SENATE REPORT FOR SUFFRAGE

Special Committee Urges Amendment to the Constitution.

CAN'T PASS THIS YEAR

Resolution Filed by Senators Who Are From Suffrage States.

BIG FIGHT NEXT WINTER

Ashurst Will Try to Get Action at the Present Session.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—"Votes for women" are proposed in a resolution reported to the Senate to-day by the Senate Committee on Woman's Suffrage.

The resolution suggests an amendment to the Federal Constitution providing that the right to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State "on account of sex." The measure was framed by the new committee composed almost entirely of Senators favorable to the reform, many of whom come from States where women vote.

While the proponents of the cause of equal suffrage will celebrate the action of the committee the measure will not be passed at this session. It will be bitterly opposed in both Houses. This fight will be waged next winter. In the meantime both sides to the controversy, in and out of Congress, will conduct campaigns of education.

Prepared by Ashurst.

The report on the Senate amendment is an elaborate document. It was prepared by Senator Ashurst of Arizona. The constitutional amendment proposed reads as follows:

"The rights of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex. Congress shall have the power by appropriate legislation to enforce the provisions of this article."

Senator Ashurst announced that he would use every means in his power to have the Senate act on the resolution at this session by submitting the amendment to the States for ratification. Senator Thomas of Colorado, chairman of the committee, has said that he will do all in his power to advance the resolution.

The opinion of the majority of the Senate Committee on Equal Suffrage is given in a statement which says:

"It is, or at least ought to be, an axiom of American liberty that a class of persons so ready and willing to obey the laws as are the women should not be denied a voice in the enactment and enforcement of the laws and the concerns of the Government.

"It is anomalous and archaic in a free republic, professedly made up of, controlled by and administered for all the people, to deny to one-half of its citizens the right to exercise a valuable function of citizenship, to wit, the elective franchise, and thus preclude that one-half from the right and power to say what law or policy shall be its rule of conduct. And this anomaly becomes odious and abhorrent when we reflect that the particular one-half of citizenship thus excluded is the identical one-half from which springs so much wisdom, courage, cheer, hope and good counsel.

See Aid in Fighting Fraud.

"In this republic we are engaged in a struggle against fraud and violence, avarice and cupidity; a struggle in behalf of liberty and justice, and it will promote the success of this struggle to add to the present class of voters another class (the women) in whom the materialistic is generally submerged for the idealistic; a class of voters which looks to all laws and movements as to how such laws and movements will affect the children, how such laws and conditions will promote morals, human health and human progress, more especially than as to how this or that particular law or policy will develop or serve material or property interests. In other words, as has been said, 'man looks after the affairs of life, but woman looks after life itself.'

"Woman's sphere, her ideals and her duties make her the inescapable and essential conservator of human life, charged as she is with the duty of conserving the human race; and it is in harmony with political and natural justice to accord to her the right to say what laws shall assist her in bringing about the betterment of economic conditions.

"Government is simply a tool in the hands of the people for the fashioning of that people's civilization. Government is strong or weak, capable or deficient, according to the people who control and make up that government. In this republic the people constitute the government. They are its creators and its maintenance; they are the government. That the granting of the elective franchise to women would add to the strength, efficiency, justice and fairness of government we have not the slightest doubt."

The House Committee on Elections of President, Vice-President and Representatives in Congress, through a subcommittee, is now making an inquiry into woman suffrage to determine the advisability of bringing about the reform through a constitutional amendment, as proposed by Senator Ashurst and his associates. The House committee will not act at this session, according to Representative Rucker of Missouri, chairman of the committee.

ILLINOIS WOMEN CELEBRATE.

Dinner to Mark Their Victory With Governor as One Speaker.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 13. In celebration of their victory in passing the equal suffrage bill now awaiting the signature of the Governor, suffragists gave a banquet to-night. It was attended by Gov. Dunne, members of both houses and a large delegation from Chicago.

Mrs. Grace W. Trout, president of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association, was toastmistress. Among the speakers were Mrs. Sherman Booth, Senator Hugh S. Magill, Jr., author of the bill, Representative Charles S. Scott, Representative Medill McCormick, Gov. Dunne, Representative George Fitch, Speaker William McKinley, Catherine Waugh McCulloch, ex-Speaker Edward D. Shurtleff, Mrs. Antoinette Funk and Speaker Walter Clyde Jones.

Mrs. Medill McCormick acted as chairman of the arrangement committee. Many congratulatory telegrams were read, among them messages from Gov. Strong of Alaska, Gov. West of Oregon, Gov. Haines of Idaho, Gov. Ammons of Colorado, United States Senator James Hamilton Lewis and John Mitchell, ex-president of the United Mine Workers.

President Wilson and Secretary Bryan, who had been invited to be present, wired their regrets.

Gov. Dunne was emphatic in his indorsement of woman suffrage. He spoke of the passage of this bill as an "emancipation." Concluding he said:

"I welcome the women to the voting population of Illinois and I believe it will have an effect for good."

This leaves no question that the Governor intends to sign the bill.

SUFFRAGE FLOWER GIRLS.

Will Be Abroad in Brooklyn To-morrow to Advertise Meeting.

Four pretty girl suffragists, the Misses Hazel and Beatrice Carpenter, Genevieve Moran and Ethel Rimach, will sell flowers on Livingston street, Brooklyn, to-morrow to advertise the cake and candy sale which will take place from 3 to 6 o'clock in the new Woman's Political Union headquarters at 283 Livingston street.

FLORAL AID FOR SUFFRAGE.

Mrs. Laidlaw Sells and Gives Away Posies From Her Auto.

Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw's automobile laden with flowers from her country place on Long Island made the second of the floral crusades from the Woman Suffrage party headquarters in Thirty-fourth treet yesterday afternoon. The flowers were sold for a trifle and many were given away to the children, who held out eager hands for them.

Miss Aimee Hutchison's violin summoned an audience near Broadway and Ninety-sixth street where Mrs. Laidlaw and Mrs. J. J. Morton made addresses.

MILITANT MISS HINCHEY OUT.

Demonstration When She Ends Tombs Term for Strike Row.

Suffrage cheers disturbed the quiet of the Tombs yesterday morning when Mary Hinchey, militant suffragist and social worker, ended a thirty days term in the prison.

Sympathizers crowded around Miss Hinchey, who was sentenced for assault. After handing her a large bouquet of flowers they bore her away in an automobile draped with a "Votes for Women" banner.

Miss Hinchey, through her work in the University Settlement at Henry street near Montgomery street had her sympathies aroused for the striking shirtwaist makers. On March 17 she was with several strikers when Helen A. Miller, forewoman of a shirtwaist shop at Ninth street and Sixth avenue, was roughly handled.

NO LIGHT ON IDENTITY OF "MRS. FITZHUGH"

Prisoner Accused of Stealing Miss Fisk's Mesh Bag May Tell on Monday.

The District Attorney's office seemed about as uncertain as to the real identity of "Mrs. Randolph Fitzhugh," an attactive young woman accused of stealing a gold mesh purse, after the State's case was in against her in General Sessions yesterday as it was when she was arrested on March 14.

Abraham Levy, who says sympathy with the woman in her loneliness leads him to defend her, did not begin the defence yesterday. He told Judge Swann that he would take up only a little of the court's time at the Monday morning session and that she would be her only witness.

Miss Dorothy W. Fisk of Plainfield, daughter of Pliny Fisk, banker, was the complainant. She testified that on February 2 she went from her winter home, 130 East Sixty-seventh street, to St. Bartholomew's Church, carrying a gold mesh bag worth $550. When she approached the chancel rail for communion she left the bag inside her muff and threw her coat over the muff. When she returned to her seat the mesh bag was gone. Miss Fisk testified that Mrs. C. W. Esch of 1 West Thirtieth street sent her a letter in which she wrote that she had seen Mrs. Fitzhugh with the gold mesh bag that Miss Fisk had advertised for as having been lost.

Mrs. Esch testified that she knew Mrs. Fitzhugh slightly. Mrs. Esch's daughter, Mrs. Edward Eno, testified that Mrs. Fitzhugh told her that a man friend "who was hostile to her" gave her the mesh bag, thinking probably that she would be found with stolen property in her possession.

Detective Oswald testified that he asked Mrs. Fitzhugh where the bag was and that she told him a man gave it to her and she had returned it to St. Bartholomew's Church. Oswald and Mrs. Fitzhugh went to the church, where she said she had put the bag under a cushion in a rear pew. Oswald felt under the cushion and found nothing. Mrs. Fitzhugh put her hand there, he testified, and drew out the bag.

The defendant was arrested as Jane Doe and was arraigned as Mrs. Randolph Fitzhugh. Later she said she was the wife of Albert S. Northrop of Washington. Still later a man who said he was George Dougherty, a ship's carpenter, went to the police and insisted that he was "Mrs. Fitzhugh's" husband.

ESTERBROOK ORDINANCE DEAD.

Committee Takes Up Curran Plan to Relieve Newsdealers.

The Esterbrook ordinance regulating the granting of newsstand licenses, to which the New York News Dealers Association has been objecting strenuously, did not come up for discussion at yesterday's hearing before the Committee on Laws and Legislation of the Board of Aldermen.

Both Alderman Courtlandt Nicoll, chairman of the committee, and Alderman Curran admitted the ordinance was a dead letter. Alderman Hamilton, another member of the committee, also said that the Curran substitute ordinance will be reported out to the board.

The discussion at the hearing was upon the Curran ordinance, which takes from the Board of Aldermen its power in the matter of granting newsstand licenses.

Mr. Curran said it was an unnecessary hardship for the newsdealer to be obliged to await the approval of the Mayor, the Bureau of Licenses and the Aldermen.

Alderman Max Levine objected, saying he wanted to keep in close touch with the voters in his district through the exercise of the license power.

DANIELS EXTOLS OSTERHAUS.

Sends Letter to the Rear Admiral, Who Retires To-day.

WASHINGTON, June 13. Secretary Daniels has written to Rear Admiral Hugo Osterhaus, on the eve of the latter's retirement from active service, a letter of appreciation of his forty-eight years of service in the navy.

Admiral Osterhaus will retire to-morrow, when he becomes 62 years old. Until recently he was commander in chief of the Atlantic fleet, and is now serving on the General Board.

SULZER TAKES FIGHT INTO WESTCHESTER

Progressives Get Halls for Him When Democrats Fail to Give Aid.

HEALY ALONE VOTES "NO"

Big Audiences in New Rochelle, White Plains and Yonkers With Governor.

Gov. Sulzer carried his fight for direct primaries into Westchester county last night. He had been unable to find a Democratic leader who would arrange the meetings for him, but the Progressives rallied to his support and had big crowds waiting for him at theatres and halls in Yonkers, New Rochelle and White Plains. The Governor spoke to more than 5,000 persons, his audiences being made up of Progressives with a fair sprinkling of Democrats, many women and here and there a Democratic leader.

Each audience was asked to voice its approval or disapproval of the direct primary bill and in every case the Governor got a thundering "Yes!" to his question, "Are you for the bill?"

There was only one dissenting voice. The single "no" came from Senator John F. Healy, Democrat, of Westchester county, who voted against the Governor's bill at the last session of the Legislature. Senator Healy sat beside Gov. Sulzer on the platform at the Warburton Theatre in Yonkers when the Governor waved a hand at him.

Healy Alone Votes "No."

"The so-called Democratic leaders and your alleged representative," he said, "have said that they are against the direct primary bill because you people are against it. I want to put it to a vote. Are you for it?"

There was a big yell of "Yes," and then the Governor said: "Now who's against it? Is there any one to vote no?"

Senator Healy got to his feet and voted "no" in a voice that could be heard all over the hall. He remained standing while the crowd hooted and hissed, and then waited patiently until the Governor had finished.

Then Senator Healy escorted the Governor from the hall to the Governor's auto, called his own machine and piloted the party to Germania Hall in New Rochelle, where he again sat on the platform, heard himself again referred to as "your alleged representative" and again voiced his lonely "No" after the crowd had shouted its approval of the bill.

Gov. Sulzer had a carefully prepared speech, but he didn't use it. Instead he let fly at the local bosses, talked about "that man at Delmonico's" and "that man at Albany," meaning Murphy and Barnes, and asked his audiences whether they and their representatives were willing to be governed by the bosses.

Walsh Keeps Silent.

At Yonkers he singled out Michael Walsh, chairman of the Democratic county committee and State committeeman for Westchester. Mr. Walsh has been fighting the bill. He was called upon by Gov. Sulzer to give an account of himself, but stuck to his chair on the platform and wouldn't talk back.

Before going to the first meeting, Gov. Sulzer was the guest of the Westchester Civic League at dinner. He told the league that the Democratic administration of last year had "wasted $9,000,000," but added that he credited Gov. Dix with doing the best he could.

At the Warburton Theatre the Governor was introduced by ex-Supreme Court Justice J. F. Daly, a Democrat. Gov. Sulzer told his audience that the kind of primaries they had now were the "old kind, in which the bosses nominate and the people elect."

The New Rochelle meeting was held in Germania Hall. Again there was a big crowd and several hundred turned away. Gov. Sulzer was presented by Arthur Garfield Hayes, chairman of the Progressive city committee.

Among those on the stage were Augustus Thomas, Henry Morgenthau, ex-State Chairman W. H. Hotchkiss of the Progressives, and Assemblyman Bovie, a Democrat who has stuck by Sulzer all the way through his primary fight.

From New Rochelle the Governor went on to White Plains, where he spoke to another big crowd in St. John's Hall. Inez Milholland, Chairman Hotchkiss and ex-Congressman William S. Bennet were on the platform with the Governor.

GONZALES GOES TO CUBA.

Wilson Also Names Ministers to Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—President Wilson this afternoon sent the following nominations to the Senate:

To be Minister to Cuba—William E. Gonzales of South Carolina.

To be Minister to Nicaragua—Benjamin L. Jefferson of Colorado.

To be Minister to Costa Rica—Edward J. Hale of North Carolina.

CITY JOTTINGS.

An order of arrest for Felix Szetna in a $15,000 breach of promise suit was signed yesterday by Justice Kelby in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn. Mary Yakabovska, the plaintiff, alleges that Szetna kept her from accepting other offers of marriage for almost a month through his duplicity.

During the summer $40,000 will be spent on the redecoration and other improvements of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church in Brooklyn, of which the Rev. Dr. Charles C. Albertson is pastor.

Burglars broke into the millinery store of Joseph Greenspan at 454 Fifth avenue, Brooklyn, a short distance from the Fifth avenue police station, early yesterday morning and carried off $5,000 worth of the stock.

Bishop McDonnell of the Brooklyn Catholic diocese has appointed the Rev. Marco T. Simonetti to establish a new Italian church in the East New York section.

Patrick Hayes, a Baltimore and Ohio Railroad detective, who was found guilty of assault in the second degree, was sentenced by Judge Maddox in the Supreme Court at Richmond to three months in the county jail yesterday.

John Karr, 11 years old, of 449 West Fifty-first street, was run over and killed by a cart belonging to the Metropolitan Railways Company near his home yesterday.

Mrs. J. Borden Harriman

Photo by Davis & Sanford Company.

IMPORTANT U. S. JOB TO MRS. J. B. HARRIMAN

New York Woman Put on Industrial Commission by the President.

BODY HAS BROAD POWER

Appointment First One of Interest Given to Woman by Wilson.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—Mrs. J. Borden Harriman of New York has been chosen by President Wilson to be a member of the industrial commission which is to investigate and report on the relations between capital and labor.

The commission, as authorized by law, is to consist of three employers of labor, three representatives of labor and three representatives of the general public. It is assumed that Mrs. Harriman will be one of the last three.

First Big Place for a Woman.

The appointment of Mrs. Harriman will be President Wilson's first selection of a woman for an important post under the Federal Government. President Taft selected Miss Julia Lathrop as head of the newly organized Children's Bureau shortly before his retirement from office.

The Industrial Commission is regarded here as one of the most important commissions that have been created by Congress in recent years. It is authorized to hold hearings in any part of the country, to examine witnesses under oath, and to do practically everything else necessary to investigate the relations between capital and labor.

Of the nine members of the Industrial Commission the President is known to have selected the following besides Mrs. Harriman:

S. Thurston Ballard, a mill operator of Louisville, Ky., and Frederick A. Delano of the Wabash, to represent the employers of labor; John R. Lennon of Peoria, Ill., treasurer of the American Federation of Labor, to represent labor, and Frank P. Walsh, a lawyer of Kansas City, to represent the general public.

The names of Mr. Delano and Mr. Lennon were in the list of men whom President Taft nominated for the commission at the last session of Congress. All the Taft nominees failed of confirmation at the hands of the Senate.

Mrs. Harriman said last night at her home in Mount Kisco that she had not received any official word that she was to be appointed a member of the commission.

Interested in Social Problems.

Mrs. Harriman has interested herself for a long time in problems of immigration and in social welfare work of various kinds. She has lectured on conditions on the East Side and on immigration problems. In one of these lectures, given at the Berkeley Theatre a year ago, she presented lantern slides of tenement life which caused something of a sensation among her hearers. She argued that it was unfair to bring immigrants into the country under the misrepresentations of unscrupulous steamship agents and crowd them into slums which made their lot harder than had been their lives at home.

In the last national campaign Mrs. Harriman was president of the Women's National Wilson and Marshall organization and made speeches in favor of the Democratic candidates. She is president of the recently organized Babies Welfare Association and is prominent in other benevolent organizations.

BILL TO AMEND SHERMAN ACT.

La Follette Introduces Measure, Which Shifts Burden of Proof.

WASHINGTON, June 13. Senator La Follette introduced an important bill to-day amending and construing the Sherman anti-trust law. His bill adds to the present act several sections.

The measure follows the lines of the bill the Senator introduced in the last Congress, which shifts the burden of proof from the Government to any combination that may be attacked as unlawful and in restraint of trade, and requires the combination thus assailed "to establish the reasonableness of such restraint."

The bill forbids divisions of selling territory and the spying on a competitor's business. It aims to prevent combinations in raw material. It declares that whenever it is shown that any combination controls 30 per cent. of the output of an article sold in the United States or more than 30 per cent. of the output of an article in value of the total quantity sold in the part of the country in which the business of the offender is carried on a rebuttal presumption shall arise that the combination is a conspiracy in restraint of trade.

LOBBY HUNT MAY COVER EVERY FIELD

Sub-Committee to Ask For More Time and Take Up Social End.

GALLINGER RAKES WILSON

Declares That the President's Methods Have Been Worst Form of Lobbying.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—A complete inquiry into all the workings of lobbies and lobbyists will be the next move of the special sub-committee now investigating President Wilson's allegations that powerful and insidious influences have been working against the tariff bill.

This was indicated by developments at an executive session of the committee at the close of to-day's hearing. Thus far the committee has confined its efforts to the sugar and wool lobbying on the tariff bill, but it believes that there are more interesting fields for inquiry.

After sugar and wool are disposed of the committee will seek from the Senate a further extension of time and will search the lobby from pinnacle to foundation. Not only the tariff lobby will be investigated, but each and every other phase of the general problem of bringing to bear outside pressure upon legislators with a view to influencing, favorably or unfavorably, legislation pending in Congress.

This may include Senator Kenyon's charge that the lobbyists no longer approach members of Congress directly but seek to influence them through social preferment, elaborate entertainments and yachting excursions.

Senator Gallinger Examined.

The inquiry opened to-day with the examination of Senator Jacob H. Gallinger of New Hampshire, a Republican, and "father of the Senate," in the matter of his twenty-two years of tenure. Mr. Gallinger furnished a sensation. He supplemented the attack made a few days ago upon President Wilson by Senator Townsend of Michigan and told the committee that he thought the influences which the President had brought to bear upon the Democrats of the Senate were equal if not superior in force and in fact to the influences exerted by the opponents of tariff reduction by the publicity campaign, the endless chain letters and every other phase of outside influence.

"This is the second time during my service," said Senator Gallinger, "that the Senate has investigated itself. The former investigation, in 1894, was productive of nothing. I am not quite sure in my own mind what result has been accomplished from this investigation."

Senator Gallinger deplored the publicity given to investigations of this character. He thought that the very fact of the inquiry tended to disturb public opinion and obscure actual conditions. Then the Senator referred to President Wilson:

"I have absorbed the notion," said the Senator, "that the declaration that was made from the 'seats of the mighty' that men were to be 'hanged as high as Haman' if they did certain things or that if an industry thought it ought to reduce wages and did so it would be investigated is about the worst kind of an influence I can imagine."

"Well, how about a high official getting up a scare and letting the people think that the Congress of the United States is being attacked by an insidious lobby?" asked Senator Nelson.

"I thought that a most unfortunate publication," replied Senator Gallinger gloomily.

"But isn't that a species of lobbying?" Senator Nelson clapped on.

"Yes, and intended to influence not only public men but the opinion of public men," answered Senator Gallinger.

"Does it serve to intimidate men against using their own judgment?" Senator Nelson asked.

Chairman Overman Quite Upset.

"So it impressed me," Senator Gallinger replied, and then Chairman Overman, quite upset by the trend the examination was taking, inquired:

"Do you think a member of the House or Senate could be intimidated?"

"Oh, I hope not," said Senator Gallinger. "I have no disposition whatever to indulge in any cheap criticism of any public official for partisan purposes. Still I am forced to the conclusion that the great power of the Chief Executive exercised on behalf of free sugar and free wool——"

"And free wheat," interposed Senator Nelson, who hails from the great Northwest.

"Yes, and free wheat," continued Senator Gallinger, "is as objectionable as anything that can be done or has been done on the other side."

Truman G. Palmer, active head of the beet sugar protectionist group in Washington, was recalled to the stand. He was examined for several hours by Senator Reed with regard to the acknowledgment made by him yesterday that there had been alterations, corrections, additions and amendments to Senator Lodge's original series of charts embodied in the famous sugar booklet, "Sugar at a Glance."

Mr. Palmer held to his contention that, regardless of changes, the booklet in its entirety in the form of a "printer's dummy" had been sent to Senator Lodge for his approval and transmitted from Senator Lodge's office to the Government Printing Office.

Mr. Palmer's testimony then was shifted to the "boiler plate" newspaper publicity campaign waged by the beet sugar organization. Senator Reed tried to get from him a confession that this method of directing public opinon was unfair and dishonest.

"I have never given that matter any thought," said Mr. Palmer. "It always seemed to me that it was optional with the newspapers whether they printed our matter or not.

"Besides I can tell you of other instances where this system of publicity was used for purposes which you may not consider so ulterior as that of the beet sugar propaganda. The pre-convention campaigns of Woodrow Wilson and Oscar W. Underwood for the Democratic nomination at Baltimore were waged with boiler plate news as one of the principal munitions of warfare."

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ORE AND COKE RATES CUT BY COMMISSION

Pittsburg and Connellsville Decisions Hit the Eastern Railroads Hard.

BUFFALO FIGURES STAND

Deny Right to Equalize Assembling Costs—To Report on Steel Corporation.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—Some of the railroads of the East received another blow from the Interstate Commerce Commission to-day when decisions were handed down ordering reductions in the rates of iron ore from Lake Erie ports to the Pittsburg district in Pennsylvania, and on coke from the Connellsville producing region of Pennsylvania to many destinations East and West.

Ore and coke constitute a large proportion of the total tonnage of many of the big Eastern lines, and one of the arguments by the railroads against the reductions was that they could not afford to lose the revenue.

On iron ore from Lake Erie ports to the Pittsburg district the commission orders a reduction of 36 cents a ton, or from 96 to 60 cents a ton. On coke the commission orders a reduction averaging 12 per cent. from Connellsville.

No Right to Equalize Cost.

The decision in the ore case, it is said, disposes of the defence of the big Eastern railroad lines that they have the right to equalize the cost of assembling raw material at various producing points.

The complaint in this case was brought by the Pittsburg Steel Company, a large independent iron and steel producer, against the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, the Pittsburg and Lake Erie Railway Company and others.

The Pittsburg Steel Company was understood to be conducting a test case and in the evidence it was charged that the rate was maintained by concerted action of the railroads with the purpose and the effect of benefiting the United States Steel Corporation to the disadvantage of the independent steel manufacturers.

The commission's decision gives the Pittsburg district the same rate as the Wheeling district, a competing one.

To Report on Steel Corporation.

The report says that the matter of allowances to the Steel Corporation by railroads and its ownership of them is now under investigation and will be reported upon in a separate case. The report continues:

"Full consideration has been given this question of improper influence by the United States Steel Corporation, but it does not seem that sinister influence need be assumed to explain the Pittsburg rate on ore. This rate may perhaps be more properly viewed as one illustration of a common practice in railroad rate making, of charging high rates where the traffic can easily be made to bear it."

In the Connellsville coke case the commission held that the rates to Youngstown, Canton, Cleveland, Toledo, North Conwell, Robesonia, Reading, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Newark are unreasonable and ordered reductions averaging 12 per cent. It is believed that the decision will permit the Connellsville district to become a more active competitor with West Virginia coke producing fields.

In another case decided to-day the commission held that the rate of $1.35 a ton on coke from Connellsville to points in the Mahoning Valley of Ohio is unreasonable and it ordered a rate of $1.20 a ton, the new rate to become effective on August 1. In the ore case the new rate is to become effective on August 15 next, and in the Connellsville coke case August 1.

Rates to Buffalo Will Stand.

In another case decided it was held that present rates from the Connellsville and neighboring coking fields in Pennsylvania to the blast furnaces and steel mills in and about Buffalo were not unreasonable and dismissed the complaints.

A complaint of the Wisconsin Steel Company against the rate on coke from the Connellsville district to Chicago, when such coke was used for certain purposes, was also dismissed.

Wade H. Ellis, who represented the Pittsburg Steel Company and the Coke Producers Association of the Connellsville region, is now in Europe, but at his office here the following statement was given out:

"One of the most important questions ever presented to the commission was decided in the ore case, that is the 'equalization of assembling costs' theory. For years discriminatory rates on single commodities have been defended by the railroads upon the ground that such rates, when taken in connection with rates on other commodities, produced an equalization of assembling costs which was justified by consideration of practical expediency, as well as public policy.

"The complaining ore shippers, however, contended that it was wholly beyond the functions of railroads to equalize assembling costs and deprive communities of the benefits of their natural advantages of location, and this contention the commission emphatically sustained."

Prince Poniatowski to Sail June 20.

Prince Poniatowski of Paris, chairman of the board of directors of the Banque Privee de Lyon, who has been in this city in connection with Frisco affairs, will return to Europe on June 20.

Church Services To-morrow.

At the Chapel of the Intercession, Broadway and 155th street, the music will be as follows: 11 A. M., organ prelude, pastorale in E, Lemare; Communion service in I, Bryant; anthem "I am Alpha and Omega," Stainer; organ postlude, postlude in C minor, Duncan. 8 P. M., organ prelude, fantasie, E minor, Merkel; magnificat and nunc dimittis, Macfarlane; anthem, "O Love the Lord," Sullivan; organ postlude, Canzone, King Hall.

"Purpose as the Touchstone of Character and "Charlemagne the Great" will be Dr. S. Edward Young's subjects to-morrow morning and evening in the Bedford Presbyterian Church, Nostrand avenue and Dean street, Brooklyn. The special morning soloist will be Miss Amelia Forsyth, soprano, who will render "Abide With Me," Shelley; "Fear Not Ye, O Israel," Buck. Bible school, 2:45. Christian Endeavor, 6:45 P. M.

At the Brick Church, Fifth avenue and Thirty-seventh street, to-morrow Dr. Merrill will preach at 11 o'clock. The sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be observed at the close of the service.

The subject of the lesson sermon in the Christian Science churches next Sunday will be "God, the Preserver of Man," and the Golden Text (Proverbs, ii., 10, 11) "When wisdom entereth into thine heart and knowledge is pleasant unto thy soul, discretion shall preserve thee, understanding shall keep thee."

"Making a Man" is the subject Mary Etheridge T. Chapin will speak on at the Berkeley Theatre New Thought service to-morrow morning.

"The Homing Instinct" is the subject of a talk to be delivered at the auditorium of the West Side Young Men's Christian Association on Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock by F. W. Pearsall, New York State secretary of the Y. M. C. A. The public is invited. Music will be a part of the programme and Carl Morris, barytone, will sing.

At the new headquarters of the New York Temple of Modern Spiritualism, 2016 Fifth avenue, the Rev. Dr. Richard K. Schleusner will speak on Sunday evening at 8 o'clock on "The Result of the Annual Convention of the New York State Association of Spiritualists in Buffalo" followed with spirit messages by the pastor.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

Services are held in the following
Christian Science Churches
Sundays, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesdays, 8 P. M.
First Church, Central Park West and 96th St.
Second Church, Central Park West and 68th St.
Third Church, 125th Street and Madison Ave.
Fourth Church, 690 West 181st Street.
Fifth Church, Madison Avenue and 86th Street.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH
WEST 46TH ST.
REV. CORNELIUS WOELFKIN, D.D.
PASTOR
9:30 A. M. Bible School Session
Public Worship at 11 A. M.
SERMON BY DR. WOELFKIN

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
Fifth Ave. and Fifty-fifth Street.
Preacher To-morrow
Robert E. Speer, D. D.
Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

Central Presbyterian Church
WEST 57TH ST. NEAR BROADWAY
Rev. WILTON MERLE SMITH, D. D.
Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M.
ALL WELCOME.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST, Washington Square. Edward Judson, pastor, the Rev. Dr. John L. Jackson, 11, "Christianity the Fighting Religion"; 8, "How to Make a Little Money Go a Long Way."

THE BRICK CHURCH 5th Ave. & 37th St.
Dr. Merrill preaches at eleven o'clock.

MARY ETHERIDGE CHAPIN
Berkeley Theatre, 44th St. & 5th Ave.
Sundays, 11 A. M. "Making a Man."

GRACE CHURCH, Broadway and 10th St.
Dr. CHARLES LEWIS SLATTERY, Rector.
8; 11 (Rector); 5 (Bishop Spalding.)

ST. THOMAS CHURCH, 5th Av. and 53d St.
Rev. ERNEST M. STIRES, D. D., Rector.
Services at 8 and 11 A. M.

CHURCH of ST. MARY THE VIRGIN,
139 West 46th St. Low Masses, 7:30, 9.
High Mass and Sermon 10:45. Evensong at 4.

Trinity Parish, Chapel of the Intercession, B'way & 155th St. Rev. M. H. Gates, D. D., Vicar. 8; 8:45; 9:45; 10:20; 11 and 8.