouble," he said, "and developed into a catastrophe. The flight that caused my ear trouble occurred above Chateau Thierry, when we were all outnumbered by the Germans.

Escaped Enemy by Drop

"On this occasion, I had seven enemy planes after me, and was forced to drop from 10,000 feet to 800 feet at a speed of 300 miles an hour. The sudden change of atmosphere was too much for my ear.

Captain Rickenbacher said he had twenty-eight enemy planes transferred to his credit, but expressed the belief that he had sent down many more that were not officially recorded. He wore last night the D. S. C. with nine citations, the Legion of Honor and the Croix de Guerre with three palms.

He said that as an honor his planes to the army of occupation on the German frontier and that he would like to be stationed with it.

He will spend a week in this city and then report to Washington. He said he was through with automobile racing for all time, as he regarded the air game as more exhilarating and fascinating.

Officers Kept On Troopship Under Protest

Request of One Man on the Adriatic to Telephone to Sick Wife Is Rejected

Many Complaints Made

Red Cross Workers Lauded, but Veterans Get Only Whistle Toot in Harbor

A protest that kept just within the bounds of subordination, but nevertheless was bitter, was made last night in the lounge of the White Star liner Adriatic, when 140 casual officers, including majors and colonels, were informed that they could not go ashore.

One officer, whose name was withheld, had a wife and child seriously ill. He begged to go shore to telephone to his home, which is outside the city, but permission was refused. This brought a storm of protest from brother officers, who sympathized with him, and urged a captain from the Port of Embarkation to grant his request.

The officer from Hoboken, whose name is said to be Captain Joplin, explained he had no authority to grant the request, as he had come from Hoboken with orders to be read to all casual officers.

Colonel's Appeal Fruitless

Colonel George Montgomery, of the Ordnance Department in France, a West Point who was in charge of the casuals, urged that the man be permitted to go ashore and telephone. Two hours after the vessel had docked his request had not been granted.

The casual officers crowded about the captain from the Port of Embarkation and asked if they could not be sent ashore in charge of a corporal's guard, explaining that they were gentlemen and would not run away.

Lieutenant Alton A. Brody, of the 13th Aero Squadron, who brought down two German planes and was captured by the Germans, said to reporters: "You can put me down on record as saying that when we were captured by the Germans we received more courteous treatment than we have received on our homcoming at the hands of the Port of Embarkation.

Everywhere on the ship the officers were complaining that the Port of Embarkation had permitted V. M. C. A. and Red Cross workers to go ashore, and that the discrimination was not right as these workers were subject to the same army regulation.

Colonel Montgomery said: "Here is a major among us who has a sick wife and child that is reported dying, yet he cannot go ashore to get word to them. My wife is one the pier but I cannot speak to her.

Lack of Greetings Regretted

When the captain from Hoboken read the order that the Sam Houston belts would have to be taken off before the men went ashore in the morning they were groans. One officer said: "We'd by Heaven I won't take mine off until I get an order to do so."

One officer who declined to give his name, said: "What is all this talk about a reception committee greeting us on our home-coming. This ship is not a transport. It's a prison ship. Why does not this great reception committee do something instead of going down to the bay and tooting a whistle. That is no reception.

"The same sort of thing obtains now over at the ports of embarkation over in France," said another officer, "I spent nearly three months with nothing to do but just because of confusion and orders of this sort."

Major Frederick Palmer asked about the disposition of baggage and informed the officer from Hoboken that he would not leave his luggage on board, as he had an abundance of it. He said he had documents that could not be replaced if lost or stolen.

The captain from Hoboken, undertook to explain something about the matter, but was delivering when one officer with many decorations on his breast said: "You needn't tell me anything about overwork. We work twenty-four hours out of every day, and we have to do it. The men said they did not complain so much about being detained aboard the ship overnight, but they did think it was unreasonable to permit them to go ashore for a few moments.

Sheep Census Runs High

The world census of sheep runs to well over 450,000,000—Ashville Citizen.

Public Works Urged to Give Jobs to Returned Soldiers

Labor Leaders Say Conditions in New York Are Near Crisis, but That State and City Authorities Can Prevent Any Danger by Quick Action

Interviews with New York labor leaders bring out the following angles of the unemployment problem raised by demobilization of the army and war workers:

That unemployment is here, but that it is not yet grave in New York. That, so far as the country is concerned, Congress and the Legislature of the State should appropriate money immediately for needed public work.

That prohibition is going to add largely to the seriousness of the problem.

That the perpetuation of the arbitration boards set up in war time would be helpful.

That mechanists, who were affected first by the closing of munition plants and factories engaged in war work, are now better off than the carpenters and American Federation of Labor, who are out of work in New York City.

That a large army of women workers who have been earning more pay in munition plants than men are now idle and unwilling to take up former lines, such as household employment.

That the ruling of Secretary Baker, permitting discharged men to remain in camp until they find employment, should ease the situation of the discharged soldier.

Strikes Cause Unrest

James E. Roach, director of the New York district of the American Federation of Labor, said yesterday: "There appears to be an abundance of labor, but this state of affairs is to be expected under the present conditions. A great deal of unrest seems to have been created within the last two weeks by threatened and actual strikes, which have consequently interrupted related industries. Employers should long ago have seen that speedy settlements reduced to their own advantage, as well as to that of the workers."

That the ruling of Secretary Baker, permitting discharged men to remain in camp until they find employment, should ease the situation of the discharged soldier.

The workingman merely wants an opportunity to work, and in the recognition of that fact we will have the solution of the entire problem. "The people at Washington claim they have saved \$15,000,000,000. The government should immediately begin serious improvements and work-contemplations. The state and city administrations also should start construction work and, with the earnings from the sale of war bonds, other industries would benefit and the entire situation be relieved until the arrival of the period of activity in the spring.

"If this is done at once there need be no further unemployment. The average American wants a job and a decent living."

Holland Explains Views

James Holland, president of the New York State Federation of Labor, sees a grave but by no means critical situation.

"The labor situation," he said yesterday, "is not at all pleasant to contemplate. Great numbers of our war veterans have not yet secured jobs, soldiers are piling up by the thousands, and other thousands are being thrown out of work by the prohibition amendment. It is probable that Secretary Baker's order regarding soldiers to stay in camp will do much to help matters, but my greatest concern at the present time is for the men in the brewing industry. They can't do anything about it, but they don't know just what they are going to do. It is something that should be attended to at once by our reconstruction committee. The boards should include practical men and women, who have had experience in one industry or another, if they are to attain their greatest efficiency."

Larger Is Optimistic

B. A. Larger, general secretary of the United Garment Workers of America, is optimistic. He said yesterday: "I don't see anything to be alarmed at. The strike situation, as I see it, is not so serious as the public problem that is looming up to a serious degree. The employers should be reasonable, and I believe they will be. The demands of the workers are not excessive, but it seems that the business men are afraid to give the worker a greater return for his labor because he may not be able to get more for the manufactured product. There is a general

Expression of Country

Vote on Call for Strike

ST. PAUL, Jan. 31.—Taking of a strike vote throughout the country has been started by the expression of St. Paul and Minneapolis in favor of a strike. The men are said to be dissatisfied with the action of officials who remain as holdovers from the strike, and who operated press companies in opposing the unionization of the employees.

Stalls for strike votes among the St. Paul employees, other cities were mailed from here to-day, Garden said.

TRAVEL

NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL

Saxonia Feb. 12

Carmania Feb. 17

Royal George Feb. 22

AQUITANIA Mar. 1

Coronia Mar. 10

Orduña Mar. 18

Saxonia Mar. 18

Carmania Mar. 24

AQUITANIA Mar. 29

BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL

Princes Juliana Feb. 17

NEW YORK TO LONDON

Panormis Feb. 13

21-24 STATE STREET, NEW YORK

AMERICAN LINE

PHILADELPHIA-LIVERPOOL

Harford Feb. 4, Mar. 15

WHITE STAR LINE

NEW YORK-LIVERPOOL

Adriatic Feb. 8, Mar. 15

Baltic Feb. 15, Mar. 22

Laplund Mar. 1, Apr. 5

And Regular Theatrical

PORTLAND, ME.—LIVERPOOL

Megantic Feb. 6

N. Y.—AZORES—GIBRALTAR—ITALY

Canopic Feb. 27

Offices, 9 Broadway, New York

382 BOSTON 382

Worcester \$1.92, Providence direct \$1.40

STATEN ISLAND \$1.80, \$2.00

Daily, including baggage, \$2.00 P. M.

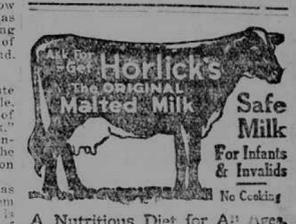
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To save lives four hundred thousand Armenian and Syrian children, silk, woolen and cotton trades have united to drive this week. Ask your liberal contributions representing our trades. Checks order of Cleveland H. Dodge, Treasurer. Please send to J. Frederick Talcott, Captain, Team No. 1, 225 Fourth Avenue.

Nothing to Mediate in Shipyard Walk-Out of 25,000

Men, H. M. White Says

SEATTLE, Jan. 31.—Henry M. White, Federal Immigration Commissioner, who is acting as mediator in the strike of 25,000 shipyard workers, declared he did not believe an honest expression had been obtained from the workers on the shipyard strike or that an honest vote was being taken on the general strike question. He declared that radical leaders, including I. W. W. workers, appeared to be directing the strike. Federal mediation at this time is impossible, he said, because there is no honest expression.

Bert Swain, secretary of the Seattle Metal Trades Council, declared that "the council will lose no sleep" over Mr. White's declaration of the government's intention to let the job stand, so far as the shipyard strike is concerned.

Charles Pies, Director General of the Emergency Rice Corporation, made an announcement to the effect yesterday: "Mr. Pies' specialty during the war was letting things stand when labor asked for betterment of wages or working conditions," Swain said.

ALLIES ALLOT 10,000 TONS OF PORK TO SWITZERLAND

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Switzerland has been allotted 10,000 tons of pork and pork products for the remainder of the year ending next September 30, the War Trade Board announced to-night after conferences with the representatives of British, French and Swiss governments.

This allotment is in addition to the allotment of sugar and breadstuffs and livestock agreed upon some time ago and for which licenses now are being granted.

RESORTS

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Tropical, sun bathing, 75 degrees, 1 hour in the sun. Write Chamber of Commerce for booklet.

LAKEWOOD, N. J.—Health in the Palm: 50 miles from New York. Write Township Committee, Lakewood, for illustrated booklet and hotel information.