TAFT VS. ROOSEVELT DEBATE IN "OUTLOOK"

MacVeagh for the President and Garfield for the Colonel.

WHICH THE PROGRESSIVE?

Roosevelt Policies Not Deserted, Just Improved, Says Secretary.

President Taft's position with regard to the "Roosevelt policies" is discussed in the current number of the *Outlook* by Secretary of the Treasury Franklin MacVeagh, who maintains that Mr. Taft "has followed the Roosevelt policies or improved upon them," and James R. Garfield, Secretary of the Interior under President Roosevelt, who attempts to show "how President Taft pledged himself to follow the Roosevelt policies and failed." It is interesting to notice that some of the matters held up by Secretary MacVeagh as examples of President Taft's fidelity to the Roosevelt policies are the very ones chosen by Mr. Garfield as examples of the President's failure to carry out those policies.

The Roosevelt policies themselves, that is the policies which marked his Presidency, have been put in the background, Mr. MacVeagh writes by the fact that Col. Roosevelt brought the insurgent movement for the initiative, referendum and recall from the position of State issues to a place of importance "first by coming to its aid and then remorselessly appropriated it." The Colonel couldn't have "substituted these issues for party issues," Mr. MacVeagh says, "if he had not added to them other and more dramatic and dangerous issues of his own."

Secretary MacVeagh insists that "either now or before long President Taft must be judged" by the platform of 1908, made under Roosevelt's "direction and control," which still is "the right measure of Republican progressive politics."

Judged by this standard Mr. MacVeagh says that "it is unquestionable that every policy for which President Roosevelt stood has not only been adopted by this Administration but has been vigorously developed, enlarged and defended, and in addition to the policies Roosevelt left him Taft has added similarly important progressive policies that Roosevelt did not attempt." The difference in the two administrations, he suggests, is a difference of "expressions and manner," not of "convictions."

For instance, he says, the Roosevelt built platform spoke of "the brave and impartial enforcement of the law." Mr. MacVeagh cannot "recall any special reason for incorporating brave and impartial enforcement of the law" as a Roosevelt policy. It is hard, he says, to find "remarkable instances to illustrate this policy in either Administration" and he adds: "The vigorous activity of the customs service since Mr. Taft became President has been regarded by the members of his official family as merely in the line of honest business and not a subject for extraordinary pride or praise."

"Prosecution of illegal trusts and monopolies" another Roosevelt plank has been carried on, says the writer, with greater activity than under Col. Roosevelt's rule. "The latest testimony to the thoroughness with which this Roosevelt policy has been adhered to," says Secretary MacVeagh, "is from Col. Roosevelt, who has been complaining—with, however, campaign complaint that these prosecutions have been excessive and impotent. Either the Colonel has changed his mind as to the validity of this conspicuous Roosevelt policy or it has appealed to him as useful in a campaign to criticise your opponent even at some expense to your convictions."

As to the regulation of railroads Mr. MacVeagh says that Mr. Roosevelt has credited the President's foes among the progressives with all the President's railway measures achieved. But again the Colonel is in a campaign mood."

Secretary MacVeagh cites the establishment of the Commerce Court as an achievement along the line of progressive government. He says that Taft has consistently carried out the Roosevelt policies with regard to preventing and settling labor troubles so far as is possible, but that "the Roosevelt policy of publicity unfortunately didn't descend to Taft."

Much space is devoted to President Taft's attitude on the conservation of the natural resources of the country. Mr. MacVeagh writing that "the establishment of the theory and practice of conservation" was President Roosevelt's "greatest specific service." It is a pleasure, he says, to turn from "such deplorable suggestions as that of the recall of judicial decisions to the wonderful policy of conservation." He touches lightly on the Ballinger-Pinchot controversy, says that mistakes were made on both sides, but insists that "Taft has been a great defender, promoter and believer in the conservation movement." The record shows, he says, that "all that Roosevelt conserved with law has been retained, and that practically all he conserved without law has been legalized and brought within the permanent protection of the statutes."

Regarding another Roosevelt plank of 1908 Mr. MacVeagh writes:

"Issues of Col. Roosevelt's new 'charter of democracy'—of his new platform—discussion of 'the earnest support and defence of every wholesome safeguard which has made more secure the guaranties of life, liberty and property,' as a Roosevelt policy, sounds like a far cry. It would have the chance to be included now in an official list of Col. Roosevelt's policies for the 'charter of democracy' seems to look anxiously forward to a 'moving day' when the old time 'wholesome safeguards' and 'guaranties' are to be carted away to the dump. This former policy is a pointed reminder of the distance Col. Roosevelt has strayed. For if it is Progressive, what is the meaning of the elimination of the 'wholesome safeguards' which stand between the guaranties of life, liberty and property and the sudden and gusty judgments of mass election days? The Colonel has meanwhile contracted a campaign habit of calling Taft 'muscular and intellectually virile' President 'feeble'; but I wonder if he truly thinks of the way the President is dealing with some of the new Roosevelt doctrines.

"Replying to what he characterizes as 'one of the most extraordinary attacks made upon Taft by Col. Roosevelt' that he has 'favored the interests' Secretary MacVeagh says:

"That this charge is made without consciousness is shown by the other charge of Roosevelt that the President is harassing corporations. Now 'the interests' are nearly all incorporated; and if Taft is favoring 'the interests' he certainly has ceased to quit harassing them."

Passing to the President's attitude toward "the new issues" Mr. MacVeagh says that while, "like most responsible executives, he thinks the claims made for the initiative, referendum and recall are extravagant and improvident," he is "entirely content" that all of these, including the recall of judges, "shall take their chance." Mr. MacVeagh pictures the President as the friend of properly regulated direct primaries, defends his position with regard to tariff reform and civil service reform.

As to "patronage," Mr. MacVeagh says that President Taft "hates" it and that it has been found impossible to get him "to influence or punish the officeholders who support Roosevelt or anybody else who is opposing him." He concluded with the charge that the setback Taft received in his efforts at world peace "is partly chargeable to the opposition of Col. Roosevelt."

Mr. Garfield charges in his article that, far from leading the progressives, President Taft "allied himself with the reactionary element" from the start. He finds that the President "failed to do his share of the work" on tariff revision and that his Canadian reciprocity measure "sacrificed the interests of the consumer and the farmer and protected only the manufacturer."

Conservation, he writes, was put by Taft "into the hands of its enemies," and it "required two years of conflict to save the policy of conservation." In this connection he says that the bill prepared by the Attorney-General and approved by President Taft for the Government of Alaska would, had it become law, "not only have turned over the industrial development of Alaska to a few great interests, but likewise the political fortunes of the country would have come under the control of the same interests." He asserts also that while President Taft understood thoroughly the Roosevelt plans for trust regulation, he has succeeded in accomplishing "nothing of importance."

Roosevelt, says Garfield, "was not afraid either to prosecute a big corporation or to give a big corporation just treatment." He cites the Harvester case as "an admirable example of how the Roosevelt policy was applied," and says that "the effort now made by President Taft to make the public believe that, for some reason which he does not explain, the Harvester Company was shown special or unfair consideration is most discreditable."

Mr. Garfield scores President Taft for failing to back up Dr. Wiley in the pure food fight "and concludes with an attack on the President's" flagrant misuse of the executive power" in the matter of patronage and his "affiliation with Barnes, Penrose, Lorimer and other men of their type." The President, he says, "has cast his lot with those who are alarmed by and suspicious of popular movements that give to the people not greater power, but a greater and fairer opportunity to exercise the power that is inherent in them."

WARNING TO ECUADOR.

Must Meet Its Obligations to an American Owned Railroad.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—The State Department has again been obliged to bring its influence to bear upon the Government of Ecuador on behalf of the Quito and Guayaquil Railroad, an American owned corporation.

Repeated failure of the Ecuador Government to meet its obligations due the railroad has resulted in a sharp reminder being sent from the State Department. The officials of that Government have been informed that the rightful dues of the railroad, according to their contract with the Ecuador Government, cannot be neglected indefinitely. Ecuador has not yet made any reply to the Department's representations. The situation is further complicated by reports from Ecuador indicating that the present Government is likely to encounter armed resistance to its authority in the near future. President-elect Plaza is the object of the threatened attack.

For six months Ecuador has been in a troubled state following the death of the Chief Executive. During the revolution which followed, the property and employees of the Quito and Guyaquil Railroad were repeatedly threatened and a United States warship was sent to the scene to insure protection of American interests.

ALL ABOUT MAGDALENA BAY.

Senate Demands the Letters of Which Knox Gave the Substance.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—In reply to an inquiry by the Senate two weeks ago regarding Magdalena Bay, Secretary of State Knox gave to-day the substance of letters that passed between the American syndicate owning land on the bay and the State Department. In quest of more definite information Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska presented in the Senate to-day a resolution calling for the letters themselves. The resolution was adopted without debate.

MACK AND FRAWLEY RIVALS.

Fight On for Chairmanship of New York's Commission at San Francisco.

ALBANY, May 16.—The commission which is to represent New York State at the San Francisco exposition in 1915 met here to-day and elected John F. Murtaugh of Elmira as temporary chairman. The commission will hold another meeting in Albany on June 5.

The commission comprises five Senators, five Assemblymen and five members outside of the Legislature who were appointed by Gov. Dix, of whom Norman E. Mack, chairman of the Democratic national committee, is one. Before it was known that Mr. Mack was to be a member it was agreed among the legislative members that Senator James J. Frawley of Manhattan should be the chairman. Since then Mr. Mack's friends have suggested that he be made the chairman.

Senator Frawley's friends say that as Frawley was chairman of the original commission appointed by the Legislature last year to visit San Francisco and make the preliminary arrangements for the representation of this State he should be continued as chairman.

The plan has been to make Senator Frawley chairman, Senator John R. Yale of Putnam vice-chairman, Willis Holly of New York secretary and Edward Stanton of Albany and John F. Morris of New York assistant secretaries.

TENDERLOIN SLEUTH, $5,000.

Albany Investigator Got That Sum—More Than $9,000 for Osborne.

ALBANY, May 16.—All of the vouchers of the Bayne legislative committee which investigated Albany city and county affairs last year were filed with the State Comptroller to-day, except the final vouchers of the counsel to the committee. The expenditures of the committee will be within the appropriation, $50,000.

Robert S. McClellan, the New York city private detective who unravelled the mysteries of Albany's tenderloin for the committee, got $5,000. James W. Osborne, the chief counsel for the committee, already has received about $9,000 in fees and the final payments to him and to the assistant counsel are all that remain to be settled by Chairman Bayne, for which there remains a balance of $14,000.

Leeds Junior Wins an Art Prize.

MONTCLAIR, May 16.—William B. Leeds, Jr., a pupil in the Montclair Academy, has received the award of fourth prize from the School Arts League in a country wide competition by grammar school pupils for a drawing. The youngster is the son of the late William B. Leeds and Mrs. Nonnie Stewart Leeds. He lives in the Leeds mansion on South Mountain avenue with fifteen servants to wait upon him. His schoolmates call him Leeds Junior.

Company L, 7th Regiment, Dines.

Company L of the Seventh Regiment, the newest company in the regiment, last night had a banquet at the Cafe Boulevard to celebrate the fact that it has been in existence three years. Capt. Harry L. Stratten, Col. Daniel Appleton and Major Robert McLean were the guests of honor and there was a cabaret.

ERIE'S VICE-PRESIDENT DEFENDS ARCHBALD

Says Boland's Charges Are "Grotesque and Absolutely False."

FAVORS PERJURY ACTION

If Boland Will Swear to What He Told the Attorney-General Privately.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—George F. Brownell, vice-president and general solicitor of the Erie railroad, testifyng to-day before the House Judiciary Committee which is investigating charges against Judge Robert W. Archbald of the Commerce Court, attacked W. P. Boland, the author of the charges. Boland, Mr. Brownell declared, would be liable for perjury if he repeated on the witness stand before the committee the statements he made to Attorney-General Wickersham, who made a preliminary inquiry into the charges against Judge Archbald preferred by Boland.

Brownell also charged that Boland made a false statement when he said that the general counsel for the Erie, after an interview with Judge Archbald in New York, telephoned to Capt. W. A. May of the Hillside Coal and Iron Company of Scranton, a subsidiary of the Erie, to give Judge Archbald and E. J. Williams, Judge Archbald's one time business associate, an option on the Hillside's company interest in the Katydid culm bank.

"This statement," Vice-President Brownell declared, "was grotesquely and absurdly false."

"I am sorry Mr. Boland is not here," said Vice-President Brownell. "If he were I would challenge his reported statements about me in much more emphatic words than I would use in his absence."

Mr. Brownell said the only part he took in the transaction was to introduce Judge Archbald to Vice-President Richardson of the Erie, who had charge of its coal properties. Mr. Brownell said he never heard of the Katydid negotiations until he read of the charges against Judge Archbald.

On July 31, 1911, Mr. Brownell testified he received a letter from Judge Archbald, who was in Scranton, asking if he would be in his office in New York on Friday of that week. "I am to be in New York that day," wrote Judge Archbald, "and may desire to see you for a few moments."

"Judge Archbald called at my office on Friday, August 4," continued Mr. Brownell, "as had been arranged by correspondence. He said he was interested in clearing up the title in certain property in the vicinity of Scranton in which the Hillside Coal and Iron Company had an interest. He said negotiations had been in progress with W. A. May of the Hillside company and that he understood the matter had been referred to the New York office. The Judge said he knew none of the general officers of the Erie except myself and had taken the liberty of asking me who might be the proper person to see.

"I told the Judge," continued Mr. Brownell, "that Vice-President Richardson of the Erie would be familiar with the matter and offered to introduce him to Mr. Richardson. Judge Archbald went with me to Mr. Richardson's office and I introduced him. I remember hearing Mr. Richardson say he had some talk with Capt. May about the Katydid claim and would be glad to discuss it with him. I left the room and the same day left the city."

In reply to a question Mr. Brownell said that the so-called "lighterage" case in which the Erie Railroad was interested is now before the Supreme Court. This case, according to the testimony of Williams, was on the docket of the Commerce Court when Judge Archbald was negotiating for the Katydid culm bank. Mr. Brownell said the Erie was involved in two cases in the Commerce Court, one known as the "differential fuel rate cases," and the other was the lighterage case.

"Judge Archbald neither asked nor received any favor from me except the courtesy of an introduction," Mr. Brownell declared.

"All the innuendoes in the testimony against me and the Erie Railroad are attributable to William P. Boland and are unqualifiedly false. I ask that Boland be prosecuted for perjury if he has made such statements and they are found to be false."

John M. Robertson of Scranton, who owned an interest in the Katydid culm bank, was the next witness. He said there was about 80,000 tons of coal in the dump and it was offered to the du Pont Powder Company for $10,000. In that deal, Robertson testified, Capt. May agreed to pay $2,000 for the Erie's interest. In the subsequent deal, however, May was to obtain $4,500 for the Erie's interest under the option given to Judge Archbald and Williams. Last spring Robertson said, he gave an option to Williams on his interest in the culm bank for $3,500.

Thomas Darling of Wilkesbarre, an attorney for the Lehigh Valley Railroad, told of negotiations begun by Judge Archbald and Williams for the purchase of the "Diamond" dump. Darling said that Williams brought a letter of introduction from Judge Archbald, in which he said that Williams was in touch with persons that were able to handle it if the railroad was willing to sell. Darling said that he informed Williams that the dump had already been leased to another colliery.

Richard Bradley, a coal operator of Peckville, Pa., told the committee of the efforts made by Williams to sell him the option held by Judge Archbald and Williams on the Katydid culm bank.

"The latter part of last April," said Mr. Bradley, "I met Mr. Williams and he told me about the Katydid bank. We went down and looked it over. On the way back I asked him what he would take for it. I think he said he had been offered $25,000. I offered $16,000 for it. Before I left him I increased my offer to $20,000, which he agreed to accept."

Mr. Bradley testified that he received an unexecuted cont act covering the proposed deal from Capt. May of the Hillside company. This contract provided for the transfer of the Hillside interest to Williams who was to retransfer it to Bradley. Judge Archbald's name was not mentioned in this contract. Later Capt. May met him, Bradley testified, and asked him to return the contract. Bradley said that May told him it would be best for Bradley not to continue the transaction until he heard from Capt. May, because of "legal complications." Bradley said that he expected to make about $10,000 out of the deal.

The members of the committee were much interested in the reason for the sudden suspension of the contract and its withdrawal from Bradley by May. Capt. May was recalled to the stand to explain the matter. He said he had received protests against the deal from other persons who claimed an interest in the culm dump and he was afraid that the other owners in the property would become irritated and might file suits against his company. In spite of many questions by members of the committee May insisted that he did not know of the charges against Judge Archbald at that time and that the charges had nothing to do with the cancellation of the transactions. He said he did not hear of the charges against Judge Archbald until a week or two later.

DINNER TO DR. T. WILLIAMS.

Clover Club of Philadelphia Makes Him Honorary Member.

PHILADELPHIA, May 16.—The Clover Club to-night gave a testimonial dinner to Dr. Talcott Williams, who is soon to leave Philadelphia to become the head of the Columbia University School of Journalism.

The dinner was enthusiastic, and about the tables were seated the most noted members of the famous club. They applauded the expressions of Dr. Williams with regard to the strength of the newspaper.

At the conclusion of his address Dr. Williams was elected an honorary member of the club, and his name will be enrolled on that list where so few names have previously been written by the secretaries of the club.

BROKAW AT COLORADO SPRINGS.

Is Living With Father and Has Son With Him.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., May 16.—Clarence Pierce Brokaw, the New York banker who disappeared from home on May 5 with his six-year-old son, whom he is alleged to have kidnapped from the house of his wife's parents, was found to-day at the home of his parents, 908 East Cimarron street, where he arrived on May 8. He says he took the child ostensibly for a short ride, but hurried with him to the depot and came directly here.

"I am going to stay here," he said, "and retain custody of the child. My wife left her home May 1 to live with her parents, taking the child with her with the intention of putting him out to school. My trouble is wholly of a domestic nature, to escape which I am here, where I shall remain for health considerations. I may be compelled to sue for divorce. My wife has threatened to bring suit for divorce."

Brokaw's father was for several years a New York banker before coming here for his health some time ago.

Mrs. Clarence Pierce Brokaw hadn't heard anything from her husband last night.

Brokaw came from Brooklyn and was a clerk in the Elizabeth Trust Company of Elizabeth, N. J., but when it went to the wall he had been having a hard time. Mrs. Brokaw went to live with her mother at 1380 Plimpton avenue, The Bronx, and Brokaw would visit her and his son every Sunday. On May 5 he made such a visit and disappeared, taking with him their six-year-old son.

WANTED TO SEE MRS. GOELET.

Caller of Two Nights Finally Shooed Away by Policeman.

Word came to the East Fifty-first street station last night that a man had been annoying the household of Mrs. Robert Goelet at 591 Fifth avenue for two nights by asking for an interview with Mrs. Goelet. He had been met at the door the several times he came by the butler and told to go away.

Finally, last night the man became so insistent that he see Mrs. Goelet and give her a letter that the butler called up the police. Policeman Ossman went around to the Goelet home and was told by the butler that a tall well dressed man standing on the corner was the caller.

Neither the butler nor Mrs. Goelet would make a complaint. The man refused to say why he called at the Goelet home and walked down Fifth avenue when told to move along.

END OF ROLLINS SALE.

Pictures Auctioned—Chinese Rugs Bring Good Prices.

The remainder of the collection of art objects of the late Jordon Jackson Rollins, supplemented by paintings consigned by several owners and Chinese rugs brought from Pekin by Al W. Bash, were sold in the Anderson Galleries at Madison avenue and Fortieth street yesterday afternoon and evening. For the two sessions the sales aggregated $12,579.50 and the grand total was $14,867.

In the evening old and modern paintings were sold. Gustave Courbet's "The Retreat of Frains" brought $500. R. Spooner was the highest bidder. Mr. Spooner also obtained "The Banks of the Oise," by Daubigny, for $400 and "The Gorge d'Apremont in the Forest of Fontainebleau," by Cabat, for $300.

Miscellaneous objects of art were sold in the afternoon, the total for the session being $8,487.50.

The best prices were paid for the Chinese rugs. A modern Chinese silk rug, a copy of a mirage picture, "Hai Sze Cheu How," by Wong Shih Ku of the Ming dynasty, went to F. A. Cundall for $800. Another silk rug in butterfly and flower pattern brought $560. Miss Helen Baird was the buyer. A wool rug with salmon pink ground and sprays of flowers, butterflies and fruit, went for $490, and another, of dark brown, fetched $400.

J. Newton Perry gave $385 for a wool rug with a plain turquoise centre, sun sprays in soft shades of light brown and a blue border. Mrs. A. M. Briggs was the highest bidder for a wool rug after Ming patterns in blues and ivory that brought $275.

SOPHS BADLY WORRIED.

Columbia Men Owed Hotel and Had One Day to Get Money.

About a dozen members of the sophomore class at Columbia were quaking in their boots yesterday because they were caught in a crossfire between the university authorities and the management of the Hotel Knickerbocker, which has been trying since last winter to have settled an outstanding account with the sophomores incurred when the sophs had their annual show at the hotel.

The class was broke and couldn't get the money together, so a suit was threatened. The sophs levied a special assessment on the class and has until to-day to collect the full amount. If it fails the officers of the class may be recommended for suspension by the board of student representatives and the Knickerbocker will also bring suit.

That's the reason why the dozen sophomores did nothing but quake and try to collect money yesterday. Late yesterday afternoon they were assured that they could get the required amount and slept in peace last night.

MISS IDE ARRIVES.

She's to Be Married to Shane Leslie Early Next Month.

Miss Marjorie Ide, daughter of Henry C. Ide, American Minister to Madrid, who will be married to Shane Leslie early next month at the Cedars in Port Washington, L. I., the residence of Mr. and Mrs. W. Bourke Cockran, arrived from Europe with her father on the Oceanic yesterday.

Miss Ide and her father were met by Mr. and Mrs. W. Bourke Cockran and they went to Port Washington, where they will be the guests of Mrs. Cockran, who is Miss Ide's sister.

School Conference To-day.

A conference on the question of outside cooperation with public schools will be held at the Colony Club this afternoon. The matter of how much cooperation is available from libraries, settlements and the like will be gone into. There will also be a budget discussion of school needs in which propositions involving expenditure of money for extra activities will be taken up. Dr. William Ropes May, John Collier, Charles P. Howland and others will talk on the need for a central coordinating agency. Those who will speak include Dr. E. T. Devine, Dr. Orlando F. Lewis, Miss Florence M. Levy, Dr. Leonard P. Ayres, Henry Bruere, Magistrate Peter Barlow, Dr. G. L. Sherwood, Dr. N. L. Britton, and Miss Julia Richman.

N. Y. BANKS "PATRIOTIC" IN KEEPING COFFEE FIRM

Saved Brazil From Revolution, Money Trust Witness Believes.

AND GUARDED OUR TRADE

Sielkin Says There Is No Trust and Valorization Didn't Boost the Price.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—The participation of American bankers in the Brazilian coffee valorization scheme was described to-day to the House Money Trust Committee by Herman Sielcken of Crossman & Sielcken of New York, the leading green coffee dealers. Samuel Untermyer, of counsel for the committee, examined Mr. Sielcken and developed that the National City Bank, J. P. Morgan & Co. and the First National Bank, all of New York, gave financial assistance to the Brazilian Government in its effort to limit the production of coffee and maintain prices at a figure profitable both to the Brazilian planters and the American and European coffee dealers.

Mr. Sielcken attributed patriotic motives to the National City Bank, declaring that the aid given by this bank was of benefit to the United States in its commercial relations with Brazil. As to his own part in the valorization scheme he challenged the Attorney-General to discover anything illegal in his actions.

"My business has been pried into by the Attorney-General and by a Grand Jury and my connection with this valorization scheme has been criticised by the counsel for this committee," said Mr. Sielcken.

"Don't you understand that we have a right to see if the money of our banking institutions is being used to increase prices to the consumers of the country?" asked Mr. Untermyer.

Mr. Sielcken said he did not agree to that proposition.

Mr. Sielcken said that conditions of the business might have led to a revolution had not the Government taken a hand to remedy the situation. He said the price of coffee had been depressed through overproduction to such a point that it became necessary for the Government to exercise its paternal right. He described the tax that was placed on the planting of coffee, but insisted that this had a tendency to curb the production and not prohibit or prevent it, as Mr. Untermyer sought to show.

Mr. Untermyer interrupted to ask the witness's opinion as to which would have been worse, "Revolution in Sao Paulo or 14 cents a pound coffee for the consumers?" Mr. Sielcken argued that the price of coffee would have been 14 cents a pound just the same and even higher had not the valorization scheme been put into operation. Mr. Untermyer quoted from tables to show that for several years the production of coffee amounted to only 6,000,000 bags and sold around 7 cents a pounds. He said with the production of 14,000,000 bags the price had been advanced to around 14 cents a pound, and he insisted that this had been accomplished by withholding the surplus coffee from the market.

Concerning the financing of the valorization scheme, Mr. Sielcken admitted that he engineered the deal. Three million pounds sterling was required, and of this the witness said J. Henry Schroeder of London took £2,000,000. The National City Bank of New York took $5,000,000 on the assurance that Mr. Sielcken would take 25 per cent. of it.

Mr. Untermyer developed in his examination that the loan was negotiated at 90, and though it ran for five years, part of it was payable annually, so that the average life was two half years. The interest was at 5 per cent. and Mr. Untermyer figured that the investment yielded 9 per cent. He asked Mr. Sielcken if he regarded a 9 per cent. investment secured by a Government which had always paid its debt by a surtax which would meet the interest payment and by 2,000,000 bags of coffee, as a "patriotic" act.

"I certainly do," replied Mr. Sielcken. "At that time—1906 and 1907—you could not get loans at 9, 10 or 12 per cent. right in New York, let alone on a foreign investment."

Mr. Sielcken said that the big loan floated on the valorization scheme involved £15,000,000 and was handled by English, German, French and Belgian bankers, who took £13,000,000 pounds of it through Schroeder of London. The National City Bank took £2,000,000, and this was prorated between the Morgan bank, the National City and the First National.

The witness said there are now being held 4,000,000 bags of coffee by the valorization committee of seven, of which he is a member. He said 900,000 bags are in the warehouses of the New York Dock Company.

"Would not the price of coffee go down if this were put on the market?" asked Representative Burns of South Carolina.

"No, it would not affect the market," responded Mr. Sielcken, who contended that the visible supply of coffee has little to do with the price.

"I suppose the committee has got the impression from its counsel that this valorization plan has increased the price of coffee and that the scheme was financed at the expense of American consumers of coffee. I hear of a coffee trust, but there is nothing that resembles a coffee trust, either in this country or Europe, and it is my judgment that the price of coffee is not affected by valorization at all," said Mr. Sielcken.

DISCUSSED RAISE FOR YEAR.

Interborough Says No Labor Organizers Forced Pay Increases.

At the office of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company yesterday a representative said:

"The assertion that the alleged recent activity of organizers of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers in the unionizing of our men is the cause for the increases in wages is disproved by the fact that the idea of increasing the wages first started on March 16, 1911, when a new schedule with advances was tentatively adopted by the company's officials. The matter was discussed off and on from time to time and it was decided that now the company feels in a position to make the increases.

"At least 55 per cent. of the motormen, instead of only a small number of them are benefitted by the increases. Instead of more than one-half of the men being in the union, only a small proportion of them are organized. Of these the greater number are members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, who joined in the strike of 1905, but whom we took back because they were elderly men and would have lost their pensions if they were permanently discharged."

Applications of Charitable Institutions.

The State Board of Charities yesterday heard arguments on the application of the following institutions desiring incorporation: An adjunct to the School of Medicine of Fordham University, the Council Home for Jewish Girls in Brooklyn, the Home of the Sons and Daughters of Israel, the Institute of Mission Helpers of New York and the Upanin Club. Decision was reserved, as is customary, in all cases.

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A Hoosier Chronicle
By MEREDITH NICHOLSON
Houghton Mifflin Company

SURELY NO WATER FAMINE.

May's Record Heavy and Brings One Solace for a Cool Spring.

If in the middle of this summer the city authorities recommend care in the use of water it will not be because the rainfall this spring has been insufficient. While the fall for April of this year did not greatly exceed that of 1911, the precipitation for May this year so far is almost nine times that for the same period last year. The fall for April, 1911, was 3.08 inches, while for the same month this year it was 3.81 inches. The rainfall for the first sixteen days of May, 1911, was only .27 of an inch and already this May 2.42 inches has fallen.

No Engineers' Arbitration Yet.

Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and P. H. Morrissey, president of the Railway Employees and Investors Society, were both in this city yesterday, but after ten days they have not succeeded in agreeing on even one of the five additional arbitrators who with them are to take up the demands of the locomotive engineers on the Eastern railroads. If the five are not named by next Tuesday Chief Justice White of the United States Supreme Court, Judge Knapp of the Commerce Court and United States Labor Commissioner Neill, in accordance with the agreement, will select the five.

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