

WAR ON PERKINS GETTING BIGGER

Resolution Demanding His Retirement Offered by Jersey Bull Moose.

COLBY HAS IT TABLED

Gifford Pinchot in Pennsylvania "Reads" Perkins Out of the Party.

BROTHER AMOS IS "RIGHT"

Perkins Declares He Hasn't Any Reply to Make "at This Time."

War against George W. Perkins's retention of the chairmanship of the National Progressive Committee was opened in two quarters yesterday.

A resolution demanding his retirement was offered at the meeting of the New Jersey State committee of the Progressive party, but was tabled after ex-State Senator Colby pleaded for delay in taking action until after Col. Roosevelt's return home.

Over in Pennsylvania Gifford Pinchot, who is the Pennsylvania candidate for United States Senator, declared in favor of reading Mr. Perkins out of the party. He didn't want Mr. Perkins to labor for him in Pennsylvania.

Mr. Perkins, when told of Mr. Pinchot's attack on him, replied last night that he had nothing to say.

JERSEY FIGHT ON PERKINS.

George L. Record Offers the Resolution Against Him.

Trenton, N. J., June 19.—The retention of George W. Perkins as chairman of the National Executive Committee of the Progressive party formed the subject for a lively debate at a meeting of the Progressive State committee and representatives of the various county committees this afternoon.

Action upon a resolution demanding the retirement of Mr. Perkins was deferred until the return of Col. Roosevelt, after ex-State Senator Everett Colby had come to the defense of Mr. Perkins and expressed the belief that Col. Roosevelt would also be found among the chairman's supporters.

Other features of the meeting included the resignation of Frank B. Jess as chairman of the State committee, the resignation of Ernest A. Shay, the Sussex county member, who expressed the belief that the defeat of the Administration should occupy the whole attention of Republicans and Progressives; a decision to hold a Progressive conference at Asbury Park, at which delegates will be invited from New York, Pennsylvania and Connecticut, and the threatened resignation of George L. Record unless the conference should declare against Mr. Perkins.

Mr. Record started the principal argument at the conference by offering a resolution demanding the retirement of Mr. Perkins, and in doing so referred to the federal protest filed by Amos Pinchot against Mr. Perkins's continuation in the chairmanship.

Mr. Record's resolution declared that the protest precipitates a crisis in the history of the Progressive party, making it necessary for the party representatives to take a position upon the fundamental question of the protection of private property against the interests of the public at large.

In defense of his resolution Mr. Record said that he had no personal animosity toward Mr. Perkins and made no attack upon his sincerity.

"Upon the question of expediency Mr. Perkins's prominence in our party councils is unquestionably a great injury to the prospects of the party," said Mr. Record.

Elaborating upon this theory he declared that Mr. Perkins, through his affiliation with the International Harvester Company, had made himself unpopular with the farmers of the country where he should be removed from his present position.

The resolution was tabled after Mr. Colby had come to the defense of Mr. Perkins. During the argument Mr. Record threatened to resign if his anti-Perkins resolution were not adopted, but he subsequently reconsidered his purpose.

GIFFORD PINCHOT BANS PERKINS

Candidate Indorses the Stand of His Brother Amos.

PHILADELPHIA, June 19.—Gifford Pinchot, Progressive candidate for United States Senator, this afternoon "read out" of the Washington party in Pennsylvania George W. Perkins of New York. The repudiation of Mr. Perkins took the form of an indorsement of the views expressed by Amos Pinchot, a brother of the candidate.

"My brother is right," declared Mr. Pinchot. "I am in hearty agreement with his desire that the Progressive party shall be free from the burden of Perkins's chairmanship of the executive committee of the national committee.

"Perkins has had and will have nothing whatsoever to do with my fight against Penrose in Pennsylvania. In general the people of our State appear to take little interest in Perkins."

Asked if Col. Roosevelt had come to the parting of the ways with Mr. Perkins, Mr. Pinchot replied: "You had better put that question to Col. Roosevelt. He is on the ocean and he will be here within a few days and prepared to speak his own views as to that and other matters."

The objection raised against Mr. Perkins by Amos Pinchot and indorsed by Gifford Pinchot is in effect that Mr. Perkins, by reason of his connection with corporations and his alleged reactionary views as regards big business, has been a millstone about the neck of the Progressive movement.

Gifford Pinchot made light of the reports that Col. Roosevelt would be unable, by reason of throat trouble, to keep his engagements to campaign for the Washington party in this State. Mr. Pinchot said:

"You can depend upon it that he will come to Pennsylvania between now and November even if he has to be brought here in an ambulance."

The statement of Gifford Pinchot was read over the telephone to Mr. Perkins last night.

"They take little interest in Perkins," he repeated as the last sentence was read to him.

TAMMANY VICTOR IN SCRIMMAGE OVER WAY TO PICK CANDIDATES

Jabbed by Hostile Speakers at Conference Here, but Passes Resolution Forbidding the Suggestion of Candidates at Primaries at Party Gathering—Reservation by Osborn.

HE'LL ACT IF MEN PICKED TO RUN ARE "UNFIT"

The Democrats are going to have another State conference late in the summer in which they will, if they feel like it, adopt a platform, but they must not suggest any candidates to the bewildered primary voters. By the latter part of this decision Tammany won its fight for purity in interpretation of the primary law at the close of the two day scrimmage which ended at the Hotel Knickerbocker yesterday afternoon.

But Chairman William Church Osborn, who is not legally bound by anything done at the Knickerbocker meeting, reserves the right to call a designating convention just before the primaries if any "great emergency arises."

If no candidates should appear for the primary that would be such an emergency, in Mr. Osborn's opinion. If the prospective nominee were unfit that would be another.

By "unfit" Mr. Osborn says he does not mean a ticket deemed by the independents to be machine made as he does not consider it his business to act as a moral censor to that extent. Just what he does mean was not made clear yesterday.

"Unfortunately," says Polk. "What the independents think of the decision to get together for platform purposes only is indicated by these remarks of Counselor Frank Polk, who was one of their floor leaders:

"To-day's action was unfortunate. It is absurd for Democrats to think that they can fool the public with such a resolution. In the next six weeks we shall see that we have made a mistake and that we shall rectify it, as is possible under the resolution which was passed."

The State conference agreed upon yesterday may take place in Saratoga on August 25—one week after the unofficial convention of the Republicans, which is to be held in the same town. William H. Manning, county chairman from Saratoga, made this suggestion to Mr. Osborn yesterday and believes it was approved. Its members will be the State committee, executive committee, county chairmen and such other Democrats as Mr. Osborn cares to invite.

Lazansky Adds a Line.

The resolution of yesterday denying the party the right to nominate candidates at the late summer conference was offered by Alfred E. Smith of Tammany, ex-Speaker of the Assembly and now Democratic floor leader. It was amended, with Mr. Smith's name, by Edward I. Lazansky, ex-Secretary of State. It was passed by a rising vote of 76 to 25. It reads:

"Resolved, That no suggestion as to candidates shall be made at this or any other conference called by the State committee or any conference held under the auspices of or by the direction of the State committee."

The words "or any conference held under the auspices of or by the direction of the State committee" were added by Mr. Lazansky because he feared that the State resolution as it stood would prevent any two Democrats from getting together over a glass of buttermilk and agreeing that Mr. Lazansky or somebody else's name ought to be put on the primary petitions.

It was ex-Senator John Godfrey Saxe who got through a resolution for the appointment of a platform committee. On the vote Mr. Saxe's resolution was not announced. The committee will consist of five State committeemen, five county chairmen and five members of the executive committee. It will report to the next conference. Its personnel and a date for the conference will be announced by Mr. Osborn in about a week.

On both these resolutions Charles E. Murray, John H. McCowen, Brooklyn Wrangler and an accusation from Mr. Coudert that the primary ticket would be

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MICHIGAN BULL MOOSE FIRM Will Not Amalgamate, but May Fuse Under Conditions.

DETROIT, June 19.—The State central committee of the Progressive party unanimously adopted a resolution today to oppose amalgamation with either the Democratic or Republican party in any form, and to reject all overtures for fusion or for the support of candidates on the ticket of either of the two parties unless the candidates agree to indorse the platform of the National Progressive party.

CONGRESSMAN DYER UNSEATED.

Michael Gill of Missouri, Democrat, Elected to His Place.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—By a vote of 148 to 98 the House today unseated L. C. Dyer, Republican, of the Twelfth Missouri district, whose title was attacked by Michael Gill, Democrat. The House then declared by a vote of 184 to 108 that Mr. Gill was legally elected and was accordingly sworn in as a member of the House.

Mr. Dyer's election was contested on the ground that fraud had been committed in behalf of one of the St. Louis wards and that Mr. Gill was not a citizen of the Twelfth district. Mr. Gill made a brief speech just before the vote on the resolution unseating Mr. Dyer was passed.

Mr. Dyer has announced that he will be a candidate for reelection to the next House.

BANKERS ASK INQUIRY IN NICARAGUA CASE

Their Telegram to Senate Referred to Foreign Relations Committee for Action.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—Senator O'Gorman submitted a telegram in the Senate today, signed by Brown Brothers & Co., by J. and W. Seligman, the bankers, and read in part as follows:

"The telegram was practically the same as that published in THE SUN this morning, which had been transmitted to Senator O'Gorman by the same bankers, and it was read from the desk of the Foreign Relations Committee, which is now in session."

"I introduced the resolution, to which this telegram refers, after careful consideration and a thorough investigation into the affairs of the Republic of Nicaragua, and I am convinced that the issue was now joined and he hoped that the Foreign Relations Committee would investigate fully. At his request the telegram was referred to that committee."

"I have no disposition at all to enter into any controversy with these gentlemen concerning the subject about which they have advised the Senate. I will say, however, that the indebtedness of the Republic of Nicaragua, funded from time to time and made the basis for supervision by Brown Brothers and the Seligman's, reflects no credit upon this Government, upon the Republic of Nicaragua or upon the bankers having this matter in charge."

"The only answer I desire to make to that telegram is this: Standing in my place and with my responsibilities as a Senator, I am not prepared to receive the approval of the American Government."

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GOLD MINE INQUIRY ORDERED BY SENATE

Resolution for Investigation of Use of Senate Paper Passes Unanimously.

TO BE FIVE INVESTIGATORS

Sending of United States Export to North Carolina Will Be Looked Into.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The Senate has ordered a "thorough and complete" investigation into the use of Senate committee's stationery in the exploitation of the North Carolina gold mine promoted by Walter George Newman and into the sending of an employee of the United States Treasury to investigate the mine.

The resolution was amended before its adoption today to provide that the investigation should be conducted by the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, of which Senator Kern is chairman, instead of by a special committee of five Senators. The resolution authorized the committee, acting as a body or through a sub-committee, to conduct the investigation.

The Committee on Privileges and Elections may meet to-morrow. If not a meeting will be held early next week, when a sub-committee of five, three Democrats and two Republicans, will be appointed to conduct the investigation.

Amendments for Economy.

The resolution was passed substantially in the form in which it was presented by Senator La Follette and introduced by Senator Overman. Aside from the amendment authorizing the investigation to be conducted by the Committee on Privileges and Elections the other amendments were simply in the interest of economy, such as fixing the charges of the official stenographers who will report the hearings of testimony and a provision that "no witnesses shall be paid except when subpoenaed."

The resolution as finally adopted is as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Privileges and Elections of the Senate or any sub-committee thereof be empowered and directed to make a thorough and complete investigation into the use of stationery of the United States Senate Committee on the Census and the United States Senate Committee on Rules in the promotion of the so-called Gold Hill Consolidated Company, and of the sending of an employee of the Treasury to make an investigation and report upon the property of said company, and any other matters touching upon or relating to the promotion or business of said Gold Hill Consolidated Company.

Said committee or any sub-committee thereof is hereby authorized to act during the session or recess of Congress, to require by subpoena the attendance of witnesses and the production of books, documents and papers; to take the testimony of witnesses under oath; to obtain documents, records and other information from any of the departments or bureaus of the Government; to employ stenographers at not to exceed \$1 per day for each stenographer, and to pay the cost of all evidence taken by the committee and to keep a record of its proceedings; to have such evidence, records and other information reported by the committee printed and suitably bound.

The chairman of the committee or any of the members thereof may administer oaths to witnesses. Subpoenas for witnesses shall be issued under the signature of the chairman of the committee or the chairman of any sub-committee thereof, no witnesses to be paid except when subpoenaed.

All hearings by and before such sub-committee or any sub-committee thereof shall be open to the public. The expenses of such investigation shall be paid for out of the fund for contingent expenses of the Senate.

Senator John Sharyn Williams reported the resolution and asked immediate consideration. He made no comment in submitting it except to say that it was reported unanimously by the committee.

There was no objection to the request for immediate consideration, and the resolution passed without a dissenting vote.

LOSES HER BOX OF AGRETS.

Countess di Frasso Surprised When Customs Men Hold Them.

The Countess Dentic di Frasso, who arrived yesterday by the French liner Frango, expressed surprise when the customs men held up a box of agrets which, it was said, she intended to wear at the wedding of her sister, Miss Dorothy Vint Wildie, to Earl Joseph Moon of St. Louis, and other guests and Miss Wildie are the daughters of Mrs. Henry Sledge a former marriage. The agrets were taken to the public stores.

The countess declined to talk about them. Bonita, the dancer, also brought in some forbidden bird plumage by the Cunarder Lusitania and forfeited it to the customs men.

CONGRESS NEAR SERIOUS BREAK WITH WILSON

Refusal Again to Assent to Adjournment Causes Grumbling.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—For the fourth time since the Democratic inauguration on March 4, 1913, President Wilson and Leaders of the House and Senate are engaged upon an important question of party politics. To-day Mr. Underwood called at the White House to urge the President to consent to an early adjournment of Congress.

The conference between the two was amicable, but Mr. Wilson was firm in his refusal to assent to an adjournment before the passage of the anti-trust bills. Mr. Underwood took to the capital the message in which he threatened to adjourn and it caused a great deal of grumbling among Democrats who are anxious to return to their homes.

Leaders here believe that the persistence of Mr. Wilson in running counter at all times to the wishes of his party brothers in Congress may in the near future produce a powerful faction hostile to the Administration.

Others are disgruntled elements in both houses that need but organization to be arrayed against President Wilson. The fact is not expected to come into being until after the November elections, but unless Mr. Wilson shows a disposition to give serious consideration to the wishes of Congress he will have trouble with his legislative colleagues.

Senators and Representatives are in an ugly frame of mind over the prospect of remaining in Washington this summer. They fear that the fight over the trust bills will be long drawn out. The questions involved are even more complex than those presented in the banking bill.

LEWIS RESIGNS TO CAMPAIGN

No Longer U. of P. Dean.

PHILADELPHIA, June 19.—Dr. William Draper Lewis, candidate for Governor on the Progressive ticket, has resigned as dean of the law school of the University of Pennsylvania. He recently obtained a year's leave of absence from the University and he will devote his entire time to the Progressive campaign. This is still in force and the outcome of the fall campaign will determine whether or not he will resume lecture work at the University.

Should Dean Lewis be defeated, it is understood, he will complete some research work for the remainder of his absence period. It is not known, however, whether or not he will again take up the deanship, as that office is elective.

SAVE MAD GIRL IN HELL GATE.

After Her Battle in the River Tides, Escaped Prisoner is Rescued.

The Equitable Building will set two standards

It is an established fact that the Equitable Building, when completed, will be the biggest commercial structure in the world.

But the Equitable Building is going to do more than create a new standard for size; it is also going to set a new standard for service.

It is going to be a building in which the service will be such a pronounced advance on what is to be found elsewhere that tenants will be ready to renew their leases than they were to sign them in the first place.

Leases now being made from May 1, 1915. The building, however, is due to be completed 2 or 3 months ahead of that date.

Equitable Building Temporary Office, 27 Pine Street

SENATE MAY CHANGE THE RAILROAD BILL

Limitation of Federal Control Over Financing Is Urged by Louis D. Brandeis.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—Progress was made today with the anti-trust bills in the Senate. Senator Newland's committee had a conference with Louis D. Brandeis and George Rublee, who suggested changes in the Rayburn stock and bond bill, which may be adopted and would limit the control to be exercised by the Interstate Commerce Commission over securities to be issued by railroad corporations.

When the conference ended it was said that Mr. Brandeis's suggestions may be adopted to-morrow.

The Rayburn bill forbids the issuance of securities by a common carrier except for certain specific purposes and then with the approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Mr. Brandeis suggested the rewriting of this new section, changing the words "common carrier" where it occurs in the bill to "railroad corporation." He told the committee that he was opposed to giving general authority to the Interstate Commerce Commission to validate railroad securities except in a very limited way, for to do so would be to impair such stocks and bonds with a credit and faith of the Government. It would be misleading to investors unless the authority were exercised with the greatest care.

Mr. Brandeis expressed the opinion that the Interstate Commerce Commission is not in possession of the necessary information upon which to say intelligently whether or not securities proposed to be issued would be based upon value. He expressed the opinion that the commission would not have the necessary information until after it has completed the valuation of the physical properties of the railroads.

The Judiciary Committee of the Senate working on the Clayton bill virtually decided to eliminate the first sections of that measure designed to reach alleged unfair trade practices. There was a feeling in the committee that the trade commission bill will take care of these matters.

The rest of the day in the Judiciary Committee was given up to considering the labor sections, especially those legalizing the boycott and relating to the blacklist. Senator O'Gorman said after the committee adjourned that these passages of the bill would have to be modified.

WHAT'S WINE? GRAPE JUICE.

When You Add Water, It's Only Imitation, Says Houston.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Houston, has answered the question, "What is wine?"

The Secretary says it is "the product of the normal alcoholic fermentation of the juice of fresh, sound, ripe grapes, with the usual cellar treatment." The decision prohibits the addition of any water to grape juice in making wine. Where water is added the product must be labelled "imitation wine."

The decision, which becomes effective for wine prepared on or after July 12 next, is the most comprehensive on the subject of a beverage yet handed down, not excepting even the definition of whiskey, which was threshed over by the department, President Roosevelt, the Remsen board and the Supreme Court of the United States.

It is expected that Secretary Houston will soon answer the question, "What is beer?" When that is done there will be absolutely no excuse for anybody not knowing exactly what he is drinking.

NEW YORK'S PRIVATE SCHOOLS

YOUNG MEN AND BOYS. IRVING SCHOOL, 111 E. 11th St. Tel. 4363. RAY School, 25 W. 84th St. Tel. 4836. BAY School, 100 W. 10th St. Tel. 4836. No home study for boys under 15.

FRANKLIN SCHOOL, 100 W. 10th St. Pupils taken care of from 9 to 5. Dr. O. Koenig, Riverside 3264.

CUTLER SCHOOL, 100 W. 10th St. From Kindergarten to College. Outdoor Sports. Indoor Games.

MR. CARPENTER'S PRIVATE SCHOOL, 310-312 West End Ave. Tel. 4300. College Prep. School with St. Ann's Primary and Junior Grades.

HORACE MANN SCHOOL FOR BOYS, 28th St. 17th St. 120th St. and Broadway. After Sept. 1st, West 24th St.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS, 100 W. 10th St. S. W. Cor. of 8th St. and Broadway. Prep. School. Open Oct. 1st. Work prepared at school.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, 400 West End Ave., S. W. Cor. of 8th St. and Broadway. Prep. School. Open Oct. 1st. Work prepared at school.

THE BROWN SCHOOL OF TUTORING, 24 West 75th St., Tel. 8894. Open all summer. See Jersey Coast, Long Island. A. S. Hunter. Two years' work in one.

RIVERDALE COUNTRY SCHOOL, 100 W. 10th St. Elementary and college preparatory. Day and boarding. Frank S. Hackett, Headmaster.

BARNARD SCHOOL FOR BOYS, 100 W. 10th St. Prep. School. Open Oct. 1st. Work prepared at school.

SEND IN YOUR ORDER TO HAVE THE SUN Before Going Away For the Summer. Morning Evening Sunday. Mailed to You Regularly. SUBSCRIPTION TERMS (Postage Prepaid). Domestic. Foreign. Delivery to Canada, Mexico and all United States possessions. One Year, One Month, One Day. Daily and Sunday, Evening Sun. Mail your order NOW. Mention when to start paper.