

PAN-AMERICAN CONFERENCE

SECRETARY KNOX'S INSTRUCTIONS TO OUR DELEGATES

Direct Them to Support a Resolution Thanking Carnegie for the Bureau Building and Measures Regarding Consular and Customs Regulations.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The fourth Pan-American conference, at Buenos Ayres, began its sessions next Tuesday. Secretary of State Knox has advised the American delegates, through the State Department, that the transport Sumner, with the members of the delegation on board, arrived safely. All the members of the delegation are in good health. The delegation is made up of Col. E. H. Wood, U. S. A.; Lewis Nixon, John B. W. ...

Considerable progress has been made since the last conference in the projection, survey and construction of railroads which will ultimately form part of the Pan-American Railway. The rapid economic progress of many of the regions traversed, an increasing realization of the importance of neighboring commercial relations and the recently aroused interest among the capitalists of this country in the opportunities for investment offered in Latin America are all factors which make the present a particularly favorable time for a conference to add a further vigorous impulse toward the ultimate relations of the peoples.

The improvement of mail and steamship facilities between the American Republics, and especially between the United States and the Latin American Republics, the Secretary adds, is of the greatest importance, so as to affect our present and future commercial relations with those countries, if we manifest the interest and discuss the proposals of your colleagues. Various projects of law have been proposed or are now pending before the United States Congress, but uncertainty as to what will be done in regard thereto renders it inadvisable at the present time for you to present any definite proposals to the consideration of the conference.

The delegation is also directed to support measures which will promote uniformity in consular and customs regulations, invoices, certificates of manifests of vessels and the gathering and publishing of uniform commercial statistics. The Secretary also states that the central and South American is also contained in Mr. Knox's instructions to the delegates.

After a year, during which the relations of a number of Republics have been at times under considerable strain, he says, "no many differences seem now with settled or well on the way toward settlement that one may perhaps say without unjustifiable optimism that the time appears especially auspicious for the success of the fourth Pan-American conference."

So far as the United States is concerned, I am very happy to assure you of the conviction of this Government that the relations of the United States to Latin America are on a firmer foundation than ever before. This gratifying situation no doubt arises to a great extent from the fact that the Republics of the last year have afforded opportunities for cooperation and for the expression in action of mutual confidence.

When the United States and Bolivia were strained by the acrimony engendered by their boundary dispute, which had been submitted to the arbitration of the Government, the members of the United States while adhering to the policy of abstention from any undue mingling in the affairs of other countries, had the opportunity to voice its conclusions in a manner which was in no way injurious to the great principle of arbitration.

This belief was justified by events, and later, through the action of the governing body of the Pan-American Republics, was also smoothed in a manner whereby the Bolivian Government is to be represented at the conference. This action of the governing body is an important one, as it is a principle in which this Government firmly believes, namely, that membership in the Pan-American Union entitles the Government to participate in the conference irrespective of the existence of diplomatic relations between it and the Government in whose care the conference may be held, a principle which the Government of the Argentine Republic was the first to espouse.

In response to the request of Costa Rica and Panama the good offices of the United States Government have been extended to bring together the respective representatives who signed a convention under which the ancient boundary dispute between the two countries is to be referred to arbitration.

Quite recently, when the armies of Peru and Ecuador had been mobilized and the Government of Peru had been reported to be in sight of each Republic and of the United States of America, the Government of the United States of America, in offering their mediation under the Hague agreement of 1907 and in the name of the Pan-American Republics, and it is sincerely hoped this action will prove to have been a war.

The geographical proximity of Central America to the Agency of trouble in the West Indies, and the fact that the Republics of those Republics and the United States of America are a part of the same continent, has resulted in this Government's being for a number of years frequently called on to exert its influence among those Republics. The present year has been no exception.

As you are aware, there are now no diplomatic relations between the United States and Nicaragua, and the Government has not yet seen its way to recognize any Government as the one in possession and exercise of the governmental machinery of a Republic, and the Government is willing to discharge its international obligations, as capable of performing a demand for indemnity for the loss of property, and to abide by the policy of the United States toward Nicaragua. Secretary Knox says, "was the fourth Pan-American conference held in Washington, 1909. Although the situation in Nicaragua remains a regrettable one, that policy has already had the effect of at least of freeing Nicaragua from a state of war which was the source of its people and who had no right to the rights and interests of Nicaragua."

Being compelled to take somewhat of a position toward such a Government, it is not to be understood that the Government would not be misinterpreted by the Pan-American Republics with the United States and high ideals for the Government of our citizens and to refuse to make any difference.

ATTACK ON EINAR CHRYSSTIE

FOUR APPELLATE DIVISION JUDGES REBUKE IT

Case the Bar Association Had Brought Against Edmund P. Harding Dismissed—It Was Alleged That He Got an Adjournment on a False Affidavit.

Disbarment proceedings brought by the Bar Association against Edmund P. Harding of Maloney & Harding, 41 Wall street, were dismissed yesterday by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court as not requiring a hearing before a referee, but in a supplementary opinion concurred in by four of the Justices, but not signed by Justice Laughlin, who wrote the leading opinion, the court censured William P. Maloney, Harding's law partner and counsel, for reflections upon Einar Chrystie, counsel for the Bar Association's grievance committee, who has conducted disbarment cases for the committee for several years.

Mr. Maloney furnished certain affidavits bearing upon Mr. Chrystie and declared that he is "entirely devoid of moral character or acting under some sinister influence, showing that he is morally unfit to occupy his present position or to be an attorney. He knowingly induced a man to make a false affidavit."

Justice Scott, who wrote the supplementary opinion, concurred in by President Justice Ingraham and Justices Clarke and Miller, said that he desired to express his opinion of the unfounded, irrelevant and immaterial charges made by the respondent against the attorney who presented the charges in behalf of the Bar Association. That gentleman has rendered valuable services to the public and has been of much aid to this court in its efforts to uphold the standards of the legal profession and he has earned and enjoys the confidence of the court. It is a byword that it is the custom of a certain class of practitioners to endeavor to cover the deficiency of their own case by resorting to abuse of the opposing counsel. Such a method of conducting legal proceedings does not commend itself to the court.

The allegation against Harding was that he deceived a Supreme Court Justice and by that manner succeeded in having a case adjourned. It was laid before the Bar Association by John S. Montgomery, who was counsel for the defendant in the case of Scoulen against Hodge, which was on the calendar for trial on October 25 last, the case adjourned on the motion of the plaintiff's attorney, who was called back to Chicago and that the attorneys were engaged in the case before Supreme Court Justice Morschauer at Cochen. The latter statement was declared to be false, and an affidavit was filed by the plaintiff's attorney, who was called back to Chicago and that the attorneys were engaged in the case before Supreme Court Justice Morschauer at Cochen. The latter statement was declared to be false, and an affidavit was filed by the plaintiff's attorney, who was called back to Chicago and that the attorneys were engaged in the case before Supreme Court Justice Morschauer at Cochen.

The evidence showed that Harding's client won the case, and that an adjournment was issued at once upon Montgomery's complaint to the Bar Association about the affidavit. Mr. Harding succeeded in showing that the referee was not a referee, and that Valentine case had been adjourned to the date mentioned. In his brief in defense of his partner Mr. Maloney said that it was not only without evidence but now it plainly appears that the attorney for the petitioner gave notice of motion while possessing affirmative knowledge that there was no evidence, which resulted in Mr. Harding's name appearing on the court calendar in such a manner that lawyers knew disbarment proceedings had been taken against him. An attempt has been made to fabricate a case and that a clerk in the office of the New York Law School said that Chrystie was not recorded as a member of the school. Slieve declared further that when Mr. Chrystie took his oath as an attorney, he said he was a naturalized citizen of the United States, and that although Mr. Chrystie said he was asking credit, he stated he was a graduate of the New York Law School, and that he had an account with the City Trust Company and owned his own home at 10 Decatur street, Brooklyn.

Slieve said that Maloney's office said in an affidavit that he had looked up these statements and found that Mr. Chrystie was not a member of the club mentioned, that his name was not on the list of members of the City Trust Company here for seven years, and that a clerk in the office of the New York Law School said that Chrystie was not recorded as a member of the school. Slieve declared further that when Mr. Chrystie took his oath as an attorney, he said he was a naturalized citizen of the United States, and that although Mr. Chrystie said he was asking credit, he stated he was a graduate of the New York Law School, and that he had an account with the City Trust Company and owned his own home at 10 Decatur street, Brooklyn.

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SUGAR REFINERIES SHUT DOWN

Strike Results in Indefinite Closing of Havemeyer Plant.

Because of a strike of employees at the Havemeyer sugar refining plant in Williamsburg the American Sugar Refining Company yesterday ordered a shutdown for an indefinite period. The strike started on Thursday after John F. Pool, the superintendent, refused to permit a Pole who had attacked an assistant night superintendent with an iron hook to go to work. The Pole went among his countrymen and got 400 to go on strike. On Friday morning 600 others joined them. It was alleged that on Friday night and early yesterday morning other employees who had no intention of going on strike were intimidated and threatened with death if they returned to work.

Supt. Pool was in ignorance of the threats until he called for thirty trucks yesterday to haul sugar. None of the drivers responded, and Pool learned that the drivers were afraid to go to work, having been threatened with harm by the strikers. He communicated with the street office of the company and received orders to shut down the refineries indefinitely. Within an hour after the orders to shut down were received the refineries were completely closed.

The company has become disgusted with the attitude of the foreign born employees during the last three months and it is proposed to keep the refineries closed until the company can obtain unskilled laborers can be obtained. Meanwhile the company will operate its other refineries in Yonkers, Philadelphia and other plants. The company has a surplus stock of refined sugar on hand at the Williamsburg refineries. The closing of the plant of the Brooklyn Cooperative Company at Kent avenue and North Sixth street, which has been supplying the sugar barrels at the rate of between 5,000 and 6,000 a day.

The company has simply become tired of the attitude of the foreign born employees during the last three months and it is proposed to keep the refineries closed until the company can obtain unskilled laborers can be obtained. Meanwhile the company will operate its other refineries in Yonkers, Philadelphia and other plants. The company has a surplus stock of refined sugar on hand at the Williamsburg refineries. The closing of the plant of the Brooklyn Cooperative Company at Kent avenue and North Sixth street, which has been supplying the sugar barrels at the rate of between 5,000 and 6,000 a day.

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TO LEAD THE CLOAKMAKERS

TREASURER LENNON OF THE FEDERATION CHOSEN.

Comes From Washington With Goppers to Look Things Over—To Have a Speechmaking Tour—Manufacturers Talk of Uniting—\$50,000 on Strike.

The executive committee of the striking cloakmakers announced yesterday that beginning with to-morrow John B. Lennon, treasurer of the American Federation of Labor and former president of the Journeymen Tailors International Union, will be the official leader of the strike. Lennon came from Washington yesterday accompanied by President Samuel Goppers of the federation to confer with the local strike leaders.

At the Hotel Victoria they met Abraham Rosenberg, president of the International Women's Garment Workers, and Secretary John D. Dyche of the general executive board of the latter, and Goppers said that the federation was greatly interested in this strike and would cooperate in every possible way with the strikers. As a result Lennon will have charge of the strike.

"In point of numbers," said Goppers later, "this is the largest local strike that has ever taken place in this country. It is a strike of which the people themselves are only beginning to realize the importance."

Then Goppers talked of alleged inhuman conditions under which the cloakmakers are working and said that under these conditions were made known to the world the support of all the laboring people would be forthcoming.

When Treasurer Lennon takes charge to-morrow he will be the first member of the executive committee of the federation to visit the strikers to make a brief speech. Goppers will be accompanied by Lennon and some of the officers of the union, including Rosenberg. Like Mr. Bryan and other hardworking speakers, they will go about in an automobile.

The settlement committee of the strikers, which has opened headquarters at the Hotel Victoria, will be ready for business to-morrow. A mass meeting of the strikers had been called at Union Square Plaza for Monday, but at the last moment the committee called it off. Whether the visit of Mr. Goppers had anything to do with this could not be learned. Leaders Epstein, chairman of the committee, said that it was decided that nothing could be gained by bringing from 40,000 to 50,000 people together in such hot weather.

The officers of the union said that they did not believe it would be necessary to extend the strike to Cleveland, Boston, Philadelphia and other cities. The manufacturers will have a meeting to-morrow to adopt a policy. Some of them admitted yesterday that at least 50,000 strikers are out. The Cloak, Shirt, Suit and Costume Manufacturers Association committee will have a meeting on Wednesday afternoon. About 2,000 manufacturers will be represented. It was thought yesterday that there may be a general meeting of the strikers on Wednesday afternoon. One of the members of the committee of the strikers said that if it may be long one, we can wait for some time without employing in some cases prohibitory, but I believe everything will come down eventually to a demand for the closed shop. We do not care whether our employees belong to a union or not. I believe this trade is one that is adapted to the closed shop."

D. L. A. W. ENGINEERS RAISED. Average Wage Increase of 11 Per Cent. Believed to Have Been Accepted.

SCRANTON, Pa., July 9.—With the exception of a few minor details the grievances of the engineers of the Lackawanna system have been settled and it is expected that the new agreement will be signed this coming week. It is semi-officially announced that the men will get wage increases that will average 11 per cent. It is looked out all that the men want, it is understood that they will accept it.

To-day the grievance committee of the switchmen held their first conference in the city. The committee are expected to present a demand for a readjustment of conditions and for an increase of wages.

Gates's Oil Company Buys 200 Tank Cars. AUSTIN, Tex., July 10.—The Texas Company, the oil producing and refining concern of which John W. Gates is at the head, to-day filed a contract in the Secretary of State's office showing the purchase of 200 oil tank cars for \$216,000.

THE BANK STATEMENT. The weekly statement of averages of the Associated Banks of New York City shows that of the previous week and that of the corresponding week a year ago.

Loans \$1,509,015,000 Dec. 1909 \$1,548,000,000 July 1910 1,574,575,000 Dec. 1909 1,636,275,000 July 1910 1,671,215,000 Dec. 1909 1,827,575,000 July 1910

Loans and investments \$291,740,000 Dec. 1909 \$297,200,000 July 1910 300,000,000 Dec. 1909 300,000,000 July 1910

Loans and investments \$1,217,275,000 Dec. 1909 \$1,217,275,000 July 1910 1,217,275,000 Dec. 1909 1,217,275,000 July 1910

ATTACK ON EINAR CHRYSSTIE

FOUR APPELLATE DIVISION JUDGES REBUKE IT

Case the Bar Association Had Brought Against Edmund P. Harding Dismissed—It Was Alleged That He Got an Adjournment on a False Affidavit.

Disbarment proceedings brought by the Bar Association against Edmund P. Harding of Maloney & Harding, 41 Wall street, were dismissed yesterday by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court as not requiring a hearing before a referee, but in a supplementary opinion concurred in by four of the Justices, but not signed by Justice Laughlin, who wrote the leading opinion, the court censured William P. Maloney, Harding's law partner and counsel, for reflections upon Einar Chrystie, counsel for the Bar Association's grievance committee, who has conducted disbarment cases for the committee for several years.