PROPOSALS

STATE OF NEW YORK.
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, ALBANY,
June 21, 1922.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at his office in the Capitol in Albany, N. Y., until twelve o'clock noon of Monday, July 10th, 1922, at which place and hour they will be publicly opened and read, for furnishing certain equipment for the New York State canals pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 532 of the Laws of 1922, as follows:

A—1—
Crescent Power House, Cohoes, N. Y.
For furnishing and delivering two hydraulic turbines with governor equipment and extra parts for proposed power house at Crescent dam, Cohoes, N. Y.
Sheets 1 and 2 inclusive.

A—2—
Crescent Power House, Cohoes, N. Y.
For furnishing two water wheel driven generators and other electrical equipment in the proposed power house at Crescent dam, Cohoes, N. Y.
Sheets 1 and 2 inclusive.

Plans may be seen and detailed specifications, engineer's estimate of quantity, proposal blanks, forms of contract and bonds required, and other information for proposers, may be had at the office of the Superintendent of Public Works at Albany, N. Y., at the office of the Assistant Superintendent of Public Works for the Eastern Division, Wedgeway Building, Schenectady, N. Y.; at the office of the Assistant Superintendent of Public Works for the Middle Division at Syracuse, N. Y.; at the office of the Assistant Superintendent of Public Works for the Western Division at Rochester, N. Y.; at the offices of the Superintendent of Public Works, Erie Basin Terminal, Buffalo, N. Y., and Terminal Warehouse, Pier 6, East River, New York City.

Copies of detailed plans or drawings may be obtained from the State Engineer and Surveyor at Albany, N. Y., upon payment to him of the cost of producing them.

Monthly estimates will be paid of ninety per centum (90 per cent) of the work done at the contract price. Every proposal for said work must be accompanied by a money deposit in the form of a draft or certified check upon some good banking institution in the city of Albany or New York, issued by a national or state bank in good credit within the state and payable at sight to the Superintendent of Public Works for five per centum (5 per cent) of the amount of the proposal.

The person whose proposal shall be accepted will be required to execute a contract and furnish bonds within ten days from the date of notice of award delivered to him or them in person or mailed to the address given in the proposal.

Upon execution of the contract and approval of bonds, the certified check or draft will be returned to the proposer unless the same shall have been presented for collection prior to such time, in which case the amount of the deposit will be refunded by the Superintendent of Public Works.

The deposit of bidders other than the one to whom the award of contract shall be made will be returned immediately after the award has been made.

The bond required for the faithful performance of the contract shall be in such sum as shall be fixed by the Superintendent of Public Works, which sum shall not be less than twenty per centum (20 per cent) of the estimated cost of the work, according to the contract price, and an additional bond known as the labor bond, in the sum of ten per centum (10 per cent) of the amount of the estimated cost of the work according to the contract price, will be required as security that the contractor will pay in full at least once in each month all laborers employed by him upon the work specified to be done in the contract.

In the event that more than one surety company is offered as surety on said bonds co-insurance only will be accepted.

Each proposal must be addressed to the Superintendent of Public Works, Albany, N. Y., and must be endorsed on the envelope with the name of the construction for which the proposal is made.

Award, if made, will be made to the person or persons whose proposal shall be lowest in cost to the State for doing the work, and which shall comply with all provisions required to render it formal. Before any award shall be made the lowest bidder will be required to satisfy the Superintendent of Public Works of his ability to provide suitable equipment and materials for the proper performance of the work.

The right is reserved to reject all proposals and readvertise and award the contract in the regular manner, if, in the judgment of the undersigned, the interests of the state will be enhanced thereby.

CHARLES L. CADLE,
Superintendent of Public Works.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Proposals for furnishing timber, sheathing, flooring, exterior facing lumber, etc., for the construction of Stable, State Camp of Instruction, near Peekskill, N. Y., will be received by the State Board of Armory Commissioners, at its office, 158 State Street, Albany, N. Y., until three o'clock P. M. (daylight saving time) on Friday, July 7, 1922, and then and there publicly opened and read.

Proposals must be made on proposal forms and enclosed in envelopes, both of which are furnished by the State, envelopes to be sealed and endorsed as directed in the proposal form.

Proposal forms and envelopes may be obtained and copies of specification consulted at the above described office of the Board, at the State Camp of Instruction, near Peekskill, N. Y., and at the State Arsenal, 413 Seventh Avenue, New York City.

The right is reserved hereby to reject any or all bids.

STATE BOARD OF ARMORY COMMISSIONERS.
By Franklin W. Ward, Secretary.
Dated Albany, N. Y., June 24, 1922.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Commandant, U. S. Coast Guard Depot, South Baltimore, Maryland, until 2:00 P. M., July 18, 1922, and then opened, for the purchase of the Coast Guard Cutter PEQUOT. The vessel has recently been put out of commission, in good condition, and may be inspected at the Coast Guard Depot after July 5, 1922. Proposals should be accompanied by certified check for $500.00. The successful bidder must remove the vessel within ten days of notification of acceptance of his proposal. Proposals should be marked on outside of envelope "Proposals for Coast Guard Cutter PEQUOT." The government reserves the right to reject any or all bids. Characteristics of the vessel are as follows: PEQUOT (formerly fishing steamer J. A. FAGNER, JR.); wood; length over all, 155 ft.; beam moulded, 22 ft.; depth, 11.2 ft.; gross tonnage, C. H. 282; net tonnage, 192; engine is a vertical compound condensing, 16"x 33"x26" stroke, with attached air and bilge pump; one Scotch boiler, dynamo 5.5 K. W. Sturtevant, 110 volts.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE

AT A SPECIAL TERM, PART I, OF THE Supreme Court of the State of New York, held in and for the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 21st day of May, 1922.

PRESENT—HON. ISIDORE WASSER, Justice. In the Matter of the Application of MORRIS BRUCK and PHILIP BERGMAN, directors of SAM BRUCK, INC., a corporation, for voluntary dissolution.

On reading and filing the petition of MORRIS BRUCK and PHILIP BERGMAN, one-half of the directors and owners of one-half the stock of SAM BRUCK, INC., a corporation created under the laws of this State, and having its principal office located in the County of New York, and the schedule thereto annexed, duly verified by the petitioners on the 16th day of May, 1922, from which petition it appears that the case is one of those specified in section 172 of the general corporation law, and it further appearing to the satisfaction of the Court from the petition that there is an equal division respecting the management of the affairs of said corporation, and on reading and filing notice of this application, dated the 17th day of May, 1922, with proof of due service thereof, and of said petition and schedule, and a copy of this order on the Attorney General, and after hearing LEON BROF, Esq., of counsel for the petitioners, and no one representing the Attorney General, on the motion of Morrison and Schiff, attorneys for the petitioners, it is

ORDERED, that all persons interested in said corporation show cause before LOUIS S. LEWIS, Esq., who is hereby appointed Referee for that purpose, at his office at 299 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 25th day of July, 1922, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, why the said corporation should not be dissolved, and it is

FURTHER ORDERED, that this order be published once in each week for three successive weeks, next preceding the return day hereof, in The New York Tribune and New York Law Journal, a newspaper published in the County of New York.

FINANCIAL MEETINGS

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a special meeting of the stockholders of BRAZOS RIVER OIL CORPORATION will be held at the office of the Corporation, No. 71 Broadway, New York City, on the 17th day of July, 1922, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of taking a vote on a resolution to change the name of said Corporation from BRAZOS RIVER OIL CORPORATION to DARBY PETROLEUM CORPORATION OF NEW YORK.
June 29, 1922.
J. FRED DARBY, President.
ARTHUR C. BOYCE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICES

REALTY ASSOCIATES,
162 Remsen Street, Brooklyn, New York.
Dividend No. 39.
May 25, 1922.
The Board of Directors has this day declared the regular semi-annual dividend of three per cent on the capital stock of this Company for the first six months of the fiscal year, payable out of earnings July 15, 1922, to stockholders of record at close of business 3 P. M., July 5, 1922.
Augustus Harber,
Treasurer.

The Week in Business

Continued Expansion in General Trade Despite Labor Difficulties; Retail Section Active on Seasonable Merchandise

DESPITE the untoward influence of labor troubles, both current and prospective, general business continued to make good gains last week. The activity in automotive lines, the steel and construction industries was well maintained. In the textiles there was some slowing up, due mainly to the approach of semi-annual inventory and the holidays over the Fourth of July. Indications, however, point to a decided quickening in the primary textile field shortly after the holiday period.

One of the most favorable factors that appear to be working for better trade is the continued good business reported in retail circles. The late arrival of real summer weather delayed consumer buying of seasonable merchandise to some extent. Last week, however, the movement of seasonable goods in retail channels was reported large in almost every section of the country.

In the rural districts consumer buying is on a larger scale than in more than a year. This is evidenced in better reports from mail order houses and from department stores and other retail establishments in the farming sections. Improved sales of agricultural implements and of other farm equipment also point to the fact that the farmer, one of the hardest hit of all economic factors, is regaining his confidence and is beginning to loosen his purse strings.

In some quarters the exceptional advance that has been made in building lines and in automobiles has led to warnings against the possibility of a new inflation. On the whole, however, it appears that such warnings are scarcely well founded. Bank reports indicate that there has been little or no borrowing that is tinged with speculative operations in the commodity markets. That there has been some speculation in raw wool and raw cotton is undoubted, but it has been founded on tariff and other contingencies. Bank loans have not kept pace with the growth in trade, which leads to the conclusion that business in general is financing itself largely out of collections of past due accounts and more prompt payments for the merchandise now in process of distribution.

Cottons

The cotton goods markets were quiet and fairly firm. On some recessions in raw cotton second-hand holders of gray or unfinished goods were inclined to shade prices slightly, but mills in general were holding out for full market prices.

In the finished goods section of the trade activity was confined chiefly to the wash goods, for which a latent demand has appeared. This demand, however, did not come in time to give converters and other sellers of such goods a good season on them. The staple cottons were dull throughout the week. Some spring gingham orders have been booked with prices to be named later. Demand for bleached goods for forward delivery continued light.

Silks

The long-expected upturn in silks appears to be setting in. Reports from silk manufacturers last week were more favorable than for many months past. A few job lots of silk are still in the market, tending to keep down prices, but these are fairly well cleaned out now and producers are anticipating that the bulk of new buying that promises to develop next month will center on regular merchandise.

Raw silk remained firm to advancing throughout the week, and manufacturers are becoming more reconciled to the higher prices, whatever they may think of their justification under present conditions. Silk goods buyers also are showing less resistance to finished goods prices.

Woolens

The woolen and worsted goods market spent a fairly quiet week. Some selling of spring goods has taken place, but the market in general will not move into the spring season much before the end of this month, it is believed. Sentiment among the mills and selling agents is for higher prices, based on raw wool advances. Most of the discussion centers on how much the advances will be, rather than whether there will be any advances at all. On the other hand, persistent reports reached the market that some mills had been taking spring orders at prices which appeared to be low, considering the present price of raw wool. The inference is that fall orders are running out, that these mills have some fairly low priced wool in stock and are willing to turn it over on a basis of less than to-day's market in order to keep their machinery in operation.

Furs

The raw fur market quieted down to some extent during the week, although prices were generally firmly held. In the collection centers some high prices are being paid the trappers and collectors, which do not find reflection in the market here.

Manufacturing furriers are moving into their fall season in better shape than a year ago. Business to date has been in fairly good volume and the outlook, according to the fur trade, is better than last year.

Jewelry

General quiet prevailed in the jewelry trade last week. Business is spotty, with the cheaper novelty lines showing the most activity at present. Belt buckles, earrings, chains and necklaces provide the bulk of the business at present. Prices, however, remain firm and appear more likely to advance than to recede. Salesmen on the road report retailers generally averse to placing orders for future delivery. Most of the business is for filling in depleted stocks. The brightest phase of the jewelry trade is the continued improvement in reducing past due accounts.

Leather

Activity at firm to advancing prices featured the leather trade last week. Shoe manufacturers, who are beginning to book more fall orders, are covering their leather requirements more freely than for some time past. Sole leather was particularly active.

In the shoe trades the advance in leather is driving in some late orders for shoes and a considerable increase in fall ordering is anticipated this month. Some factories are sold up on deliveries to September 1 at present.

Apparel

The fag end of the summer season in women's apparel in the manufacturing and wholesale end found business fairly strong. Some overproduction of summer dresses was apparent, with consequent price cuts, but no demoralization of the market appeared. The cloak, suit, dress and allied trades will move definitely into the fall season this week. Early ordering has been fair and the manufacturers anticipate a good season.

Ordering of fall clothing for men continues at a fair pace. The strike in the Nek York market has gone in favor of the union workers, who were demanding the unionization of contract shops.

How Is Business?

Cottons—Demand light, prices firm; production gaining.
Silks—Demand increasing; prices firm to advancing, production showing gains.
Woolens—Demand fair, prices firm with indicated advances for spring; production increasing.
Furs—Demand slightly lighter; prices firm.
Apparel—Fair demand; prices firm; production of fall garments progressing.
Jewelry—Demand quiet, prices firm; production of novelties gaining.
Leather—Stronger demand prices increasing; shoe production increasing.
Rubber—Demand fairly light; prices unchanged.
Metals—Steel running into summer dullness, but prices firm; copper export business gains; domestic demand quiet.

Buyers Arrived

By Fairchild Service

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Loveman, Joseph & Loeb; Max Sommer, dresses, coats, suits, skirts, furs; Alfred Faul, 116 W. 32d st.

BOSTON

M. Linsky & Bro.; M. Linsky, woolen and cotton piece goods; Breslin.

CHICAGO

J. Cohen; J. Cohen, floor coverings; Pennsylvania.

Kiafer & Eisner; M. Eisner, cotton and silk goods; Pennsylvania.

Gold Bros.; M. Gold, house dresses, wrappers, aprons; Pennsylvania.

Edson, Keith & Co., J. J. Hollahan, milliner; 225 5th av.

Philipsborn's, J. N. Rosenthal, dresses, coats, suits, skirts; 921 B'way, 7th floor.

I. Stein; I. Stein, men's clothing; Pennsylvania.

A. Larner & Co.; E. Stern, dresses; 1170 B'way.

CINCINNATI

S. Blumenkron; S. Blumenkron, ready to wear; Pennsylvania.

DALLAS, Tex.—Sanger Bros.; S. K. Norfolk, men's clothing; 19 E. 24th st.

DES MOINES, Iowa—Lederer-Strauss Co.; L. W. Samish, representing; 15 W. 38th st.

INDIANAOLA, Ill.—G. K. Smith's Sons; G. K. Smith, cottons; Pennsylvania.

LOS ANGELES—Western Dept. Store; E. Olcovich, shoes; Ben F. Levis, 37 W. 26th st.

MOBILE, Ala.—Isadore Kayser & Co.; S. J. Kayser, ready to wear; Pennsylvania.

MONROE, La.—Monroe Furniture Co.; S. Kaplan, furniture, floor coverings; Pennsylvania.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Weiner Bros.; N. Weiner, ready to wear; Greenfield & Bro., 1372 B'way.

NEW ORLEANS—Marks-Isaacs Co.; H. Lobiche, boys' clothing; Baer & Lilienthal, 1150 B'way.

NORFOLK, Va.—Smith & Welton; Miss E. E. Grapes, dresses, coats, suits; Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA

M. Miller; M. Miller, dresses; 1270 B'way, Room 418.

Norwick & Sons; H. A. Norwick, woolen and cotton piece goods, coats, suits; C. E. Norwick, representing; 1182 B'way.

TROY, N. Y.—B. Weinberg; B. Weinberg, ready to wear; Pennsylvania.

BOSTON

S. Vorenberg & Co.; Sam Vorenburg, men's and women's clothing and furnishings; Pennsylvania.

CLEVELAND

Ben Weiss; Ben Weiss, shoes; Pennsylvania.

DES MONIES, Iowa—Friedman Furniture Store; Jos Friedman, furniture, Pennsylvania.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y.—The Fashion; Jos. Epstein, ready to wear; 1150 B'way.

CHICAGO

Frank P. Hellman Co.; Frank P. Hellman, trimmed and untrimmed hats, flowers and feathers; 707 B'way.

S. Bronstein & Co.; S. Bronstein, coats; L. L. Vogel Co., 1170 B'way.

S. L. Platt; L. Platt, fibre silk tuxedo sweaters, wool jersey sweaters, bloomers; 1182 B'way, room 1403.

LOS ANGELES—Bullock's; Mrs. H. Lawson, Miss I. Wilhelm, blouses; Miss M. Gardner, millinery; 225 5th av.

LOS ANGELES—Broadway Dept. Store; Mrs. Lou Hoff, ladies' dresses; Commodore.

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Bry Block Merc. Co.; J. B. Caradine, basement jobs silk skirts, silk waists, sweaters, gingham, organdie, children's dresses; S. Solomon, 1261 B'way.

MILWAUKEE—Paris Fashion; Mr. Geo. Schoen, high and medium grade silk fall dresses; Ben F. Levis, 37 W. 26th st.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Duffy Powers Co.; Miss R. Wengil, upstairs undermuslins; S. Solomon, 1261 B'way.

SAN FRANCISCO—The Emporium; J. Clinton, men's clothing; C. Sweet, luggage; 225 5th av.

SEATTLE, Wash.—Seattle D. G. Co.; Miss Wiley, coats, suits, dresses; A. G. M. Fraser, general merchandise; 404 4th av.

WILKES-BARRE, Pa.—MacWilliams; C. Fry, ladies' ready to wear; C. S. Logan, 134 W. 32d st.

WILMINGTON, N. C.—G. Dannenbaum; G. Dannenbaum, women's, children's and juniors' fall coats; S. Solomon, 1261 B'way.

WORCESTER, Mass.—Louis Shop; Miss Mourin, ready to wear; Hart Flanagan, 253 5th av.

Mexico Plans to Honor Angeles, Shot 2 Years Ago

MEXICO CITY, June 2 (By Mail).—The body of Felipe Angeles, who was shot two years ago in Chihuahua following his capture by Carranza forces, probably will be brought to Pachuca, his former home, for final burial. A movement to that effect has been started and coincident is a subscription campaign to obtain funds for a suitable monument to the famous artillery expert in Mexico City.

General Angeles was one of Mexico's most illustrious military men and during the World War achieved considerable fame in the French army as a master of artillery.

Earth Used by Painters

Earth of many different varieties, obtained from all parts of the world, is used by a well-known English artist in making up his colors.

Fans for Japanese Guests

Every Japanese hotel has a fan, special in itself, containing a view of the hotel and a blessing from the writings of Confucius. One of these is always given to the departing guest.

Soviet Request for 1½ Billion Credit Cools Hague Ardor

Delegates Unanimous in Assertion Russia Must Look to Private Capital for Any Financial Assistance

THE HAGUE, July 2 (By The Associated Press).—Soviet Russia's request for more than 1,500,000,000 gold dollars in credits is exercising a noticeable bearish influence on the Hague conference during these days of waiting.

The Soviets have asked for time to present more detailed information. They will next meet with the non-Russian commission on Tuesday, when they are expected to submit plans concerning the treatment of private property and also to submit answers to an extensive list of questions put by the European experts as to how they intend to use the credits and the actual economic condition of Russia.

Who is there to supply the Soviets with credits? is the question on every lip to-day. The answer from the delegates is that the governments will extend no credits. Even England, the most interested country in the Hague conference, it is declared, would say "No" to such a proposition, though she might recommend that certain funds available for overseas commerce be devoted to the extension of Russian trade.

Therefore, it is pointed out, it is to the private capitalists and companies that Russia must look for financial help. To what extent such assistance would be granted depends on how Russia solves the problem of expropriated property and arranges guaranties for the future which foreign capital will accept as something to be relied upon.

The Soviet delegation has yet to disclose its hand on the delicate problem of private property. The European delegates intend to pursue their task with confidence, and at least hope to frame a report on Russia for their home governments which will advance the solution of the world's greatest problem.

Hoover Will Attempt to Lift Diamond Single Sculls Cup

America will be represented by a champion when English sports lovers line the banks of the Thames next Wednesday for the first day's rowing of the Royal English Henley Regatta. Walter Hoover, of Duluth, a boyish national champion, sailed from here a month ago to attempt to do that which only one American out of eight that have tried succeeded in—bring to this side of the Atlantic and traditional Diamond Singles Sculls. He must defeat the strongest competitors in the world to win.

Before going to England Hoover won the Gold Challenge Cup at Philadelphia, and in doing so shattered the record for that event and defeated Hilton Belyea, Canadian national champion. The repulse turned Belyea from the Diamond Sculls, which he had previously entered.

Whether British enthusiasts have justification for insisting that England "taught the world to row" and to speak of their boaters as the "very great war lords of the oars" will not be determined by the Henley Regatta, since the field in the other seven races is confined wore or less to the British Isles and scattered continental aspirants.

The program consists of eight-oared, four-oared, pairs and single shells and sculls, named: Grand Challenge, Thames Challenge, Stewards' Challenge, Visitors' Challenge, Wyford Challenge and Silver Gobet's Cup and the Ladies' Challenge Plate. American universities at various times in the past have entered crews in some of these events, scoring two victories out of six attempts.

The length of the course—the start is from below the island, near Henley, to the upper end of Phyllis Court—is about one mile 550 yards, and is 150 feet broad from end to end. The large number of entries in the past has caused as many as seventy heats to be rowed, since the governing committee prohibits competition between more than two crews at one time, and if a preliminary ends in a dead heat neither crew is qualified and both must row again.

Lurid tales of the first races and volumes of history written about the Royal Henley have so hedged it in with restrictions and oddities that it is peculiar among the sporting classics of the world. If there is only one entry in an event, or if all but one entry default, then the lone crew or single boatman must go over the course alone to have the victory enscrolled on the emblem and to retain it for a year.

Any entry open to the least suspicion of professionalism is thoroughly investigated. The entries must be "simon pure" amateurs of the most pristine variety. Those "employed in or about boats" in any capacity are barred.

Further than that, however, any "who is or has been by trade or employment for wages a mechanic, artisan or laborer or engaged in any menial duty" is taboo. He who would row in the Royal Henley must exhibit a pedigree proving not only that he has never performed a menial service, but college crews trained in the final days of preparation by professional coaches are not sufficiently amateur to be entered.

"Lincoln Began War" Pamphlet Finally Dug Up

Confederate Veteran Charges 4 Flagrant Acts Were Committed Against South Before Sumter Was Fired On

Cites Alleged War Files

Treacherous Violation of Armistice "Discovered" in Orders From Washington

Special Dispatch to The Tribune

RICHMOND, Va., July 2.—A copy of "Truths of the War Conspiracy of 1861," a pamphlet copyright 1921 by H. W. Johnstone, Idylwild, Ga., which formed the basis of a resolution indorsed at the thirty-second annual reunion in Richmond of the United Confederate Veterans, obtained here. The resolution charged Abraham Lincoln with "deliberately conceiving and instigating the war between the states." Johnstone, from May, 1861, to January, 1862, served in the 5th Georgia Volunteers, C. S. A., at Pensacola, Fla. The pamphlet says in part:

"The crucial period in which the premeditated schemes of the fanatics were put into operation, so as to inaugurate actual war, was from March 4 to July 4, 1861, before Congress was allowed to meet to consider it. About July 1, 1861, an expedition under our Colonel, John E. Jackson, attacked 'Billy Watson's Zouaves (of Boston) on Santa Rosa Island, at night. We drove them pell mell into Fort Pickens, captured, burned their camps and immense stores. As we were returning to our boats we were attacked by a force of 'Regulars' of the United States Army. We drove them back, and my Captain, S. W. Mangham, captured their commanding officer, Major Vodges, who was mounted on a mule.

"Twenty years later, at Fort Adams, R. I., I met General Vodges, who remembered the incident and discussed it. In his remarks he stated that he had reinforced Fort Pickens before Fort Sumter was attacked, but that his act was overshadowed by the clamor and furor about Fort Sumter. That was the first intimation I ever had of that fact. It led me to search for some proof of it.

"In 1917 I succeeded in perfecting proofs fixing the responsibility for the 'war between the states,' 1861-65, on one man—Abraham Lincoln.

Quotes Admiral Semmes

"One of the keenest observers I ever met was in Washington at the time of this secret war conspiracy, Admiral Raphael Semmes, C. S. N. In 1870 a friend at Mobile invited me to accompany him to the Anchorage, the home of the admiral, and for an hour I enjoyed the admiral's reminiscences."

"As I left he said to me:

"'Captain, the secret treachery that caused the war will come to light and justify the South. Truth is deathless' . . .

"I have read that 'the Civil War began when Fort Sumter was fired on by the South.' An extract from Abraham Lincoln's message to Congress, December, 1864, says: 'I simply mean to say that the war will cease, on the part of the government, whenever it shall cease on the part of those who began it' . . .

"The United States government and Abraham Lincoln began the war by committing at least four flagrant acts of war against two vital points in the South weeks before Fort Sumter was fired on. That these acts were secret and the most treacherous known to civilized diplomacy does not weaken the force of the facts. The secrecy emphasizes the treachery. Had secret orders been obeyed, or other like orders not miscarried, war would have been openly inaugurated at a point 500 miles from Fort Sumter long before 'Fort Sumter was fired on.' That the first open clash was at Fort Sumter was an accident, caused by a misfit in Abraham Lincoln's schemes to force war 'at any risk or cost.'

Cites Alleged Armistices

"There was a solemn agreement, an armistice, existing at Charleston, entered into by the United States government and South Carolina officials on December 6, 1860; and a special agreement, armistice, at Pensacola, entered into by the United States and Florida authorities on January 29, 1861—both filed in United States War and Navy departments—by which the United States agreed not to attempt to reinforce Major Anderson or Pickens, and South Carolina, Florida and the Confederate authorities agreed to make no attack on Major Anderson or Fort Pickens while these solemn agreements were observed.

"To violate an armistice is considered a treacherous act of war. For either party to prepare to act against a point covered by an armistice is an act of war. It has been held, and rightly, that for any person to visit a fortification where an armistice exists with the intent to advise or plan means or methods to strengthen such fortifications is the act of a spy, a reinforcement and an act of war. The first who renders force necessary to defend and protect a right is the 'aggressor' in war. So that any act, any order intended to change the existing status quo at any vital point, especially where an armistice exists, by strengthening or arranging to strengthen such a place, thus making force necessary, is a treacherous act of war. . . .

"The United States government and Abraham Lincoln ordered, and secretly organized and sent, armed expeditions under 'secret' instructions, to commit acts in violation of existing 'armistices.' To organize such a force, to mobilize it, for such a purpose, is an act of war. Where an armistice exists, such an order is a flagrant act of war.

"I am stating facts, incontrovertible truths, and I am citing them from secret places, to establish who began war. . . .

"I repeat, the United States government committed an act of war within eight days after Lincoln was inaugurated, with approval of Lincoln; and, this same day, Lincoln, personally, committed an act clearly demonstrating his intent and purpose to bring on war. Bear in mind that Captain Vodges, United States Army, was sent with an armed force, on the U. S. S. Brooklyn, to reinforce Fort Pickens, in January, 1861, but was stopped by the 'armistice' on January 29, at Pensacola Bar, and that this armed force remained there, under Captain Vodges, on the Brooklyn.

"As soon as Lincoln became President and commander-in-chief these facts became known to him officially, and the following order was sent to violate the existing armistice, reinforce Fort Pickens and inaugurate war. It is well known that General Scott was opposed to war, but he obeyed the commander-in-chief, Abraham Lincoln. I quote the record:

"Quotation From the Record"

"'Headquarters of the Army, Washington, March 12, 1861.

"'Sir: At the first favorable opportunity you will land your company, reinforce Fort Pickens and hold the same until further orders, etc., by command of Lieutenant General Scott. (Signed) E. D. Townsend, Assistant Adjutant General, to Captain I. Vodges, 1st Artillery, U. S. A., on board ship of war Brooklyn, Pensacola, Fla.'

"This order was sent by United States steamship Crusader and received by Captain Vodges, off Pensacola, on March 31, 1861. The next morning he sent to Captain H. A. Adams the following:

"'Sir: Herewith I send you a copy of an order received by me last night. You will see by it that I am directed to land my command at the earliest opportunity. I have, therefore, to request that you will place at my disposal such boats and other means as will enable me to carry into effect the inclosed order.'

"Captain Adams averted open war on April 1, 1861, by refusing to obey this order. In his 'report' to the Secretary of the Navy Captain Adams says:

"'It would be considered not only a declaration of war, but an act of war and would be resisted to the utmost. Both sides are faithfully observing the agreement (armistice) entered into by the United States government and Mr. Mallory and Colonel Chase, which binds us not to reinforce Fort Pickens unless it shall be attacked or threatended. It binds them not to attack it unless we should attempt to reinforce it.'

"Upon receipt of this precise 'report' from Captain Adams the Secretary of the Navy, regardless of the existing armistice, sent the following (note its secrecy):

"'Navy Department, April 6, 1861. (Confidential.)

"'Sir: Your dispatch April 1 is received. The department regrets that you did not comply with the request of Captain Vodges. You will immediately on the first favorable opportunity after receipt of this order afford every facility to Captain Vodges to enable him to land troops under his command, it being the wish and intention of the Navy Department to co-operate with the War Department in that object.

"'GIDEON WELLS,
"'Secretary of the Navy.'"

Groden Eliminated in Handball Tournament

All the favorites but one came through successfully in the preliminary and first round of play in the handball tournament on the new courts at Brighton Beach yesterday. The lone upset occurred in the last match of the day, when Ed Groden, former national junior champion, lost in straight games to his Trinity Club companion, James Broderick. The scores were 21—17, 21—14.

The summaries:

First Round—Walter Schwartz, Eastern District Y. M. C. A., defeated Samuel Barkan, City College, 21—7, 21—3.

J. F. Broderick, Trinity Club, defeated Nat Barrow, unattached, 21—17, 21—19. (Preliminary round.)

Harry Milgram, City College, defeated John Seaman, Trinity Club, 17—21, 21—13, 21—13.

David H. Trilling, unattached, defeated H. Mins, City College, 21—17, 10—21, 21—10. (Preliminary round.)

Edward Borden, unattached, defeated Frank J. Mahoney, Edgewater Club, 21—19, 21—14. (Preliminary round.)

Murray Miller, unattached, defeated J. A. Waite, unattached, 21—14, 21—4.

A. Hossing, Trinity Club, defeated Edward Borden, unattached, 21—13, 21—20.

Sam Buxbaum, Trinity Club, defeated A. Lennon, Trinity Club, 21—6, 21—15.

William Salaman, Trinity Club, defeated Al Schaen, unattached, 21—18, 21—11.

Eckard Gallowin, Equitable Gym, defeated D. H. Trilling, unattached, 21—3, 21—3.

J. Broderick, Trinity Club, defeated Ed Groden, Trinity Club, 21—17, 21—14.

Women's Track Meet At Brighton To-morrow

Post entries will be accepted for the women's athletic meet, which will be held to-morrow afternoon at Brighton Beach Field. This was decided upon by Hugo B. Seikel, director of athletics at Brighton, after rain had caused a postponement of the meet scheduled for Saturday.

Polo at Greenwich

GREENWICH, Conn., July 2.—The Fairfield Polo Club of Greenwich, organized last winter to promote polo in these parts of the country, will play its first game with a team from the Essex Troop of the 1st New Jersey Cavalry on the polo field of the estate of Robert Law jr., July 4. The Greenwich players will be William V. C. Ruxton, Colonel Alden J. Twachtman, E. Gerry Snow, E. Y. Clauson and Gordon Cronkhite, substitute.

Mrs. Clune to Swim Here

Mrs. Charlotte Boyle Clune, former national all-around aquatic champion, is coming from Rochester to compete in the 300-yard invitation race at the big swimming meet to be held to-morrow afternoon in the open-air pool at Brighton Beach. She will be opposed by such stars as Gertrude Artelt and Florence Clarke, of Philadelphia, and the Misses Aileen Riggin and Gertrude Ederle.

Vernon in Handball Meet

Murray Vernon, New York State champion, will play his first match today in the handball tournament on the new courts at Brighton Beach. His opponent will be the winner of the match between Paul Calvacca and Peter Manzillio.

Genaro vs. Villa To-night

Frankie Genaro, who won the flyweight championship at Antwerp, will fight Pancho Villa, of the Philippines, in the feature attraction of twelve rounds at the Oakland A. A., in Jersey City, to-night.

Lincoln Slur Laid To Book Trust by Mrs. Longstreet

Widow of Confederate General Intimates Action of Southern Veterans Was to Exploit School Book

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The action of the Confederate veterans' reunion in seeking to place on Lincoln the responsibility for beginning the Civil War is strongly condemned by Mrs. Helen Dortch Longstreet, widow of Lieutenant General Longstreet, of the Confederate army, who sees therein the "fangs of the school book trust." A strange action, she calls it, and adds that "the South never had a knightlier friend than Lincoln and that his assassination was her cruelest blow during the reconstruction period." Mrs. Longstreet said:

"As an American I must give voice to indignant protest against the resolutions passed at Richmond. Perhaps I may speak with better grace than Northerners. Every drop of my blood is Southern. In his twilight years I found myself wooed to the tent of Lee's 'Old War Horse,' Longstreet, who was first at Manassas and last at Appomattox. Americans must accept him as an unprejudiced witness for the South at least. He always told me that there never would have been a civil war in America had it not been for the institution of slavery and that the verdict of impartial history would have to rest the blame for the war between the states upon the crime of slavery. All other differences, he said, could have been adjusted without the shedding of a drop of blood. He also told me that the war could have been brought to a close much sooner but for the ambitions of certain Confederate leaders to head a new government. I would not wound their surviving relatives by mentioning their names.

"It is immediately evident that even an unreconstructed rebel of the type which Lady Astor proclaimed herself on her recent visit to this side of the sea could not charge slavery against Lincoln. While men read history, responsibility for that institution must be jointly shared by the New England and Southern states.

Sees Book Trust's Fangs

"In the effort to open a bloody rift over which the white flowers of fraternity and peace have blossomed for more than fifty years I discern the fangs of the school book trust. If this trust has been dissolved I have not been informed of it. To exploit the sales of a book in the South somebody is willing to blacken the fame of a lowly man born in our own Southern mountains, whose name will forever lead the list of those who loved their fellowmen. Capitalizing hate is not a virtue. The same craven spirit would open the tomb at Mount Vernon, at Lexington, on Riverside Drive and on the red, old hills of Georgia, and sell the noble ashes of Washington and Grant and Lee and Longstreet for paving material if a fair profit could be made.

"The present day female historians of the Confederacy who are so vociferous at the reunions of the old Southern veterans would do this country a real service if they would devote less time to ferreting out responsibility for history that was made before most of us were born, and more time to correcting ignoble history now in the making, lest unborn generations shall in future years seek a scapegoat for the crimes of our twentieth century civilization.

Lynchings Are Denounced

"America is the only country in the world that burns a human being at the stake. It does not suffice to answer that it is a black man paying the penalty of a devilish crime against a white woman. To-morrow it will be a white man and the crime less heinous. Lawlessness, like a prairie fire, may be started by any maniac, but it takes an army to put it out.

"It is a pity that the old Confederates, tottering on the border lands of eternity, should have to bear the onus of the note of bitterness sounded at Richmond. I have no idea that 1 per cent of them knew anything of the meaning of the resolutions which were rushed through at the last minute or would have indorsed them if they had. I hope to see every Confederate camp and every chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy and the Children of the Confederacy pass resolutions of regret for the action of the Richmond reunion, of which I have no doubt the vast majority of those who were present and responsible are already ashamed."

Kembley's Wahneta Wins In Indian Harbor Races

Fred R. Kembley's yacht Wahneta was the winner in the Indian Harbor Yacht Club one-design class yesterday held off the Indian Harbor Yacht Club. In the knockabout class the Nauwa, owned by W. J. Wayte, was the first to cross the finish line. A strong southeast wind was blowing during the race.

The summary:

ONE-DESIGN CLASS—START, 11:40 A. M.

Yacht and owner.	Time
Wahneta, Fred R. Kembley	12:34:40
Kewayden, Fred H. Bonteacou	12:35:00
Aquilo, Fred Powly	12:35:33

KNOCKABOUT CLASS—START, 12:35 P. M.

Nauwa, W. J. Wayte	12:54:42
Arcadia, Gordon Raymond	12:54:56
Jack o' Lantern, G. W. Bradish	12:56:35

Two Elephants Strike At the Zoo in London

Blandishments and Drastic Measures Fail to Make Animals Work

LONDON, June 20 (By Mail).—Two elephants went on strike at the London Zoo, according to "The Westminster Gazette."

On Easter Bank Holiday there was one, but whether the second was intimidated as the result of peaceful picketing by the first it is impossible to say. Recently both animals were kept indoors while two baby elephants had to transport the children and their elders on their joy-rides.

The keepers were baffled. They imported a Hindoo to see whether he could induce the elephants to return to regular work, but he was unsuccessful. They allowed the howdahs to be strapped to their backs, and they walked tractably enough to the staircases which are the stations. But arrived there, they coolly walked away, and it was impossible to get anybody on to their backs. It was thought when the first elephant departed from the paths of rectitude, that it had been hurt in some way, but when the second adopted the same passive resistance tactics, it became a mystery to which there is no apparent solution.

Fordney Cites Proof Foreign-Made Goods Menace Is Growing

He Quotes Letter From Congressman Tilson in Disputing Hitchcock's Assertion German Wages Are Up

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Again pointing to the wide variance between production costs in the